BARRINGTON NEWS.

VOL. 1. NO. 23. BARRINGTON. COOK CO., ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894. $1.50 A YEAR.

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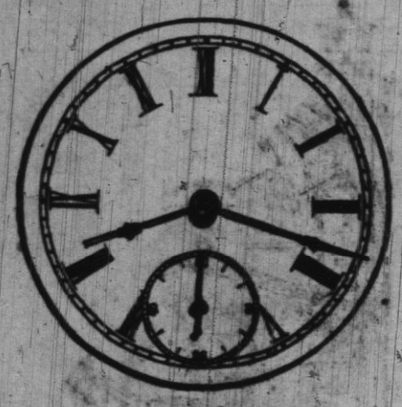

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The Nation's Tribute.

Twice have Americans with uncovered heads watched the solemn pas age to its long home of the body of a martyred President. We have no West-ministers and no Pantheon, but it is the common faith that, whether a tomb rises at Springfield or at Cleveland, it is but an ephemeral tribute to the illustriaus dead, and that in the national heart lives on forever the memory of the leaders who fill the Retoublic.

We are wont to characterize the French nation in terms to mark instability and fickleness, but we do not deny them to be a gallant people, nor that their zeal and clamor for the glory of country sustain them through storm and stress on the exalted plane of patriotism. Last week all France was a tremble of rage and grief, yet she managed to keep her quick hand from the alien, and in one way and another decorously share in obsequies of a lamented President as became the cynosure of monarchical Christendom.

The pageantry of woe that made last Sunday memorable in French history was to the last degree remarkable, and, what is more significant and praise-worthy, the ceremonies passed without hidious reminder that there was any force in Paris but order, or any party but Republican. The dead President's successor trod in the mighty procession as if he knew no danger, or at least defied it. The emotional hearts of Carnot's countrymen, and truly affected it should be believed, testified their sympathy in floral offerings boundless and costly beyond precedent. In all it was a so emn tribute of a nation stirred to its depth, and received, as it deserved, the recognition of peasants and potentates the world over.

It is no weekling who succeeds the worthy grandson of the famous hero of France's revolutionary day, "the organizer of victory." He seems to command the respect of his critics. As the echoes of the funeral drums die away along the thoroughfares that Napoleon once made terrible the hope may be expressed that the new President of the French Republic may not only successfuly cope with the dragon anarchy, but officially live to see the disarmament of Europe, and this without war.

The World's Fair Buildings.

A fire at Jackson Park Thursday night destroyed seven of the World's Fair buildings. There is little left of the great cluster of buildings that made the Court of Honor forever memorable, except the massive framework. The peple knew the buildings were doomed to distruction, but there will be sore hearts over the conflagaration that swept the beautiful Administration Building and other great structures out of existancs.

The Columbian Museum was not injured, but the fire emphasizes the argument in favor of a more central location for the museum.

1776 TO 1894

Barrington Victoriously Celebrates The 4th. of July.

AN IMMENCE GATHERING.

The Amusements Were Plenty and Enjoyed by All.

MODERN WOODMAN AT THE WHEEL

Barrington Shines Under Old Glory.

The Day was Clear and Cool, and every thing moves off nicely.

Never has Barrington had such a delightful day for a celebration as was Wednesday, the heavens were cloudless and the bright sun shown down on our little village with all its brilliancy while a cool breeze rejected the intence heat and made the day one of glory.

The day opened with music by the band at 3:30 o'clock, after which followed the zip-whang-bang and us al uproar of the day, and at the first peep of day the the village was all in a hustle and the celebration had begun in dead earnest, of the great National Day. In every window and every place where a flag could be, there was one, and bunting flying from the awnings helped the appearance greatly, and everything was so arranged as to remind the patriotic citizens that "Old Glory" was still on top and flying from the highest possible point, as it has done these many years in triumph over many a hard fought battle.

At 9:30 o'clock the procession formed at the public square and, h aded by the band, marched to the lake. The procession was very large and all conveyances were filled to their utmost capacity with anxious hearts and eager eyes looking for what there was to be seen.

The Ugly Mug procession was the main attraction, but there was a marked contrast in the immitation of the Cow Boys and Indians "so to speak" to those accustomed to the real life and appearance of the gallant Cow Boy's and the blood-thirsty Red Skin's in thier native lands. Instead of the graceful figure of the Cow Boy riding down the street and twirling, with ease, his six-shooter on his finger, or removing the flags from the second story window with his Re-ata, there was a little here and there riding guessing whether they were going to fall off, or wondering whether some favorite had recgnize them under their mask or not. As Buckaroes the were great. But they accomplished their object and furnished amusement so what matters the makeup.

Continued on page four

WAUKEGAN.

Mr. Geo. Poirier, of Chicago, was in town Monday.

Mr. Wm. Storms called on friends in this city Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. W. T. Harrower was a pleasant caller here Saturday.

The congregation at the Methodist church was very small Sunday eve-, on account of the appressive heat. Rev. Pate preached an excellent sermon.

Conner & Harrower have a new stock of goods and will sell at a low price. Their store is one of the finest in town.

Commencement exercises were held at the Opera House Thursday night. The class was composed of nine young ladies and five young men. The house was crowded, and the exercises well worth hearing; but owing to the noise of several unruly children, was not all heard.

Friday was Feld Day, and a good time was enjoyed by every body. The Sophmores carried off most of the prizes.

The Coxeyites stole the beer train at Racine last friday. The train was side-tracked, and a squad of police were sent from Chicago, to make them give it up.

Prof Hill will soon leave the city to begin Institute work. Nearly his whole summer will be occupied in this manner.

Conner & Harrower have a nice new grocery wagon.

CARY

Miss Mattie Nish is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. J. C. Lanika spent last week at Carpenterville.

Mrs. G. E. Smith, of Chicago, visited her parents here, Sunday.

The concert Saturday evening was well attended.

Miss Alice Corlett and mother, of Woodstock, visited friends here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nish visited at Janesville. Wis.

Miss Maud Ferris, of Burton Ridge, spent last Thursday with Minnie Powell.

Mrs S. L. Burton and daughter Mrs A. Mink, visited Waucanda Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Murphy and two children, of Chicago spent Sunday with Miss Emma Brannen, the children will spend the summer here,

Mrs. L. Burton and daughter Minnie, of Nunda, visited Mrs. A. Mink, Monday.

The ball game at Barreville, Sunday, between Barreville and Wauconda, was something horrable, the score being 62 to 17 in favor of Wauconda.

Mr. R. Shales, of Nunda, was on our streets Thursday.

Miss Hattie Ballou and Mrs. A. H. Hale visited friends here last Wenedsday.

The fifth Annual Concert given by Prof. J. I. Sears was held at the M. E. Church here Thursday evening June 28. The program was fiine and the attendance fair.

A number of our citizens attended the ball game between the second nine of Cary and Algonquin last Thursday, the score was 14 to 15 in favor of Algonquin.

WHEN

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FRUITS AND CANDIES

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I have at all times a Fine Line of Millinery, Wedding and Mourning Goods.

Also a Nice Assortment of Ribbons, Trimmings, Flowers, etc.

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Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.

Barrington News.

BARRINGTON, : : ILLINOIS.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.
Regular Session.

IN the senate on the 25th the death of President Carnot was the sole theme, and after adopting resolutions of sympathy an adjournment was taken....In the house resolutions sympathizing with the people of France in their national bereavement were passed, and then the house adjourned.

THE nomination of Charles DeKay, a New York editor, to be consul general at Berlin, was received by the senate on the 26th. An amendment to the income tax provisions of the tariff bill to exempt state, county and municipal bonds was offered by Senator Hill, but defeated. Senator Peffer gave notice of an amendment to the bill levying a duty of $50 per head upon every alien arriving in the United States....In the house the senate bill making Labor day a national holiday was passed. The bill to increase pensions of survivors of the Indian and Mexican wars from $8 to $12 a month was favorably reported, and the deficiency bill was further discussed.

ON the 27th the entire session of the senate was occupied in discussing the tariff bill. An effort to strike out from the income tax the exemption in the case of salaries of state, county and municipal officers was defeated.... In the house a resolution was adopted extending the appropriations for the current fiscal year for thirty days from the 30th inst. The New Mexico statehood bill was considered, but no action was taken.

IN the senate on the 28th the income tax section of the tariff bill was completed and a motion by Senator Hill to strike out the entire section was defeated by a vote of 40 to 34....In the house the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state was passed, as was also a bill for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian church of Bethel Springs, Tenn., on account of the occupancy of the church by troops in the civil war.

DOMESTIC.

PATH, MALLETT & Co., warehousemen in New York, failed for $200,000.

A CYCLONE struck the town of Keighly, Kan., nearly wiping it out of existence and killing several persons.

EDWARD B. CHRISTOPHER, auditor of the Prudential Insurance company at Newark, N. J., was arrested on the charge of embezzling $10,000 from the company.

THE boycott against the cars of the Pullman company went into effect in Chicago and at midnight the switchmen along the line of the Illinois Central quit work.

MASKED men held up a train at Homerville, Ga., and secured $1,222 from the express safe. They then ran the engine 11 miles and took to the woods.

J. C. SEASHOTS & Co., a well-known dry goods firm at Louisville, Ky., failed for $100,000.

A CASE of black smallpox was discovered in the Milwaukee house of correction, where 247 convicts were confined.

A CYCLONE swept over southern Ohio, doing great damage. At Washington Court House many buildings were wrecked.

THE Denver, Sioux City, Lake Superior & Chicago Railroad company has been incorporated in Colorado to build a railroad from Denver through Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Winnipeg and Galena and Chicago.

INDIANA mine operators have yielded to the demand of their men for increased pay and work has been resumed.

W. M. PINKERTON, one of the alleged assailants of Anna Baroski, was stoned by a mob at Spring Valley, Ill., the woman completing the deadly work with a pick handle.

CALEB GODLEY, a mulatto, was hanged by a mob at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

A BRAZIL (Ind.) miner has begun suit which will test the power of mining companies to compel their employes to trade at the company store.

AT Muncie, Ind., Frank Benadum was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to fifteen years in prison. He is a saloonkeeper and killed Lawyer Lemuel Bailey April 22.

MRS. BETSEY SMITH, of Des Moines, Ia., was found guilty of poisoning her blind husband and punishment fixed at life imprisonment.

JOHN S. JOHNSON, of Syracuse, N. Y., rode a mile, flying start, at Waltham, Mass., in 1:56, breaking Windle's world's bicycle record by four-fifths of a second.

RAILROAD officials in Chicago discovered a conspiracy among their own detectives by which the Western Indiana was robbed of property valued at more than $50,0000.

THE ninety-seventh commencement of Union college was held at Schenectady, N. Y.

AS A result of the Pullman boycott by the American Railway union the Illinois Central service was paralyzed in Chicago, and strikes were reported on thirteen other railway lines in the west.

THE end of the great strike of coal miners was announced.

TWELVE to fourteen persons were reported killed in a cyclone near Sleepy Eye, Minn., and a dozen or more farmhouses were blown to pieces and many barns wrecked.

JAMES SMITH ALLEN, a farmer residing 6 miles north of Greencastle, Ind., murdered his wife and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

BECAUSE of her refusal to marry him Jacob Ising shot and killed Mary Tefolt, the daughter of a wealthy German farmer by whom he was employed near Nichols, Ia., and then shot himself.

REV. JAMES G. STONE, a Methodist minister, was fatally shot by Gus Evans at Watson, Ind., in a dispute.

TEN persons were reported killed by a tornado which swept over Minnesota and South Dakota and five others were fatally injured.

MORMONS have secured land and money to establish a college at Lamoni, Ia.

THE board of supervisors at Muscatine, Ia., found that ex-Auditor Johnson's shortage amounted to $20,000. He also took $5,000, it was charged, from business men when he fled.

MICHAEL GESSNER, a New York tailor 37 years old, shot and killed Annie Sauter, 17 years of age, and then took his own life. No cause was known.

THE tying up of railroads because of the boycott issued by the American Railway union against Pullman cars was growing at an alarming rate. Never in the history of the country was there such a stoppage of railroad traffic as at present and every hour the tie-up was becoming more general. The strike had extended far beyond the ranks of the switchmen and shopmen, as engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and freight handlers were taking an active part in the struggle.

MEMBERS of the Kings county (N. Y.) Women's Christian Temperance union decided to boycott all grocers who sell liquors.

CHARLES E. HITE, of the University of Pennsylvania, left Philadelphia with four companions to explore the interior of Labrador.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows: Illinois, Fourteenth district, George O. Barnes (dem.). Maine, Third district, S. W. Gould (dem.); Third, C. G. Sheldon (pop.). Pennsylvania, Thirteenth district, P. B. Strubinger (dem.).

AT the democratic state convention at Lewiston, Me., Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville, was nominated for governor.

MRS. PAUL BOYNTON, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., died at the age of 101 years and 3 days.

THE National Republican league convention met at Denver, with delegates present from forty states and terrritories.

THE populists of Vermont in convention at Montpelier nominated Thomas S. McGinnis for governor.

THE democrats nominated B. J. McGillicudy for congress in the Second Maine district and James D. Fox in the Thirteenth Missouri district and renominated William M. Springer in the Seventeenth Illinois district.

MRS. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, wife of the author of the Shakespearean cryptogram, died in St. Paul. She had been an invalid for a year.

AT Syracuse, N. Y., the prohibitionists made the following nominations for state offices: Governor, Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira; lieutenant governor, Justus Miller, Troy; judge of the court of appeals, Zachariah P. Taylor, Rochester. The platform declares for prohibition, woman suffrage and the settlement of the tariff question by a nonpartisan commission upon the lines of protection.

IN convention at Springfield the Illinois democrats nominated Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, for United States senator, and the following state ticket: For superintendent of schools, Henry Raab; for treasurer, Bernard J Claggett; trustees of the University of Illinois, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Taylor C. Clendenin and Calvin L. Pleasants. The platform indorses Gov. Altgelt's administration, favors free trade and free coinage of silver and indorses an income tax.

THE following congressional nominations were reported: Illinois, Tenth district, Philip S. Post (rep.). Iowa, Fifth district, W. H. Calhoun (pop.). Missouri, First district, John M. Loudon (pop.). Arkansas, Third district, T. C. McRae (dem.); Fourth, W. L. Terry (dem.). Indiana, Thirteenth district, Charles L. Conn (dem.) renominated.

W. W. TRACY, of Illinois, was reelected president of the National Republican league in session at Denver and A. B. Humphrey, of New York, was reelected secretary. The platform declares in favor of protection to American labor, American industries and American homes, reciprocity with foreign nations, the use of gold and silver as money metals maintained on a perfect parity and interconvertibility, demands that new safeguards be incorporated in our immigration and naturalization laws, and commends to the favorable consideration of the republican clubs of the United States as a matter of education the question of granting suffrage to women.

PENNSYLVANIA democrats in convention at Harrisburg nominated William M. Singerly, of Philadelphia, for governor. The platform demands tariff reform and sound money. J. C. Bucher and H. K. Sloane were nominated for congressmen-at-large.

IOWA prohibitionists in convention at Des Moines nominated Rev. Bennett Mitchell for governor, C. H. Gordon for auditor, R. C. Moulton for treasurer, R. A. McGinniss for attorney general and J. H. Harvey for supreme court judge. The platform declares for an educational qualification for suffrage, demands the ballot for women, direct taxation and free trade, gold, silver and paper currency on a per capita basis, abolition of the national banks, civil-service reform, liberal pensions and one day of rest in seven.

THE following congressional nominations were reported: Indiana, Eleventh district, (A. N. Martin (dem.); Twelfth, J. D. Leighty (rep.). Illinois, Twelfth district, Samuel Lerath (pop.). Iowa, First district, S. M. Clark (rep.). Wisconsin, Eighth district, E. S. Miner (rep.). Ohio, Fourth district W. D. Davies (rep.); Seventeenth, A. D. Richards (dem.). Kentucky, Fourth district, J. W. Lewis (rep.). North Carolina; second district, G. H. White (rep.).

MICHIGAN democrats in convention at Grand Rapids nominated the following ticket: For United States senator (long term), Edwin F. Uhl; for United States senator (short term), John Strong; for governor, Spencer O. Fisher; lieutenant governor, Milton F. Jordan; secretary of state, Lewis E. Ireland; state treasurer, Otto C. Kerste; auditor, general, James O'Hara; land office commissioner, Peter Mulvaney; superintendent public instruction, Albert J. Jennings; member board education, Michael Devereaux.

WISCONSIN democrats will hold their state convention September 5 in Milwaukee.

VERMONT democrats met at Burlington and nominated G. W. Smith, of White River Junction, for governor.

MRS. SALLIE CHAPMAN GORDON-LAW, known in the south as "the mother of the confederacy," died at Memphis.

FOREIGN.

AN explosion took place at a mine in Legalidad, Spain, and fifty-seven lives were lost.

SIXTY THOUSAND coal miners in Scotland struck for higher wages.

WILLIAM ARTHUR PARSON, aged 20, Frank B. Skeeles, aged 19, and Walter Bulwer, aged 12, were drowned at Toronto.

THE elections in the province of Ontario, Can., resulted in a victory for Sir Oliver Mowat, who has been premier for twenty-two years.

A LOSS of $250,000 was caused by the burning of Booth's lumber yard at Chaudiere Falls, Ont.

WHILE a mob was pillaging the Italian quarter in Lyons, France, a barrel of petroleum exploded and three men were burned to death.

THE India wheat crop is officially reported at 10,000,000 bushels less than last year's, which was 260,000,000 bushels.

IN court in London the grand jury threw out the bill for manslaughter found against Gen. John Hewston, of California, by a coroner's jury on the charge of killing George Burton, a street musician, by poking the point of an umbrella into his eye.

THE trial of Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, of France, will commence July 23.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, president of the chamber of deputies, was elected president of the republic of France at the palace of Versailles by the congress of both houses of parliament.

HENRI ROCHEFORT says Casimir-Perier's election as president of France means civil war.

LATER.

THE tariff bill was reported to the United States senate out of the committee of the whole on the 29th, after which the senate adjourned until July 2. In the house the time was consumed by a filibuster over the contested election case of Watson against Black of the Tenth Georgia district, the seat finally being given to Mr. Black, the sitting member.

THE populists of the Sixth Iowa district nominated Rev. J. M. Baugh, of Oskaloosa, for congress.

GUS WEISBRODT, defaulting ex-city treasurer of Middletown, O., pleaded guilty to embezzling over $25,000 public money.

FLAMES in the Woodruff storage warehouses in Brooklyn destroyed property valued at $1,075,000 and caused the loss of three lives.

THE trust advanced the price of whisky and spirits three cents per gallon in anticipation of the new tax.

E. R. CHAPMAN and John McCartney were indicted in Washington for refusing to answer questions of the senate sugar investigating committee.

A WORKINGMAN was arrested in Rome for threatening to kill Premier Crispi.

HARRY JONES was hanged at Independence, Mo., and John Clark at Kansas City, for the murder of Mme. Wright in Kansas City.

WILLIAM ALDIFER, cavalryman, on a wager jumped twice from a bridge into the Potomac river, a distance of 60 feet.

AT Logansport, Ind., George Thompson shot Police Superintendent Morrissey in the face and was himself killed.

JOHN WILLIAMS was lyuched by a mob at Sulphur Springs, Tex., for the murder of Albert Waits and his wife.

LONDON anarchists were charged by a crowd while denouncing royalty and fled for their lives.

THERE were 214 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 29th, against 214 the week previous and 307 in the corresponding time in 1893. The total number of failures in the last six months is 6,528 and total liabilities $82,555,000.

JAMES A. D. RICHARDS was renominated for congress by the democrats of the Seventeenth Ohio district.

THE railway strike against Pullman cars was said to be assuming vast proportions, trains being held in many places. At Cairo, Ill., troops were called for, and at Hammond, Ind., no trains were allowed to move. The managers of the various railroads centering in Chicago decided to fight the strikers to the bitter end.

THE STRIKE BROKEN.

The Columbus Compromise Goes Into Pretty General Effect.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 27.—The mining of coal in the bituminous mines of Indiana did not begin as a general thing Monday as provided by the action of the convention held here last Friday. In some places the operators and men came to terms, but as a rule there is a decided disagreement, especially on the price to be paid for day labor. The men in some localities are asking for $2, while in others $1.80 is insisted on. The operators claim that $1.75 is the amount that should be paid on the basis of the Columbus reduction on the price of mining. In a number of instances the men also asked for the enforcement of the weekly pay day law and the law for weighing the coal before it is screened. In the Columbus agreement the contract is for semi-monthly pay days and for 2,000 pounds of lump coal. Most of the operators are in favor of holding out for these terms, and mining was resumed Monday throughout the block coal field on the terms of the Columbus agreement.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 27.—A revival in local industries which mill men confidently predicted would follow the final settlement of the coal strike was evidenced Monday when plants in all sections of the city, some of which have been idle for months, resumed work with a full force of hands in all departments. On the south side nearly every plant of importance is running full turn, or will be doing so by to night.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 29.—The cost of the coke strike is thought to aggregate $1,000,000. It is broken and a general resumption is expected in a short time.

ASHLAND, Ky., June 29.—Work was resumed Wednesday at Mount Savage. The entire district will be busy next week.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., June 29.—The miners of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal and Iron company decided to accept the compromise. They agreed to allow any men who so desired to go to work at once to prepare the mines.

MASSILLON, O., June 28.—Miners in the Palmyra county district returned to work Wednesday morning at 67½ cents per ton.

FATAL STORMS.

Many Places in Minnesota and South Dakota Suffer from Cyclones.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 30.—Southwestern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota have suffered severely from a series of windstorms of cyclonic tendencies. They traveled from southwest to northeast and there were three of unusual severity. The fatalities are as follows:

THE KILLED.

Mr. Guldan, Milaca, Minn.; Mrs. G. T. Hicks, Pipestone, Minn.; Miss Johnson, Larimore, N. D., killed by lightning; Miss Jennie Lindstrom, of St. Paul, killed at Darwin, Minn.; Charles Mietke, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Henry Rhody, Larimore, N. D., killed by lightning; Mrs. Samuel Roach, Wessington, S. D.; Mrs. Sanders, Litchfield, Minn.; Miss. Nina Swift, near Aberdeen, S. D.; Walchesky, a baby, at Glencoe.

FATALLY INJURED.

Mrs. Mohannah, Pipestone, Minn.; Schmidt, child of John, Sleepy Eye, Minn.. Mrs. John Weiss, Cold Springs Minn.; John Winkle, Prairie, Minn.; Jacob Winkle, son of John, Prairie, Minn.

The westernmost storm arose in South Dakota and traversed the east end of the state, striking Alpena, Mellette, St. Lawrence and Aberdeen. The central storm was first heard of at Pipestone, in the southwest corner of this state. It passed over Tracy and Echo and Benville. Litchfield was struck by a later cyclone. The northernmost point in the central part of the storm's path was Collegeville, in Stearns county. The eastern end of the storm started in Windom. Minn. It struck Sleepy Eye with great fury. Minneapolis caught the tail end of the blow. It swept across the city, dipping low near Lake Harriet.

Prendergast's Sanity.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Judge Payne rendered a decision Tuesday afternoon which will have an important bearing on the insanity inquiry. The confines of the inquiry have been disputed for some time. While Mr. Darrow was examining Dr. L. R. Head he asked how long in the doctor's opinion Prendergast had been insane. This raised the vital question. Objections being made by the state Judge Payne said:

"I have been waiting for this point to be raised. I shall instruct the jury that if the prisoner's condition is the same as it was on February 24 last, then it will have to be bound by the verdict rendered by the first jury. As I see it now, it must be proved that Prendergast became insane since judgment was pronounced upon him. No matter if he is proved insane at present, it must be shown that he has become so since February 24. Otherwise we should have to disregard the verdict of the court in the first case, which said that he was sane."

Wheels Blocked by Grasshoppers.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 28.—The conductors of the Atlantic & Pacific trains report myriads of grasshoppers on the continental divide, west of this city. The railroad tracks have become so slippery from the slaughter of hoppers that the wheels slip under the engine and sand has to be used.

Killed by Unknown Enemies

SOUTH ENID, O. T., June 28.—Mr. Hutchinson, constable of North Enid township, was shot and instantly killed Tuesday night. The killing is likely the result of the town site fight. He has been active in instituting criminal prosecutions, and these may have led to the killing.

It Is Not What We Say

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. The great volume of evidence in the form of unpurchased, voluntary testimonials prove beyond doubt that

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Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

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THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel

Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pain in urethra, straining after urination, pain in the back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease

Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. *Swamp-Root* cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint

Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

At Druggists 50 cents and $1.00 Size.

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DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

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No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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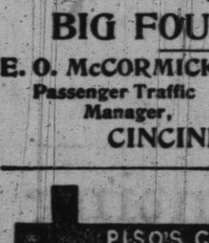

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE
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You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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E. O. McCORMICK, Passenger Traffic Manager, D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, CINCINNATI, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

Barrington News.

BARRINGTON, : : ILLINOIS.

A GARDEN OF LONG, LONG AGO.

I can see long back in fancy, in kaleidoscopic view,
Mid the circling disc of time rings that my mind is gazing through—
A fairyland of beauty which my early childhood knew,
Where the purest, sweetest flowers and the softest mosses grew.

The paths were stiffly outlined by a bordering of box,
The flower beds flashed brightly with marigold and phlox,
While the grapevines grew precisely, in a fashion orthodox,
To evade the crafty cunning of each spoiling two-legg'd fox.

I can see the drooping pear tree, stooping low to touch the ground,
And deposit ripened sweetness where it soonest could be found;
While the honey bees grew heavy, as they circled round and round,
And clapped their wings in soft applause, with hazy, happy sound.

The currants flashed to crimson 'neath the brightness of the sun,
Until, all red and rosy, they shook their heads for fun,
And tumbled off demurely in the green grass, one by one,
To wait until the children adown the pathway run.

And then—the very best of all—the merry little brook
That dashed along and splashed along with circling curve and crook,
Yet held its little mirrors where the lilies bent to look,
And gave us tiny concerts from a natural music book.

As I tell myself the story, my heart is all aglow
With reverberating pleasures, that from the mem'ry grow,
So I write down glimpses of it, that others, too, may know,
The sweetness and completeness of the distant long ago.

—Alice Crary, in Ladies' Home Journal.

ANNIE'S SURPRISE.

How Her True, Sisterly Devotion Was Amply Rewarded.

Annie Sargent was fifteen when her mother died; the three boys were older. Jabez Sargent never got along well with his children; he was too hasty and unreasonable. When his wife was alive she had often prevented wordy wars between her husband and the boys. Annie did not have her mother's tact, and besides she stood in awe of her father. So when he scolded the boys she would look frightened at first and then run away where she could not hear their angry voices.

When Will, the oldest, was twenty-one he went to the city to find work. He had a hard time, but the folks at home never knew about it. He was capable and determined, so two years later, when Joe came of age, Will was able to get him a good situation. Only Fred and Annie were left at home after that.

It was only a month after Joe went away that Fred had a letter urging him to join his brothers in the city. "Why should you stay on that old farm, when you might be here with us, earning a dollar and a half a day at least? Talk with father about it and let me know soon."

Fred looked up from the letter with bright eyes. "What is it?" asked Annie. She was clearing up the dinner-table.

"Joe wants me to go to the city. He's got a place for me, and I can earn a dollar and a half a day at the very first. Do you believe father will let me go? Where is he?"

"Out in the barn." Annie's voice sounded strange to Fred, but he was hurrying out of the door. He glanced in at the window as he passed it. He did not stop, but Annie's face haunted him. He tried to think it was the unevenness of the window glass that distorted her features, but he knew it was tears that made her eyes so bright.

"I suppose you can go," said his father, rather ungraciously, "but I'd rather you'd stay here. You can help a good deal about the farm when you are a mind to—but you ain't a mind to most of the time."

Fred went back into the house. He was jubilant to think that he was going, but indignant at his father's remarks.

He got a piece of paper, a pen and the ink bottle and began a letter to his brother. He wrote it hastily and put it in an envelope before Annie came into the room. He could not look up just then, for he was writing Joe's name on the envelope. When he had finished he said: "Father says I can go, and I am going to take this letter to the post office right off. I told Joe I'd be there in a week."

Annie did not speak; her back was towards him.

Half a mile from the Sargents lived old Mrs. Millicent Jennings. She was a friend to all the boys and girls in the neighborhood, and even the older people were sometimes glad to get her advice, for she had a "level head." After Fred had mailed his letter he went directly to Aunt Millie's to tell her his plans. She was sitting in the kitchen knitting when he went in.

"Well, what is it?" she asked, looking at him; "good news, I guess."

He told her the news, and she listened quietly. She was silent so long after he finished that he began to be impatient. "What do you think of it?" he asked.

"I think," she said, slowly, "that you might have waited a little before you decided to go."

"What's the use to wait?"

"You might have thought of some things that would make you feel you ought to stay at home."

"What things? I don't like the way father treats me."

"Does he treat Annie any better?"

"I don't know's he does."

"How did Annie feel when the other boys went away?"

"Blue for a week."

"Who cheered her up?"

"I tried to—father didn't seem to notice."

"It will be pretty lonesome for her if you go."

"I could write often and—"

"But you wouldn't."

"And I'd earn so much money that I could give her things she wants."

"I guess you'd find you could use all you'd earn for yourself."

"What! Do you think I ought to stay at home just for Annie?"

"Well, considering that she left school when she wanted to be a teacher, and gave up all her plans, and stayed at home and worked hard just for Will and Joe and Fred—it does seem rather tough for them all to desert her and go and do what they want to."

Fred looked very sober.

"Think it over," said Aunt Millie.

"But I've written," he returned, brightening a little.

"Couldn't you write again?"

"I suppose so."

"I hope I haven't made you angry, Frederick," she said, as he rose to go.

"Oh, no," he answered somewhat shortly.

That night at supper there was hardly a word spoken. Jabez never talked at meal times. Fred was thinking. He looked at Annie furtively. Her eyes were red, and he thought she did not eat much.

When she began to wash dishes, he took the dish towel away from her. She looked at him in astonishment. "I can wipe them," she said, huskily.

"So can I," Fred answered.

He did not sleep much that night. The next morning after breakfast he followed his father out to the barn. He was gone a long time. When he came in there was a queer expression on his face; satisfaction, regret, resentment and high resolve. He got the writing materials and sat down at the dining table. Annie was paring apples. She watched him closely.

"Want to send any word to Joe?" he asked, looking up. "I'm writing to him."

"Send my love," she said, and bent over the apples. Fred noticed, and smiled.

"Want to read it?" he asked.

"Yes," she said. "I'll wash my hands first."

She took the letter and began to read.

"Poor little girl," Fred thought, as he looked at her woe-begone face.

The woe-begone expression did not stay long. She looked up quickly, and saw him smiling at her.

She opened her lips to speak, but choked instead. She threw her arms around his neck and hugged him tight; it was his turn to choke then.

"Oh, I'm so glad," she sobbed. "It would have killed me."

Fred had to write the letter over again, it was so crumpled up in the embrace.

This happened the last of May. When Fred told Aunt Millie about it the old lady looked pleased, and when he told her something else she laid her knitting down deliberately, walked over to him, took his face between her hands and looked into his eyes.

"If you do it," she said, "you're a regular— Well, we'll wait and see." Then she kissed him.

"What are you reading?" asked Annie one evening.

"A very interesting book," answered Fred, gravely.

She looked over his shoulder. "The cook book?"

"Why not?"

"Don't I feed you enough? Are you hungry?"

"I have enough to eat, but I want to learn to cook. Will you teach me?"

Annie laughed. "Get a few more who want to learn, and I'll start a cooking school."

Fred looked serious. "I'm not joking," he said. "Please take me seriously for once. Will you teach me to cook?"

"What do you want to cook for?"

"I have a feeling that perhaps I am a born cook. Who knows but what I may be the genius of the family? Think of the salary a French chef gets, and do not, I beg of you, refuse to give me my first lesson."

"If you are in earnest, you can come and mix up the bread," and Annie whisked off her apron and held it out to him.

Fred sprang to his feet and caught the apron from her hand.

"Why don't you have the strings longer?"

"They are long enough for me. Here! —I'll pin it with two pins."

Fred brought a rocking-chair from the sitting-room, and made Annie sit in it. "Now, tell me everything to do."

Fred took great pride in that bread, for it turned out well, and after that he insisted on making all the bread.

His success was not so good with other things. When Annie gave him minute directions he got along all right, but when he tried to go alone he met with mishaps.

Fred kept his temper, and studied the cook book diligently. Sometimes he would take his perplexities to Aunt Millie.

"Say, Aunt Millie! I made an old-fashioned johnnycake this morning, and when I tried to turn it over it all fell to pieces; what made it do that?"

"Did the water boil when you put it into the meal?"

"Not quite."

"That is what's the matter."

Then the next time he saw her he would say: "I had the water boiling this time, and the johnnycake was A number one."

Fred did not devote all his energies to the art of cooking. He worked with his father a part of the time, and Annie noticed, with surprise and pleasure, how well they got along together.

One evening in July, Fred said to Annie: "How long is it since you have been to see Mary Slocum?"

Mary Slocum was one of Annie's friends, who lived in the next town.

"I have not been there to stay any for two years."

"Haven't you got a standing invitation to go there and stop a month?"

"Yes, but—"

"Then write to her this very night and tell her you are coming next Friday to spend a week with her."

"How can I leave?"

"Father and I will be glad to be rid of you for a week," he said, jokingly. "I can cook—you admit that my bread is better than yours. We shall get along all right."

The end of it was that she went and had a good time.

"But they know so much," she confided to Fred. "I felt as though I didn't know a thing, and Mary does splendidly with her school."

They were washing dishes, and Fred carried a dish away, and in the seclusion of the pantry laughed softly and said to himself: "Just what I wanted."

"Let's take a walk," Fred said, after the dishes were finished.

It was a beautiful moonlight evening, and they walked along for some distance in silence. They climbed a big bowlder and sat down.

"You see that building over there?" began Fred.

"The schoolhouse? Yes."

"You know how hard it is to get a teacher who will stay more than one term?"

"Yes, it is so lonesome."

"Exactly. Well, before many more years have passed you are going to be the teacher of that school."

"Why, Fred! What do you mean?"

"Just what I say, my dear."

"How in the world—"

"Now, Annie, don't you say one word. Remember I am the oldest, and you have got to do just as I say." There was a determined note in his voice.

"You are a rather remarkable girl, and I want you to live up to your reputation by keeping perfectly silent while I explain. In two weeks examination papers will come, and if you pass the examination—and you must—you will go to the city and study to be a teacher. You will board where Will and Joe do, and they will look out for you. Your vacations will be spent at home here, and if you are very anxious, I'll let you do so some of the work then."

"But, Fred! how can I go? It will be worse than for you to go."

"There is no question about it," said Fred, firmly. "You are going. And now this next fortnight you must study hard. I'll help you what I can."

"But the money?"

"Never mind about the money—that's all fixed."

There was silence for a moment.

"Now say you are pleased."

But Annie could not speak just then. —Susan B. Robins, in American Agriculturist.

Tusk Surgeon to the Elephant.

Spectacle makers for poodles, tailors for greyhounds and hatters for pet cats we have known ere this, but an elephant's dentist has only just made his first appearance. He has earned his spurs, or the dentist's substitute for them, by operating on one of the Jumbo's at the Paris Zoo. For some weeks the poor beast, who had been the jolliest elephant of the troop, had turned somber and melancholy. His trunk and tail, otherwise in perpetual cheerful motion, swayed to and fro no more, and he lay for hours rubbing his jaws on the ground. "He's got the toothache," at last declared a keeper. A dentist was called and it appeared that the root of one of his teeth was injured. If the tooth was to be saved it must be "stopped" and stopped it has been, although the dauntless dentist ran at first the danger of being crushed and trampled to death by his majesty the elephant. But at the successful conclusion of this piece of fine art dentistry the patient had realized what should be his proper attitude toward his benefactor and met him open-mouthed whenever he approached the elephant house.—Westminster Gazette.

An Accomplished Dog.

One of the doctors of the Dublin university had a dog whose eyes were very unequal in size. A friend once expressed surprise at this peculiar characteristic. "Yes," said the owner, "and he takes a mean advantage of the fact whenever I have a stranger to dine with me. He first gets fed on one side of my guest, and then goes round the table to the other side and pretends to be a different dog."—London Tid-Bits.

LITTLE ONES AT THE TABLE.

A Mother's Plan of Obviating the Dangers of High Chairs.

With the birth of my first baby I made it a rule that none of my children should ever eat at the table with their elders until their table manners were quite safely developed. To carry out my rule and still have my children under my eye at meal times was a problem which I solved as follows: I got a carpenter in the neighborhood to make a plain table of white wood. I think he charged me three dollars, and this included shellacking the natural wood. The length corresponded to that of our regular dining-room table; it was two and one-half feet wide, and twenty-two inches in height. This was placed alongside the "grown-up" table, where its surface could be easily reached by either of the parents without rising.

My first infant had a beautiful black walnut high chair given him by a loving relative. You can, perhaps, imagine the dismay of the donor when he found I had cut off the four legs, until the seat of the chair stood but fourteen inches from the floor! The next child had a small chair, wooden, and with wide-spreading legs; being so built it could not be easily overturned. Horrible and pitiful accidents are being daily reported at intervals of greater or less frequency, all over the world, due wholly to the pernicious habit of seating little ones in high chairs. Broken backs, life-long invalidism, injured spines, brain disorders, idiocy resulting from concussion of the brain—these are the chapters which make up the awful story of warning. It is possible your baby would use and outgrow his chair without accident; but not without the constant danger of it. By way of substitute for such danger I am suggesting a condition of things which will be of most positive benefit to the children brought under its rule. I set the little table with its own table ware, small china, diminutive knives, forks and spoons—these are not expensive. One of the latest acquisitions is a set of World's fair souvenir spoons, with gold-plated bowls, which cost twelve cents each, bought in connection with a certain kind of household cleaner. They brought endless delight to the children, and we should remember that prettily figured china, bright silverware, pure, clean-cut glass and clean table linen, exercise a refining influence on the minds of the small members, of which we may ill afford to deprive them.

Again, the child which is but fourteen inches from the floor may get out and into his chair without aid from others. I allow my five-year-old to wait upon his table whenever possible, and it is possible nine days out of ten to permit this with benefit and without accident. Of course, at the very first we had to caution again and again, and a few "spills" took place, but the results of our efforts justified them, and none can deny the advantages to the child when he is taught to become independent and self-helpful. The four-year-old girl has "cleared off" her little table herself, and in the last six months I venture to say has not broken as many dishes as a hired girl would have broken in the same length of time! And, finally, if you have thoughtlessly advocated the high chair relic of barbarism heretofore, put it aside and try my plan for a time. It will ease anxiety, rest your back, and help the little ones, all at the same time.—Eleanora H. Wady, in American Agriculturist.

SOLD HER OLD HOME.

Morgaging the Old Home for a Mere Whim of Vanity.

"I think," said a woman who has had a very hard time of it in this world, "that the nearest one ever comes in these modern days to selling one's birthright is when one mortgages one's home for money to produce some effect by fine furnishing or to celebrate some anniversary or event. A neighbor of mine not long since put a mortgage on her house to raise money to give her oldest daughter a brilliant wedding. I could imagine the angels hiding their faces when this foolish woman signed her name to that fatal paper. It was a foregone conclusion with everybody who knew about it that she would never be able to pay the mortgage, and that she had yielded to a weak and silly love of display and the importunity of an interested party, for the man who loaned her the money had long wanted the place.

"As a matter of course, he would give her no grace, and when the time came, she was homeless. It is better to forego ererything in the way of display than to make a mistake of this sort. Far better would it have been if the daughter could have had a quiet wedding than to feel that through such folly the home was lost to them forever.

"There is nothing so industrious as a mortgage. It knows neither rest nor sleep and quickly eats its way through one's substance like destruction itself. Such women—and, thank goodness, there are not many of them!—are going to be scarce when once womanhood comes to realize the great responsibility of existence. Women have never been allowed sufficient opportunity to develop the best that is in them; but now that the day of better things is coming, it is not unreasonable to hope that, as a producer as well as a care-taker, she will occupy her proper position in the world."—N. Y. Ledger.

—Monaco exports olive oil, oranges, citrons and perfumes.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—It is stated that the trolley is being substituted for horse-power in the street railway system of Norfolk, Va.

—It is reported that a Russian chemist has found a simple means to check the progress of gangrene without resorting to amputation, consisting of a simple application of an electric current.

—Electric currents in plants are due, says Kunchel, to the movements of water in the tissues, and not to differences of potential, existing independently. It was considered probable that vegetable electricity was due to biological processes, especially respiration and the consequent chemical changes.

—The interesting though not commercially important feat of obtaining electricity from the light of the stars has been accomplished by Prof. Minchin. By a telescope of the observatory at Westmeath, Ireland, the rays from the planet Venus were concentrated upon a delicate photo-electric cell, when a measurable current was excited.

—A French electrician, M. Treuve, catches fish by sinking in the water a net with an incandescent lamp attached. The curious fish collect around the light, when a pneumatic tire around the edge of the net is silently inflated and rises to the surface, entrapping them without frightening them and, hence, without destroying the spawn.

—Attention has been called to the fact that several of the ancient Egyptian temples were provided with true lightning rods. One is mentioned at Dendrak, which is provided with several pointed wooden poles, covered with copper, the purpose of which were found recorded in inscriptions on stone. Another, at Medinet Abu, built by Rameses III., about 1,300 years before the Christian era, is also mentioned, in which the points of the rods were gilded.

—An interesting experiment in the adaptability of electric force to traction on railways was made on the Western of France railway. The electric locomotive invented by M. Heilmann drew a special train from the St. Lazare Terminus, in Paris, to this station, a distance of thirty-three miles, performing the journey in fifty-five minutes. The train was composed of five coaches and a dynamometric brake van, and at certain portions of the line a speed of sixty-five miles an hour was attained.

—It is understood, says the Electrical Engineer, that the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Co., of New York, is about to introduce a new system of telephone tolls, somewhat similar to that which has been in use at Buffalo, and which in Europe is known generally as the Swiss system. The company proposes to maintain the present rate of $240 per annum for unlimited service with the best apparatus, but it annexes to this flat rate service a toll scheme, which will certainly be more equitable to small users, and give everybody who needs the telephone a chance to use it. This second scale includes instruments at $150 a year, and the subscriber can have 1,000 talks for that amount. If he exceeds that number, the first 100 will cost him $12, and so on. Besides this, if two men go on one line, the rate on the second scale will only be $100 each for nearly the same amount of service, or 700 messages.

—Recent experiments in France, it is claimed, show interesting facts concerning the magnetization of rails and the effect of the direction of travel upon their polarity. Experiments upon a piece of track between Bordeaux and Cette, which extends in an east and west direction, show that the north pole is at the end of the rail that is in the direction of travel. Where the road was double tracked, it was found that the polarity of the rails differed in the two tracks, and that the north end was invariably in the direction that the trains moved. This condition is supposed to be due to the shocks of trains in coming upon the rails, which give the end receiving the shock a south polarity. The shocks are due to relative elevations and depressions of the ends of abutting rails, and to the spaces always left for expansion of the metal. The report does not explain why these concussions should develop a south polarity rather than a north polarity.

Very Cautious.

Incensed Wife—It is impossible to live with him, the way he goes on. Why, the other night he came home and smashed my piano. What do you think of that?

Polite Lawyer—You will have to excuse me madam as it is impossible for me to give an opinion. You must remember that I have never heard you play.—Boston Transcript.

How to Bust Brilliantly.

Valet—Over fifty dunning letters in to-day's mail.

Chappie—Humph! Something will hov to be done, me good man.

"Yes, sir."

"Let—me—see. Go tell all the newspapers that I have ordered a new steam yacht. That will quiet those unmannerly tradesmen for a while."—N. Y. Weekly.

Please Send Samples.

Brown—That bullet-proof cloth they have invented in Germany must be a great thing.

Mrs. Brown—I wonder if it couldn't be used for little boys' trousers?—Puck.

THE BARRINGTON NEWS
By The News Pubishing Co.

J. B. COYKENDALL, Editor.

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Six Months.....75
Three Months.....50

Advertising Rates made known upon application.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barrington, Ill., as second-class mail matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 7

We have at last received our press, which we have long waited for, and are now prepared to do all kinds of work in the printing line—from a visiting card to a 1000 page book. We will do good work at reasonable price.

We wish to say to those who have been waiting for us to get a press before they subscribed for the News to call and see us. Come and subscribe for a first-class local newspaper, one that is printed and edited all at home and one that we will do all in our power to improve as we grow older.

Kate Field says "My idea of hell is the present state of the country." But Kate should not throw up the sponge. Republicans will soon again be in the front and bring order out of confusion. They have proved their ability to do just that.

Democrats of Pennsylvania were "Singerly" fortunate in getting an editor who would stand up for Governor and be knocked out by the biggest majority ever cast against a candidate in any State that offers a fair ballot and an honest count.

Palmer, MacVeach, and Gresham are the three contributions of the Republican party in Illinois to the Democracy. They will easily run the party and make the old wheel horse stand back until they get through feeding. An old-line Democrat has not a ghost of a chance in Illinois when the new recruit is around.

One who rides on the cable and electric cars and daily sees the narrow escapes and accidents by persons getting off the cars facing the rear wishes that every school teacher in the city would instruct the children that there is but one safe way to alight from the cars, and that is with eyes infront. It might also be well to teach them a little more patriotism, and "Old Glory" instead of so much of the other.

It is not unusual in Chicago to see ten buss workmen on a job and one hundred able-bodied hungry-looking men standing around. When it is remembered that wives and children are dependent on these same who are forced into idleness, it needs no argument to convince that the bosses who have brought about such conditions have committed a grave crime.

Democrats are hard to please. They moaned and groaned over "the dangerous surplus" in the Republican treasury, and they fairly howl over the deficit, present and prospective, in the Democratic treasury. A couple of hundred million of gold bonds will help them out.

If tariff were out of the way we would speedly have three more stars added to the banner. New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah are waiting to get there.

The income tax continues to be popular among those who are exempt from payidg it. The big salaried officers at Washington are all exempt.

Launsbury Lodge No. 751.—Meets at their hall the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. L. A. Powers, W. M.; H. A. Sandman, S. W.; C. H. Kendall, J. W.; C. B. Otis, Treas.; A. T. Ulitsch, Sec.; F. B. Bennett, S. D.; J. P. Brown, J. D.; A Gleason, Tyler.

Barrington Post No. 275, G. A. R., Department of Ill.—Meet every second Friday in the month at Abbott's Hall. L. E. Runyan, Com.; G. W. Johnson, S. V. C.; Wm. Humphery, J. V. C.; A. Gleason Q. M.; A. S. Henderson, O. D.; L. H. Bute O. G.; Henry Reuter, Sergt.; Chas Senn Chap.

M. W. A. Camp 809.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at A. Meyers' Hall. F. F. Hawley, V. C. P. A. Hawley, W. A.; John Robertson, B.; M. T. Lamey Clerk; Wm. Aatholts, W.; J. M. Thrasher, E.; H. P. Askew, S.

W. R. C. No. 85.—Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month Mrs. Lucy Townsend, Pres.; Miss Allie Meyer, Sec.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the post office at Barrington, Ill., June 1, 1894, as unclaimed.

George Benton.
Mr. Duncan.
Mr. Doblins.
Henry Fedder.
W. H. Ingle.
F. Roch.
Miss Clara Murphy.
Otto Osborn.
Mrs. C. C. Russell.
Mrs. Geo. Renfro.
Mrs Herman Schank. 2.
Miss Ellen Sullivan.
Henry G. Shoots.
Miss Williams.
Cahs Will, or Witt.

M. B. McIntosh,
P. M.

Church Directory.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—Catholic—Services every other Sunday at 9 a. m.—Rev. Father J. F. Clancey, pastor.

EVANGELISCHE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Sunday morning service 10:30 o'clock.—Rev. E. Rahn, pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Services Sunday morning 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School 12 m. Evening service 7 p. m. Prayer meeting. Friday evening, 7:30 p. m.—Rev. R. Bailey, pastor.

THE EVANGELISCHE CHURCH.—Sunday School 9:15 a. m. Sunday morning service 10:30 a. m. Sunday evening service 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.—Rev. J. B. Elfrink, pastor.

EVANGELISCHE SALEM CHURCH.—Sunday School 9:15 a. m. Sunday morning service 10:30 a. m. Sunday evening service 7:30 p. m. Young Peoples' meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 7:30.—Rev. Theodor Suhr, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 11:45 a. m Junior League 3 p. m. Epworth League 6:15 p. m. Bible Study Thursday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting, Friday, 7:30 p .m.—E. W. Ward, Pastor.

W. H. Nelson, who is in the drug business at Kingville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy that he warrants every bottle and offers to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the Remedy is a certain cure for the disease for which it is intended and he knows it. It is for sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

1776 TO 1894

Barrington Victoriously Celebrates The 4th., of July.

AN IMMENCE GATHERING.

The Amusements Were Plenty and Enjoyed by All.

MODERN WOODMAN AT THE WHEEL

Barrington Shines Under Old Glory.

The Day was Clear and Cool, and every thing moves off nicely.

Continued From First Page.

When they reached the grounds they reproduced the old Stage robery scene by the Indians and the rescue by the Cow Boys, the performance was good and the boys were warm. Then followed the usual programme of such occasions, and the day passed away as happy and peaceful as one could wish.

The prize winners were as follows. Ugly Mug, E. M. Blocks. Wheelborrow race, C. Wolf. Egg race John Wolf. Climbing greased pole, Criss Scharf. Catching greased pig, Fred Johnwoltz. Egg race Ida Rohmeier.

Modern Woodmen at the wheel.

This victorious celebration was given under the management of the Barrington Camp No, 809 Modern Woodman of America. It was through their careful and skillful planing that a grand success resulted, and had it not been for their patriotic spirit we possibly would have been without a celebration. They have done well and it is hoped that they may reap an abundant harvest in the future.

A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freemyer House, Middleburg, N. Y., on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did and in two days was able to be around. Mr Shafer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same Remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

BARRINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Officers.

President. F. E. Hawley.
Treasurer. F. H. Frye.
Secretary. D. H. Richardson.

Board of Directors.

M. B. McIntosh.
B. H. Sodt.
T. H. Creet.
John C. Plagge.
C. C. Hennings.

Executive Committee.

A. Schauble,
Geo. Frolech.
W. T. Stott.

There is now eighty six members of the property owners of the village of Barrington. who belong to the Department, the names of which will appear in our next issue.

Any one may become a membe by paying $5,

LANDWER & HOBEIN,

—DEALER IN—

Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes,

And General Merchandise

IF PROMPT AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT AND LOW PRICES WILL PLEASE YOU, GIVE US A CALL.

Fresh Bakery Goods, Choice Groceries

Barrington, Illinois.

☞Watch this space next week for something interesting.

The Home Question:

"Waht shall we do with our Walls?"

IS EASILY ANSWERED IF YOU CALL AND EXAMINE THE LATEST THINGS IN

ARTISTIC

WALL PAPER,

—AT—

A. W. MEYER & CO.

Beautiful Papers, suitable for Halls, Parlors, Dining Rooms at 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 1-2 cents per roll and upwards.

We are in a position to take care of the Wall Paper trade, and can save you from 10 to 25 per cent.

WINDOW SHADES.

We handle ONLY the Best Quality and Makes of the different grades of shade material.

WE make a specialty of making shades in special sizes for residences.

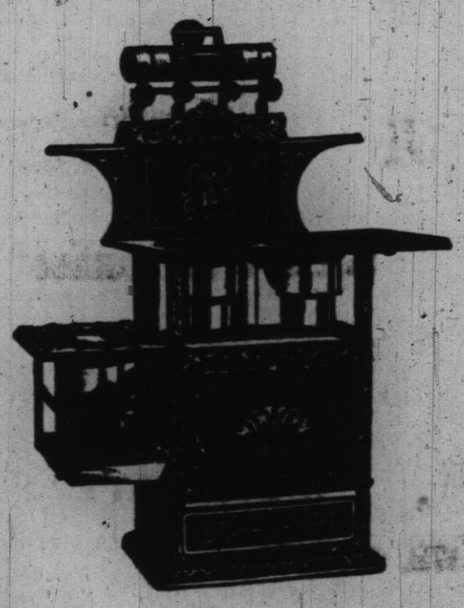
We believe in small profits and Large Sales.

WE STUDY YOUR INTERESTS AT ALL TIMES.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

A. W. MEYER & CO.

In asking you to purchase a "Jewel Stove" we offer the following pertinent returns for your money:



A Stove that has a horizontal tank with a seperate flow into each valve and the most necessary improvement in connection with a Process Stove—a tank valve that is easily and quickly removed for cleaning.

The needles are made of German silver; a sight feed, so that the gasoline may be seen as it drips. Further more, it is the handsomest and most perfect stove made. Call and examine at

H. D. A. GREBE, Barrington, Ill.

HARDWARE.

Grand Celebration

AND

PICNIC!

At Randall's Lake On

JULY 4th, 1894.

Two and One-half Miles West Of

Barrington.

Under Management Of

Barrington Camp 809,

Modern Woodman Of America.

Speakers Of The Day

Rev. Robert Bailey, C. S. Cutting and Others

Singing Chorus of 150 Voices Led By Prof. Blackman of Chicago.

Also M. W. A. Male Quartette.

Egg Races, Base Ball Games, Foot Race Three Legged Race, Wheelbarrow Race. Climbing Greased Pole, Potato Race, Catching Greased Pig, Etc.

PRIZE GIVEN TO THE OLDEST GERMAN AND AMERICAN COUPLE ON THE GROUNDS.

A First-class Chicago Orchestra Will Furnish Dance Music For Afternoon and Evening. The Barrington Brass Band will Lead the Procession.

Grand Display Of Fireworks.

Pres. F. E. HAWLEY Marshall, A. S. HENDERSON

Vice Presidents.

C. H. PATTEN, Palatine Ill. E. C. HAWLEY, Dundee Ill.

C. WANDRACK, Algonquin Ill. H. BURTON, Cary Ill

M. A. ANDREWS, Gilmer Ill.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

That's Better

The New Fire Engine Tested. The Results are Good.

PROTECTION AT LAST.

An Eager Crowd witnessed the affair. All were Pleased.

Saturday evening June 30, the Barrington Fire Department tested their new engine. In the afternoon the wind blew very strong and threatening, but went down with the sun and every thing highly favored a fair and good test. At about 8 o'clock the fire was started and was allowed to get under good headway. The alarm was given and the Department with engine, hose cart and ladders came dashing down the street at a break-neck speed, and when the fire was reached the hose was laid and the engine at work in much less time than it takes to tell it. With a good strong force at the engine the opperation begun, and in less than two minutes the flames were under controll and almost completely out. From the time the Department left the engine-house until the fire was smothered about five minutes had passed.

The fire was but a toy for the new engine which has showed itself for all it was represented to do and possibly more.

At an early hour the people had crowded into all the vacancys to see what the results of the new industry would be, the band had marched—chair in hand—to the band-stand to play a few selections for the occasion. After the first trial the fire was re-kindled with oil and allowed to get red hot, and was again put out with ease. This was thrice repeated with the same effect, and after it had been allowed the burn down the coals were drownded and the Department retired as did the people, feeling that they had at last found what they were looking for, and that the village had at least, fire protection.

Last June Dick Crawford brought his twelve-month-old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been weaned after four months old and had always been sickley. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, or perhaps 10 pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrohea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used a marked improvement was seen and its continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny constitution disappeared and its father and myself believe the child's life was saved by this Remedy. J. T. Marlow, M. D. Tamora, Ill. For sale by A. L. Waller druggist.

Many of the citizens of Rainsville, Indiana are never without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house," says Jacob Brown, the leading merchant of the place. The Remedy has proven of so much value for colds, croups and whooping cough in children that few mothers who know its worth are willing to be without it. For sale by A. L. Waller, druggest.

Wm. SPRIGGS.

DEALER IN

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Hams, Bacon, Dried Beef, Bologna, Lard and all kinds of Vegetables in Season.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

I Will Also Buy

All Kinds Of Poultry, Calves, Hogs, Sheep and Cattle

CALL AND SEE ME.

Wm. SPRIGGS, - - - - - - - - - BARRINGTON, ILL.

JUST OPENED

A TAILOR SHOP

Next Door to Columbian Hotel.

Where We Will Put Up New Suits of the Latest Style. Good Fit and Good Work. All Work Guaranteed.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing

Promptly and neatly Executed.

Your Patronage Earnestly Solicited.

Respectfully Yours.

MESSING & WALTER.

Have Removed from Zimmerman's

Old Stand to the Old Plagge Store, south of the Railroad Track. Come and see me.

GEO. W. FOREMAN,

—DEALER IN—

Fine Wines, Liquors, Etc.

A Choice Lot of First-class Bottle Goods Always on Hand.

THE BEST LINE OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO IN THE MARKET.

POOL ROOM IN CONNECTION.

BARRINGTON, -o- ILLINOIS.

PEDIGREE OF

—SCOTT—

Stands 16 hands high; weight, 1,600; bright bay; white face; 7 years old; one white hind foot.

Lord Rowton, jr., sire Lord Rowton (2876) by Corswell (1420), Vol. 4.

Dam Maida 2d (753) vol. 4, by Conqueror (196) vol. 41, grand dam Maida (1245) by Ivenhoe (399) vol. 2, g. gr. dam Billy vol. 1, by sir Collin Campwell(778) vol. 2, g. gr. dam Maggie by Stantly Jack (1318) vol. 2.

Dam of Lord Rowton, jr. dam Maud, sired by Lord Dufferin (imp't'd) grand dam by Sir Wm. Wallace, imported.

TERMS: $8.00.

At H. Schwemm, Barrington, Ill.

DEALER IN

Farm Implements, Buggies, Wagons Etc.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

TIED UP.

Spread of the A. R. U.'s Strike Against Pullman.

It Grows at an Alarming Rate—Situation in Chicago—Strikers Record Their First Victory — Railroads Will Fight.

A GENERAL TIE-UP.

CHICAGO, June 28.—At 1 o clock this morning the officials of the Illinois Central railroad gave out the information that their line from Chicago to New Orleans had been tied up by the secession of every switchman in their employ. All the towermen, switchtenders and switching engine crews in Chicago and suburbs struck at midnight.

When the switchmen and tenders went out a mob which soon grew from 500 to 2,000 switchmen, Pullman strikers and sympathizers, gathered at Grand Crossing and stopped all Illinois Central trains but one that attempted to pass. They also stopped the Pennsylvania trains. At 10 o'clock there were nine trains of the former road and six of the latter blockading the tracks centering at Grand Crossing. The switchmen say they have struck in sympathy with the Pullman strikers and in accordance with the plans of the American Rail way union.

More Roads Practically Tied Up.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Absolute and complete paralyzation of the railway traffic throughout the west was the condition of affairs that greeted President Debs and Vice President Howard, of the American Railway union, on their arrival at the union headquarters. If ever labor officials had reason to congratulate themselves upon the successful prosecution of a great railway battle, Messrs. Debs and Howard could compliment each other. Reports brought in from various committees showed that every road running out of Chicago—except the Rock Island and "Wagnerian" roads—is tied up. The list of roads affected by the boycott is:

Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Western Indiana, Pan-Handle, Monon, Grand Trunk, Chicago & Erie, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Great Western, Wisconsin Central, Cincinnati Southern, Northwestern.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bore the first attack of the morning and the Chicago & Northwestern was wheeled into the line of "cripples." The Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Fort Wayne were also put on the strikers' lists. When the Panhandle started its trains into the city over the Fort Wayne tracks the switchmen on that road went out in a body. They were joined by the tower men, and it was reported that the whole system of the Fort Wayne terminals was tied up at 11 o'clock.

The shop men of the Illinois Central, 1,100 in number, left at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, saying they would not resume operations until the boycott was raised or the employing companies refused to handle Pullman cars.

Anti-Strikers.

Considerable feeling has been aroused among the colored people of this city by the action of the American Railway union convention, which drew the color line and barred negroes from the union while in session last week. A meeting of colored men was held and an organization known as the "Anti-Strikers' Railroad union" was formed. L. B. Stephens was elected president of the union and all other officers were also elected. It is the intention of this organization to fight the American Railway union, the president declares, and the members say they will take the places of members of the railway union should the latter go out on a strike.

Situation in Chicago.

Suburban service on the Illinois Central road was practically paralyzed all day Thursday as well as on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and other roads leaving the Dearborn station and the Grand Central. Mail trains entered and left Chicago with a near approach to regularity and no Pullman car was hindered. But the freight service of many roads was seriously endangered, many refusing to take any more perishable merchandise for shipment. The Northwestern and Illinois Central railways delivered all perishable goods, the officials in many cases acting as switch crews to aid in this work. The list of roads now affected is as follows.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Chicago & Western Indiana (Belt Line), Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan-Handle), Louisville, New Albany & Chicago (Monon), Chicago & Grand Trunk, Chicago & Erie, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf), Wisconsin Central, Cincinnati Southern, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Alton, Union Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Union Stock Yards & Transit company.

St. Paul Yields.

Every Pullman car on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was sidetracked by the management of the road Thursday and President Debs, of the American Railway union, marked down victory No. 1. When this action was taken the men of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul were on the point of striking, but as soon as the notice telling the American Railway union that the road had acceded to the demand that no Pullman car be hauled by the company was received at headquarters orders were sent to the employes to make up trains as usual, and do all in their power to aid the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In a short time the trains were moving out of the north end of the Union depot as though no Pullman boycott was in progress.

Mobile & Ohio Gives In.

Soon after the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul had given in a report was received at headquarters from St. Louis that the Mobile & Ohio railroad had given in and would sidetrack its Pullman cars. The two surrenders coming together raised the enthusiasm of the strikers to the highest pitch.

In the Far West.

Telegrams received by President Debs from towns all along the Northern Pacific and Santa Fe state that every man has quit work. No Pullman sleepers left Los Angeles nor San Diego. At Emporia and Birchfield, Kan., all men on the Santa Fe are out. From Billings, Butte City, Missaula, Livingston, Duluth, Little Falls and Ellston come the same reports.

Pool Issues.

All the twenty-one lines entering Chicago, have agreed to pool issues and bear jointly the expenses of the strike, whether the road is affected or not. They declare they will fight the boycott to the bitter end.

Steamboats Profit by the Strike.

The strike on the railroads is diverting great quantities of freight to the steamboat lines which have rail connections on the other side of Lake Michigan. The Big Four turned all its freight for Cincinnati and the southeast to St. Joseph, and the Michgan Central diverted freight wherever possible to the lines touching at its points on the other side of the lake.

IN CARNOT'S PLACE.

M. Casimir-Perier Elected to Succeed the Assassinated President.

PARIS, June 29.—M. Casimir-Perier, president of the chamber of deputies, was elected president of the third republic of France at the palace of Versailles by the congress of both houses of parliament. The national assembly consisting of the members of the senate and chamber of deputies, numbered 853, and Casimir-Perier received 451 votes on the first ballot. The result was announced amid great cheering and the new president was overwhelmed with congratulations, among the first to extend these being M. Dupuy, the premier. The scene was a very brilliant one. The election took place in the great hall or theater of the palace which has witnessed so many memorable events in the history of France under the republic, the Napoleons and the Bourbons. Here it was that on January 18, 1871, King William of Prussia, whose armies held Paris, was proclaimed German emperor.

The ministers formally tendered their resignations to him. Casimir-Perier requested them to remain in office. It is doubtful, however, whether Dupuy, the prime minister, will retain office. It is expected, in the event of his insisting upon his resignation being accepted, that the president will summon Burdeau to form a cabinet.

ITALIANS FLEE FROM FRANCE.

ROME, June 29.—Many Italian workingmen who were driven out of Marseilles, Lyons and Grenoble are returning to Italy. They tell of outrageous brutalities committed by unreasoning Frenchmen. They declare that many Italians in French towns have been wounded and that some have died of their injuries, but that the authorities are concealing the facts. Dispatches on the subject are being actively exchanged between Rome and Paris.

SANTO'S TRIAL SET FOR JULY 23.

LYONS, France, June 29.—The trial of Cesario Santo, the anarchist assassin of President Carnot, is to take place July 23.

A CONSPIRACY.

PARIS, June 30.—The police visited the lodgings of a man named Granier in Montpelier with a view of ascertaining his connection, if any, with the murder of President Carnot. It is alleged that about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon Granier was heard to say: "By this time Carnot must have received his account." When the police arrived at Granier's lodgings they ordered him to surrender. With a quick movement Granier, without uttering a word, seized a large knife which was lying upon a table and plunged it into his abdomen, falling dead at the feet of the police. The police are now certain that the murder of President Carnot was the result of a conspiracy between Santo, Laborie, Granier and others to avenge the executions of Vaillant and Henri.

It is said Laborie, who is in custody in Montpelier on the charge of complicity in the plot, has confessed to the authorities that the assassin, Santo, while dining with him last Saturday confided to him his intention to go to Lyons to kill President Carnot.

Murdered and Robbed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 28.—Tuesday, Anne Kapzuna, a Polish woman was found by her husband lying on the floor of their home enwrapped in a blanket and dead. Blood was oozing from her mouth and ears. It is supposed that she had been murdered. Three hundred and seventy-five dollars that was in the house is missing.

TRAINS STOPPED.

Five of Them Side-Tracked at Hammond, Ind., by Strikers.

Will Not Be Allowed to Proceed Until the Strike Is Over—The Sheriff Calls for State Aid—Troops Asked for at Cairo Ill.

HELD THE TRAINS.

HAMMOND, Ind., June 30.—The Monon passenger train No 2 which left Chicago at 8:32 Friday night is in the hands of the strikers. Manned by 140 of them it came into Hammond at 11:40. The strikers are in high spirits. When they heard of the avowed intention of the Monon officials to take the train to Indianapolis if it had to run over the bodies of 1,000 strikers, they held a meeting and decided to protest. Everybody voted to capture the train. Although the train carries mail they were not at all afraid. When the train came to the state line at 10:42 it was signaled to stop. The engineer had scarcely done so when the crowd surrounded him. Then an engineer took the place of the regular Monon man, and while the strikers yelled the train went into a switch and then pulled slowly into the city. The mob controlled it. It was run down on a switch and will be left there until the strike is ended. It carried four sleepers, two mail cars, two baggage cars and four day coaches.

Sheriff Fredericks, of Lake county, has asked Gov. Matthews to send troops to Hammond. He says he cannot protect life and property on the railroads. The Western Indiana tracks at the state line are completely blocked. Five passenger trains are standing there, one behind the other. Four of the trains belong to the Erie and one to the Monon road. The first train has been there since 4:30 Friday afternoon. The passengers are tired and hungry. The mob which stopped the trains held a meeting along the tracks at 10 o'clock and voted to hold the trains till the strike was settled.

About 5 o'clock Sheriff Fredericks, with twenty-seven deputies, arrived at the scene of trouble. He approached the leaders of the mob and demanded in the name of the state of Indiana that they keep the peace. The men laughed at him and the women howled. He and his deputies were completely surrounded by the strikers. He saw how utterly fruitless his efforts were, and after a little further parleying with the men he retreated. Then he wired the governor that he was unable to keep the peace and protect the railroads and he asked for help. Up to midnight he had received no reply.

It is expected here that the governor will call out the troops. While the hungry passengers were waiting for something to happen the fourth Erie passenger, No. 12, which left Chicago at 8:12 p. m., came up. It was also blocked. This was the first train carrying United States mail. That seemingly made no difference to the strikers. It was held the same as the others. None of the trains will go on until the Pullman cars are allowed to go with them.

After all four Erie trains were blocked the strikers controlled the situation. Guards were stationed about the tracks and no person was allowed to pass unless he could satisfy the strikers as to his business.

Three of the strikers were arrested on the warrants sworn out by Walter E. Overton, of the Monon. The warrants were sworn out before United States Commissioner William A. Van Buren and were served by United States Marshal Hawkins. The men arrested are Alexander Shields, president of the local branch of the American Railway union; Walter H. St. John, bill clerk in the office of the Michigan Central here, and John R. Roscoe, an employe of the G. H. Hammond Packing company. They are charged with obstructing and retarding the passage of the United States mails by stopping a train and seizing an engine attached thereto, said train being a regular mail train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. A special train came here at 1 a. m. and the prisoners were taken to Indianapolis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—The companies of the national guard stationed at Belleville, Carbondale and Olney are now under arms awaiting orders to move on Cairo if proper requisition is made by the sheriff of Alexander county.

CAIRO, Ill., June 30.—The aspect of the strike conditions in this city have not materially changed since Thursday, but affairs are in a worse condition, if possible, than before. Ten mail trains and one local passenger train are lying idle in the Illinois Central yards, three tons of United States mail are detained at the passenger depot, and through an order issued by Second Vice President Harahan all the striking employes of that road here and at Mounds Junction, 8 miles north, numbering about 400, were discharged at 6 p. m. Thousands of dollars worth of perishable freight is side-tracked, with no prospect of removal, and 150 passengers, who had hoped to resume their journey, are now lying at Mounds Junction, held by the strikers, in the midst of a dreary waste of railroad tracks.

IN TRADE CIRCLES.

A Hopeful Feeling Prevails In Spite of Many Drawbacks.

NEW YORK, June 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The great strike of coal miners has ended at most points, but another threatens to interrupt business more seriously for a time, though the number of hands engaged is comparatively small. Travel and traffic are well nigh arrested on twenty western roads already and strikes are threateded on all roads which use Pullman cars. On the whole other changes during the week have been for the better. Many manufacturing establishments which were stopped by want of fuel have resumed. The depletion of the treasury reserve has been checked by the voluntary deposit of gold in New York banks. Exports of goods have almost ceased. Congress has made much progress toward final disposition of the tariff question. Crop prospects grow better as the harvest draws nearer.

"The resumption of work in mines and mills has made good progress, but the demand for products is as yet smaller and less urgent than was expected. Textile manufacturers are much embarrassed by the near approach of probable change in the tariff, the effect of which cannot yet be calculated. In spite of this reason for deferring orders and purchases, the number of mills quitting work is not as large as was expected, for there appears a little more demand from clothiers and jobbers.

"Wheat has declined two cents. Corn has declined seven-eighths of a cent, receipts being larger than of wheat, and a heavy crop is expected. Pork products are also a shade lower. Cotton has yielded a sixteenth, as speculation against the enormous stocks in sight grows tiresome.

"This week the failures have been 214 in the United States, against 307 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 27 last year. Of late the number and importance of failures have increased a little, as is usual near the close of a half year."

NEW YORK, June 30.—Bradstreet's says:

"While there is no actual improvement in business throughout the country there are more favorable prospects and better feeling among merchants, with an increased number of instances where trade has been stimulated. The ending of the great bituminous coal strike is promptly followed by a sympathetic strike of railroad employes, which threatens disastrous effect on business by reason of interference with distribution and travel. Losses on perishable freight in transit are already reported. Other unfavorable features include a conference of Rhode Island cotton mill owners as to the advisability of shutting down, owing to accumulation of stocks, heavy arrivals of wool at eastern markets, where stocks are already large: delay in settling the coke strike, which prevents many industrial establishments from starting up: an extremely restricted volume of business among wholesale dealers in clothing at Baltimore, 43 per cent. of what it was in the first half of last year; delayed orders from country merchants in Georgia and South Carolina, where crop damage has been threatened: and a sharp restriction in the volume of general trade at Chicago, where the railway strike centers. At New Orleans trade in all lines is smaller. At Nashville and at Birmingham, Ala., it is dull and without sign of early improvement, which is true also at Portland.

"The total number of actual business failures in the United States in the last six months (failures in which assets are less than liabilities) is 6,528, which is more than in any preceding similar period, an increase of 4.6 per cent. compared with the first half of 1893, and 22 per cent. more than in six months in 1892. The present tendency in the number of failures to decrease is shown by the fact that while at the end of the first quarter of the current year the increase over the like period of last year was 900 failures, the increase this year over last, at the end of a half year, is only 289 failures. Total liabilities of failing traders for the six months are $82,555,000, assets being 54 per cent. of that total. These aggregates are each less than one-half of what they were for six months in 1892, and smaller than in six months of 1891 as well. Pennsylvania and California show striking increases in numbers of failures, and Illinois and Kansas noteworthy decreases.

CONTINUES TO SPREAD.

The Situation with Reference to the Big Strike Renewed.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The roads affected Friday by the strike were the Alton, the Burlington, the Wabash, the Northwestern, and possibly the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Some men of the latter road held a mass meeting at Blue Island and shortly before midnight decided to walk out. All the Alton switchmen quit. Those on the Burlington walked out in the morning, but half of them went back at noon. The defection on the Northwestern was confined to 200 clerks and shopmen. On the Pennsylvania road the day switchmen refused to obey the order to strike. The threatened walkout at the stock yards took place at 7 p. m. The effect in Packingtown will be serious and it is a question if any of the big houses can operate much longer. The switchmen on the Grand Trunk at Elsdon went out at midnight.

The General Managers' association has announced that no striker would ever be employed by the road whose services he quits, and that all men refusing to perform their duties are to be instantly discharged and never reemployed.

Debs received two setbacks during the day, one from the Order of Railway Conductors, who told him they had nothing in common with him and would not aid him in any way, and the other from the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, which politely declined his offer to go "on strike" with him.

The Illinois Central was driven back Friday night in the fight between the railroad companies and their striking employes. It telegraphed orders to its agent in Cairo to take the Pullman cars off one of the ten trains which were held there by the strikers and hurry it through to Chicago as fast as possible.

Considering the importance of the road; its admitted fighting qualities, the terrible pressure which the American Railroad union brought to bear on the entire system, and the bold front presented from the beginning by its general officers, the strikers claim that this order sent to Cairo is evidence that the road is weakening.

MET AT DENVER.

Annual Convention of the Republican National League.

DENVER, Col., June 28.—The seventh annual convention of the National Republican league was called to order at 10 a. m. The Broadway theater was handsomely decorated for the occasion with the Stars and Stripes and a mass of foliage and growing flowers and was filled to overflowing with 1,500 delegates and representative republicans from every state in the union. The address of President Tracy was enthusiastically received.

The roll call followed immediately after the president's address and showed forty states and territories represented—the largest meeting in the history of the organization. Some of the delegations were very large. Before adjournment a motion was adopted that the president and secretary be authorized to prepare and transmit to Mme. Carnot and the republic of France the sense of the league on the assassination of President Carnot. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote.

The Platform of Principles Adopted at the Denver Convention.

The representatives of the National League of Republican Clubs of the United States, in convention assembled at the capital of the Centennial state, bow their heads in sorrow and humiliation at the spectacle of incapacity which the democratic party presents to our country and deplore the calamities which the giving of power to the present administration has brought upon our people. We congratulate the American people that this administration was compelled by public opinion to abandon its un-American Hawaiian policy.

In contrast with the shameful record of the democratic party, we exult over the record of glory which the republican party has made. Its achievements and its triumphs, extending over thirty years, establish it as the most masterful and enlightened political organization that has ever existed.

In the face of the present disaster to our country it is with increased solemnity that we once more renew our allegiance to the republican party and proclaim its cardinal principles.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we demand such legislation as will insure to every citizen the right to cast one free ballot in any election and to have that ballot honestly counted as cast. It is a noteworthy fact that the democratic party in congress, consistent in nothing else, was unanimous for the repal of the federal election laws, thus openly confessing itself the party of fraud.

We declare our belief in the doctrine of protection to American labor, American industries and American homes. We also believe in such reciprocal trade with the nations as will increase the market for the products of our farms, factories, forests and mines without increasing the competition which tends to lessen wages and degrade our labor.

We denounce the proposed vicious and destructive legislation known as the Wilson bill, and earnestly appeal to the republican United States senators to prevent its passage by all honorable means.

We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals, maintained on a perfect parity and interconvertibility. We do not believe that there will be a permanent return of prosperity to our country until the full use and highest position of silver shall be restored, and we favor such legislation as will bring about this result.

The republican party is the constant friend of the soldiers and sailors of the union. The promises and pledges of the democratic party to the defenders of the republic before election were false and fraudulent and have been shamefully disregarded since election. We condemn unsparingly the treatment now accorded the helpless, maimed and crippled defenders of the flag and to the windows and orphans of our dead patriots as unfair and cruelly unjust.

We are most heartily in favor of the prompt admission into the union of the territories of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma and we condemn the policy of the democratic administration in excluding and depriving them of their rights.

We demand that new safeguards be incorporated in our immigration and naturalization laws to prevent unworthy immigrants from landing on our shores and from obtaining citizenship.

We again commend to the favorable consideration of the republican clubs of the United States as a matter of education the question of granting suffrage to women.

We congratulate the women of Colorado and Wyoming on their possession of the elective franchise, and we cordially invite their cooperation in the work of rescuing the country from democratic and populist misrule.

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted by a unanimous vote. W. W. Tracy was reelected president of the National Republican league in the afternoon by acclamation, Col. E. A. McAlpine, of New York, having sent a telegram instructing the New York delegation to withdraw his name. A. B. Humphrey, of New York, was reelected secretary.

KILLED BY A CYCLONE.

Twelve to Fourteen Deaths Reported Near Sleepy Eye, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 29.—Twelve to fourteen people are reported killed in a cyclone near Sleepy Eye, Minn. There has been a cyclonic storm through southern Minnesota.

PIPESTONE, Minn., June 29.—A cyclone passed just north and west of this place at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. Its course was from southwest to northeast, cutting a swath 600 feet wide and almost 5 miles long. Mrs. Gilford T. Hick was instantly killed and Mr. Hicks was seriously injured. The escape of many persons was miraculous. A dozen or more farmhouses were blown to pieces and everything in the shape of furniture and belongings of the inmates scattered to the four winds. Several barns were demolished and considerable stock killed. One schoolhouse was totally destroyed and numerous buildings injured. Crops in the path of the storm were totally destroyed. The loss will foot up several thousand dollars. Reports are meager from the devastated district and it is believed the damage is much greater than thus far reported. The cyclone was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.

William Stacy, of Iowa Falls, Ia., was hanged by a mob in Texas for land swindling.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FIGHTING THE CUTWORM.

Prof. Riley Tells How to Get Rid of This Destructive Pest.

Young corn is often grievously injured by cutworms. The following reply, by Prof. C. V. Riley, to a correspondent of the Scientific American who has been more than usually troubled will, therefore, be read with interest at this time:

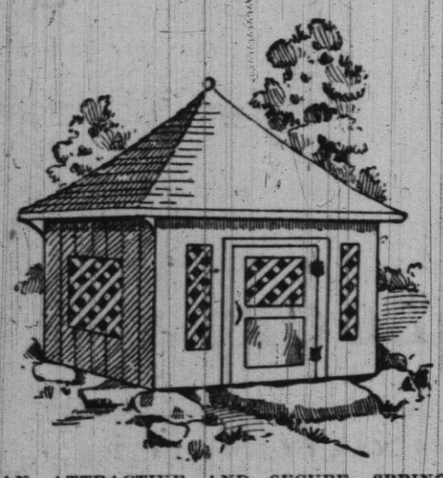
If specimens of the particular cutworms were sent to the station for identification some preventive measures might be suggested, as much depends on the particular species. In a general way most of the species have similar habits in the larval state; but to deal directly with them when, as in this case, they are distributed over large areas, is a very serious problem. The most successful means under these conditions is by the distribution of poisonous baits. These may consist of freshly cut clover or other succulent vegetation poisoned with paris green and made into balls or gathered into masses, so as to prevent their too rapid drying. One mode of accomplishing this last object is by covering the poisoned plants with boards. These poisoned baits, if placed at intervals along the corn rows, will attract a large proportion of the cutworms, which, by feeding upon them, will perish. For smaller areas, or for garden patches, the same method may be followed, or the larvæ may be unearthed from about the base of the plants, where they retire for concealment during the day.

Another method is to take a smooth walking cane and make smooth holes several inches deep at intervals, going over the same ground every day and punching in these holes to destroy the worms which seek them during the day as a place of concealment and tumble in. The patent salts, such as kainit, have proved of the greatest value against many subterranean insects, and undoubtedly will be of value against these cutworms. They have the additional advantage of being good fertilizers, so that their expense as insecticides is more than offset by their value to the crop and to the land. I think with your correspondent that it is too late to accomplish much the present year, but by a combination of the three methods suggested he will be able another year to prevent much of the trouble. It is well, where fields are badly infested with cutworms, to plant thickly, so that two or three young corn plants may be spared from each hill without seriously affecting the crop. It is also wise, on general principles, to keep fields that are to be planted to corn thoroughly clear and clean of weeds and other vegetation during the fall; and in this light fall plowing becomes extremely important, as most of the cutworms are hatched the previous year and hibernate as partly grown larvæ.

SECURE SPRING HOUSE.

It Is a Thing of Beauty and a Protection to the Well.

There are numerous reasons why the spring or well from which the family's supply of water is drawn should be covered from the weather—many of which are so patent as to need no mention. An uncovered spring is warm in summer, a receptacle for flying leaves and dust, while in winter it is filled with snow that frequently has to be shoveled out before water can be obtained. Then, again, an attractive little house over a well or spring adds considerably to the appearance of a place, and this is not a valueless factor by any means. The little house shown in the sketch could easily be built at odd moments and at a trifling expense, as it is low and but six or seven feet square. The sides should be made of matched boarding, with lattice work windows on one side and in front, into which windows may be fitted for winter use. The roof should be shingled and stained, with a contrasting stain upon the walls. The foundation should exclude vermin and small animals.—American Agriculturist.



AN ATTRACTIVE AND SECURE SPRING HOUSE.

FORTY-FOUR out of every hundred persons in the United States are agriculturists; fifty-six in Canada, forty-eight in France, seventeen in Germany and seven in England.

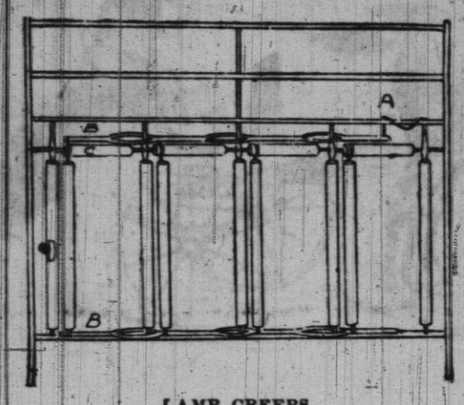
OVERFEEDING pigs is a bad and fatal business. If it occurs stop feeding entirely, except a thin slop, until the stomach gets into a normal condition.

WITH good management in most cases two garden crops can be grown in one season.

FOR FEEDING LAMBS.

Creep That Can Be Adjusted to Suit the Size of the Animals.

To feed grain to lambs it is necessary that a special place be prepared for the purpose. A corner of the sheep pen may easily be partitioned off or in the field a sheltered place where the flock is in the habit of gathering can be so arranged as to exclude the older animals. In order to do this lamb creeps of some sort must be provided. It is a difficult matter to make creeps which will answer every purpose. The flock will necessarily contain lambs of different sizes, and, besides, as the animals grow, the size of the openings must be increased. An ingenious contrivance which has been found to answer the purpose well is shown in the illustration. The creep is 3 feet 4 inches high and 4 feet 6 inches wide, the framework being made of light, flat iron strips. The upright and horizontal rollers are made of hard wood, about two inches in diameter. The stationary upright rollers are 1 foot apart and 2 feet long. The end strips of iron are extended so that the creep can be readily driven into the ground at the opening of any inclosure. B represents the sliding frame, C the horizontal rollers, D the upright rollers and A a peg by the removal of which the sliding frame is shifted. Moving the sliding frame places the upright rollers closer together or farther apart. The illustration is from a Wisconsin bulletin.



LAMB CREEPS.

TRAIN COLTS TO WALK.

It Is Unquestionably the Best Gait for Ordinary Purposes.

Many colts are now learning to work. The rate of travel required of them is important. Confining the travel mainly to a walk is not the rule with all drivers. As soon as the young animal ceases to rear and plunge in the harness, it is often considered "broken" and is allowed to take any gait it may choose. The old horse by which the youngster is hitched is allowed to advance by long, rapid strides, thus forcing the colt out of a walk from the start. The older animal needs to be held back and forced to walk at a rate which the learner can equal. Gradually increase the rate, but only in keeping with the ability of the colt to walk. A colt that proves naturally slow at the walk must be given short trips of not more than five miles, and be steadily urged to a faster gait. It is work to drive a "green" colt properly. The man who takes the reins at such times for pleasure is out of place. The early habits of the colt will cling to it. For this reason it should be made to travel at a brisk walk during the first three months it is worked. The well-trained horse finds it a relief from the walk, of course, to be given a brisk trot during the last one-third or one-fourth of the journey.—Orange Judd Farmer.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

THE circular silo is advocated because it has no corners to spoil the ensilage.

FAT can be produced cheaper than lean; always fatten before sending to market.

SUGAR beets are first-class fattening food, when fed with corn, for hogs in winter. Grow some for that purpose.

THE drain upon the sow that is suckling pigs is immense and to enable her to stand it and nourish the litter she must have plenty of the most nutritious food.

THERE is an antidiluvian humane society in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., that has secured the arrest of a man there for dehorning cattle. But the stupid concern never has a word to say about the people who are killed and the animals that are injured by horns.

PUMPKINS make good food for cattle in the winter, and they are no trouble at all to grow. Plant a patch of pumpkins, gather them as soon as the first frost touches the leaves, put them in a cool place, and you will find them a grand thing for either cattle or swine.—Farmers' Voice.

Beet Sugar Factories.

There are now seven large beet-sugar factories in operation in the United States, two being in Nebraska, three in California, one in Utah and one in Kansas. The factory at Chino, Cal., is probably the largest in the country and cost $500,000. In the sugar-beet districts a factory can be profitably run for every circuit of ten miles. The average yield per acre is ten tons, 165 pounds of sugar to the ton, or 1,650 pounds per acre. A factory which uses the beets grown on 5,000 acres of land will produce about 8,250,000 pounds of sugar per year. As the United States uses over 4,000,000,000 pounds, it would take 436 factories to supply the present demand.

A BABYLONIAN TRADITION.

Curious Beliefs Concerning the Earth's First Inhabitants.

From Berosus, a learned Babylonian, who wrote about the year 260 B. C., the following curious account of creation is taken: "In the beginning all was darkness and water, and therein were generated monstrous animals and men of strange and peculiar form. Some of these latter were menlike creatures with two wings, and some even with four. Some had one head and two faces; others two heads with a single face between. Sometimes a single body would have heads both of the male and the female. Besides the above there were men with heads and horns like goats, men with hoofs like horses, and some with the upper part of a man joined to the lower parts of a horse, like centaurs. Then there were bulls with wings and human heads, dogs with four bodies and with fishes' tails, men and horses with dogs' heads, creatures with heads and bodies like horses, but with claws like lions and tails like fish. Besides these there were other monsters showing a mixture of the forms of various beasts. Moreover there were monstrous fish and reptiles and divers other creatures which had borrowed something from each other's shapes; of all of which the likenesses are still preserved in the temple of Belus. * * * A woman ruled all these monsters and her name was Omorka, which is the same as Chaldee Thalatth and the Greek Thalassa. Then Belus appeared. He split the woman in twain, and of one half of her he made the heavens and of the other half the earth, and the monsters which she had ruled he caused to perish. And he split the darkness and divided the heavens from the earth, and put all the world in order. Belus then commanded one of the gods to cut off his head and to mix the blood which flowed forth with the earth, and to form man and beast therefrom. So man was made intelligent, and was a partaker of wisdom. Likewise Belus made the stars, the sun, the moon and the planets."—St. Louis Republic.

THE HIGHLAND COSTUME.

How It Was Introduced Among the Early Norwegians.

The first reference to Highland costume occurs in the Saga of Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, 1093-1103, written by Snorro Sturleson, who was reared with the children of that monarch's daughter. Here it is stated that Magnus and his men, on their return from a marauding expedition to the west of Scotland, "brought with them a great deal of the habits and fashions of clothing of these western parts. They went about the streets with bare legs, and had short kirtles and overcloaks, and therefore his men called him Magnus Barefoot or Bareleg."

In the thirteenth century we seem to have something like a first reference to actual tartans in the statutes of the church of Aberdeen, which provide that "all ecclesiastics are to be suitably appareled, avoiding red, green, and striped clothing, and their garments shall not be shorter than the middle of the leg." But it should be noticed that the word "tartar," which occurs in the fifteensh century, in the accounts of the lord high treasurer of Scotland, and which was regarded, by both Borthwick and Pinkerton, as meaning tartan, really indicates, as pointed out by Dr. Dickson, a fabric of eastern origin, frequently "variant" or shot, the warp and woof being of contrasting colors.

We find, however, a true reference to tartan, in the same accounts, in the following century; for in August, 1538, there appears an entry for "iij. elnis of Heland tartane to be hoiss to the kingis grace," these "hoiss" or trews being evidently intended to be worn with "ane schort Heland coit," accounted for under the same date.—Scottish Review.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, June 30.			
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3	74	@ 4	90
Sheep	2	00	@ 3	75
Hogs	5	30	@ 5	40
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	3	40	@ 3	85
City Mill Patents	4	05	@ 4	30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		60⅞	@	61¾
Ungraded Red		59	@	61
CORN—No. 2		45½	@	45⅝
Ungraded Mixed		43	@	46
OATS—Track Mixed Western		52	@	53
RYE—State		56	@	58
PORK—Mess, New	13	75	@14	00
LARD—Western	7	05	@ 7	10
BUTTER—Western Creamery		14	@	18½
Western Dairy		10	@	16
CHICAGO.				
BEEVES—Shipping Steers	$3	20	@ 4	75
Cows	1	25	@ 2	90
Stockers	2	30	@ 3	10
Feeders	2	90	@ 3	60
Butchers' Steers	3	20	@ 3	60
Bulls	1	50	@ 3	50
HOGS	4	60	@ 5	10
SHEEP	1	50	@ 3	50
BUTTER—Creamery		13	@	17
Dairy		10½	@	14½
EGGS—Fresh		9½	@	10
BROOM CORN—				
Western (per ton)	30	00	@55	00
Western Dwarf	45	00	@65	00
Illinois, Good to Choice	45	00	@70	00
POTATOES—New (per bbl.)	1	25	@ 2	15
PORK—Mess	12	57½	@12	60
LARD—Steam	6	65	@ 6	70
FLOUR—Spring Patents	3	20	@ 3	50
Spring Straights	2	20	@ 2	60
Winter Patents	2	80	@ 2	90
Winter Straights	2	45	@ 2	60
GRAIN—Wheat		56⅝	@	57½
Corn, No. 2		41	@	41⅛
Oats, No. 2		42	@	43
Rye, No. 2		47½	@	47¾
Barley, Common to Good		48	@	53
LUMBER—				
Siding	16	00	@23	50
Flooring	36	00	@37	00
Common Boards	14	50	@14	60
Fencing	13	00	@16	00
Lath, Dry	2	50	@ 2	60
Shingles	2	60	@ 3	15
KANSAS CITY.				
CATTLE—Texas Steers	$2	25	@ 3	20
Stockers and Feeders	2	50	@ 3	55
HOGS	4	50	@ 4	95
SHEEP	3	80	@ 4	50
OMAHA.				
CATTLE—Steers	$2	80	@ 4	60
Feeders	2	50	@ 3	50
HOGS	4	70	@ 4	90
SHEEP	2	50	@ 3	30

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Admitted to be the finest preparation of the kind in the market. Makes the best and most wholesome bread, cake, and biscuit. A hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials to this effect are received annually by its manufacturers. Its sale is greater than that of all other baking powders combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

HE—"Her heart is as hard as glass. I can't make any impression on it." She—"Have you tried a diamond?"—Kate Field's Washington.

Take Time by the Forelock,

Check growing infirmity and mitigate the ill of growing age with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves these evils. Rheumatism, lumbago, chills and fever, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, are all remedied by this helper of the aged, weak and convalescent. Prove the truth of this assertion, which is established by evidence.

"SAY, Fringes, if you had a fortune, say twenty dollars, left to you, what'd be the first thing you'd try to get?" Fringes—"Dyspepsia."—Inter Ocean.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

EVEN without a single stroke of her racket the tennis girl makes a hit.—Philadelphia Times.

A Book of Books for 2 Stamps.

A copy of the "ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE" of the "Four-Track" Series, New York Central Books and Etchings, the only book of its kind ever published, will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of two two-cent stamps, by GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

IT never cools a man off when the street sprinkler throws water on him.—Atchison Globe.

BEAUTY marred by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

IF a woman's age could be told by her teeth, like a horse's, man would occasionally have a chance to edge a word in.—Puck.

McVicker's, Chicago.

The dramatic company under the direction of Mr. Joseph Brooks begins its season at McVicker's Theater Monday evening, July 2, with the first production on any stage of "An American Heiress." Seats by mail.

THEY live most who love most.—Ram's Horn.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Long Savannah, James Co., Tenn.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

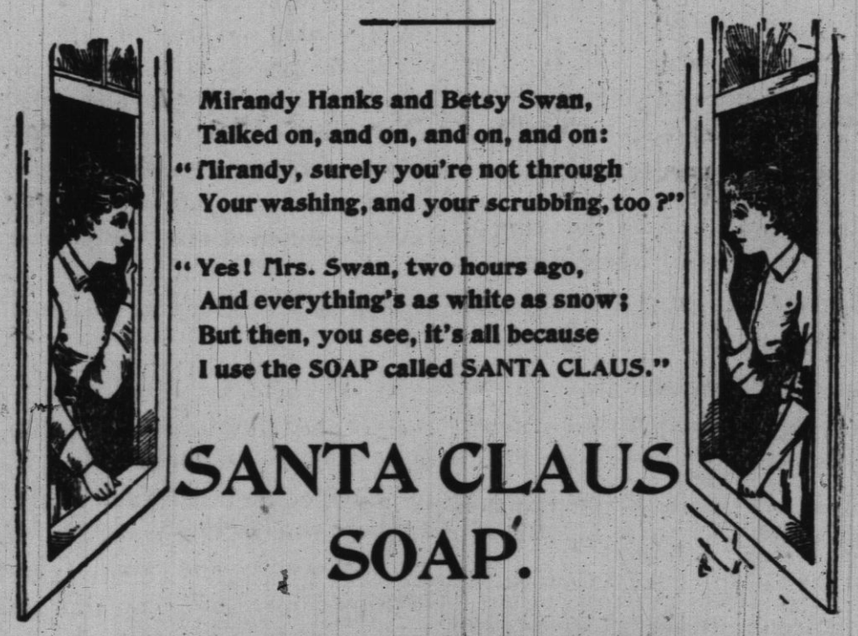
Dear Sir—I think your "Favorite Prescription" was the preservation of my life. I was under the doctor's care for three months with womb disease and a gradual wasting all the time. I was so weak that I could not be raised in bed when I commenced taking the "Prescription," and by the time I had taken three bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health and been very strong ever since. That was four years ago. I have recommended it to a good many of my friends, and they have taken it and are highly pleased.

MRS. SPRIGGS.

Yours truly, G. A. SPRIGGS.

PIERCE Guarantees a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

I TOLD YOU SO.



Mirandy Hanks and Betsy Swan,
Talked on, and on, and on, and on:
"Mirandy, surely you're not through
Your washing, and your scrubbing, too?"

"Yes! Mrs. Swan, two hours ago,
And everything's as white as snow;
But then, you see, it's all because
I use the SOAP called SANTA CLAUS."

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.
SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

The Genuine De Long PAT. HOOK AND EYE has on the face and back of every card the words:

See that

hump?

TRADE-MARK REG. APR. 19-92.

Richardson & De Long Bros., Philadelphia.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH
PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

$1000 in money: also other valuable premiums to good guessers. BASE BALL Enthusiasts, this is your opportunity. See other HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price 25c. All Newsdealers; or 53 East 10th St., New York.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

TAKE A REST —GO EAST

GO VIA THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE.

AMERICA'S BEST RAILWAY.

VISIT SOME of the DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN, LAKE or SEA SHORE RESORTS of the EAST, A FULL LIST of WHICH WITH ROUTES AND RATES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SEND 10c. IN STAMPS or silver for Beautiful Litho-Water Color View of the "FAMOUS EXPOSITION FLYER," the fastest long distance train ever run.

O. K. WILBER, West. P. A., CHICAGO.

A. N. K—A 1507

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE BARRINGTON NEWS.
J. B. COYKENDALL, EDITOR.

LOCAL NEWS.

A few trains Tuesday eve.

18 gallon Chemicals are N. G.

Strangers on our streets Sunday.

Mr. H. Seip was on our streets the 4th.

F. L. Waterman visited the city Monday.

No Freight trains Monday or Tuesday.

Some of our young men visited Elgin Sunday.

Cool enough to wear a coat Saturday eve.

Rev. J. B. Elfrink visited the city Monday.

Mr. Webb is working nights again.

Mrs. John Hatje is on the sick list.

Wm. Spriggs visited Chicago Thursday.

Lots of strangers on our streets the 4th.

Guns of all descriptions could be seen the 4th.

F. L. Waterman made Chicago a business trip Friday.

Alderman Hatje now rides in a fine new carriage

E. M. Blocks and daughter Sadie visited Chicago Monday.

The early mail Thursday morning, had but three letters.

Mr H. Diekman and wife visited Palatine Thursday.

Go to John C. Dobler's for fine bottle goods for family use.

W. H. Selleck, of Chicago, spent the 4th., in Barrington.

J. M. Thrasher made Cary a business call Thursday.

Mr. E. R. Clark's family have returned from Ashville S. C.

Clayton G. Peebles, of Spring Lake was a caller Saturday eve.

Heavy reminders of the fourth coming day, the evening of the 3

General supplies are reported very high and scarce in Chicago.

Born.—To Mr and Mrs. A. W. Meyer, a daughter Tuesday morning.

There was more freight transfer here last week than has been for a time the strike being the cause.

The freight trains began to run again Thursday, the first we have had this week.

The Dundee buss drivers tried some funny work here the 4th., but got called down in good shape.

Big boys, little boys, young men and old men all took a hand in shooting fire crackers the 4th.

Messes Lou H. and F. B. Bennett sang at the funeral of Squire Scherding's, at Palatine Thursday.

The fire works sent off by Mr. Grebe were very nice indeed, and highly appreciated by all who saw them.

Go to John C. Doblers and get one of those Bloomin Fine Smokers. Don't you know, "The English Dude."

FOR SALE. — 250 hardwood posts, split. Inquire at the News office for particulars. M. E. BENNETT, on the Wallace Bennett astate.

Misses Minnie and Annie Abbott, daughters of W. W Abbott, Supt., of the Illinois Canning Co. of Hoopeston Ill., are guests of H. T. Abbott and sister of this village.

MARRIED— Mr. H. K. Brockway and Miss Emma Barnett at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Collen's last Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, by Rev. R. Bailey. Mrs. Ben Castle, of Hunting Ave. played the wedding march. After the ceremony they were congratulated by the following guests. Mrs. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. John Collens, John and Will Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barnett, of South Chicago, Mrs. Robie Brockway, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brockway, of Western Springs, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Brockway, of Waukegan, Mr. C. V. Brockway, of Western Springs, Misses Grace and Laura Brockway, of Waukegan, Dr. and Mrs. Collens, of Austin, Mr. and Mrs Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Redmond, Miss Maude Otis, Miss Nettie Lombard, Miss Ida Hodge, Elgin, Miss Ella Todd, Mr. Albert Robertson. Miss Jennie Curtis, Englewood, Miss Cora Higley, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, and Mrs. Ben Castle, Hunting Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Brockway received many handsome presents. The next morning the bride and groom went to the city, and then on the boat "City of Chicago" they crossed the lake and spent the rest of the week at St. Joe, and Benton Harber. Their future home will be in Barrington, among their many friends.

So far the only strike Barrington has had was on the morning of the 4th., when there was a display card hanging on the door of one of our drugstores bearing the inscription "Abbott is on a strike." The door was tightly bared, and the sign lowered, everything as if in earnest. However when Mr. Abbott arrived at his store in the morning he was very much surprised to say the least, but took the joke in his usual good nature.

Died—Mrs. Jahnke, wife of John Jahnke, on June 30, 1894 at her home in Barrington. Mrs. Jahnke was 32 years of age, a loving wife and mother. The funeral services were held at the Baptist Church, July 3. Rev. R. Bailey officiated, after which the remains were laid to rest in the Evergreen Cemetery in the family lot.

At 3:30 oclock the morning of the 4th the band was out making all the noise possible, and successfully gained their point and awakened every one within hearing, this was followed by the loud reports of guns cannon fire crackers and various other noises which were kept up through the day.

The ball game the 4th., between Barrington and Wauconda resulted in a victory for Wauconda, the score being 26 to 12 in their favor. Our boys take the results as though it had been the reverse, and feel confident that they can return the dose on the return game.

Barrington, July 6, 1894. All dogs found on the streets of the Village of Barrington, Ill., not muzzled five days from date of this notice will be killed. By order of Trustees.

M. T. Lamey,
Village Clerk.

NOTICE. On Monday's Wednesday's and Saturday's Ike Fox the ice man will deliver to private residences any and all orders for ICE.

Died,—Mrs. Colburn at her home in Barrington Friday at 11:15 o'clock a. m. The funeral will be held at 12 o'clock at the house Sunday, and 1 o'clock at the Church.

Mr. F. B. Bennett assisted in the singing at Elgin the evening of the 4th.

WE ARE ALL GOING TO

JOHN C. DOBLER'S
For First Class Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

C. & N. W. R. R.

BARRINGTON STATION.

North Bound Trains.

Barrington Acc.	ar.	8:20 a m,	Sunday Ex.
Minnesota Pa.	"	9:13 a m,	" "
Menowinee Pa.	"	10:30 a m,	Daily.
Barrington Acc.	ar.	12:10 p m,	Sun'y Ex.
" "		8 p m,	Sunday only.
Woodstock "	"	5:02 p m,	Sunday Ex.
" "	"	6:12 p m,	" only
Watertown Pa.		6:12 p m,	" Ex.
Barrington Acc.	ar.	7:25 p m,	" Ex.
" "	"	7:55 p m,	Daily.
Dakota Pa		8 K p m,	Sunday Ex.
Barrington Acc.	ar.	12:30 a m	Daily.

South Bound Trains.

Barrington Acc.	Lv's	6.10 a m,	Sun'y Ex.
" "	"	6.45 a m,	" "
" "	"	7. K. a m,	" "
Dakota		6.55 a m,	" only
Woodstock Acc.	"	7.56 a m,	Daily.
Barrington Acc.	Lv's	9. M.	Sunday Ex.
Watertown		10. 03 a m,	" "
Barrington Acc.	"	12. 25 p m,	Daily.
Menowinee		3.08 p m,	Sun'y Ex.
Barrington Acc.	"	4. 25 p m,	" only
Dakota	"	5.02 p m,	Daily.
St Paul		8. 30 p m,	Sun,y only
Barrington	Lv's	8.35 p m	Sun'y only

L. A. POWERS, Agent.

Wm. Howarth is raising his house up 22 inches and will remodle it and fill up the lot on a level with the fence.

Mr. Green, of Wauconda, landed here Tuesday morning on his way to Chicago, but owing to the uncertainty of the return trip he did not go.

Messers Morris and Savage, of the Chicago Board of Trade spent the 4th., at Wauconda, accompanied by their wives.

The Baloon that was sent up here the 4th,, did not get very high for some cause or other and soon came to the ground.

While the well diggers were digging a well for Mr. C. Winter, they struck foul air at thirty feet, and were compelled to quit.

Georgie Wall and sister, of Chicago, who have been visiting with John C. Dobler and wife for the past two weeks returned home Tuesday.

We can give President Cleveland credit for one thing and that is for knocking the dust off of our Governors horns when he wanted to withdraw the regulars from the striking scene at Chicago.

FOR SALE—A large eight-room house, summer kitchen detached, and large barn all in first class condition with 1-2 acre of land, within two blocks of the Depot.

M. C. McIntosh.

For the Best
MENS, BOYS,
LADIES,
MISSES and
CHILDREN'S
SHOES.

IN LACE; CONGRESS AND BUTTONS.

Tans,
Chocolates,
Patent Leathers
or Plain

—GO TO—

B. H. SODT & SONS,

—DEALERS IN—

Boots and Shoes, Clothing

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BARRINGTON. ILL.

E. M. BLOCK,

BARRINGTON, ILL.

Furniture & Upholstering.

Furniture Repairing PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

All goods positively sold at Chicago prices. My line consists of *BED-ROOM SETS, MATTRESSES, WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS,* all kinds of *PICTURE FRAMES, CHAIRS, TOILETTE and CENTER TABLES* and the celebrated household *SEWING MACHINES.* E. M. BLOCK,