

# BARRINGTON REVIEW

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M. T. Lamey, Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1908

## Barrington Time Card

December 10, 1907

### WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

Leave Chicago	Arrive Barr'ton	Leave Barr'ton	Arrive Chicago
7:45	8:55	5:32	6:40
8:05	9:15	6:22	7:27
8:45	9:55	6:45	7:51
9:25	10:35	7:00	8:05
A 1:30	2:50	7:25	8:25
3:29	4:33	8:03	9:02
4:57	5:52	8:40	9:42
A 5:16	6:25	9:59	10:59
5:56	7:05	12:30	1:40
A 6:21	7:30	2:15	3:25
A 8:07	9:15	5:20	6:20
A 10:15	11:25	6:25	7:40
A 11:45	12:55	8:37	9:50

### SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Chicago	Arrive Barr'ton	Leave Barr'ton	Arrive Chicago
9:00 am	9:59 am	7:16 am	8:25 am
9:10	10:32	8:05	9:10
10:45	11:59	12:30 pm	1:40
12:45 pm	1:45 pm	2:15	3:20
1:30	2:54	4:25	4:49
4:45	6:05	6:29	7:30
A 6:35	7:50	8:45	9:50
9:10	10:31	8:40	9:45
11:45	12:55	9:15	10:25

\*Sals. only. Trains marked A leave from Ames. Wells Street Station.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Cook Street near South Hawley Street.  
Sunday services.  
10:30 a. m. Preaching.  
11:30 a. m. Junior League.  
6:48 Epworth League.  
7:30 Preaching.  
Wednesday Mid-Week Prayers and Prayer Services 9 p. m.  
The Women's Foreign Missionary Society meets the first Tuesday evening of each month.  
The Epworth League business literary and social meeting the last Tuesday evening of each month.  
Parsonage corner Cook and S. Hawley St., Telephone No. 64. A cordial welcome is extended to all visitors.  
O. F. MATTHEW, Pastor.

### BALLEN UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.  
Preaching services (German) 10:30.  
Epworth League, 6:48.  
Preaching service, 7:30.  
Week Night Services:  
Monday—Junior League, 7:30.  
Tuesday—English Prayer meeting, 7:30.  
Wednesday—German, 7:30.  
Friday—Teachers meeting, 7:30.  
Choir meeting 8:15.  
Monthly meetings:  
Mission Band, 1st Sunday, 1:30 p. m.  
W. P. M. S.—1st Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.  
Church Missionary Meeting—1st Wednesday, 1:30 p. m.  
W. M. S.—1st Thursday, 1:30 p. m.  
Strangers are cordially welcomed at all the services of the church.  
Phone No. 201. A. HAEFFEL, Pastor.

### EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.  
Sunday morning service, 10:30.  
Evening service will begin a month later.  
Phone No. 1. REV. G. B. STANSON, Pastor.

### ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Sunday Mass 9 a. m.  
Vespers and Benediction, 7:30 p. m.  
Observation of Holy Days and Morning Mass, four o'clock to change.  
St. Ann's sewing society, Tuesday, 1:30 p. m.  
Phone No. 1. REV. FATHER J. J. FOX.

### BAPTIST CHURCH

Saturday evening prayer and praise service, 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday, 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday school and I. C. W. at 11:45 a. m.  
Young People's Meeting at 4:45 p. m.  
Deacons' meeting, Tuesday, 1 p. m.  
You are all cordially invited to worship with us.  
JAMES H. GARDNER.

### ZION CHURCH

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.  
Morning service, 10:30.  
Evening service, 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.  
W. P. A. business meeting first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m.  
Women's Missionary Society second Thursday of the month at 2 o'clock.  
A cordial welcome for all.  
J. WISNER, Pastor.

### The Folkers of Pusa.

Pusa has earned the reputation of being weather-wise. The weather may be expected when "tally" washes herself, but had when she licks herself against the grain or with her tail to the fire.  
Formerly in Scotland when a family removed from one house to another the family cat was always taken as protection against disease. It is curious to find the opposite practice obtaining in Ireland, where it is considered highly un lucky for a family to take with them a cat when they are "fitting," especially so if they have to cross a river. There is a popular belief that a cat born in the month of May is of no use whatever for catching rats and mice, but except an injurious influence on the house through bringing into it disagreeable reptiles of various kinds, says Woman's Life.  
In Scotland black cats are supposed to bring not only good luck, but also lovers, in illustration of which may be quoted the well known rhyme:  
Whenever the cat of the house is black,  
The house of every body has a lack.

The Columbia Centinel (Boston) of March 30, 1788, contains the following interesting item: "A great number of inhabitants of the island of Nantucket, say a correspondence, have in agitation the petitioning the general court to make a free and independent empire."

# Meyer of Beacon Hill

POSTMASTER GENERAL, WHO HAS MADE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE CAUSED PEOPLE TO THINK.

Unique Figure In the President's Cabinet, Who Strongly Urges the Establishment of a System of Postal Savings Banks and a Parcels Post, Is an Excellent Presiding Officer, With Unusual Ability and Tact.

BY ROBERTUS LOVE.  
EVERY civilized nation will sooner or later possess a parcels post," wrote J. Henniker Heaton, member of the British parliament a few years ago. Now the United States shows signs of becoming a civilized nation, according to that standard. Postmaster General George von Lengerke Meyer in his annual report to the president strongly recommends the establishment of such an institution. President Roosevelt in his annual message to congress seconds the motion. But a still stronger recommendation made by Mr. Meyer and seconded by Mr. Roosevelt is that a system of postal savings banks be instituted. The new postmaster general, who was described in some quarters when he took office last March as "a society god," seems to be trying to get things done. While the postal savings bank system and the parcels post are not new notions, no previous postmaster general has urged them with such emphasis.  
The recommendation for postal savings banks comes in what might be called the nick of time. The financial straits, otherwise the lack of cold cash in circulation, is due in large measure to the hoarding of money by persons who are afraid to trust it to the banks. Mr. Bryan's proposition to have the national government guarantee the safety of bank deposits as a preventive of hoarding is really, though perhaps unconsciously, reiterated by Mr. Meyer in his recommendation that the people be permitted to deposit their money in postoffices. The

country to Europe for safe keeping by suspicious handmaids would stay here in general circulation.  
There are in round numbers 20,000 money order postoffices, with about 23,000 others. The suggestion of the chief of the department is that all money order offices be made places of deposit, with such other offices as may be designated, according to the local conditions. Practically everybody is in touch with a money order postoffice. The temptation to hand spare cash to the postmaster would make savers out of millions of persons who at present never save a solitary cent. This, in addition to transforming the useless secret hoard into a career of usefulness in the channels of trade, the postal savings system might transform millions of impetuous persons into thrifty citizens.  
Opposed by Powerful Interests.  
But the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcels post service is reasonably sure to find itself confronted by a wall of opposition built of resented animadversions. That has been the experience of the Postmaster General, Vilas, Wainwright and Alwell each since this extension. In each instance the proposition ran up against a blank wall in congress and fell dead. There are two widely different interests, each powerful in its way, which oppose the carrying of packages by the postal service—the present maximum weight of four pounds. The great express companies constitute one interest. They are well aware that in Eu-



POSTMASTER GENERAL GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

ropean countries under the parcels post systems operated these packages are carried at about one-fourth the price exacted by the American express companies for the same weight and distance. Consequently they have fought this proposed innovation tooth and nail. The United States of America, which is not likely to close its doors and go out of business for many, many years to come, will be the responsible party. The American people believe in the stability and the integrity of their government. Even the foreigners who have come to America have confidence in the government's ability and willingness to satisfy an I O U.  
The postmaster general would make it possible, every day, for the customer for James Jones of Joliet to step up to his postmaster, deposit any sum in even dollars, from \$1 up to \$500, draw 2 per cent interest thereon and sleep well at night. Mr. Jones' \$1 or \$500 would be lent to the national bank in the neighborhood and put into circulation, where it ought to be. The bank would pay Uncle Sam the interest, which Uncle Sam would pay to Jones of Joliet.

Would Circulate Hoarded Money.  
It is a pretty general belief throughout this country that with the establishment of a postal savings system such as Mr. Meyer recommends there would be a very remarkable movement of real money or its equivalent from the hoarders' morgues—the tomatos buried in the back yard, the last year's stock in the attic, the secret reserves in the bedroom wall—to the postoffices and thence through the national banks into neighborhood circulation. It is believed also that millions and millions of dollars now sent out of this

country to Europe for safe keeping by suspicious handmaids would stay here in general circulation.  
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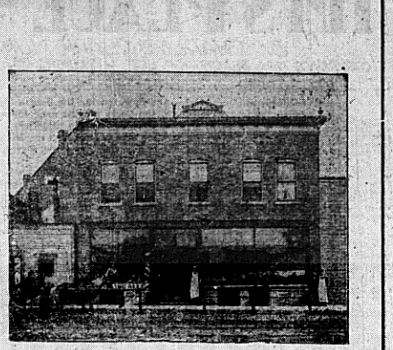
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# Headquarters for Meats, Vegetables, Fruits



Excellent Presiding Officer.  
Mr. Meyer was graduated from Harvard in 1870, just a year before Theodore Roosevelt received his diploma from the same institution. Mr. Meyer went into business. With his family backing and good fortune, not forgetting the accompanying cash, his way was easy. As a merchant and managing director in a dozen big concerns Mr. Meyer has been successful everywhere. He married a charming woman, Miss Alice Appleton, was a brilliant figure in Boston society and might easily have become a Newport "scoundrel," giving monkey dinners and cutting other monkey shins, but he didn't. He was different. Early in his twenties he got himself elected a Boston alderman. Then he was called higher and became a member of the Massachusetts legislature for several terms. President Cleveland's first secretary of the navy, to name two multifarious cabinet officers.

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