

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

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BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1895.

\$1.25 A YEAR.

VERY LITTLE BUSINESS DONE

Regular Meeting of the Village Board.

THE FIRE LIMITS QUESTION ENTIRELY IGNORED

The Sidewalks Absorb Most of the Time of the Hour's Session—Bills Allowed.

The Board of Trustees met in regular session at 7:40 o'clock Wednesday evening, Pres. Hawly in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved the following bills were allowed:

A. S. Henderson, night watch, \$40.00.
H. A. Sandman, marshal, \$35.00.
H. Wille, labor, \$1.20.
John Catlow, labor, \$1.25.
L. F. Elvidge, labor, \$18.50.
Hatje & Stiefenhoefler, repairing, \$6.40.
H. P. Askew, labor, \$3.00.
F. E. Hawley, cord of wood, \$4.50.
Barrington Review, printing, \$11.52.
A. S. Henderson, extra labor, \$1.
James Sizer, labor, \$26.70.
Plagge & Co., lumber, etc., \$84.59.
L. F. Schroeder, hardware, \$1.14.
H. D. A. Grebe, stove, etc., \$13.40.
John Broemelkamp, labor, \$1.50.
Leroy Powers, oil, etc., \$14.56.
John C. Plagge, mdse., \$3.41.
John Jahnke, labor, \$18.25.
E. Rieke, labor, \$18.25.
E. Naehner, \$11.25.
Christ. Hartz, labor, \$1.10.
H. A. Sandman, incidental expenses, \$3.30.

Moltenhauer, labor, \$1.
A. J. Redmond, attorney fees, \$15.75.

Henry Koelling, the milk dealer, called the attention of the Board to the fact that three lamps were badly needed on North Hawley street. After a short discussion it was decided to buy six street lamps, the street committee being given full power to place them where they are needed.

It was here that Trustee Wilmarth discovered the only cuspidor to be on fire. The supply of water being limited Marshal Sandman solved the problem by throwing it into the street.

The sidewalk question again proved the leading and all absorbing question for a free-for-all discussion. A resolution was finally passed ordering the clerk to notify the village attorney to draw up an ordinance establishing the grade on all streets in the village, also one ordering new walks on grade line.

The question of fire limits seemed to be overlooked, the subject not being mentioned. We hope that before the Board meets again we will be able to show the trustees what the sentiments of a majority of the citizens are on this important subject.

No further business coming before the Board, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

SLEIGH BELLS TINGLE.

Miss Nellie Donlea is Given a Pleasant Surprise Party Thursday Evening.

About 7:35 o'clock Thursday evening the tooting of tin horns, the cheering of young men and the tittering and "Oh!" of young ladies aroused the citizens of this village to curiosity.

The cause of it all was simply a bob sleigh full of Miss Nellie Donlea's friends, enroute for the home of J. H. Wells, where Miss Donlea is stopping. The pleasant ride of five miles north was covered in a remarkably short time, and when the house was reached Miss Donlea was called out, and greetings were exchanged. After the warm room had thawed out the company, games were proposed.

A game called "Ringe de Ringe, and Keep it Goin'" took first place on the program, and each took his or her turn at playing "detective" in trying to solve the whereabouts of a plain band ring.

A "Question" game was also introduced, and afforded lots of amusement, and satisfaction.

An elegant repast of coffee, cake and

fruit was then served to the now hungry guests, after which Mr. Henry Drewes and Miss Cora Daylin entertained the audience with some fine instrumental music.

After each one had inscribed his or her name on about sixteen elaborate napkins, to be kept as souvenirs, the happy young people bade their charming hostess a fond farewell, and the return trip was made amid general good cheer.

N. B.—One partiality shown toward "Crist," was the presentation of a nice big onion, which he seemed to prize very highly, and which will come in very handy the next time he wishes to shed a few "sympathetic" tears.

CUBA.

Chilly weather for humming birds—who haven't their nests well feathered.

C. Givens was observed hustling to Lagenheim, Monday.

Mary Courtney spent last Sunday with her Mother.

Miss Jane Conmee is entertaining a friend from the city this week.

School opened in Dist. No. 6, Monday, with Miss Cora Davlin as teacher.

Miles T. Lamey represents five of the best insurance companies doing business in the United States. The companies he represents have been called upon several times in the last two years to pay losses in Barrington, which have always been adjusted promptly and satisfactorily.

Messrs. Dickinson and Wheeler of Highland Park, were callers in Cuba, last Saturday.

Charles Gruber is on the sick list.

Mr. McCabey, of Chicago, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Evelyne Davlin attended a pancake social at Fairfield, Friday evening.

Messrs. McGinty and Collins, of Chicago, are the Guests of F. Courtney this week.

Mrs. L. Wheelock entertained her sister of Fremont, last week.

A number of the young people of Cuba attended the Thanksgiving party at McHenry, and all report a good time.

J. D. Lamey & Co., dealers in building material, Barrington, have prepared paints, put up as small as half pints, making it very convenient for those who have only a small amount of painting to do.

LANGENHEIM.

Joe Robal was, in town Wednesday.

Mrs. J. Kirmse and daughter, Miss Laura, are visiting friends in the city.

Joe Bloner made a business trip to Algonquin Tuesday.

Wm. Donlea was in our town Monday.

Miss Dora Langenheim and Mrs. C. Kraus were Barrington visitors Tuesday, on pleasure bent.

William Hill is in our town again.

Barney Lageschulte was in Barrington Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stonek called on Mrs. Bloner Sunday.

Don't forget that THE REVIEW can print you wedding invitations at the lowest figures. Work done with new type, and the stock is the finest obtainable.

Robert Ickler went to Chicago, where he has accepted a position.

Miss Obee spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at Highland Park.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Langenheim entertained Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Antholz, of Barrington, on Thanksgiving Day.

Found—One black woolen mitten. Owner can have same by calling for it at the store of C. Kraus.

Miss Katie Langenheim visited friends in Barrington Saturday.

Mrs. Custer was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kraus Thursday.

J. D. Lamey & Co. are headquarters for window glass, mixed paints, oils, varnishes, etc. They have a large

stock; therefore you can always find just what you want there.

Frank Bloner was a pleasant caller here Sunday.

Mrs. Wiemuth is very sick.

Lawrence Muska was a Spring Lake caller Sunday.

Miss Mary Katlaber is visiting friends in Chicago this week.

M. Katlaber made a business trip to Chicago Wednesday.

M. C. McIntosh has money to loan. Small amounts on short time preferred.

COLD WAVE.

SPRING LAKE.

Edward Brandt purchased a fine new cutter recently.

Miss Annabel Haeger, of Algonquin, spent Sunday with Miss Clara Cady.

THE REVIEW wants your trade. If you need any printing give us a call.

There is one thing certain; and that is, you can get just what you want in the window glass or paint line at J. D. Lamey & Co.'s. Give them a call and see for yourselves.

Eddie Smith made a flying trip to Elgin the forepart of the week.

Has it become customary for a girl to give a young man "the slipper" instead of "the mitten?"

The cold weather is here to stay. Better look over your windows and replace the broken lights of glass with new ones before winter has set in for good. J. D. Lamey & Co., Barrington, have window glass in all the different sizes.

Mr. Golderman, of Algonquin, passed through here Sunday, enroute to Barrington. "SUSIE."

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Albert Kampert is suffering with a lame leg.

FOR RENT—Three good houses in Barrington. Rent for \$8, \$10 and \$12 per month respectively.

M. C. MCINTOSH.

E. H. Sadt, of Oswego, Ill., was a visitor here this week.

Messrs. George and Robert Nightingale have engaged in business in Chicago.

The order of the Modern Woodmen elect officers Tuesday evening, December 24th. Every member is requested to be present.

George Hansen visited friends in Austin a few days this week.

Mrs. E. W. Klein visited in Chicago this week.

Chas. Schufeldt made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

A good stock of prepared kalsomine can always be found at J. D. Lamey & Co.

NOTICE—Anyone having in their possession any property belonging to the Fire Company will please return same to the engine house at once.

Why is a pancake like a caterpillar?

Rev. T. E. Ream will preach on the topic: "Will and Work," next Sunday evening, from the text, Nehemiah 4:6: "For the people had a mind to work."

The teachers and officers of the M. E. Sunday school have commenced to arrange for "Christmas tree" exercises. Last Sunday several committees were appointed to make preparations.

Dr. N. P. Collins, of South Elgin, spent Thanksgiving with his daughter, Mrs. T. E. Ream, who returned with him, to spend some time at South Elgin.

The Chautauqua Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. Winter next Monday evening at the usual hour. An interesting meeting is expected.

There is considerable trouble and expense connected with the conducting of a first-class home paper. THE REVIEW has spared no pains to give Barrington and vicinity a paper of which the citizens may well feel proud, and which is worth more than the small subscription price asked. The way to show your appreciation of a first-class up-to-date home paper is to subscribe for it.

A. W. MEYER & CO.

FIRST HOLIDAY SALE!

NEW DRESS GOODS.

A Big Drive.

36 in. serges in plaids and colors, worth 30c. a yard, sale price, 20 cents.

36 in. fine henriettas in colors worth 40c per yard, Sale price, 20 cents.

36 in. wool finish Henrietta's worth 15 cents, Sale price, 12 1-2c.

52 in. all wool plaids marked 80 cents, Sale price, 68 cents.

Novelty black dress goods—fine finish, sale price, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65 to 95c. per yard.

60 in. fine beaver cape cloth, 1.75 to \$2.25 per yd.

Skirtings.

figured Teffetta Moire and Sicilion Mohair, only 20c per yard. Wool Moreen, 45 cents per yard.

Ladies' Capes, Jackets and Furs

Our stock of ladies capes, jackets and furs are up-to-date, and the price the lowest.

We will display on Monday, the largest line of fancy china, decorated glass ware and all kinds of Holiday Goods that was ever on sale in Barrington.

A. W. MEYER & CO., Barrington

Wolthausen & Landwer

A BIG SALE IN FOOTWEAR THIS WEEK

We have as large and complete a stock of Footwear as can be found in Barrington.

Right in it . . .

We are "right in it," as the saying goes, in this thing of selling Boots and Shoes. Our business is getting better every day. There are only two reasons for this—the goods themselves and the prices.

Nobody sells reliable Boots and Shoes cheaper than we do. The dealer who quotes lower prices has to work in cheaper qualities. If he charges more, the buyer simply pays him a bigger profit than we ask. That's the sum and substance of the whole question of price.

Rubbers and Rubber Goods, we are selling at a Bargain. Come and take them away.

A SILK MUFFLER OR HANDKERCHIEF MAKES AN ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENT. COME IN AND SEE THEM.

Supremely Happy

What supreme satisfaction it is to a woman to know that her dresses and hats and wraps are "just right!"

You've probably heard some say: "I hate that dress! It's horrid! I won't wear it!" Others have been known to cry over clothes disappointments. Buying at the right store is the first step toward satisfaction. Lots of women say that our store is the right one—if you will call you will say the same thing. Try us.

GROCERIES

Our stock is complete, and contains everything that is needed in the kitchen.

We are headquarters for CARPETS, DRAPERIES and RUGS.

WOLTHAUSEN & LANDWER BARRINGTON, ILLS.

The good old game of ten pins is getting a boom on itself this year.

If the railroads really mean business the upper berth will be sure to come down.

It is not what is inside a man that makes him look distinguished; it is his clothes.

Those men who are seeking ideal wives seldom stop to think if they would make ideal husbands.

Yellow fever in Cuba continues to fight on the side of the insurgents, rarely losing an engagement.

Atchison, Kas., is said to be flooded with \$1 bills raised to \$10. Atchison, too, evidently has a gas trust.

We find that the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.

It is curious how a woman who screams at a mouse is not startled at a millinery bill that makes a man tremble.

A court at Bogota is said to have fined a man \$398,000, and it is feared that it may cripple him financially for a few days.

Kansas City is at length the proud owner of its own water works, and thereby becomes a shining example to other cities.

Wisconsin has a woman horsethief. If the new woman intends taking to this vocation she would do well to give the west a wide berth.

A Philadelphia man has been arrested for loud laughing in the public streets. Probably he had been indulging in a few preliminary smiles.

Chili has also found some "rich gold mines." Chili should not be noisy about it, or the first she knows England will send her "an ultimatum" about something.

There appears no way for the sultan to repair his finances except by disguising himself as a man and coming over to America and making himself agreeable to some girl in the Vanderbilt family.

Hon. T. C. Platt hastens to announce that he is not in his anecdotal and will not write a book. Evidently Mr. Platt thinks this is as hard as he should strike an old gentleman like Mr. Sherman.

The assurance comes from Marlborough's lawyer that his client is not mercenary. Certainly not. The Duke was simply too courageous to let a \$10,000,000 handicap interfere with a love match—that's all.

Claude Falls Wright, the theosophist, asked in New York the other night: "How do we know that what we call life is not, after all, a dream from which we may awake some day?" One good reason for thinking that life is not a dream is that the man who has a note coming due on a certain day never wakes up to find that he has been the victim of mere nightmare.

Judge Riner, of the United States Circuit court at Cheyenne, has decided that the treaty with the Bannock Indians, giving them the right to hunt on the unoccupied government lands in Wyoming, is of full force and effect and is superior to the game laws of that state. Judge Riner will henceforth be an unpopular man with the cattle thieves, land grabbers and pot hunters of the west. Every other class will applaud the decision.

A strange thing has happened to Mr. Richard Mansfield, the eminent actor. Upon recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever he finds he has forgotten the lines of his plays, and he must learn them anew. The disease has also had a strange effect upon his sight. Previous to the attack he was so near sighted as to be practically unable to see, and habitually wore eye-glasses. Now his sight is normal, and the glasses are discarded.

In a single week of the present fall American bicycles have been exported from the port of New York to the British East Indies, the British West Indies, to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Central America, Ecuador, Germany, Italy, Porto Rico, Russia, and Venezuela. That shows what the skill of American manufacturers and American inventors can do in the way of furnishing wheels for all the world to ride. There are few civilized lands in which American bicycles will not be in use next season, and everywhere they may be tried they will surely win their way.

THE MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENTS ANNUAL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

CLEVELAND DISSESSES THE COUNTRY'S CONDITION.

Finance, Tariff and Foreign Relations the Leading Subjects Under Consideration—Some Recommendations and Suggestions to the LIVth Congress.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The president's message delivered to congress today is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States—The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties, and present such recommendations of our situation as related to our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to congress the important phases of the situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they relate to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

China, Cuba, England, Spain and Turkey Discussed.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries, of rendering such service to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or as a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

The Chinese Missions.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behooved this government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the temperate edict of toleration, custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces, who by neglect or otherwise had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the emperor's government for the protection of life and property of foreigners were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in their duty, and the punishment by death of a number of those found guilty of actual participation in the outrages.

This government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred, for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tientsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our government to protect its citizens will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks.

The energetic steps we have thus taken are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China, because the Imperial government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise. China will not forget either our kindly service to her citizens during her late war nor the further fact that, while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the negotiation of a peace between her and Japan, we sought no advantages and interposed no counsel. The Governments of both China and Japan have in spiral dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives expressed in a most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

The Waller Case.

Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government requested from that of France the French tribunal which resulted in the condemnation of Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated and the general course and result of the trial and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was

not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

It is not to be forgotten that international trade cannot be one-sided. Its currents are alternating and its movements should be honestly reciprocal. Without this it almost necessarily degenerates into a device to gain advantage or a contrivance to secure benefits with only the semblance of a return. In our dealings with other nations we ought to be open-handed and scrupulously fair. This should be our policy as a producing nation, and it plainly becomes us as a people who love generosity and the moral aspects of national good faith and reciprocal forbearance.

These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations. If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy. It should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character.

Great Britain.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual.

Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Bering Sea, under the regulations agreed on by the two governments has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in those waters.

The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award have been earnestly urged upon the British government, but thus far without effective results. In the meantime the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years seems to be a matter of absolute certainty.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay, and Great Britain to receive, a lump sum of \$455,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not confirmed by the last Congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned.

Alaskan Boundary.

The commissioners appointed to mark the international boundary in Passamaquoddy bay according to the description of the treaty of Ghent have not yet fully agreed. The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of Feb. 3, 1894. As to the remaining section of the one hundred and forty-first meridian northward from Mount St. Elias to the Frozen ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made. The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were undertaken by the United States coast and geodetic survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results; but these surveys have been independently conducted and no international agreement to mark those or any other parts of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made. In the meantime the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient, and, indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this region be speedily determined. Her Britannic majesty's government has proposed a joint delimitation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if Congress will authorize it and make due provisions therefor can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of continuing.

Defends Monroe Doctrine.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July, last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully

and distinctly set forth. The general conclusion therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friends and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw any arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress.

Uprising in Hawaii.

Early in January last an uprising against the government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the forms of justice, could not supersede justice itself, and demanded stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial.

Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, having furnished this government abundant reason for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued, and his successor has lately been received. In last year's message, I narrated at some length the jurisdictional questions then freshly arisen in the Mosquito Indian strip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the Republic instead of by their own customs and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain of January 28, 1860.

The Corinto Affair.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British vice-consul, Hatch, and of several of his countrymen, who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished the ground for this proceeding. A British naval force occupied, without resistance the Pacific seaport of Corinto, but was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid.

Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were invoked and were employed in favor of a peaceful settlement and as much consideration and indulgence toward Nicaragua as were consistent with the nature of the case. Our efforts have since been made the subject of appreciative and grateful recognition by Nicaragua.

Turkey and Armenia.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacre of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey, under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power. I regret, however, that an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarter of the Ottoman empire, by sending thither the United States consul at Sivas, to make investigation and report, was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish government. This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratuitous entanglement of the United States in the so-called Eastern question, nor as an officious interference with the right and duty which belong by treaty to certain great European powers, calling for their intervention in political matters affecting the good government and religious freedom of the non-Muslim subjects of the sultan, but it arose solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the conditions in our efforts to care for those entitled to our protection.

The presence of our naval vessels, which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities, affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to make suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperiled. The Ottoman government has lately issued an imperial irade, exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions, maintained and administered by our countrymen, shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected.

The government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or safety was imperiled. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to do, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood, that our citizens, as well as theirs, will be received and protected on board these ships. On the demand of our minister, orders have been issued by the Sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

Missionaries Are Safe.

These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and

missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks. By treaty, several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right and have assumed a duty not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of the Turkish government as will restrain fanatical brutality, and if this fails, their duty is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs alone, and it is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will not be delayed.

The new consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoot, for which appropriation was made last session, have been provisionally filled by trusted employes of the department of state. These appointments, though now in Turkey, have not yet received their exequaturs.

Spain and Cuba.

Cuba is again seriously disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty. Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for a larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped on every ground that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits. One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American ships has occurred. On March 8 last the Alliance, while bound from Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels near the Cuban shore, but outside the three-mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed, with full expression of regret and assurance of non-recurrence of such just cause of complaint, while the offending officer was relieved of his command. Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. Where held on criminal charges their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded and obtained in conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege, without formulated accusation, their release or trial has been insisted upon. The right of American consular officers in the island to prefer protests and demands in such cases having been questioned by the insular authorities, their enjoyment of the privileges stipulated by treaty for the consuls of Germany was claimed under the most favored nation provision of our own convention, and was promptly recognized.

FINANCE AND TARIFF.

Retirement of the Greenbacks is Earnestly Recommended.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation, we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment. We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and which we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects. By command of the people a customs-revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industry and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

The Silver Notes.

The compulsory purchase and 30 per centage of silver by the government unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years drifted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our finan-

and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country. The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill-advised financial expedients. The currency denominated United States notes, and commonly known as greenbacks, was issued in large volume during the late civil war and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes, that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost if not all the laws relating to them some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$381,999,073.

The Resumption Act.

Immediately after that date, and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the secretary of the treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 50 per cent of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to \$200,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the first day of January, 1876, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption, the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute. In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed, forbidding their further cancellation and retirement. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and cancelled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retirement was \$246,931,016. The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained, in addition, the following express provision: "And when any of said notes may be redeemed or received by the treasury under any law from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation."

Would Retire the Greenbacks.

This was the condition of affairs on the first day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The government was put in the anomalous situation of owing to the holders of its notes, debts payable in gold on demand, which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligation due the government, nor cancelled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

There has been issued and sold \$465,700,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund, together with such other gold might be from time to time in the treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve, and \$100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted on the first day of January, 1879, to \$114,182,780, and though thereafter constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum until July, 1882. In April, 1883, for the first time since its establishment, this reserve amounted to less than \$100,000,000, containing at that date only \$7,011,329.

Silver Purchase Act.

In the meantime, and in July, 1880, an act had been passed directing larger governmental monthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued payable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "The established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the secretary of the treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed and grave, and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio. It thus resulted that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1880 were necessarily treated as gold obligations, at the option of the holder. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1883, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than \$155,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding issued to the United States, notes still undiminished by redemption or cancellation constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly \$500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which, ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used to deplete it.

This reserve, as has been stated, had fallen in April, 1885, to \$97,011,329. It has from that time to the present, with very few and unimportant upward movements, steadily decreased, except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds.

McKinley Bill Blamed.

Among the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations and necessitated, to some extent, the payment of our balances in gold; the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency, and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments; the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad, and the high rate

of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against as a matter of speculation.

In consequence of these conditions, the gold reserve on the first day of February, 1884, was reduced to \$65,438,377, having lost more than \$31,000,000 during the preceding nine months, or since April, 1883. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for by the resumption act of 1875.

Raid on the Gold Reserve.

In February, 1885, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a refusal of congressional aid, everything indicated that the end of gold payments by the government was imminent. The result of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the large withdrawals of gold immediately succeeding their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States notes or treasury notes and found its way to the lands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds.

In this emergency and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved, not only that our gold reserve must, for the third time in less than thirteen months, be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest, and badly suited to the purpose; but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales. An agreement was therefore made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and amounting to about \$62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than \$65,000,000. This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power protect the government against gold withdrawals.

The Bond Contract.

The contract also provided that if congress would authorize their issue, bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum might within ten days be substituted at par for the 4 per cent bonds described in the agreement. On the day this contract was made its terms were communicated to congress by a special executive message, in which it was stated that more than \$16,000,000 would be saved by the government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract. The congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to \$107,571,529 on the eighth day of July, 1885. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it averted a disaster the imminence of which was fortunately not at the time generally understood by our people.

Acquired Gold Also Withdrawn.

Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from \$107,571,529 on the eighth day of July, 1885, to \$79,323,966. How long it will remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary is only matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well-informed quarters. About \$16,000,000 has been withdrawn the month of November. The foregoing statement of events and conditions develops the fact that after increasing our interest-bearing bonded indebtedness more than \$162,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in this reserve \$79,323,966, as against \$65,438,377 in February, 1884, when the first bonds were issued.

Though the amount of gold drawn from the treasury appears to be very large, as gathered from the facts and figures herein presented, it actually was much larger, considerable sums having been acquired by the treasury within the several periods stated without the issue of bonds. In other words, the government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes.

When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$95,500,000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of \$162,315,490 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charge on such bonded indebtedness is more than \$14,000,000; that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief. I am convinced the only thorough and practical remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1880.

For National Bank Notes.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the secretary of the treasury to dispose of the

bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than \$400,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than \$664,000,000, their outstanding circulation, based on bond security, amounts to only about \$190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent tax on the circulation they issue.

Basis of Bank Circulation.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent, which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes. The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of the law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to \$478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be cancelled. At any rate, I should confidently expect to see the existing national banks or others to be organized avail themselves of the proposed encouragement to issue circulation, and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency need.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly \$178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might, not from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury the necessities of the country should require.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth, and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem. But unfortunately, all the circumstances that might lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking.

In our present predicament no gold is received by the government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the treasury, when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quantity in government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

Very little mention is made of the tariff outside of its relation to the financial question.

Free Silver Coinage.

The message winds up with an appeal to the advocates of free silver to reconsider their proposition before further financial disturbances are caused.

In conclusion, I especially entreat the people's representatives in the congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen, whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

FLOATERS.

To clean a kettle fill it with potato peelings and then boil fast till clean.

There are in Wales about 910,289 Welsh speakers, and about 236,000 outside the principality.

Governesses able to cycle will soon be in demand in Paris, such is the rage for cycling among girls.

Calceolarias, fuchsias, musk, creeping jenny and tall nasturtiums do best in shady window boxes.

An antarctic iceberg has been seen that was twenty miles wide, forty miles in length and 400 feet in height.

For the first time in history cranberry pickings on Cape Cod had to be suspended last week because of a snow storm.

In the famous cellars of the Hotel de Ville, at Bremen, there are a dozen cases of holy wine, which has been preserved for 250 years.

Christmas trees by the hundreds are being marked for harvest in Maine. In a few weeks the crop will be started toward New York and other big cities.

The first fossil insect ever found in the southern coal field of Pennsylvania, according to Naturalist W. Victor Lehman, of Tremont, Pa., was sent by him to the Smithsonian institution last week.

SNAPS.

There is nothing that costs a city more than impure water.—Galveston News.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Expenses of the Government Will Foot Up \$418,091,073.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The secretary of the treasury yesterday transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as furnished by the several executive departments, which aggregate \$418,091,073. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amounted to \$412,753,264. The estimates for the fiscal year, 1897, are recapitulated by titles as follows: cents omitted: Legislative establishment, \$3880,581; executive establishment, \$20,103,242; judicial establishment, \$923,920; foreign intercourse, 1,649,058; military establishment, \$24,526,968; naval establishment, \$27,583,675; Indian affairs, \$8,750,458; pensions, \$141,384,570; public works, \$28,574,028; postal service, \$5,024,779; miscellaneous, \$36,635,631; permanent annual appropriations, \$119,054,160. Grand total, \$418,091,073.

Betrayed by a Jealous Woman.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Charles Willier, bookkeeper of the Cincinnati Abattoir company, committed suicide last night to prevent his arrest for embezzling several thousand dollars from his employers. He absconded with \$2,000 several weeks ago and took a woman with him to Chicago, leaving his wife and five children. Becoming reconciled with his family, he had quietly come home to take them with him to Chicago. The woman with whom he had eloped, in a fit of jealousy, gave the tip to the officers. When the officers surrounded his home at Camp Washington he escaped to the garret and shot himself through the heart as they pursued him.

Russia After American Trade.

New York, Dec. 3.—The Russian government is to establish a branch of the Bank of Russia in this city to facilitate trade. Russian Consul Alexander Olarovsky said yesterday: "The Russians are anxious to trade with the United States, but the facilities have been such as to render trade very difficult. Not only will a bank be established here through which transactions can be completed with promptness, but my government is considering the advisability of establishing a line of steamers direct to this port. The government is also preparing to make an extensive exhibition of its products in this city as soon as the necessary materials can be got together."

Campos Confident of Success.

Havana, Dec. 3.—General Martinez Campos telegraphs from Santa Clara that he has more confidence than ever at this time that he will be able to re-establish peace. "The more so," he continues, "if I am able to prevent Maximino Gomez from entering the province of Matanzas." General Campos doubts that Gomez will attempt to enter Matanzas, as he has made no perceptible move from where he is, and, therefore, General Campos feels assured that with the reinforcements which he is expecting he is sure to crush the rebellion in Santa Clara and thus insure the safety of the sugar crop. Peace, he believes, will soon follow.

Single Taxers Stand Aloof.

New York, Dec. 3.—Responses received from leading advocates of the single-tax theory throughout the country to the invitation to participate in the conference of so-called reform forces in Chicago in March, 1896, are generally unfavorable to the proposition. It has been decided to reply formally to the invitation in part as follows: "We do not all agree on the money question, but we all regard that issue as a secondary matter, and we advise all single-taxers to devote their energies toward forcing to the front the land question, leaving those to advocate other reforms who do not believe that free land is the fundamental reform."

New Witness in the Hinshaw Case.

Danville Ind., Dec. 3.—Interest in the Hinshaw case has been revived here when a man living near Stileville, Lewis Asher, was subpoenaed by the grand jury, and, failing to attend, was brought in on an attachment by Sheriff Bell. It is said he knows all about the tragedy. He declares he is willing to talk to the court, but will not tell what he knows to the grand jury. The court will not hear him. The grand jury will. The prosecuting attorney does not attach importance to all he tells, but will see that he tells all he knows before the grand jury and give the matter a full investigation.

Form a Temperance Congress.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 3.—At a meeting Sunday an organization to be known as the Temperance Congress was effected by representatives from the total abstinence associations of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota. The Templars of Temperance were also represented by a delegate. Professor T. S. Rimestad of Minneapolis was elected president. It is intended to embrace all temperance organizations in the country, any one of which may send two delegates. The congress will meet annually. The next meeting will probably be held at Eau Claire.

Talmage in Washington.

Bill Interested in New York Affairs—Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for Charities—What He Thinks of Certain Books.

Everybody knows that the illustrious divine, who made the Brooklyn Tabernacle famous throughout the world, has recently been called to a pastorate in Washington. His church is the First Presbyterian church of that city, and



while in former years a very prominent institution, it latterly had been favored with but small audiences, composed principally of men and women who remained loyal to the old church even though now surrounded largely by business houses. A marvelous change, however, has suddenly come over this time-honored landmark, and to-day the First Presbyterian church of Washington, owing to the wondrous eloquence of its newly installed pastor, is every Sunday besieged by multitudes, many of whom stand there frequently hours in advance of the opening of the service in hopes of being able to wedge their way in somehow or other, and to listen to the matchless eloquence of America's foremost pulpit orator.

People all over the country are wondering whether Dr. Talmage, in moving to the National Capital, and in exchanging his Brooklyn residence for a house in Washington, has actually divorced himself from all connection with the east. Dr. Talmage was recently interviewed on this subject by a reporter of this paper, and the reverend gentleman said that as long as his editorial chair had two legs in New York and two legs in Washington he could never be considered as having severed all his connections with the metropolis. "The Christian Herald," he said, "with its wide circulation, is a tremendous power for good," and as long as the Lord gave him health and strength he would write for that paper—in fact, he would be in his editorial chair at the Bible House more frequently now than ever. Continuing, the genial preacher said: "There is no paper in America that yields a more potential influence for good than The Christian Herald, with a circulation of nearly two hundred thousand copies weekly. Nothing but death shall separate me from it. Dr. Kloppsch, its proprietor, is a man of extraordinary enterprise. This year besides printing The Christian Herald every week in beautiful colors, a veritable enchantment for the eye, he offers as a premium a complete library, consisting of ten splendid volumes, full of interest and full of entertainment, with an elegant bookcase, delivered free of all expense, together with the paper itself, fifty-two times, for the moderate sum of \$3. Hereafter let no home in America be without a library."

I asked Dr. Talmage whether he could recommend the library to people who contemplated securing it, and he said unhesitatingly, "I know every book. They were carefully and thoughtfully prepared, either specially written or compiled by most eminent literary men, and there is not a weakling among them."

"How are the people to secure this great library, and this wonderful paper of yours?"

"Simply by sending \$3 to The Christian Herald at 888 to 895 Bible House, New York City, and by return mail they will be delighted with the result. Ever since my boyhood, I've had a passion for books; I love them still—couldn't live unless surrounded by them. So I'm something of a judge of good literature. And in my whole life I have never seen a better selection in small compass than these ten books which Dr. Kloppsch has had prepared for his subscribers. It's a perfect library of information, entertainment and amusement, and is the climax of the wonderfully enterprising and far-seeing management that has placed The Christian Herald ahead of all competitors as a Christian home journal. Do you know," continued Dr. Talmage, "that this paper has in less than six years expended nearly \$700,000 in various beneficences at home and abroad?"

Just then Miss Talmage came in to call her distinguished father to dinner, and the interview ended.

Remember the address, 888 to 895 Bible House, New York City.

Generous with Names.

The Rev. Ralph William Lyonel Tollemache-Tollemache, who died in England a few days ago, was chiefly remarkable for his embarrassing generosity to his children in the matter of names. One of his daughters is called Lyonna Decima Veronica Eysth Undine Cyssa Hylda Rowena Adele Thyra Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lelias Bysart Plantagenet Tollemache-Tollemache.

If You Want to Be Miserable.

If you want to be miserable think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respects people ought to pay to you, and what people think of you.—Charles Kingsley.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1895

CHURCH NOTICES.

THE EVANGELICAL SALEM.—Rev. T. Suhr, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:15 a. m. Teachers' meeting Sunday at 8:45 p. m. Children's Mission Band meets every first Sunday in the month at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meetings Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Choir practice Friday evening at 7:30. On Saturdays the pastor holds school for the children of the congregation. Young People's Missionary Society meets first Tuesday in the month at 7:30 p. m. Women's Missionary Society first Thursday of every month 1:30 p. m. Mission Prayer meeting first Wednesday of every month at 1:30 p. m.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC.—Rev. J. F. Clancy, pastor. Services every alternate Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.—Rev. J. B. Elfrink, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:00 a. m.

BAPTIST.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath school at 12 m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S.—Rev. E. Rahn, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. T. E. Ream, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath school at 12 m.; Junior League at 3 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:15 p. m.; Sunday school teachers' meeting Fridays at 7:30 p. m. at the parsonage; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. in the church.

SWEETHEARTS ALWAYS

If sweethearts were sweethearts always,
Whether as maid or wife,
No drop would be half as pleasant
In the mingled draught of life.

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes
When the wife has frowns and sighs,
And the wife's have a wrathful glitter
For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.

If lovers were lovers always—
The same to sweetheart and wife,
Who would change for a future of Eden
The joys of this checkered life?

But husbands grow grave and silent,
And care on the anxious brow,
Of replaces the sunshine that perished
With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart
Is wife and sweetheart still—
Whose voice, as of old, can charm;
Whose kiss, as of old, can thrill.

Who has plucked the rose to find ever
Its beauty and fragrance increase,
As the flush of passion is mellowed
In love's unmeasured peace.

—Daniel O'Connell.

The loss of Sandman & Co.'s flour mill several weeks ago adds another \$15,000 loss of property by fire sustained by our citizens, making a total loss of nearly \$45,000 within the last few years, with only about 25 per cent insurance. With our present limited protection and facilities for fighting fires it should be the duty of every citizen to see that he is fully insured, so that in case of fire he may be amply reimbursed. The business of our village is so interwoven one with the other that it resembles an endless chain. The breaking of a link or the loss of one of our business firms means a loss to all. It is and should be our duty to give Sandman & Co. all the encouragement in our power to rebuild their mill. The completion of this mill will mean a valuable drawing card for the town.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In its broad and comprehensive grasp of the questions dealt with the message is one of the strongest state papers that Mr. Cleveland has ever written. While it is diffuse and might be condensed with corresponding improvement to its literary style, it is not nearly so ponderous in its rhetoric as certain others of Mr. Cleveland's papers. Even its diffuseness is pardonable when we consider the President's earnestness and his desire to make his meaning plain to the average intelligence. This is particularly the case in his discussion of the financial and revenue questions, where he reiterates both his facts and his arguments.

In his treatment of our foreign rela-

tions he will have the country with him.

In respect to Cuba he shows that, however sympathetic we may be with a people in revolt against tyranny, it is first of all the duty of the government to enforce our own neutrality laws and maintain our treaty obligations with a friendly foreign power.

He disposes of the Bering Sea contention briefly, and while he thinks that the lump sum of \$425,000, agreed to by Secretary Gresham, was the best and most satisfactory way of settling the damages adjudged against us, he urges that if the proper sum cannot be ascertained otherwise arbitration should be resorted to.

But it is in respect to the Venezuelan question that the President shows the vigor of the administration's foreign policy. This question has been an irritating one from various causes for many years, and the last four administrations particularly have had more or less dealings with it. The policy of every administration has been to urge upon Great Britain the desirability of arbitration, and in every way the United States government has offered its friendly offices toward bringing the dispute to a just conclusion. Nevertheless, Great Britain has lagged or was indifferent until forbearance on our part no longer seemed a virtue. In July last our state department made a communication to the government of Great Britain so direct and vigorous that the British foreign office has not recovered from its surprise sufficiently to make an answer.

The British government was informed that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possession on this continent; that this policy is well founded in principle and is strongly supported by precedents, and that, therefore, the United States protests against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela.

This energetic and condensed restatement of the Monroe doctrine was followed by a definite inquiry and a demand for an answer as to whether Great Britain would or would not submit the question of boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration.

Only those who hoped that the President would not rise to the "height of this great argument" and sustain in all its broadness the modern construction of the "Monroe doctrine" will be disappointed in these utterances. The country at large will receive them with acclaim.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order and decree of the County Court of Lake County Illinois, made on the petition of the undersigned, Miles T. Lamey, administrator of the estate of Mary Jane Maloney, deceased, for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased, at the July term, 1895, of said Court, to-wit, on the 15th day of July, 1895:

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1895, between the hours of ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, and (5) five o'clock in the afternoon, to-wit, at the hour of two (2) o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the dwelling house on said premises hereinafter described, in the County of Lake, and State of Illinois, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said Mary Jane Maloney, deceased, to-wit:

A piece of land ten (10) rods wide and one hundred and sixty (160) rods long off of the west side of the west half (½) of the southwest one-fourth (¼) of Section ten (10) Township forty-three (43) north, range nine (9) east, of the third principal meridian (3rd p m) containing ten (10) acres of land, more or less, will be sold to the highest and best bidder, free, clear and disincumbered, of the dower interest of Dennis Maloney, widower of said deceased, but subject to the right to retain possession of said premises until March first, 1896, and reserving all rents due and to accrue on and prior to the said first day of March, 1896, on the following terms:

Ten per cent of the amount bid by the purchaser to be paid at the time of said sale, and the balance upon report of sale to, and approval thereof by the Court and execution and delivery of proper deed or deeds of conveyance of the premises so sold.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1895.

MILES T. LAMEY,
Administrator.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."



Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.
"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, The inmates had the 'LaGrippe,' and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month I became so debilitated and nervous from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue its occasional use, as a nerve food, as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me. June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.60 bottles for \$5, or it will be sent prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
Restores Health

The Barrington Bank

SANDMAN & CO.

John Robertson, Pres.
A. L. Robertson, Cashier.
John G. Plagge, Vice-Prest.
H. G. P. Sandman.

A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. First-class commercial paper for sale.

Barrington, Illinois

A Written Guarantee

goes with them.

Quick Bakers,
Superior Cookers,
Powerful Heaters.



Time Savers,
Money Savers,
Trouble Savers.

Ask for Peninsular and take no other.

SOLD BY L. F. SCHROEDER,
Barrington, Ill.

DR. M. F. CLAUSIUS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON

AND
ACCOUCHEUR.

Office at Residence.
Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. Daily.

WANTED A MAN—To sell Canadian grown fruit trees, berry plants, roses, shrubbery, seed potatoes, etc., for the largest growers of high grade stock. Seven hundred acres, hardly profitable varieties that succeed in the coldest climates. No experience required and fair treatment guaranteed. Any one not earning \$50 per month and expenses should write us at once for particulars. Liberal commissions paid part time men. Apply now and get choice of territory. LUCE BROTHERS COMPANY, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

For Genuine Bargains Patronize the Business Men Who Advertise.

Your Face



Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, after you invest in a

White Sewing Machine

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW

PINCH TENSION,
TENSION INDICATOR

—AND—
AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER.

The most complete and useful devices ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is

Durably and Handsomely Built,
Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,
Sews ALL Sewable Articles,

And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

—FOR SALE BY—

J. C. PLAGGE,
Barrington, Illinois.

REVIVO

RESTORES VITALITY
Made a Well Man of Me.
1st Day, 15th Day, 30th Day.
THE GREAT

FRENCH REMEDY,

Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder

and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
For sale by A. L. Waller, Barrington.

HAVE YOU ENOUGH COURAGE

To read a Sample Copy of the.....

WAUCONDA LEADER?

If so, send your address to us and we will cheerfully send you SAMPLE COPIES FREE. A good advertising medium....

...THE LEADER...

WAUCONDA, ILL.

All the News of Lake County.

HANSEN & PETERS,

Livery.

First class turnouts furnished at lowest figures.

BUGGIES, CUTTERS

And other Vehicles for sale.

Horses Bought and Sold.

Barrington, - Ills.

PETERS & COLLEN, DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK

If you want to sell or buy, give us a call.
Will attend Auctioneering at all times
Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.
Barrington, - Ills.

LAWRENCE MUSKA

BLACKSMITH
HORSE HOER.
All kinds of repairing done promptly and at reasonable rates.
Langenheim, Ill

MILES T. LAMEY, NOTARY PUBLIC and FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

Collections Given Prompt Attention. BARRINGTON

GEO. SCHAFER, Dealer in

Fresh and Smoked Meats.

Fish, Oysters, Etc.
Barrington, - Ills

M. C. McINTOSH,
Estate and Commercial Lawyer
Office, Room 32
95 Washington St. - Chicago
Residence, Barrington, Ill.

H. F. KOELLING, Dealer in.....

PURE MILK.

Milk Delivered Morning and Evening.
Fresh Milk can be had at my residence in the Village at any time of the day.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

H. F. Koelling, Barrington

Tender Steaks. Tender Roasts.

Fred Kampert, MEAT & MARKET.

Is the place to get all kinds of choice fresh meats at lowest prices, quality considered.

Best Sausage, Salt and Smoked Meats.
FISH AND OYSTERS IN SEASON.
BARRINGTON, - ILLS.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.
R-I-P-A-N-S
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.
TRADE MARK

HENRY BUTZOW, BAKERY

—AND—
CONFECTIONERY.

Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.
ICE CREAM AND OYSTER PARLOR IN CONNECTION.
H. BUTZOW,
Barrington, Ills.

BARRINGTON SCHOOL REPORT

The Boys and Girls Do Splendid for The Month Ending Nov. 22.

Room	RANK.		
	Absence.	Tardy.	Average.
Room 1.....	6	2	6
" 2.....	4	3	3
" 3.....	5	1	5
" 4.....	2	4	2
" 5.....	3	5	4
" 6.....	1	6	1

General average for all rooms 98 1/2

ROOM VI.
RECORD OF ATTENDANCE:

Name	Days present.	Number of times tardy.
Delia Gleason.....	20	0
Ethel Robertson.....	20	0
Lizzie Catlow.....	20	7
Cora Palmer.....	20	1
Ethel Lageschulte.....	20	0
Ben Landwer.....	17 1/2	0
Clara Silker.....	20	0
Maudie Osgood.....	20	0
Etta Kerns.....	20	0
Florence Smith.....	20	0
Benny Beinlich.....	20	0
Belle Catlow.....	19	5
Grace Otis.....	20	0
Lella Lines.....	20	0
Myrtle Runyan.....	20	0
Gertrude Kitson.....	18 1/2	0
Floyd Harnden.....	20	1
Ralph Vermilya.....	20	0
Johnnie Sizer.....	20	0
Gussie Bloom.....	18	2
Lyda Pomeroy.....	10	0
Walter Roloff.....	19	1
Walter Plagge.....	15	0

PROF. F. A. SMITH.

ROOM V.
NEITHER TARDY NOR ABSENT:

Anna Jordan	Nina Robertson
Iva Runyan	Luella Peters
Arthur Gleason	Fred Loco
Arnett Lines	Frank Jahn
Henry Sadt	Karl Volker

Will Mundhenke.

Number of males.....	16
" females.....	12
Total.....	28
Number of absences, 84 - (32) - 52	
" tardiness, 14.	

MRS. A. SHERMAN.

ROOM IV.

Number of pupils enrolled 41.
Number of tardiness 14.
Number of half days' absence 73.

Names of pupils who have neither been absent nor tardy during the month of November:

Benjamin Schroeder	Myrtle Comstock
George Beinhoff	Ida Hutchinson
Herbert Plagge	Willie Kirby
Iva Robertson	Leonard Volker
Willie Sadt	Fred Boehmer
Sam Naeher	Rex Henderson
Chas. Thorpe	John Drewes
Cesar Clausius	Fred Rieke
Lizzie Jacob	Ethel Kitson
Benjamin Freye	August Mundhenke
Ethel Austin	Hulda Suhr

MISS OTIS, Teacher.

ROOM III.

Number of half days' absence 136.
Number of tardies 7.

Pupils neither absent nor tardy:

James Hutchinson	Albert Wolf
Mary Ernst	Malinda Boehmer
Leo Rahn	Alta Powers
Béulah Otis	Ada Landwer
Mary Jahn	Henry Antholz
Helen Waller	Herman Krefl
Rosa Volker	Alexander Boehmer
Paul Kampert	Louisa Meier
Willis Runyan	Rosa Lageschulte
Willie Hatje	Cora Jahnke
Samuel Peters	Nellie Graybill
Minnie Rachow	Arthur Cooley
Herman Mundhenke	Rhoda Weseman
Idella Weseman	

MISS ALVINA MYERS, Teacher.

ROOM II.
ROLL OF HONOR:

Anna Jahn	John Mundhenke
Nellie Thrasher	Louisa Rike
Alma Stiefenhofer	Hattie Palmer
Olive Plagge	Ellorie Thorp
Henry Wolf	Dennis Schroeder
Elmer Gieske	Lloyd Kitson
Malinda Weseman	Charlie Wagner
Fred Pingel	Earl Barnes
George Kirby	Verne Hawley
Frank Martin	Pauline Clausius
Frank Foreman	Arthur Kampert
George Meier	George Froelich

Number of pupils, 51; number of tardies, 10; half days' absent, 112.
MISS L. M. FAIRCHILD, Teacher.

ROOM I.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Number of pupils enrolled, 51; average attendance for November, 45; half days' absent, 228.
Neither absent nor tardy during month of November:
Victor Rieka Howard Powers
Walter Cannon Emmett Stenger
Edward Volker Joe Robertson
Herbert Wilmer Raymond Boehmer
Franklin Kirby James Hawley
Bennie Brinkamp Walter Shipman
Earl Powers Charlie Rachow
Ewald Clausius Sadie Blocks
Lulu Boehmer Fern Hutchinson
Clara Wilmer Mabel Stiefenhofer
Florence Jahnke Madge Bennett
Genevieve Dolan Rosa Kampert

MARY C. FREYE, Teacher.

RAILROAD SPECIALS.
The new order, requiring all the cars to be equipped with grab handles, went into effect December 1st. Foreman Graybill, of the North-Western, is expecting an order to put on a number of men to equip cars at this place.
The addition to the round house is completed. One stall has been added, which fills a long-felt want.
Conductor Dolan resumed his run Monday, after a week's illness.
H. Killian made a business trip to Chicago Tuesday evening.
Agent Kohl, of Lake Zurich, was a pleasant caller at the "J" office Tuesday evening.
Night Operator Jenks is a great composer of music, his latest being a parody on "Take Me Back to the Sweet, Sunny South."

A flagman should be stationed at the crossing of the county line road and the E. J. & E. railroad. It is very dangerous for teams to cross, especially at night.
On January 15th another order will go into effect requiring all freight cars to be equipped with standard height draw bars. We understand Foreman Graybill has made a chalk mark somewhere on his clothes to be used as a guide in repairing these draw bars.
The interchange business at this place has fallen off very much in the last two weeks on account of the cold snap.

Who is the railroad man that is to give the stag party this evening.

Good advice: Never leave the house on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.
The men from Kansas deny that the sunflower is a bald chrysanthemum.
Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. WM. KEIL, 678 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

David Bennett Hill caught his cold while sitting up nights counting the box-office receipts.

The wife of Mr. Leonard Wells, of East Brimfield, Mass., had been suffering from neuralgia for two days, not being able to sleep or hardly keep still, when Mr. Holden, the merchant there sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and asked that she give it a thorough trial. On meeting Mr. Wells the next day he was told that she was all right, the pain had left her within two hours, and the bottle of Pain Balm was worth \$5.00 if it could not be had for less. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by A. L. Waller, druggist.

A young woman in Chicago is charged with bigamy. There is not the least excuse for such conduct in a city with the divorce facilities of Chicago.

How to Prevent Croup.
SOME HEADING THAT WILL PROVE INTERESTING TO YOUNG MOTHERS. HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE DISEASE.
Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

A Canadian family has discovered poison in some sausage they purchased. It at least is gratifying to know that it is possible to discover what sausages are made of.

The Columbia Hotel

Mrs. L. Collen, Proprietress.

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT and CLEAN

The table supplied with everything the market affords.

The patronage of the Traveling Public solicited.

DO YOU WANT WINDOW GLASS?

It won't make any difference what size it might be, whether it be

Odd or Even, Large or Small,

You can always find just what you want at

J. D. LAMEY & CO.,

Building Material.

Lead, Oils, Paints, Etc. **BARRINGTON.**

CLOSING OUT SALE

As I am going out of business, I will sell my entire stock of

CLOTHING

Consisting of Men's, Boys', and Children's Overcoats, Suits, Vests and Pants and also my stock of

HATS, GAPS, TRUNKS AND SATCHELS

at a discount of 20 per cent.

Dry Goods,

Notions, Jewelry, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Felt Boots, Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Lined Rubber Shoes of all styles, Rubber Coats, for Men and Boys, Crockery and Glassware, Window Shades, Shirts, Overalls, Sewing Machines, and Best Selected Geese Feathers

At a Discount of 15 per cent.

All goods are marked in plain figures and as low as the lowest. Remember from these figures you get the discount as above stated.

I desire to thank my many friends and acquaintances for their liberal patronage in the past.

B. H. SODT,

BARRINGTON, ILL.

The Monarch ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

DESIGNS ELEGANT, WORKMANSHIP UNSURPASSED & MATERIAL THE FINEST.

FIVE MODELS - WEIGHTS 15 TO 25 POUNDS - PRICES \$55 TO \$100.

EVERY MACHINE FULLY GUARANTEED - CATALOGUE SENT FOR TWO CENT STAMP.

MONARCH CYCLE CO. - CHICAGO.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY LAKE & HALSTED STS.
RETAIL SALESROOM 280 WABASH AVE.
EASTERN WAREHOUSE - 87-89 READE ST., NEW YORK.
PORTLAND
SAN FRANCISCO
SALT LAKE CITY.

Sold by T. V. Slocum, Agt. Wauconda, Ills.

OUT OF THE CITY. A STORY OF THE NEW WOMAN.



INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER III.—(CONTINUED).

Admiral Hay Denver did not belong to the florid, white-haired, hearty school of sea dogs which is more common in works of fiction than in the navy list. On the contrary, he was the representative of a much more common type which is the antithesis of the conventional sailor. He was a thin, hard-featured man, with an ascetic, aquiline cast of face, grizzled and hollow-checked, clean-shaven with the exception of the tiniest curved promontory of ash-colored whisker. An observer, accustomed to classify men, might have put him down as a canon of the church with a taste for lay costume and a country life, or as the master of a large public school, who joined his scholars in their outdoor sports. His lips were firm, his chin prominent, he had a hard, dry eye and his manner was precise and formal. Forty years of stern discipline had made him reserved and silent. Yet, when at his ease with an equal he could readily assume a less quarter-deck style, and he had a fund of little, dry stories of the world and its ways which were of interest from one who had seen so many phases of life. Dry and spare, as lean as a jockey and as tough as whiplcord, he might be seen any day swinging his silver-headed Malacca cane and pacing along the suburban roads with the same measured gait with which he had been wont to tread the poop of his flagship. He wore a good service stripe upon his check, for on one side it was pitted and scarred where a spurt of gravel knocked up by a round shot and struck him thirty years before, when he served in the Lancaster gun battery. Yet he was hale and sound, and though he was fifteen years senior to his friend the doctor, he might have passed as the younger man.

Mrs. Hay Denver's life had been a very broken one, and her record upon land represented a greater amount of endurance and self-sacrifice than his upon the sea. They had been together for four months after their marriage, and then had come a hiatus of four years, during which he was flitting about between St. Helena and the Oil Rivers in a gunboat. Then came a blessed year of peace and domesticity, to be followed by nine years, with only a three months' break, five upon the Pacific station and four on the East Indian. After that was a respite in the shape of five years in the Channel squadron, with periodical runs home, and then again he was off to the Mediterranean for three years and to Halifax for four. Now, at last, however, this old married couple, who were still almost strangers to one another, had come together in Norwood, where, if their short day had been chequered and broken, the evening at least promised to be sweet and mellow. In person Mrs. Hay Denver was tall and stout, with a bright, round, ruddy-checked face, still pretty, with a gracious, maternally comeliness. Her whole life was a round of devotion and of love, which was divided between her husband and her only son, Harold.

This son it was who kept them in the neighborhood of London, for the admiral was as fond of ships and of salt water as ever, and was as happy in the sheets of a two-ton yacht as on the bridge of his sixteen knot monitor. Had he been untied the Devonshire or Hampshire coast would certainly have been his choice. There was Harold, however, and Harold's interests were their chief care. Harold was four-and-twenty now. Three years before he had been taken in hand by an acquaintance of his father's, the head of a considerable firm of stock brokers, and fairly launched upon "Change. His three hundred guinea entrance fee paid, his three sureties of five hundred pounds each found, his name approved by the committee, and all other formalities complied with, he found himself whirling round, an insignificant unit in the vortex of the money market of the world. There, under the guidance of his father's friend, he was instructed in the mysteries of buying and of bearing, in the strange usages of "Change in the intricacies of carrying over and of transferring. He learned to know where to place his clients' money, which of the jobbers would make a price in New Zealand, and which would touch nothing but American rails, which might be trusted, and which shunned. All this, and much more, he mastered, and to such purpose that he soon began to prosper, to retain the clients who had been recommended to him, and to attract fresh ones. But the work was never congenial. He had inherited from his father his love of the air of heaven, his affection for a manly and natural existence. To act as middleman between the pursuer of wealth and the wealth which he pursued, or to stand as a human barometer, registering the rise and fall of the great mammon, pressure in the markets, was not the work for which Providence had

BY A. CONAN DOYLE

placed those broad shoulders and strong limbs upon his well knit frame. His dark, open face, too, with his straight Grecian nose, well opened brown eyes, and round, black curled head, were all those of a man who was fashioned for active physical work. Meanwhile he was popular with his fellow brokers, respected by his clients and beloved at home, but his spirit was restless within him and his mind chafed unceasingly against his surroundings.

"Do you know, Willy," said Mrs. Hay Denver one evening as she stood behind her husband's chair, with her hand upon his shoulder, "I think sometimes that Harold is not quite happy."

"He looks happy, the young rascal," answered the admiral, pointing with his cigar. It was after dinner, and through the open French window of the dining room a clear view was to be had of the tennis court and the players. A set had just been finished and young Charles Westmacott was hitting up the balls as high as he could send them in the middle of the ground. Doctor Walker and Mrs. Westmacott were pacing up and down the lawn, the lady waving her racket as she emphasized her remarks, and the doctor listening with slanting head and little nods of agreement. Against the rails at the near end Harold was leaning in his flannels talking to the two sisters, who stood listening to him with their long dark shadows streaming down the lawn behind them. The girls were dressed alike in dark skirts, with light pink tennis blouses and pink bands on their straw hats, so that as they stood with the soft red of the setting sun tinging their faces, Clara, demure and quiet, Ida, mischievous and daring, it was a group which might have pleased the eye of a more exacting critic than the old sailor.

"Yes, he looks happy, mother," he repeated, with a chuckle. "It was not so long ago since it was you and I who were standing like that, and I don't remember that we were very unhappy, either. It was croquet in our time, and the ladies had not reeved in their skirts quite so taut. What year would it be? Just before the commission of the Penelope."

Mrs. Hay Denver ran her fingers through his grizzled hair. "It was when you came back in the Antelope, just before you got your step."

"Ah, the old Antelope! What a clipper she was! She could sail two points nearer the wind than anything of her tonnage in the service. You remember her mother. You say her name into Plymouth Bay. Wasn't she a beauty?"

"She was indeed, dear. But when I say that I think that Harold is not happy I mean in his daily life. Has it never struck you how thoughtful he is at times, and how absent-minded?"

"In love, perhaps, the young dog. He seems to have found snug moorings now at any rate."

"I think that it is very likely that you are right, Willy," answered the mother seriously.

"But which of them?"

"I cannot tell."

"Well, they are very charming girls, both of them. But as long as he hangs in the wind between the two it cannot be serious. After all, the boy is four-and-twenty, and he made five hundred pounds last year. He is better able to marry than I was when I was lieutenant."

"I think that we can see which it is now," remarked the observant mother. Charles Westmacott had ceased to knock the tennis balls about, and was chatting with Clara Walker, while Ida and Harold Denver were still talking by the railing with little outbursts of laughter. Presently a fresh set was formed, and Doctor Walker, the odd man out, came through the wicket gate and strolled up the garden walk.

"Good evening, Mrs. Hay Denver," said he, raising his broad straw hat. "May I come in?"

"Good evening, doctor! Pray do!"

"Try one of these," said the admiral, holding out his cigar-case. "They are not bad. I got them on the Mosquito Coast. I was thinking of signalling to you, but you seemed so very happy out there."

"Mrs. Westmacott is a very clever woman," said the doctor, lighting the cigar. "By the way, you spoke about the Mosquito Coast just now. Did you see much of the Hyla when you were out there?"

"No such name on the list," answered the seaman, with decision. "There's the Hydra, a harbor defense turret-ship, but she never leaves the home waters."

The doctor laughed. "We live in two separate worlds," said he. "The Hyla is the little green tree frog, and Beale has founded some of his views on protoplasm upon the appearances of its nerve cells. It is a subject in which I take an interest."

"There were vermin of all sorts in the woods. When I have been on river service I have heard it at night like the engine-room when you are on the measured mile. You can't sleep for the piping, and croaking, and chirping. Great Scott! what a woman that is! She was across the lawn in three jumps. She would have made a captain of the foretop in the old days."

"She is a very remarkable woman."

"A very cranky one."

"A very sensible one in some things," remarked Mrs. Hay Denver.

"Look at that now!" cried the ad-

miral, with a lunge of his forefinger at the doctor. "You mark my words, Walker, if we don't look out that woman will raise a mutiny with her preaching. Here's my wife disaffected already, and your girls will be no better. We must combine, man, or there's an end of all discipline."

"No doubt she is a little excessive in her views," said the doctor, "but in the main I think as she does."

"Bravo, doctor!" cried the lady. "What, turned traitor to your sex! We'll court-martial you as a deserter."

"She is quite right. The professions are not sufficiently open to women. They are still too much circumscribed in their employments. They are a feeble folk, the women who have to work for their bread—poor, unorganized, timid, taking as a favor what they might demand as a right. That is why their case is not more constantly before the public, for if their cry for redress was as great as their grievance it would fill the world to the exclusion of all others. It is all very well for us to be courteous to the rich, the refined, those to whom life is already made easy. It is a mere form, a trick of manner. If we are truly courteous, we shall stoop to lift up struggling womanhood when she really needs our help—when it is life and death to her whether she has it or not. And then to cant about it being unwomanly to work in the higher professions. It is womanly enough to starve, but unwomanly to use the brains which God has given them. Is it not a monstrous contention?"

The admiral chuckled. "You are like one of these phonographs, Walker," said he; "you have had all this talked into you, and now you are reeling it off again. It's rank mutiny, every word of it, for man has his duties and woman has hers, but they are as separate as their natures are. I suppose that we shall have a woman hoisting her pennant on the flagship presently, and taking command of the Channel squadron."

"Well, you have a woman on the throne taking command of the whole nation," remarked his wife; "and everybody is agreed that she does it better than any of the men."

The admiral was somewhat staggered by this home thrust. "That's quite another thing," said he.

"You should come to their next meeting. I am to take the chair. I have just promised Mrs. Westmacott that I will do so. But it has turned chilly, and it is time that the girls were indoors. Good night! I shall look out for you after breakfast for our constitutional, admiral."

The old sailor looked after his friend with a twinkle in his eyes.

"How old is he, mother?"

"About fifty, I think."

"And Mrs. Westmacott?"

"I heard that she was forty-three."

The admiral rubbed his hands, and shook with amusement. "We'll find one of these days that three and two make one," said he. "I'll bet you a new bonnet on it, mother."

CHAPTER IV.

A SISTER'S SECRET.

"TELL ME, MISS Walker! You know how things should be. What would you say was a good profession for a young man of 26 who has had no education worth speaking about, and who is not very quick by nature?"

The speaker was Charles Westmacott and the time this same summer evening in the tennis ground, though the shadows had fallen now and the same had been abandoned. The girl glanced up at him, amused and surprised.

"Do you mean yourself?"

"Precisely."

"But how could I tell?"

"I have no one to advise me. I believe that you could do it better than any one. I feel confidence in your opinion."

"It is very flattering," she glanced up again at his earnest, questioning face, with its Saxon eyes and drooping flaxen mustache, in some doubt as to whether he might be joking. On the contrary, all his attention seemed to be concentrated upon her answer.

"It depends so much upon what you can do, you know. I do not know you sufficiently to be able to say what natural gifts you have." They were walking slowly across the lawn in the direction of the house.

"I have none. That is to say, none worth mentioning. I have no memory and I am very slow."

"But you are very strong."

"Oh, if that goes for anything. I can put up a hundred pound bar till further orders; but what sort of a calling is that?"

Some little joke about being called to the bar flickered up in Miss Walker's mind, but her companion was in such obvious earnest that she stifled down her inclination to laugh.

"(TO BE CONTINUED.)"

Women's Share of Lovemaking. False modesty frequently deters women from doing their share of love making. From fear of being considered overbold they are apt to be overshy, and thus discourage attentions which they secretly desire, says an exchange.

Women are as well entitled as men to express their love, only each sex has its own way—man with words, woman with manners. The one is quite as expressive as the other; and, in either case, the more delicately expressed the better. A woman who does not express her attachment by her manner cannot expect to be loved. It is altogether foolish, because it is a hypocritical practice, that of pretending to be indifferent to those whom she really and legitimately loves. Preference is a legitimate feeling which may be always modestly manifested by any woman.

THE FIRST SESSION.

FIFTY - FOURTH CONGRESS
FORMALLY OPENED.

Speaker Reed and the Rest of the Nominees of the Republican Caucus Chosen as Officers of the House—The Usual Resolutions.

Congress is again in session. At noon Monday senate and house were called to order in their respective chambers amid the usual scenes of animation and excitement. The greatest interest, of course, centered in the house, where so many old and familiar members are replaced by new men, and in the organization of the popular branch. Mr. Reed was elected speaker. He received 234 votes of the total of 336. Mr. Crisp had 95 votes, Bell 6 and Culberson 1. The other republican nominees were elected as follows:

Clerk—Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania.

Sergeant-at-arms—Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri.

Doorkeeper—William J. Glenn, of New York.

Postmaster—Joseph C. McElroy, of Ohio.

Chaplain—Rev. H. N. Conden, of Michigan.

By 10 o'clock the marble corridors of the house were thronged with sight-seers and place-hunters, and before 11 o'clock the galleries, public and private, were packed to the doors. From the galleries the visitors looked down upon an animated and confused scene on the floor. New members, old members, ex-members and place-seekers chatted in groups and filled the hall with a roar of voices. On the speaker's desk were great bunches of American beauty roses tied with streamers of red, white and blue, and other floral pieces. Flowers were conspicuous on the desks of various members.

At 11:45 the house was cleared, and those who had not the privilege of the floor reluctantly retired and sought at the thronged doors of the galleries an opportunity to get a glimpse of the proceedings below. Under the direction of Clerk Kerr the roll of members elected to the fifty-fourth house was called. He announced that 341 of the 356 members of the house were present, and also that no credentials had been received from the tenth New York and the first Nevada districts. Mr. Kerr then called for nominations for speaker. No nominating speeches were made. Mr. Grosvenor (rep.), of Ohio, chairman of the republican caucus, placed in nomination Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Mr. Sayers (dem.), of Texas, the name of Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, and Mr. Kern (pop.), of Nebraska, John C. Bell, of Colorado.

The names of both Mr. Reed and Mr. Crisp were vigorously applauded by their respective party associates. All the republicans voted for Mr. Reed, with one exception, the Democrats for Mr. Crisp and the Populists for Mr. Bell. Mr. Crain (Dem.) of Texas voted for his colleague, Mr. Culberson, of Texas. The result of the vote was: Reed, 234; Crisp, 95; Bell, 6; Culberson, 1.

Mr. Kerr's announcement of Mr. Reed's election was greeted with a thunder of applause. Messrs. Crisp, Grosvenor and Bell were appointed a committee to conduct the speaker to the chair, and soon appeared at the main entrance. Mr. Reed leaning on the arm of Ex-Senator Crisp and Messrs. Grosvenor and Bell arm in arm. As they moved down the center aisle the house rose en masse. A roar of applause followed, the galleries joining with great enthusiasm in the demonstration.

As Mr. Reed ascended the rostrum the roar swelled until it was deafening. Mr. Harmer (rep.), of Pennsylvania, the oldest member in continuous service present, came forward and administered the oath of office to the speaker. The latter then turned to the house. Looking into the sea of upturned faces, he delivered his inaugural. Slowly and distinctly the words fell from his lips. At many places his very brief speech was punctuated with applause. At the conclusion of his speech the members came forward in squads as their names were called and with uplifted arms swore to support and defend the constitution.

The customary resolutions were adopted notifying the president and the senate of the election of Mr. Reed and Mr. McDowell as speaker and clerk respectively, and on motion of Mr. Payne (rep.) of New York, a committee consisting of Messrs. Payne, Cannon (rep.) of Illinois, and Crisp (dem.) of Georgia, was appointed by the speaker to join a similar committee from the senate to notify the president that the house had organized and was ready to receive any communication he had to make. The drawing for seats then took place. As soon as the drawing was completed the house, on motion of Mr. Payne of New York adjourned.

Italian Official Stabbed.
Rome, Dec. 3.—Signor Pera, a chief of department in the ministry of the interior, was stabbed in the back twice yesterday on the staircase of the ministry of the interior by a clerk who had recently been dismissed. The man was taken to a hospital, where his wounds were pronounced to be dangerous.

Queer Facts About Air.
The celebrated chemist of the sixteenth century who argued that it would be impossible for us to live on the earth's surface if the atmosphere should suddenly increase to twice its present thickness, could not have been far wrong after all—that is, if the experiments of Dr. Arnott are to be taken as conclusive. In his observations on atmospheric pressure at the bottom of the deep mining shafts of Europe, Prof. Arnott has found that the change between the readings of a barometer at the bottom of a 4,000-foot shaft and one at the surface is great enough to warrant him in making the statement that air at the bottom of a shaft twenty miles deep would be as dense as water. Figuring on the same ratio he finds that if a hole could be sunk forty miles into the bowels of the earth the density of the air at the bottom would be as great as that of quicksilver.—St. Louis Republic.

Naval Etiquette.
When an English admiral is on board a ship a square flag is substituted for the pennant. A flag at the main mast indicates a full admiral; one at the fore a vice, and at the mizzen a rear. The color of the flag is according to the squadron the officer belongs to, red, white or blue.

Take Care

Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach, increase your appetite, enrich your blood, and prevent sickness by taking

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The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5.

Hood's Pills are mild and effective. 25c.

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The Great KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.
At Drugists, 50c & 90c. Advice & Pamphlet free.
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BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDINGS
Guarantee skirt edges from wearing out. Don't take any binding unless you see "S. H. & J." on the label no matter what anybody tells you.

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Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Grinding, and application it will give you of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 123-125 Rockwell and Plumer Streets, N. A. C.

THE LAND OF THE BIG RED APPLE

The Last Good Land to be had in the "Corn Belt" at Low Prices.

For INFORMATION regarding land in Harry Co., S. W. MISSOURI, write to CARL GEO. A. PERRY, Perry City, Mo.; J. G. MARSH, Perry, Mo.; T. S. FROST, Cassville, Mo., or L. B. SUDWAY & Co., 802 Monastock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease and hair falling. 25c and 50c Druggists.

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Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D. C.

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PRODUCERS sell your products and write us for information how to make big money on the proceeds in the purchase of corn on margins. Information and book on speculation FREE. C. F. WICKLE, a. c., 221 LaSalle St., Chicago.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 30 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fares and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have sores and eruptions, itching, and all have taken mercury, iodine patches, and still have sores and eruptions, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON. We guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500, 700 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOKE BLEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL. Cut out and send this advertisement.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP TO DATE.

Political, Religious, Social and Criminal Doings of the Whole World Carefully Condensed for Our Readers—The Accident Record.

In San Francisco the motion for a new trial in the case of Theodore Durrant was argued Tuesday.

Henry J. Files, a Boston letter carrier, was arrested for stealing letters and money from the mail.

The new fast mail service from New York to Detroit over the Michigan Central railway has been inaugurated.

Over 500 men employed at the Coruna coal mines, near Owosso, Mich., struck on account of a reduction in wages.

Comptroller Eckels has declared a dividend of 8 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Third National Bank of Detroit, Mich.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad has offered \$5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the Preble train wreckers.

It is the general opinion of the wool merchants of Boston that the opening of the New York Wool Exchange will not affect the market in Boston.

The Spreckles sugar refinery, of the sugar trust, and the McCahan independent refinery started up in Philadelphia on half time, after an idleness of a week.

Brown and Bruner, who were indicted for violating the banking laws, gave bond at Metropolis, Ill., in the sum of \$7,200 each for appearance at the spring term of the circuit court.

At Charleston, S. C., Judge Simonson filed his decision in the Columbian club case, upholding the right of a member of the club to import and store liquor in the clubhouse for his personal use.

There is some anxiety in the office of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company in San Francisco concerning the steamer Evandale, which left here Nov. 6 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

In the joint convention at Pittsburg the coal miners insisted that the operators fulfill their agreement and abolish all company stores by Jan. 1, and demanded that wages be advanced to 75 cents a ton.

Henry Hines, Lizzie Hines, Louisa Edwards, Lucinda Mays and Ann Rogers were arrested near Goodland, I. T., on a charge of receiving property stolen from the four men found murdered in the shanty boat.

T. D. Steen, a Pittsburg coal operator, was sentenced to three months in jail and fined \$500 by Judge W. D. Porter. He was convicted of having defrauded his miners in weighing the coal they dug.

David Moyer's gristmill near Bethlehem, Pa., was robbed of over \$800 worth of property. They bound and gagged Thomas Lynn, the watchman, and threw him into a bran bin. Then they blew open the safe with dynamite.

The czar of Russia, in response to a personal appeal from the sultan, has agreed to waive the demand for an extra guardship in the Dardanelles. This is thought to be the first symptom of a break between the great powers.

The message of President Cleveland to congress was read in the house Tuesday afternoon.

A report from London says an attempt on the life of the czar of Russia was made at St. Petersburg Monday. Neither the czar nor his attendants were injured.

At a fire in a St. Louis printing house Monday night one man was killed and eight hurt. The injured were mostly firemen.

Joe Walcott and "Kid" Lavigne met in a fifteen-round boxing contest at Maspeth, L. I., Monday night. Walcott was to knock Lavigne out, but in the end the Michigan man proved himself the better fighter and it is believed he would have won if the contest had been to a finish.

A cablegram received from American missionaries in Turkey says they are suffering from cold and hunger, and immediate relief is asked for.

At Kansas City, Mo., Edward H. Allen, aged 65 years, a pioneer of Kansas City, for ten years president of the board of trade, and ex-mayor, is dead. His father was the late Joseph B. Allen, a man of considerable prominence in Connecticut and Ohio.

John Gregory, aged 75, was found lying dead in the snow in a field three miles from Bloomington, Ill., having wandered from his home in the city. He perished in the storm.

Ernest and Florence Pahlow, aged 9 and 10 years respectively, were drowned in Lake Winnebago, Wis. They were being drawn up a hand sled only a few feet from the shore, when the ice gave way. The bodies were recovered in fifteen minutes.

An expedition against Hayti is being organized by Bolsonand Canal. It is reported on trustworthy authority. Canal is being assisted, it is asserted, by a well-known Philadelphia firm. The expedition is to sail early in December. The plan is to scatter munitions of war at various points in the black republic leading to Port au Prince, the capital, during the coming elections.

CASUALTIES.

Robert Janssen, aged 30, employed at a chemical laboratory at Anne, Md., fell into a vat of nitric acid and was killed.

Mistaking William Lanning, his hired man, for a burglar, Willis Broughton, of Corfu, N. Y., chopped him to death with an ax.

Peter Ingiewitz was fatally injured in a runaway at Milwood, Ind.

By the caving in of a coal mine at Carmel, N. Y., fourteen Italian and Austrian miners were crushed to death.

Harry Heintzelman of Joliet, Ill., aged 12 years, while shooting sparrows, accidentally shot himself.

James Sheran of Elwood, Ill., was struck by a train on the Chicago and Alton road and killed.

Harris Shawk and Harry March of Lisbon, O., were killed by a train near Leetonia while crossing the Fort Wayne railroad in a buggy.

A serious freight wreck occurred in the Akron, O., yards, a south-bound freight running into a switching train. Engineer Ahrens jumped and was probably fatally injured.

August Sahinamon, a business man of Walnut, Ill., was killed by a railroad train between Mendota and Walnut. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Rev. A. Henrich and wife were asphyxiated by gas from their hard-coal stove at Platte City, Neb. Mr. Henrich was found dead and his wife was dying when neighbors forced the door.

A 12-year-old son of ex-County Treasurer Columbus A. Freeland accidentally shot himself at Hillsboro, Ill.

Jesse Wimp, a farmer living near Colusa, Ill., was run over and killed by a passenger train on the Cartha branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

While preparing for a hunting trip, a son of Mrs. C. Wilhelm, of Buckingham, Ill., accidentally killed his mother.

FOREIGN.

M. Henri Sevene, a civil engineer in the employ of the French government tobacco factories, is on his way to Chicago to secure modern machinery for manufacturing tobacco and matches.

A rebellion against the authority of the sultan has broken out among the Arabs in the vicinity of the holy city of Mecca, and Turkish troops sent to subdue the uprising have been defeated.

Count Edward von Taaffe, the famous Austrian statesman, and many times premier of the empire, is dead.

A Seoul, Corea, dispatch says the Tai-Won-Kun has practically given up his attempt to play usurper. General Cho, minister of war, has been dismissed, and the status of the dead queen who, after death, was degraded to the level of a concubine, has been restored. Japan is losing ground in Corea, and Russia's influence is growing.

A special to New York from Guatemala says President Barrios has just received a letter from Mrs. Carlo Ezeta, in which she claims that she is a citizen of Guatemala and urges the president to use every possible effort to induce Salvador to turn over to her the Ezeta property, which, she declares, was arbitrarily confiscated. She claims the property belongs to her and her children.

CRIME.

Mrs. Susan Etcherson, aged 61 years, shot herself through the heart at the residence of her son at Greencastle, Ind. She has been insane for some time.

A post mortem examination of the remains of Dan Turner, killed at Prairieburg, Iowa, in a saloon fight, developed the fact that he was murdered.

Burglars robbed the hardware store of Sumner & Morris at Madison, Wis., of property worth \$500. The store is less than fifty yards from the police station.

Tramps who threatened to burn Cumberland, Wis., unless they were fed and sheltered have all disappeared, with the exception of four leaders in jail. No further annoyance is apprehended, although citizens, heavily armed, are patrolling the streets.

In Dooly county, Georgia, Tony Sutton and his son, who killed an officer sent to arrest them, were lynched.

A passenger train ran into an open switch at Preble, N. Y., killing the engineer and fatally injuring the fireman. The members of "A Bowery Girl" troupe were on the train, but none was seriously hurt. Somebody had tampered with the switch with the deliberate intent, evidently, of wrecking the train.

H. H. Holmes, convicted at Philadelphia of the murder of Benjamin F. Pitzel, was denied a new trial and sentenced to death.

Two negroes at Fayetteville, Tenn., after being tried and convicted for attempted assault, were taken from jail by a mob and hanged. Troops were unable to reach the scene in time.

The general store of Hinton & Roberts at Oconee, Ill., was robbed two successive nights, Thursday and Friday of last week, of considerable money and goods. The burglars, B. Blackey and R. Bagley, young men, were captured at Sandoval and are in the Shelby County jail unable to give bond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Four freight cars were piled up in the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad yard at Kalamazoo, Mich., and six men who were stealing rides were thrown in every direction, but all escaped uninjured.

The Benevolent Order of Elks held memorial services at the opera house in Webster City, Iowa. Hundreds were unable to gain admission.

Francis Murphy, the temperance evangelist, began a series of meetings at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A local post of the Travelers' Protective association has been formed at Frankfort, Ind., with thirty charter members.

Members of the Order of Elks at Saginaw, Mich., held a lodge of sorrow at the Academy of Music before a large audience.

The new missionary jurisdiction of Minnesota of the Episcopal church will hold its first convention at Brainerd, Minn., Wednesday and Thursday, to organize for work.

The report of Secretary Herbert on the navy complains of the scarcity of sailors needed to man the new battle-ships.

John Sanner, aged 79, wandered away from Springfield, Ill., Saturday, and was found dead Sunday morning on a farm near the city. He was very feeble and is supposed to have died from exposure.

The excise laws were rigidly enforced in New York, all suspected places being closely guarded by officers in uniform.

Employees of the Nelson Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, have struck. The proprietor had decided to extend the co-operative plan to their department and they refused to go into the scheme.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, is authority for the statement that President Cleveland is not a candidate for a third term. He will make a tour of the world.

Thomas Brackett Reed was elected speaker of the house of representatives, which convened at noon Monday.

Senator David B. Hill has abandoned his lecture tour through the northwest in consequence of a severe cold which he caught at Duluth. It is said the tour has not been a financial success.

Comptroller of the Treasury Eckels submitted his annual report Monday. He makes many suggestions for amendments to the laws governing national banks.

Dun's review of trade says business for the week has not improved, and there has been a shrinkage in price, caused by the period of inaction.

The annual report of Secretary of War Lamont has been made. The secretary shows the importance of changes in the laws governing the militia, the most of which, passed in 1792, are not up with the present times.

It is claimed by the committee of Chicago business men interested in securing the national republican convention, that the meeting is as good as secured for that city.

The Smedley company of Dubuque, Iowa, has failed. Its liabilities are \$51,000 and the assets \$68,000. The company manufactured engines, pumps, waterworks and novelties.

William S. Barnes, Matthew Simpson and Thomas Carson were appointed appraisers of the estate of Thomas B. Clay, assigned, of Lexington, Ky. The estate is valued at \$12,000.

A. H. Schluter & Co. of Jefferson, Tex., filed trust deeds. Their liabilities are about \$125,000, with assets unknown. The trustees are W. L. Atkins of Jefferson and H. W. Williams of Greenville.

The Chattahoochie, Ga., National bank failed to open its doors Friday. The bank was heavily interested in the Chattahoochie Brewing company, which has been ordered sold, and in other local enterprises. H. H. Epping is president.

U. G. Lewis, cashier of the defunct Dan Head & Co. bank of Kenosha, Wis., has made an assignment. The first one was made several weeks ago. At that time he placed his assets at \$20,000; this time he puts the nominal value of \$8,000 on them and names the same assignee, C. H. Gronnerman. His liabilities are unknown.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
Cattle—Com. to prime	\$1.60 @ 5.25
Hogs	1.75 @ 3.60
Sheep—Good to choice	1.40 @ 3.50
Wheat—No. 2	.56 @ .57
Corn—No. 2	.26 @ .27
Oats	.17 @ .18
Rye	.36 @ .37
Eggs	.19 @ .20
Potatoes	.16 @ .13
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	.57 @ .58
Corn—No. 3	.27 @ .28
Oats—No. 3 white	.18 @ .19
Barley—No. 2	.35 @ .36
Rye—No. 1	.37 @ .38
PEORIA.	
Rye—No. 2	.36 @ .37
Corn—No. 3	.27 @ .28
Oats—No. 2	.19 @ .20
KANSAS CITY.	
Cattle	1.80 @ 4.50
Hogs	3.00 @ 3.45
Sheep	2.10 @ 3.80
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 2	.64 @ .65
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.28 @ .29
Oats—No. 2 mixed	.19 @ .21

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MIDDLEMEN ARE USEFUL.

In Spite of General Odium, They Serve Good Purpose.

It is a pretty widespread belief that the middleman is a meddling and unnecessary interloper between producer and consumer, taking what rightfully belongs to each; but here is the account that one retailer gives of the matter. He had endeavored in the matter of eggs to deal directly with the owner of the hens, but had given up and gone to the middleman because there was too much loss in cracked, small and dirty eggs sent in by the producer. The middleman was able to supply at a very slight advance over the producer's price eggs of uniform size and quality. The middleman sorts his eggs, washes them if need be in slightly acidulated water, sells the small eggs to restaurant keepers and the cracked ones to bakers, and puts up in neat fashion the sound, large eggs for regular retailers. The interposition of the jobber adds a trifle to the cost of eggs to the consumer, but gives him exactly what he wants and saves trouble all around.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists; 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

What, Indeed?

"I refuse to believe," said Sinicker, "that the new woman is going to make man a useless and unimportant institution." "But she is certainly taking steps in that direction." "Oh, no doubt. But what would the sensational actress do for divorce advertisements without us?"—Washington Star.

Great Reduction in Time to California.

Once more the North-Western line has reduced the time of its trans-continental trains, and the journey from Chicago to California via this popular route is now made in the marvelously short time of three days. Palace drawing-room sleeping cars leave Chicago daily, and run through to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change, and all meals en route are served in dining cars. Daily tourist sleeping car service is also maintained by this line between Chicago and San Francisco and Los Angeles, completely equipped berths in upholstered tourist sleepers being furnished at a cost of only \$6.00 each from Chicago to the Pacific coast. Through trains leave Chicago for California at 6:00 p. m. and 10:45 p. m. daily, after arrival of trains of connecting lines from the East and South.

For detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding.—The South-west.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" relieve Throat Irritations caused by Cold or use of the voice. The genuine sold only in boxes.

Bearing up under trouble and distress, is all well enough, but many prefer to bear up.

"Hansen's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Antiquarians say that glass was in use 2,000 years before the time of the birth of Christ.

Full information respecting the best fruit and farm land in Riverside Co., Cal. Address Hemet Land Co., Hemet, Cal.

Apparently the day of the chrysanthemum is past. People in the east have dropped the fad.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, Etc. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

Third-class dining cars are to be tried on the Great Northern Railway between London and Leeds.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

"I would like some powder, please." "Face or bug?"—Life.

"No Foolin'."
ST. JACOBS OIL DOES NOT "FOOL ROUND"; IT GOES STRAIGHT TO WORK ON PAIN AND DRIVES IT OUT AND "SETS IT OFF" FROM RETURNING. THAT'S BUSINESS.

There are at present exactly 1,530 miles of water mains in the city of London.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIS PICKARD, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

Louisville has just had a flower show which is spoken of as an unprecedented success.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The region in the immediate vicinity of the Dead Sea is said to be the hottest on earth.

Those distressing Corns! Bad as they are, Hindercorns will remove them, and then you can walk and run and jump as you like.

The rarefied atmosphere of the city of Leadville, Col., is fatal to cats, rats, mice, etc.

Experience leads many mothers to say, "Use Parker's Ginger Tonic," because it is especially good for colds, pain and almost every weakness.

Good Advice. Cultivate the habits of always seeing the best in people, and, more than that, of drawing forth whatever is the best in them.—Cuyler.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Pains

in your Back, your Muscles, your Joints, your Head, and all diseases of Impure Blood, are caused by sick kidneys. Sick kidneys can be cured, strengthened, revitalized by

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

They relieve the pains, purify the blood, cure all diseases of which sick kidneys are the cause. At all druggists, for 50c. per box, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Write for pamphlet.

HOBBS' MEDICINE CO.,
 CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. X, NO. 49
 When Answering Advertisements, Kindly Mention this Paper.

A GROWING ORGANIZATION.

Young People to the Front in Church Work.

THE B. Y. P. U. A. RALLY

All the Other Young People's Societies Represented.

The rally of the Fox River District Association of the B. Y. P. U. A. at the Barrington Baptist church yesterday proved a success in every way. The rally was given under the auspices of the Barrington Baptist Young People's Union, and both the afternoon and evening sessions were well attended, the evening meeting was especially well patronized, every seat and available inch of space in the building being utilized.

The program for the afternoon meeting was as follows:

Praise service, led by Rev. M. W. Buck, who, though on the sick list, felt that his place was in the ranks.

Vice-President McIntosh made the following address of welcome:

"My friends, it is with great pleasure that we of the Barrington B. Y. P. U. welcome the visiting delegates. You will observe that while we really do not amount to much, we can take in a big breath and look very large for our weight, to a casual observer.

"You will find that we are earnestly striving in our feeble way to do something for the Lord's cause, but we want instruction and information as to ways and means. We are like the two men shut up in a dark room to fight a duel; we don't know where to begin or what to do.

"It is our hope that this Rally will shed much light among us, and that our benighted condition may be greatly enlightened for our future efforts.

"In the absence of the President of our local Union, I take great pleasure in presenting Professor John W. Burgess, who is the President of our District organization and who will guide our deliberations through the intricacies of a corrected and revised program. For the errors and omissions in the printed program, I beg the pardon of the Convention for myself and the printer, and his proverbial scape-goat.

"In behalf of the local Union, I bid you welcome."

President Burgess, of Dundee, then took charge of the proceedings and made a pleasing address.

The minutes of the meeting at Woodstock last February were read and approved.

The reports from the Unions in the district were made by Delegates A. L. Robertson of Barrington, Rev. Martin Buck of Dundee, and Elmer H. Hall of Greenwood.

The question, "How to Interest Young Men in Local Church Work," was very ably discussed by Elmer Hall, Martin Buck and others.

The afternoon session closed after a nominating committee had been appointed, and the election was postponed until 9 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Praise service led by Prof. Kingsley was a grand success.

The address on "Good Fellowship" was omitted, owing to sickness in the family of Judge Pratt.

The choir rendered a B. Y. P. U. welcome song in an excellent manner. Misses Carrie Kingsley, Maude Otis, Mary Frye, Cora Higley, Laura Frye; Mesdames John Collen and Ella Sherwood, and Messrs. Frank Plagge, Fred Lines, Sam Elfrink, F. L. Waterman constituted the choir.

Miss Dunklee's class sang a song entitled "For of Such is the Kingdom of Heaven," which was heartily applauded.

A quartette from the Chicago University sang some selections, for which they were tendered a vote of thanks by the audience. The quartette was composed of W. A. Wilkin, F. F. Butler, J. A. Kjellin and F. W. Kingsley.

Prof. Kingsley's address on "The 'C. C. C.' What and Why," was explanatory of the B. Y. P. U. work.

The address of Prof. Burgess on "The Young Man in Christian Work" was a magnificent tribute to the energy and intelligence of young men.

Rev. W. M. Walker, of Elgin, delivered an address on "Preparation for Service," which was interesting to all. He is a master of oratory, and in the use of simile and illustration brought forth many a hearty laugh.

The election of officers for the ensuing year closed the exercises. The result of the election follows: J. W. Burgess, of Dundee, president; M. C.

McIntosh, of Barrington, vice-president; Miss Willis, of Woodstock, secretary, and Fred Smith, of Elgin, treasurer.

The delegates in attendance were: Dundee—Miss Gertrude Barrows, Mrs. Pearsley, Mrs. F. H. Brown, A. C. Mann, James Cook, Frank Sawyer, F. H. Brown, A. F. Chapman, W. J. Morse, G. A. Sawyer, Miss Ethel Chapman, Miss Nellie Beverly, Miss Florence Morrison, Samuel Lagerstrom, Wm. Gothard, Mrs. Nellie Gothard, Mrs. Thos. Swick, M. W. Buck, John W. Burgess, Miss Emma Segar, Wm. Clarke.

Elgin—Rev. M. W. Walker, H. D. Barnes, Miss Mabel Schultz, Mrs. W. M. Walker.

Greenwood—Elmer H. Hall, Miss M. L. Thompson, Miss Sadie Garrison.

After the evening exercises had been concluded the pulse of the delegates was livelyed up by the cheerful voice of President Burgess, who announced the glad tidings that Vice-President and Mrs. M. C. McIntosh had prepared a hot lunch for them at their residence. A very pleasant hour was spent, after which the trip for home was begun.

All the other young people's societies of our town were well represented at this rally.

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Chas. Senn has moved into his new residence.

C. A. Wheeler resumed work in the city last Thursday.

Mrs. Rogers is visiting at the home of F. Pomeroy. Mrs. Rogers expects to soon leave for Alabama to spend the winter.

Pop corn, 3c a pound at Wolthausen & Landwer's.

Rev. Byers preached at the Salem Evangelical church last Sunday.

John Crosman, of Prattsburg, N. Y., was a guest last week at the home of his sister, Mrs. Senn.

Prices down on men's mittens—15, 35 and 50 cents a pair at A. W. Meyer & Co's.

Snowballing was very much enjoyed by two young couples last Sunday evening. Did you have lots of fun, girls and boys?

Fancy table sugar corn 8 cents a can, at A. W. Meyer & Co's.

Mrs. Gus Arps and daughter, Miss Elnora, of Palatine, were guests of Mrs. L. Collen Saturday.

Rev. Ream, while on the street last Wednesday, injured his arm quite severely from a fall which he received.

Pure buckwheat, guaranteed to be 100 per cent. pure, at J. C. Plagge's.

There was no school in Miss Fairchild's room this week, on account of the ill health of the teacher.

Beautiful art pictures 95 cents each, at A. W. Meyer & Co's.

Last Monday, Mrs. C. M. Vermilya entertained Mesdames I. M. Mallory, A. I. Mallory of Nunda, and F. E. Mead of Janesville.

Mrs. G. M. Johnson is reported on the sick list this week.

Fine line of table spreads at Wolthausen & Landwer's.

Mrs. Frank Hollister has gone to Waukegan to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Pedley.

Geo. T. Comstock is visiting with his father this week.

Mrs. S. Gieske, Barrington's up-to-date milliner requests THE REVIEW to announce that for one week commencing Monday morning she will sell her stock of elegant Ladies' trimmed hats at \$1.00 each. The ladies should not fail to take advantage of this great sale.

The lumber for the grist mill has arrived and workmen are already engaged in the construction of the same.

The Barrington Football Club will give their opening reception at Stott's Hall Friday evening, December 13th 1895. Let all lovers of dancing turn out and help the boys along. A good time is assured to all who attend.

New stock of boy's clothing at A. W. Meyer & Co's., that was bought at job prices. This means bargains for you. They are marked low.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Schoppie, of Chicago, and Mr. and Miss Fackelman were the guests of Alderman Hatje last Thursday.

Wolthausen & Landwer still have a good line of heavy winter shirts. Call and see them.

Hickory nuts are sold by Wolthausen & Landwer for \$1.25 a bushel.

Frank Gieske, of Libertyville, made a short stop here Thursday.

Herman Garbisch, of Palatine, is engaged in the construction of Sandman & Co's grist mill.

Five pounds fancy raisins for 25c, at J. C. Plagge's.

Mrs. H. Kampert, Messrs. Fred Kampert, J. L. Meiners and Fred Frye went to Waukegan on business, Thursday.

Men's over coats that were bought at job prices by A. W. Meyer & Co., they are selling at the wholesale price of \$7.50

Charles Senn moved into his new house Thursday.

John Barnett was home on a visit a few days this week.

Rev. J. B. Elfrink was an Elgin visitor several days this week.

Heinz' pickles—sweet, sour and mixed—are the best, and are for sale by J. C. Plagge. Try some.

William Doran spent a few days this week with his mother.

Wm. Sntlager and Henry Lage-schulte were Elgin visitors yesterday.

English walnuts, filberts, Brazils, etc., at Wolthausen & Landwer's.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Berg-horn to Samuel Elfrink is announced to take place at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, December 11 at the home of the bride's parents in the Town of Ela.

For one week I will sell my stock of Ladies' trimmed hats for \$1.00 each. This is a bargain which you should not fail to take advantage of.

Mrs. S. GIESKE.

Did you know that Barrington was the flour center for 20 miles around. Why? Because A. W. Meyer & Co. keeps the prices down. They are selling their Fancy Patent flour at \$3.50 per barrel.

Robert Mulligan, who is employed at H. D. A. Grebe's as a tinner, has been laid up this week with an ulcerated tooth. He accompanied his sister to Barrington Center yesterday, where he will remain until he recovers.

If you want shoes of the latest styles and to fit your feet, you will find them at A. W. Meyer & Co's at the same old prices.

H. Miller, of Chicago, was in town this week. Mr. Miller represents the firm of Bunte Bros. & Spoehrs, dealers in fine candies. While here Mr. Miller took orders, among others received an order from John C. Plagge, who has their candies for sale. Mr. Miller is a pleasant gentleman, and this, coupled with the fact that he represents a firm who deals only in pure and superior goods, will no doubt make him many friends.

Leave your orders for Holiday Books for your Sunday school class. Special prices will be made by A. W. Meyer & Co.

THE BICYCLING WORLD, the oldest, most widely read, and best illustrated cycle journal. Reduced to 50c. per year, less than one cent a copy, to regular subscribers. For sale at news-stands for two cents a copy. Send for free sample copy to the Western Office, BICYCLING WORLD, 1012 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE,

And mild and sure in its action. These are the great merits of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, the great family stomach remedy. Constipation cured; indigestion and dyspepsia give way, and life again seems worth living. In 10c, 50c and \$1 sizes, at A. L. Waller, Druggist.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,

Coupled with Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, to relieve the stomach and bowels, and aid digestion, will almost work miracles. Besure you get Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin first, and then your faith in Christien science may be unlimited. Sold in 10c, 50c at \$1 bottles at A. L. Waller's, Druggist.

A man and his wife in Seattle, Wash., had a fight in which the wife was armed with a revolver. It is worthy of note that the woman fired three times at her husband without shooting herself.

AN EDITOR,

Of Clarence, Iowa, M. Clark Smith, writes: "Since the agency of your Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin was established here I have been a user of what I can call 'that excellent Medicine.' For a year or more I have been troubled with constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., and I find that this remedy is just what I needed." Sold by A. L. Waller, Druggist.

Do You Lose Your Temper?

When your wife or daughter make a failure when baking? If you ever have you should not do so again, but should ascertain the cause. More than likely an inferior grade of flour is the cause. It won't be, if you will buy your flour of me. I handle seven of the best brands, and sell "Marvel," our best patent flour, at \$3.50 per barrel, or will sell you a barrel of Our Superlative, a good flour, at \$3.35. Now, be honest about it and say whether you can do better.

MORE THAN PRETTY

To Simply say our lines of Dress Goods are pretty is not doing them justice. They are more than pretty—dainty and sensible novelties that combine style and wear and satisfaction. After all, what more does any woman want in Dress Goods than Style, Wear, Satisfaction. Come in and see them. **NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.**

SHOES THAT WEAR

There isn't any guess-work about our shoes—they are made "upon honor"—by manufacturers whose reputations are not for sale. We've got faith enough in these shoes to stamp our name on every pair—and we are selling them at HALF usual profits.

Keep Warm by buying one of my all wool Sweaters, which I am selling at such a small price. It is a pleasure to show them. Come in.

A SMOKER enjoys a good cigar. Have you ever tried some of my brands? **A GOOD MEAL** will make you feel good. I sell only Good Groceries.

JOHN C. PLAGGE BARRINGTON.

FIRE INSURANCE

If you have not placed your insurance yet, John C. Plagge can make it to your interest to call on him. He represents seven good companies.

Plagge & Co.

Keep for sale at reasonable rates

COAL FEED, FLOUR, Paints

Dry Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Posts, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Pickets, etc., Building Papers, Tile, Glazed Sewer and Culvert Pipe, Cord Wood.

BARREL AND LUMP SALT.

Barrington

Place your insurance in one of the following Companies represented by MILES T. LAMEY at Barrington, Ill.:

London and Lancashire of England.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.
Norwich Union of England.
Phoenix of Hartford.
German American of New York.

All losses promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. Insurance placed on dwellings, farm property, commercial buildings, household furniture and stocks at reasonable rates.

MILES T. LAMEY, Resident Agent.
BARRINGTON, ILL.

R. R. KIMBERLY,

General Auctioneer

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Next Auction, Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1895.

9 o'clock a. m., at Spinner's Barn,

Barrington, Ill., where he will offer for sale at auction anything you might wish to dispose of.

For Bargains Attend These Sales

Colts Broken to Harness

at reasonable rates. Any Horse that kicks or has bad habits of any kind will be broken satisfactorily. I'll give you a guarantee to this effect.

Leave Orders at Abbott's Drug Store, Barrington, Illinois.