

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

Vol. 11. No. 31.

BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1896.

\$1.25 A YEAR.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Natural Result of Allowing Boys to Read Wild West Stories.

Too much care cannot be exercised by parents and guardians in keeping from their children cheap, trashy literature. The natural result of such privileges is plainly discernible in the tragedy which was enacted at Maplewood Wednesday afternoon when George Eklund accidentally shot and killed Robert Stark. Both lads are 14 years old, and were friends. They were playing in a barn alone at the time of the sad occurrence.

George had purchased a 38-caliber revolver on Monday from Carl Johnson, 8 years of age, for 45 cents, and he was desirous of showing it to his friend, Robert Stark. While doing so in the barn Wednesday afternoon he claims that the gun was accidentally discharged and Robert Stark sank to the floor shot through the body. The youthful slayer then ran into the house and grabbing his overcoat ran down to Myrtle avenue and waited until the first Barrington train came along which, he said, he boarded while it was running slow. Arriving at Barrington at 7:20 o'clock he went to the home of Mr. T. Lind, who has been a friend of Eklund's family for a long number of years, and remained at the house over night. Mr. Lind noticed that the boy seemed greatly agitated about something, and in the morning came to Barrington with the boy intending to ascertain by wire if the father knew of the son's whereabouts. While in front of Abbott's drug store Marshal Sandman came along and arrested the boy on the strength of a telegram received from the chief of police of Mayfair requesting him to hold Eklund should he arrive in Barrington, as he had killed Robert Stark, his friend.

George is exceptionally bright for his age, and when seen in his cell at the jail Thursday morning by a Review reporter he looked very pale and penitent. The story he told is in substance as we have stated above. He said that when the accident happened both his father and mother were absent from home. After the shooting he staid with his unfortunate companion about five minutes. While with him he was asked by Robert if he (Robert) was going to die, to which George replied that he didn't know, and then got frightened and ran away. He was taken back to the scene of his unfortunate crime Thursday noon to be present at the inquest.

While in Barrington he acknowledged to the reporter that he read the life of the James boys and copies of the Tip Top library, which will account for the following statement made by George at the inquest Thursday afternoon:

"Both Bob and I liked to carry guns. I bought a 38-caliber revolver and Bobby and I would go out in the fields and have lots of fun shooting. * * * I never meant to kill Bobby. He was my best friend and we talked of shooting Indians, but I don't see how any person could think a fellow would kill his chum."

The boy killed had a 22-caliber revolver in his pocket when found by the police.

George Eklund comes from a highly respectable family. His father is a traveling machinist for the Deering Harvesting Machine company, while the dead boy's parents are in destitute circumstances.

At the inquest George Eklund showed his sorrow by trying to comfort Mr. and Mrs. Stark. He told them in pathetic language that he would do all he could to help them since Robert was dead.

The affair is a very sad occurrence, and it should prove a lasting lesson for boys to let dime novels and fire arms alone. Let them think of the misery and anguish into which George's act has thrown two households.

Brakeman Linal Dead.

Hardly had THE REVIEW forms been taken off the press Saturday morning when word reached us of the sudden death of Forest N. Linal, the brakeman who was injured while in the act of coupling cars at this place early Monday morning, Nov. 31.

His death was a surprise to every one, as on Friday evening preceding

his death the prospects for a speedy recovery seemed exceedingly bright. It was just two hours from the time he commenced to fail Saturday morning until he breathed his last, despite all the efforts advanced by skilled medical aid.

An inquest was held Saturday evening by Coroner Knight of Waukegan, who swore in the following jury: Gottlieb Heimerdinger, foreman; William Peters, John Hatje, E. F. Schaefer, G. W. Lageschulte and Henry Kilian.

After hearing the testimony of Conductor P. Davie, R. Fabritz, R. Cannon and William Kenyon the following verdict was brought in: "We, the jury find that Forest N. Linal came to his death by traumatic peritonitis caused by being crushed between the cars while in the discharge of his duty."

Engineer Bennett, on account of sickness, was unable to be present and testify at the inquest.

Mr. Linal's remains were taken charge of by J. E. Fissell of Franklin Grove, Ill., and shipped to Heidelberg, Adams county, Penn., the home of the parents of the deceased, on the noon train Sunday.

It is stated that Mr. Linal was to have been married shortly to a very estimable young lady of Franklin Grove, Ill., who arrived Saturday evening, too late to see her fiancée alive.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Miller Pleasantly Remembered.

The season of parties has arrived and was very pleasantly ushered in with a most agreeable surprise party to Mr. and Mrs. Christian Miller on Monday evening.

About thirty-five friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Miller met on that evening at the bakery store of H. Butzow and proceeded to the comfortable and hospitable home of this estimable couple and proceeded to make the house ring with merry laughter and good cheer, and they did. There were old and young people present, and it is hard, indeed, to tell which faction proved themselves the jolliest.

While the young folks "picked cherries," made "log chains," "turned the platter," played "pop and pickles," "pussie," etc., the older members of the party took their turns at being blindfolded and in that condition attempted to hit a "target" with a ribbon and pin.

An elegant lunch was served during the evening, which was heartily enjoyed by all present.

It was at a late hour when the guests bade Mr. and Mrs. Miller a reluctant farewell.

LAKE ZURICH.

Richard Krueger is quite sick. There is a good opening here for a barbershop.

Editor Carr of the Wauconda Leader was here Wednesday.

Herman Arndt of Dundee was in town Thursday.

J. H. Forbes transacted business in Elgin Saturday.

Supervisor Holtje of Vernon was in town Thursday.

It is expected that another wedding will take place here soon.

Tim Bradley of Arlington Heights was here Wednesday.

Charles Day is in Chicago looking after business interests.

Henry Hillman went to Palatine on business Monday.

Mrs. J. Meyer, who has been quite sick is able to be around again.

Henry Seip and Henry Branding were Chicago visitors Monday.

Miss Carrie Schroeder of Chicago is a guest at the home of Louis Wolf.

F. P. Clark, who recently moved to Chicago, was in town Monday.

States Attorney C. T. Heydecker of Waukegan was in town Tuesday.

Charles Foley of Joliet arrived here Friday and will make his home at this place. He will act as engineer at the ice house.

A. B. Mitchell is doing considerable in the way of improving Lake Zurich by building for himself a fine new

residence in Prairie street. It will be ready for occupancy within a few days.

Thomas Foley, of Harris & Foley, was in Chicago Wednesday on business.

George Howard is improving under the skillful treatment of Dr. C. H. Kendall.

John Blaine, who has been employed in the creamery by F. E. Hawley & Co., is now busily engaged with F. C. Kuckuck doing carpenter work.

The Modern Woodmen have increased their membership a great deal of late.

All the men who were employed at the sink hole have left for parts unknown, and all is quiet once more.

Joseph Pauley of Elgin, and Chris. Drewes of Barrington were here on business Thursday.

Clarence Beckley expects to leave within a few days for Pittsburg, Pa. where he is employed in a glass factory.

Charles W. Kohl has received his commission as postmaster and will take charge as soon as the boxes arrive. E. A. Ficke will act as assistant.

Henry Branding has his saloon building nearly completed. The fixtures have arrived and have been placed in the building. Mr. Branding expects to be ready for business this evening.

Charles Seip of Palatine was in town Tuesday, it is said to arrange for the change in postmasters.

The village board, it is rumored, will soon appoint a village marshal. John C. Meyer is talked of for this position and would no doubt make a good officer.

Mason Bros. of Waukegan were here Wednesday to close a contract with Harris & Foley for a large quantity of ice.

There will be an entertainment at the school house Christmas Eve. Prof. Thomas has charge of the school here, and will without doubt give the public a program well worth hearing.

Miss Delia Seip and Herman Weindenshuf of Chicago were guests at the home of Henry Seip Sunday.

A letter from Otto Ficke, Andover, Mass., says that he is getting along very nicely and is much improved in health. He is now taking up a course in dentistry.

A successful operation was performed upon George Bowditch, Saturday evening by Drs. M. F. Clausius, and E. F. Buecking of the Cook County hospital.

George Berlin of Long Grove, who was running a corn husker on George Fasse's farm, met with an accident Wednesday. He was caught by a shaft and thrown to the ground, and as a result he is severely bruised.

Geo Hagerman, who served in many capacities for numerous Lake Zurich people during the past few months, has left for parts unknown, and we do not hear the "cuckoo" song any more.

Henry Pepper was in Chicago, Monday in the interest of Hockemeyer & Pepper.

Miss Minnie Marekward of Lombard, Ill., and William Steil were married Sunday, November 29th, at Addison, Ill. They arrived here last Sunday and were given a hearty reception. They will make their home on the farm owned by the groom's father, Bernhardt Stiel, located near this place.

Mrs. Richard Tonne died at her home three miles east of Lake Zurich, Wednesday morning, aged 60 years. The funeral was held at Long Grove yesterday. Rev. Starck officiating. The remains were interred in the Long Grove cemetery.

Frank Moran, who had charge of filling in the sink hole on the E. J. & E. railroad near here, left for Hammond, Ind., where he will superintend a large contract of grading. When Mr. Moran was allowed to carry out his own ideas in regard to the

(CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.)

A. W. MEYER & CO.

Visit Santa Claus

—AT—

The Busy Big Store.

Next Monday we will display the largest stock of Holiday goods ever shown in town at our low prices. It will pay you to do your Holiday trading here.

TOYS

Christmas Toys of all kinds—Wagons, Sleighs, Chairs, Tables, Rocking Chairs, Blackboards, Wheelbarrows, Doll Carriages, Rocking Horses, etc.

Fancy Glassware

Vases, Rose Bowls, Jardiniers, Flower and Fruit Stands, Tea Sets, Water Sets, Wine Sets, etc.

Silverware

Fancy Toilet Bottles, Children's Cups, World's Fair Souvenir Spoons, Knives and Forks, Cake Stands, Tea Sets, Fruit Stands, Berry Spoons, Napkin Rings, Nut Bowls, Cracker Jars, Butter Knives, Sugar Spoons, Soup Ladles, Syrup Jugs, Match Safes, Children's Knives and Forks, etc.

Fancy Chinaware

Pretty Decorated Tea Cups and Saucers, Fruit Sets, Flower and Fruit Stands, Tea and Dinner Sets.

Fancy Lamps

A beautiful line of Hanging Lamps, Stand Lamps and Fancy Lamps.

Plush Goods

Albums, Toilet Boxes, Work Boxes, Glove Cases, Collar and Cuff Cases and Fancy Japanese Boxes.

Books...

Pretty Story Books for the children, also a great many books from the best authors.

Holiday Dress Goods

You will find bargains in our Dress Goods Department, and it will well pay you to buy your dress goods from us. Also Ladies' and Misses' Capes and Jackets. Just take a look through this department and get our low prices.

A. W. MEYER & CO., - - Barrington.

Mary Is Coming!

MARY WHO?

MERRY CHRISTMAS,

and to please all we have purchased an elegant large stock of

Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Albums, Rugs, Draperies, Table Spreads, Carpet Sweepers,

and other articles too numerous to mention, which will make appropriate Holiday presents. It would give us pleasure to have you call and inspect them.

Wolthausen & Landwer,
BARRINGTON, ILL.

Great Sale!

—IN—

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry A. Katz,

Expert Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

He will clean your watch in a first-class manner for \$1.00; Main Springs 75 cents; Crystals 10 cents; Cleaning Clocks 75c. All work warranted for one year.



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.

Cyrus Mosier, for many years one of the best known newspaper publishers in northern Indiana and later president of the Old People's Insurance company of Elkhart, has been committed to Long Cliff asylum at Logansport. His health has been failing for several years, due to too close application to business.

An enormous mass of the cliffs at Dieppe, France, have collapsed, including that part upon which stood the Chalet Bamberger, which was sixty yards from the edge. There is much excitement, as the fissures threaten further slips.

The Monmouth, Ill., city council passed a curfew ordinance prohibiting children under 15 years of age from being on the streets or public grounds after 9 o'clock in the evening during the summer and 8 o'clock during the winter months.

The thirty-five small children confined at the Delaware County, Ind., Orphan's Home are in great danger of diphtheria, to which all have been exposed. Dr. Cowing, county health officer, has introduced antitoxin, which will be used freely.

It is announced in railroad circles that Sir W. C. Van Horne, president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, will resign at the next annual meeting in Toronto. T. G. Shaughnessy, the present vice president, will succeed him.

Representative Woodruff will introduce a bill at the forthcoming session of the Indiana legislature abolishing the sale and manufacture of cigarettes in this state.

The Bessemer Steel association, popularly known as the steel trust, has apparently gone to pieces.

Inspection of winter crops of celery now in trenches in the Kalamazoo, Mich., celery fields, show that fully one-third is rotten on account of damp, warm weather. The estimated loss is \$50,000.

Frederick Loveland, aged 70, the oldest and best known guide in the Adirondacks, was killed by a falling tree. He was a giant in stature and possessed remarkable strength.

Forty apprentice boys who escaped from the naval station at Newport, R. I., Saturday, were sentenced to ten days in double irons. The cases of the two ringleaders were referred to the commander.

George D. Hamill, aged 50, of Syracuse, N. Y., committed suicide at Phoenix, Ariz., by taking morphine. Poor health and financial troubles drove him to the act. He was interested in mines in Yavapai county, Arizona.

Blanche Bishop, aged 14, daughter of David Bishop, and Ella Alpha, aged 15, daughter of E. H. Alpha, while skating on thin ice at Rawley, Pa., broke through and were drowned, as was a brother of the latter who attempted to rescue them.

Frank L. Benedict, agent of the Milwaukee road at Fairfax, Iowa, shot and killed an unknown man about 20 years of age. Shortly after the evening passenger train left Benedict started to go home and was held up by several men. Shots were exchanged with the above result.

The committee having in charge the inauguration of Governor-elect Tanner of Illinois have decided that the inauguration shall occur Monday, Jan. 11, as Gov. Altgeld's term does not expire until Jan. 10.

A disastrous wreck occurred about 8 o'clock Monday morning three-quarters of a mile west of Storrs station, Ohio, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southeastern railway, in which three persons were killed and a number injured.

The Kansas board of trade unanimously adopted a resolution asking congress to acknowledge the independence of the Cuban republic and grant it material assistance to stop the war.

William Drury died at his home in New Boston, Ill., Monday, at the age of 86. He was said to have been the largest land owner in the country and was a multi-millionaire. He owned vast tracts of land in Nebraska, Colorado, ninety-seven sections in Texas, a great many farms in Mercer county, and valuable city property in Chicago.

Mrs. Helen Dickerson Harford of Oregon, national organizer of the W. C. T. U., caused a sensation at Kansas City by denouncing in unmeasured terms the acceptance by the city of a memorial to be erected in the center of the city to the memory of Ferd Helm, the brewer, lately deceased.

The Corriere di Napoli reports that Lord Salisbury has offered to buy Erythraea from Italy, even at any price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Michigan Christian Missionary association closed a successful four days' convention Sunday at Bloomington with an address by the Rev. J. H. Reese of Bangor.

At Anderson, Ind., Mrs. James Larimore, a woman of middle age and medium stature, gave birth to an eighteen-pound boy, probably a record breaker for Indiana. The boy is perfectly formed.

The droves of hogs on the farm of Gelman Bailey, near Delevan, Tazewell county, Ill., have been stricken by a disease believed to be hog leprosy. Sixty have died within a few days.

W. A. Northcott, lieutenant-governor-elect, has selected W. W. Lewis, editor of the Greenville Advocate, as his private secretary at Springfield. Mr. Lewis has been president of the Illinois Press association.

The prospectus of a new Louisville silver daily paper has been issued. The stock is to be raised by the democratic county committees in proportion to the vote in November.

To secure a claim of \$50,000 held by the defunct Sioux City National Bank, the Sioux City engine and iron works has given a bill of sale to Receiver Brown of the former concern.

Judge Dunbar has appointed Alfred R. Chandler temporary receiver of the Arena Publishing Company of Boston. The company publishes the Arena Magazine, which for several years has been edited by B. C. Flower. The authorized capital of the company is \$150,000, and its liabilities are about \$65,000. The principal asset is the good will of its business, which is rated at \$100,000.

The Markey Shoe Company of Quincy, Ill., has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$9,000; assets, not known.

The assignment of the wholesale clothing firm of Whitten, Burdett & Co. of Boston is announced. An account of stock is being taken, and a statement of assets and liabilities will be prepared as soon as possible.

The condition of ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr, formerly of Michigan, who is ill, is much improved to-day.

The receivers of the Young Brothers and Maris Wholesale Grocery Company at Decatur, Ill., will on Monday present a petition in the Circuit Court asking to be discharged from further duties. Their report show that they have paid all claims, over \$100,000, in full, and that there still remains stock valued at about \$20,000. The company will be reorganized and business resumed.

The Cunarder Servia has again broken the record, having completed the run from Daunt's rock in 6 days, 14 hours and 8 minutes. The time from Liverpool to Boston was 7 days, 8 hours and 24 minutes.

It is learned that the Philadelphia and Reading rolling mill will likely be started up Jan. 1, and that Milligan Brothers of New York are to take charge.

The senate of Alabama killed the bill seeking to make it unlawful for any person to make any contract in Alabama providing for payment in gold or any other specified currency than the general legal tender of the country.

Peacock, Dunwoody & Hough, retail dry goods dealers at Atlanta, Ga., made an assignment to Willis E. Ragan. Liabilities, \$53,000; assets, \$71,000.

The J. E. Owens Drug company of Kansas City, Mo., has failed as a result of the Missouri National bank failure. The bank holds notes of the firm aggregating \$11,250.

Porteous & Mitchell, dry goods dealers at Middletown, Conn., announced that on March 1 the business there will be closed. No cause is given. This company is a branch of the concern, having stores in Norwich, Conn., New York state, Michigan and Illinois.

Armstrong & Brother, the oldest firm in Eldorado, Ark., dealers in general supplies, have failed. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets about the same. The stock was sold to Ritchie & Co. and H. P. Smead of Camden. The firm did a large credit business with cotton planters.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.			
Cattle—Com. to prime.	\$1.75	@	5.60
Hogs—All grades	1.75	@	3.37
Sheep and lambs	2.70	@	5.10
Corn—No. 2	.23	@	23 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 red	.99	@	.92
Oats—No. 3 new	.19	@	19 1/2
Eggs	.21		
Rye—No. 2	.41		
Potatoes	.17	@	.24
Butter	.10	@	.23
DETROIT.			
Wheat—No. 1 white	.92 1/2		
Corn—No. 2	.21		
Oats—No. 2 white	.21 1/2		
Rye—No. 2	.40		
KANSAS CITY.			
Cattle—All grades	1.00	@	3.75
Hogs—All grades	3.00	@	3.25
Sheep and lambs	2.00	@	4.75
ST. LOUIS.			
Cattle—All grades	\$1.50	@	4.85
Hogs	2.75	@	3.10
Sheep	2.50	@	4.50
Wheat—No. 2 red	.90 1/2		
Corn—No. 2 cash	.22 1/2		
Oats—No. 2 cash	.19		
PEORIA.			
Rye—No. 1	.38		
Corn—No. 3	.20 1/2		
Oats—No. 2 white	.19	@	23 1/2

ILLINOIS NEWSLETS.

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.

Only 115 women voted in Logan county.

The Aurora Street Car company is having temporary vestibules built on the winter cars to protect the motor-men.

The La Harpe fair this year has a deficit of \$382.39, which, added to the old debt of the association makes a total indebtedness of \$1,354.83.

Thirty murders have been committed in McLean County during the past twenty years and not one of the murderers have been legally hanged. One, however, was lynched within a few minutes after his crime.

A great many husking stories have been told, but the following from the Ranson News takes the dilapidated wearing apparel from the shrubbery: "Chas. Gernantz has just finished husking corn for John Ryan and has made a great record. He husked 4,016 bushels, averaging 150 bushels per day. How's that?" A membership card to the Liar's club has been sent Mr. Gernantz.

Sterling Gazette A large cage in the baggage car of an early Northwestern train Saturday morning contained two bald eagles, male and female, with this inscription: "Black Hill American eagles, Mark and Hannah, for Major McKinley, Canton, O., from White-wood, S. D. E. Pluribus Unum. The tail goes with the hide. Caution—Hannah is all right, but look out for Mark when he reaches for anything."

The farmers' institute of Whiteside County is held at Sterling December 2 and 3. The program includes a discussion of wheat raising in Northern Illinois, money making with cows, improvement of rural schools, good help in the kitchen, poultry interests, making farm life attractive, a discussion of road-making and its materials, how to keep up the fertility of the soil, hints on the raising of valuable classes of horses, and other topics.

The following society note is from the Morrison Sentinel: Two Sterling young men came to this city to visit friends and remain over Sunday. One stayed with relatives, the other remained at the Whiteside Hotel, and when the building caught fire he arose with the rest, but took his departure on the 2:31 a. m. train, and the Sunday dinner which a nice young lady of this city cooked especially for his benefit had to be eaten without him.

Mrs. Rosetta Mulligan of Pearl, Pike county, was brought to Springfield Saturday by Deputy United States Marshal Edgerton and appeared in the United States District court and gave \$500 bond to answer to the charge of presenting a fraudulent claim for a pension in a pension case. It is charged that Mrs. Mulligan applied for a pension as the widow of James Mulligan, her second husband, whom she had married bigamously, not having been divorced from her first husband.

Massac Journal-Republican: "Two swindlers, giving the names of J. J. Jones and J. E. Hyatt, are badly wanted by citizens of this county. For a week or two prior to last Thursday these men operated in the eastern part of this county, taking snap-shot photographs for enlarging and selling frames for same, taking advance payments. It is said their victims are many. Thursday they failed to return to this city and the Julian is out a board bill and A. Z. Brunner a livery bill.

For some time past a colony of men who "toil not, neither do they spin," have made their headquarters in the woods along the river near Pontiac. The other day a reporter of the Daily Leader, in company with Deputy Sheriff Talbot and City Marshal Robinson, went out to visit the camp, and what they found is thus told by the reporter: "In a group of large willows was a 'shack' built of boards and barrel staves, which would hold when occasion required twenty-five men with a little crowding. The camp was almost deserted, because it was damp and uncomfortable even with a warm fire of driftwood."

The Quincy Herald says: "The State is actually making a profit on the soldiers' home. The national government pays the State \$25 per quarter for each inmate. For the first quarter the per capita for maintenance was \$22.44. The State virtually netted 56 cents for each of the 1,000 veterans in the home. In the face of this the inmates say that they were never fed, clothed or lodged so well as at present. There are also \$7,000 worth of supplies on hand. Fines and punishments, as formerly imposed, have been abolished, and the men receive money for work performed. The internal expenditures are in reality greater than before, and yet so shrewd and careful is the management that this institution is the most economical home in the United States."

The Keystone factory at Rock Falls has closed its doors and ceased all operations, nobody being at work in the mechanical departments.

An Aurora man whose daughter belongs to the American Volunteers, went to the barracks to take her home the other evening. The volunteers objected and a scene ensued, but the man came out successful. He says he don't bank much on a religion that keeps his daughter out so late nights.

Tramps have been numerous around Canton the past few weeks. They know that the police will run them out of town if they get up into the business district, and consequently they keep on the outskirts. People living on the outer edges of the city are greatly annoyed by the begging of these vagrants.

Because the merchants of Kirkwood follow the custom of asking for bids on any little job of printing they need Editor Russell of the Kirkwood Leader advertises for bids on a sack of flour, two pounds of coffee, two suits of underwear, a granite coffee pot and ten pounds of nails. He says he will educate all the people of that place to advertise when they want anything.

The Bluff line freight train due in Springfield Monday morning did not arrive here until Tuesday morning. The engine took water at Lock Haven, as usual, and after going about three miles the engineer noticed that the injector was not in working order. He examined the tank and in it found three fish. One of them had caught in a pipe and this caused the trouble.

An 11-year-old Kankakee girl was accidentally killed the other day while helping her mother. A cellar door in the pantry was left open by the mother and the daughter, going into the pantry, fell head first down the steps and fractured her skull. A cousin of the little girl died of a hemorrhage last week while on her way to the depot. The family expect a third mishap at any time now.

The three Altons claim a combined population of 21,700, based on the registration of voters, and allowing a ratio of five inhabitants to one voter. Alton City has 3,721 voters, which gives a population of 16,405 in the corporate limits. Upper Alton has 675 votes—population, 3,525; North Alton polls 170 votes, population 1,370. This makes the total, according to that count, 21,700.

There is an Alfred Tennyson over in Malden, Bureau county. If he is any relative of the greatest laureate of England, he has apparently degenerated. Alfred is a boy. He and another lad named Clarence Wilson entered the Dover academy when there was no one else there, and smashed up the furniture. They threw tables and chairs down stairs. They have been bound over to the grand jury in bonds of \$100 each.

Herman Hollatz and Amelia Ristau were wedded in the frame church in Edford on Thursday last. There is only one thing that tickles the editor more than recording the marriages of the young in his columns, and that is recording the subscribers in his books, says the Geneseo News. When both these events happen within a few days of each other, the joy that reigns in the sanctum is almost too sweet for this world. When a young couple who have been safely married come in and subscribe, after they get a nice notice in the paper like this, the editor couldn't feel sweeter or more blissful than if he was sitting on the edge of a sun-colored cloud, while a pair of little angels poured molasses all over him.

Probably the most remarkable old gentleman in the United States is Isaac Thompson, of Alto township, Lee county, Illinois. Mr. Thompson celebrated his 100th birthday Wednesday in the presence of a large company of relatives and friends. He was in the war of 1812, remembers the first use of anthracite as fuel, was a mighty hunter in his young days, and now at the age of 100 years relates funny stories, brings in coal and wood, assists in work about the house, and shaves himself every day. Said his son to a Rockford Register-Gazette reporter: "When he was 75 years old we were plowing once. He put his hands on the horses, standing between them, and leaped on the back of one of the animals. He won't suffer us to do any of the heavy work about his room even now. He brings in all his own wood and coal for his fires and assists in such work at every chance. He takes long walks about the place, and I believe the work does him good. He eats well, as you saw, and sleeps like a top. He goes to bed at 9 o'clock, and is generally the first one up in the morning. He is a little hard of hearing, and he cannot see to read now, although four years ago his sight was perfectly good. He had a severe attack of the grip at that time, and this affected his eyes. He seems to grow more cheerful every day, and is just like one of the younger members of the family." Mr. Thompson has always been very upright and strict in his habits. He was brought up at a time when everybody had liquor in the house and when it was considered remarkable if one did not drink. Yet he never touched liquor other than for medical purposes. He has for seventy-eight years been a member of the Methodist church.

About Headache.

Mrs. Mary Svabek, 1235 South 14th St., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I have been sick three years with headache pain in stomach, dizziness and no appetite. I tried three doctors and all kinds of medicines all of which failed. I have since used two 25 cent boxes of Dr. Kay's Renovator and I have no more headache, good appetite and stomach in good order as well as my whole system." Sold by druggists at 25 cts. and \$1.00. Send at once for valuable booklet treating nearly all diseases with many receipts. Dr. Kay's Renovator will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts., or \$1.00, or six large size for \$5.00. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., (Western office) Omaha, Neb.

The Number of Words Used.

Mr. William Canton, writing on "A Child's Vocabulary," states that by actual experiment he has discovered that the vocabulary of a child of six, of average intelligence, may be reasonably, if somewhat roughly, estimated at 2,000 or 2,500 words, and he has actually written down 1,764. He says that this disposes one to regard with extreme suspicion the statement that some of the laborers in a rural parish had not 300 words in their vocabulary. Max Muller says that a well-educated university man seldom uses more than 3,000 or 4,000 words, and Milton's works are built up with 8,000.

California in Three Days.

The "Overland Limited," the famous transcontinental train via The Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, leaves Chicago at 6:00 p. m. every day in the year via the Chicago & North-Western R'y, and makes the trip to California in only three days. Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars, Buffet Smoking and Library Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars are features of the equipment of this perfect train. Tourist Sleeping Cars are also run through to California and Oregon daily, and personally conducted excursions leave Chicago every Thursday. Agents of connecting lines sell tickets via the Chicago & North-Western R'y. Illustrated pamphlets and full information will be furnished on application to W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Santa Fe Route—California Limited.

Leaves Chicago 6 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, reaching Los Angeles in 72 hours and San Diego in 76 1/2 hours. Returns from California Mondays and Thursdays.

Equipment of superb vestibuled Pullman palace sleepers, buffet smoking car and dining car. Most luxurious service via any line.

Another express train, carrying both palace and tourist sleepers, leaves Chicago 10:25 p. m. daily, for Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco.

Inquire of G. T. Nicholson, General Passenger Agent, Great Northern Building, Chicago.

Zola and the Wheel.

M. Zola, who is an expert bicyclist, is so full of admiration for the sport loved by wheelmen, says the Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, that he may yet write a novel about it. He will not begin this new work, however, until he has finished the book to be entitled "Paris," which is to follow "Lourdes" and "Rome." The novelist will also wait for the further development of the cycling movement, which, in his opinion, is destined to produce a race of vigorous young men.

Winter Time Table.

No trains were taken off by the Great Northern Railway in making up its winter schedule; but changes were made in the leaving time of several of them, the most important being the Pacific Coast train which leaves at 1 p. m., two hours earlier than heretofore, giving closer connections with Eastern Lines than ever before and reaching Montana and Coast points in daylight.

Cheap Excursions to the West, North and Northwest.

On December 15, 1896, the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Railway) will sell excursion tickets to a large number of points in the west, north and northwest. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines, or address W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & N. W. R'y, Chicago, Ill.

California.

If you will send your name and address we will send a representative to your home to explain all about the advantages of Phillips-Rock Island personally conducted Tourist Car Excursions to California. Address A. Phillips & Co., 91 Adams street, Chicago. John Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

World Getting Better.

Gordon—I tell you, the man that says this world isn't getting better is wrong, and I can prove it! Gilbert—How? Gordon—My gas bill for last month was reduced 75 cents and I hadn't made a kick, either.

Homeseekers' Excursion.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, on December 15th, to the South. For particulars apply to the nearest local agent, or address, H. A. Cherrier, N. P. A., 316 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Little Willie's Age.

Teacher—"How old are you, Willie?" Willie—"I'm 5 at home, 6 in school and 4 in the cars."—Washington Times.

On Nov. 30th the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., the largest seed potato growers in the world received an order for three thousand bushels of seed potatoes from one firm in Texas.

THE MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

DEALS WITH EVERY SUBJECT OF NATIONAL IMPORT.

The Cause of the Cuban Insurgents Treated at Some Length—Negotiations with Spain for Autonomy—Failure on the Part of Spain to Invite Our Interference—Tariff and Finance—A Roast for the Trusts.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—President Cleveland to-day transmitted his annual message to congress. Condensed, it is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:—As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure. When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government. Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

In obedience to a constitutional requirement I herein submit to the congress certain information concerning national affairs with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration, I shall omit many details concerning matters within federal control which, though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in departmental reports. I shall also further curtail this communication by omitting a minute recital of many minor incidents connected with our foreign relations which have heretofore found a place in executive messages but are now contained in a report of the Treasury of State.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

A Difficult Problem.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers, and character, and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb, without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party.

Calls It a "Government on Paper."

It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority, that, at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper. Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline, and equipment, could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from ambush and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Mean while, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable. They are also participated in by bands of marauders who now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other as may best suit the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as prac-

ticable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely: that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

Decay of Cuban Industry.

It is to the same end that in pursuance of general orders Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar—a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar producing territory of the island so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productivity that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to even make the attempt. The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and the people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroad, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about \$103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly \$96,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly.

Recognition Not Now Possible.

It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged because untimely and impractical operation clearly serious and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But, imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there—unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that, all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct.

Says That We Should Respect Spain.

Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is in truth the most pacific of powers, and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all dreams of conquest, and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive. That our conduct toward Spain and her dominions has constituted no exception to this national disposition, is made manifest by the course of our government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the ten years that followed the rising at Yara in 1868. No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance.

It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with Cuba, unquestionably slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They in truth do not forget her connection with the discovery of the western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean and an enormous debt accumulated that the costly possession of the gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown. And if neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba or failed to realize the existence of conceded grievances which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain—grievances recognized by the queen regent and by the cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection.

Our Offer to Spain.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable—being sincerely desirous, in the interest of both as well as on its own account, that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be ac-

cepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action, and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans upon the lines above indicated may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party. Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

If Spain Falls.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition, as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation. When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

In the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations. A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. Experience has demonstrated it not amiss to remind the congress that a time may arise when a correct policy and care for our interests as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us saved from complete devastation will constrain our government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Receipts, Etc.

The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the government, from all sources, amounted to \$409,475,408.78. During the same period its expenditures were \$434,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounting to \$25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures during the year were \$4,015,852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned there was derived from customs the sum of \$189,021,751.67, and from internal revenue \$146,830,615.66. The receipts from customs show an increase of \$7,863,134.22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of \$8,584,557.91.

The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$369,757,470, and the value of free goods imported \$409,967,470, being an increase of \$6,523,675 in the value of dutiable goods and \$41,231,034 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our exports of merchandise, foreign and domestic, amounted in value to \$882,606,938, being an increase over the preceding year of \$75,068,773. The average ad valorem duty paid on dutiable goods imported during the year was 39.94 per cent, and on free and dutiable goods taken together 20.55 per cent.

The cost of collecting our internal revenue was 2.78 per cent, as against 2.81 per cent for the circulation ending June 30, 1895. The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, was \$6,588,703 taxable gallons, being an increase of 6,639,108 gallons over the preceding year. There was also an increase of 1,443,676 gallons of spirits, produced from fruit, as compared with the preceding year. The number of barrels of beer produced was 35,359,250, as against 33,589,784 produced in the preceding fiscal year, being an increase of 2,269,466 barrels.

The Precious Metals.

The total amount of gold exported during the last fiscal year was \$12,409,947, and of silver \$60,541,670, being an increase of \$45,941,466 of gold and \$13,246,384 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$33,525,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,859,695 less of gold and \$8,566,097 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close of the 30th day of June, 1896, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$599,597,964 was in gold and \$628,728,071 in silver. On the first day of November, 1896, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,285,410,590, and the amount for the circulation, not including that in the treasury holdings, was \$1,627,055,641, being \$22.63 per capita upon an estimated population of 71,902,000. The production of the precious metals in the United States during the

calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been 2,254,760 fine ounces of gold of the value of \$46,610,000, and 55,727,000 fine ounces of silver of the commercial value of \$36,445,000, and the coinage value of \$72,051,000. The estimated production of these metals throughout the world during the same period was 9,688,821 fine ounces of gold, amounting to \$200,285,700 in value, and 169,189,249 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of \$110,654,000, and of the coinage value of \$218,738,100 according to our ratio.

The coinage of these metals in the various countries of the world during the same calendar year amounted to \$2,701,433 in gold and \$121,996,219 in silver. The total coinage at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to \$71,188,468.52, of which \$58,878,490 was in gold coins and \$12,309,978.52 in standard silver dollars, subsidiary coins, and minor coins.

The number of national banks organized from the time the law authorizing their creation was passed, up to October 31, 1896, was 5,051, and of this number 3,379 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, having authorized capital stock of \$650,014,895, held by 288,902 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to \$211,412,620.

THE NAVY.

Construction of Warships.

The work of the navy department and its present condition are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of vessels for our new navy has been energetically prosecuted by the present administration upon the general lines heretofore adopted, the department having seen no necessity for radical changes in prior methods under which the work was found to be progressing in a manner highly satisfactory. It has been decided, however, to provide in every ship-building contract that the builder should pay all trial expenses, and it has also been determined to pay no speed premiums in future contracts. The premiums recently earned and some yet to be decided are features of the contracts made before this conclusion was reached.

On March 4, 1893, there were in commission but two armored vessels, the double-turreted Monitors, the Miantonomah and Monterey. Since that date of vessels heretofore authorized to be built have been placed in their first commission three first-class and two second-class battleships, two armored cruisers, one harbor-defense ram and five double turreted Monitors, including the Maine and the Puritan, just completed. Eight new unarmored cruisers and two new gun-boats have also been commissioned. The Iowa, another battleship, will be completed about March 1, and at least four more gunboats will be ready for sea in the early spring.

It is gratifying to state that our ships and their outfits are believed to be equal to the best that can be manufactured elsewhere, and that such notable reductions have been made in their cost as to justify the statement that the rate a number of vessels are now being constructed at rates as low as those that prevail in European shipyards.

TARIFF AND FINANCES.

I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation.

This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for products and manufacturing.

The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than \$6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported, and which found markets abroad, was nearly \$70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are only primarily justified as sources of revenue, to enable the government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its efficiency in this aspect, the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly \$8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than \$25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected.

Question of Revenue.

The government thus applying a surplus fortunately in its treasury to the payment of expenses not met by its current revenues, is not at all to be likened to a man living beyond his income and thus incurring debt or encroaching on his principal.

It is not one of the functions of our government to accumulate and make additions to a fund not needed for immediate expenditure. With individuals it is the chief object of struggle and effort. The application of an accumulated fund by the government to the payment of its running expenses is a duty.

Financial Legislation Recommended.

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity. The terrible civil war which shook the foundations of our government more than thirty years ago brought in its train the destruction of property, the wasting of our country's substance, and the estrangement of brethren. These are now past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred

memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died. And yet it remains with us to-day in full strength and activity as an incident of the tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities, not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever-present agent of monetary distress.

Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence, this should not lull us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitations.

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.

Even if only United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired it is probable that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded would not create much disturbance as they might from time to time when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform.

In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being resued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present condition.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by letter and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution.

This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed, by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions. Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may here be briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and so stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the consumer is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. It occurs in a particular case it is only because it accords with the purpose or interest of those managing the scheme.

Trusts Get a Roast.

Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan and the small trader is in danger of a reduction from the proud position of being his own master, watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity, in which he has an individual lot and interested in all that affects the advantages of business of which he is a factor, to be relegated to the level of a mere appendage to a great machine, with little free will, with no duty but of passive obedience, and with little hope of opportunity of rising in the scale of responsible and helpful citizenship.

To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held and the not unreasonable insistence, that whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general effect upon personal character, prospects and usefulness can not be otherwise than injurious.

Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system. It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

In concluding this communication, its last words shall be an appeal to the congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

English Ale Imports.

Vast quantities of English ale, old and pale, and of English "bitter beer" are imported into the United States for domestic consumption, the average importation of such foreign malt liquors amounting in a year to 700,000 gallons in bottles or jugs. The superior, or supposed superior, merits of English ale and beer sustain the demand for it in the United States, but it is a fact not generally known that a very large share of the English ale and beer drunk in this country is made from American hops.

Barrington Review.

ESTABLISHED IN 1885.

Published Every Saturday at
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

—BY—
M. T. LAMEY, Editor and Pub.

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

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1896.

A White Father.

If all Indian agents were like that invaluable United States army officer, Lieutenant W. E. Stottler, then the problem of what to do with our wild wards would be settled satisfactorily by the opening of the twentieth century.

Lieutenant Stottler has for six years had charge of the Mescalero agency, in New Mexico. The Mescaleros were originally a dirty and dangerous tribe. When Lieutenant Stottler went among them, he made them work. Thus he began to civilize them. He commenced with having them dig a ditch three or four miles long to bring water to irrigate the agency grounds. He had absolute control over them, and they had to do it. When they saw how beautifully vegetation was made to grow, they voluntarily made irrigation canals of their own. The plucky lieutenant stood over one of the chiefs with a shotgun while he forced him to plant potatoes and tend them. He also compels them to send their children to the agency school. If the young ones are not in attendance, into the guardhouse the parents go till their offspring do come to school. Besides learning to raise vegetables the red men likewise learn to eat them. Lieutenant Stottler says this is especially good for them, being cooling to the blood and tending to make them peaceful. Too much meat in their rations makes them quarrelsome.

The red proteges of the lively lieutenant are learning to build houses and live in them like civilized people. What seems most wonderful of all is the fact that every mother's son and daughter of them is forced to take a bath once a week. If they do not do it, there is the ever convenient guardhouse. In truth, as a civilizer and means of grace Lieutenant Stottler has found the guardhouse invaluable.

So far from making the Indians his enemies, the lieutenant has converted them, one and all, into his fast friends. They have the highest respect for his honesty and integrity as well as a wholesome awe of his power.

Do We Steal?

Julian Ralph gives out in one of his letters from London some painful and extraordinary hints in regard to American travelers in that city. He says in so many words in the New York Journal, "I have been repeatedly urged to talk with this or that hotel keeper about the tendency of hotel visitors from abroad to steal plated ware and little trifles to take home as souvenirs."

The "visitors from abroad" indicated in the above sentence are Americans, and the remark was made in connection with some comments on the thefts of Mrs. Castle. Londoners were skeptical at first as to calling her taking of articles from shops anything but plain stealing, and the thing that made it difficult to convince them was the fact that London has suffered and is suffering from what might be called a real epidemic of shoplifting, and that the thieves pass for tourists. As there are more American tourists than any others, suspicion, justly or unjustly, falls upon our nation.

Is it true that Americans are so vulgar and mean in their notions that they carry off linen and "plated silverware" as souvenirs from cookney hotels? If so, then it is a pity they ever get away from their native land, and to show off their greenness and their lack of conscience among foreigners.

It is little to the credit of the white people who settled upon the lands of the Otoe and Missouri Indians in Kansas and Nebraska that they have tried to evade paying the Indians for these lands. For some inexplicable reason it seems impossible to convince white men who settle in Indian countries that Indians have any rights. By some strange mental crook or distortion the Indian, instead of themselves, comes to be looked on as an interloper and an intruder on the white man's reserved rights. It may be necessary, even by the application of some gentle force on the part of the United States government, to teach the settlers on the Otoe and Missouri lands in question that the view that red men have no rights is a mistaken one.

A New Bridge.

The whole country will be interested to know that if all goes well by 1900 the slow and ponderous city of New York will have a new bridge across the East river to Brooklyn. In Chicago or London or Paris or even Cincinnati this bridge and three or four more would undoubtedly have been constructed long ago.

We have, however, the assurance that when done the work of building the bridge which connects the principal parts of Greater New York will be well done. There has been need of such a structure for the past half dozen years. It has long been dangerous to life and limb to attempt to reach Brooklyn bridge on the New York side in the crowded hours.

The new bridge will be constructed by the two cities of New York and Brooklyn. It will be 1 1/2 miles above the present one. It will be a magnificent structure, an improvement in many ways over the present bridge. It will be a suspension bridge, its tremendous single span carrying six railway tracks, two wagon roadways and two foot passenger ways. In order to get secure foundations for the pillars the workmen will go down to solid rock. On the Brooklyn side this means working down and sinking caissons a distance of 100 feet in the case of one tower and 86 feet with the other. On the New York side the foundations will be 65 feet deep. The towers will be 335 feet above the river.

Steel wire cables have been improved since Brooklyn bridge was built. Each of the four that holds up the floor of the new bridge will measure a little over three feet in circumference and will contain 6,800 smaller wires. The floors will be laid upon steel beams.

For the year ending June 30, 1894, the United States government ran \$70,000,000 debt, for the year ending June 30, 1895, \$43,000,000, and for the last fiscal year \$26,000,000. It is running behind still at a rate that promises to make the deficit this year as large as it was in 1894. By the close of June, 1897, the added debt will amount to \$200,000,000, accumulated since June 30, 1893.

In 1885 General Gordon was left by England to perish in the Sudan. Now 11 years after, England is undoubtedly preparing to take up the work where Gordon laid it down and conquer for good all of the eastern Sudan. Next spring General Kitchener will resume operations from Dongola and move on to Khartum. That captured, the close of the century may find the British holding a line of territory from the mouths of the Nile to the cape of Good Hope.

No other observer has corroborated the discovery of two comets made by Professor Swift of Lowe observatory, Echo mountain, California. One of the comets Professor Swift says he saw with his unaided eyesight by daylight just as the sun was sinking behind the Sierras. This was certainly a very unusual thing, but when Professor Swift snatched up his glasses to examine the comet he had seen with the naked eye he perceived not only that but another one.

It was a pitiful tale of disaster and bad luck that some castaways had to tell when they were picked up at sea by the British bark Holywell and carried to Galveston. Their ship leaked and was dismantled, the captain and two of the crew died from exposure, scurvy broke out among the rest of them and made them helpless, and they were almost starved besides when the Holywell picked them up. Their ship was named simply Smith.

During our civil war the United States army was greatly hampered by too much Washington in its orders. In the same manner the Spanish army in Cuba is embarrassed by too much Madrid. Madrid will boss the Cuban army if she ruins the Spanish nation.

Life is worth living if for nothing else than to gain the wisdom to be learned from its rich experiences, sweet and bitter.

The thought in the British mind: On to Khartum!

McKinley's plurality of the popular vote is estimated from the latest returns to be about three-quarters of a million.

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

Collections Given Prompt
Attention. BARRINGTON

Business Notices.

The best Christmas gift of all can be found at Lyon & Healy's great Holiday Musical Sale. Everything known in musical instruments is displayed in their six great floors, corner Wabash Ave. and State St. and an acceptable present may be found to suit every purse. No one should neglect making this display a visit. Visitors are freely welcome. Musical Boxes sell from 35cts to \$250, and from \$1.00 to \$10.00 the choice of musical gifts is fairly bewildering. A copy of the Lyon & Healy Annual containing a fine new two step and a charming ballad free to every caller. Lyon & Healy, Wabash Ave. and Adams Sts., Chicago.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as a friend of Herman Kaufman, who was convicted of larceny and sentenced by the Circuit Court of Lake county, Illinois at the November Term, A. D. 1895 for said offence, will apply to his Excellency John P. Altgeld, Governor of the State of Illinois, for commutation or pardon of said Herman Kaufman on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1896.

Dated November 25th, 1896.

HENRY BOEHMER.

FOR SALE—House and lot in Main street owned by Mrs. Luella Austin. For particulars, call at this office.

J. D. Lamey & Co., Barrington, are headquarters for painters' and masons' materials. If you need anything in that line give them a call.

FOR SALE.—Thirty acres of land with house and barn; one mile north of Barrington, east of Hollister's. Cheap. M. C. MCINTOSH.

FOR SALE OR RENT—House owned by Mrs. Crabtree in Main St. Call at this office for particulars.

FOR SALE.—Second-hand "Light" square piano. Tone of instrument excellent. Anyone intending to purchase a piano will do well to inquire at THE REVIEW office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—I have an extra camera, 5 x 8 C. A. B. outfit, which I have no further use for.

AL R. FICKE, Lake Zurich, Ill.

DR. KUECHLER,
DENTIST

Graduate of the Royal University of Berlin, Germany, and of the North-Western University of Chicago.

Office, 455 W. Belmont Avenue, one block from Avondale Station.

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Every Thursday
at the office of the
Columbia Hotel
Save Pain and Money

Teeth extracted without pain. Make no charge for extracting teeth when new set of teeth are ordered. PAINLESS FILLINGS.

Silver Fillings..... 50 cents
Gold Fillings..... \$1 and up
SET OF TEETH, fit and quality guaranteed..... \$5 and up
GOLD CROWNS, and TEETH without plate..... \$5
CLEANING TEETH, my own method.
50 Cents to \$1.

It will pay you to give me a call, as I will do you first-class work cheaper than you can get work done elsewhere.

WANTED—A MAN—to sell Canada grown Fruit and Ornaments, Trees, Scrubs, Roses, Bulbs and Bulbous Plants, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Seed Potatoes, etc. We catalogue only the hardest and most popular varieties that succeed in the coldest climates. New season now commencing; complete outfit free, salary and expenses paid from start for full time, or liberal commission for part time. Apply now, addressing nearest office, and get choice of territory.
LUKE BROTHERS COMPANY,
International Nurseries,
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H. Branding. R. R. Kimberly.

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**MILK CANS
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1 1/2 Cents a Can.

F. T. Wooding,
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The Barrington Bank
.....OF.....
SANDMAN & CO.

John Robertson, Pres.
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.....H. C. P. Sandman.

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

Barrington, - Illinois

HENRY BUTZOW,
BAKERY

—AND—
CONFECTIONERY.
Fruits, Gigs, Tobacco, Etc.

ICE CREAM AND OYSTER PARLOR
IN CONNECTION.

H. BUTZOW,
Barrington, Ills.

GEO. SCHAFFER,

Dealer in

**Fresh and
Smoked Meats.**

Fish, Oysters, Etc.
Barrington, - Ills

H. F. KOELLING,
.....Dealer in.....
PURE MILK.

Milk Delivered Morning and Evening.

Fresh Milk can be had at my residence in the Village at any time of the day.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY
FILLED.

H. F. Koelling, Barrington

PETERS & COLLEN
AUCTIONEERS

DEALERS IN
Choice Milch Cows

LIVE STOCK BOUGHT
AND SOLD

BARRINGTON, - ILL.

Plagge & Co.
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will quote you the lowest figures on

**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.

SOMETHING TENDER....

You may talk of spring chicken and quail upon toast
And of everything else an epicure can boast,
But when you are hungry, there's nothing can take
The place of a juicy and savory steak.

Such can be purchased of....

GEO. M. WAGNER,

OYSTERS and
VEGETABLES in Season.

BARRINGTON, ILLS.

J. P. LINDSTROM,

**Merchant
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Repairing, Cleaning, Dyeing and Altering.
First-class Work Guaranteed

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COLUMBIA HOTEL, - Barrington, Ill.

The Columbia Hotel

H. A. DREWES, MANAGER.

Everything First-class
Barrington, - Illinois

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 11. No. 31.

BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1896.

\$1.25 A YEAR.

Too Many Forks.

The returns from persons who were invited to up to date Thanksgiving dinners are now in. Those who had most difficulty in managing them were the man who has been out of society making his fortune in the west or elsewhere and the lone man or woman who eats at restaurants the rest of the year and dines with wealthy and fashionable friends on holidays.

The difficulty, as confided privately to sympathizing listeners, did not lie chiefly in after digestion of the rich viands that tempted the appetite of the guests. The westerner, accustomed to pork and flapjacks, and the lone person, accustomed to restaurant fare, got on very comfortably in that respect.

The real trouble lay in the forks. There were so many of them for this use and that that it took away all the guest's appetite to keep up with them. There were forks for oysters, forks for turkey, forks for pumpkin pie and even forks for ice cream. Altogether there were ten of them, more or less.

Worst of all, the fashions in them change as often as the styles of big sleeves. The person who knew one from the other two years ago is now all at sea in trying to settle which fork is for fish and which for turkey. Fatal cases of nervous prostration will result if the silversmiths and fashionable dinner givers do not let up a little on this fork business.

It may turn out that the Spaniards are already practically beaten in Cuba. It may be that the exact reason why Weyler returned to Havana so suddenly was that his army had met its fate in the Rabi hills of Pinar del Rio. The Cuban side of the engagement in the Rabi hills, as told in the New York Sun, is that he was trapped into advancing over ground that had been honeycombed with dynamite mines. Maceo's men, behind rocks and trees, returned the Spanish fire, but apparently retired before it. At the moment when Weyler's forces were over the dynamite it was touched off, the story goes, and 1,200 of Weyler's men were killed and 1,600 wounded. Weyler's dispatches would, of course, give no hint of such disaster, but if it really occurred the Spanish army will be demoralized. The bravest men in the world could not be forced forward over hidden dynamite mines.

An example of American journalistic enterprise is seen in the fitting out by the New York Journal of a yacht to carry special news dispatches from Cuba to Key West, whence the dispatches can be telegraphed to New York. Havana, being under military government, the war censor reviews all dispatches sent out and suppresses those not in accordance with the wishes of Weyler. The Journal expects to get and publish the news undistorted. The yacht employed for the work is the Vamoose, one of the swiftest, if not the swiftest, steam vessel ever floated. She can do 26 miles an hour. The distance between Havana and Key West is only 87 miles. The Vamoose will cover the distance in four hours. Being engaged in an altogether peaceful vocation, the carrying of news dispatches, there will be no occasion for Spanish warships to interfere with her.

The little American princess, Mrs. Marlborough, honored Mr. Wales and his family greatly by inviting them to visit her in her castle Blenheim, which she bought a little more than a year ago, the former owner being thrown in with the castle.

Weyler did not stay away from Havana very long. "The king of France with 40,000 men marched up a hill and then marched down again."

If anything is more amusing than another, it is a New York society reporter writing up the live stock show.

Cutthroat competition leads to the formation of trusts.

Miss Nellie Lines, who has been quite ill, is much better.

F. Bishop and family of Alameda, California, are guests at the home of A. W. Meyer.

Lake Zurich has also experienced the removal of a postmaster, the democratic administration ax having officially decapitated Henry Seip, offensive partisanship being the cause. C. W. Kohl, the village clerk, has been appointed to the office.—Waukegan Herald.

On Tuesday evening the Women's Foreign Missionary Society met at the home of Mrs. M. C. McIntosh. A most interesting meeting was held, after which Mrs. McIntosh served a most delicate plate of fruit to all that were present. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. C. O. Winter.

SPRING LAKE.

C. R. Crawford of Walcot, Ia., is visiting at the factory.

Say, John! How about graveling that piece of County Line road.

Miss Clara Cady was an Elgin visitor last week.

Mrs. Mary Vandereau has finished her work at Algonquin, and returned home Monday.

Gus Goldman visited his brother, Fred, Saturday.

Julius Martin and wife of Algonquin visited at the home of J. Martin Sunday.

The factory is booming these days owing to the fact that the Condensing factory is cutting the farmers down to their contracts.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibson attended the church fair at Algonquin Tuesday evening.

J. Martin has rented the D. Haeger farm and Charles Albright will move on the William Brandt place.

CUBA.

Oh, this should be a happy world.
To all who may partake it:
The fault's our own if it is not—
This Life is what we make it.

Miss Emma Haben returned to the city Sunday, after spending a week at the home of C. Davlin.

Elmer Murray was a Barrington visitor Friday.

Frank Pedis was the guest of his stepfather, John A. Gale, the first of the week.

Cora Davlin visited friends in Barrington Saturday and Sunday.

"Weigh not so much what men say as what they prove." Sir Phillip Sydney.

Jane Conmee was a Chicago visitor recently.

Laura Courtney made her usual trip to Barrington Saturday. She is taking music lessons of Prof. Sears.

School opened in Dist. No. 6, Monday, with John Hodge as teacher.

Estella Grace spent Sunday with her parents.

John Miller of McHenry made a business call in Cuba Monday.

Nellie Courtney began school in the Murray district, Monday.

A. J. Cornwell will have an auction Wednesday.

Mrs. L. C. Pederson and daughter, Laura, were Chicago visitors recently.

A. J. Cornwell, who lives 24 miles southeast of Wauconda, intends to quit farming, and will sell his cows, feed, etc., at auction on next Monday, December 14th.

Court Notes.

The following cases came up before Justice of the Peace F. H. Plagge during the past week:

MONDAY DECEMBER 7TH.

John C. Plagge vs Conrad Stickling and Mrs. Conrad Stickling, his wife, bill for merchandise \$23.87. Judgement entered for full amount.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH.

George Schafer vs Conrad Stickling and Mrs. Conrad Stickling, his wife, bill for meats, \$55.85. Judgement entered for full amount.

Zornow & Ahlgrim vs Conrad Stickling, bill for blacksmithing, \$20.30. Judgement allowed for full amount.

A. W. Meyer & Co. vs Conrad Stickling, note and interest, \$67.15. Judgement entered for full amount.

Schwemm Bros. vs Conrad Stickling, bill for machinery, \$13.13. Judgement entered for full amount.

Ferdinand Herschner vs Conrad Stickling, bill for labor, \$17.50. Judgement entered for full amount.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH.

O. B. Howe of Woodstock vs George E. Pelton, Libertyville, for professional services rendered, \$200. Judgement entered for full amount.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$2.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

R-I-P-A-N-S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

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 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

We Want Somebody's Ear....

Somebody who in the near future will buy furniture, pictures or things of that sort. We want you to remember that our assortment of these goods is very large, very handsome and very reasonable in price. As a leader during the coming week we offer Frames for enlarged pictures, 16x20 inches, worth \$2.50 for only **\$1.56**

Among Other Bargains....

we offer the following :

Large Toy Chairs,	\$.10
White Enameled Doll Crib,	.98
White Enameled, plush center, brass trimmed, WALL POCKET,	1.33
WOVEN WIRE BED SPRINGS,	1.48
SINGLE BEDSTEADS,	1.73
40-COIL SPRING COUCH,	9.68
SET OF 6 OAK, CANE-SEATED DINING-ROOM CHAIRS,	5.98

Be sure and call on us before you make any purchases.

E. M. Blocks,

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Holiday Auction Sale....

A CHANCE TO BUY

Goods for Christmas

FOR CASH, AT YOUR OWN PRICE

Saturday, Dec. 19, 1896

The Goods are taken from a General Stock of Merchandise and will embrace all goods found on sale anywhere in the country. Auction will begin at 1 o'clock, and will continue afternoon and evening.

Suits and Overcoats

will be the Leader of the day.

Everybody who intends to spend a dollar for Christmas goods should attend this sale and receive \$2 worth of goods for \$1.

C. W. KOHL.....Lake Zurich, Ill.

Much Sickness Prevails

at this time of the year. You need medicine. What Drugs you buy should be pure and fresh. I guarantee my goods to be of the best quality.

You will make no mistake in having your prescriptions Filled Here.

I have a fine line of Silverware suitable for Christmas presents which will be sold at very reasonable prices. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired

H. T. ABBOTT, Barrington, Ill.

Grand Stereopticon Exhibition and Lecture

BY Dr. J. B. S. King AT THE

Salem Church, Barrington

ON The Wonders of the Yellowstone National Park.

Friday Evening, Dec. 18th, '96

8 O'CLOCK.

Admission, 25c; Children, under 12 years of age, 15c. Family Tickets, 6 for \$1.00.

Illustrated by over Sixty Artistic Views made directly from nature, showing the natural curiosities and sublime scenery of this wonderful region.

MR. PICKET'S HATS.



It might have remained there a long time, Picket's new hat, if Mrs. Picket did not repeat every time her eyes fell upon it:

"What in the world possessed you to buy another new hat, when you leave it there for weeks without your opening the box it came in?"

"But," said Picket, "I have not worn it because you keep telling me that my old one looks all right."

"Yes, and you already have twenty-seven hats that you have quit wearing, and you leave them in the closet covered with dust. What in the world do you keep them for? Why don't you throw them away?"

"Throw them away! And yet you know very well that you never throw anything away. You would not throw away a match that had been already lighted. You're so fond of saying, 'It might come in handy.'"

"Well," said Mrs. Picket, "it is true that I never throw away things that might come in handy, but how can old hats ever come in handy? What sense is there in piling up old hats which are of no use to anyone, when there are so many poor creatures who walk the streets barefooted?"

"But," said Picket, "I have not worn any hats on their bare feet."

"I don't see anything funny in that," said Mrs. Picket, icily. "You know what I mean. You needn't pretend that you don't understand me. Why don't you send for an old clothes man, and sell him your old hats?"

"I never think of it."

"I'd like to know what you do think of it. I don't think you think at all. But do as you please. Buy new hats, wear them, don't wear them. It's your own affair." Mrs. Picket concluded by saying, "You make me tired," and she retired from the room, slamming the door with a violence which made the chandelier rattle.

"Such is married life," said the stupefied Picket gazing after his wife.

"Whether I do a thing or don't do it, I am certain not to please my wife. Take that new hat for example."

"What did you buy it for," said she, "when you never wear it?" and the first day that I put it on to go out, she will be sure to say: 'What are you wearing your new hat for when the other one is all right?'"

Some days afterward Picket said to his wife, "I am going out."

"Indeed!" said Mrs. Picket. "Where are you going?"

"I am going to see poor Marley, who is ill."

"And do you put on your new hat to see poor Marley?"

"Just what I expected you to say," replied Picket. "Yes, that is what I am going to do. I am going to wear my hat. See?"

"Well, why don't you throw your old one in the closet with the others?"

With rising rage Picket took up his old hat, opened the closet door, and hurled the venerable hat with much violence into the closet.



"NOW WE'VE GOT HIM."

"There," said he, "I hope you will give me a rest on this hat business."

"That makes the twenty-eighth," replied Mrs. Picket, with a burst of sardonic laughter.

Picket went out. He started toward Marley's house, but he had scarcely gone more than a couple of blocks when it began to rain.

"There," said the unfortunate Picket, "just my luck! Beginning to rain. Got a new hat on and no umbrella."

He started in to a neighboring doorway to wait until the shower should cease, and as he did so, a man carrying a long plank on his shoulder turned, and swept the unfortunate Picket's hat from his head into the gutter.

Cursing like a pirate, the luckless Picket pursued his new hat, and rescued it from the gutter, much damaged, and covered with mud. A passing good Samaritan stopped and said to him:

"There's a hatter a couple of doors up the street there; he'll brush it off, and touch it up with the iron, and it will be all right."

"Thank you," said Picket, and he repaired to the hatter's. When he had his hat polished he stood upon the doorstep for a moment, and not wishing again to expose his hat to the fury of the elements, he determined to step

into a friendly restaurant next door, where he would wait until the storm was over. He went in, seated himself at a table, hung up his hat on one of the hooks over his head, ordered a sandwich, and began to look over the paper. But he could not take his mind away from the satirical welcome which he knew his wife would extend to him when he returned with the damaged hat. However, the Rubicon had to be crossed. The rain had ceased. He rose, and still reflecting on his wife's reception, took a hat from the hook, and was about to go, when two waiters came up to him, and grabbed him by the collar.

"Now we've got him," said one. "Yes," said the other, "we have got him now. This is the man who has been stealing hats."

Picket, paralyzed with astonishment, protested. "What! I steal hats!" he said. "What do you mean?"

"You will have an opportunity to explain this at the police station," was the reply, and the proprietor, who had whistled for a policeman at the door, turned him over to the hands of a blue-coated guardian of the peace. The unfortunate Picket was yanked along the street, followed by a crowd of passers-by, who applauded his arrest, and a number of street boys, who signified their disapproval more forcibly by hurling mud at him. When the party reached the police station the proprietor of the restaurant made his complaint to the sergeant there.

"That's the man," said he. "For the last two weeks some scoundrel has been coming to my restaurant, and whenever he goes out somebody misses a hat. Now we've got him. There he is. This is the thief. We caught him in the very act."

"But I was simply mistaken in the hat," cried Picket. "If I were stealing a hat, I would have two here, but I haven't. This is not mine, but you will find mine hanging on the hook."

"Yes," said the restaurant man, "I know. Ordinarily you were in the habit of carrying a gripsack, in which you put the other hat. This time you came without it."

"But I am an honest man," persisted the unfortunate Picket. "I am well known. Let the officer go to my house, and he will see." He gave his name and address, and the sergeant, wavering in the face of his protestations, sent an officer to accompany him to the address given. In about half an hour the officer returned, bearing an enormous pile of hats.

"Here, sergeant," said the latter, "see what I found in the fellow's house. His wife had gone out, and it was the servant who let me in."

"Well," said the sergeant, severely, "still deny that you are a hat thief?" gazing at the gigantic pile of hats.

"I deny it. I deny it in toto," said the unfortunate Picket. "I bought those hats. I don't wear them, but I bought them."

"You don't wear them? What in the world can you do with twenty-eight hats?"

"Well, you see, my wife has always told me to sell them to an old clothes man. I never think of it; I am so forgetful. Why, today, I even forgot my umbrella. I never had any head."

"You have no head? What do you want with twenty-eight hats then?"

But at this moment a weeping woman entered the police station. It was Mrs. Picket. She had heard from the servant of the plight in which her luckless husband was placed and came and told the police sergeant who he was, and that the hats were really his. But was Picket grateful to her? Hardly. He wished a thousand times that she had not heard about his misadventure, and that he had succeeded in going through all the pains and horrors of a police court rather than she should find him there with the twenty-eight hats—twenty-eight mute witnesses of her superior judgment staring him in the face. He said to himself, mentally: "Never shall I hear the last of those twenty-eight hats."

He never did. In fact, he got it morning, noon and night. He had it with his breakfast, lunch and dinner. He had it with his soup. He had it with his nightcap. He had it with his morning slippers. And whenever the rain began falling, and poor Picket would incautiously say:

"What dreadful weather!"

"Yes," Mrs. Picket would reply, "exactly the same kind of a day as when you got rid of your twenty-eight hats."

How They Fish in Holland.

Dutch fishermen make astonishing catches by means of the following very simple plan: They put a number of live worms and insects in a bottle partially filled with water and cork it securely. The bottle is dropped into the water, the fisherman sinking his lines alongside. It appears that the sight of the wriggling contents of the bottle so excites the appetites of the finny tribes that they fall easy victims to the baited hooks.

His Coronation Ring.

When the tomb of the Emperor Frederick, who died in 1250, was opened in 1780, his coronation ring, set with a beautiful emerald, was still found upon his finger.

Domestic Repartee.

"After a man has reached the age of 40," said Mrs. Disbrow, "he thinks every good-looking woman he sees is in love with him."

"I am sure, my dear," retorted Mr. D., "I have never accused you."—Detroit Free Press.

Flannigan Got in Trouble.

Ben A. Bore—I'm very sorry Miss Tooker is out; you won't forget to mention that I called? Flannigan—No, indeed; I'll run right upstairs now and tell her.—New York World.

HE'S ALWAYS RIGHT.

J. BULL AS EDITOR OF AMERICAN NEWS.

The Republican National Convention Badly Mixed Up by One London Editor—For Free Coinage at 162 to 1—Tornado in Massachusetts and Scenes in St. Louis.



ENGLAND'S knowledge of America has been put to a severe test during the past few months. First came the Venezuelan excitement, during the course of which the geographical and political affairs of the United States were strangely mixed up by solemn London newspapers.

Henry Cabot Lodge was declared to sit in the senate for Nebraska, Senator Bill Chandler was relegated to New Mexico by the London Times, and the Pall Mall Gazette wound up a profound dissertation on the situation by these words: "President Cleveland has now nothing else to do than appeal to the country."

The cabinet, the constitution and the Supreme court were declared by various leading English journals to be the sole hope of preventing war, and the London Chronicle waxed indignant over what it called the American proposition to invade Canada "from Missouri and other adjacent states."

Hardly had the Venezuela excitement died out when the election of delegates to the two national conventions began to again tax English editors' knowledge of our politics and geography. A London evening paper printed this item: "The democratic convention at St. Louis will, it is thought, declare for the coinage of silver at a ratio of 162 to 1. There were only a half a dozen blunders in this one sentence, but otherwise it was correct."

But while the English editors were struggling with our political complexities, along came an unexpected event to still further tax their knowledge and prove their undoing. This was the tornado.

The Times, the Chronicle, the Standard and other organs of London wisdom had for several weeks been variously placing St. Louis in various parts of the Mississippi valley, some declaring that the republicans and others that the democrats were there to meet "in caucus." Finally it was settled that St. Louis was on the Mississippi river and was, as one journal stated, "the capital of Missouri," when the tornado struck it and blew the city a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles. More than a week elapsed between the St. Louis tornado and the date of its issue of June 5. Yet this grave, serious and dignified London weekly presented to its readers a whole page of alleged pictures of St. Louis over the heading in bold type: "TORNADO IN MASSACHUSETTS."

"SCENES AT ST. LOUIS."

The "Scenes at St. Louis" which this paper published have not been recognized by anybody familiar with that city. "High School, Olive Street," is the name of one of these pictures, showing a building in St. Louis which has not been used for school purposes for seven or eight years. "At the Water Works" is the title of another, showing a scene on the Mississippi seven miles from the waterworks.

"The Elevator" is the title of another picture, although there are at least twenty large elevators at St. Louis. Finally, what looks like an old picture of the Capitol at Washington is introduced in the center as "A Scene on Fourth Street."

Of course the ignorant editors of these London papers will still insist that their statements are correct. It would be as much as an American's life is worth to engage in a controversy in England on the subject of English ignorance generally.

They Would Not Lay.

A good story is told about a clerk in a Mechanicsville, Pa., store. It seems a country damsel entered the store in which the clerk was at work. She carried some live chickens with her feet tied, and she placed them on the counter. The clerk who waited upon her is noted for his polite manners, but he is not always grammatical, and he smilingly asked: "Are you sure they will lay there?" "Oh, no, sir," she stammered, "they're all roosters."

Domestic Repartee.

"After a man has reached the age of 40," said Mrs. Disbrow, "he thinks every good-looking woman he sees is in love with him."

"I am sure, my dear," retorted Mr. D., "I have never accused you."—Detroit Free Press.

Flannigan Got in Trouble.

Ben A. Bore—I'm very sorry Miss Tooker is out; you won't forget to mention that I called? Flannigan—No, indeed; I'll run right upstairs now and tell her.—New York World.

ESSAY ON SHARKS.

An English Lad Makes Some Astonishing Statements.

An examiner of lads under 16 for the civil-service commission gave for a question, says the London Church Times, "Describe the habits of fish." Here is a literal transcript of one out of a batch of some hundreds of answers: "The shark is about twenty feet long and has five rows of teeth when the shark is going to catch his prey it turns on its side. The sharks are found in India, where they are very numerous in Africa, etc. The way they catch sharks is lowering a piece of meat on a sharp hook (and sailors will do it for amusement), and the shark is very hungry always, that he will grab at the meat and find himself caught. On of his foes are the sord fish it will go and run its sword through its stomach. When the shark has been floating about on the water for some time it gets a lot of small fish in its mouth and they will go and lay on the beach and let small birds come in their mouth and pick them off and will not heart them. The shark can live in water and on land. Going from England to India you will see sharks in the Nile, they will follow ships for many miles, on purpose to get some meat and then perhaps not get any. There are different kinds of sharks, the Black shark, etc. The shark is a very curious animal, it can lay its teeth down when not catching any food. Once upon a time there was a ship going to America and on board some slaves, the slaves were packed so close together that they could not live and the captain of the ship you't to let some come upon deck and many of the slaves you't to jump overboard and be eat with sharks, so the captin determined to stop it if he could. So one day a black slave woman was just in the acted to jump overboard when the captin caught her and had as many slaves as he could upon deck. And then he had a rope fastened around her waist and lowered her overboard, when a shark came and bit a half of her off and then the captin had the other half pulled up and shown to the slaves on deck and then said to them that he would do any one of them the same if they jumped overboard."

A TIN MINE IN PERAK.

Primitive Methods That Seem Sufficient for the Purpose.

We came to the edge of the mine, or paddock, as it is called, which, after all, is nothing but a broad, open pit with sloping sides and perhaps some forty or fifty feet in depth; a poor thing in the eyes of any one expecting shafts and machinery and the elaboration of western methods, but sufficient for its purpose, as Chinese methods are apt to be, says MacMillan's Magazine. Three hundred men clad in loose blue coats and drawers and plated-sun hats three feet across are digging up the pay dirt at the bottom of the pit with great hoes and putting it on flat wicker baskets; others catch up the baskets, slung one at each end of a yoke and balancing the load across the shoulder, they carry them up to the level ground (vibrating in time with their steps) by narrow tree trunks, notched with footholds, which are placed at short intervals athwart the sloping sides of the pit. Having gained the higher level, they throw down their burdens by the wash boxes and descend by other bridges at a steady trot in silent, orderly and unbroken stream. The men at the wash boxes, which are long, sloping troughs of wood, throw in the dirt and by raking it back and back under a nicely regulated flow of water they separate the black tin sand from the spoil and shovel it into tubs ready for the smelting house, while the spoil is flung down the slope of the hither side of paddock.

A Substitute for Prayer.

A very funny, if somewhat irreverent, story is told of a West Franklin man who was taken very ill. Two clergymen, hearing of their brother's misfortune, called upon him to offer spiritual consolation. They were warmly received by the sick man who asked them to pray for him and expressed his belief in religion as a "great thing for a man, especially in case of sickness." To this one of the good ministers replied that it was "good at all times; for the young and middle-aged, and when a man got to be old, infirm and lame its worth could not be told." At this the eyes of the sick man brightened and forgetting his weakness, he said:

"I know something that beats it all hollow for lameness and that is pure skunk's grease, without a blanket blank particle of lard in it. I've got it to sell at \$1 a pint!"—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Free-Born.

Foreigner—This may be a free country but I don't see that the freedom has any effect on the people. Such a patient, meek, subdued lot of humanity I never saw in my life. I should think a free-born American would act as if he were monarch of all he surveyed.

Native—Wait until you see a passenger car brakeman who expects soon to be a conductor.—New York Weekly.

TIGER HUNT IN INDIA.

Falling from a Tree at the Feet of a Tiger.

Maj. H. B. Johnson of the British royal cavalry, who has been hunting wild tigers in India and having experiences of other kinds of a decidedly thrilling nature, arrived here on the steamer Doric and is at the Palace Hotel, says a San Francisco exchange. Maj. Johnson is a giant in size, standing six feet high. He looks like a warrior, and if half the stories told of him are true, the record of the valiant knight of La Mancha is nowhere alongside of his. The major himself is reticent about his prowess. The small arsenal of guns which came with him, however, combined with the ten or fifteen trunks full of the relics of conquest, attest his courage and skill. The story of his travels is an interesting one. He set out to cruise in the Mediterranean, and taking one of the steamers of the Bibby line, he landed at Melbourne. Thence he took the steamship line to the Orient. He spent a good deal of time in China and India. In India Maj. Johnson fitted out a large party and went to hunting tigers. The hunters rode on elephants and were equipped with the finest weapons for killing the tigers. Mahouts, roamed about in abundance and looked after the elephants. While hunting one day in Bombay after the tigers had been driven out of the jungle by the natives he was in a tree and by accident fell from it. A huge tiger that had been much harassed and was in a decidedly ugly mood attacked him. He had all he could do to dodge it and came near being killed. He would not have escaped, either, according to the story, had it not been for the prompt aid of others. As it was the tiger was at length killed. The major is reputed to be a dead shot and one of the most skillful hunters who has ever tackled big jungle game. Maj. Johnson said that he had had some close brushes with tigers when formerly stationed in India with the army, but that he did not hunt any on this trip. "My tiger hunting," he said, "consisted of going after the man-eaters. There are a good many of them in Bombay, and I did have one or two pretty narrow escapes from them. I have been traveling this time purely for pleasure. I know Lord Spencer well, having been acquainted with him when he was lord lieutenant of Ireland. When he was in Japan he, at a dinner given him there, spoke of Japan as the England of the east. That is just what it is, as a fact. It is a country of mighty possibilities and tremendous energy. It is perfectly wonderful what it is doing. I have been in the United States two or three times, the last time being during the Chicago Exposition. I shall go to Denver, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and thence home. I shall be in California about two weeks, seeing Monterey, the Yosemite and other places."

Extraordinary Drinks.

Of the many extraordinary drinks regularly consumed the blood of live horses may be considered the most so. Marco Polo and Carpini were the first to tell the world of the practice of the Tartars and Mongols opening the vein in their horses' necks, taking a drink and closing the wound again. As far as can be seen this has been the practice from time immemorial. There is a wine habitually consumed in China which is made from the flesh of lambs reduced to paste with milk or bruised into pulp with rice and then fermented. It is extremely strong and nutritious and powerfully stimulating to the physical organism. The Laplanders drink a great deal of smoked snow water and one of the national drinks of the Tonguese is arrack flavored with chickens' blood. The list would scarcely be complete without the mention of absinthe, which may be called the national spirituous drink of France. It is a horrible compound of alcohol, anise, coriander, fennel, wormwood, indigo and sulphate of copper. It is strong, nasty and a moral and physical poison.

Two Kinds of Courtesy.

He was immaculate as to externals, and he was coming down Fifth avenue.

She was a charming bit of femininity as New York can offer—which is saying a great deal. Delicate, dainty, trim.

He was smoking a cigarette that, judging by the smoke of it, had come from Russia. When they met he took his hat off lazily. Talking to her in a tone of condescension, he puffed the blue smoke out constantly, the cigarette never leaving his lips.

He was standing on the corner of Bleecker street, where the Italians live. He had on the coarsest clothes, his face was grimy. In his mouth was a dirty clay pipe.

An old woman, shabby and shaky, came up and asked him how to get to Canal street.

The minute the man became aware the old lady was addressing him he whipped the pipe out of his mouth.

As long as he spoke to her he held the clay behind him, his hand closed over it.—New York Journal.

Great and Unusual

Inducements at the Dundee
Cash Store of C. F. Hall.

We are the People for Low
Prices.

Good Merchandise, Cash Prices and
Prices That Win the Trade from
All This Section.

We Are Making the Most Complete
Display of Christmas Novelties
and Attractions Ever Seen in
This Section. Your Buying In-
terest Lies With Us.

The weeks of the past have been
those of unusual activity in buying,
selling, cutting prices for cash trade,
and with bargains in all departments,
we ask you with more than usual con-
fidence to come and get the benefit of
our low cash rates.

DRESS GOODS.

3,000 samples at one-third prices.
Full and complete line elegant plaids,
6 1/2, 9 and 12 1/2 cents, worth 12, 18 and
25 cents. Beautiful line of cash-
meres, Henriettas, bourettes, etc., at
19, 29, 39 and 46 cents. Elegant novelties
in Jamestown worsteds at 39, 46
and 69 cents. See us on dress goods.
Fancy silks at 39, 49, 59 and 69 cents,
rare novelties.

GLOVES HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Our recent purchase in this line
from overloaded manufactories and
wholesale dealers enable us to offer
bargains heretofore even unknown
even with us. Ladies all wool mit-
tens, double, 15 and 19 cents. Elegant
cashmere mittens, 25 cents. The
most elegant line of ladies worsted
and silk mittens at 49, 59 and 69 cents.
Gent's buck gloves, regularly \$1.00,
extra fine grade, 59 cents. Practically
everything in the way of kid gloves,
kid mittens, mocha gloves, lined and
unlined. See our stock. A great re-
duction on underwear, recent pur-
chases in children's, enables us to of-
fer values at 8, 12, 15 and 19 cents,
values unapproachable elsewhere. If
you want to buy underwear at two-
thirds values come to us.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

Special inducements and special
holiday attractions, children's long
cloaks, with capes, 98 cents, all ages.
Ladies capes and jackets, 49, 69, 98
cents and \$1.29, very fancy garments,
\$3.69, 3.98 and 4.29. Don't miss this
sale.

SHOES FOR ALL AGES.

Don't miss our great shoe sale. The
same prices prevail now as in the
past, although an advance of 20 per
cent all along the line. Ladies' shoes
98 cents, \$1.29, 1.69, 1.98—finest grade
of shoes this country affords, made by
the Chillicothe Shoe company, all
widths, at \$1.96, 2.29, 2.69—good
enough for anybody. Rubber goods
in many cases at half prices, 200 pair
of felt boots at 25 cents a pair—every-
thing in rubber goods. Children's
rubbers, 9 cents.

CLOTHING FOR THE PEOPLE.

We are selling boys' suits, knee
pants, ages 4 to 14, for 69 cents, and a
good warm overcoat for 69 cents.
Bring on the boys. Men's first-class,
all wool suits, double breasted, \$6.48,
worth \$10. Men's very fancy dress
overcoat, elegantly trimmed, satin
sleeve lining, regularly \$12, our price
7.79. The same values on pants, viz:
half price.

NOTIONS, NOVELTIES AND CHRISTMAS GOODS.

For the Christmas season of 1896,
we have the merchandise novelties,
nick-nacks, Japanese goods, silk
handkerchiefs, mufflers—the items we
will offer you at 5, 7, 9, 15, 19, and 39
cents, will make you think that we are
giving away merchandise, in a com-
parative sense. Greatest display of
plush goods ever seen in this section.
Just come and see the merchandise
and get the benefit. Room enough
for all.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND NOTIONS.

Novelty handkerchiefs, at 1, 2, 3,
and 5 cents—sample dozens. Elegant
handkerchiefs at 8, 12, 15, 19 cents.
New lines.

HARD HITS AT HIGH PRICES.

Coates' thread 3 cents a spool. All
dress cambrics, 3 cents a yard. Twist,
black, 1 cent a spool; colored, 2 spools
for 1 cent; best sewing silk, 50 yards
1 cent; black, 14.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

It is in evidence that our groceries
are doing the business as the result
of low prices, prices always the lowest.
Please note them:

Home made cookies, fry cakes, cof-
fee cakes, etc., fresh and good; fresh
candy made every other day; skates
29 cents a pair; mixed nuts, 10 cents a
pound; Prosperity tobacco, 7 cent cut,
20 cents a pound; New Japan tea 25
cents a pound; sardines 4 cents a can;
ginger snaps, 6 cents a pound; Gold
dust 15 cents a package; clothes pins,
1 cent a dozen; corn meal 1 cent a lb.;
salmon, 10 cents a can; toothpicks, 3
cent box, 2 for 5 cents; good toilet
soap, 2 cents a cake; coal buckets, 19
cents each; 8 bars soap, 25 cents; corn
starch 3 cents a pound; Barley 2 cents
a pound; beans and peas 3 cents a
pound; whole pepper 9 cents a pound;
ground pepper 10 cents a pound;
2 pound can pumpkin 8 cents a can;

Sweet corn, 5 cents a can.

IN CONCLUSION.

The old conditions all prevail except
that we believe we are making lower
prices than ever. We want to see all
our old friends and make many new
ones. We will show you every courtes-
y and attention possible and give you
the benefit of lower prices than any
store in this section. Make this your
headquarters for Christmas purchases.

Yours truly,
C. F. Hall & Co.

WAUCONDA.

J. W. Acker is reported on the sick
list.

R. G. Smith was a Chicago visitor
Thursday.

Miss Clara Bangs of Cary spent a
few days here last week.

Ray Seymour of Grays Lake spent
Sunday with his parents.

Rev. Kyle of Chicago conducted ser-
vices in the Baptist church Sunday.

C. A. Golding spent a few days in
Chicago last week.

Miss Laura Harrison went to Ring-
wood Wednesday to attend the funeral
of her grandmother.

Mrs. George Pratt went to Chicago
Tuesday to spend a few days.

Lewis Harris was a Chicago visitor
Tuesday.

H. E. Maiman transacted business
in Chicago Thursday.

Lewis Grosvenor of Grays Lake
spent Sunday with his mother.

George Meyers of McHenry visited
with relatives in our village Tuesday.

Miss Avis Cook spent part of last
week with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ray-
mond at Volo.

Mr. and Mrs. August Hapke spent
the first of the week at Waukegan
with their daughter, Mrs. Sidney
Rommel.

James Friend and daughter of
Dwighton spent Saturday with Mr.
and Mrs. H. Maiman.

Mesdames J. Grosvenor and J. Ne-
ville went to Grays Lake Thursday,
to spend a few days with relatives and
friends.

J. W. Gilbert is preparing a price
list for next week's issue of THE RE-
VIEW that will surprise everyone.
Read it.

Mrs. R. H. Carr, who has been spend-
ing a few days with R. Harrison and
daughter, returned to Ringwood
Tuesday, to attend the funeral of
Mrs. J. Cristy.

Miss Hattie Wells, who has been
spending a few days with relatives
in the city, returned home Friday.

Miss May Spencer spent a few days
with friends and relatives in Avon-
dale, last week.

The election of officers by the M. W.
A. camp was held Tuesday evening.
We will try and give the names of the
new officers next week.

William Riebolt, the horse buyer,
bought four horses Saturday. The
people here and in the surrounding
country had but one or two day's no-
tice before the sale, and consequently
few horses were brought to town.

Oram Marble was a visitor at Digh-
ton Sunday. Oram is getting to be
quite a frequent visitor in that part
of the country.

The skating rink was well attended
Saturday evening in spite of the bad
roads. The band was present to en-
liven the sport. This evening the
band will again be present, and if you
want to have a genuine good time
don't fail to attend.

M. W. Hughes now has a fine stock
of Christmas goods. He invites you
to inspect his stock before purchasing
elsewhere.

The Royal Neighbors elected officers
for the ensuing year at their meeting
Tuesday afternoon. The meeting
was well attended, and all were intent
on electing good officers, which they
did. This auxiliary of the M. W. A.
is one of the most prosperous lodges in
the county. The members are all
workers, and have done much toward
the advancement of their camp.

Gustav Fiedler....

Lake Zurich, Ill.

—DEALER IN—

**Fresh, Salt and
Smoked Meats**

Home-made Sausages.

If you want a quarter of beef
call on me. The price will be
made very reasonable.

BUYER OF ALL KINDS OF HIDES

J. W. GILBERT

WAUCONDA, ILL.

will next week Saturday, Dec. 19th,
utilize this space to quote some
extraordinary bargains. He has

The largest stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE

in this section of the country.

Peruse this space next week without fail

J. W. Gilbert,

Wauconda,

Illinois

**Men's Suits
AND
Overcoats**

Men's All-wool Suits \$5 and up.
Youth's 3-piece suits, long pants,
age 11 to 19 years, \$4 and up.
Boy's 2-piece suits, age 4 to 13
years, at 95c, \$1.50, \$1.95 and up.
Boy's Overcoats, at \$2, \$2.75 and
\$3.50.
Youth's Overcoats, at \$3.50, 4.00,
4.50 and 6.00.
Men's Overcoats, \$1.50 and up, as
quality and style are combined
for service and effect.
Fine Heavy Beaver Overcoats, at
\$6.75, 8.00, 10.00 and 12.00.
Heavy Ulsters, \$5.00, 7.00 and up.
Above are in black, blue and brown.
Men's all-wool Pants, at \$1.75, 1.94
up to \$4.00.

All Kinds of Fur Coats

Ladies' Capes and Jackets
at Reduced Prices

H. MAIMAN,
Wauconda, Ill.

To See the
Children
LAUGH!

is the delight of nearly every
one. A smile from them brings
a flood of sunshine to the weary
mortal. There are lots of things
which will make the little dar-
lings happy, but the most inex-
pensive article that will make
them happy is a little sled or
rocking horse. These can be
procured at the store of

M. W. Hughes,
Wauconda, Ill.

We have one of the largest selec-
tions of Sleights, Rocking
Horses, etc., that can be found
anywhere. We have also an ex-
tra large assortment of furni-
ture of every description.

M. W. HUGHES, Wauconda, Ill.

UNDERTAKING and
EMBALMING.

WOMEN One month's treatment
for one dollar. Sample
box 25c. Try it and be
convinced.

For pains in the back
and all female weak-
nesses. **USE SAPHO**

PARKHAM CHEMICAL CO.,
Box 465, Station X, CHICAGO.

The fire has left nothing

but ruins for those whom it has visited, but in order to make up the
loss as much as possible

H. SEIP, Lake Zurich, Ill.

has decided to offer special bargains in his large

Grocery Department
Dry Goods Department
Boot and Shoe Department
Flour and Feed Department

in fact, bargains in everything you can think of. Never has he carried
so complete a stock of merchandise. Money is scarce, consequently
he has decided to slash prices in order to bring in some of the necessary
"wherewithall"

You Need the Goods.

Seip Needs the "Samolians."

**OTTO WAELTI,
JEWELER**
WAUCONDA, ILLINOIS.

All work guaranteed for one year, and executed as cheap as can be done by
any first-class jeweler anywhere. A trial order solicited. Orders for Watches,
Clocks and Jewelry promptly attended to, at the lowest prices.

**GRAND
AUCTION SALE**

—OF—
Wedding and Holiday Goods

in Lamps, Art Goods, Cut Glass,
STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE

Closing out of the Retail business.

Everything will be sold regardless of cost.

No Reserve. Auction each day from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Ladies especially invited.

Every article guaranteed as represented.

The Pairpoint Manufacturing Company,
C. J. CORY, Manager,
224 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

**BUY YOUR
WINDOW GLASS**

of

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

BARRINGTON,

ILLINOIS.

TAE TATAL LOVE.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XXI.—(CONTINUED.)

She kissed an ivory cross laying on her bosom, and proceeded with evident difficulty.

"Well, I fled with Paul Linnere. For a time I was very happy. He was kind to me, and I loved him so! We lived in a little vine-wreathed cottage, on the banks of the Seine, and I had my tiny flower-garden, my books, my birds, my faithful dog Leo—and Paul! Every pleasant night he used to take me out on the river in the little boat which bore my name on its side. I lived in a sort of blissful waking trance, that left me nothing to desire, nothing to ask for. Fool that I was! I thought it was to last always. After a while Paul wearied of me. Perhaps I was too lavish of my caresses and words of love; it might tire him to be loved so intensely. But such was my nature. He grew cold and distant; at times positively ill-natured. Once he struck me; but I forgave him the blow, because he had taken too much wine. He laughed me to scorn, and called me by a foul name that I cannot repeat. That night he asked me to go out boating with him. I prepared myself with alacrity, for I thought he was getting pleased with me and perhaps would comply with my request. Are you weary of my story, Louis?"

"No, no. Go on. I am listening to you, Arabel."

"It was a lovely night. The stars gleaming like drops of molten gold, and the moon looked down, pure and serene and holy. Paul was unusually silent, and I was quiet, waiting for him to speak. Suddenly, when we reached the middle of the river, he dropped the oars, and we drifted with the current. He sprang up, his motion nearly capsizing the frail boat, and taking a step toward me, fastened a rough hand upon my shoulders. 'Arabel,' he said, hoarsely, 'your power over me is among the things of the past. Once I thought I loved you, but it was merely a passion which soon burned itself out. After that, I grew to hate you; but, because I had taken you away from home and friends, I tried to treat you civilly. Your caresses disgusted me. I would gladly have cast you off long ago, if I had had but the shadow of a pretext. I am to be married to a beautiful woman in America before many months shall elapse—a woman with a name and a fortune which will help me to pay those cursed debts that are dragging me down like a millstone. For you I have no further use. There is no disgrace in the grave—and I consign you to its dreamless sleep!' The next moment the boat was capsized, and I was floating in the water. I cried aloud in his name, beseeching him to save me, and got only his mocking laugh in return, as he struck out for the shore. I could not swim, and I felt myself sinking down—down to unfathomable depths. I felt cold as ice; there was a deafening roar in my ears, and I knew no more."

"My poor Arabel, I could curse the villain who did this cowardly thing, but he is dead, and in the hands of God."

"When I woke to consciousness, I was lying in a rude cottage, and two persons, unknown to me—a man and a woman—were bending over me, applying hot flannels to my numbed limbs and restoratives to my lips. I had some articles of jewelry on my person, of some considerable value, and with these I bribed the persons who had taken me from the river to cause Mr. Linnere to believe that I had died. They were rough people, but they were kind-hearted, and I owe them a large debt of gratitude for their thoughtful care of me. But for it I should have died in reality. As soon as I was able to bear the journey I left France. Linnere had already closed the cottage and gone away—none knew whither, but I was satisfied he had departed for the United States. I left France with no feeling of regret, save for Leo, my faithful hound. I have shed many bitter tears when pondering over the probable fate of my poor dog."

"Be easy on that subject, Arabel. I saw the hound but a few weeks ago. He is the property of a lady who loves him—the woman Paul Linnere was to have married, if he had lived."

"I am glad. You may laugh at me, Louis, but the uncertain fate of Leo has given me great unhappiness. But to continue—I engaged myself as nurse-maid with an English family, who had been traveling on the continent and were about returning home. I remained with them until I had accumulated sufficient funds to defray my expenses across the Atlantic, and then I set out on my journey. I came to New York, for that had been Mr. Linnere's home before we went to France. I soon got upon the track of him, and learned that he was about to be married to a

Miss Margaret Harrison, a young lady of great beauty, and with a large fortune. I wanted to see her; for you must know that I had registered a fearful vow of vengeance on Mr. Paul Linnere, and I desired to judge for myself if it would fall heavily on the woman he was going to marry. For even violently as I had loved him I now hated him.

"I saw Miss Harrison. I accosted her in the street one day, as any common beggar would have done, telling her a pitiful story of my poverty. She smiled on me, spoke a few words of comfort, and laid a piece of gold in my hand. Her sweet face charmed me. I set myself to find out if she cared for the man she was to marry. It had all been arranged by her father years before, I understood, and I felt that her heart was not interested.

"After learning that, nothing could have saved Paul Linnere. His fate was decided. Twice I waylaid him in the streets, and showed him my pale face, which was not unlike the face of the dead. And as he believed that I was drowned, the sight of me filled him with the most abject terror. How I enjoyed the poor wretch's cowardly horror!"

"The night that he was to be married, I lay in wait for him at the place where the brook crossed the highway. I had learned that he was to walk up alone from the depot to the house of his expectant bride, and there I resolved to avenge my wrongs. I stepped before him as he came, laid my cold hand on his arm and bade him follow me. He obeyed, in the most abject submission. He seemed to have no will of his own, but yielded himself entirely to me. He shook like one with the ague, and his footsteps faltered so that at times I had to drag him along. I took him to the lonely graveyard, where sleep the Harrison dead, and—"

She covered her face with her hands and lapsed into silence.

"Well, Arabel, and then?" asked Castrani, fearfully absorbed in the strange narrative.

"I dropped the hood from my face and confronted him. I had no pity. My heart was like stone. I remembered all my wrongs; I said to myself this was the man who had made my life a shipwreck, and had sent my soul to perdition. He stood still, frozen to the spot, gazing into my face with eyes that gleamed through the gloom like lurid fire. 'I am Arabel Vere, whom you thought you murdered!' I hissed in his ear. 'The river could not hold my secret! And thus I avenge myself for all my wrongs!'"

"I struck one blow; he fell to the ground with a gurgling moan. I knew that I had killed him, and I felt no remorse at the thought. It seemed a very pleasant thing to contemplate. I stooped over him to assure myself he was dead, and touched his forehead. It was growing cold. It stuck me through and through with a chill of unutterable horror. I fled, like one mad, from the place. I entered a train of cars which were just going down to the city, and in the morning I left New York and came here. I fell sick. The terrible excitement had been too much for me, and for weeks I lay in a stupor which was the twin-sister of death. But a strong constitution triumphed, and I came slowly back to health. I had some money on my person at the time I was taken ill, and happening to fall into the hands of a kind-hearted Irish woman, at whose door I had asked for a glass of water, I was nursed with the care that saved my life.

"But I have never seen a moment of happiness since. Remorse has preyed on me like a worm, and once before this I have been brought face to face with death. Now I am going where I sent him. God be merciful!"

"Amen," responded Louis fervently. It was very still in the room. Castrani sat by the bedside, waiting for her to speak. She was silent so long he thought she slept, and stooped over to ascertain. Yes, she did sleep. In this world she would never waken more.

CHAPTER XXII.

ASTRANI remained in Boston, and saw the remains of the unfortunate Arabel Vere consigned to decent burial, and that duty accomplished he took the first train for Lightfield.

It was sunset when he reached the dwelling of Nurse Day. Margaret was sitting on the veranda, with Leo by her side. The hound ran down to the gate to give the visitor a joyful greeting, and Margaret de-

scended the steps and held out her hand. She was very kind, and almost cordial, for she respected, Castrani with her whole heart, and she was pleased to see him.

"I am very glad to see you, Mr. Castrani," she remarked, leading him into the sitting room, "and so also will be Nurse Day when she returns. She has gone to a prayer meeting now. And I am especially pleased to see you just at this time because I am thinking of returning to New York, and I hope to persuade you to give me your escort, if it will not be asking too much."

"To New York? Indeed that is delightful intelligence for the five hundred dear friends who have deplored your absence so long! I had feared sometimes that you intended to remain here always."

"I almost wish I could—life has been so peaceful here. But I must go back sooner or later, as well now as at any time. I think I am strong enough to bear it," she added, sadly.

"Miss Harrison, I want to tell you a story."

She drew back from the hand he laid on hers, and her air became cold and repelling. He divined her fears, and smiled a melancholy smile.

"No, not that. Do not fear. I shall never again trouble you with the story of my unfortunate passion. I must go through life without the blessing that would have made this world a paradise. It is not that of which I would speak, and you need have no apprehension for the future. God helping me, I will never say to you a single word that a brother might not say to a dearly beloved sister."

She put her hand into his.

"I wish I could love you, Louis Castrani," she said, solemnly. "You deserve my heart's best affections; but for me love is over! I have had my day, and it is set. But you shall be my brother, my dear, kind brother, Louis! Oh, it is sweet to know that in this false world there is one heart loyal and true!"

"Margaret, there is more than one true heart in the world, as you will acknowledge when I have told you my little story. I know now why you discarded Archer Trevlyn. You thought him guilty of the murder of Paul Linnere!"

A ghastly pallor overspread her face; she caught her breath in gasps, and clutched frantically the arm of Castrani.

"Hush!" she said. "Do not say those dreadful words aloud; the very walls have ears sometimes! Remember their utterance puts the life of a fellow mortal in peril!"

"Have no fear; I am going to right the wrong!"

"Leave his punishment to God. It would kill me to see him brought before a hissing crowd to be tried for his life. Oh, Mr. Castrani, I implore you—"

"Calm yourself, child. I shall never knowingly injure Mr. Trevlyn. He deserves no punishment for a sin he never committed. He is guiltless of that deed as you are yourself!"

"Guiltless—Archer guiltless!" she cried, her face wearing the pitiful, strained look of agonized suspense. "I do not quite comprehend. Say it again—oh, say it again!"

"Margaret, Archer Trevlyn never lifted a hand against Paul Linnere—never! He is innocent before God and the angels!"

She dropped her head upon her hands and burst into tears—the first she had shed since that terrible night when that blasted revelation had, as she thought, sealed up the fountain of tears forever. Castrani did not seek to soothe her; he judged rightly that she would be better for this abandonment to a woman's legitimate source of relief. She lifted her wet face at last—but what a change was there! The transparent paleness had given place to the sweet wild rose color which had once made Margie so very lovely, and the sad eyes were brilliant as stars through the mist of tears.

"I believe it—yes, I believe it!" she said softly—reverently. "I thank God for giving me the assurance. You tell me so. You would not unless it were true!"

"No, Margaret; I would not," replied Castrani, strongly affected. "Heaven forbid that I should raise hopes which I cannot verify. When you are calm enough to understand I will explain it fully."

"I am calm now. Go on."

"I must trouble you with a little, only a little, of my own private history in order that you may understand what follows. I am, as you know, a Cuban by birth, but my father, only, was Spanish. My mother was a native of Boston, who married my father for love and went with him to his Southern home. I was an only child, and when I was about twelve years of age my parents adopted a girl, some four years my junior. She was the orphan child of poor parents, and was possessed of wonderful beauty and intelligence. Together we grew up, and no brother and sister loved each other more fully than we. It was only a brotherly and sisterly love—for I was engaged at sixteen to Inez de Nunzio, a lovely young Spanish girl, who was cruelly taken away from me by the hand of violence, as you

know. Arabel grew to girlhood, lovely as an houri. She had many suitors, but she favored none, until he came—Paul Linnere! Ill health had driven him to Cuba to try the effect of our Southern air, and soon after his arrival he became acquainted with Arabel. He was very handsome and fascinating, and much sought after by the fair ladies of my native town. Arabel was vain, and his devoted attentions flattered her, while his handsome face and fascinating address won her love. And before my parents had begun to ascertain any danger from Linnere's society she had left everything and fled with him.

"My mother was plunged into grief, for she had loved Arabel like an own child, and the uncertainty of her fate I think hastened my mother's death. My father left no means untried to discover the whereabouts of the erring girl—but in vain. For years her fate was shrouded in mystery. My parents died, Inez was taken from me, and weary and heartsick I came to New York, hoping to find some distraction in new scenes and among a new people.

"The day before you left New York I received a message from Arabel Vere. She was in Boston ill unto death. She wanted to see me once more; and she had a sin upon her conscience which she must confess before she died, and she must confess it to no person but myself. In obedience to this summons I hurried to Boston, and the same train that carried me carried you also.

"I found Arabel but a mere wreck of her former self. Her countenance told me how fearfully she had suffered. She was ill, in a wretched room, with no attendants or medical aid. I had her immediately removed to lodgings suitable for her, and provided a nurse and a physician. From this time she began to mend, and in a couple of days the physician pronounced her out of immediate danger. When she knew her life was to be prolonged she refused to make the confession she had summoned me to hear. So long as there was any prospect of her recovery, she said, she must keep the matter a secret. But she could not die and leave it untold. Therefore, she promised that whenever she should feel death approaching she should send again for me, and relieve her soul by the confession of her sin. A few days ago came her second summons.

"Previous to this, only a little while, I had been inadvertently a listener to an altercation between Archer Trevlyn and his wife, during which Mrs. Trevlyn, in a fit of rage, denounced her husband as the murderer of Paul Linnere. She produced proofs, which I confess struck me as strangely satisfactory, and affirmed her belief in his guilt. She also told him that because the knowledge of his crime had come to you, you had discarded him, and left New York to be rid of him forever!"

"So knowing this, when I listened to the dying confession of Arabel Vere, I knew that this confession would clear Archer Trevlyn from all shadow of suspicion. Arabel died, and I buried her. Previous to her death—perhaps to guard against accident, perhaps guided by the hand of a mysterious providence to clear the fair fame of an injured man—she wrote at length the history of her life. She gave it to me. I have it here. It will explain to you all that you desire to know."

He gave her the manuscript, wrung her hand and left her.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Trivial Things.

"You may seem a trivial thing to you," said a well-known druggist, "but one of our greatest annoyances is about corks. I have been in the drug business for nearly fifteen years, and I feel sure that my experience is no different from that of every other druggist. The trouble I complain of is that almost ninety-nine out of every 100 persons when presenting a bottle for medicine will invariably retain the cork until you have filled the bottle, put a new cork in it and tied it up, when they will say: 'I have the cork.' This may seem a trifle to kick about, but corks cost money, and then there is trouble occasionally to find one to fit a bottle properly. The amount of money we lay out annually for corks might be cut down fully 50 per cent if our customers would only think!"

Interesting Statistics.

An analysis of 2,000 accident policies on which benefits were paid shows 531 persons injured by falls on pavements, 243 by carriages or wagons, seventy-five by horse kicks or bites and forty-seven by horseback riding; 117 were cut with edge tools or glass; ninety-six were hurt by having weights fall on them, and seventy-six were hurt in bicycle accidents, while seventy-two were hurt by falling downstairs.

Hawaiian Idols.

The collection of Hawaiian idols belonging to the American board, and which were sent to this country as curiosities by the early missionaries to the Sandwich islands, has been sent back to Hawaii to be deposited in the National museum. They are said to be the only specimens of the original deities of the islands now in existence.

Lady Cook's Bojage in Portugal.

It is pleasant to be able to state that through the energy of Sir Francis and Lady Cook, the government of Portugal have been forced to recognize the necessity of free education. For some time past Sir Francis and Lady Cook organized and have since been supporting schools in that country, and at length, so ashamed have the Portuguese government become that they have notified that in future public schools will be established to be supported by the state. This must indeed fill Sir Francis' and Lady Cook's hearts with joy and a great amount of natural pride, for certainly it is to their zeal and energy alone that this reform has been brought about.

Lady Cook is well known throughout Europe, as well as America, by her writings, as her plain-spoken articles have been translated almost in all foreign languages. Lady Cook, prior to her marriage with Sir Francis Cook, who is one of the wealthiest noblemen in Europe, was Tennessee Claflin, an American girl, and was and is one of the hardest workers in the women suffrage movement to-day.

A Great Lock.

A German has, it is said, invented a safe that on its lock being tampered with throws open its doors, seizes and drags and locks in the burglar, and handcuffs and holds him in readiness to be conducted to the police court in the morning. A man in Manchester is going to improve upon this, and is experimenting on an automaton that will fix the burglar across its knee, and amuse him with a stick until the police arrive.

Rev. R. J. Berg, Pastor of the Swedish M. E. Church, Des Moines, Iowa, on March 4th, 1896 writes: "Last year I was troubled with a bad cough for about five months. I got medicine from my family physician and I tried other remedies without relief. When I first saw Dr. Kay's Lung Balm advertised I thought I would try it and I am glad I did. I bought a box and took a tablet now and then without any regularity and after a few days to my great surprise the cough was gone. Ten days ago I had sore throat, I was out of tablets and could not get them in Des Moines, and I sent to the Western office of Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb., for six boxes and as soon as I took it a few times that soreness and hoarseness all passed away in one night. I believe it is also good for sore throat." Dr. Kay's Lung Balm does not cause sickness at the stomach like many remedies and is more effectual than any other we know of. Sold by druggists at 25cts or sent by mail, five for \$1.00. Why not send your orders at once and have this valuable medicine on hand? It may save your life, you certainly will need it before spring. A dose in time will save nine, and may save your life. Order now. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., (Western office) Omaha, Neb., Send address for valuable receipt book.

In France 4,000,000 tons of potatoes are annually used in the manufacture of starch and alcohol.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c

A girl can't be in love and have a bad cold in the head at the same time.

Get

Most for your money and save needless expenses now. It is true economy to build up your system and prevent sickness, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

The Acme Lamp Stove

Will warm your room at a cost of 3 cents per day and not affect the light. Delivered on receipt of \$1.

ACME COMPANY

33 Wendell St. Boston, Mass.

Justin's Compound Cottonroot Pills.

An infallible and reliable cure and specific for all FLEA, WORMS, and other ailments. By mail, postpaid, \$1.00. Address: H. A. LITTLE, MEDICINE CO., 311 Ogden Building, Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, adjudicating claims, atty. since.

OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS

Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEANOK, O. 30 years' experience. Send sketch, record, name, address, late prin. examiner U. S. Pat. Office. Deane & Weaver, McGill Bldg., Wash. D. C.

BED-WETTING CURED OR NO PAY.

Mrs. E. M. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm

for coughs, colds, and throat disease.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured.

Book sent FREE. Dr. B. E. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

Thompson's Eye Water.

Is affected with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR

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

CONSUMPTION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS IN NATIONAL HOUSE AND SENATE.

Reading of the President's Message Occupies the Opening Day—Good Attendance of Members in Both Branches of the Legislature.

Monday, Dec. 7.

Monday, Dec. 7.—The senate and the house of representatives were called to order at noon to-day. There was a good attendance of members. The day was consumed in both senate and house in the reading of the president's message.

WANTS NEW LAWS.

Michigan State Federation of Labor Adopts Resolutions.

The Michigan State Federation of Labor demanded the enactment of laws making it a misdemeanor for employes to coerce employes by threatening to either to curtail or suspend operations unless a certain candidate is elected, also to reduce the competition of convict with free labor to the minimum. Resolutions demanding free text books and favoring government ownership of railroad and telegraph lines, postal savings banks, the issuing of all money by the government direct and making use and occupancy the sole basis of ownership of lands, were endorsed. Harry C. Barter, Detroit, was elected president.

Indiana Dairymen to Convene.

The Indiana State Dairy Association will hold its seventh annual meeting at Lebanon, Boone County on Dec. 29 and 30. In connection with the annual meeting a butter show will be held, which is open to any buttermaker in the state.

LOST ON A FOUL.

Sailor Knocked Out in the Middle of the Eighth Round.

The fight at San Francisco, Cal., Wednesday night between Sharkey and Fitzsimmons was given to the former in the eighth round. Fitzsimmons in this round landed a left hook on the chin and the sailor went down and out. The referee, Wyatt Earp, claimed that while Sharkey was falling Fitzsimmons struck Sharkey in the groin with his knee. Sharkey was carried out unconscious.

It was Fitzsimmons' fight from start to finish. He fought fairly, while the sailor continually used foul tactics. He would clutch and lift Fitzsimmons from his feet, strike in a clinch, though the men had previously agreed not to do so, and he was generally unfair.

Hardly anyone among the spectators saw the foul and the decision was received with hisses and groans. As far as the art of fighting goes Sharkey is not in the same class with Fitzsimmons. He is a willing, strong man, but has little science. A clever man like Fitzsimmons had no trouble in avoiding his rushes and he continually left himself open to damaging blows.

Bell Made Chairman.

S. W. Woodward has declined appointment as chairman of the committee of arrangements for President McKinley's inauguration, and C. J. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust company of Washington, has been tendered and has accepted the honor. Gen. Horace Porter of New York was appointed marshal of the inaugural parade.

Strange Double Homicide.

George Deacon, aged 77 years, living near Argos, Marshall county, Ill., killed his wife Sunday night, and took his own life by drowning. The couple had been married nearly fifty years.

Excellent Farming Lands

A Good Fruit and Farming Region Now Being Settled.

This tract of land lies in the Eastern part of Colorado County and Northern part of Wharton County, Texas, about fifty miles west of Houston, the great commercial center of the state. The soil is a rich, productive sandy loam. This district in Texas has plenty of rainfall for crops, and one of the necessities in order to secure a good farm is to have land that lays smoothly and has high enough altitude for perfect drainage, which can be secured in this tract, as it is a smooth rolling prairie, lying on the divide between the San Bernardo and Colorado Rivers.

This district has a mild, delightful climate, enabling you to produce something almost each month in the year. Another great advantage is that through this tract there are two lines of railroads, and within the limits of this tract, which is twelve miles North and South, and eight miles East and West, there are two towns located, one on each road, which gives special advantages to any farmer locating there.

We anticipate that you desire to invest in lands for a farm and home, where the prices are low, the terms easy, and where you can purchase and pay for the land in three or four years, as cheaply as you are now paying rent.

We run excursions to the lands over the C., R. I. & P. to Ft. Worth, and from there over the Santa Fe to Wallis, Texas. We secure you the lowest rates and will accompany you. Write to us for our book, "Fertile Farm Lands," excursion rates, dates and how to get.

FREE FARE TO TEXAS.

SOUTHERN TEXAS COLONIZATION CO.
JOHN LINDERHOLM, Mgr.,
110 Rialto Bldg., CHICAGO.

Sensitive.

Weary Watkins—Say, Hungry, this here booze is great. Would it be an insult to ast how you got it? Hungry Higgins—Worked an old guy fer a quarter. "Now, what did you want to introduce that there word fer? It clean takes all the enjoyment out of the occasion." "Wot word?" "That there word beginn' wit' a 'w.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

It is a woman's idea that no one has known sorrow until she has soaked her pillow in tears.

TIRED SALESWOMEN

Employers Should Be More Considerate of Their Health.

Interesting Statement by a Young Lady in Brooklyn.

In the vast retail establishments of large cities, many women are employed as saleswomen.

Men formerly held the positions that



women now hold, and while women's organization is less strong than men's they are expected to do the same work. Their duties compel them to be on their feet from morning to night, and many of them, in a short time, contract these distressing complaints called "female diseases."

Then occur irregularities, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, indigestion, leucorrhoea, general debility and nervous prostration.

They are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness.

In such cases there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. The following is a sample:

"My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—After writing you, and before your answer came, I was too miserable to go to the store, and so lost my position. That was five weeks ago. I am now back again in my old place, and never felt so well in all my life. The bearing-down pains and whites have left me, and I am not a bit nervous or blue. Life looks brighter to me. I don't get tired, my temper is real sweet, and I could scream right out sometimes for joy. Your Vegetable Compound is my stand-by. You don't know how thankful I am to you for saving me from suffering. Every woman in my position should know of your wonderful remedy. I never saw you, but I love you for being so good to me."—EDITH—W 6th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Tonnage of Sydney.

Sydney now claims that in absolute tonnage only five English ports can surpass her, viz., London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Hull and Newcastle. The value of the shipping ordinarily moored or anchored in the port is \$10,000,000.

Valuable Discovery for La-Grippe, Etc.

Mrs. C. A. Adams 6th and Martha Sts., Omaha, Neb. writes, "I had la-grippe and then malaria, indigestion, a severe headache and blind and dizzy spells. Your Dr. Kay's Renovator has cured me." Sold by druggists at 25 cts. and \$1.00. A valuable pamphlet with many receipts for the asking. Your orders will be promptly filled for goods on receipt of price. Send at once you will never regret it. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., (Western office) Omaha, Neb.

A wedding ceremony is never a success unless there is a hitch in it somewhere.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Our friends may overlook our faults, but they see them just the same.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

I know that my life was saved by Pico's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

A man who has a mother-in-law with money, can work her almost as easily as a rich wife.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 24 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. KLINE, 331 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

It is usually easier to be generous than just.

"Mend it or End it,"

has been the rallying cry of reform, directed against abuses municipal or social.

For the man who lets himself be abused by a cough the cry should be modified to: Mend it, or it'll end you. You can mend any cough with

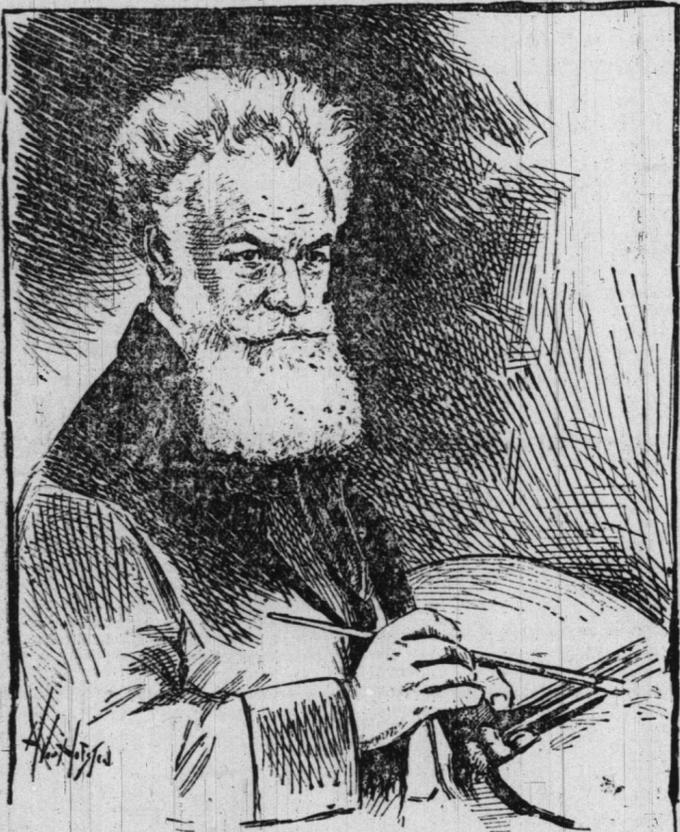
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

SWAMP ROOT
The Great KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.
At Druggists, 50c & 75c. Advice & Pamphlet Free.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. XI. NO. 50

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

FAMOUS PAINTER DYING.



Michael Munkacsy, the Hungarian painter, who has been stricken with paralysis of the spine, has in all probability closed his life's work. Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate" made a sensation in Europe before it was exhibited in America. It is considered by some, who are great critics, the most masterly interpretation of a theme that has been essayed by many of the world's greatest painters. Munkacsy sprang from the humblest rank of life. His parents were poor and lowly. As a boy he was apprenticed to a carpenter, but his instincts revolted against the drudgery of the bench, and, despite the restraint of his environment and the discouragement of stern and ignorant parents, his thought asserted itself and he mixed his paints and put his brush to the easel. Drifting to Paris, he found a protector and a patron in a banker named Sedelmayer, who was something

of a Midas. The Hungarian's genius expanded under the influence of gold, and in 1870, when he exhibited in the Salon "The Last Day of a Condemned Prisoner," people knew that a new painter had arisen. Next came his "Night Prowlers," "The Studio," "The Two Families" and "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to His Daughters." In 1882 "Christ Before Pilate" was shown, and the Hungarian was firmly seated in his fame. The latter picture was purchased by John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. In 1884 he painted "Christ On Calvary," and two years later "The Last Moments of Mozart." Munkacsy, judged by high standards, is not a great artist. His banker friend talked and brought him into fame. But there is no denying that, considering his advantages, or lack of advantages, he is deserving of great praise for his pluck and spirit.

John R. Tanner to Marry.

John R. Tanner will not go into the executive mansion at Springfield, Ill., alone. Before matters of state claim him he will, Dec. 30, give his whole attention to an affair of the heart, which he has skillfully concealed from his political friends for seven or eight years. On that day he will be married to Miss Cora Edith English of Springfield.

Accused of Three Murders.

Frederick Hellman is in the county jail, charged with the murder of Mrs. Fred Gedde, near Sibley, Ill. Gedde, the husband, was discharged by the grand jury for lack of evidence. Hellman is believed to be the murderer of a woman near Melvin, Ill., in June, and another near Danforth, Nov. 26.

Indiana Loan Associations.

The annual report of the Indiana auditor of state shows that there are 505 building and loan associations with headquarters in the state, 157,264 stockholders, and during the last year the membership increased from 142,093 to the present number. Of the total number of members, 101,775 are investing members and 45,489 borrowers. The amount of capital stock subscribed and in force is \$105,739,060.

Their Union May Be Disrupted.

Fifty-one members of the Window Glass Workers' association, which was the richest labor union in the world, have resigned. Property-holding members in the east will also quit. It is thought the union will be disrupted.

Mind this. It makes no difference, Chronic, Acute, or Inflammatory
RHEUMATISM
of the Muscles, Joints, and Bones is cured by
SAINT JACOBS OIL

Too Much Levity.
Kilduff—"For a bill collector young Dunn displays considerable ill-timed levity." Skidmore—"In what way?" Kilduff—"When he comes after an account he says cheerfully: 'Did you want to see me to-day?'"—Detroit Free Press.

The Very Idea!



Mermaid—Come with me to the coral groves and I will give thee pearls and jewels rare.

Tramp—And git wet! Say, Mermey, keep yer jools.—Truth.

Folled.



What a charming surprise it is to a man who has looked to his bicycle for two hours' peace and liberty a day to come down on his birthday and find that his wife and his mother-in-law have taken lessons in secret, and will henceforth go with him always and everywhere!—Punch.

Cause for It.

Mix—You look despondent. Engagement broken?

Dix—Yes. Her mother accuses me of getting my fiancée loaded.

Mix—Heavens! Where did it happen?

Dix—At the drug store. Clerk made a mistake and gave her the soda water that had the wink in it.

A LIVER STIMULANT THAT WORKS WHILE YOU SLEEP WITHOUT A GRIP OR GRIDE
Cascarets
LIGHTEN THEILLS OF HUMANITY.
PLEASE BUY & TRY A Box of Cascarets 1000
10-25-30 & ALL DRUGGISTS
SENT BY MAIL FOR PRICE. SAMPLE & BOTTLET FREE.
The Sterling Remedy Co. CHICAGO, N. Y.

Important Notice!



The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels. Be sure that the Yellow Label and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

LAKE ZURICH.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

filling of the sink hole, it did not take him long to complete the job. Cinders was used to a large extent in making the fill.

Charles Kohl has an ad in this issue. Read it and attend the sale.

The Village Board met in regular session at the town hall, Monday at 1 o'clock, President F. P. Clark in the chair. Trustees J. C. Whitney, H. L. Prehm, Henry Seip, Wm. Eichman and F. C. Kuckuck responded to the roll call of Clerk C. W. Kohl. C. T. Heydecker of Waukegan was present at the meeting and was instructed to prepare such ordinances as he thought necessary to protect the interest of the village and present them for passage at the next meeting. The following bills were allowed: John Dickson, watchman, \$1.50; F. P. Clark, seal, etc., \$2.95. There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

New nuts at F. L. Waterman's.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pomeroy, a 10-pound girl.

Miss Nellie Lines is the proud possessor of a new Reed piano.

J. Jappa of Palatine called upon friends here yesterday.

Animal cookies, home made, at Butzow's bakery.

James T. Jones of Chicago is here on business this week.

The Yugendverein of the St. Paul's church meets tomorrow evening.

S. Peck is in Chicago this week looking after business interests.

Mrs. George Wagner was a Chicago visitor Wednesday.

Use A. W. Meyer & Co's fancy patent flour. Prices the lowest.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. August Sempf, Friday, a 11-pound boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Griff returned from Watseka, Ill., Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mote of Watseka are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Wooding.

The revival meetings at the Salem church closed Thursday evening.

Mrs. John-Wolf of Chicago visited with her son, Charles, this week.

For assorted nuts and candies call at H. Butzow's bakery.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bauman spent Sunday at the home of Will Gieske.

Miss Alma Wolthausen was the guest of Miss Irene Wiseman Sunday.

Lawyer Casey of Woodstock transacted business here Thursday.

Emma, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Schaefer, is suffering with the measles.

Christmas tree ornaments at F. L. Waterman's.

James T. Jones has leased his farm three miles east of here to Edgar L. Johnson for three years.

Frank Wolf, who had the misfortune to break his leg on the morning of November 3rd is able to be around again.

George M. Wagner went to Roselle Thursday to attend the funeral of Mr. Thieman.

During next week Mrs. S. Gieske offers special bargains in trimmed hats.

Have money to loan in amounts to suit up to \$2,000. M. C. McINTOSH, Barrington, Ill.

M. A. Bennett visited at Woodstock this week.

H. Diekman has sold his business at Palatine, and will again engage in business in Barrington.

Silas Robertson returned from Colorado Springs Saturday. Mrs. Robertson will remain in Colorado until spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grunau and son, Master Willie, spent Sunday visiting friends and relatives in Chicago.

A. W. Meyer & Co. make special prices to Sunday school teachers. Get their prices on whatever you want.

H. J. O'Hara of Chicago was here this week, looking after his property interests on Fox river.

FOUND—A shawl. Owner can recover same by identifying it and paying for this notice. Call at THE REVIEW office.

Largest assortment of choice candies at Waterman's.

Mr. Poehon, who has been visiting at the home of F. T. Wooding, returned to Chicago Saturday.

Mrs. S. S. Hageman went to Chicago last evening to attend the reception given to the Divinity scholars at the university recently attended by Rev. Hageman.

William Spinner has repaired the sidewalk in front of his property on the corner of Williams and Railroad streets.

Messrs. and Mesdames John L. Meiners and Frank Landwer and Miss Laura Landwer, who have been visiting relatives in Nebraska for several weeks, returned Saturday evening.

Candy toys, candles, glass balls, beads, tops, etc., for Christmas trees at H. Butzow's bakery.

Emil Schaefer, our harness dealer, made a business trip to Chicago Tuesday.

The expense of the recent election in Lake county was about \$2,000 and the vote cast was nearly 7,000, so the cost per vote was about 29 cents.

Mrs. Frank Wilson and friend, Mrs. Frank Shiel of Austin, visited Ed Heise and family, at Barrington, Wednesday.—*Palatine Independent.*

Buy your Christmas candy and nuts at A. W. Meyer & Co's. Special prices made if bought in large quantities.

Miss Emma Haben of Chicago, accompanied by Miss Cora Daylin of Sylvan Dell, visited here Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Dr. Dornbusch of Chicago visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Zimmermann, Sunday.

H. A. Drewes is endeavoring to organize a dancing school here this winter. The young people should encourage him by placing their names on the membership roll at once.

The gross receipts of the bazaar which was held at the Baptist church last week amounted to nearly \$160. The ladies of the church desire to extend thanks to all who gave assistance in making the bazaar a success.

It is rumored that bachelors will be charged 25 cents admission to the Porter school entertainment next Thursday evening, while another rumor has it that they will be admitted free.

Ladies' silk mittens are good holiday gifts. They are sold at wholesale prices at A. W. Meyer & Co's.

Theodore Freye, an old resident of the town of Palatine, died at his home on Wednesday, aged 70 years. The funeral services will be held at the late residence of the deceased tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

John C. Plagge has a novel attraction in his store window in the shape of a genuine orange tree bearing two small oranges. It is the property of Emil Naehner.

Mrs. S. Gieske's entire fine stock of trimmed hats and bonnets will be on sale next week at \$1 and \$1.50 each.

A dance will be given at Quintens Corners next Saturday evening, Dec. 19th. A good orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and a good time may be looked for. Chas. Westphal and J. G. Graybill are the managers.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the Barrington postoffice on Dec. 11th: Charles Bonhard, H. N. Brandt, W. L. Eddy, M. Gunther, Soren Hansen, William Hamleton, Mrs. James Kenny, Lenzi Bros., Milton Melvin and E. Reuter.

M. B. McINTOSH, P. M.

Carpet sweepers make good Christmas presents. The \$3.00 kind only \$2.50, at A. W. Meyer & Co's.

Supervisors C. B. Easton of W. Deerfield, E. B. Neville of Avon and Miles T. Lamey of Cuba, and County Clerk A. L. Hendee have been appointed as delegates to attend the tenth annual convention of the State Board to be held in Ottawa on February 16-18, 1897.

The W. R. C. elected the following officers for the ensuing year at their meeting Thursday evening: President, Miss Robie Brockway; S. V., Mrs. James Sizer; J. V., Mrs. Domire; Treasurer, Mrs. Laura Hawley; Chaplain, Mrs. S. Seebert; Conductor, Mrs. M. C. McIntosh; Guard, Mrs. Wool; Delegate, Mrs. Leroy Powers, and alternate, Mrs. McIntosh.

On December 9th the Supreme Court confirmed the finding of the lower court in the suit of the E. J. & E. Railroad Company vs. Fred C. Reese, which had been appealed from the Circuit Court of Lake county by the railroad company. It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. Reese suffered the loss of eighteen cows which were run into by a train on the E. J. & E. road at Pomeroy's crossing a little over a year ago. Mr. Reese, through his attorney, A. J. Redmond, brought suit for damages and was awarded \$720 in the Lake county Circuit court after a bitter legal battle, after which it was appealed to the Supreme Court by the company with the result that the finding of the lower court is confirmed. Attorney Redmond won legal laurels in this case of which he may well feel proud. He proved himself well able to be pitted against the best legal talent to be found in the state.

Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers are nice Christmas presents. They are sold very reasonable at A. W. Meyer & Co's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dempster gave a dinner party Thanksgiving Day. The house was handsomely decorated with chrysanthemums, and the guests were royally entertained. Those present were S. W. Kingsley and Mrs. Hannah Powers of Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Misses Addie and Mabel Wilson, Fred and Roy Wilson of Elgin, Misses Elva Dempster and Myrtle Wheeler.—*Elgin Courier.*

It's So.—You need not wear rubbers if you buy a pair of those ladies' fine waterproof shoes that are sold at A. W. Meyer & Co's. The only place in town to fit your feet with stylish, fitting shoes.

Don't fail to attend the Porter school entertainment to be given on Thursday evening, Dec. 17th. An interesting program, consisting of dialogues, tableaux, recitations and songs will be rendered. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the school library. Admission, 10 cents; children, under 10 years of age, free. Entertainment commences at 7:30 o'clock.

This year the M. E. Sunday school will render a most charming cantata at their Christmas exercises. There will be two Christmas trees, besides the children's great friend—a Santa Claus. The committee will make it the most interesting Christmas exercise ever held in the history of the Sunday school.

Next Sunday evening Rev. T. E. Ream will preach on the topic: "Vision Hours," from the text found in Joel 3d ch. and 38th v.; "Your old men shall dream dreams; your young men shall see visions." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Miss Ida Diekman entertained about a hundred young people with a social "hop" in her father's hall last Tuesday night (Dec. 1), it being her birthday anniversary. A large number of young people were present from Barrington, Arlington Heights and Chicago. A pleasant evening was spent.—*Palatine Independent.*

The Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., have just issued a very neat and useful desk calendar for 1897, which is mailed to any address for five 2-cent stamps. It is well worth the price asked.

Ed Thies, a graduate of the Chicago Barber school, has opened tonsorial parlors in the McIntosh building, in the rear of Schaefer's meat market. He solicits the patronage of the public of Barrington and vicinity, and guarantees satisfaction. Fourteen (14) shaves for \$1.

George H. Brown, sheriff of Lake county, by virtue of a certain writ of execution in favor of the North-Western Brewing Co. against Conrad Stickling, defendant, will sell at public auction at the north door of G. W. Lageschulte's barn, in the Village of Barrington, this (Saturday) morning, Dec. 12th, at 9 o'clock, 192 bushels of oats and 553 bushels of corn.

The following pupils of District No. 1 school (Lageschulte's school) were neither absent nor tardy for the week ending December 11th: Ida Rohlmeier, Louis Gilly, Albert Beuchat, Marcelle Beuchat and Fred Homuth. GERTRUDE MEYER, Teacher.

The Palatine Athletic club will give the first of a series of Saturday night dances at Batterman's hall, Palatine, this evening.

Jewelry of Every Description for Holiday Gifts

SOME SAMPLE PRICES:

A WATCH FOR BOYS Genuine Dueber Silverine Case, 18 size, stem wind, full lancine, style, weighing full 3 oz. (not a light weight nickel case. Will not tarnish and will wear better than silver. Fitted with best 7-jewel, gilt, Elgin or Waltham movement. Price, only \$5.00

A WATCH FOR GIRLS Ladies' 6 size, 10k gold filled, hunting case, stem wind; warranted to wear for 15 years; engraved in a variety of elegant designs; fitted with fine nickel Trenton American movement. This is a good watch. Price, only \$10.00

WATCH FOR MEN Lion 10k gold filled hunting case, 18 size, stem wind; elegantly engraved in a number of handsome designs and warranted to wear for 15 years. Fitted in this case is a high grade gilt Waltham movement. Price, only \$12.00

These are strictly high-grade goods.

WILL GET YOU ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE LINE OF

Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Silverware, DIAMONDS, RINGS, ETC.

H. D. A. GREBE,

THE HARDWARE MAN.

Barrington, Illinois.

Repairing

HONESTY will be my policy first, last and all the time in conducting this department. You will be spared the expense for repairs which your watch, clock or jewelry does NOT need, if you will bring your repairs to my establishment and it will receive the attention of only skilled labor.

Talk about your talkabouts

all you want to but the finest selection of Holiday goods ever brought to Barrington for the Christmas trade, such as

Albums, Toilet Sets, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Fascinators, Silverware, Gloves and Mittens, Story and Picture Books, Ear-rings, Watch Chains, Charms, Brooches, Alaska Diamond Shirt Studs, Cuff Buttons, Etc.

can be purchased at the lowest possible prices at the store of

J. C. PLAGGE Remember that we will NOT be Undersold

How is your Cow?

Farmers should, and are as a rule, very careful to see that their cows are properly taken care of, sparing no expense in purchasing every article that will conduce to the comfort of the cattle. In doing so they simply take money out of one pocket and put it in the other. The more care they give the cows the more milk they will produce. One of the chief articles used on a dairy farm in winter is a tank heater to heat the drinking water used for the cows. A great saving can be accomplished by buying the "Red Hot" Tank Heater, a heater which is guaranteed to heat more water with less fuel than any other heater in the market. The heat in the "Red Hot" tank heater, instead of going straight up the smokestack is forced downward and then up again into the tank, and therein lies the secret of its superiority over other makes. The best way to convince yourself is to come in and examine the "Red Hot" heater at my store.

Now for Christmas

I have a complete stock of
Boys and Girls' Skates from 35 cents upwards
Musical Taps for the baby.
Mouth Organs and Small Sleighs for the boys
Whistles, Etc., and my stock of
Table and Pocket Cutlery is the largest of any
displays in previous years, and is sold cheap.

L. F. SCHROEDER, Barrington

Chas. Lipofsky, Barrington

wishes to announce that his stock of

WINTER GOODS

Such as Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens, Shirts, etc. cannot be matched anywhere for the price. Prices have never been lower, nor can they get any lower. These goods are very appropriate for holiday presents. For the little folks I have on hand always one of the largest and finest selections of choice candies that the little ones have ever feasted their eyes on.

My prices cannot be duplicated anywhere in this vicinity.

A careful inspection of my stock is solicited.

Full line of Tobaccos. CHAS. LIPOFSKY.

THE OAKLAND HOTEL, WAUCONDA, ILL.

J. W. MULLEN, Proprietor.

Special attention given to the accommodation of fishing parties.

Rates, \$1 a day. When in Wauconda give us a call. Everything first-class.