

Barrington Review.

M. T. LAMAY, Ed. and Pub. BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Once a fisherman, always a liar.

Blessed is the man devoid of suspicion, deceit and despair.

Envy, malice and hate are the most deadly poisons of the human soul.

Stepping accidentally on the corns of the envious hog might help some.

When money is put above manhood, financial vice triumphs over virtue.

Some men risk their lives knowingly and voluntarily for their country, some for those they love, and some go into automobile racing.

An Atlanta girl has joined a chorus in spite of the fact that the man to whom she is engaged threatens to give her up. He can't be very rich.

Women's shoes will be more plated this fall, according to a fashion authority, and the chiropodist is looking forward to a rush of business.

It costs the government \$35,000,000 a year now to distribute the mail to the farmers, but remarks the Topeka Herald, it is worth the money.

The New York woman who has been living with a bullet in her brain has more or less excuse for shooting at her mouth, as she has been doing of late.

That Brooklyn widow who finds \$25 pounds and is still going around looking around soon if she expects to find a man who thinks she is worth her weight in gold.

Prince d'Abro of Egypt says that in his country people are slow to anger and never strike until some one strikes them first. How in the world do they ever get up fights, then?

In Boston the tribe of Sulistans has increased to such an extent that it now ranks next to the Smiths in the city directory. A few Emersons still reside there, but they don't occupy as much space as formerly.

Emperor William, while attending army maneuvers, is living in a portable asbestos house. The Kaiser has been regarded as a "war" proposition, but no one imagined his calorific had reached such a high degree as that.

Huge sums of money were carried through the streets of New York recently in an open wagon and without protection. Crooks will feel like using the authorities for damages for not letting them know about it until next day.

A girl says she is not acquainted with a man who met her on the street and claimed her as his wife. This is a rapid race, but at that no man should marry a woman who isn't acquainted with him without telling her anything about it.

Capt. Ross-Amundsen, being a wise person, will have his polar bears thoroughly broken to harness before riding them to the north pole. Also he should require with each bear a written guaranty that it is a genuine man meat under any circumstances.

A lawyer in a New York police court testified that he had never done anything wrong in his life. And yet, up to date, he has not received an offer to go into vaudeville or had a bid for the National museum or Smithsonian Institution as one of the greatest of all living curiosities.

New Orleans and Galveston both meet the ships that bring in immigrants with a brass band welcome. If this doesn't turn the tide somewhat it is likely that something substantial like 40 acres and a mule to every head of a family, will be added to the glittering inducements.

Dr. Wiley says: "If we admit as a physiological fact that the animal should live four times as long as its period of growth, the time may come in the far future when the average length of human life, instead of an exception, will be a thing with us." Then life insurance rates can be reduced.

Water Wellman will be jeered at for making a second failure of his projected airship journey to the pole, but as he very justly observes, it was not suicide he contemplated, but actual discovery of the pole, and when it looked like a thing with us, the other boys many of his critics, asks the Chicago Daily News, would do otherwise than stay on solid ground.

A lady who ought to know what she is saying, assures us that there is a reaction from the extravagant living that has marked the one or two years that the extremely rich can stand the strain," she says, "and even those who can be beginning to ask themselves, 'Is the game worth the candle?' Great profusion at the dinner table, the same argument applies to those things that people are beginning to find it out."

GOV. CHARLES S. DENEEN.



GOV. DENEEN TO LEGISLATURE

Illinois Executive Submits Special Message on Waterway, Primary Law and Other Matters to General Assembly.

State of Illinois, Executive Department, Springfield, October 8, 1907. Gentlemen of the Forty-fifth General Assembly: On May 16th, 1907, prior to the adjournment on the same date, the senate and house of representatives adopted a joint resolution concerning my message of May 20, 1907, relative to the need of legislation in relation to waterways, in which the opinion was expressed by your honorable body that the subject matter of the governor's message was of general interest to the entire people of Illinois, and that some legislation should be enacted in the next adjournment, many things have occurred to emphasize the necessity of immediate action on your part in this important matter. The Mississippi river has just completed its long journey from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and has met at the Lake-to-the-Sea Decree Waterway convention, held last week in the city of St. Louis, representatives of the states of the Mississippi valley, the upper Mississippi and the lower Mississippi, and many deep waterways of the Mississippi valley and many other citizens interested in the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, to discuss with them the question of the waterway development of our inland navigation system, and in his speech delivered at the Mississippi waterway convention said: 'This is the heart of the United States; it is the lifeblood of the nation; it is the lifeblood of the world. Therefore, the Mississippi river and its tributaries ought by all means to be utilized to their utmost possible advantage in the interest of our modern civilization and the welfare of the world. It is the duty of the great highways which nature has provided for the development of this continent. It is the duty of the great highways which nature has provided for the development of this continent. It is the duty of the great highways which nature has provided for the development of this continent.'

Of Great Importance to State. In my message conveying to your honorable body the report of the Internal Improvement Commission, I have outlined the great importance to the state which our own state has in the development of our inland navigation system. That the expression of that interest is at the time of importance to the state is the general program of waterway development is evident from the fact that the report of the Internal Improvement Commission is being taken up in the state and that the report of the Internal Improvement Commission is being taken up in the state and that the report of the Internal Improvement Commission is being taken up in the state.

Some of the Advantages. In the development of the waterway, Illinois has paramount advantage and the waterway comes almost as a by-product of the development of the waterway. The waterway is a very great asset to the state and the waterway is a very great asset to the state and the waterway is a very great asset to the state. The waterway is a very great asset to the state and the waterway is a very great asset to the state and the waterway is a very great asset to the state.

Primary Election Law. Your honorable body having convened to consider legislation in relation to waterways, I have deemed it best to call to your attention certain matters upon which I believe it to be important that you also take legislative action. One of the most important of the matters to which I desire to call your attention is the question of the primary election law. The present primary election law is a very defective one and it is the duty of your honorable body to see that it is replaced by a better one. I have already referred to the question of the primary election law in my message of May 20, 1907, and I have already referred to the question of the primary election law in my message of May 20, 1907, and I have already referred to the question of the primary election law in my message of May 20, 1907.

made, and that frequent public hearings be had, to the end that a practical and efficient system be evolved which will afford the fullest opportunity to the people to be heard in the selection of candidates. Therefore, I urge that in the framing of a new law, the necessity of avoiding the imposition of even a slight limitation upon the power of the people freely and directly to express their views and to exercise their control in the nomination of candidates for public office be given your consideration. The enactment of emergency clauses, and the recommendation to you that an advisory vote be provided for the people in the selection of United States senators.

Some of the other matters to which I call attention in this message are such as revenue, mostly connected with your part. The first of these is the appropriation of \$150,000 for the continuation of the work of the Internal Improvement Commission, but no legislative action was taken during the session. The attorney general has rendered a commission will expire by limitation of time in February, and therefore, your attention is called to your attention in order that you may take such action as you may deem proper to be utilized and improved work of the commission.

Another matter requiring merely your action on the subject of the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to study the subject of taxation for state and local purposes, which received the approval of the general assembly has already given your honorable body the benefit of its approval and it remains only to authorize the commission to proceed with its work. I again call it to your attention that the commission should be organized as soon as possible and that the present session in order that the report of the commission may be undertaken at once on the subject of the necessary legislation to the next general assembly.

Interest on Public Funds. In the same message I also mention the related subject of interest on the public funds. The necessity of requiring payment of interest on the public funds is a matter which has been the subject of much discussion. The present law provides for the payment of interest on the public funds at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. It is believed that a good reason can be shown for the reduction of the rate of interest on the public funds to 3 per cent per annum. The reduction of the rate of interest on the public funds to 3 per cent per annum would result in a saving of \$1,000,000 per annum to the state treasury. The reduction of the rate of interest on the public funds to 3 per cent per annum would result in a saving of \$1,000,000 per annum to the state treasury.

By virtue of the law passed creating an education commission to study the school system of Illinois and to report thereon which it operates, I have the honor to inform you that the report of the commission is now being prepared. The report of the commission is now being prepared and it is expected that it will be ready for publication in the next few days. The report of the commission is now being prepared and it is expected that it will be ready for publication in the next few days.

Dr. E. J. James, president of the University of Illinois, has been elected president of the National Educational Association. Dr. E. J. James, president of the University of Illinois, has been elected president of the National Educational Association. Dr. E. J. James, president of the University of Illinois, has been elected president of the National Educational Association.

Other Important Matters. The remaining matters to which I shall briefly refer are such as a bill to amend the act relating to the building in this city Monday. More than 500 delegates were present, nearly a hundred of these representing the great mills of Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, with an aggregate wealth in farm lands, cotton crop and mills of nearly \$4,000,000,000. Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, who has been very successful in his advocacy of the spinning and baling of the cotton on the plantation.

Resolutions Adopted at Memphis—Next Convention in Chicago. Memphis, Tenn.—After passing resolutions indorsing the ship canal project and calling upon congress for an appropriation sufficient to secure a 14-foot canal from the lake to the Gulf of Mexico through the route already selected by army engineers, the deep waterway convention adjourned Saturday afternoon.

Two Fatally Hurt in Fight. Pittsburg, Pa.—Levi Jones, 63 years old, and William Carpenter, aged 34, are dying from injuries received in a fight between a wife and an ice pick as weapons. The fight was prompted by jealousy. George E. Robinson, Detroit, Mich.—George E. Robinson, prosecuting attorney of Wayne county and one of the most widely-known attorneys in the state, died suddenly from heart disease at his home here Sunday afternoon.

GRABBED BY TRUST

RAILWAY CONTRACTS FOR OIL ARE TAKEN FROM RWALS. LOWER PRICE NO HELP. Manager of Competing Company Testifies in the Hearing of the Federal Suit for Dissolution.

New York.—Testimony that railroads purchased their lubricating oil from the Standard Oil company at prices that were higher than those of its competitors was heard Monday in the federal suit for the dissolution of the so-called oil trust. Phillip Harrison, manager of the New York Lubricating Oil company, which has engaged in a long strife with the Standard in the lubricating oil industry, was on the witness stand all day and testified that though the products of his company proved satisfactory to the railroads, and were sold at prices under the Standard's figures, the railroads declined to renew their contracts with the New York Lubricating Oil company. Mr. Harrison said he was never openly told by the railroad officials why the contracts were not entered into again, but he had a well-defined idea of the cause. Standard Grabbed the Business.

The New York Lubricating Oil company entered into a contract in 1903 to supply the Louisville & Nashville railway for a period of two years, and the contract expired President Milton Smith, of the railroad, informed the oil company that it need not endeavor to obtain a renewal of the contract. Mr. Harrison testified that he had informed President Smith that if he was permitted to bid for the business he was prepared to reduce the price of engine oil from the current contract price.

Notwithstanding the fact that President Smith had praised the quality of the oil and that it was offered at a lower price than that of the Standard, Mr. Harrison said, the Louisville & Nashville railway entered into a contract with the Galena Signal Oil company, a subsidiary of the oil combine.

Mr. Kellogg, counsel for the government, showed the witness the contract and the Galena company after the railroad's contract with the New York Lubricating company had expired, and Mr. Harrison said that the figures showed that the railroad paid \$100,000 a year more for its oil to the Standard than it would have paid under a contract with the New York company. Mr. Harrison testified that the Central Railway of Georgia had purchased its oil from his company and that it was very satisfied with the Standard. He obtained the business, the witness said, notwithstanding the fact that the oil combine charged a higher price than the New York Lubricating Oil company charged.

COTTON CONGRESS OPENED.

Delegates from Many Lands at Atlanta Conference. Atlanta, Ga.—With delegates present representing every phase of the cotton industry from the time it leaves the planter's hands to the time it is sent to the markets of the world, and including representatives of many foreign countries, the international conference of cotton spinners and growers met in the state capitol building in this city Monday.

More than 500 delegates were present, nearly a hundred of these representing the great mills of Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, with an aggregate wealth in farm lands, cotton crop and mills of nearly \$4,000,000,000. Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, who has been very successful in his advocacy of the spinning and baling of the cotton on the plantation.

ARK CONGRESS FOR WATERWAY.

Has Killed Fourteen Men. Chattanooga, Tenn.—D. B. Edwards, on trial for the murder of Sam Brock, a negro, made a startling statement under cross-examination Thursday. He was asked by the attorney general why he had killed Brock. "I have shot and probably killed 14 men in my time," said Edwards.

Equadorian Rebels Dispersed. Chayabasco, Guatemala.—A large band of Equadorian rebels had been defeated by a detachment of Peruvian police near the city of Puzos, Peru. The rebels had planned to invade Ecuador and had heavy reinforcements after they crossed the frontier.

Odessa Jew-Baiting Continued. Odessa.—The anarchists of Odessa continued Monday their attacks and outrages upon Jews. They began by surrounding the Hebrew cemetery where a funeral service was going on. First, they stoned and killed a Jew, and then they proceeded to the mourning Jews, many of whom were wounded. The Jews fled in panic. Later in the day members of the Black Hundreds divided themselves into small groups, attacking several Jewish shops and mercilessly beating the proprietors.

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED

CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND, MD., METE OUT SWIFT JUSTICE.

Jail Door Battered in, and Colored Desperado Kicked to Death by Crowd. Cumberland, Md.—William Burns (colored), who fatally shot Policeman August Banter Thursday night, was taken from the jail early Sunday morning by a mob and shot and kicked to death.

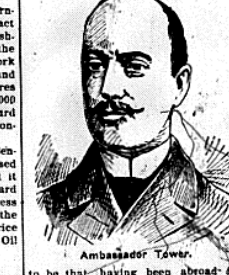
This was the first lynching in the history of Cumberland, and it is condemned by few of the citizens. The shooting of Policeman Banter by Burns, who was a desperado, while the latter was resisting arrest, created a great deal of excitement, owing to the excellent reputation of the officer and his well-known kindly disposition. His death on Saturday morning was followed by threats against the negro, these coming as a result of those of his own race as from the whites. Few, however, seem to have thought a lynching possible and the police paid by attention to the mob.

Only Deputy Sheriff Adam Penderly was at the jail when, after midnight, a crowd of fewer than a hundred men, some of whom were disguised in one way or another, appeared and demanded the keys. These being refused, a telegraph pole was used as a battering ram and entrance to the building was forced. Other negroes in neighboring calls were cautioned to guide the lynchers to that of Burns, and here again the battering ram was used.

The lynchers found their victim crouched behind his cot, and seizing him by the feet, they dragged him downstairs and into the street, where, within a few yards of the entrance to the jail Burns was kicked and shot to death.

TOWER WISHES TO RETIRE.

Ambassador to Germany Wants to Return Home Spring. Berlin.—Ambassador Tower has written President Roosevelt asking that he be permitted to retire from the thymion at his own request. Mr. Tower's reasons are understood to be that, having been abroad for nearly 11 years, he desires to give in his own country in order to have a home there for his sons, who are now nearly ready to go to Harvard college, and to give his personal attention to his extensive financial, banking and railroad interests.



SHOWERED WITH MOLTEN METAL

Four Men Killed and Thirty Horribly Injured at Butler, Pa. Butler, Pa.—An explosion caused by the upsetting of the metal pot in a furnace at the Standard Steel company of Butler, Pa., Monday night, caused the death of four men, fatally injured 20 others and gave 315 persons, including many women and children, a showering of molten metal. The condition of the 30 men injured is pitiable. Although still alive, they are beyond all hope of recovery. The hot metal was showered over them causing horrible injuries.

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