

C. & N. W. RAIL ROAD TIME CARD, BARRINGTON

A—Trains marked with prefix "A" leave from Annex, Wells Street Station. All other trains leave from main train shed.

WEEK DAY TRAINS				SUNDAY TRAINS			
Leave Chicago	Arrive Barrington	Leave Barrington	Arrive Chicago	Leave Chicago	Arrive Barrington	Leave Barrington	Arrive Chicago
7:46am	8:15am	8:35am	8:55am	8:30am	8:50am	9:10am	9:30am
8:05	8:35	8:55	9:25	8:45	9:05	9:25	9:55
10:45	11:15	11:35	12:05	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:55
1:00	1:30	1:50	2:20	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:55
1:15	1:45	2:05	2:35	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:55
1:30	2:00	2:20	2:50	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:55
1:45	2:15	2:35	3:05	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:55
2:00	2:30	2:50	3:20	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:55
2:15	2:45	3:05	3:35	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:55
2:30	3:00	3:20	3:50	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:55
2:45	3:15	3:35	4:05	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:55
3:00	3:30	3:50	4:20	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:55
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*Saturday only.

BARRINGTON REVIEW

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1908

An Army "Hall of Fame"

The recent naming of the new torpedo boat destroyers after naval officers to commemorate noted deeds in American history leads the New York World to suggest that a few names might well be borrowed from the army roll of honor for the same purpose. The names added to the naval "hall of fame" by the last order of the president include those of three rear admirals, three captains, three commanders and one midshipman. As it stands the torpedo flotilla commemorates heroes of all our wars, among them Lawrence, Hull, Decatur and Perry, Farragut, Cushing, Worden and Winslow. Our naval traditions are against the commemoration of civilians by naming warships after them.

With the army the case is somewhat peculiar, for, while it has long been the custom to name forts and batteries after distinguished officers, civilians are also honored in that way, and again, names are conferred upon forts because of their local geographical significance. A warship is a unit and may carry the name it bears to any part of the world, and the parallel of the warship in the army is the regiment. It is a unit and in a regular army gathers in the course of time traditions which are inspiring to the men. Names that can never die out of our military traditions might be conferred upon regiments. In the volunteer service it is a common thing for a regiment to have a synonym, sometimes by formal adoption and again through the evolution of a name given by chance, even a nickname.

An army is composed of three arms of service, there is opportunity to confer in each branch names that have a special significance. The forts could be given names of soldiers distinguished in the defense of fortified positions, batteries the names of heroes of the artillery arm, cavalry regiments might commemorate soldiers distinguished in earlier battles and infantry regiments the heroes of brilliant achievements in the field, where "the man with the mucklet" bore the brunt of battle. These historic synonyms might be conferred by charter, and in time they would be prized by the men as were the eagles which Napoleon bestowed upon his battalions as rewards for conspicuous deeds of valor.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

The Birds' Almanac.

It seems that the migration of the birds is not regulated by the state of the weather. During the hot weather of September the birds which have usually moved for the gulf regions with the first chill wind from the north were on their travels, just as though they had a fixed schedule. No doubt the birds can tell the seasons by the sun if they care to.

If the weather and the food supply can account for the September flight of the birds it is singular that the result is not uniform. It is said that birds which live on insects must go south in winter, because insect life is killed in the north by frost. But there is insect life in the south all the year round, yet the birds migrate north in spring on schedule time, even though the northern winter lingers "in the lap of spring." Some birds that live on seeds winter in the north and fare as they can. Other seed eating birds go south apparently because the habit runs in the blood. The whole subject is involved in mystery for man, but evidently the mystery lies deeper than the mere haste or delay of weather changes noticeable to man.

Since it's the fashion to set the dollar mark upon what nature is doing for us, there's a trick for an expert in figuring out the cash value per minute of a rainstorm which puts a long, dry, hot spell out of commission.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Cook Street near South Hawley Street.

Sunday Service.

10:30 a. m. Preaching.

11:45 Sunday School.

7:00 P. M. Social Service.

4:45 Epworth League.

20 Preaching.

Wednesday 5:15-Week Prayer and Prayer Service 7:30 p. m.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society meets the first Tuesday evening of each month.

Epworth League positions literary and social meeting the last Tuesday evening of each month.

Epworth League Cook and S. Hawley St. Telephone No. 3024. A. J. Matton, Pastor.

SALEM UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH (Sunday Service).

Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.

Preaching service (German) 10:30.

Junior League, 6:45 p. m.

Prayer service, 6:45 p. m.

Week Night Services:

Tuesday—English Prayer meeting, 7:45.

Wednesday—English Prayer meeting, 7:45.

Friday—Choir meeting, 8:00.

Monthly meetings:

Monday—10:30 a. m.

Wednesday—7:30 p. m.

Y. P. M. 8:15—1st Tuesday, 7:45 p. m.

Church Missionary Meeting—1st Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

W. M. S.—1st Thursday, 1:30 p. m.

W. M. S. are cordially welcomed at all the services of each church.

Phone No. 201. EDGAR F. FURBER, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

Sunday morning service, 10:30.

Evening service, 7:30.

Phone 874. REV. G. H. SWANSON, Pastor.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Sunday, Mass 8 a. m.

Observation of Holy Days and Morning Mass, hour subject to change.

St. Ann's Sewing Circle, Tuesday, 1:30 p. m. Phone 201. REV. PATRICK J. FOGA.

SATURDAY SERVICES: 10:30 CHURCH

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

Evening service, 7:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

Y. P. M. business meeting first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m.

Woman's Missionary Society second Thursday of the month at 7 o'clock.

A cordial welcome for all.

J. WILSON, Pastor.

TEACHING MORALITY

The recent assembling in London of a congress to discuss the problems of moral culture in the public schools is significant in all respects when men and women on every hand are insisting that the world is growing better. It goes without saying that the statesmen, professors, educators and humanitarians gathered at the congress are factors in movements already in operation for the uplifting of public morals. If the other agencies of good are doing yeoman service already the congress may stimulate them to doing better, or, if, in spite of the optimism of the few, things are really going backward, it may point out weaknesses in the present systems and suggest remedies. It is well to take stock of our assets now and then, and, even though it turns out that the congress was only a conference and not a parliament, good must come of it.

Some one has observed that the wisdom or unwisdom of trying to regulate public morals by law depends altogether upon the existence of public morality to begin with. It is a comparatively modern notion, in practice at least, that education is a process of forming the character of putting in. Applying this to the question in hand, there must be a basic morality in the human material handed in the public schools to give any results powerful enough to bring about to the general trend can be reached. There is always an educational force at work below and behind the public school. The fruits of this force when good may be increased and vivified by the organized system and if evil ought to be neutralized in some way.

Pa and ma know that everybody's baby can be kissed, but only their own particular baby is cute enough to shake hands, and there's a vote coming to the candidate for office who is cute enough to make that discovery.

Fighting Forest Fire.

The forest service bureau at Washington is prompt in disseminating reports of experts regarding the fire which broke out in the Massachusetts national forest. Although this forest is well equipped for protection and has generally escaped when fires were epidemic in that region, the officials were anxious over the outbreak, because the conditions were favorable for a spread of the flames. Owing to the extreme dry weather even the soil itself took fire. As for the damage to the national forest itself, it is explained by the supervisor that this was confined to the very young growth and that the mature growth, reserved to seed the land, was not destroyed. Branches and tree tops which accumulated in lumbering had been burned, so that there remained no fuel to feed the flames and make a destructive fire.

It is the opinion of the forest officials that this year's experience has unusual value as an object lesson. The soil, especially in time of drought, should be protected, and to do this woodland and forest guards must be vigilant to prevent the spread of fire, even though valued timber is not threatened. In general the lesson of the year is that after a prolonged drought the woods are very inflammable and fire is sure to break out. They must be put out quickly whenever they start, and this can only be accomplished through the cooperation of the local population with the forest officers. Even where valuable or human settlements are not threatened at the outset the only safe guard against the spread of the flames until beyond control and whole counties are given up to their ravage is ceaseless vigilance on the part of the whole community.

Many of the forest fires are needless origin. The causes are usually campfires left ablaze by outing and hunting parties, brush burning in cut over land, and sparks from passing locomotives. Systems of fire prevention more effective than any yet established, except perhaps by the national government, are recommended for all forested regions. Laws with penalties are in force in some states, but the best preventive of all will be a public spirit, ready at the signal, and the education which comes of organized effort under the leadership of experts at fire fighting in the woods.

Pageantry and Patriotism.

Nathaniel Hawthorne once suggested a sort of panorama to illustrate the progress of the historic town of Salem from the time when the first forest was an Indian path through the forest. The show was to serve the purpose of instruction and arouse in modern minds the appreciation and reverence for the sterling qualities of the ancestors of the people of New England.

The idea, which was only crudely outlined by Hawthorne, is fully developed in the historic pageant of today, which is experiencing something of a revival in the old world and has been adopted this season at Quebec and Philadelphia. The pageant is a combination of moving picture and living picture. It is a bold appeal to the eye and mind, and, like the cartoon of the clever artist, enables the spectator to take in at a glance a story full of meaning and one that lingers. A pageant which casts a glamour over the past awakens an appreciation of the spirit of the historic era, and pages that were dull before deliver a message that the multitudes can understand.

The Fire in the Paris Central.

The recent fire in the Paris postoffice building, because of its location, destroyed telephone and telegraph communications between the French capital and the outside world. The entire service for the city was centered in one building, and the machinery for operating it was seriously crippled, and there was no duplicate plant to fall back upon.

Of course the telephone and telegraph, like nearly all public utilities in France, are monopolized by the government. There can be no rival organization with competing lines. Here appears to be one case where extensive government ownership has its drawbacks. Still, the French people do not patronize the telephone and telegraph as liberally as do the Americans, and it is possible that private companies would not have developed the Paris system to its present dimensions.

Count Tolstoy complains that the doctors have failed to tell him how to prolong life. Perhaps Tolstoy can give them a cue by telling how he came to be a vigorous worker at eighty.

This being leap year, the man who resolved to "live good" the entire 366 days in 1908 has one bad day coming to him.

The Kaiser talks peace with peace men, but if anybody talks with the Kaiser it is "all there," just the same.

It is a little early yet to talk of road-houses, guide-books and other conveniences for aerial travelers.

Every fresh shakeup of that Standard Oil can throw new light upon our public affairs.

WORLD CRUISE OF OUR BATTLE-SHIPS

A Significant History-Making Movement by the United States.

Pacific Ocean Saved to America by Robust Policy of Republican Party.

The present world cruise of American warships is one of the most important and far reaching performances of any administration since the Civil War. History rides upon the prow of the flagships of this fleet. It is the opinion of people here for months been attempting to interpret the movement and solve the problem our government is attempting to properly adjust by this circumnavigation of the globe. For a long time past it has been generally assumed that the fleet of battle-ships was to make the long journey across the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the Democrats turned products of evil and predicted many disastrous things would follow as a consequence of this unprecedented move.

Armada and World Cruise. The armada took its departure from Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, 1907, and after a wholly successful voyage around the Horn, of about twelve thousand miles, it dropped anchor in San Francisco Harbor May 8, 1908. The ships that form the fleet are: the Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Oregon, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, Alabama, Wisconsin, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas and Vermont. To which were added the Nebraska and the Wisconsin, already in the Pacific, thus making a fleet of eighteen first-class modern battleships in perfect condition.

There were already in the Pacific and Atlantic waters the great armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Their two sister ships, the California and South Dakota were also on the Pacific, and the powerful Washington and Tennessee west from the Atlantic to join the armada, thus making eight armored cruisers to be added to the eighteen battleships. In addition there were in the Pacific several protected cruisers, gunboats and other lesser craft. All told there are in the fleet 100 ships, officers and nineteen thousand five hundred men.

In the time the main fleet of warships returned to its western coast, the fleet of auxiliary vessels, which will touch at the leading ports of China and Australia, passing on east by way of the west, and coming finally to Malacca, will be also on the Pacific, and ultimately return to its starting point at Hampton Roads, some time early next February.

In this move of the Republican Party there is a policy which projects itself far into the future, but it is an entire misunderstanding of the whole scheme to suppose that it is aimed narrowly or definitely at any single power. It is one of those robust constructive policies of the party aimed on world lines. It is a move of a grandeur and a scale of which the world has never seen a threat, to all existing governments, including North and South America. The eyes of the world have followed our fleet with absorbing interest, one of the great adventures gained by this cruise is the cordial welcome and close acquaintance which it has evoked from the governments and peoples of the chief republics of Latin America. The Brazilians, the Argentines, the Chileans and the Peruvians, the mighty republics of the West, have never known a name or a dim figure, powerful and honored people, but not actually known. For years there had been talk of the United States, but no authority of the United States, in the chief South American ports. But they were all visited by swift and unobtrusive ships, flying the flag of the maritime powers of Europe.

At every South American port the fleet, our navy, our government, our institutions, our people, our aims, our industry, our trade—every conceivable thing that is ours, have been discussed as they never were before, and that without suspicion of any political and diplomatic intentions. One business house in New York states that its South American correspondence has increased fourfold since the fleet visited Rio Janeiro. In this case it seems that trade may follow the battleships.

President Roosevelt Explains Movement.

In a statement in a speech he made in St. Louis, President Roosevelt took the public into his confidence to a degree when he said: "I believe that Oregon and Washington have a coast line which is our coast line just as emphatically as the coast line of New York and Massachusetts." The longer the coast line is to go to its own home waters in the Pacific and after a stay there it will return to its own home waters in the Atlantic. The longer the coast line is to go to its own home waters in the Pacific and after a stay there it will return to its own home waters in the Atlantic. The longer the coast line is to go to its own home waters in the Pacific and after a stay there it will return to its own home waters in the Atlantic.

Advantages of Discipline.

There is a world of difference, an every one knows, between the boy who has undergone the discipline of school life and the one who has never come under the sway and influence of any such system. The former has learned, alike in his lessons and games, to subordinate self, while the other has missed immeasurably from his wanting greater freedom—Strand Magazine.

BARRINGTON CHOCOLATE SHOP

HOME MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES.

Fresh, Puris and Wholesome

CIGARS and SOFT DRINKS

FRESH FRUITS

Special Prices on Candies Saturday and Sunday.

Home made Chocolates,30c lb.

Home made Molasses, Coconut, and Peanut candies, two lbs. for 25c

Home made Caramels,30c lb.

Ice Cream Wholesaled at \$1.00 per gallon, 30c per quart, delivered.

We will keep Ice Cream all winter.

Gus Pulos

109 COOK ST. BARRINGTON, ILL.

FIRST CLASS Restaurant

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Meals and Lunch served at all hours.

Located in Bank Building Basement.

Proprietor.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

How Sea Lions Capture Gulls.

According to the common understanding the expression "king cotton" or "cotton king" was first used by the Hon. James H. Hammond in the year 1828. Hammond was from the state of South Carolina, the chief product of which commonwealth was cotton. Mr. Hammond's idea was that cotton, being the great commercial export of this country and the chief article of manufacture in Great Britain, was "king" and that no politics was allowable that crossed the grade of the "king's" interests.—New York American.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Moving Picture Show

at the Village Hall

Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening

First Show 7:15, Second Show 8:30

Change of Program Every Evening

Admission 10c