

BARRINGTON NEWS

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BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, MARCH 17, 1894.

\$1.50 A YEAR

Death Follows Fire

Kendall were sent for. Before they arrived, however, the girl was dead.

The Excitement Attending the Burning of Her Father's Home Results in Alma Winter's Death.

She had been troubled with her heart ever since she was a baby, and in all times of excitement this trouble caused her father much worry and anxiety. She was so lively, however, during the fire and acted in such a clear-headed manner that her father did not realize until after her death that she was any more excited than he was. She was in perfect health, apparently. Alma was an accomplished scholar, a good musician and beloved by all.

WAS A GREAT FAVORITE.

The funeral services were conducted in the Baptist Church on Thursday at 1:30 o'clock; the church being taxed to its utmost capacity with her friends from here and abroad.

The Beloved Daughter of Chas. O. Winter Dies at the Home of a Neighbor Early Tuesday Morning—Loved By All.

The choir sang some choice selections, after which Rev. Mr. Bailey took the passage that she recited at the last prayer meeting for his text.

MR. WINTER'S DOUBLE LOSS

Her former schoolmates turned out in force to pay their last tribute to their beloved comrade, carrying a banner bearing the inscription "Jefferson High School of Chicago." Many handsome tokens of flowers were spread over the casket, among which was a beautiful floral design bearing the inscription "Sunday School." The interment took place in Evergreen Cemetery.

That misfortunes never come singly was never more forcibly illustrated than at the fire last Tuesday morning, when Mr. Chas. O. Winter discovered his handsome residence to be on fire about 10 o'clock, and the excitement caused thereby so overtaxed the strength of his only child, Alma, that she died before medical aid could reach her side at the home of a neighbor.

The News extends its sympathy to the bereaved family.

Her death caused a shadow of sorrow to fall over the people of the town, among whom she was a general favorite, and who number her grief-stricken family as one of their best citizens.

At about 11 o'clock Tuesday morning the blowing of steam whistles and cries of "fire" awakened the citizens of this quiet village from their peaceful slumbers. The prey of the fire was discovered to be Mr. Charles O. Winter's residence, one of the finest in the city.

Alma G. Winter was born in this city July 17th, 1877. She was a handsome and accomplished lady, and the only child of Chas. O. Winter, and numbered her friends by the score both here and among her schoolmates in Mayfair, where she was a regular attendant at the High School.

The building was a two story frame, situated on the main street about a half mile from the depot amid beautiful surroundings.

When Mr. Winter found his house was on fire he rushed at once to his daughter's room crying "fire!" At the same time he aroused his mother and then went back to his room to secure some valuable papers. As soon as he had secured these he saw his daughter, who had hastily dressed. He warned her to get out of the house as soon as possible and go to a neighbor's, where she would be safe. She told her father that she was all right and that he need not worry about her.

The people of the town did good service in lending a helping hand, but the fire had raged so well headway that their efforts were directed to the saving of the household goods, and surrounding buildings. They did nothing service with buckets, ladders, and deserve the highest of praise.

Mr. Winter then rushed around the house trying to save all his valuables, and Alma watched him from a safe spot. Her father then gave her his papers to keep and insisted that she go to a neighbor's house. She went, but soon came back, saying that she wanted to save her canary, which was still in its cage in her room, and in spite of the fact that her father warned her against becoming too much excited she found the bird and carried it out.

The building was razed to the ground, but the surrounding buildings and most of the household goods were saved. How the fire started is a mystery, as the stove fire was extinguished at 7 o'clock the night before and it was 4 o'clock the next morning when Mr. Winter saw the flames over his head.

By this time she said she was tired, and she went again to the neighbor's home and lay down on a lounge. It was noticed then that the girl was in a highly nervous state, and Drs. Richardson and

Mr. Winter first saw a light shining through the glass of his bedroom door, and when he arose he saw there was no chance to save his home. Then he awoke his family and helped to save his goods. He was not aware of his daughter's death until some time after its occurrence, his friends being afraid of the effect the news would have on him in his overwrought condition.

The building was valued at \$3,000 and was insured for \$1,500, and was built six years ago. Mr. Winter had just recently removed the house throughout and was just nicely settled when in a few hours the happy home is reduced to ruins and the angel of death picks the

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flower that was a cheer to the family.

Mr. Winter is a well-to-do citizen and has met with many misfortunes, being burned out in the great Chicago fire in 1871, and losing all of his children.

He was for over sixteen years chief clerk of the Gault House in Chicago, and intended to accompany his brother, General Manager E. W. Winter of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, for a trip South this week.

HOKE SMITH'S POSSUM HUNT.

Secretary Hoke Smith proposes to give an old-fashion possum hunt down in Georgia and Secretary Gresham is very anxious to be one of the participants. The Chicago members of the Cabinet should take extraordinary precautions in Georgia or they may get into the hands of the old negro friends of Colonel Evan P. Howell, who was used to defeat Henry G. Grady's prohibition campaign in Atlanta several years ago. Gresham headed the prohibitionists and his partner, Colonel Howell, was at the head of the license party. The night before the election Mr. Grady gave a possum dinner to the negroes to secure their friendship at the polls. He had had his friends scour the woods and fields of Georgia to secure enough possum to feed all the jakes in Atlanta. The supper was given in a big warehouse, and so satisfactory was the beginning of the feast that Grady, confident of a prohibition victory at the polls, the next day.

Colonel Howell was worried and did not know how to checkmate this last move of Grady. In his extremity he sent for an old negro and confided to him his fears of the influence that supper might have on the election. The old negro heard Colonel Howell through and then said he could beat Grady. He refused to explain how. He went out and caught a big yellow tom cat, skinned him, put the hide under his old coat and went to the possum supper. He slunked around the place where the men were cooking and managed to drop the pelt of the tom cat among those of the possums. Then he took his place among the feasters and ate heartily. While the festivity was at the highest point and Mr. Grady was smiling with satisfaction over the success of his possum supper the old negro trader became to all appearances deadly sick. His distress attracted the attention of all the negroes present. He said possum had never treated him that way before and he had entered possumal his life. He didn't believe it could be possum he had eaten, and going over the pile of pelts he caught up the one of the tom cat and held it up as evidence. The possum supper ended right there and then. Atlanta never before nor since knew so much sickness among the negroes. Grady, never was more eloquent than in

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trying to stop the panic, but all his eloquence was lost, and so was prohibition at the polls the day following.

Secretary Gresham should be careful about attending possum hunts and suppers down in Georgia. Col. Howell is just in the mood to play a trick on the administration, and he might be tempted to bring forward his old dinky friend again. Infer-Oc-a-i.

DOUBLE WEDDING.
Married in the Evangelical St. Paul's Church last Thursday, the 15th, Mr. Fred Langhorne of Palestine, to Miss Ricke Meier of Barrington, Rev. Mr. Rahn officiating. Married at the home of the bride, on last Thursday, Mr. Harry Pahlmann of Palestine to Miss Hannah Meier of Barrington, Rev. Mr. Rahn officiating. Both parties will reside in Palestine.
We offer our congratulations.

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Barrington News.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

BABY'S COMPLIMENT.

His father and mother were both away,
And baby and I had been friends all day—
Many and many were the games we played;
Baby ordered, and I obeyed—
We cared not at all for the rainy sky,
We built us a little house three feet high;
We threw pine knots on the nursery fire,
And watched the flames mount higher and
higher.
We hid in the most improbable nooks,
We looked at the pictures in all his books;
We read in "tag" till his cheeks were red,
And his curls were tangled about his head.
So when the twilight was closing down,
Over the fields and the woodlands brown,
And nurse declared he must say good night,
He clung to me still in the freight—
He tripped my gown with his rough little
feet,
He climbed on my lap and kissed me sweet,
And, as he scrambled from off my knee,
"You'd make a good mother," said baby to me.

I have had compliments now and then,
From grown-up women and grown-up men;
Some were commonplace, some were new,
Never was one of them rung so true,
Never was one so sacred half so real—
Baby compared me to his ideal.
—S. St. G. Lawrence, in *Happenstance*.

A BOY'S HEROISM.

How He Saved a Ship and Crew from the Pirates.

A luminous sort of mist lay under the full moon all over the Caribbean sea, as the treasure ship *Ocean Queen*, of New Orleans, was wafted by a light, almost imperceptible breeze, on her course for Jamaica.

Towing astern of her, by its warp, was an old skiff which had been found adrift and empty a month previously. Stretched his full length across the thwart, with his face turned astern, away from the ship, Jack June, the captain's son—a robust lad of fifteen, now occupied the boat. He had been in the habit of getting into it in good weather, to enjoy the pleasing sensation of being towed along by the big vessel. Any boy who has ridden on a sled attached by its rope to the hind part of a wagon can understand what I mean. Jack, who had entered the boat long before dark, had been reading a small book about pirates, lent him by the cabin-boy, and he was now thinking about the story.

"The pirate chief this volume tells of," soliloquized Jack, "though he was a robber and a murderer, is spoken of as if he was a hero, with his beauty, his daring deeds, his black plume, and his death-dealing sword. He excited the cabin-boy's admiration, but courage and skill in a bad cause cannot excite mine. I wonder if pirates are ever like that one in the book?"

The subject was all the more interesting to the lad, because, at this time—1828—it was only a few years since the Caribbean sea was frequented by pirates, and even now one was occasionally met with in these waters. In fact, though the ship, laden with her rich cargo and also carrying a large amount of gold and specie, was within a hundred miles of her destined port, her captain had heard, from a small sloop's master, spoken on the day before, that he had seen a suspicious sail to leeward. Thinking somewhat anxiously of this, especially as not only his father but his mother also, was in the *Ocean Queen*, Jack, without once changing his posture, lay a long time in the skiff. At last he concluded to get aboard ship; but, on turning round, he was dismayed to perceive that he was adrift.

An examination showed him that the warp was missing. Throwing to which it had been tied, in the somewhat decayed woodwork of the bow, was gone. The boy remembered that half an hour before he had felt the boat jerked by a swell. It must have been this jolt that had caused the loosened ring to finally give way, but, as he had been lying with his face turned from the ship, he had not then noticed that the skiff was no longer being towed, as its motion had previously been scarcely perceptible with so light a breeze.

Again and again he shouted, hoping he might have been missed by his shipmates, and that they were already searching for him.

But there came no response to his cries.

There was neither oar nor scull in the skiff.

He waited long and patiently, but in vain, for some sign of the ship.

Hour after hour passed as he drifted on.

It must have been close upon dawn, by which time the wind had freshened and the fog was beginning to clear, when he heard a gliding, rippling sound off the weather bow. Somehow the noise made him think of the motion of a sea-serpent. The slight rattling of blocks, evidently having oiled sheaves, reached his ears. Of a sudden the scaly form of a serpent, with head thrust out and forked tongue protruding, loomed near him in the silvery mist. It was a vessel's figurehead. He could dimly see a foremast beyond, with a huge foresail and a topsail.

"Ahoj, there! I'm adrift!" he shouted. "Here, in a skiff, without oar or scull!"

"Stand by! We'll throw you a rope!" was the answer, in a hoarse voice.

Again the oiled blocks creaked stealthily, as the headyards were hauled aback.

But the craft—a long, low brig, of a sea-green tint, showing no lights whatever, had drifted past him ere a rope could be thrown.

"Here! Scull your boat alongside!" was shouted, and an oar came whizzing through the air, to fall splashing near the skiff. Jack secured the oar and sculled his light vessel alongside of the brig. Then a rope was dropped to him and he fastened it to the forward thwart of the boat.

Clambering aboard, he was surrounded by a numerous throng. Several lanterns had been lighted, showing these people to be a dirty, evil-looking set, very different in appearance from the tidy, honest sailormen to whom Jack was accustomed.

The gang, seeming to consist mostly of Caribs, dark-skinned Portuguese and Spaniards, wore red skull-caps with soiled tassels, ill-fitting blue trousers and clumsy red-and-blue sashes, in which latter were huge knives and long pistols.

A man of short stature, with bandy legs and a brutish face, more like a gorilla than a human being, was evidently the captain. His braided jacket, his crimson sash, his white duck trousers, his silver and gold-mounted sword and pistols and his little, round, velvet cap, with a feather in it, only added to his ugliness, which was rendered almost hideous by the cap being jauntily set on one side of his shaggy head.

Folding his arms across his massive breast, he eyed the boy from under bent brows, and said, in a deep, guttural voice:

"How came you adrift?" Jack told him without mentioning the name of his ship, for he suspected, from the appearance of the fierce-looking horde, as well as that of the brig, her raking masts, enormous breadth of canvas and the five guns on each side, that he was aboard a pirate. A man, however, now brought from the skiff the book which Jack had been reading, and the captain, taking it, saw on the cover, written in large letters, the ship's name and the port to which she belonged.

"The *Ocean Queen*," he muttered. "I have heard of her, and I know her to be a treasure ship. Well, youngster, he added to Jack, "you've most likely guessed we are pirates, and you are right. We are free rovers, I am chief of this brig, the *Sea Serpent*, long may her black flag wave!"

A murmur of applause from the rascally crew. They turned their eyes on the boy, as if to note the effect of the speaker's words. The youth, while alarmed, was at the same time disgusted. Meanwhile he contrasted his pirate leader and his slovenly set with the fanciful rover-chief and his band as they were depicted in the volume he had lately read.

"These dirty fellows," he reflected, "are real pirates—not like the sometimes falsely painted ones of romance." As if divining his thoughts, the captain, glaring savagely at him, roared out to his men:

"What shall we do with the boy?"

"Kill! Kill!" rose a chorus of voices.

"Ay, yes! Yes! Make her walk plank, as we soon make her fadder do and him crew of that *Ocean Queen*!" cried an ungainly Portuguese—the first officer, who had but one eye, a lopsided visage, and who wore big gold rings in his ears.

The captain meditated awhile, and then said:

"We will keep the lad for a spell, as he may be of use to us. We are too close upon Jamaica to safely risk a long chase of the ship and the firing of our guns, which might be heard by the naval craft often cruising about these waters. Better the prize be brought straight into the coils of the serpent. The youngster's father must have missed the boat long before now, and perhaps he will come this way while looking for his son. The boy may yet be made to lure the ship to us."

Even as he spoke a sail was seen in the distance, to leeward, where the last remains of the fog were lifting. Dawn was now breaking, and as the sail drew nearer to the brig, which was still lying with her headyards aback, Jack could not repress a cry of regret on recognizing the *Ocean Queen*.

"Ay, here she comes, and she is your father's ship—a doomed ship, with a doomed crew," said the captain, on hearing that cry from the lad, who was so intently watching the approaching vessel amongst the scoundrels about him.

All at once, with a sudden movement, the youth swung himself into the main shrouds, and, pulling out his kerchief, he was about to make a backward signal with it to the ship, in the faint hope that his father might see it, even at that distance, and take warning, when he was roughly pulled to the deck by several of the pirates.

"None of that, my boy!" roared the captain, fiercely. "But for my wanting to make use of you, you should now be the first of that ship's people to die. We will have to put you under hatches. Bring up the small handkerchiefs, hanging near the steerage door that opens into the hold!" he added to his first officer.

"My mother is with my father, aboard the *Ocean Queen*," said the lad, turning pale. "I hope you will, at least, spare her life."

"No, lad, death is ever the motto of our *Sea Serpent*. She spares neither man nor woman! But your life, for all that, may yet be saved, on certain conditions."

The handcuffs were now brought out and put on Jack's wrists. Then he was made to descend steps leading into the hold, after which the hatch was

fastened above him. The hold was very dark, but through the cracks in the steerage bulkhead, aft, he could see the glimmer of a light. It probably came from a lantern, and it inspired him with a sudden thought.

If he could contrive to set fire to the brig, he could thus save his parents—would also save the ship and her crew.

He trembled, and there seemed to be a lump in his throat. Success in such an undertaking would probably seal his own fate. The pirate had spoken of sparing his life, but if he fired the brig he would be cut down or shot, even if he were brought on deck, ere he perished in the flames. Nevertheless, he hesitated only a few minutes. He was a plucky, unselfish boy, and he soon mastered the necessary resolution for carrying out his purpose. Slowly, step by step, he forced his way through confused heaps of tarred ropes, canvas oakum and rigging, to the bulkhead. He fumbled about it for some time ere he could find and push open the floor, of which he had heard the captain speak while he was on deck. Entering the steerage, he found it deserted, as he had expected.

The lantern, one of the short, square kind of that period, and having a glass door in front, hung by a hook attached to a chain, depending from a beam. Though his wrists were ironed, the youth could grasp the handle of the lantern with both hands and detach it from the hook. Into the fore part of the hold he conveyed it; then, having opened the glass door with his teeth, he pushed the lantern down amongst a pile of tarred ropes and oakum near which he knelt. Over these, with his manacled wrists, he continued to shove some heavy pieces of tarred canvas, which he had noticed lying upon the pile of ropes. At that moment, just as he had prepared himself for the dreadful fate that now seemed in prospect for him, the hatch was lifted above and the pirate captain called him up. The boy hurried up the ladder as fast as he could go, that the pirate might close the hatchway again ere any flame should be made and by its crackling betray what he had done. The moment he reached the deck the hatch was clapped on.

The captain pointed to the *Ocean Queen*, now not a quarter of a mile off, heading away under full sail from the brig.

"You see she took fright, suspecting us, on coming closer," said he. "Now, then, to save my chasing her too far toward Jamaica, where I might run the risk of falling in with one of those meddlesome naval cruisers from Port Royal, I want you to take the skiff and scull it toward her. Your father will be sure to see you and come this way to pick you up. Your approaching him from any brig will make him think he was mistaken as to the character of my vessel. As he comes on—draws near—I will suddenly head my craft toward him and get alongside. Your life, if you do as I have proposed, will be spared; but mark well, if you give any warning sign to your father while in the skiff I will cut you down, for in any case, neither you nor that ship can escape my swift *Serpent*."

"I will go," answered Jack quickly. His handcuffs were taken off; he dropped into the skiff, unfastened the rope that held it, and, in order to get as far as possible from the brig before the fire was discovered, he sculled the boat along rapidly, working the oar with all the strength and skill at his command. Presently he heard loud cries from the brig, and he then knew the pirates had found out that their craft was on fire. All was confusion aboard of her.

He could see the heads of her crew over the tops of the bulwarks as they ran to and fro. Soon smoke and flames came bursting up from the hold. The flames, specifically caught the tarred fore-rigging, twined about it, and in a few moments the foresail and foretop-sail were blazing. In the hold the piles of oakum and tarry ropes now roaring and crackling as the fire spread amongst them, resisted all the efforts of the crew to stop their burning. Yells and execrations broke from the fierce gang. A dozen pistols were fired at Jack. He heard the lead whiz about his ears and cut the water close to the skiff. Fortunately he was now many fathoms from the brig, and the swaying of the vessel had disturbed the outlaws' aim. They had no time to shoot at him again. Every man was wanted to work at putting out those raging flames. But it was in vain. They continued to spread rapidly, and at length went rolling aft. Then the pirates, on account of their powder magazine, could no longer safely stay aboard the craft. Their boats were lowered, and, crowding into them the whole of the crew put off, leaving the brig to her fate. Before this happened the *Ocean Queen* had come round, heading for the skiff, and Jack, having got alongside of her, had been picked up to join his overjoyed father and mother. As the ship again headed off before the wind, leaving the pirates' boat astern, the lad told his story. It was heard by the listening crew, who gave a rousing cheer and then came aft to shake hands with the brave boy who had saved the ship and all on board of her from falling into the power of the merciless pirates.

The next moment a column of flame was seen shooting skyward from the burning brig, and, with a loud report, she blew up.

The *Ocean Queen* reached her destined port a few days later, and an armed schooner was sent to look for

the pirates who had taken to their boats. She did not succeed in finding them, but subsequently they were all captured by an American sloop-of-war. —Rufus Hale, in *N. Y. Ledger*.

REFUSED A THOUSAND DOLLARS

Odd Experience of a Conductor and a Mysterious Passenger.

The following odd incident related of Conductor McKinney, who was employed many years ago upon a southern railroad.

One night in leaving Washington the conductor went as usual through the train to collect the fares. In one of the rear cars a passenger without a ticket handed him a bill.

The conductor took it, glanced at it hastily, and seeing that it was of a large denomination put it in his pocket as conductors are apt to do and informed the passenger that he would return with the change.

The purpose of the delay was, of course, to afford the conductor an opportunity to examine the bill at his leisure in the baggage car to see if it was all right. When Mr. McKinney reached the baggage car and inspected the note he found to his astonishment that what he had taken for a hundred-dollar bill was a note for one thousand dollars.

Of course the changing of the bill of such a denomination was out of the question. The conductor therefore passed back through the train to refund the money and obtain a smaller bill.

When he reached the car the passenger had shifted his seat. Going up to him, the conductor said that there was probably a mistake, as the bill given by him was for one thousand dollars.

To his utter amazement the passenger disclaimed all knowledge of the bill. He had given a ticket, he said, and his seatmate confirmed the statement. The conductor expostulated, but the man was firm, and could not be prevailed upon to accept the money.

Finally, the conductor gave up in despair, not knowing whether he or the passenger was crazy, but inclined to the latter belief. At a station or two from Washington the passenger and his companion left the train and hastily disappeared.

The next day Mr. McKinney handed in the bill to the company's office with an explanation.

The money was deposited on a special account and the railroad officials awaited the coming of a claimant. Near a year passed, however, and no one ever turned up for the money, which in the meantime was steadily adding interest.

Finally when Mr. McKinney retired from the service of the company the officials gave him the proceeds of the bill, which at interest then amounted to nearly two thousand dollars.

No explanation was ever vouchsafed of the odd occurrence. The theory generally credited by the conductor and the railroad officials, however, was that the bill was given by mistake by some burglar, who, upon discovering his error, decided that it was safer to repudiate the transaction than to acknowledge the ownership of the money, the large amount of which he thought might render the conductor suspicious and lead to his arrest. —*N. Y. Herald*.

UNCONSCIOUS TEACHING.

New England Aristocracy in Work-a-Day Clothes.

George Sharpe, of Abington, Conn., was one of the influential men of that region. He had been a member of the state senate in the first part of the century, and was recognized by his neighbors as a man not only of sound sense and elevated character, but of decided consequence in the social world. A young minister who had taken charge of a parish in Brooklyn, Conn., was delighted at finding that Squire Sharpe intended to become a member of his church.

The squire and his wife attended the service for several Sundays, and then most cordially invited the young clergyman to visit them.

Soon after the young minister started out to pay his call, and as he was walking toward the quarters of Brooklyn that adjoined Abington, he saw, descending a hill, a large charcoal cart, driven by a man who seemed strikingly to resemble his new friend, Squire Sharpe.

It seemed to him impossible, for he had been born and bred in the city, and was quite unaccustomed to the sight of gentlemen engaged in such an occupation as coal-hauling. As they drew nearer each other, it became more and more apparent that the collier was really his new and honorable friend.

He remembered the injunction: "A man is a man for a' that," and braced himself for the occasion. They saluted each other, and the minister drew off his glove to shake hands.

"Oh no," said Squire Sharpe, with a warm smile. "I never give my hand to a friend when it is so dirty. My brother and I want to clear up a four-acre wood lot, so that we can plant it. The best way to dispose of the wood is to reduce it to coal. It's a dirty job, but we shall be through in three or four weeks, and then you must come and visit us." —*Youth's Companion*.

A good many boys have turged out badly because they had fathers who made them work with a dull hoe—*Ram's Horn*.

It is supposed that a hen lays an egg because she can't stand it on end. —*Texas Siftings*.

POISON IN THE MEDICINE.

A Sad Tragedy Enacted in an Ohio Town—Mother and Daughter Dead.

POMEROY, O., March 13.—Mrs. Thomas H. Holmes, who took a large dose of extract of colocyth to prove that she had not poisoned her daughter, died Friday night. The daughter died from poison and the mother was accused of having administered the fatal dose. She denied the charge, claiming the medicine was for liver trouble. To demonstrate that she was acting in good faith she took two spoonfuls of the dreadful stuff. She lived a week.

An autopsy was held on the remains of Mrs. Holmes, revealing the fact that her stomach had been destroyed by some powerful drug and that she had congestion of the lungs, either of which would have proven fatal. The official investigation will not be completed for several days, but it is now believed by the coroner that the death of mother and daughter cannot be traced to any criminal source. He states that investigation shows that the daughter, Mrs. Joseph Mathews, took an overdose of the alleged liver medicine prepared and used by her father, under misapprehension that it would more speedily relieve her trouble, and that she died from the effect in two days. She took the medicine of her own volition. The mother, Mrs. Holmes, took a double dose of the same preparation of her own accord to ally gossip and to prove the drug harmless and to place the blame on Dr. R. Wiley. The body of the daughter is not yet exhumed.

Dr. Rowley, who treated Mrs. Mathews after she took the drug and whom Holmes charged with having administered poison in pills by accident, is vindicated by the post mortem, as he did not treat the mother. The funeral of Mrs. Holmes was attended by nearly the entire populace within 3 miles, aggregating 1,000 people.

DIED TO SAVE OTHERS.

Heroic Self-Sacrifice of Two Laborers in a Cement Kiln.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 13.—Through a heroic attempt to save the lives of fellow workmen, Thomas Dunleavy and Edgar von Gasbeck lost their lives at Hickory Bush, near this city. The Lawrence Cement company's kiln was lighted, and cement-rock had been dumped on the burning coal. Patrick Burke injudiciously went down about 10 feet into the kiln to level off the stone through which the coal gas was percolating, and he had hardly got into the kiln when he was overcome. W. A. Vandemark, engineer of the hoister at the top of the kiln, saw Burke fall, and with a rope he climbed down a ladder into the kiln to assist Burke. After tying the rope around Burke, Engineer Vandemark was also overcome, and Henry Pin, Thomas Dunleavy and Edgar von Gasbeck, who were at the top, went into the kiln and attempted to rescue their fellow workmen. The coal gas was dense and the men worked heroically and Burke and Vandemark were gotten out safely. Dunleavy and von Gasbeck, however, were not so fortunate in getting out, for before they could reach the top of the ladder they fell back dead. Henry Pin was carried into the air and to his home, and it is thought he will die. Dunleavy and von Gasbeck were unmarried.

FULL OF HOPE.

Queen Lil Still Believes That She Will Be Restored.

HONOLULU, March 3, via San Francisco, March 13.—Since the last steamer a reporter has succeeded in interviewing the ex-queen, who has hitherto refused to discuss matters bearing on the Hawaiian situation with any but tried and trusted friends.

Liliuokalani would not discuss the questions pertaining to the formation of the new government here, and she declined to express any opinion as to whether the Hawaiians would ultimately rebel, though she did say: "Our subjects are probably more patient than any other people in the world, and for that matter we have counseled them to be peaceful and await results."

She was asked if she still had faith in restoration. In reply she said:

"Of course we anxiously await news by every steamer, as you may imagine, but we have now the same faith in the triumph of justice which we have had from the outset—that is, we have the greatest faith in the American nation and in Mr. Cleveland particularly. We have no better means, however, of knowing what will be done than the public at large, for we depend wholly on the newspapers for information. It has been widely published in America and elsewhere that our interest in the case is wholly personal. Of course we have naturally a deep personal interest at stake, but you may say that we are deeply sorry on account of our people's misfortune, many of whom have lost employment by the overthrow."

KILLED WIFE AND SELF.

Jealousy Causes a Double Tragedy on a Train at East Alton, Ill.

EAST ALTON, Ill., March 13.—Marion T. Skoats shot his wife and then himself Sunday night on the Big Four train at East Alton. Both are dead. Skoats was a stonemason by trade and was a widower when he married his wife, who was a widow. Both had ungovernable tempers and were jealous of each other. The wife had been in St. Louis with her daughter and was followed by the husband. While on the way home and changing cars at East Alton Skoats suddenly said: "We will settle this matter quickly and right now," and fired the shots which ended both their lives.

THE BARRINGTON NEWS.

By THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

J. S. COYKENDALL, Editor.

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One Year \$1 50
Six Months 75
Three Months 50

Advertising Rates made known upon application.

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

BARRINGTON, FRIDAY, March, 16

NOTICE.

On and after March 1st the BARRINGTON NEWS will be found in its new quarters, over Lammer & Hobein's general merchandise store. We cordially invite our friends to call and see us.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Does Barrington need a fire department? It looks so. In the last five years there has been in the neighborhood of \$35,000 worth of property destroyed, and two lives suffered death, one of which might have been saved if we had had a properly organized fire department. We do not attempt to say that all of the property could have been saved even if we had had a fire department, but a good proportion of it could have been. One life lost ought to be sufficient reason to set our worthy citizens to working in this noble cause. It would be a small expense in comparison with the losses already sustained, and would protect the village in the future. It would have a tendency to bring more enterprises here and it would lessen the high rate of insurance that is now being paid by our citizens. We understand that the rate has been raised to 5 1/2 per cent, and it may be raised again.

Some people who live in the outskirts of the town may say that they don't need a fire department, we are too far out. Did you ever consider that your house would burn just as quick a mile away from the depot as it would if it stood in the center of the town? By investing a few cents you may save dollars.

Let our citizens think this matter over and make up their minds one way or the other. We will gladly publish any communication in regard to this matter that may be mailed or handed to us, giving your opinion of the situation and the plans that you would suggest in securing a first-class department and the necessary wells, etc. Send or hand them to us at your earliest convenience. It is not necessary to publish your name. Two heads are better than one is an old saying and it is pretty near correct. Let us all discuss this vital important question.

INDIA ON SILVER.

It was no unmeaning coincident that silver and wheat touched their lowest price in London on the same day. The two have an inseparable connection, especially from the London standpoint. It is at once the greatest consumer of silver and producer of wheat, driving the former from London and sending to the same market the supplies of the latter in payment therefore.

It is now twenty-one years since the great monetary law of bimetalism was violated by France and the United States. This country partially atoned for its folly by going in 1878 to bimetalism without fully restoring the old impartiality in the monetary treatment of the two metals.

France has never budged an inch from its position in 1878, but the United States has done a good deal of experimenting. This administration seems to be content with the

present situation, free coinage for gold and no coinage at all for silver except on a subsidiary scale. But Mr. Cleveland and his monometallic friends need not flatter themselves that the American people will be satisfied with the monetary situation. The Band-aid for covering the leak silver now in the treasury may or may not become a law, but the determined stand that has been made is being made for it is certainly a significant of the indication that gold bimetalism is bound to prevail in this country.

An English writer in the January number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Guilford L. Molesworth, maintains that England and all the world are now suffering from the gold policy, especially the stopping of the Indian mints. The rupee is to India what the dollar is to America as the standard of monetary measurement. The active circulation is set down by Molesworth as 130,000,000 rupees. We are accustomed to think of India as wholly subjects to the British crown, or nearly so, but Molesworth says that there is no less than sixty mints, belonging to native states of India within or adjoining British territory, all of which are either now at work or would be set in active operation if sufficient inducement were offered. Practically India is bound to remain a silver country.

It was William M. Evarts, we believe, who said that the British Empire was neither monometallic nor bimetallic, but bi-monometallic. England itself is for gold monometallism, while its greatest colonial possession, the wealth and prosperous India, is practically for silver monometallism. It is, as if the old and wealthy States of the Atlantic seaboard had a gold standard and the Western and Southern States a silver standard. Its position is infeasible on any principle of political economy.

LOCALS.

Mr. Fred Meier is entertaining company from Danville, Ill.

Mr. Chas. Helt has taken a position as flagman in Desplaines. He will move the 1st of April.

Dr. Burkhardt of Chicago, a former physician of Barrington, was on our streets Thursday.

Messrs. Peters & Collens purchased ten head of cows in Wauconda Wednesday.

Miss Mamie Hutchinson took a pleasure trip to Chicago Wednesday.

W. A. Norton of the Ravenswood News made us a pleasant call Thursday.

Mr. Ray Peck gave a school entertainment at Nile's Center on March 9. About 500 people were present and something over \$40 was netted. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the school library.

Rev. Mr. Rahn will confirm a class in Cary in the afternoon of Palm Sunday. The following pupils will be confirmed: Hermann Hacker, Louis Schmidt, Mary Hansen, Alvine Schmidt, Mina Steinhage, Ida Wascher, Alvine Radke.

A Omaha man has started to drive one dozen chickens to San Francisco, Cal. He expects to walk them all the way and reach his destination before the closing of the Midwinter Fair and will place them on exhibition. This is another way of obtaining notoriety.

Last Friday afternoon some of the Barrington people boarded the Gaiperville train to return home on but the engine broke down on the way, causing the train to be delayed until after 6 o'clock.

Continued on Page Eight.

C. & N.-W. R. R.

BARRINGTON STATION.

Trains Going East.

Dakota, 6:55 a.m. Sunday only
Barrington Acc. 6:15 a.m. Sunday Ex
Woodstock 6:45 a.m. " "
Wauertown 7:00 a.m. " "
Barrington 7:50 a.m. Daily
Wauertown 9:00 a.m. Sunday Ex
Barrington 10:25 a.m. " "
Green Bay 12:25 p.m. " "
Barrington 3:15 p.m. " "
Dakota 4:35 p.m. Sunday only
St. Paul 5:02 p.m. Daily
8:30 p.m. Sunday only

Trains Going West.

Barrington Acc. ar. 8:20 a.m. Sunday ex
Green Bay 9:15 a.m. " "
Barrington Acc. ar. 10:30 a.m. Daily
Woodstock 3:00 p.m. " "
Wauertown 3:20 p.m. Sunday ex
Woodstock 6:12 p.m. " "
Barrington 7:25 p.m. " "
Dakota 8:00 p.m. " "
Barrington ar. 12:50 a.m. Monday ex
L. A. POWERS, Agent.

MILES T. LAMEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

—AND—
Fire Insurance Agent.

Barrington, Illinois.

Church Directory.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—Catholic—Services every other Sunday at 9 a. m.—Rev. FATHER J. E. CLANCY, pastor.

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

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

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

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

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

For Spring Trade.

Advertise

in the
Barrington News

CHILDREN'S MISSION BAND.

Miss Frost of Naperville organized a Childrens Mission Band in the Evangelical Salem Church last Sunday. The officers are as follows:

President—Luella Plagge.
Vice-President—Alvin Meier.
Secretary—Henry Sodi.
Treasurer—Esther Lagerschulte.

Miss Frost also took charge of the evening meeting on missionary work and conducted it with the greatest of skill.

The organization is organized for a most praiseworthy cause and we feel assured that much good will be accomplished.

WANTED—A boy to learn the printer's trade. Apply in person to *The Barrington News*.

BIG BARGAINS

FOR CASH

A. W. MEYER & CO.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that after one week's trial of Selling Goods for CASH ONLY we are more than pleased with the result. It puts us in a position to save you money in every Department. Our Prices are the Lowest. We believe in Quick Sales and Small Profits.

DRESS GOODS.

Our Large Assortment of Henriettas, Cashmeres, Serges, Gingham and Sateens have all been marked down to Rock Bottom prices.

TABLE LINENS.

Special Sale on all kinds of Table Linens for the Next Ten Days.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR \$1.00 LIST:

22 POUNDS GRANULATED SUGAR,	1.00
7 CANS 3-pound PEACHES,	1.00
12 CANS GOOD CORN,	1.00
22 POUNDS OF GOOD RICE,	1.00
32 POUNDS OF OATMEAL,	1.00
4 POUNDS OF No. 1 JAPAN TEA,	1.00
4 GALLONS FANCY SYRUP,	1.00
24 BARS OLD COUNTRY SOAP,	1.00

Buying of us guarantees you a saving of money. Investigation Convines.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

A. W. MEYER & CO.

Revival Meetings

Will be held at the

M. E. CHURCH

ALL NEXT WEEK.

Rev. John Williamson, D. D., who is to give Evangelistic Bible Readings, is one of the best in the West.

SERVICES EVERY DAY AT 3 AND 7 O'CLOCK.

EVERYBODY COME AND HEAR HIM.

THE HONOR ROLL

Of the Barrington Public Schools for Week Ending March 9.

Primary Department.

Present every day last week:

Henry Antholz	Frida Nacher
Herman Dickman	Helen Waller
Tony Sbrocchi	Florence Peck
Julius Landwer	Lydia Sott
John Mundhenke	Ruth Meyers
James Hutchinson	Lena Thies
Willie Schuster	Gladys Lines
Fred Palmer	Berenice Hawley
George Landwer	Fydella Elvidge
Dennis Schroeder	Lulu Riecka
Leon Clute	Jennie Lines
Ernest Schuster	Alma Stiefenhoefel
George Kirby	Bertie Staack
Samuel Peters	Winnie Pratt
Willie Hatje	Emma Hager
Charlie Maynard	Rosa Volker
Elmer Gieske	Anna Dolan
Frank Forman	Marie Dolan
Minnie Rochow	Amelia Held
Laura Catlow	Cora Jahnkey
Bertha Held	Nellie Thrasher
Ella Nacher	

MISS MARY FRYE, Teacher.

Grammar Room.

Neither tardy nor absent:

Saddie Crown	Thomas Bailey
Carrie Meyer	Floyd Harnden
Flora Nelson	Wilber Harnden
Grace Otis	Henry Sott
Ida Schemm	Karl Volker
Laura Kampert	Edwin Deikman
Martha Kampert	Ezra Myer
John Sizer	Clarence Sizer

A—Phys.

Grace Otis 100	Ezra Meyer 100
Gussie Blum 91	Carrie Schuster 98
John Sizer 98	Clarence Sizer 95
Charles Hutchinsnn 95.	

B—Gram.

Karl Volker 100	Laura Rieke 94
Grace Generaux 94	
Laura Kampert 94	
Alfred Landwer 88	
Martha Kampert 88	

MISS MARIE MCKEE, Teacher.

Neither absent nor tardy:

Frank Bailey	Olga Hennings
Lee Comstock	Louisa Pingel
Willie Kirby	Beulan Otis
Eddie Kirby	Alta Powers
Irvin Landwer	Nora Plagge
Emil Myers	Iva Robertson
Samuel Nacher	Myrtle Comstock
Herbert Plagge	Lizzie Jacobs
Theodore Rahn	Esther Kampert
Leo Rahn	Amanda Kampert
Bennie Schroeder	Ethel Kitson
Leonard Volker	Amelie Krieger
Lester Webster	Rosa Lageschulte
Arthur Catlow	Jennie Landwer
Paul Kampert	Bertie Maynard
Louis Rick	Willis Runyan
Ethel Austin	Mary Ernst
Lena Heldt	

Highest in Geography Test:

Herbert Plagge 97
Bennie Schroeder 96
Samuel Nacher 92½
Myrtle Comstock 91
Willie Sott 90

MISS ALVINA MYERS, Teacher.

Neither absent nor tardy:

Willie Kreuger	Elmer Kampert
Chris Scharf	Ida Hutchinson
Clara Kampert	Rosa Landwer
Alvina Rieck	Arthur Gleason
Willie Krahn	Fred Loco
Eddie Martin	Alvin Meier
Lotta Palmer	Luella Peters
Luella Plagge	Iva Runyan

MISS GERTRUDE MORRIS, Teacher.

FOR SALE.

Two hundred (200) bushels of White seed oats, very choice, home grown. For particulars inquire at the Barrington News office.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the post office at Barrington, Ill., March 17, 1894, as unclaimed.

Davis Dr.
Duggan Pat
Ellinghausen D.
Garns John C.
Jenne H.
Kaufmann H.
Kenkoy Jakob
Karsnic Rudolph
Lawrence Bertha
Meyer Mrs. Ludwig 2
Minicker Dietrich
Mavis Miss Tenna
McAuliff Wm
Pearson A.
Rook Rika
Robinson Harry W.
Rethmeyer Emma
Schwanhoff Henry
Stern Alfred
Schenning Ernest
Wiese Heinrich

M. B. McINTOSH,
P. M.

SPRING LAKE.

Mrs. Wm. Gibson visited the family of Wm. McCredie of Elgin last Friday.

Mr. McCredie was at the Spring Lake factory one day last week.

The average price for milk during February was \$1.09 at the Spring Lake factory.

Mr. Will Mitchell left for Minnesota Thursday, accompanied by his father and mother, where he has purchased a farm. That he may have good success is the wish of one and all.

A party of young people surprised W. Mitchell Saturday night and report a good time.

Frank Cady made a business trip to Waukegan Wednesday.

The fishing season was formally opened last Monday by a party of Elgin people who are encamped by the Lake.

A certain young man in the neighborhood, to play a joke on his friend, filled his overshoes full of mud. Imagine his surprise later to find that he had filled his own instead of his friend's. How did it happen, Frank?

WAY BACK.

WAUCONDA

Yesterday, while Mrs. Burritt, wife of Judge Burritt of Wauconda, was alighting from the stage, in Wauconda she accidentally slipped, receiving painful but we hope not serious injuries. She had been visiting her daughter in Barrington, Mrs. Chas. Lines.

Henry Ladd will not move away from here but will continue to take boarders as usual this summer. Mr. Ladd keeps a first rate boarding house. Those wishing to secure board by the week, will do well to call and get rates.

A. C. Stoxen and C. D. Barker, had a hard time of it coming up from Barrington last Thursday night, after breaking down several times, had to borrow a heavy wagon to get home. Who will say that we don't need a railroad here, cut off from the world as we are? There not being a hard gravel road from Wauconda to any railroad town.

No excuse can be reasonably offered for the public highways being in such a condition as they have been for some time past. In the village the mud has been hub deep, and out side the same way. Some work on the spots that are the worst will be of a great benefit. Gravel is the only thing that will answer the purpose. Dirt on dirt, makes mud! mud!! mud!!!

Dr. E. R. Lovesee of Nunda was called to Wauconda, Monday, by Dr. Dawson, for consultation at the bed-side of Fred Wynkoop. While here he called on Mr. Coykendall. The Doctor is a specialist treating the throat and lungs. Dr. Dawson was highly complimented on his treatment of the above cases, by Dr. Lovesee.

A gentleman while registering at a hotel not far from here saw a bed-bug crawling across the register, threw down his pen in disgust, and said I've fought St. Joe fleas, Kansas City spiders, Fort Scott graybacks, but I never stopped at a hotel where the bed-bugs came to look over the register to find out the number of your room.

Correspondents

WANTED.

We want a Live Agent at every Post Office in Lake and Cook Counties for The Barrington News.

Liberal

Terms

to

HUSTLERS.

Why is the Jewel Stove The Best Stove to Buy?

Because they are a first-class article in every respect, and one that the dealer don't have to give a year or two of time to the original guarantee, BUT THE MANUFACTURERS TAKE THE WHOLE RESPONSIBILITY ON THEMSELVES AND GIVE THE PURCHASERS A WRITTEN GUARANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS.

SOLD BY

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

Have Removed from Zimmerman's Old stand to the Old Plagge Store, south of Railroad Track. Come and see me.

GEO. W. FOREMAN,

—DEALER IN—

Fine Wines, Liquors, Etc.

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

THE BEST LINE OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO IN THE MARKET

POOL ROOM IN CONNECTION.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Columbian Hotel!

I respectfully beg leave to announce that I have located in the above-named house, which has been partially refitted for me.

Thanking the public for past favors and soliciting their future patronage,

I am truly yours,

MRS. J. K. BENNETT,

—BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

PEDIGREE OF SCOTT

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

Lord Rowton, jr., sire
Lord Rowton (2976)
by Corwell (1420),
Vol. 4.

Dam Maida 2d (755)
vol. 4 by Conqueror
(190) vol. 41; grand
dam Maida (1245) by
Ivenhoe (399) vol. 2,
g. gr. dam Billy vol. 1,
by Sir Collin Camp-
well (778) vol. 2, g. gr.
dam Maggie by Stant-
ly Jack (1313) vol. 2.

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

TERMS: \$8.00.

At H. Schwemm, Barrington, Ill.

DEALER IN

Farm Implements, Buggies, Wagons, Etc.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Principal Changes in the Wilson Measure Made by Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The tariff bill as amended has been reported to the senate finance committee and given to the public. It represents the deliberations of five weeks. The chief changes in the bill by the senate committee are in the sugar, whisky, iron and lead, the duty on the first two being advanced and the last two being taken off the free list and put on the dutiable list. The smart advance in sugar, it is charged, accounts for the smart advance in the market on Tuesday.

The time for the bill to go into effect, save in a few specific instances, is extended from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894. There will be more changes before the bill gets through the senate, and more when it gets into conference, but there is good reason to believe that the bill as it stands now will become law without many changes.

The bill may possibly be reported to the senate by Saturday and debate begun some time next week, but it will not pass the senate before June 1, if then. The income tax feature is left in the bill.

The New Amendments.

The changes and comparisons with the bill as it came from the house follow:

Iron ore, including manganese iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton. (Wilson bill free.)

Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro silicon, 22 1/2 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 20 per cent.)

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 22 1/2 per cent.) Bar iron, rolled or hammered round iron, in coils or rods and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 28 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

Beams, girders, joists and all other shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent.)

Boiler or other plate or steel, except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsharped, and skip iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 20 per cent.)

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

Railway bars made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, rails and punched iron or steel flat rails, 22 1/2 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 20 per cent.)

Coal, bituminous and shale, 40 cents per ton; coal or slack or culm, 15 cents per ton; coke, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

In paragraph 118 the proviso that the reduction provided for as to sheets of iron or steel thinner than No. 25 wire gauge shall take effect on October 1, 1894, is stricken out, as is also a like proviso in paragraph 121 relating to tin plates, tinned plates and taggers' tin.

Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues or stays of wrought iron or steel, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.)

Cast-iron pipe of every description, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

In paragraph 133 shears and scissors are added to the list of articles on which a duty of 45 per cent. is levied.

Wood, screws, 30 per cent. (Wilson bill, 35).

Gold and silver leaf, 30 per cent. (Wilson bill, 35).

On webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, belts, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, made of wool or of worsted, 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 40 per cent.)

The provision in the Wilson bill to the effect that "on all rates of duty the woolen schedule, except in carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 per cent. ad valorem, to take effect July 1, 1894, and thereafter of a like amount on July 1, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 respectively," is stricken out.

Lead Ore.

Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound. Provided, That silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of 1 cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.

Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.)

Manufactured articles of brass, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 30 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.)

In the internal revenue section is a new provision directing the president to immediately notify the Hawaiian government that the United States will terminate in twelve months the treaty with Hawaii made in 1875.

No change is made in the rates fixed by the Wilson bill on imported tobacco.

Wool and Manufactures of Wool.

Paragraph 274—"On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, in the form of roving, roping or tops," the Wilson bill is changed so as to make only one rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

A like change is made in the paragraph relating to woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, and the whole put at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 40 per cent.)

The paragraph relating to blankets, hats of wool and flannels for underwear and felts for paper-making and printing machines is changed so as to make only one classification where the valuation is more than 30 cents per pound and the duty for all is left at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting and goods of similar description not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, felts not woven and plushes and other pile fabrics and imitations of fur, 40 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 35 per cent.)

Sugar Schedule.

The portion of the bill repealing the sugar bounty is left intact and the following provision is inserted:

"All sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 80 degrees shall pay a duty of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above 80 and not above 90 degrees shown by the polariscope shall pay 1-100 of a cent per pound additional; and above 90 and not above 96 degrees for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test shall pay a duty of 2-100 of a cent per pound additional, and above 96 degrees by polariscope test shall pay a duty of 1-10 of a cent per pound; molasses testing not above 66 degrees by the polariscope

shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 66 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon. No other changes are made.

Unadorned china, porcelain and crockery are increased from 35 to 40 per cent, and decorated china, porcelain, ornaments, etc., are increased from 40 to 45 per cent.

Plain brick is increased from 20 to 25 per cent.

Plain green and colored, molded or pressed, and flint and lime glassware, including bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), whether filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent.)

All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered or looking-glass plates, 40 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill 35 per cent.)

All glass bottles, decanters or other vessels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not especially provided for in this act, including porcelain or opal glassware, 60 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 55 per cent.)

Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound (Wilson bill 1 cent). Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound (Wilson bill 1 1/2 cents). Above that and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound (Wilson bill, 1 1/2 cents). All above that 1 1/2 cents per pound. (Wilson bill, 1 1/2.)

In the stone schedule the only change is that of grindstones from \$1.75 per ton to 10 per cent. ad valorem. Roofing slates increased from 10 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Income Tax Remains.

The income tax section retains the rate of 2 per cent on the amount of income over \$4,000, as prescribed in the Wilson bill. The classes of income are broadened by adding to rents, profits, salaries, etc., the words "or from any source whatever." The persons to whom the tax applies are: "Every citizen of the United States and every person residing therein."

Banks, Trusts and Insurance Companies. The order in which banks, trusts and insurance companies are taxed is somewhat changed, all of these institutions being included under general heads instead of separately.

In taxing salaries of employees of corporations the house bill makes it the duty of the corporations to pay the tax of their employees and then deduct it from their salaries. The senate bill relieves corporations from becoming the taxpayers for its employees and compels the latter to make direct payments to the collector.

The time when returns on income taxes are made is changed from the first "day" of March to the first "Monday" of March.

The entire section requiring private corporations to notify revenue collectors of all dividends, profits, etc., declared is stricken out. This does not relieve the corporations from the tax, but does away with the burden of notifying the collector every time dividends or profits are divided.

Cards and Cigarettes.

It makes a tax of 2 cents on every pack of playing cards, similar to the provisions in the Wilson bill; a tax on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds per 1,000 is 10 per 1,000. Paper cigarettes weighing less than three pounds per 1,000 pay \$1 per 1,000 and of those wrapped in tobacco 50 cents per 1,000.

Whisky Tax Increased.

The sections governing the tax on spirits are new throughout, and are a substitute for the house section stricken out. A tariff of \$1.10 is imposed and the bonded period is extended from three to eight years.

Collectors of internal revenue are made the officers in charge of the collection of income taxes instead of the deputy collectors, as provided in the Wilson bill. The right of appeal against imposition of unjust taxes is retained, but the final decision rests with the secretary of the treasury, as provided in the house bill.

Changes in the Free List.

The free list is not so much changed as had been supposed it would be, and the articles taken from it are far more numerous than the additions. The date when the free list shall go into effect is changed from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894. Apples of all kinds are stricken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list, as are also beef, mutton and pork, and bone charcoal, suitable for use in decolorizing sugar. Bituminous coal, shale, coal slack and coke are transferred to the dutiable list, leaving anthracite coal on the free list. Cocoa fiber is made dutiable. Diamonds and other precious stones rough or uncut are added to the free list. Floor matting is made dutiable. Dates, coconuts, Brazil nuts and peanuts are also taken from the free list. Cod oil is made free of duty. Iron ore is taken from the free list, and also olives and orchids, azaleas and palms and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers. Double and twisted silk or silk advanced in manufacturing any way is to pay a duty. Sugars are to be moved to the dutiable list. There is a touch of reciprocity in a proviso attached to the paragraph admitting plows, harrows, harvesters and other agricultural implements free, the proviso being to the effect that all the articles mentioned in this paragraph "when imported from any country which lays an import duty on like articles coming from the United States shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act."

A JEALOUS HOOSIER.

He Kills His Wife in Cold Blood and Proceeds to Commit Suicide.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 10.—Wednesday morning the dead body of Philip Petrie, of this city, was found on the Wabash railroad track in this city. His head was completely severed from his body and lay a few feet away, indicating suicide. He had quarreled with his wife and as she was supposed to be in the country his body was taken to the undertakers and a telegram was sent her.

Thursday morning in putting crape upon the door of Petrie's dwelling the undertaker noticed a peculiar odor and made an investigation. In a room which showed the marks of a violent struggle was found the body of Petrie's wife. Marks on her throat indicated that she had been strangled and it was apparent that the woman had been dead about five days. She was last seen by the neighbors Sunday. Near the body lay a piece of paper on which Petrie had written the following, showing that jealousy had prompted the act:

"I, Philip Petrie, am 45 years and 4 months old. She has done all the disgrace she can make me. She not make more. She promised Good Foust to marry him as soon as her and wife get divorce. I am no good in her eyes. She had me arrested four times. She had no rest, so I thought I'd give her rest. My wife can bring no more disgrace upon me. Bury us together. The children shall divide everything we have. Write to Onward and tell my children they can have everything coming to me from the old country. She was never satisfied. She wanted some one else to love her. I hope I will meet you all in Heaven."

PASSED THE PENSION BILL.

The House Votes \$151,000,000 for Veterans of the War.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—After five days of debate the pension appropriation bill carrying \$151,000,000 was passed Wednesday afternoon without a division. Throughout the debate there had been no criticism of the amount carried by the bill, debate being on the one hand confined to an assault on the manner in which the present commissioner of pensions had administered the office and his alleged unauthorized suspension of pensions, and on the other to a defense of the attempt of the commissioner to purge the rolls of those who were not entitled to a place upon them.

All the amendments to the bill, save one, that of Mr. Pickler, to make the reports of the examining surgeons open to the inspection of the applicant or his attorneys, were defeated. They all fell under points of order that they were not germane. The one which attracted most attention was that of Mr. Enloe, to repeal a portion of the provision included in the act of last December to prevent the suspension of any pension, except on thirty days' notice, so as to permit the suspension in case of prima facie evidence that the pensioner had procured his pension by forgery, perjury or other palpable fraud. This amendment was offered at the suggestion of Commissioner Lochren himself, who, under the opinion of the attorney general, declared that if the act of last December stood over \$500,000 would have to be paid out to suspended pensioners who were proved beyond all question not to be longer entitled to the pensions they had been drawing. Mr. Outhwaite, the chairman of the committee of the whole, however, ruled the amendment out on Mr. Martin's point of order that it was not germane.

BLANCHARD FOR SENATOR.

He Is to Succeed White as One of Louisiana's Representatives.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Congressman Blanchard has been appointed United States senator to succeed Justice White, whose resignation takes effect March 12.

(Newton Crain Blanchard, of Shreveport, was born in Rapides parish, La., January 24, 1849. He entered the law department of the University of Louisiana in the winter of 1869, graduating the following year with the degree of bachelor of laws. In 1876 he became chairman of the democratic committee of Caddo parish and was representative from that parish in the state constitutional convention of 1879, serving as chairman of the committee on federal relations. He has held high military positions on the staffs of Gov. Wiltz and Gov. McEnery and represented Louisiana on the board of trustees of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. He has served in six congresses, beginning his term as representative in the Forty-seventh congress.)

BIG LAND SLIDE.

Coal Train in Pennsylvania Hurlled into the Beaver River.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9.—While engine 277 and five coke cars on the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula branch of the Fort Wayne road, was passing Kenwood, 30 miles west of here, at 3 o'clock a. m., a heavy landslide came down the hill and swept the train into the Beaver river. The trainmen narrowly escaped death, but all got off with injuries of a more or less serious nature. Their names were Engineer M. Hubbard, Fireman George Jones and Brakeman Thomas Reed. The slide covered the tracks with hundreds of tons of earth and delayed traffic several hours.

SOUGHT DEATH TOGETHER.

San Francisco Couple Found Dying in a Room from Poison.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Dr. J. J. Leek, a well-known dentist, and Miss Alice Aldersley, of Napa, have been lying at the city hospital at the point of death. Tuesday morning they were found in Leek's room, with the gas turned on and both black in the face from asphyxiation. Physicians pronounced them suffering from narcotic poison. Miss Aldersley died at 1 o'clock a. m. Dr. Leek is in a precarious condition. There is much mystery surrounding the case, but there is little doubt that poison was taken by both with suicidal intent.

KILLED AND ROBBED.

Another Victim of an Assassin Near Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 9.—William Bowman was murdered by highwaymen Tuesday night near St. Joseph's Hill, 15 miles from here. It is thought Bowman was robbed and afterward shot. Bowman was in the city Tuesday and assisted in ferreting out the assassin of Geer. He was known to have considerable money on his person. He left for St. Joseph's Hill on business in his buggy via New Albany, and it was between these points that his body was found on the road with a wound in the abdomen, and his pockets rifled. There is no clew.

A KANSAS BANK ROBBED.

Burglars Get \$1,500, But Fail to Open the Chest Containing \$10,000.

PLEASANTON, Kan., March 9.—The Bank of Pleasanton was burglarized Tuesday night. The combination of the vault door was blown out. When the safe was opened it was found that about \$1,500 had been taken. The safe was cracked with dynamite, but the burglars failed to open the chest in the safe which contained about \$10,000. All the private boxes were rifled and \$600 worth of stamps taken from Postmaster Holmes' box.



Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, then are all only symptoms caused by some woman disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

The lady whose portrait heads this article is Mrs. Ida Coventry, of Huntsville, Logan County, Ohio. She had an experience which we will permit her to relate in her own language. It illustrates the foregoing. She writes: "I had 'female weakness' very bad—in bed most of the time, dragging down pains through my back and hips; no appetite; no energy. The family physician was treating me for 'liver complaint.' I did not get any better under that treatment so I thought I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I felt better before I used one bottle of each. I continued their use until I took six bottles of each. In three months' time I felt so well I did not think it necessary to take any more. In childbirth it does what Dr. Pierce recommends it to do—lessens the pain and perils to both mother and child and shortens 'labor.' I would like to recommend Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed to those who have never tried it; it surely is the best thing for cholera morbus, or pain in the stomach I ever used; it works like a charm. I try never to be without it." The following is from Mrs. Harriet Hardey, of Montpelier, Idaho: "I have enjoyed better health since I began treatment with Dr.

Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for leucorrhoea and uterine debility than I have for sixteen years. I am cured of my trouble, and now weigh one hundred and sixty-six pounds, whereas my weight for many years stood at one hundred and twenty-five pounds. With pleasure, I remain,
Yours truly,
Mrs. Harriet Hardey

The following is from Mrs. M. A. McAllister, of Lim Rock, Jackson Co., Ala.: "I was in bad health; age was working upon me, and I had ulceration of the womb; could not get about. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me; I felt ten years younger. I have not had any return of my trouble. I am the mother of thirteen children and I am fifty-three years old, have never seen a better woman's friend than your medicine. I have recommended it to my friends here, and it has never failed in any case, so let me thank you for the good it did me." Yours truly,
Mrs. M. A. McAllister

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, general housekeepers, and overworked and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, nervous prostration, hysteria, debility and sleeplessness. A Treatise (105 pages, illustrated), on "Woman and Her Diseases," sent sealed in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. It contains a vast number of testimonials with half tone, or phototype portraits of their authors and gives the full address of each.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Pain in the Back, joints or hips, sediment in urine like brick-dust frequent calls or retention, rheumatism.

Kidney Complaint, Diabetes, dropsy, scanty or high colored urine.

Urinary Troubles, Stinging sensations when voiding, distress pressure in the parts, urethral irritation, stricture.

Disordered Liver, Bloat or dark circles under the eyes, tongue coated, constipation, yellowish eyeballs.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free. Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

"COLCHESTER" SPADING BOOT



For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others.

The outer tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the shank in ditching, digging and other work. Best quality throughout. **ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.**

W. L. DOUGLAS'S SHOE equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for Illustrated Catalogue giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

Ely's Cream Balm

QUICKLY CURES GOLD IN HEAD

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 36 Warren St., N. Y.

THE JURY'S VIEW.

It Thinks Dan Coughlin Innocent of Dr. Cronin's Murder,

And Therefore Returns a Verdict of "Not Guilty"—Its Decision Reached in a Short Time—How the Verdict Was Reached.

COUGHLIN A FREE MAN.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Daniel Coughlin, with his wife clinging to his arm, walked out of Judge Tuthill's court a free man Thursday afternoon. The jury took the case at 11:50 o'clock and at 4:45 p. m. returned this verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Daniel Coughlin, not guilty."

Shortly after 4 p. m. word was sent by a bailiff to Judge Tuthill that a verdict had been reached. The news spread quickly, and before the jury could reach the courtroom in response



DANIEL COUGHLIN.

to the judge's order it was packed with people eager to be present at this important period of the great trial. The defendant was brought in by a bailiff.

Judge Tuthill took his seat upon the bench and court was called to order. The jury filed in amidst the utmost silence. With signs of nervousness Judge Tuthill asked if a verdict had been reached, and upon receiving an affirmative reply ordered the clerk to read it.

Coughlin shot up from his chair as though a powerful spring beneath him was released by the word "not." For the shortest part of a second the rows of men who stood chest to back from the clerk's desk to the rear wall remained motionless. But a cheer broke the spell, and a wild rush for the man who had just been acquitted of the charge of murdering Dr. Patrick H. Cronin swept bailiffs, spectators, policemen, court attendants and newspaper men into the narrow confines of the space within the railing.

Joseph B. David, Daniel Donahoe's partner, threw himself across the table which stood between him and Coughlin and grasped Coughlin's hand. Old Michael Coughlin, with quivering lips and wet cheeks, was the next man to hold the hand of his son. But Coughlin seemed dazed. He shook hands heedlessly and answered congratulations with mumbled words. He stood bewildered, stunned by the blow of a great joy. For a few seconds he stood thus, while men climbed over chairs, railing and tables in their mad desire to see Coughlin or to speak to him. Judge Tuthill commanded silence again and again, and men stood beside him waving their hats and uttering wild cries. Few heard the judge when he thanked the jury, commended them for their services and dismissed them.

Coughlin finally broke away from the surging mob which carried him from one side to the other, and, starting with Juror Benson, went down the line, grasping the hand of each of the men who had set him free. He met Judge Tuthill and they shook hands together.

Just as Coughlin reached Juror Bruce another commotion began. It started at the door and was indicated by a sudden opening in the crowd. Coughlin was passing behind the witness stand on his way out of the courtroom when some one cried: "Here's your wife 'Dan,' here's your wife."

Coughlin turned back. The jurors stepped aside and the crowd opened right and left to give free passageway to the sobbing woman, who rushed toward her husband. "Oh, 'Dan,' 'Dan,' is it true, is it true?" she sobbed, as he threw both arms around her.

After many minutes more spent in congratulations Coughlin, accompanied by his wife, started for the county jail on the north side. En route the ex-prisoner was loudly cheered, and he acknowledged it by bows and smiles. Arrived at the jail the papers containing his formal discharge from custody were handed him, and this formality having been concluded, Daniel Coughlin stood once more before the world a free man.

Before leaving the jail Coughlin said to a reporter:

"The wrong is righted at last. I wish that every judge and prosecuting attorney would be sent to jail for six months, and then they would not be so anxious to send innocent men there. The case against me was all perjury. It's all over now, though, and we might as well let it drop. I don't know what I shall do at present. I am going to visit Hancock, Mich., my old home, with my family, and then I am coming back to Chicago to live."

A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed by citizens at the verdict, which was a surprise to everyone. It seems to have been the general expectation that the jury would disagree, while many confidently looked for conviction, and few anticipated a verdict of not guilty. The case has been on trial for nearly four months and the cost to the county has been in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

TRADE REVIEW.

Dun and Bradstreet Say Business Is Improving.

NEW YORK, March 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Evidences of present improvement in business multiply, but confidence in future improvement does not seem to increase. There is more business and a larger production by industries, for the season has arrived when greater activity is necessary if dealers' stocks are to be replenished, and those who cannot make calculations beyond a few months are the more anxious to crowd as much trade as they safely can into those months."

"In some branches of distribution, however, there are indications of a diminishing demand for goods and the evident preference for medium and low-priced articles, with the known reduction in wages and family expenditures, leads many to feel somewhat less confident that business will soon recover its former volume. Undertakings reaching beyond a short time are not made with greater freedom and in spite of a larger present demand prices of manufactured goods tend downward."

"The most gain is in iron and steel manufacture. The output of pig iron increased 10 per cent, though it is still 37.8 per cent, less than a year ago."

"Shipments of boots and shoes from the east are 14.8 per cent smaller than a year ago for the same weeks, and purchases are still mainly of medium or low-priced goods."

"In textile manufactures and dry goods there are increased activity and replenishment of stocks, as is natural at this season. But the demand thus far falls much short of expectations and its character indicates great economy in consumption. In woollens also manufacturers are increasing production mainly in a tentative way, or on orders which are little more than sufficient to test the market."

"Breadstuffs and oils have been stronger, provisions weaker and cotton hesitates. Wheat advanced half a cent and corn rose nearly a cent. Lard and hogs both declined, nevertheless. Sales of cotton were larger at first with some decline, which was afterwards recovered."

"The recovery in the price of bar silver which fell to 27d but recovered to 27.31d, has affected prices. The volume of domestic trade shown by clearings decreases for the week only 17.4 per cent outside New York and 24.9 per cent, here compared with last year. In foreign trade changes are also for the better, exports having been large, and for four weeks 14 per cent larger than last year, while the decrease in imports for February was 37 per cent."

"Failures are growing less important and somewhat fewer also. For the week ending March 8 the liabilities thus far reported were only \$2,937,832, and for four weeks in February \$14,886,091, of which \$5,732,615 were of manufacturing and \$7,097,127 of trading concerns. The number of failures during the last week have been 248 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 69 in Canada, against 32 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"The comparatively less favorable report as to the volume of sales and distribution of general merchandise emphasized last week remains, with some exceptions, practically unchanged. Bright and warmer weather has stimulated retail lines at a number of cities. Eastern shoe manufacturers report a slightly improved demand, and at a number of larger distributing centers jobbers in groceries, dry goods, hardware, hats, shoes and millinery report a steadily maintained inquiry, yet, with exceptions, numerous orders for small amounts for immediate wants continue the rule."

"While wheat, Indian corn and oats advanced 1/4c, 1c and 3/4c in price respectively this week, and cotton and sugar remained unchanged, domestic fleeces have again been shaded, cutting Australian wools out of the market so far as competition as to price is concerned. Pig and shaped iron, steel billets, and rails and iron ore have also been shaded again in some instances, making new low records, and pork has gone off 25 cents and lard 15. Chicago advises that loans of national banks there have increased \$2,000,000 and total deposits \$13,000,000 since December."

"Favorable trade conditions center at Chicago and St. Louis, the former reporting the best week's sale of dry goods for months, bringing the total for the year into favorable comparison with that in the like portion of last year. Jobbers in hats, millinery and dry goods at St. Louis also report continued improvement, with a favorable comparison thus far during the year with last year. Milwaukee bankers report increased demand for accommodation and other evidences of improvement in trade, while at St. Paul spring trade, although moderate, is in full swing. Kansas City and Omaha make reports which suggest a strong underlying demand. At Cincinnati manufacturers do not report an improvement, although some jobbers do. A fair trade is experienced in a few lines at Cleveland, although a better outlook in manufacturing lines is announced at Louisville, Detroit and Indianapolis. There is more inquiry for lumber at Minneapolis, and the production of flour is increasing. Increased activity is also reported from Duluth and Portland, Ore."

"Gross earnings of eighty-three railroads in February reported by Bradstreet's show a loss of 12.2 per cent compared with February, 1903, that being a little greater than in January, when it was 2.4 per cent less than in that month the year before. Southern and southwestern roads present heavier proportionate losses, the granger lines doing better than in January."

DOUBTFUL TITLES.

Thousands of Acres in Upper Michigan Involved.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Commissioner Lamoreux of the general land office, after examining into the question of approvals of land grants in the upper peninsula of Michigan to the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal company, has decided that nearly 60,000 acres of land were erroneously approved to that company in 1868. These lands were listed as "mineral" prior to the act making the grant to the company. As the granting act expressly excluded from its terms lands which had formerly been classed as "mineral," Commissioner Lamoreux holds that the approval was without authority of law. He recommends to Secretary Smith that suit be instituted to set aside the title of the company.

Phil Armour's Generosity.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—It is learned that Philip D. Armour will give \$500,000 to the San Francisco public schools for the establishment of a manual training school for boys. The only condition Mr. Armour makes is that the school shall be carried on under the school department and shall be open to any one eligible to the public schools. This generous endowment of a trade school is intended by Mr. Armour to serve as a memorial of his success in California in the pioneer days when he made money, which served as the nucleus of his fortune.

INVESTIGATING JENKINS.

Congressional Inquiry Into the Judge's Ruling Begins.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The congressional investigation into the course of United States Judge Jenkins in enjoining prominent labor leaders and Northern Pacific employees from counseling or taking part in a strike promises to have important developments. At the meeting of the house judiciary committee Chairman Culbertson announced Representatives Boatner, Terry and W. A. Stone as the committee to investigate the matter. It was decided to notify Judge Jenkins of the proposed investigation, and to leave it for him to suggest what course he desired to pursue, either in appearing in person or by counsel. It was also decided to notify all of the labor leaders and Northern Pacific employees who were named in the writs of injunction issued by Judge Jenkins.

Mr. Boatner wrote to Judge Jenkins Friday night. It is suggested to him in the letter that the committee is ready to hear from him either by the submission of papers or personally. Letters were also sent to the following officers of railway employees' associations who had been enjoined from counseling a strike:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, P. M. Arthur, G. C. E.; T. S. Ingraham, F. G. E., Cleveland, O. Order of Railway Conductors, E. E. Clark, G. C. C.; William P. Daniels, G. S. and T., Cedar Rapids, Ia. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, S. E. Wilkinson, G. M., P. H. Morrissy, F. V. G. M., W. A. Sheahan, G. S. and T., Galesburg, Ill. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, P. G. Sargent, G. C. F., F. W. Arnold, G. S. and T., Terre Haute, Ind. Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, J. E. Wilson, G. M., John Downey, G. S. and T., Chicago.

The subordinate employees of the road who were enjoined have also been notified of the investigation.

BIG MEN COMPARED.

Points of Difference Between Corbett and Peter Jackson.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Peter Jackson was pronounced to be in good physical condition by Dr. John Wilson Gibbs, who made an examination of the pugilist Friday morning. The only thing that marred Jackson's condition was a slight cough due to an attack of the grip. Following is a comparison of the measurements of the two gladiators. Corbett's measurements were made shortly before his fight with Mitchell. Jackson's are those taken by Dr. Gibbs Friday morning:

Corbett.	Height.	Jackson.
5 feet 1 1/2 inches	6 feet 1/4 inch
18 inches	29 inches
39 inches	41 1/2 inches
33 inches	32 inches
14 1/2 inches	17 1/2 inches
13 inches	13 inches
29 1/2 inches	34 inches
16 1/2 inches	32 1/2 inches
21 inches	15 1/2 inches
14 inches	22 inches
14 inches	34 1/2 inches
.....	15 inches
.....	35 1/2 inches
.....	11 inches
.....	11 1/2 inches
.....	6 1/2 inches
.....	7 inches
.....	18 inches
188 pounds	210 pounds

One of the most noticeable things in the above comparison is the difference in the neck measurements of the men. Corbett has the better of it in the size of the biceps. Jackson has the larger chest and a greater expansion. The unusually long reach of the colored man is apparent from the figures. Corbett has always been considered to have a long reach, but it is nothing compared with Peter's. Jackson appeared to have fine shoulder development. The muscles started from his neck and stood out hard and firm.

DAN COUGHLIN TALKS.

Says He Has No Guilty Knowledge of How Cronin Met His Death.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Daniel Coughlin's acquittal at the hands of the second jury that tried him for complicity in the conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin was the subject of general comment and criticism in the city. It is not going outside the fact to say that no verdict ever rendered by a jury in Cook county gave so much dissatisfaction to the majority of the public. In the comments made on the jury's action, adverse opinion was almost unanimous. Everywhere the same sentiment prevailed.

Concerning the murder of Dr. Cronin, Coughlin vehemently declared that he knew nothing whatever. He continued:

"I hired that horse for the use of a country friend. It was simply an act of courtesy; yet it was used against me in the terrible charge for which I have been twice tried and which has brought suffering to myself and family. The only time I ever had anything to do with Dr. Cronin and his connection with the united brotherhood was nearly ten years ago. In 1885 charges were preferred against the doctor for falsely reporting some matters of interest to the brotherhood. A committee of five, of which I was a member, was named to hear the charges and pass upon them. Cronin then willingly admitted the truth of the charges, and suitable action was taken by the committee, which was unanimous in the decision presented. It was a strict trial and all members were interested, and knew of the trouble. Although pleading guilty, Cronin never again spoke to me."

MANY CLAIMS FORFEITED.

Decision in an Oklahoma Land Case Will Cause Trouble.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 12.—A decision of the "sooner" question just received from the general land office causes consternation among thousands of claim holders in Oklahoma and the Cherokee strip. The decision is in a Payne county contest, and is that the man crossed the county prior to the opening, and even though he did not select a claim or pass near the claim he afterwards took, the fact of crossing any portion of the land made him a "sooner" and he consequently loses his right to take a homestead.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

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

TEACHER—"What is a right angle?" Boy—"Two straight lines around a corner."—Halo.

McVicker's, Chicago.

March 18, the famous Lilliputians will be seen again at above theater. The most enjoyable troupe ever seen. Seats can be secured by mail.

Inspection is a robber with a dagger under its cloak.—Ram's Horn.

A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. 25 cts.

In the ups and downs of life the baby is unrivaled.—Glens Falls Republican.

How Mr. THROAT HURTS.—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horns and Tars? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

SHE—"This is so sudden, Mr. Bondy. You must give me time." He—"I'll discount it five per cent for cash. How does that strike you?"—Detroit Free Press.

MISS WALKOFF (the teacher)—"Tommy, did I see you whispering with the boy next to you just now?" Tommy—"No, ma'am. Your back was turned."—Chicago Record.

"I'm glad I wasn't Shakespeare," said Wilkins. "If I had been I should have been dead now." "So would Shakespeare," said Barlow.

The man whose god is money never has any mercy on himself.—Ram's Horn.

A MAN who drives away customers—the cabman.—Texas Siftings.

WHENEVER you want invisible blue, just try to find a policeman.—Lowell Courier.

ALL AGES OF JOINTS, NERVES AND MUSCLES

ST. JACOB'S OIL

WILL CURE AND PROMPTLY HUSTLES.

"More the Merrier"

Wash day a pleasure

BUT NOT UNLESS YOU USE

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

IT IS THE PUREST, BEST & MOST ECONOMICAL

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The person planting Salzer's Seeds never knows of hard times, because they double all year. Try it for 1904 and be happy. Vegetable seeds for the million. 35 pages. Earliest Vegetable seeds. \$1.00 post paid. Largest growers of Farm Seeds in the world. FREE sample pkg. "Get There Early" Radish for use in 14 days and catalogue for 7c postage. Catalogue alone, 1c. for postage.

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The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

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

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

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

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

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

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

HALM'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC AND ANTI-CATARRHAL CHEWING GUM

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. Be convinced. Silver Stamps or Postal Note. GEO. R. HALM, 140 W. 29th St., New York.

NORTHERN PACIFIC CHEAP R. R. and FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS

Millions of ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. PUBLICATIONS, with Maps, describing fine farming, fruit, hop, grazing and timber lands mailed FREE. P. B. GROOT, General Emigration Agent, N. P. R. R., 24, Paul, Minn. When writing mention this paper No. 11.

BIG MONEY MAKER Situations Guaranteed.

\$15 to \$150 PAID Monthly. WANTED—Men and Women, Boys and Girls to LEARN TELEGRAPHING on our Lines. POSITIONS IN FEW MONTHS. Address GENERAL OFFICES, 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Stereoscopic Views, Stereoscopes, etc. Samples, 10c. For terms and Catalogue address WEBSTER & ALBEE, Rochester, N.Y. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISO'S CURE FOR

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

CONSUMPTION.

A. N. K.—A 1491

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

Yours for Security

the De Long Hook & Eye Richardson & DeLong Bros. Philadelphia. See that

hump?

Trade-Mark Reg., Apr. 1902.



THE BARRINGTON NEWS.

J. B. COYKENDALL, EDITOR.

LOCAL NEWS.

Subscribe for the News.

If your furniture is broken E. M. Blocks will mend it.

Mrs. Caroline Elfrink was a pleasant caller Saturday.

George Reeder of the Wauconda Leader was in town Sunday.

Fresh new Garden Seeds of all kinds at A. W. Meyer & Co.

Mr. Otto Sadt made a business trip to Chicago Saturday.

John Ladd of Wauconda was a guest of the News office Tuesday.

Mr. C. L. Pratt made a business trip to Wauconda Tuesday.

Bennett & Kirmse are painting F. J. Meier's new shop.

Mr. A. L. Waller spent Sunday with friends in Chicago.

How much nicer the streets were after the grader passed over them.

The new barber has just received a 1,000 cigars.

Henry Seip of Lake Zurich was on our streets Wednesday.

J. C. Dobler made a business trip to Chicago Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. Rahn was a pleasant caller Wednesday.

J. C. Plagge made a business trip to Chicago Wednesday.

Ex-Mayor Price of Elgin was on our streets Tuesday.

J. C. Plagge has just received a large stock of wall paper.

H. D. A. Grebe and wife spent Wednesday in Chicago.

Lou Bennett started out on a short business trip Tuesday.

If you want a good soft bed B. M. Blocks has got them.

Twenty-two pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1.00 at A. W. Meyer & Co.

The road scraper did some good work on our streets Monday.

Fred Bennett made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

A nice line of window shades at J. C. Plagge.

Mrs. J. K. Bennett celebrated her 63rd birthday last Sunday.

Miss Sadies Blocks returned Thursday from a three weeks visit at Wilmette.

B. H. Sadt & Sons laid a tile drain from their store into the sewer on Saturday.

Peters & Collens returned from Baraboo Saturday morning with a fine load of cows.

Economy Baking Powder 20 cents a pound, at A. W. Meyer & Co.

Mr. Albert Mullen and sister, Miss Mabel, of Wauconda made Barrington a visit Wednesday.

The Horsford's Baking Powder representatives were in town this week.

Mrs. M. C. McIntosh entertained a party of twelve friends at her home Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Leroy Powers was taken quite sick last Saturday with heart trouble and was unable to be out the first of the week.

Try Horsford's Pure Phosphate Baking Powder. For sale by A. W. Meyer & Co. Bring your ticket if you have one.

Buy the genuine Gliden Barbed Wire. 110,487 pounds has been sold by L. F. Schroeder in the last five years, and every pound is warranted so you run no risks.

The K. O. T. M. tent met for the first time in their new hall Tuesday night and Mr. Wm. Young was the first candidate to be accepted in their new quarters. They adopted some new rules, the most particular one being that any one wishing to join that has not the ready cash at hand may join by paying \$1.25, and fees for examination, which is \$2.00, and giving their note with security for \$5.00, the amount that the home tent keeps in their treasury. This will enable those who wish to join and have not the ready cash to do so at once, and is a most noble act on the part of the members of the order. It shows that they mean to make the Maccabees a success.

The confirmation of the following pupils will take place next Sunday in the Evangelical St. Paul's Church: Geo. Meier, Adolph Schulz, Albert Schulz, Wm. Pepper, John Mews, August Meier, Fred Rachow, Henry Kuhlmann, August Walbaum, Christ. Stoeber, August Reuter, Emma Clinge, Ida Schultz, Emma Ebel, Mina Brandt, Anna Riecke, Emma Spiegel, Ida Reese, Johanna Dorwaldt, Mina Toppel. The examination of the class was held last Sunday.

Mr. Fred Lagerschulte, who removed to Nebraska, has been reported safe at his destination, but some of the old band boys think it would have been more pleasant for him if he had taken a partner with him and built a nice little cottage on one corner of his land and have a home of his own. Mr. Lagerschulte was a member of the band for a number of years and was well liked by the boys, who wish him the best of success and so goes the News.

Mr. Geo. Schaefer chartered a car in Chicago Monday and loaded it with his household goods, also the goods of his brother-in-law, who accompanied him to Fairfield, Minn., where they will make their home in the future. Mr. Schaefer has been in business in Barrington for many years, and was a good citizen as well as a shrewd business man, and will be missed by his many friends.

A caucus will be held in the Town of Cuba Saturday, March 17, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Columbia Hotel in the village of Barrington to place in nomination candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election. All voters are requested to be present. By Order of Committee.

The contractors are busy at work on the extension of the C. & N.-W. track. They will extend the double track from the present switch house about one mile west of the E. J. & E. track. This will be a good improvement over the old and present situation; notwithstanding the lonesome quarter that the switchman will be situated in.

Rev. John Williamson, D. D., who is to begin Evangelistic Bible Readings at the Methodist Church, next Sunday is one of the most eminent Bible readers in the West. The meetings will continue during next week only, closing Sunday evening, March 25th. Services will begin at 3 o'clock every afternoon and 7 in the evening. All are invited.

Mr. C. L. Waterman has rented the store building where F. J. Meier now is located and will about the 1st of April open a confectionery, grocery and bakery. Handsome ice cream parlors will be one of the features. Mr. Waterman will open up with a full line of fresh goods.

Call and see the pretty designs in Wall Papers at A. W. Meyer & Co.

A. B. Stenger of Naperville spent a few days with his brother, Mr. Stenger of the firm of Plagge & Co.

See the reliable gasolene stoves at L. F. Schroeder. They are dandies.

Clayton G. Peebles of Spring Lake was a visitor at the News office Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Lillie Tidmarsh of Wauconda stopped in Barrington on her way to Elgin to visit friends and relatives last Saturday.

If you have a picture you would like to have enlarged E. M. Block can do it.

Miss Sutcliff of Wheaton came home with Miss Grace Peck and spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Peck.

G. H. Lagerschulte purchased one acre of land in Barrington that was formerly owned by George Schaefer.

Mr. Schwemm bought the 2,800 pound team that was advertised in the News.

Some of the farmers have already begun to put in their crops by sowing wheat.

Thirty dollar cash trade will draw a nice piece of silverware at J. C. Plagge.

Miss Mary Frye and Alvina Myers attended the teachers meeting in Chicago Saturday.

Use A. W. Meyer & Co.'s best Minnesota Flour. It always gives satisfaction.

Quite a number of the Barrington people attended the sale of Mrs. Caroline Elfrink Thursday.

Mr. John L. Runyan has accepted a position in the creamery at Gilmer Station, commencing yesterday morning.

For every \$1 worth of cash purchased goods at H. D. A. Grebe's you get a Little Wonder Anti-Burn Cooking Mat free that is sold by agents at 25c each.

Mr. Schwemm has erected a sidewalk and driveway in front of his stable and implement warehouse and is now ready for business.

Mr. Lagerschulte, the proprietor of the old Schaefer market, is remodeling his building; raising it and building it out to the street. This will be a good improvement.

Mr. Chas. Winter, who was burned out Tuesday morning will occupy the house of Mr. Church until they make further arrangements.

Large assortment of Patterns in Carpets at A. W. Meyer & Co. Prices low.

Some of the boys have already made their mark in hunting ducks this season. The season promises to be a good one.

It is hard luck when a young man will drive from Wauconda to Barrington in one hour and ten minutes to catch a train and then forget all about the train and get left.

Professor Smith of the Barrington High School introduced Latin in the school last week and reports good success. He thinks it will be well liked by the pupils and a benefit to the school in general.

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE—\$1,500 will buy a pretty little home in the village of Barrington. House nearly new and pleasantly located. For particulars inquire of Postmaster or M. C. McIntosh.

The Chicago Herald delivered to your residence or place of business every day for 17c a week; without Sunday paper 12c. Drop a postal in the postoffice to Eddie Ernst.

HENDERSON'S LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE SHOES TOOK 1ST PRIZE AT WORLD'S FAIR.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO. CHICAGO, ILL.



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JOHN C. PLAGGE,

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LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS,

COAL, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, TILE, BRICK, ETC.

Chestnut Coal.....	} Always on Hand	Wheat Bran
Stove Coal.....		Corn Bran
Egg Coal.....		Middlings
Hocking Valley Soft Coal.....		Ground Corn and Oats

STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD.....
OIL CAKE MEAL A SPECIALTY.....
TRY A SACK OF OUR BEST FLOUR....

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PROMPTLY
AND NEATLY
DONE.



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

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