Barrington Review.

M. T. LAMEY, Ed. and Pub.

BARRINGTON, - ILLINOIS

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Commander Cowles of the battleship Missouri arrived in Hampton Roads. His family joined him at Newport News. The war ships will receive repairs because of damages sustained in collision with the Pennsylvania.

Representative Boutell, as chairman, and Representative Foss, as member of the committee appointed by the Northwestern University called on Baron Speck von Sternberg at Washington to inform him of the establishment of the American Institute of Germanic as a department of the Northwestern University.

Windsor T. White, president of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and Chairman Post of the rules and touring committee of the American Automobile association, are on an inspection tour of the roads which will be traversed in the New York, Chicago and St. Louis runs this summer.

J. W. S. Langerman, special envoy and commissioner general of the sultan of Morocco, called on Assistant Secretary Loomis of the state department, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Chinzo Kitasing, one of the oldest and best known physicians of Washington, D. C., died suddenly at his home in that city. Dr. Cushing retired from practice some years ago.

Motion for a new trial was filed at Dover, Del., in the case of Mrs. Mary A. Powell, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Estella Ahlin.

Returns to the Indian bureau at Washington show that 456 bids for furnishing Indian supplies were received from Chicago and 64 from St. Louis. No awards have been made.

Testimony going to show the success of Harrison J. Barrett as attorney in getting the contracts of investment companies accepted by the assistant attorney general in the postoffice department when Mr. Tyler held the position was given by witnesses in the postal trial in Washington.

R. Hinshaw of Spiceland, Ind., who is working his way through an art school at Paris, has had a picture accepted and hung in the salon.

The commencement day address at the University of Michigan will be delivered by Prof. Calvin Thomas, formerly professor of German, and now of Columbia.

Congressman Hitt of Illinois has been suggested for the Republican nomination for vice president by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw.

Because two nephews of Silas Kelly threw apple cores into Frank Harrison's yard at Terre Haute, Ind., a lawsuit resulted in which Silas Kelly, aged 63, was probably fatally shot his son, Robert Kelly, aged 30, seriously wounded, and three other men badly wounded.

Secretary of War Taft has notified the Popeka Commercial club that he will arrive in that city May 30 to attend the Kansas semi-centennial celebration.

The A. C. Norquist furniture factory at Jamestown, N. Y., was burned and A. B. Nord, a member of the firm, is believed to have perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at $125,000; insurance, $75,000.

In the trial at Dover Del., of Mrs. Mary A. Powell for the murder of Estella Ahlin one witness testified that she had heard the murdered woman threaten to kill Mrs. Powell.

A cablegram from Paris announces the death in that city of Prof. Maxwell Somerville, the distinguished stiptologist of the University of Pennsylvania. Death was due to heart disease. Prof. Somerville was born in Philadelphia in 1829 and had been in charge of the glyptic department of the University of Pennsylvania since 1894.

Funeral services for Judge William M. Springer, whose remains arrived Wednesday from Washington, D. C., where they have been kept in a receiving vault for several months, were held Tuesday at the Springer home in Springfield. The active pallbearers were Stewart Brown, Stephen T. Littler, Thomas Wiggins, Alex Broadwell, John C. Cook, Edward Keys, Logan Hay and Herbert Ragan.

Fire on the Central wharf at Boston destroyed the freight sheds of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company, with their contents, entailing a loss estimated at $100,000.

Henry Fuchs, who made a fortune by invention of barbed wire and formerly was a partner of John W. Gates, died in the poorhouse at San Francisco.

Gov. Cunningham of Alabama issued a statement strongly denouncing lynchings, and calling upon judges to hold special sessions of the court to try lynchers.

The lockouts and adjoining bulletins of Toronto Out., belonging to the G. H. Hammond Company of Chicago, were destroyed by fire.

Pennsylvania Republican leaders have received notice that Senator Quay wants his son Richard to succeed him in the senate.

The sensation in Wisconsin Republican politics was the attempt of twelve anti-La Follette delegates to the state convention by Ashland county, which had been counted in for La Follette colums. To date La Follette has 436 delegates to 447 for the anti-La Follette forces.

Threats of lynching are made against Millard Beck, who murdered William Porter at Prairie City, Iowa. He is in jail at Newton.

Leona Bourne, trapeze performer, of Chicago, has filed a $100,000 breach of promise suit against William C. D. Carey, a business man of Oakland, Cal.

In the postal trial in Washington George Ott, secretary of the Mutual Weekly Investment company of Washington, Ky., testified that in 1902 when the company had employed former Governor Bradley as attorney a fraud order had been issued against the company by the Postoffice Department. Later he said he had engaged Barret and Nelms and then the company had secured a fraud order approved by Mr. Tyner.

Very Rev. Emanuel Bailly de Surcy, superior general of the Augustinian Fathers of the Assumption, has arrived in New York on a mission from Rome to establish branches.

The appraisement of the W. S. Stratton estate, filed at Colorado Springs, Colo., places the total value of the estate of Mr. Stratton's death at $6,307,160, making the amount due the state for inheritance tax $262,841.

Fishermen found a bottle in the Patapsco river at Ferry Bar, on the outskirts of Baltimore, which contained a note reading: "Inform my wife I have committed suicide. S. S. Gloyd, Gaithersburg, Md."

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who has been ill for several days with the grippe, left for Washington for Atlantic City for several days rest.

Rabbi Samuel Hirshberg, for nine years in charge of the Temple Oheb bel-Sholem at Boston, has resigned to go to Milwaukee, where he will assume his duties in the fall.

The directors of Princeton theological seminary have elected Rev. Dr. E. S. Warfield, president of Lafayette college, president of the board, in place of Dr. George D. Baker of Philadelphia, deceased.

James Donovan, aged 55, was killed and eight others were suffocated by a gas explosion aboard the steamship Switzerland at the Philadelphia wharf.

The southbound passenger train on the Rio Grande, Fredericksburg & Potomac railway was wrecked at Quantico, Va., and Engineer Robert Davis was killed.

In a wreck on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, between Bennett and Corbett, Engineer James S. Sayres was killed and his fireman badly scalded.

John and Michael Boglan, Michael Shannon, John Deboe and William Hanaman were the unknown dead who are believed to be dead as the result of a fire which is burning in the Lemont Gas company of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's property at Lemont, Pa. Deboe lost his life in trying to reach the other four who were cut off by the flames.

David Stoddard, banker, lawyer and jurist is dead at his home in Decatur, Ind. He was born in Mercer county Ohio, August 12, 1817. At the time of his death he was identified with many financial concerns and was a director of the Bankers' National bank of Chicago, First National bank of Marion and the First Wayne Trust company. He was one of the first directors of the Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad, now the C. H. & I. holding this place until he died. He was president of the Adams County bank from its beginning.

Attaches of the sheriff's office at Lafayette, Ind., have unearthed evidence indicating that three men, supposed to have been killed by trains of the Rutland Railroad, were robbed and murdered in a roadhouse on the outskirts of that city and their bodies placed on the railroad tracks by the murderers.

The Baldwin Locomotive works at Philadelphia laid off 10,000 men and reduced the wages of 16,000 others. The national executive board of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers will meet at Indianapolis next Monday.

The National Society of Colonial Dames of America at Washington reelected the old officers, except that Mrs. William Cabell of Maryland, vice president, was succeeded by Mrs. Hale of Massachusetts. The delegates were entertained by the President at the White House.

LATEST CASH MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

Chicago—No. 2 red, 79c.
Chicago—No. 2 hard, 79c.
Liverpool—No. 1 California, 7s.
Liverpool—No. 2 hard, 6s 11d.
St. Louis—No. 2 red, 80½c.
Minneapolis—No. 1 hard, 78c.
Kansas City—No. 2 red, 81@82c.
Milwaukee—No. 2 northern, 80@81c.

CORN.

Chicago—No. 2, 45½c.
Liverpool—No. 2, 4s 7½d.
Liverpool—American mixed new, 4s 8d.
Milwaukee—No. 3, 45c.
Kansas City—No. 2 mixed, 45c.
Milwaukee—No. 3 mixed, 44½c.
Omaha—No. 2, 45½c.

OATS.

Chicago—Standard, 30@31c.
Chicago—No. 2 white, 32@32½c.
St. Louis—No. 2, 32c.
Milwaukee—No. 3, 32c.
Kansas City—No. 2 white, 40@40½c.
Omaha—No. 2 mixed, 32c.

FLOUR.

Chicago—Spring, $3.60@3.75.
Chicago—Winter, $3.60@3.75.
Minneapolis—$3.60@3.75.
St. Louis—$3.60@3.75.
New York—$3.90@4.25.
Buffalo—$3.75@3.85.
Milwaukee—$3.60@3.75.
Kansas City—$3.60@3.75.
St. Joseph—$3.60@3.75.

HAY.

Chicago—Timothy, $9.50@12.
Chicago—Clover, $9.50@12.
Kansas City—$9.00@9.75.
Omaha—$8.00@9.50.
St. Louis—$9.50@12.
St. Joseph—$9.00@9.50.

PROVISIONS.

Chicago—$9.90@9.92½.
Liverpool—Pork, 62s 6d.
Chicago—Lard, $5.42½@5.45.
St. Louis—$5.25@5.30.
New York—$5.40.
Kansas City—$5.25@5.30.
St. Joseph—$5.25@5.30.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND LARD.

Chicago—Creamery, 17@20c.
Kansas City—$3.00@4.75.
Omaha—$3.00@4.75.
St. Louis—$3.00@4.75.
Chicago—Lard, $5.42½.
Liverpool—Lard, 29s 6d.
Pittsburg—$3.00@6.00.
St. Joseph—$3.00@4.75.

WILL SOON CLASH AGAIN

Motienling Likely to Be Scene of Next Land Battle Between the Russian and Japanese Armies.

Paris, May 11.—The Mastin's St. Petersburg correspondent says it is persistently rumored that there has been a big fight near Motienling between the Russians and Gen. Kuroki's army. The Russians, he says, lost Marthi, Lieut. Gen. Zassulich being among the killed.

Battle at Motienling

Is Momentarily Expected.

Shanhaikwan, May 11.—It is reported than Gen. Kouropatkin is concentrating troops from Fengwangcheng, the Liaoyang, and Newchwang at Motienling under his own command prepara-

The Russians now could be seen at intervals where the road was exposed, hurrying in small squads along the hills. From exposed stretches of the road made fine targets for the Japanese gunners. A fierce fire was con-

One column of weary soldiers, who had been almost two days without rest, was trudging down the river to Wanjuliang, where the Japanese boats were shelling the Russian works.

At o'clock a solitary soldier, climbing ahead of his comrades, unfurled a huge Japanese flag on the face of the topmost Russian fort, on a ridge a thousand feet above the plain. He marched back and forth along the parapet, waving the banner, and then, for the first time, the Japanese on the walls of Wiju broke the impassive silence with which they had watched

MAP ILLUSTRATING THE BATTLE ON THE YALU.

Japanese Army Advances

in Three Strong Divisions.

London, May 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, under date of May 10, says that the Japanese army is advancing in three divisions—the first from Fengwangcheng towards Liaoyang, the second from Polandien and Chuchon to Yungyuscheng, and the third from Sinlenchang to occupy Kuliensaln, with the object of severing communication between the city of Liaoyang and where only small preparations for defense have been made.

Spencer Wilkinson, in an article in the Morning Post, thinks there is no inherent improbability in the foregoing suggestion. Three armies are advancing against Gen. Kouropatkin, from Fengwangcheng, from Port Arthur, Adams, via Kaiping, and the third to Gen. Kuroki's right, with a view of turning the Russian left, but, Mr. Wilkinson, adds, it is impossible to judge whether the Shanghai dispatch is based on guesswork or on authentic information.

The Times' Chronicle's Tokio correspondent declares that Port Arthur will be bombarded with heavy guns, and that Kouropatkin's position will be made on a well known vulnerable point in the defenses.

Communication With Port

Arthur Has Been Resumed.

St. Petersburg, May 11—Viceroy Alexieff has telegraphed to the emperor as follows: "During the night of May 9-10 railroad communication with Port Arthur was restored. The telegraph line is being repaired."

It is said the garrison at Port Arthur is stronger than heretofore has been stated.

Story of the Fighting

at the Ford of the Yalu

Wiju, May 11.—Via Seoul, May 12.—When the early mist drifted from the Yalu river this morning the Japanese infantry was discovered lined for battle on the low, sandy island of Kinsenchu, from front to rear.

Infantry lay with stacked arms across the island awaiting their work. The soldiers were spread out in their black lines three miles long, from a point on the island opposite the extremity of the Tiger's Head on the east. The division of the Imperial guards occupied the center of the line, another division was on the west and third on the east of the line.

Four field batteries were behind the infantry on its extreme flanks, concealed by the shrubbery.

Two batteries began the action by throwing shells to the Manchurian side of the river for half an hour before the sun was rising. They sprinkled Wiju with shrapnel and it looked as if the Russian guns had been firing for the i- week, but no response to their fire was forthcoming, and it looked as if the Russians had removed their batteries during the night.

It seemed as if the enemy had withdrawn entirely, as no signs of life were visible on the opposite side.

Soon after 7 o'clock the Japanese began to advance. The distance from the Korean to the Manchurian bank of the Yalu is about two miles. The Japanese troops spread out in extended formation as they went forward. When they were a few hundred yards from the hills on the Manchurian side they threw themselves prone on the ground and began volleying.

In the meantime the Japanese batteries searched the hills with shrapnel.

concentrated on one open space, half the shrapnel thrown bursting over a small area with wonderful precision. There was a perfect shower of puffs of white smoke at this place, and the observers could see the work of an occasional shell as it drop a great hole in the earth and scattered quantities of rock.

Still the Russians remained silent. There was no answering fire from them until the first Japanese line was within a few hundred yards of the river bank. Then sharp volleys burst almost simultaneously from several points in the hills. The Japanese had found themselves under a heavy and continuous fire, at easy range, from covered positions high above them. They lay behind the sand hillocks, replying bravely and fast to the fire, while their own batteries pumped shells over their heads.

The Japanese officers sat on their horses or walked along the lines. They were in no way sheltered nor protected.

A few stretcher bearers coming back to the field hospital indicated that men were being wounded.

The Russian artillery practice was excellent. Its use made it impossible for the Japanese to discover the exact positions of the enemy or to estimate their numbers.

Soon after 8 o'clock the Russian fire was largely silenced by the combined artillery and infantry attack of the Japanese and part of the enemy's troops could be seen hurrying upward over the mountain roads in retreat.

Two regiments of Japanese troops, one distinctly opposite Wiju, and another near a village on the west, ran to the river, stopping to fire every few yards as they progressed and giving shrill cheers as they hurried forward, which echoed clear over the plain. Their formation was closer than that kept by British or American troops and it looked as though their losses must be great. They waded the river and ran across the sands and climbed up the steep, rocky hillsides like a swarm of ants, their red and yellow rag bands gleaming in the sun. One Japanese soldier in one of these regiments carried something white with him. This was seen and it caused a dispute as to whether the Japanese had surrendered. But upon reaching the top of the first Russian trench, a hundred yards up the hillside, this man shook out a Japanese flag and waved it to and fro. A storming party on the west side of the advance mounted a hill commanding the Russian advance.

Thus as the enemy's forces bunched thickly on the crest of this hill two companies of Japanese charged them. They had fallen short. When the smoke had cleared away a dozen bodies could be seen lying where the shells had exploded, and the remainder of the storming party were clambering down the hill to escape being unexpected fire from their rear.

The second Japanese firing soon passed on over the hills as the Japanese pursued the retreating enemy.

the battle and shouted "Banzai." Also the Japanese batteries and pack trains were streaming onto the island by every road and footpath as the entire Japanese army will be in Manchuria.

Newchwang Given Up

by Russian General.

Chefoo, May 10.—Passengers arriving from Newchwang say that the Russian force probably evacuated that place during the night. Many had already departed yesterday and those remaining made no secret of their intention to leave. There is no activity whatever at the forts, where there are still guns in operation.

London, May 11.—The Daily Telegraph's Seoul correspondent says: "It is believed that a portion of the Russian Vladivostok fleet has been successfully shut out and is now in the sea of Japan trying to evade the Japanese."

St. Petersburg, May 10.—The czar will send 300,000 troops to reinforce Kouropatkin's shattered armies in Manchuria.

The war department has given preliminary orders for the mobilization of the four new cavalry corps. The corps. These corps will add 200,000 more troops to Kouropatkin's fighting strength, but they cannot be mobilized before the latter part of July or early in August.

It is officially announced that the report of Gen. Kouropatkin's withdrawal to Harbin is baseless. He does not intend to retire from Liaoyang, at least not for the present. Some military authorities assert that Gen. Kouropatkin would gain enormously by retiring to Harbin and thus forcing the Japanese inland but they believe he is convinced of the necessity of hindering the Japanese from getting command of the railway and that he will do his utmost to prevent them. He will also, it is thought, attempt to relieve Port Arthur.

Others assert that Kouropatkin has not sufficient force to hold southern Manchuria, as he has not more than 200,000 troops south of Harbin. Though he may retain Liaoyang for the present, he may be compelled to abandon that town if the enemy brings a superior force along the northern road to Mukden.

The increasingly threatening attitude of the Chinese also is a serious factor in the situation which may contribute to Harbin Gen. Kouropatkin to evacuate Liaoyang.

The overwhelming advance of Gen. Kuroki's army, after its successful passage of the Yalu, compelled the Russians to give up Fengwangcheng without striking a blow in its defense. Newchwang has been evacuated and the Russian forces that they cannot hope to hold Haicheng. Thus Russia's first line of defense has been completely turned without the firing of a gun.

There seems to be nothing left but Liaoyang—and then Mukden, and after that Harbin.

JOIN TO COMBAT DIVORCE EVIL

Churches to Ask Amendment to Constitution of the United States.

TO APPEAL TO LEGISLATURES

State Law Makers Will Be Requested to Enact Statutes Bearing Upon the Subject and to Petition Congress for Federal Action.

Philadelphia, Pa., dispatch. An amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting child legislation of divorces has been proposed by the interchurch conference on marriage and divorce, a body representing fourteen leading denominations. It also is proposed that this amendment be proceeded by enactment of laws in the state legislatures.

An appeal to the public to put forth every effort to secure these changes has been issued by the secretary of the Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D. This paper is the beginning of a campaign of education upon the subject.

Already action has been taken by the conference looking toward the prevention of the marriage or alliance of other communions of divorces whose communions of their own faith have refused to marry.

This movement is the first occasion of any part upon which the representatives of the great denominations have officially come together. The members of the conference include many of the most eminent ecclesiastics and laymen in the churches.

Extracts From Appeal.

The following are extracts from the appeal:

"It is hoped that the influence of this representative conference may be brought to bear upon the civil and ecclesiastical and civil courts and legislative bodies, for the securing of better conditions of marriage and divorce of the church and the state from impending evil.

"Before any civil legislation can be enacted which will be operative, and utile and effective, the churches are seeking to secure in the marriage regulations of the Christians churches, must come the assent of the minds of men and women which shall lift marriage and divorce to a position of the noblest dignities of life.

"The very sanctuary of human life and of human love is assaulted and profaned. Manhood, womanhood and childhood, the home and the family, are the vital elements of this great legislation nor ecclesiastical discipline can save them, until and unless the conscience of Christian humanity is reached.

"Children must be taught that marriage is a holy thing. Young men and young women must be made to feel that

Polygamy a Small Factor.

John Newgarden, Iowa, dispatch. Some large and ugly in our minds. But we must look nearer home to realize the magnitude of the evil. The prevention of divorces to marriages is steadily and rapidly increasing.

"We are attempting to ascertain the best methods the churches can adopt to prevent marriages which be said is civil legislation to abate this disgrace but this appeal is to the rotaciness of Christian people to purify and sweeten the atmosphere of public opinion and Christian sentiment. The evil of prohibited polygamy in one state is enhanced by the fact of unholy divorce in other states. We are pleading for the home, for the family, for the children born and to be born, for the protection of society, and for the preservation of the state."

The chairman of the interchurch conference are: Chairman, the Rt. Rev William C. Doane, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; secretary, the Rev William H. Roberts, D. D., Philadelphia; vice chairman, Francis Lynde Stetson of New York.

COPPER KINGS QUIT FIGHTING

Heinze is Said to Be at Peace With Amalgamated People.

Helena, Mont. special. One of the biggest contests in Montana politics has come as the result of an address delivered before the Democratic club by Senator Clark in which he said that the Amalgamated Copper company is no more and that the result of a settlement of the war between Heinze and the Amalgamated, ideally satisfactory to all, has finally been reached. It is asserted.

Death Due to Bedford Mystery.

Indianapolis, Ind. special. Broken in two through your over the fall are of an investigating committee, of which he was a member, in the mystery of the murder of Miss Sarah Schafer, the Bedford school-teacher, Chris Bennett, an attorney of Bedford, Ind., died here in a private sanitarium.

STUDENTS IN A SUICIDE CLUB

Members of a Denver High School End Lives Together.

Denver, Colo., dispatch. What appears to be a well developed suicide club among the members of the Wheatridge high school came to light when Wilkie Cawkins, 18 years old, took his life by a bullet through his brain. Ten man, 16 years old. A few months ago Cawkins and Bert Hedges, a close friend of Cawkins, killed himself. Both boys were in love.