

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

Vol. 11. No. 16.

BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1896.

\$1.25 A YEAR.

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

School will open Monday, Sept. 7th.

Mrs. Genereaux visited friends here Sunday.

Miss Delia Gleason visited in Chicago Tuesday.

Prof. F. E. Smith was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

Council meeting next Wednesday evening.

Charles Fletcher is now making his home with his parents.

Ray Kimberly, who has been sick, is again able to be around.

Tillie, the little daughter of Mrs. Brommelkamp, is very ill.

Arnold Schauble made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kampert were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

Miss Lillie Elsingwell is a guest at the home of Wm. Thorpe.

Christian Bruns was a Barrington caller Sunday.

Miss Zoa Nimsgearn of Fairfield was the guest of Effelyn Runyan Sunday.

Mrs. Jay of Talmaco is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Leffingwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Devol have returned to their home in Chicago.

Mrs. W. H. Snyder of Mayfair visited her parents the first of the week.

Milton and Newton Swejker are visiting at the home of August Klein.

Dr. D. H. Richardson and wife were Chicago visitors Monday.

Misses Ada Landwer and Clara Meiners are Elgin visitors this week.

Miss Susie Bryant of Elgin is visiting at the home of Mrs. Clute.

Miss Minnie Schaefer of Chicago spent Wednesday with her parents.

Wm. Spriggs has raised several tomatoes this year that weighed 2 1/2 pounds. They are of the world's Fair variety.

It may become necessary to pass a law forbidding bicycles to cross one another at grade.

Mrs. L. Loewe of Milwaukee was the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. H. Sott, the past week.

Arthur Frazier of Englewood is spending the week at the home of E. Rieke.

The ladies of the W. R. C. will give a picnic next Tuesday on Mrs. Hollister's property.

F. E. Hawley and family have returned from their summer's sojourn at Lake Zurich.

Miss Minnie Ross and brother, John, are the guests of Miss Amelia Beinlich.

Ben Beinlich, who has been visiting friends at Plato Center, returned Wednesday.

Miss Gertrude Meyer returned yesterday from a week's visit with friends at Wheeling.

A little son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Elfrink Tuesday night.

Mrs. John Bone of Ohio, who was a guest at the home of J. Zimmerman for a week, returned home Tuesday.

Carl Creet returned to Chicago Wednesday evening after a short visit with his brother, T. H. Creet.

Geo. W. Foreman and John Westphal attended the McHenry county fair Wednesday.

F. J. Hawley was in Woodstock Wednesday, where he attended the McHenry county fair.

Rev. Hall of Cary preached to a large congregation at the M. E. church Sunday evening.

Miss Mamie Prouty returned from Chicago Monday, where she had been visiting friends.

C. L. Tarbell of Chicago was a guest at the home of Mrs. Flora Lines Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. F. Allmer of Chicago, accompanied by her children, is visiting at the home of B. H. Sott.

Mrs. Dr. Coltrin of Austin, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Castle, for several weeks, returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. W. B. Cronk and children returned to Chicago Wednesday evening, after visiting with Mrs. S. Cronk for several weeks.

The Young People's Missionary Society of the Salem church will hold their regular monthly business meeting next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Golden, accompanied by her son, John, and daughter, Miss Anna, are guests at the home of E. Rieke.

Rev. T. E. Ream will preach next Sunday evening on the topic: "Our Responsibility," from the text found in Gen. 4 ch., 9 v., "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Ben Beinlich this week was awarded a certificate entitling him to teach in the public schools of Kane county. We wish the young gentleman success in his chosen profession.

Miss Genevieve Kitson returned to Chicago Tuesday. She was accompanied by Miss Grace Otis, who will be her guest for a few days.

F. A. Meinel, special agent for the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., called on their agent, M. T. Lamey, Wednesday. This company is one of the best, and is doing a good business in this vicinity.

About eight laborers employed on the E. J. & E. railroad filling in Meyer's slough went on strike Monday for \$1.50 per day, an increase of 25 cents. Their places were soon filled.

A very important business meeting of the Epworth League will be held next Tuesday evening at the M. E. parsonage. Every member is requested to be present.

The cheapest men's shoes to buy are the W. L. Douglas shoes—\$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00 a pair. They give the best satisfaction. Honest quality for your money. A. W. MEYER & CO.

Don't forget that you cannot get better bargains anywhere than in the Barrington market when in need of good milk cows. Peters & Colten have always given satisfaction, and the prices of cows are very low.

Among those who took advantage of the cheap excursion to Waukesha, Wis., Tuesday, were: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grunau and son, Master Willie; Misses Delia Palmer, Mary Buford; Messrs. Steve Palmer, Chas. Jahnke, Geo. Otis and Wm. Horn.

Mesdames Laura Aldrich and Renda Smith, daughters of Rev. Phileus Beverly, formerly a resident of this town and for many years pastor of the M. E. church, were the guests of H. T. Abbott and sister, Mrs. R. E. Lombard, a few days the past week. Mrs. Smith is state president of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas.

Misses Nellie and Leila Lines entertained a number of their friends at progressive cinque Saturday evening, a series of fourteen games being played. Prizes were awarded to the winners of the greatest number of games and and to the guests losing the greatest number. An elegant luncheon was served.

Clarence Sizer will tomorrow try and win the time record of the second annual century run of the Thistle club of Chicago. The Elgin-Aurora course has been selected. Clarence has won several races the past year, and we hope he will come off victorious in tomorrow's run.

Children's Day will be observed at the Salem church on Sunday, Sept. 6. In the morning the little folks will have charge of the services, while in the evening a program will be rendered by the older members of the congregation.

A certain young woman mentioned in last week's issue wishes to know if she may not ride her bicycle on the public highways without being accused of pursuing a young man whose destination happened to be the same as hers. The originator of that brilliant idea must evidently have supposed that she had a different kind of "wheel" to have followed THAT young man. "A NEW WOMAN."

Piano cheap for cash or on installments at Frank Clark's, Lake Zurich.

FOR RENT—Cheap, six pleasant, airy rooms for housekeeping in Lake Zurich, suitable for keeping boarders. Address, J. H. FORBES, Lake Zurich.

The Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle company failed Wednesday, with assets of \$150,000, and liabilities of \$100,000. DeWitt Campbell was made assignee. The company owed its 300 employes something like \$4,000, and their threats to bring attachment proceedings, and the company's inability to realize on their goods brought on the assignment.

Messrs. and Mesdames Leroy Powers, Dr. Kendall, F. Clark, H. M. Hawley and Frank Hawley and children, Miss Edna and Master Floyd; Mesdames A. E. Hawley, S. M. Cronk and C. M. Vermilya and son, Ralph, and Messrs. J. H. Hawley, S. W. Kingsley, F. O. Willmarth, George Stiefenhofer, J. C. Plagge, P. A. Hawley, H. A. Lageschulte, Fred Bauman and Sam Gieske attended the McHenry county fair at Woodstock Thursday.

Miss Elsie, the 12-year-old daughter of Dr. E. J. Fischer of Chicago, was taken suddenly ill Saturday after partaking of grapes, and her condition became so serious that she was removed to her home in Chicago on Tuesday. The young lady, in company with Miss Alma Fischer, daughter of Otto Fischer of Chicago, were spending the week with their young friend, Pauline Clausius, when she was taken ill. Yesterday she was reported as very low.

The dance at Foreman's pavilion Saturday evening was not as well attended as it would have been had the weather been less threatening. About twenty-five couples enjoyed themselves at this popular resort. The music was good, and the crowd was as orderly as one could find anywhere. The next dance at the pavilion will be given next Saturday evening, September 5th. All are invited.

The most quiet crowd that we have ever seen at a picnic was to be found at Lake Zurich Sunday afternoon, when the Democratic town committee opened the campaign with a harvest picnic. A great many people kept away on account of their religious scruples, but as it was the grounds were comfortably filled, and as we said before it was a jolly, orderly crowd.

Monday noon Charles Perry's horse became frightened and breaking the strap with which he was tied started on a 2:15 gait up Grove avenue. When it reached Prof. Smith's residence it commenced to string the buggy along the street. It ran across Mrs. Lines' lawn and jumped the fence, alighting in Mr. Gleason's corn field minus the harness and buggy. The total amount of the damage is in the neighborhood of \$25.

A surprise party was tendered Mrs. M. A. Bennett at her home in Main street Wednesday evening, in honor of her 30th birthday anniversary. The evening was pleasantly passed by playing whist. Refreshments were served during the evening. Those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Dr. C. H. Kendall, Frank Hawley, Philip Hawley and F. E. Hawley; Miss Mae Hutchinson; Dr. Geo. Lytle, F. B. Bennett and M. T. Lamey.

The freeborn citizen soldiers of our little regular army would feel very indignant and would make loud complaint and a just one if officers and government spies should invade their quarters and go through all their private papers to nose into their reading matter and see what it was. Yet that is what spies and government emissaries do among the soldiers of Emperor William's army. Their own superior officers aided the police in breaking open their chests and searching for socialistic books and papers. William is deadly afraid his children of the army will get their minds poisoned by improper literature and turn socialist. So to save their tender, ignorant minds from imbibing this damnable heresy he weeds out from their books and papers all objectionable ones. How good and kind it is of little Billee!

Paints of all kinds can be found at J. D. Lamey & Co's. Get their prices.

A. W. MEYER & CO.

Purchase a DINNER SET

AT THESE LOW PRICES.

55-piece Dinner Set, \$5.78

Fine imported Chinaware decorated with blue flowers.

Chamber Sets

A large line of Decorated Toilet Sets, at

\$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 to \$4.50 a Set.

Silverware

Silver Knives and Forks, Berry Spoons, Cake Stands, Berry Dishes, Tea Sets, Soup Ladles and Fancy Silverware. Our prices are easily 25 to 40 per cent. lower on these high grade goods than the prices of our competitors.

Buy your Glassware at

The Busy Big Store.

A. W. MEYER & CO., Barrington

GEO. M. WAGNER,

—DEALER IN—

Fresh and Salt Meats

Vegetables, Poultry and Fish in Season.

I respectfully solicit a trial order from the residents of Barrington and vicinity

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BARRINGTON, ILLS.

The Barrington House.

C. C. HENNINGS, Proprietor.

Everything New, Neat and Clean. The Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

OPPOSITE DEPOT.

BARRINGTON, ILL.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM

in connection, where only the best of imported and domestic Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobaccos are kept. Give us a trial.

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

Barrington Review.

M. T. LANEY, Ed. and Pub.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

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.

The total assessed value of South Dakota for 1896 is \$119,391,156, a falling off of \$2,359,995. Most of this loss has been on real estate, there being practically no reduction on corporation property and a very small falling off on personal. The loss is distributed in most of the counties of the state, very few of them showing gains.

The Anchor Line steamer City of Hickman from St. Louis to New Orleans struck an obstruction at Island Forty, about twelve miles north of Memphis, Tenn., and was badly disabled. She is valued at \$50,000. Insurance \$20,000.

James Forbes, 12 years old, attempted to ride across the bridge of the New England Railroad over the Charles River at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., on a bicycle. The only path for the wheel was a narrow plank beside the rail. When half way across he fell forty feet to a pile of jagged rocks and his collar bone was broken.

The National League of Musicians of Illinois held its first annual concert at Central Park, Peoria, Ill., Sunday. In the morning there was a parade and in the afternoon a grand concert at Central Park, which was crowded with people, several excursions being run from all parts of the state.

Postmaster George Muegge died at Clayton Saturday of injuries received in a runaway Friday. A bicyclist frightened his team, which jumped over an embankment. Deceased was postmaster and turn teacher at Commania, Clayton County, and was known to the German turning and singing societies of the northwest.

A convention of the political equality clubs in the Eleventh Iowa Congressional district will be held at Le Mars the first week in October.

A McKinley and Hobart Club has been organized in Pocahontas, Ill., with seventy-five members. T. E. Savage is president and Robert Gillespie vice-president.

Professor Nicolls F. Crouch, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," was buried Sunday at Baltimore by the Confederate Society at Loudin Park Cemetery. After the body was lowered the choir sang "Kathleen Mavourneen."

A fast running excursion train returning from Chautauqua to Cleveland struck a buggy on a crossing and killed Austin Wormley, aged 15, Bertha Cropp, aged 13, and badly hurt Blanche Cole, aged 15. They were returning home from campmeeting and young Wormsley recklessly tried to cross ahead of the train.

While Michael Conley, an old resident of Sandusky, Ohio, was attempting to put a halter on one of his horses to-night, the animal kicked him to death.

Sunday afternoon John Rallsback, a prosperous young farmer living near ralo, Iowa, committed suicide by firing a bullet through his head. Despondency over business and love affairs is supposed to have been the cause.

It is reported that Dr. Nansen intends to conduct an expedition to the Antarctic ocean in search of the south pole before returning to the Arctic regions.

Thomas Curtin, a saloon-keeper at Lake Elmo, Minn., was shot to death early Sunday morning by a burglar who had secreted himself in the place in the evening. After committing the deed, he having secured only \$20, the murderer made his escape.

Charles Potter, a guide at Minot, Maine, was shot and instantly killed Saturday at Deer Island by C. T. Russell of Boston, a boy of 15 years. Russell was a nephew of the late ex-Governor Russell. Potter was mistaken for a bear. He was guiding the party of which young Russell was a member.

A rear-end collision, caused by the breaking in two of a Great Northern freight train, took place just outside St. Cloud, Minn., Saturday night. Twelve box cars were derailed and smashed into kindling wood. Two tramps were killed.

At a negro dance about four miles from Lebanon, Ky., Charles Warner accidentally stepped on the dress of George Mays' partner. Warner apologized, but Mays became enraged and opened fire, and fatally wounding Bud Hardin. Mays escaped.

John Chamberlain of Washington died Sunday night at Grand Union hotel. He had been in a comatose condition for the last thirty hours.

Charles Fox, a horse trainer, 25 years old, and married, committed suicide in Noblesville, Ind., by taking ten grains of morphine. He was despondent over his inability to secure work.

CASUALTIES.

A heavy rain and windstorm did considerable damage around Chamberlain, S. D., Friday. The dwelling of Fred Dickinson was blown from its foundation and wrecked. He saved his life by taking refuge in the cellar. Other farmers also lost their houses or barns. A cloudburst accompanied the storm, and in a few minutes ravines which had been dry for months were rushing rivers.

Fire destroyed the barns of John Monahan at Charlotte, Iowa, together with most of the contents, including 100 tons of hay, 2,000 bushels of oats and several head of thoroughbred short-horns. Loss, \$4,000; partly insured.

In the 2:28 trot at the racing meet at Lebanon, Ind., Thursday John Gott was thrown from his sulky and fatally injured.

Fire in the residence of John Felbach at Watertown, S. D., at 11 o'clock last night burned to death Mr. Felbach and his two daughters, Tillie and Mattie, aged 10 and 15 years. Mrs. Felbach and one daughter were saved. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

A double fatality occurred at the National Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee Thursday, the victims being Richard Botfield, aged 78, late of the United States navy, and William I. Gordon, late of company D, Ninth Ohio infantry. They were assisting each other up the steps of the main building, when both fell backward to the stone flagging, and were so badly hurt that they died shortly afterward.

At Canton, Ohio, an engine was overturned on the C. C. & S. railroad Wednesday and rolled down a steep embankment. Engineer Joseph Kirk and Fireman John Hardesty were instantly killed. Brakeman Ed Seymour was on the engine, but escaped with slight injuries. The engine was derailed and ran sixty feet before turning over. The cause of the accident is not known.

FOREIGN.

The Maritime Court at Cherbourg, has decided that the French steamship Bourgogne is not to blame for the collision which occurred in a fog between herself and the Atlas line steamship Ailsa, both outward bound, near Fort Hamilton, New York Bay, February 29, which resulted in the sinking of the Ailsa.

A dispatch from Santa Catherine says that the American ship Willie Rosenfeld, 2,353 tons, Captain Dunphy, from New York, April 23, for San Francisco, recently foundered 400 miles from the coast. Part of the crew were landed safely at Santa Catherine, but fourteen others are missing.

A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna says it is officially announced there that the Albanians have murdered the Turkish consul at Vrania, Servia, near the Macedonian frontier. Though this statement is officially confirmed no details of the affair have been received.

At the request of the governments of Great Britain and the republic of Colombia the bundesrath has undertaken to appoint three Swiss jurists to arbitrate the dispute between a British firm and government of one of the provinces of Colombia relative to the construction of a railroad.

The Labrador cod fishery, in which 30,000 New Foundlanders are engaged every year, is a complete failure, according to the latest reports brought by the mail steamer, the Labrador coast having been blockaded with ice until the end of July. Business men are very apprehensive concerning the commercial situation likely to result from this unfortunate condition of affairs. Widespread destitution among the fishing classes is inevitable.

A dispatch to the London Standard from Rome says that the czar has wired a promise agreeing to witness the marriage of Vittorio Emanuele, prince of Naples, eldest son and heir-apparent of the king of Italy, and Princess Helene of Montenegro, third daughter of the reigning prince of Montenegro.

CRIME.

Fred Graef, a saloonkeeper, shot his wife at Cincinnati, and then killed himself. Graef was preparing to attend a funeral. The wife is probably fatally hurt. Graef was said to have been mentally unbalanced.

George W. Anderson, who cut his wife's throat at their home near Atlanta, Macon county, Ga., May 27, 1895, and then attempted suicide by slashing his own neck, was hanged Friday.

A gang of tramps held up and robbed eighteen prominent men at Willman, Minn. They also shot a lad, J. Tilden, so that he may die. A large posse is in pursuit.

Iver P. Iversen, general delivery clerk at the postoffice at Clinton, Iowa, was detected selling stamps and pocketing the money. Inspector Gould of Rock Island held him under \$500 bonds to appear before the federal court at Cedar Rapids. Iversen is a mere boy and of a good family.

Fire bugs burned the Cartwright house at Creston, Iowa, early Wednesday morning. The building was totally destroyed. Several guests had narrow escapes from suffocation. The loss is \$4,000; insured.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A McKinley bicycle club has been formed at Pittsfield, Ill., with fifty members.

H. Clay Evans of Tennessee talked republican doctrine to 5,000 people at the Muncie, Ind., fair.

The national democratic primaries to elect delegates to the convention in Indianapolis will be held in Alabama points Aug. 24.

A political meeting at Huey, Ill., was addressed by M. J. O'Harnett, republican nominee for the legislature. A McKinley and Tanner club, with sixty members, was organized.

G. L. Dobson, republican candidate for secretary of state, spoke at Grinnel, Iowa, on the silver issue.

Colonel D. B. Henderson, congressman for the third Iowa district, has completed a canvass of his district and is confident of re-election.

A. C. Rankin, of Pennsylvania, addressed a great republican meeting at Beloit, Wis. He discussed the money issue, but said the great need of the government was a very emphatic change in administration.

A McKinley club of sixty members was formed in Plainfield, Ill.

William E. Mason addressed 5,000 people at Hoopeston, Ill., under the auspices of the McKinley Campaign club.

J. M. Hawthorne, envoy of the silver party of the United States, is in the City of Mexico, collecting data for use in the campaign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The battles in which Wisconsin's famous Iron brigade participated in the late civil war will all be fought over again at Devil's Lake, September 16, when the veterans of the association hold their reunion at Madison, Wis.

Americans connected with the Cuban insurgent army recently destroyed the railroad at the landing place of the village of Banes.

Fruit growers from all parts of Southern Illinois met at Centralia, Ill., and organized the Illinois branch of the American Fruit Shippers' Union. J. W. Fuller of Anna was elected president; J. W. Stanton of Richview, vice-president, and E. G. Mendenhall of Kilmundy, secretary and treasurer.

The third annual convention of the Swedish M. E. Church met at Jamestown, N. Y. The conference is composed of the churches of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. About seventy-five members were in attendance.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says that the Western Union Telegraph Company controls at the present moment the American Bell Telephone Company. The deal has been on foot for several weeks.

Correspondence which might have resulted in a duel passed between Charles A. Collier, president of the late Cotton States and International Exposition and candidate for mayor and Howell C. Erwin, a prominent lawyer. The trouble grew out of a statement by Erwin in a political speech Tuesday night. Friends, however, prevented trouble.

F. M. Hussey of Kendallville has been chosen president of the Indiana Methodist Protestant conference, succeeding the Rev. Hugh Stackhouse, who resigned after thirteen years' service. J. R. Lenhart of Edinburg and G. W. Bundy of Walnut were elected secretaries and S. S. Stanton of Elwood steward.

The funeral of Hans B. Warner, chairman of the state board of control, was held at Ellsworth, Wis., Friday. The funeral was conducted by the Masonic order.

William Furmeister of Beaver Prairie, Ill., has been declared insane. He was once a well-to-do resident of Clinton county.

The Edward Hines Lumber company has purchased the season's entire cut of the mill of the Spalding Lumber company at Cedar river, Michigan, the cut being estimated at 30,000,000 feet of excellent lumber.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.
Cattle—Com. to prime. \$1.10 @ 1.60
Hogs—All grades 1.50 @ 3.10
Sheep and lambs 1.25 @ 5.75
Wheat—No. 2 red 61½
Corn—No. 2 24¼ @ 24½
Oats—No. 3 new 15½ @ 17½
Rye—No. 2 30½
Eggs 10½ @ 11
New potatoes80 @ 1.00
Butter07 @ 14

ST. LOUIS.
Cattle—All grades 1.75 @ 4.30
Hogs 2.90 @ 3.25
Sheep 2.50 @ 5.25
Wheat—No. 2 red 60½
Corn—Cash 21½
Oats—Cash 17½

TOLEDO.
Wheat—Cash 62¼
Corn—No. 2 25
Oats—No. 2 17½
Rye—No. 2 31
Clover Seed—Cash 4.30

KANSAS CITY.
Cattle—All grades 1.40 @ 4.35
Hogs—All grades 2.80 @ 3.05
Sheep and lambs 2.00 @ 4.50

PEORIA.
Rye—No. 2 40 @ 41
Corn—No. 2 22
Oats—No. 2 19½ @ 20

FEW COULD ESCAPE.

CLOUDBURST SWEEPS A NEW MEXICO CANON.

Loss of Life Is Thought to Be Larger—More Than Twenty Miners Were in the Path of the Flood—Property Loss Is Heavy.

A cloudburst struck the town of Mogollon, N. M., about 4 p. m. Wednesday, leaving death and destruction behind. John Knight, a miner who resided at Georgetown, was drowned in his cabin. Several others are reported missing, but so far only two bodies, those of Knight and an unknown Mexican, have been recovered. These were found in a field about six miles below here. About 100 families have been rendered homeless and 30 houses have been washed away. The property of the Colonial Mining Company, of Boston, Mass., has suffered to a large extent, the assay office, millhouse, powder house and blacksmith shop being washed away. It is feared the mine is filled with mud and water. The manager and assayers had a narrow escape, being assisted to the bank by means of ropes.

The flood attained a height of over eight feet in the street and lasted over 30 minutes. Had it so continued 10 minutes longer, the whole town would have been swept away, as the debris had collected in the street, forming a solid wall, just as the flood began to recede. Hardly a business house in the town escaped damage. The wagon road leading up the mountain to the town, which was built a few years ago at immense cost, and which is the only outlet for freighters, has been entirely ruined, and all goods brought into the camp will have to be brought in on pack animals.

The storm was general to this section of the territory. Advices from

BRUTAL MURDER.

Trouble Over a Woman Leads to a Killing at McLeansboro, Ill.

One of the most brutal murders that has ever been on record in that county occurred about five miles east of McLeansboro, Ill., at 1 o'clock Wednesday evening.

A. M. Ray, a wealthy farmer, 65 years of age, shot and instantly killed Joshua Biggerstaff, a young man aged 25. For some time Ray and Biggerstaff's mother, aged 63, had been meeting in a woods pasture near their home, and the woman's family grew suspicious of her conduct, and some time ago her husband upbraided Ray about it. Since then both men have gone armed.

Wednesday morning Biggerstaff and his brother started to a neighbor's home to get a friend to go fishing, and while going through the woods pasture Ray stepped from behind a tree and struck Biggerstaff with his gun, breaking both jaw bones, and then shot him in the head. Ray was arrested.

MATABELES SUBMIT.

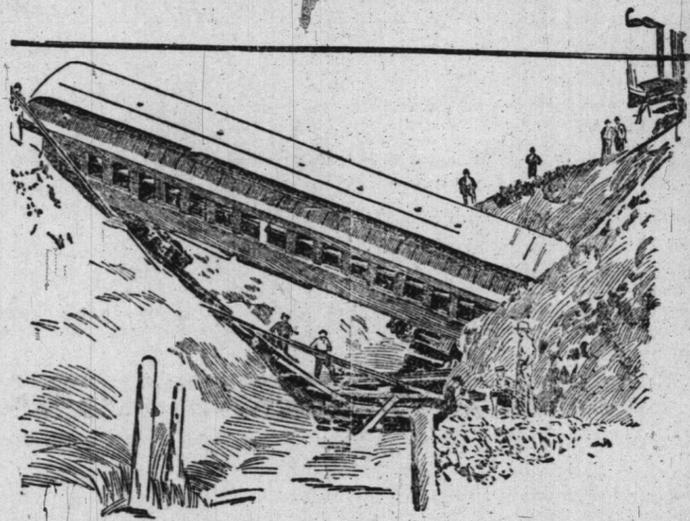
Rebellious Blacks in South Africa Surrender to Cecil Rhodes.

The mission of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes to the insurgent Matabele is reported to be a pronounced success. The natives have yielded and the war is considered at an end. Cecil Rhodes inspired the confidence of the Matabele chiefs by going among them unarmed. The chiefs complained that ill-usage by the native police provoked the rebellion, and Rhodes promised them that reforms in this respect would be inaugurated at once. Earl Gray, who was appointed to administer the affairs within the jurisdiction of the British South Africa company, believes that the surrender of the natives was practically unconditional.

Will Lay Waste the Island.

A campaign of total destruction of property will shortly be inaugurated

THE RAILROAD WRECK AT OTIS, IND.



Otis, Ind., was the scene of a wreck on the Lake Shore road the other morning. The wooden bridge over the river at that point had become weakened by a washout and as the train was passing over it it gave way. The

last car was the only one that went down. The illustration is from a photograph taken the day after the wreck. No one was injured. The car has since been removed. A steel bridge will soon replace the old one.

Graham state that a cloudburst on the mountain side caused a flood at the Confidence mine, a property belonging to the Helen Mining company of Denver, Col., situated about three miles from there. The flood carried away the shop and supplies of the mine. Nine horses that were at the ore chutes loading ore for the mill were washed over a steep precipice and killed. The men working in the tunnel barely escaped with their lives.

It is feared that the loss of life around Mogollon will be much greater than first reports made it. There were at least twenty persons, mostly miners, living right in the track of the great wall of water. They occupied for the most part adobe dwellings. These have been swept away, and their occupants cannot be heard from. Some of these may have been warned in time to get out of the way, but it is certain that a number have perished. The loss to the mining companies will amount to thousands of dollars. Expensive machinery had lately been put in the mines and much of this is a total wreck.

LAWYERS IN SESSION.

American Bar Association Meets at Saratoga Springs.

Convention hall, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was more than comfortably packed with representative members of the bar from all portions of the United States at 10:30 Wednesday, when Moorfield Storey of Massachusetts called to order the nineteenth annual convention of the American Bar Association. Just before the commencement of proceedings Lord Chief Justice Russell of England, accompanied by Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., M. P., and Montague Crackanthorpe, Q. C., were escorted to the platform, the convention rising en masse to give the distinguished visitors an enthusiastic greeting. Many brilliant papers were read during the session.

Fusion in Idaho.

Fusion between democrats and populists in the state of Idaho has been agreed upon. The democrats get three electors, the governor, the supreme court, attorney-general and inspector of mines. The populists get the congressman, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state auditor, superintendent of public instruction and treasurer.

Swedish Methodists in Session.

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The third annual convention of the Swedish M. E. church is in session here. The conference is composed of the churches of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. About seventy-five members are in attendance. Bishop J. N. Walden of Cincinnati is presiding.

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

DEFENSE OF THE PLATFORM AND PARTY RECORD.

Various Kinds of Legal Tender — Free Silver a Gigantic Fraud—More About Demonetization — Silver Delusions — Campaign Notes.



Various Kinds of Legal Tender.
The Fourth National bank in the city of New York has issued a leaflet, which gives the following concise and correct statement of the various kinds of legal tender under the present laws of the United States:

Gold coin is a legal tender in all payments, without any limit as to amount. The silver dollar of the acts of 1792, 1837 and 1878 is a full legal tender to any amount. The trade dollar was a legal tender to the amount of five dollars, but has no legal tender qualifications now.

All fractional silver coin now minted is a legal tender to the amount of ten dollars.

Minor coin is a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents.

United States notes ("greenbacks") are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates are not a legal tender, but may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt and are receivable in payment for customs, taxes and all public dues.

Silver certificates are not a legal tender, but are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues.

Currency certificates are not a legal tender for any purpose, but may be counted as part of the lawful money reserve of the banks and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances.

United States treasury notes of 1890 are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues. They may be counted as a part of the lawful reserves of the banks and are redeemable in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

National bank notes are not a legal tender except that they are receivable for all dues to the United States except duties on imports and for all debts and demands owing by the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. Each national bank is required to receive at par for any debt or liability to it, the notes of every other national bank.—Albany Argus.

Free Silver a Gigantic Fraud.

It is really awful the way silver has been mistreated by the United States. Think of it! Prior to the "crime of 1873" only eight millions of silver dollars were coined by the government and there was free coinage then. But since that "notorious crime" the government coined \$420,000,000 in silver dollars and purchased \$150,000,000 in silver bullion and issued treasury notes thereupon. Of course that was contracting the currency.

The "crime" seems to have been due to the fact that the more silver the United States purchased the less its bullion value. If silver depreciated so rapidly in value when it was bought in comparatively small quantities, will it not necessarily follow that when the United States coins it free at the mints in enormous quantities it will be even more overproduced and its value constantly shrink? The fact is that there has been such a great production of silver, such competition among the miners themselves, that the supply exceeds the demand and silver is really no longer, unless international agreement can be secured for its coinage, a money metal. It has become a commercial commodity only and is now steadily decreasing in value except where speculative demand has artificially increased its market quotations.

The United States has been exceedingly friendly to silver and the time came when the increasing of the government's stock by the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly became a menace. Silver was falling so rapidly in value and the wide divergence between it and gold, at the existing ratio, widened so constantly that the flooding of the nation with the depreciated coin was dangerous and the difficulty of maintaining it at a parity with gold was so great that congress repealed the law providing for the purchase of the bullion. The country was simply in danger of being swamped by silver.

Now the silver bugs would have us undo the good work performed by the repeal in 1890—made necessary by the growing lack of confidence in the government's ability to continue all monies at a parity—by coining all the bullion in the United States, that of France and China as well, and all old silver coffee pots and silver spoons into money which would be worth less, by reason of its excessive supply, than fifty-three cents to the dollar.

Thus free silver means giving the nation a currency depreciated at least 47 per cent and compelling the laboring man to accept a silver dollar whose purchasing value could not be more than 53 per cent of the dollars now in circulation in lieu of money worth the world over one hundred cents to the dollar. The demand for silver coinage now is a fraud, a bunco game, and the victims selected are the wage-earners, for they, less than any one else, can afford to have the purchasing power of their money reduced 47 per cent or more. The laboring man who wants a good dollar will vote for McKinley. That is necessary or he votes to destroy his ability to live as well as he does now. Eloquent periods and blasphemous metaphors cannot change the situation. Free silver is a gigantic fraud.—Springfield (O.) Union.

Silverite Delusions.

The fomenters of hatred among the people pretend that the silver agitation is for the benefit of the many against the few, for the poor against the rich. Should the country descend to the depreciated standard of silver the dupes of this belief would discover, when too late, that the fatal tendency of the Cheap Money policy would be to strengthen and increase the possession of wealth among the few. While multitudes of thrifty and prosperous people would undoubtedly be ruined by the desperate experiment, not a dollar of their wealth would find its way to the possession of the many; it would make the few who control and command

It consists of impudence and wind. Before 1873 there had been no silver dollars in circulation in this country for thirty years. This was because the silver in the silver dollar would sell for more money as bullion, to be used in the arts, than the gold in the gold dollar. The gold dollar being the cheaper had driven the silver dollar out of circulation, so that in 1873 few men under forty years of age had ever seen one. For this reason when a law was enacted in 1873 codifying all previous acts in relation to coinage so as to simplify them and adapt them to modern conditions, then obsolete silver dollar was dropped from the list of coins provided for in the act. Subsequently to this—in consequence chiefly of the great relative increase in the production of silver and of the closing of the mints of Germany and other countries to its free coinage—silver began to decline rapidly in value. So that in a short time it became cheaper than gold. Then the owners of silver mines began to clamor for reopening our mints to the free coinage of silver dollars. As silver was then cheaper than gold, if this had been done the cheaper silver would have driven out the gold. Congress, therefore, refused to yield to the demand of the silver miners; but in 1878 it reopened the mints to the coinage of all the silver that could be maintained at par with gold. Since that time we have coined 430,000,000 dollars and have authorized the coinage of about 150,000,000 more, which is over seventy times more silver dollars than had been coined in our mints during the entire history of the nation before 1873. These silver dollars are a full legal tender for all debts. Silver had been practically demonetized by the coinage act of 1834, which raised the ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1, with the result of driving all silver from circulation. By the acts of 1873 and 1890 we have remonetized silver to the enormous extent mentioned, and then having reached the farthest limit where it was possible to maintain our silver dol-

AND LABOR WILL AGREE WITH HIM.



"I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."—Major McKinley to His Old Comrades.

large amounts of money only the richer in affording them opportunities for profitably speculating on the general distress. Such has been the universal experience in all epochs of depressed currency and financial panic. So far from being widened, the circle of the prosperous and rich would be only narrowed by the reckless policy of the silverites. The power of the "gold bugs" and "money sharks," against whom the silverite warfare is foolishly waged, would be greater than ever, and would be more unscrupulously exercised than ever before. The gleam of factitious prosperity under a system of debased and inflated money would soon pass away, and would be followed by a long night of industrial and social gloom.

There is, in short, no form of economical, social or political development which the free silver scheme is not calculated to arrest more violently than if a disastrous war, a famine or an Egyptian plague should strike the land. Yet the illusory prospect of creating wealth and prosperity out of nothing by deeply debasing the nation's standard of value seems to have a strange and unaccountable fascination for multitudes of people—something like the attraction of the lighthouse lamp on the seacoast, which lures innumerable flocks of migratory birds to their certain destruction. But the simile badly limps. It would, perhaps, not matter so much if these persons should shatter their own wings only, if their course did not threaten so many millions of innocent people.—Philadelphia Record.

More About Demonetization.

Nashville Center, Martin County, Minn., Aug. 2.—To the Editor: I notice in your column of Notes and Queries in your paper of July 23, in answer to the question whether a person is obliged to receive silver dollars in payment of a debt, you answer that he is, silver dollars being legal tender to any amount. Now, this being so, in what or of what does the demonetization of silver consist? George Bolser.

lars on a par with gold, we stopped the further coinage of silver, just as it had been stopped in all the great silver using countries of Europe for the same reason.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The way in which some free silver democrats nowadays refer to the doctrines of Jefferson is absurd. Thomas Jefferson was as strong a sound money man as Alexander Hamilton. He favored the use of both silver and gold as money, as do most sound money men now; but only on the basis of a ratio that would maintain the parity between them. In other words, he contended that the ratio should be the commercial ratio existing between the two metals. That is heaven wide from the doctrine of the free silver men. They nowhere propose to make the silver dollar equal in commercial value to the gold dollar. It is an essential point in their platform that the silver dollar must be a cheap dollar.—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

It is impossible to make sale of pig iron because of the agitation for free silver. The use of iron is so general in nearly all forms of industrial undertaking that the demand for it, or the lack of demand, is a sure indication of the condition of the business pulse. The stoppage of the sales of pig iron has led to the stoppage of the production of ore in the Rockefeller mines at Bessemer, Mich., throwing 7,000 men out of work. The continuance of the silver agitation will, no doubt, further aggravate and intensify the conditions of doubt and insecurity which compel prudent men to a wise inactivity until the storm shall have blown over.—Philadelphia Record.

Cheap and trashy money in which to pay wages, high prices for every kind of goods which labor buys—these are the blessings of free silver for the American workingmen.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS.

RECORD OF MINOR DOINGS OF THE WEEK.

Seven Days' Happenings Condensed—Social, Religious, Political, Criminal, Obituary and Miscellaneous Events from Every Section of the State.

A Decatur man has invented a combined rocking-chair and fanning machine.

Ray Rockford, the Zionsville burglar, when arraigned before Mayor Garrett at Lebanon, waived a hearing and was bound over in \$500.

Jacksonville easily takes first place as a soup center. Eight hundred gallons were made at a church fair in the town recently and brought \$759. Nobody found the cyster.

Wenona has the latest fraud. He is a "state stove inspector" according to a large and glittering star he wears, and he inspects wood and coal stoves and then charges a fee of 25 cents.

After 10 days of scorching heat a sharp frost has caught Dixon with its summer habrigrigons on. Now the shivering inhabitants are going around asking the weather man if he can't "m-mix it a l-l-little."

Coles county has determined to hear all the political speakers available and get it over with. Two days during the fair have been set aside for the purpose, and democrats and republicans will be given an equal chance.

Joe Walton and John Craig, confined in the Macomb jail for robbing the depot at Prairie City, played puss-in-the-corner with the jailer the other day, and couldn't be found when time came to lock up the other prisoners.

The attorney-general's decision that women may legally serve as township treasurers should be followed up by an act prohibiting a man from getting up in the night and going through the pockets of his wife's bloomers.—Ex.

Fay Lewis, a Rockford cigar dealer, is the latest victim of the Mexican dollar craze. He invested in the regulation barrel of the coins recently and put them in his window, but nobody wants them and Lewis can't get rid of them.

C. H. Williamson of Quincy has been told by the democratic country central committee of Adams county that he can't play in their yard because he's a goldbug. Williamson says the voters elected him and he proposes to "holer" in the democratic rain barrel all he pleases.

A fellow to the west side waiter who frapped the cook in the ice chest because he broiled the steak too long, has been discovered at Arcola, in the person of Albert Todd, who works in an electric light plant. He didn't like the stand Charles Huber took in an argument and scalded him under a steam pipe.

"Too much whisky" is the plaint of the American Spirits Manufacturing company and it proposes to shut down all the Peoria distilleries for three months while the country drinks up the 10,000,000 gallons now on hand. It is an unexpected corroboration of the calamity howl that the country suffers from underconsumption.

Harry St. Clair loved not wisely, but too often. He has a wife living at Harvard, but absent-mindedly married another. A Rockford girl next won his affections, and No. 2 has issued a summons for him to appear in divorce proceedings. The only one who has a right to Harry evidently doesn't think him worth bothering about.

Bolting is still the prevailing form of political activity up and down the state. Prominent democrats and leading republicans continue to desert and go over to the enemy at intervals of 15 minutes or less throughout the day and night. A man never finds out how prominent and influential he is and what a Napoleon in politics he has been until he bolts.

Nelson Larson, a prosperous merchant tailor of Kewanee, advertised through a matrimonial agency for a wife. He received a favorable response, and made arrangements for the wedding, but when it came time to face the preacher the lady was coy and refused to marry him. Now Larson says he has no faith in a matrimonial bureau that can't deliver the goods.

Last week Edward E. Gore, head of the banking department of the auditor's office, was called to Peru by a telegram stating the state bank of Peru had closed its doors. He returned Thursday and declared upon investigation he had found the bank solvent and that it had resumed business. The trouble arose from the cashier lending the bank's funds to irresponsible parties, even encroaching on the reserve fund. A new cashier was appointed.

One more Newport romance has been ripped up the back, and the shreds of it will be dragged into the circuit court of Sangamon county for repairs. Miss Annie McDonald Irish of James-town, R. I., niece of the tarry skipper of a mackerel smack, listened to the soft nothings of Malcolm Catlin of Farmingdale, Ill., son of a tobacco man, until she thought there might be something in it. She assesses her blighted affections at \$25,000, and will go to Springfield to prosecute the suit.

Hinsdale's postmaster and town clerk went to Geneva and were married. The Geneva clerk refuses to divulge the names in the license, pleading professional courtesy.

The Northern Illinois Beekeepers' Association, which met at Rockford, reports that there will be more honey next year that there has been during the last two years of democratic administration.

The only living colonel of the Mexican war appeared at a reunion of Mexican war veterans at Vandalia. When he passes away there will still be other colonels, however, including Col. Gabe Bouck, of Oshkosh; Col. Phoebe Cousins, and Helen Gougar, who has not yet passed the rank of major, but would like to, and probably will before that time.

Dooleys held a reunion at Brokaw, Ill. There were big Dooleys and little Dooleys, tall Dooleys and short Dooleys, narrow Dooleys and wide Dooleys, and all sorts of Dooleys to the number of 150. They trace their descent from William and Minerva Dooley, who came to this state with 13 sons. Evidently the number in this instance was an indication of bad luck.

Fire breaking out in Rutledge & Buck's grain elevator at Leroy destroyed that building and Grant Smith's steam laundry. The grain business was conducted by Wilson & Myrick, of Indianapolis. The total loss is \$14,000. Ten thousand bushels of oats and 6,000 bushels of corn were destroyed, part of which belonged to farmers, who had stored it. Rutledge & Buck carried \$6,000 on the building; Grant & Smith had \$1,000 insurance.

What may prove two important arrests were made at Virginia the other afternoon by Sheriff Pilger, and the suspected murderers are now lying in the county jail awaiting identification. One is supposed to be Abb Mead, alias "Jack" Dalton, who is wanted at Pierce City, Lawrence county, Mo., for the murder of a son of C. L. Egan, in October, 1895. The other is Rufus Franklin, alias "Billy" Sidwell, who is wanted for the killing of Noah Story and William Kelly near Linn Grove, Calloway county, Ky., about a year ago.

Rockford has had an epidemic of thieving boys, the majority of them under 12 years of age, over 100 cases having been in the police court in the last few weeks. The majority of them are too young to be sent to the reform school, and the court is slow to send them to jail to mix with hardened criminals, so that in each case the fines have been suspended, only to have them up again soon. There is now considerable discussion as to the advisability of building a house of correction here. It is favored by many.

Licenses to incorporate were issued by the secretary of state to the following companies last week: Consolidated Car and Truck Company, Chicago; capital stock, \$500,000; to operate street railway lines and manufacture cars; incorporators, George C. Mastin, Catherine Mastin and Sherley Schooler. Bogue Silver Company, Chicago; capital stock, \$10,000; to manufacture hollow-ware; incorporators, Alvin C. Kelley, F. J. Burton and Eva L. Knight. Robinson Hall Company, Chicago; capital stock, \$2,500; to manufacture clothing; incorporators, William H. Robinson, James B. Gascogne and John A. McKeever. Wight Rose Pleasure Club, Chicago; incorporators, John Kellogg, Mike Lehmann, Willie Abelson and others. Woman's Cook County Republican John R. Tanner Club, headquarters in Chicago; incorporators, Mrs. F. H. Greene, Mrs. J. S. Albright, Mrs. S. E. Hall and others. Podporujici Spolek Svateho Vaclava Cislo, 234, C. R. K. I. N. J. (Benevolent Society St. Vaclav, No. 234, of the Bohemian Catholic Central Union), Chicago; incorporators, Martin Jicha, Anton Muzikar, Jan Masek and others. Evangelical Lutheran Friedenskirche, Steelville; incorporators, William Reckenberg, William Sake and Fritz Harmsen.

General Booth of the Salvation army will visit America again directly after New Year's and will spend a week in Chicago. The army will greatly extend its work this winter. Brigadier Brewer said that in connection with the slum and rescue work he hopes to establish three shelter homes, where clean lodgings and wholesome food can be given cheaply to 800 persons. Buildings have been offered and inspection is progressing. Arrangements are also being made to establish two distributing food depots on the west and south sides. Food can be sent to these depots and it will be carefully distributed. A dinner to news boys and girls and poor children will be given by the army soon at Princess rink, Madison street. One company of soldiers in Madison street has a large room where boys are taught to use the plane and the girls to sew, and it has formed a brass band, composed of girls from 7 to 16 years old. Michigan, Wisconsin and Chicago posts will be visited in the next few weeks by Commissioner Higgins of General Booth's staff. Mrs. Booth-Tucker will spend seven days in Chicago soon. The army is also aiming to have a great harvest festival all over the northwest September 4, 5, 6 and 7. A seven days' convention of all armies in the northwest will convene in Chicago toward November.

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Don't Talk of the Devil to Children.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton writes that all the happiness of her childish years was crippled and paralyzed through the fear of the devil. She was told that he was ever ready to pounce upon her and carry her off to a place where he would pitch her into the fire. She says she was taught to believe he was always standing immediately behind her at every moment of her existence. Her days were full of fear, her nights of horror and torment, because of this dreadful superstition. Her health suffered from it and her normal intellectual, physical and moral development were rendered impossible. It was not till she was 17 years old and read some books which set her mind free that she finally shook off this nightmare of her childhood.

Those who threaten children with the devil for the purpose of scaring them into obedience are doing the worst that could possibly be done. Every word of this kind is intensified tenfold by the vivid childish imagination, so that the seeds of future nervous diseases and mental disorders are actually and by no means infrequently sown.

A sort of epidemic of seeing the devil lately spread through the public schools of one portion of a large American city and serious consequences resulted. A panic occurred in one school, in which the life was almost crushed out of some of the children, and others were thrown into spasms and fainting fits. It all came from the big yarns of a little girl who had been scared nearly to death by stories of the devil in her own home. She repeated the tales to her little schoolmates till they in turn began to see hooped and horned demons on every housetop and in the darkness of every night.

Unless you are animated by an earnest desire to drive your children into insanity and invalidism, don't talk to them about the devil.

Lowest Depths of Vulgarity.

It has been left for some Americans to reach them. Unfortunately it is in some respects that money has been heretofore accumulated so quickly and easily in this country. The result is that wealth has come to people who do not know how to spend it. They have neither the education, the temperament, nor the large philanthropic view of life which would enable them to use their wealth wisely and aesthetically. All they know is to show it off and to show it off in the most ostentatious way. Really high bred persons are not fond of attracting public attention to themselves.

When away from home, they dress and act in the most quiet manner. Their clothing and all their belongings, while of the best quality and highest elegance, are thoroughly unobtrusive. To pass in a crowd without being noticed one way or the other is the aim of all well bred persons who are obliged to appear in a crowd.

The aim of the vulgar and ignorant rich is exactly opposite. To attract attention to themselves by displaying their outlay of money is their chief aim. The bicycle is the latest device which enables the fool rich to show their ignorance and lack of culture. They stick diamonds and colored gems into the handle bars and lanterns of their wheels, they cover the wheel itself with gold and silver gilt. A bicycle lately made for one of these stupid individuals cost \$1,500. The vulgarity and snobbery of ignorant riches can reach no lower depth.

One particular use to which hypnotism has been applied more than makes up for all the harm it is charged with having wrought in all the ages. It is said the professors of the French hypnotic school now hypnotize women for the purpose of making them be on time and keep their engagements punctually. After awhile the habit becomes fixed, and then no more hypnotization is necessary.

A heavy electric car loaded with people rushing up an almost straight up and down hill as easily as a bird flies to a mountain top is something that it was worth living to the close of the nineteenth century to see.

The exposition business has certainly been overdone, yet most of the world that can afford it will undoubtedly visit the Scandinavian show to be held at Stockholm in the summer of 1897. The most interesting part of the exhibition will undoubtedly be the Scandinavians themselves, the red haired Danes, the flaxen haired Swedes and the darker complexioned Norwegians and Finns, who will unite as one people to make the exposition illustrious. There are no more interesting peoples on earth than the strong, clear eyed Scandinavian races, descendants of the vikings and Norsemen who discovered America centuries ahead of Columbus. Americans will be glad to visit at home these people, who send such fine specimens as immigrants. Scandinavians who come to us have dazzling pink and white complexions and constitutions of wonderful vigor and endurance and youthful looks that outlast middle age. They are among the best educated and most intelligent of our immigrants and quite honest and dependable. It is fine blood, that of the old Norsemen and vikings. The clear eyed honesty and earnestness and the vigor of the Scandinavians is reproduced in their art and literature, making both pre-eminent in this morbid, nervous age.

Don't lose your bankbook. A judge of the supreme court of New York has decided that when a bankbook is presented at the bank which issued it the money it calls for shall lawfully be paid to the bearer unless there are circumstances accompanying the presentation of the book that look suspicious. This decision will no doubt be followed elsewhere. Therefore if you lose your bankbook, the one who finds it may collect your money and the bank not be held responsible.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

M. C. McIntosh has for sale a few good notes of \$100 to \$500 each, well secured, which will net the investor 6 to 6½ per cent.

FOR SALE—Farm containing 40 acres, owned by James Jones, and situated two miles east of Barrington, and four miles west of Palatine. For particulars call on or address M. T. LAMEY, Barrington, Ill.

Numerous football teams are already going into training and barbers are laying away their scissors in tissue paper and sachets.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by A. L. Waller, Druggist.

A brass band tournament was given at Oconomowoc yesterday and one of the audience went home at its conclusion and shot himself. No wonder.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of black-berry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owns his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by A. L. Waller, Druggist.

Chairman Jones appeals for funds to carry on the Bryan campaign, and any old thing will be accepted, excepting, of course, the pestiferous golden eagle.

In the vicinity of Boquet, Westmoreland Co., Pa., almost any one can tell you how to cure a lame back or a stiff neck. They dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts and in one or two days the trouble has disappeared. This same treatment will promptly cure a pain in the side or chest. Mr. E. M. Frye, a prominent merchant of Boquet, speaks very highly of Pain Balm, and his recommendations have had much to do with making it popular there. For sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

Railroad men who stick up for the good old-fashioned grade crossing point with pride to the fact that although the trolley strikes more people the locomotive dispatches them more swiftly.

Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave a very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera in infant in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by A. L. Waller, Druggist.

Hoke Smith is out and he can never be replaced—at least so far as name goes.

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CLARENCE SIZER, Barrington, Ill.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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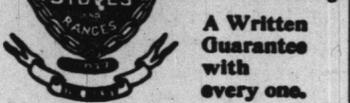
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J. D. LAMEY & CO., BUILDING MATERIAL, BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

AN ATTACK ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

An evening newspaper of Chicago, whose able writers are prone to display their superior wisdom in dogmatic assertions, has mounted its Rocinante and set forth on an all conquering crusade against a terrible enemy of the human race, called township organization. This fearful adversary is "an antiquated and iniquitous system!" cries the Illuminated Knight of the Megacefalous Quill, putting his mighty lance in rest. It is "a destroyer of the self-respect of taxpayers!" It is "little better than a plague!" It is "an incubus!" an all devouring "hobgoblin—et cetera, ad nauseam.

True, the evidence of history and the accumulated experience of ages inform us that no other system or plan of political arrangements that ever has appeared on the earth has been so conducive to popular self-government—so sure a foundation of liberty regulated by law—as that which among us is known as the township system. "Town meetings are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they bring it within the people's reach; they teach men how to use and how to enjoy it." True, the most ample testimony to the verity of this statement of DeTocqueville is supplied by the operation of the township system. But—shall the evidence of history and experience outweigh the assertions of the Illuminated Knights of the Megacefalous Quill? No! No! The township system is "antiquated," "iniquitous," "vicious," an "incubus" and "must go." At least it "must go" from this county of Cook. Such is the mandate of the illuminator aforesaid.

We are not advocating the retention of the township system in Chicago, nor within the bounds of any other strictly municipal corporation. Like every other human system it is liable to abuse. Administered by unscrupulous and corrupt characters, it will be abused. In cities and large villages, it is apt to be administered by such characters, and this partly, if not chiefly, because in these municipal corporations it is a governmental superfluity. Highways being under the exclusive control of the municipal authority, there is nothing for township highway commissioners to do. The township supervisor, clerk, collector, health officer, auditors—all township officers, excepting the assessor—are virtually functus officio within the municipal boundaries. This fact is recognized in Illinois by the township law itself, which, by section 4 of article 4, divests every township that is wholly included within the boundaries of a city or village, of all power to levy taxes for any purpose whatever. Without power to raise a dollar of township revenue, there plainly is no reason for the existence of township officers or township organization.

In our judgment, the township act should be amended so as to divest all townships of power to levy any tax on property within a city or village corporation, wherever a township is partly within and partly without a city or village, the latter part should either be organized as a distinct township or to be annexed to an adjoining township. In other words, the township organization and the city or village organization should nowhere occupy the same or any part of the same territory. For the assessment of property in cities and villages for taxation, assessors should be appointed by the county court under the civil service system.

But, in the rural townships, the township system is more than a popular convenience; it is a popular right springing out of the basic principle of local self-government. Its abolition in the rural districts would be a blow directly aimed at that principle in favor of arbitrary government by an alien ruler.

Outside of Chicago, there are twenty-four townships in Cook county. Fourteen of them contain no incorporated city or village; each of seven or eight contain one or two small villages, generally on an edge or in a corner of the township. What, in relation to these townships, is this proposition to abolish the township system? It is this: It is that the people of these townships, excepting only those that happen to dwell in the organized villages, shall be divested of the right of self-government in regard to their own strictly local affairs, and that those affairs shall be regulated and administered, at their cost, by an alien body two-thirds of whom are

residents of Chicago, and nine-tenths of whom have no proprietary or material interest in those townships.

This would be local self-government with a vengeance! Without doubt it would be a plan of colonial government not less pleasing to some office-holding rascals in Chicago than was our antirevolutionary colonial system to George III and his advisory parasites. It might also animate with joy the Illuminated Knights of the Megacefalous Quill. But we suspect that it might not be so pleasing to the colonial victims in far away Barrington, Hanover, Schaumburg, Palatine, Elk Grove, Maine, Northfield, Niles, Leyden, Proviso, Lyons, Palos, Lemont, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom, and other rural townships.—Chicago Legal Adviser.

CHAIN YOUR DOGS.

A wheelman from Chicago, making a run to Barrington Aug. 17th, was bit in the calf of the leg by a vicious dog, while riding along between Desplains and this place. The cyclist immediately jumped from his wheel and pulling his revolver shot the dog dead. Another brute then rushed at him from the door yard but it quickly returned with a bullet in a hind leg. On arriving at this place the rider had the wound, which was about three inches long, dressed by a doctor.—Palatine Independent.

Every cyclist should go prepared for dogs of the above class. Dogs have no right to attack people on public highways and the owners of such dogs are liable for damages.

LAKE ZURICH.

J. H. Forbes was at Elgin this week.

Wm. Eichman entertained relatives from Chicago Sunday.

Chas. Ost of Palatine was in town Wednesday.

Wm. Schultz and wife were observed here this week.

A. Pauly of Elgin was in Zurich the first of the week.

H. Hillman will receive several carloads of bulls next week which will interest his farmer patrons.

Be sure you vote the right ticket at the election Sept. 12th.

E. A. Ficke and wife were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

The Democratic ratification meeting and harvest picnic at this place Sunday was a grand success.

Word was received here by telegraph from Nebraska on Wednesday of the sudden death of Fred Buesching, brother of Wm. Buesching of this place. The deceased was well known here.

Andrew McDowell was very politely relieved of a pocketbook Tuesday night and the contents, \$65.00, together with the thief, are still at large.

What the New Education Is.

We have been much interested in trying to find out whether there is any such thing as a new education. The professors claim there is. They say now there is not only an education, but a study of education. We observe that the more learned and famous they are the more they befog us when they try to tell us just what the new education is. Perhaps this is only natural, since the more learned a man is the more long words he will be familiar with and the more he will be tempted to lug them into his lectures and to talk over our heads.

A good specimen of this sort of clawing after the infinite and the inexpressible is seen in a paper by Professor Nicholas Murray Butler. Professor Nicholas Murray Butler begins in this promising way: "There are three avenues of approach to the study of education and in each of them the evolutionary point of view is not only illuminating but controlling. These three avenues are the physiological, the psychological and the sociological." We defy anybody living to make out from Professor Murray Butler's alleged explanation of these statements what he means by them. We leave them therefore in a fog and pass on to another cheerful announcement. It is that at present there is a widespread interest in "two psychological doctrines of the greatest importance to all teachers—namely, the doctrine of perception and the doctrine of interest."

In the name of the human race and of common sense we protest against this rubbish which is lately filling educational magazines. It will befog and disgust really conscientious teachers; it will tend to make vain and shallow ones think they know something when they do not. If these foggy old gentlemen mean by psychology that every teacher should study carefully the peculiar tendencies and mental and moral and physical characteristics of each pupil and try to develop each one's

powers of observation and reasoning, then let them say so in plain English. Until they do they will never make the ordinary intelligent person believe they really know anything at all.

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For pains in the back and all female weaknesses.
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FALMAGE'S SERMON.

"A SHADOW ON THE HARVEST FIELD." SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

"And When the Child Was Grown, It Fell on a Day That He Went Out to His Father to the Reapers"—Second Kings 4:18, 19, 20.



HERE is at least one happy home in Shunem. To the luxuriance and splendor of a great house had been given the advent of a child. Even when the Angel of Life brings a new soul to the poor man's hut a star of joy shines over the manger. Infancy, with its helplessness and innocence, had passed away. Days of boyhood had come—days of laughter and frolic, days of sunshine and promise, days of strange questions and curiosity and quick development. I suppose among all the treasures of that house, the brightest was the boy. One day there is the shout of reapers heard afar. A boy's heart always bounds at the sound of sickle or scythe. No sooner have the harvesters cut a swath across the field than the lad joins them, and the swarthy reapers feel young again as they look down at that lad, as bright and beautiful as was Ruth in the harvest fields of Bethlehem gleaming after the reapers. But the sun was too hot for him. Congestion of the brain seized on him. I see the swarthy laborers drop their sickles; and they rush out to see what is the matter, and they fan him as they try to cool his brow; but all is of no avail. In the instant of consciousness, he puts his hands against his temples and cries out: "My head! my head!" And the father said: "Carry him to his mother," just as any father would have said; for our hand is too rough, and our voice is too harsh, and our foot is too loud to doctor a sick child, if there be in our home a gentler voice and a gentler hand and a stiller footstep. But all of no avail. While the reapers of Shunem were busy in the field, there came a stronger reaper that way, with keener scythe and for a richer harvest. He reaped only one sheaf, but O what a golden sheaf was that! I do not want to know any more about that heart-breaking scene than what I see in just this one pathetic sentence: "He sat on her knees till noon and then died." Though hundreds of years have passed away since that boy skipped to the harvest-field and then was brought home and died on his mother's lap, the story still thrills us. Indeed, childhood has a charm always and everywhere. I shall now speak to you of childhood; its beauty, its susceptibility to impression, its power over the parental heart, and its blissful transition from earth to heaven.

The child's beauty does not depend upon form or feature or complexion or apparel. That destitute one that you saw on the street, bruised with unkindness and in rags, has a charm about her, even under her destitution. You have forgotten a great many persons whom you have met, of finely-cut features and with erect posture and with faultless complexion, while you will always remember the poor girl who, on a cold, moonlight night, as you were passing late home, in her thin shawl and barefoot on the pavement, put out her hand and said: "Please give me a penny." Ah! how often we have walked on and said: "Oh, that is nothing but street vagabondism;" but after we got a block or two on, we stopped and said: "Ah, that is not right;" and we passed up that same way and dropped a mite into that suffering hand, as though it were not a matter of second thought, so ashamed were we of our hard-heartedness. With what admiration we all look upon a group of children on the play-ground or in the school, and we clap our hands almost involuntarily and say: "How beautiful!" All stiffness and dignity are gone, and your shout is heard with theirs and you trundle their hoop, and fly their kite, and strike their ball, and all your weariness and anxiety are gone as when a child you bounded over the play-ground yourself. That father who stands rigid and unsympathetic amid the sportfulness of children, ought never to have been tempted out of a crusty and unredeemable solitariness. The waters leap down the rocks, but they have not the graceful step of childhood. The morning comes out of the gates of the east, throwing its silver on the lake and its gold on the towers and its fire on the cloud; but it is not so bright and beautiful as the morning of life! There is no light like that which is kindled in a child's eye, no color like that which blooms on a child's cheek, no music like the sound of a child's voice. Its face in the poorest picture redeems any imperfection in art. When we are weary with toil, their little hands pull the burdens off our back. Oh, what a dull, stale mean world this would be without the sportfulness of children. When I find people that do not like children, I immediately doubt their moral and

Christian character. But when the grace of God comes upon a child, how unspeakably attractive. When Samuel begins to pray, and Timothy begins to read the Scriptures, and Joseph shows himself invulnerable to temptation—how beautiful the scene! I know that parents sometimes get nervous when their children become pious, because have the idea that good children always die. The strange questions about God and eternity and the dead, excite apprehension in the parental mind rather than congratulation. Indeed, there are some people that seem marked for heaven. This world is too poor a garden for them to bloom in. The hues of heaven are in the petals. There is something about their forehead that makes you think that the hand of Christ has been on it, saying: "Let this one come to Me, and let it come to Me soon." While that one tarried in the house, you felt there was an angel in the room, and you thought that every sickness would be the last; and when, finally, the winds of death did scatter the leaves, you were no more surprised than to see a star come out above the cloud on a dark night; for you had often said to your companion: "My dear, we shall never raise that child." But I scout the idea that good children always die. Samuel the pious boy, became Samuel the great prophet. Christian Timothy became a minister at Ephesus. Young Daniel, consecrated to God, became prime minister of all the realm, and there are in hundreds of the schools and families of this country to-day, children who love God and keep his commandments, and who are to be foremost among the Christians and the philanthropists and the reformers of the next century. The grace of God never kills any one. A child will be more apt to grow up with religion than it will be apt to grow up without it. Length of days is promised to the righteous. The religion of Christ does not cramp the chest or curve the spine or weaken the nerves. There are no malarias floating up from the river of life. The religion of Christ throws over the heart and life of a child a supernal beauty. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

I pass on to consider the susceptibility of childhood. Men pride themselves on their unchangeability. They will make an elaborate argument to prove that they think now just as they did twenty years ago. It is charged to frailty or fraud when a man changes his sentiments in politics or in religion, and it is this determination of soul that so often drives back the Gospel from a man's heart. It is so hard to make avarice charitable, and fraud honest, and pride humble, and scepticism Christian. The sword of God's truth seems to glance off from those mailed warriors, and the helmet seems battle-proof against God's battle-ax. But childhood; how susceptible to example and to instruction! You are not surprised at the record: "Abraham begat Isaac and Isaac begat Jacob;" for when religion starts in a family, it is apt to go all through. Jezebel a murderess, you are not surprised to find her son Jehoram attempting assassination. Oh, what a responsibility upon the parent and the teacher! The musician touches the keys, and the response of those keys is away off amid the pipes and the chords, and you wonder at the distance between the key and the chord. And so it is in life; if you touch a child, the results will come back from manhood or old age, telling just the tune played, whether the dirge of a great sorrow or the anthem of a great joy. The word that the Sabbath School teacher will this afternoon whisper in the ear of the class, will be echoed back from everlasting ages of light or darkness. The home and the school decide the republic or the despotism; the barbarism or the civilization; the upbuilding of an empire, or the overthrowing it. Higher than parliament or congress are the school and the family, and the sound of a child's foot may mean more than the tramp of a host. What, then, are you doing for the purpose of bringing your children into the kingdom of God? If they are so susceptible, and if this is the very best time to act upon their eternal interests, what are you doing by way of right impulsion? There were some harvesters in the fields of Scotland one hot day; and Hannah Lemond was helping them to gather the hay. She laid her babe under a tree. While she was busy in the field, there was a flutter of wings in the air, and a golden eagle clutched the swaddling band of the babe, and flew away with it to the mountain eyrie. All the harvesters and Hannah Lemond started for the cliffs. It was two miles before they came to the foot of the cliffs. Getting there, who dared to mount the cliff? No human foot had ever trod it. There were sailors there who had gone up the mast in the day of terrible tempest; they did not dare risk it. Hannah Lemond sat there for awhile and looked up and saw the eagle in the eyrie, and then she leaped to her feet, and she started up where no human foot had ever trod, crag above crag, catching hold of this root or that root, until she reached the eyrie and caught her babe, the eagle swooping in fierceness all

around about her. Fastening the child to her back, she started for her friends and for home. O, what a dizzy descent, sliding from this crag to that crag, clutching by that vine and by that root, coming down further and further, to the most dangerous pass, where she found a goat and some kids. She said: "Now I'll follow the goat; the goat will know just which is the safest way down;" and she was led by the animal down to the plain. When she got there, all the people cried: "Thank God, thank God!" her strength not giving way until the rescue was effected. And they cried: "Stand back, now. Give her air!" O, if a woman will do that for the physical life of her child, what will you do for the eternal life of your boy and your girl? Let it not be told in the great day of eternity that Hannah Lemond put forth more exertion for the saving of the physical life of her child than you, O parent, have ever put forth for the eternal life of your little one. God help you! * * *

There is not a large family, or hardly a large family that has not bent over such a treasure and lost it. In the family fold is there no dead lamb? I have seen many such cases of sorrow. There is one pre-eminent in my memory as pastor—Coville Haynes McCollum. The story of his death has brought hundreds unto God. He belonged to my parish in the west. A thorough boy, nine or ten years of age. Nothing morbid, nothing dull about him. His voice loudest and his foot swiftest on the playground. Often he has come into my house and thrown himself down on the floor in an exhaustion of boisterous mirth; and yet he was a Christian, consecrated to God, keeping his commandments. That is the kind of childish piety I believe in. When the days of sickness came suddenly and he was told that he could not get well, he said: "Jesus alone can save me. Jesus will save me. He has saved me. Don't cry, mamma. I shall go right straight up to heaven." And then they gave him a glass of water to cool his hot lips and he said: "Mamma, I shall take a draught from the water of life after awhile, of which if one drink he shall never get thirsty again. I lay myself at Jesus' feet and I want him to do just what he thinks best to do with me." In those days, "Rest for the Weary" was a new hymn, and he had learned it; and in a perfect ecstasy of soul, in his last hour, he cried out:

In the Christian's home in glory
There remains a land of rest;
There my Saviour's gone before me
To fulfil my soul's request;
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for the weary.
Sing, O sing, ye heirs of glory,
Shout your triumphs as you go;
Zion's gates are open for you,
You shall find an entrance through.
There is rest for the weary.

The brightest light that can be kindled, Christ has kindled. Let us, old and young, rejoice that heaven is gathering up so much that is attractive. In that far land we are not strangers. There are those there who speak our name day by day, and they wonder why so long we tarry. If I could count up the names of all those who have gone out from these families into the kingdom of heaven, it would take me all day to mention their names. A great multitude before the throne. You loved them once; you love them now; and ever and anon you think you hear their voices calling you upward. Ah, yes, they have gone out from all these families, and you want no book to tell you of the dying experience of Christian children. You have heard it; it has been whispered in your ear, O father, O mother, O brother, O sister. Toward that good land all Christians are bearing. This snapping of heart-strings, this flight of years, this tread of the heart reminds us that we are passing away. Under spring blossoms, and through summer harvests, and across autumnal leaves, and through the wintry snow-banks, we are passing on. O, rejoice at it, children of God, rejoice at it! How we shall gather them up, the loved and the lost! Before we mount our throne, before we drink of the fountain, before we strike the harp of our eternal celebration, we will cry out: "Where are our loved and lost?" And then, how we shall gather them up! O, how we shall gather them up!

In this dark world of sin and pain
We only meet to part again;
But when we reach the heavenly shore
We there shall meet to part no more.

The hope that we shall see that day
Should chase our present griefs away;
When these short years of pain are past
We'll meet before the throne at last.

Roman Patrician Charities.

Great Roman families take as much pride in their private charities as in their picture galleries or chapels. Prince Doria, in the Istituto Doria, which is under the care of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, supports a hundred old men and women. The Torlonia family's institute is a home and training school for sixty orphan girls, girl and infant schools for 650 pupils, an eye and ear hospital with a dispensary and large out-patient department, and an old woman's home. The Ospedale del Bambino Gesu, the most perfect of children's hospitals, is maintained by the Duchesse Salviati of the Borghese family.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE WELL MAINTAINED.

Corn Prices Still Low—Dun's Review Thinks It Should Be Put Into Hogs—Dullness Continues in Iron and Steel.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"Political events of the week had no definite influence upon business prospects, for the phenomenal variations in sterling exchange and the beginning of imports of gold may be fairly attributed to the accumulating excess of merchandise exports over imports, to which attention has been repeatedly called.

"Exports from New York for the past two weeks have been 20 per cent larger and imports here 21 per cent smaller than last year. The rapid movement of grain and the unusually early marketing of cotton tend strongly to aid the banking syndicate which has undertaken to regulate foreign exchange.

"Speculation has advanced wheat over 1 cent during the week, corn a small fraction, and cotton 1/2 of a cent, the principal motive power being reports of injury to growing crops. As before, the unfavorable accounts respecting wheat are in some measure discredited by the continued movement from the farms.

"Western receipts have been 10,597,137 in the two weeks, against 6,759,363 bushels last year. With prices 8 cents lower than last year, such a movement cannot be interpreted as a sign of deficient yield.

"The Atlantic exports for the same weeks have been, flour included, 4,892,660 bushels, against 2,995,233 last year, and while the increase is encouraging, it scarcely corresponds with current accounts of deficient yield in some foreign countries.

"The movement of corn continued heavy, although the price is still so low that one wonders why the product is put into cars instead of into hogs.

"The alarm about the destruction of cotton has been most vigorously worked here and abroad, and has readily raised the price, although it is yet to be seen whether the yield has been so far diminished as to warrant a price nearly 1 cent higher than a year ago.

"Some additional heavy failures in the lumber trade call attention to the continuing depression, which appears to result, at least in part, from expectations entertained by many that the unlimited increase in new buildings during the past year or two would be permanent.

"The iron and steel manufacture is the only continued depression to report, and Bessemer pig has sold at \$10.40 at Pittsburg, while Southern iron is offered at prices equivalent to \$10 at New York, and nearly all finished products are being sold below the current quotations.

There is rapid curtailment of production, the Illinois Steel company having only seven of its seventeen furnaces at work, but in spite of this the supply of finished products appears to greatly exceed the demand for them.

"The one bright spot is the sale of 9,000 tons of steel rails to Japan, for refitting railways in that country, which makes an aggregate of 45,000 tons exported during the year.

"Nothing encouraging can be said regarding the woolen manufacture, and the demand for goods, even at recent reductions in prices, is still disappointingly small. Sales of wool at the three chief markets have been only 7,670,000 pounds in three weeks, against 16,847,200 last year, and 23,361,400 in the same weeks of 1892.

"A heavy auction sale of cotton goods brought prices which were considered quite encouraging, and the current demand is fairly maintained, although the mills are not inclined to make large contracts for the future in view of the rise in raw material. In general, the work in view for the textile branches does not appear to have increased."

NATIONAL PARTY TICKET.

Isaac Wiggs of Chicago is Nominated for Governor at Decatur.

At the final session of the national party Illinois state convention at Decatur Thursday the "broad-gauge" platform adopted at Pittsburg was indorsed, and the effort to cause the Illinois prohibitionists to fuse with the "narrow-gauge" prohibitionists proved a failure. The following state ticket was nominated:

Governor, Isaac Wiggs, Chicago; lieutenant-governor, A. C. Allen, Murphysboro; secretary of state, L. G. Spencer, Chicago; auditor, J. A. Hoopes, Ipava; treasurer, A. L. Scott, Orangeville; attorney-general, G. A. Gordon, Campbell Hill; university trustees, Mary E. Metzger, Moline; Mrs. Eliza J. Adams, Quincy; and Mrs. J. D. Collins, Vandalla; United States senator, Daniel R. Sheen, Peoria; electors-at-large, W. E. Mann, Decatur; J. W. Wells, Chicago.

Money was pledged to pay campaign expenses. In the afternoon C. E. Bentley, nominee for president, addressed the convention. He addressed a mass-meeting at night at the tabernacle, taking up each plank of the national party.

Everybody Welcome
to take advantage of the lowest rate ever made to St. Paul and Minneapolis, on the occasion of the Thirtieth Annual Encampment of the G. A. R., the first week in September. Only one cent per mile for the round trip is the rate made, fought for and established by the Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) for the "boys in blue" and their friends, while the tickets are good for return at any time within thirty days. This is your opportunity to visit the "Twin Cities" and the Great Northwest. The Chicago Great Western offers every luxury on the journey—Compartment Sleepers, Free Chair Cars, Dining Cars on the European plan. Take your family with you and remember the road that deserves your patronage is the Chicago Great Western. Full information as to rates, sleeping car reservations, special trains, etc., will be furnished by F. H. Lord, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Ill.

Short-Lived Insects.

The wonderful brevity of insect life is curiously illustrated in the case of those that prey upon different species of mushrooms. The life of the mushroom itself is measured by hours, yet it is often entirely ruined by an insect which deposits its eggs upon the fungi while it is in the vigor of youth. The entire span of life of this mushroom insect is so brief that the grubs hatch from the eggs and the creature becomes fully developed and capable of laying eggs itself before the mushroom dies, even though the latter's life may not extend over a period of forty-eight hours from the moment it first pushes through the soil.

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The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the toil of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many Northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year," said a northern farmer recently settled in the South, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Monon Route to nearly all points in the South at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good returning on any Tuesday or Friday within thirty-one days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 31; Sept. 1, 14, 15; Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on any agent of the Monon Route for further information, or address Frank J. Reed, G. P. A., Chicago.

The American Woman's Idea.

The Paris papers are telling of a good thing given at a dinner table in the French capital the other day by a well-known American woman. Someone was telling a story about Wordsworth. It seems that the bard was in the habit of thinking out his stories at night and in the early morning, and that he used to rouse his wife about 4 o'clock and exclaim, "Maria, get up! I have thought of a good word!" Whereupon his obedient helpmate arose and recorded it upon paper. About an hour would elapse and a new inspiration would seize the poet and he would call out, "Maria, get up! I have thought of a better word." Everybody listened and admired the practical spirit of the poet, but the bright-eyed American remarked, with a wave of the rose in her hand: "Well, if he'd been my husband I should have said, 'Wordsworth, get up! I've thought of a bad word!'"

Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest.

On September 1, 15, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Ry.) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half rates for round trip will be made to points in the south by the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

As Well as Ever.

Freeman Randall, of Riverside, Me., fell from the top of a ventilator the other day, and after striking his head on the shingled roof bounced along to the eaves and then to the ground, 60 feet from where he started. He landed on his feet, and after feeling himself over to assure himself that he was all there, climbed back to his former perch and resumed his work.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, for excursions of September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south for Home-seekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local agent or address:

Catherine French of Moorestown, Pa., and Jacob Urban of Mount Airy, in the same state, have been celebrating their 102d birthdays.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

A CLEVER WHITTILER.

MISS ADA MANNING MAKES GOOD USE OF A KNIFE.

Has Built a Miniature Locomotive—Her First Achievement Was to Cut a Chain from a Block of Wood—Map of the United States.



Miss Ada Manning, a pretty colored society girl, who lives with her aunt in Chicago, is an expert whittler and has lately constructed a little wooden engine, which runs on a miniature track, all the result of her

handiness with a knife. Miss Manning is a tall, finely formed young woman, 20 years of age, with beautiful, wavy black hair and an intelligent face. She was born in Indiana but educated in Michigan, where her parents still reside. She always loved to whittle, she says, and could make almost anything. Since going to Chicago she has continued to devote her spare moments to her favorite hobby and has carved out many unique and beautiful designs, some of which will shortly be placed on exhibition at a colored church bazaar.

To a reporter who called at her home recently Miss Manning exhibited her collection of whittlings and talked interestingly of her work. "I have always loved to whittle," she said. "My father is a carpenter and I used to watch him make the shavings fly. Then I would beg for his knife, that I, too, might make shavings. At first, of course, I simply whittled indiscriminately, but by and by I began to make things. My first difficult piece of whittling was a chain, which I cut out of a single stick of wood when I was only 12 years old. I had heard people tell of having seen such chains whittled, but as I had never seen one myself I didn't believe it could be done.

"One day I determined to try the trick for my own satisfaction. So I sat down and thought it out; then I began to whittle. To my great astonishment, the links began to drop off from my stick, one by one. The links were quite large, but I was delighted with my unexpected success, and ever since then I've been whittling chains. I like to whittle in the sunshine and can work best when somebody is boring me with a subject in which I am not interested."

Miss Manning's wooden railroad track is circular-shaped and is nearly ten feet around. It was whittled from a single piece of wood, but the engine, coach and tender that belong to it were constructed out of 310 pieces. Hand, or



MISS ADA MANNING. In its maker's words, "mule-power," is used in its locomotion and it represents the use to which Miss Manning has put her spare moments during the last six months.

But this is not all that this girl has accomplished with her knife. She whittles toy steamships and sailing yachts, makes chains and anchors of various designs, wooden bibles, scissors that will open and shut, whittled from pieces of lath, and she carves out pretty horseshoes containing four-leaf clovers and dainty monograms—all from one piece of wood. Her most original production, however, is a wooden map of the United States, cut from a solid pine board, 32 inches long, 3 inches thick and 18 inches wide. The principal cities are shown by small mounds bearing their names, and the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the great lakes and mountain systems, are displayed. Miss Manning worked several months on the map, and exclaims when exhibiting it: "You see, I own all the wood in the United States."

Miss Manning plays the piano and sings acceptably. She is a dressmaker by trade and speaks of her ability as a whittler in a modest way.

How He Knew.

Jones—I can't understand why that Miss Abbey bleaches her hair. It positively looks fast. Brown—She doesn't bleach it and it isn't fast, however it may look. Jones—Why, you speak as if you knew all about it. Brown—I do. I blew it off while she and I were watching the sun set in the lake yesterday.—Cleveland Leader.

Tunnels of Gibraltar.

There are over 70 miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

Summer Resorts on the Monon.

The summer resorts on the Monon Route are more than usually popular this year. West Baden and French Lick Springs, in Orange County, are overflowing with visitors, and the hotels have all they can do. Paoli, the county seat, has opened a fine sanitarium, which is well patronized. The waters of the various springs differ materially in their constituents, and are successfully prescribed for a great variety of maladies. The woods in the neighborhood abound in game and all the streams teem with fish, some of them having been stocked by the government fish commission. All indications point to West Baden (and the neighboring springs) as the great sanitarium and popular summer resort of the west.

Cedar Lake, forty miles from Chicago, is a favorite picnic and outing spot, where the Monon has a fine wooded park of nearly 400 acres. The fishing is first rate.

Harvest Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the Western states and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other states in the West, Northwest and Southwest on the following dates: September 1, 15, 29, and October 6 and 20, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger agent, Chicago, Ill.

Enterprising Japs.

Japan's diet voted \$45,000,000 for the construction of railroads, telegraphs, and cables at its last session, and \$97,000,000 for the construction and purchase of war materials and ships. Since January, 1895, \$600,000,000 has been invested by Japanese in banks, railroads and other companies.—New York Mail and Express.

How to Grow 40c Wheat.

Salzer's Fall Seed Catalogue tells you. It's worth thousands to the wideawake farmer. Send 4-cent stamp for catalogue and free samples of grains and grasses for fall sowing. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

In New York city the percentage of deaths from apoplexy has quadrupled during the past thirty years.

Iowa farms for sale on crop payments. 10 per cent cash, balance 1/3 crop yearly until paid for. J. MULHALL, Waukegan, Ill.

The sting of a wasp is eased by rubbing on the wound a slice of a freshly-cut onion.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

A man with the hay fever has doubted his affliction by marrying a grass widow.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Reading makes a full man, conversation a ready man, and writing an exact man.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Give because you love to give—as the flower pours forth its perfume.

Hegeman's Ointment with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Feet, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Fles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

The chief source of self-happiness is the act of making others happy.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 63 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Religion is the best armor a man can have, but it is the worst cloak.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhoea, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of **Womb Troubles** are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That **Bearing-down Feeling**, causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. It is wonderful for **Kidney Complaints** in either sex.

Good News from South Dakota.

The glorious results of this season's harvest of golden grain will pour a stream of sound money into the pockets of every Dakota farmer.

South Dakota has thousands of acres of choice farming and ranch land lying east of the Missouri river, and within one day's ride from Chicago or Milwaukee which can now be bought reasonably cheap, but which before the end of another year may be advanced in price.

The stock raising industry in South Dakota is profitable, and eastern capital is now being invested in cattle and sheep growing in that state.

Diversified farming, the growing of live stock, and the products of the dairy, are placing South Dakota foremost in the ranks of the successful western states.

Those desiring full information on the subject, and particularly those who wish to seek a new home or purchase land, are requested to correspond with W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill., or H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 295 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Republicans Are Ungrateful.

The statesman—"I think my country has treated me shamefully." His wife—"Yes, indeed! To think that, after being concerned in nineteen revolutions, you should be allowed to occupy the presidency only three weeks!"—Puck.

Wise Pre caution. "Large ears are a sign of generosity," observed the philosopher. "That's true; but then, most men with large ears are sensitive about it, and try to conceal them."—Harper's Bazar.

"Pretty Pill" says Pretty Poll

She's just "poll parroting." There's no prettiness in pills, except on the theory of "pretty is that pretty does." In that case she's right.

Ayer's Pills

do cure biliousness, constipation, and all liver troubles.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. XI, NO. 35.
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You think you'll save a few dollars at the start in cheaper bicycle buying—perhaps you get what you pay for, but you don't get a hundred dollars' worth—the real value is in the cost at the end of the year—the best costs less, lasts longer, doesn't bother you while it lasts—certainty is always worth its price.

Columbia Catalogue, free at our agencies—by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

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WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to sell **STARK TREES** ed. proven "absolutely best." Superb outfit, new system. **STARK BROTHERS, LOUISIANA, MO., ROCHESTER, ILL.**

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists.

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

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OPIMUM Habit Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. FREE TRIAL State case. Dr. MARR, Quincy, Mich.

