

BARRINGTON NEWS.

VOL. 1. NO. 10.

BARRINGTON, COOK CO., ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1904.

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THE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

A Marvelous Session of a Successful Body.

MINISTERS IN SESSION.

Proceedings of the First Session of the Illinois Conference of the United Evangelical Church, which is in Session in Barrington this Week.

The members of the Illinois Conference of the Regular Evangelical Association convened at the call of the Bishop and Presiding Elders in

Keagle and W. H. Fouke were appointed to report to the press.

The Bishop then addressed the Conference on the importance of this session.

The following ministers were received advisory members of Conference, and were afterwards received into full connection into the Conference: Revs. J. Fuhs, C. Stockhove, Theo. Suhr, J. J. Klopp.

A committee appointed by the laymen's convention held the previous day reported through Mr. E. Knecht the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, As members of the Illinois Conference of the Regular Evangelical Association, and laymen of the aforesaid Conference in joint convention assembled recommend to our Conference that the name "Regular Evangelical Association" be changed for a name more expressive of our character and purpose as a church.

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Illinois Conference of the Regular Evangelical Association that they consider the advisability of calling a general minis-

any notice on the part of our opponents of the so-called majority, giving but little time for deliberation in this matter, and

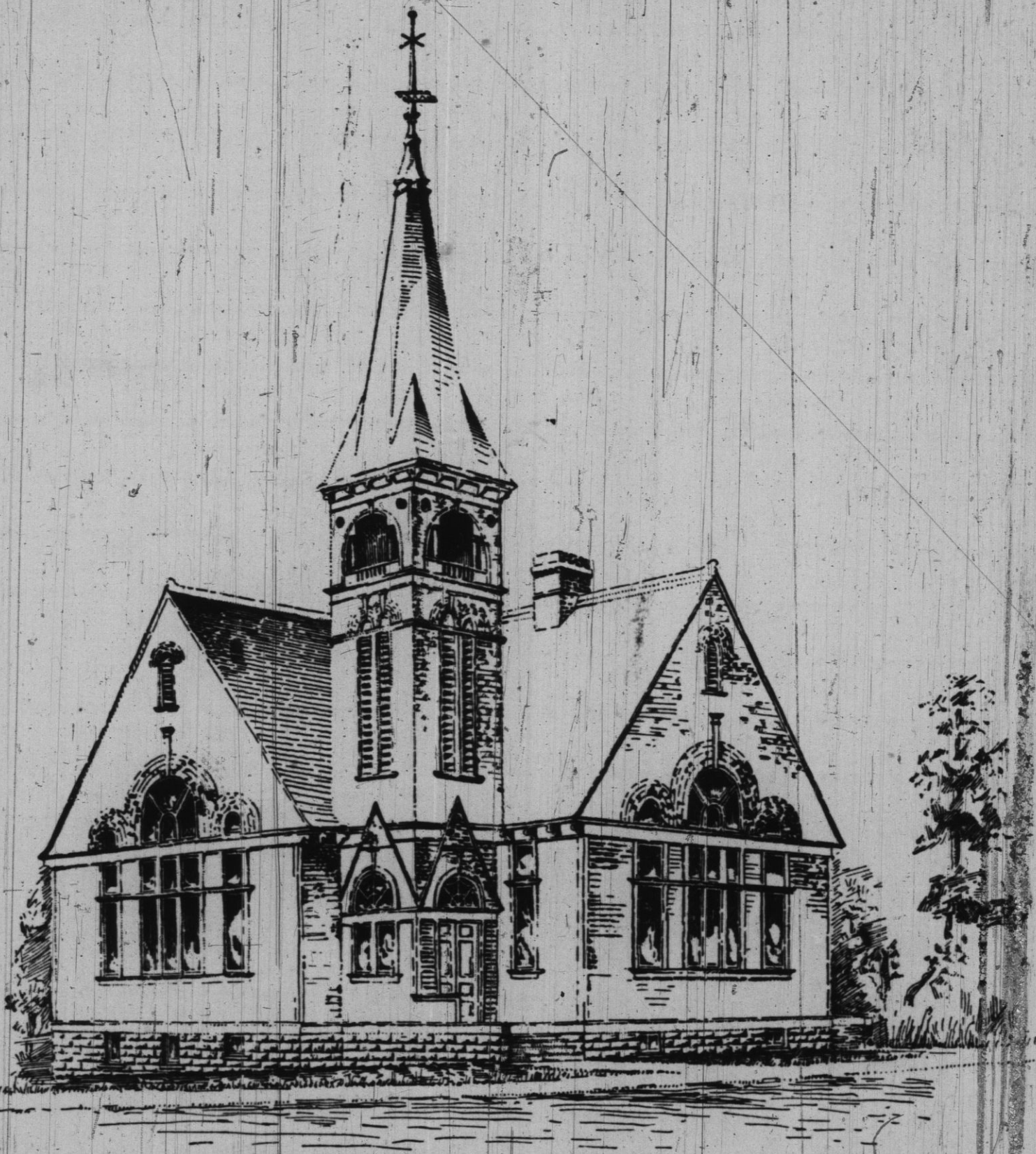
"Whereas, We deem the name adopted insufficiently distinctive for the best interests and the highest degree of denominational prosperity, and lacking especially in that quality which represents our organization to be distinctly a Christian denomination or church, and not an indefinite Association, therefore

Resolved, That we change our present name of Regular Evangelical Association to that of UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Resolved, That we, the Illinois Conference of the Regular Evangelical Association shall hereafter be known by the name of the Illinois Conference of the United Evangelical Church."

A resolution was adopted dividing the Conference into four Presiding Elder districts. The following societies were received into this Conference: Two from Jonesborough, Ill.; one at Terre Haute, Ind., and two at Reed City, Mich.

The following ministers were received as advisory members: Revs.



the Salem Evangelical Church in this city at 2 o'clock p. m., April 4th, 1904, pursuant to a motion for adjournment at the previous session in Freeport, Ill., April 12, 1893, to-wit:

Resolved, That we now adjourn subject to the call of the Bishop and Presiding Elders at the time and place appointed by them.

The Bishop read Matth. 10, and after a song the Conference was led in prayer.

Rev. M. Stamm was appointed German secretary and Rev. E. K. Yeakel the English secretary. The English secretary chose as his assistants Revs. C. G. Unangst and H. H. Thoren. The German Secretary's assistants are Revs. J. G. Fidler and A. Lutz. Revs. J. H.

terial and lay convention to meet at as an early day as possible to consider such matters as may be suggested by our present situation as a church, and adopt such measures as may be required to secure the greatest possible prosperity for the future.

The report of the joint convention was received with due respect and thereupon the following resolutions were adopted:

"We, the members of the Illinois Conference of the Regular Evangelical Association in conference assembled, and upon proper and prayerful deliberation, deem it prudent and promotive of the interests and prosperity of Christ's kingdom to adopt the following:

"Whereas, The change in our church and Conference names one year ago at the opening of the conference session in Freeport, Ill., was forced upon us by unexpected assault by litigation, and without

B. J. Smoyer, corresponding secretary of the General Missionary Society, and J. M. Ettinger, editor of The Evangelical at Harrisburg, Pa.

Rev. Mr. Bailey of the Baptist Church was introduced to the Conference, and Rev. Mr. Rahn of the Evangelical Sr. Paul's Church also attended the Conference.

Rev. Mr. Schuster, late pastor of the Salem Evangelical Church of this city for three years, expressed his desire to withdraw from the church on account of doctrinal difference, involving the observance of the Sabbath, and upon motion his credentials were voted him.

The time of the daily session were fixed to from 8:30 to 11:30 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.

Rev. E. K. Yeakel was elected editor and publisher of the Confe-

Continued on Page Five.



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Barrington News.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

REGULAR SESSION.
IN the senate on the 29th the death of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, was announced. The customary resolution of regret was adopted and a committee of ten senators was appointed to accompany the remains to Macon, Ga., after which the senate adjourned. The house adjourned after a brief session on account of the death of Senator Colquitt.

ALL business was suspended in the senate on the 27th and funeral services over the remains of Senator Colquitt were held. In the house bills were introduced for the reduction of compensation of persons in the government service; to incorporate the "American College of Musicians" for the promotion of music in the United States, and to amend the interstate commerce law by repealing all punishments by imprisonment for violations of the interstate commerce act and rendering the offending corporation itself punishable.

ON the 28th resolutions were introduced in the senate asking the secretary of war whether subordinate employes and laborers engaged by engineer officers have been employed or discharged for political reasons; directing the finance committee to prepare a bill for the repeal of all laws authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds or other interest-bearing obligations without specific authority; and one asking for information regarding challenges made in the weight or fineness of silver coins of silver standard countries. A bill to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver was introduced by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada. In the house an attempt to discuss the two election cases of O'Neill vs. Joy and English vs. Hilborn showed the lack of a quorum.

IN the senate the pension appropriation bill was reported on the 29th and the house joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 additional to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act and the McGarrath land claim bill were passed. In the house the president's message vetoing the Bland silver seigniorage bill was received. No business was transacted. The senate was not in session on the 30th ult. In the house Mr. Bland gave notice that on April 3 he would move to pass the seigniorage bill over the veto. No business was transacted.

DOMESTIC.

MISS L. A. PERRIN, a milliner at Denver, was drawn to sit with the grand jury and must serve, despite her protests.

REPORTS to congress show that exhibits were received at the world's fair from sixty foreign nations, valued at \$28,000,000.

ANOTHER snowstorm was raging in the west and the few remaining cattle on the ranches would undoubtedly perish.

GEORGE W. PALMER, of Sayville, who has long been considered the second wealthiest man in Virginia, has failed. He was a millionaire.

TWO INFANT children of John W. Horton, of Montgomery, Ala., accidentally set fire to hay in a stable and were burned to death.

REPORTS from various sections in the south and east show great damage to fruits and early vegetables as a result of the cold wave. Along the Atlantic coast railway lines in the south the damage was about \$1,000,000. In the grape-growing regions of western New York the buds were destroyed and vast losses would result.

AN assignment was made in Philadelphia by the firms of Wood, Brown & Co. and Haines & Co., the former with liabilities of \$600,000 and the latter \$400,000.

IN a street fight at Fleming, W. Va., Hoke Napier, a lumberman, and Henry Collins, a former employe, shot and killed each other.

JOHN M. DONOVAN, who died in Chicago while undergoing a surgical operation, was said to be the thirty-fifth friend of the Cronin defense who came to a sudden or unexpected death since the murder of Dr. Cronin, now nearly five years ago.

MISS TURNER, an aged woman, and Miss Eppsey, a 15-year-old girl, were found murdered at Ellaville, Fla.

SWAGGARD's livery stable, with fifteen horses, and John Bellamy's warehouse, in which 10,000 bushels of wheat were stored, were burned at Sweet Springs, Mo.

MANY persons in Texas were reported to be starving.

TWO BROTHERS, Salvador and Joseph Pitsolotto, who conducted a fruit stand in New Orleans, were killed by Michel Caprano, who ran an opposition stand.

THE town of Sutherland, Neb., was totally destroyed by fire.

MRS. MARGARET CATING, aged 79, of Muncie, Ind., was arrested for passing counterfeit money.

IT was said that the trustees of the soldiers' and sailors' home at Mount Vista, Col., were \$100,000 short in their accounts.

THE People's savings bank of Duluth, Minn., and the Merchants' bank of West Duluth went into voluntary liquidation.

A DAUGHTER of ex-Mayor Hassenauer, of Wapakoneta, O., burst a blood vessel in her brain while coughing and dropped dead.

CHARLES HARDIN, accused of stealing \$35,000 from the Wells-Fargo Express company, was arrested at Alma, Ark. He had \$19,000 when captured.

H. C. HUFF and wife, married but three hours, were killed at Pensacola, Fla., by Thomas Trainor, the woman's former husband.

THE New York legislature passed bills making violation of the election laws a penal offense and disqualifying anyone committing bribery from holding office for five years, and prohibiting the flying of foreign flags upon public buildings.

KENTUCKY women were signing a petition asking congress to impeach Col. Breckinridge.

THREE families, comprising fourteen persons, were buried in a snowslide at Canyon Creek, Wash.

MISS SARAH BILLINGS and her sister Linda, aged 35 and 40 years respectively, took their own lives with poison at Winchester, O., because they were about to be separated by marriage.

JIM GODSEY, sentenced to five years at Terre Haute, Ind., for forgery, said his father had trained him in crime from childhood.

HOWARD S. LONG, an installment goods agent at Springfield, O., met Miss Lydia Brown, of Urbana, for the first time, and in half an hour they were married.

AT Antigo, Wis., William Nonemacher pleaded guilty to murdering his wife and three children and was given a life sentence.

AT Indianapolis seven members of a family were poisoned by eating sausage containing trichine.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE took the stand in his own defense in Washington and told of his intrigue with Madeline Pollard.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, a populist farmer, while watching Coxey's army in Columbiana, O., dropped dead from apoplexy.

RECEIVER FAUROT, of the Lima (O.) National bank, which closed two years ago, claims a shortage of \$90,000 for which he can get no explanation.

CHEROKEE, Ia., has been selected as the location for a new insane asylum to accommodate 1,000 patients and cost more than \$1,000,000.

A COLD norther did millions of dollars of damage in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, killing almost everything green.

GOV. TILLMAN called on the militia to assist in enforcing the dispensary law in South Carolina.

JOHN WITT's residence at McKendree, W. Va., was burned and his eight little children and Miss Mollie Hettrick perished in the flames.

A GENERAL strike of the 10,000 coke workers and miners of the Connellsville (Pa.) region was ordered.

THE California supreme court holds that the act of the last legislature in removing the capital from Sacramento to San Jose was illegal.

B. McMAHUS, of Livingston, Mont., shot and killed his wife and then cut his own throat. Domestic trouble was the cause.

OLIVER JACKSON (colored), one of the Grant murderers, while en route to Montgomery, Ala., was taken by masked men from two deputies and shot to death.

PROF. JOHN M. ELLIS, of Oberlin college at Oberlin, O., died on a Santa Fe train as it entered Chicago from California.

THEATERS, cards and dancing have been tabooed as vices by the Epworth league of Michigan.

SENATOR VOORHEES declined to allow the factory girls of New England to appear before the senate finance committee in opposition to the tariff bill.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 30th ult. aggregated \$741,401,756, against \$885,001,934 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 29.2.

THREE workmen were killed and five seriously injured by the falling of an old bridge at Radford, Va.

EXECUTIONS took place as follows: Israel Johnson (colored) at Union Springs, Ala., for the murder of Wash Roberts (colored) January 15 last; at Paris, Tex., E. R. Gonsales, for the murder of John Daniels, May 18, 1893; Manning Davis for the murder of John Roden, December 20, 1891, and Jim Upkins for the murder September 6, 1893, of his 6-year-old step-daughter.

THERE were 238 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 30th ult., against 244 the week previous and 166 in the corresponding time in 1893.

JUDGE DALLAS filed an opinion in the United States court at Philadelphia holding that Chinamen cannot be naturalized.

IN discussing the right of the south to secede the debating society at Maple Creek, Neb., broke all the furniture and several members were badly injured.

ONE person was killed, fifteen injured, four of them probably fatally, and property worth \$40,000 destroyed by the collapse of a water tower at Peoria, Ill.

THE Maryland legislature passed a bill making it obligatory on the courts of Maryland, under certain conditions, to send inebriates to gold cure institutes for treatment.

JUDGE LOUIS S. LOVELL died at Stanton, Mich., aged 73. He was on the circuit bench in the eighth district for twenty-four years.

FRITZ KLOETZLER, a shoemaker and a socialist, murdered his wife and four children and then committed suicide at Dolgeville, N. Y.

THE acting secretary of war has formally decided that a deserter's release is in no sense a discharge from the army nor does it in any way remove the charge of desertion.

EXCITEMENT was aroused by the find of a pronounced vein of silver near Virginia City, Wis.

FIVE blocks in the central portion of Barry, Ill., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$200,000.

FOUR persons were killed and three badly wounded in a fight near Darlington, S. C., over the enforcement of the dispensary law. Gov. Tillman ordered troops to quell the disturbance.

WILLIAM R. LAIDLAW was awarded damages in New York of \$25,000 in his suit against Russell Sage, who used him as protection against a dynamiter. NUGGETS of pure gold were washed from sand dug out of a well at La Veta, Col.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT, United States senator from Georgia, died in Washington of paralysis, aged 70 years. In 1859 he was a representative in congress, in 1876 was governor of his state, and in 1880 was chosen senator and was serving his second term. He leaves a widow, one son and four daughters.

THE annual meeting of the Minnesota League of Republican clubs was held in Minneapolis, Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, being the principal speaker. In his address he defended the policy of the republican party and said the country can never be prosperous without it.

CHARLES C. BAER, grand commander of the Knights Templars of Pennsylvania, died of spinal meningitis at Pittsburgh, aged 58 years.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, the lawyer and writer on political economy and constitutional history, died in New York, aged 53 years.

LEADING women of Atlanta, Ga., met and organized a Woman's Suffrage association.

CHARLES F. CRISP, speaker of the house, was appointed United States senator by Gov. Northen, of Georgia, to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Colquitt's death.

MRS JANE G. AUSTIN, the novelist, died in Boston, aged 55, after a lingering illness.

SPEAKER CRISP has declined the seat in the senate made vacant by Senator Colquitt's death.

FOREIGN.

VERNEY LOVETT CAMERON, the distinguished African traveler, was thrown from his horse and killed while hunting near Bedfordshire, England.

VIOLENT earthquakes occurred in various parts of Greece and the loss of life was considerable.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO has not revived the imperial decree as reported, but will try Brazilian rebels according to martial law.

FUNERAL services over the remains of Louis Kossuth were held at Turin in the Evangelical church.

FOUR lives were lost by the collision of steamers at London.

THE shaft of a coal mine at Koszelew, Russia, collapsed, causing the loss of eleven lives.

A HYMN to Apollo, recently discovered at Delphi, was sung at Athens for the first time in 2,000 years. The royal family and cabinet were present.

THE remains of Hans von Bulow, the distinguished pianist, were cremated at Hamburg.

RUSSIA has passed a law against American insurance companies, forbidding the tonnage system.

MALAYS sacked the Spanish station at Lepanto and killed two officers and three women.

LATER.

THERE was no session of the United States senate on the 31st ult. In the house bills were introduced for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars of 413 1/2 grains and for an additional district judge for the Northern district of Illinois. The river and harbor bill was reported, and the remainder of the day was devoted to eulogies upon the life, character and public services of the late Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania.

W. B. BROZZELL, a well-to-do farmer of Hurd county, Ga., shot his wife and then shot himself fatally.

FOUR men were burned to death and one fatally and two others seriously injured by a natural-gas explosion at Alexandria, Ind.

ROBBERS secured \$3,200 from the safe of the township treasurer at Frankfort, Mich.

E. G. RATHBONE, of Hamilton, O., was nominated for congress by the Third district republicans to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Houk.

FIVE traps were thought to have perished in a fire which destroyed the Rock Island hay barns at Geneseo, Ill.

EX-CONGRESSMAN GEORGE E. HALSEY died in Newark, N. J., of pneumonia after a brief illness. He was 67 years of age and a millionaire.

THE 79th birthday of Prince Bismarck was celebrated throughout Germany.

THE German empire lost its oldest official in the person of Johann Muller, jailer at Wittlich, near Treves, who died at the age of 103.

THREE men were burned to death in a summer cottage at Squantum Beach, Mass.

PRESIDENT BERMUDEZ, of Peru, died at Lima from an intestinal trouble.

FIRE which started in a flourmill at Borden, Ind., burned six stores and eighteen residences, causing a loss of \$125,000.

FOUR HUNDRED drunken strikers terrorized the town of East Liverpool, O., and non-union men were beaten and the police cowed.

THE sixteenth constitutional congress of Mexico assembled in semi-annual session at Mexico City.

HENRY LE CARON, who was a British spy upon Irishmen in America, died in London.

SOUTH CAROLINA was almost in a state of anarchy, nearly all the troops having refused to obey Gov. Tillman in the dispensary war. He had placed the counties of Florence and Darlington under martial law.

IN AN UPROAR.

An Exciting Session of the House-Crisp and Reed in a Wrangle.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—An interpretation of the rules which brought forth the remarks from Mr. Reed and Mr. Crisp led to an exciting scene Thursday in the house. After the reception of the president's message a vote on the pending motion, the Joy-O'Neill contested election case was had, and resulted 154 to 11, fourteen short of a quorum. Of the eleven who voted against the motion (in effect against giving O'Neill the seat) ten were democrats.

Then came more filibustering, and Mr. Patterson offered a resolution to revoke the leave of absence and instruct the sergeant-at-arms to take the absentees into custody.

Mr. Reed took the floor and in a brief speech scored the democratic side, dwelling particularly upon the absurdity of a proceeding which aimed at procuring a quorum by duress and after one was secured left the house powerless to record its presence.

Something in what Mr. Reed said evidently stung Speaker Crisp, who was on the floor at the time, and when the ex-speaker sat down Speaker Crisp arose. The speaker said he only wanted to call attention to the persistence with which the leader of the minority (Mr. Reed) had called attention to the absolute iniquity of the practice of members in refusing to vote when their names were called. Mr. Reed, Speaker Crisp went on, had placed his party in a position when he made his quorum counting ruling where it either had to sustain that ruling or renounce him. But, continued Mr. Crisp, when Mr. Reed had once made the ruling his party was forced to sustain him. The speaker proceeded to picture the absolute power of the ex-speaker over his side of the house.

Mr. Reed expressed a desire to reply to the speaker but his time had expired and he was not permitted to do so. He then asked for a division of the resolution, but Mr. Stone (Ky.) in the chair ruled that the proposition was not divisible. Party feeling had been aroused by the remarks of Mr. Reed and Speaker Crisp and the republicans began filibustering with redoubled vigor, in the course of which Mr. Lacey appealed from a decision of the chair. The speaker refused to entertain the appeal. Mr. Reed, standing in the center aisle, insisted on knowing the grounds upon which the speaker declined to sustain the appeal, but the speaker only rapped with his gavel and declined emphatically to state the grounds. Mr. Payne moved to adjourn, and the speaker declined to entertain this motion.

By this time the members on both sides were wildly excited. Partisan blood was at fever heat, and for several minutes pandemonium reigned. From all parts of the floor members were shouting their defiance, and several personal collisions were narrowly averted.

"I rise to a question of order," shouted Mr. Payne.

"And the chair refuses to recognize the gentleman for that purpose," returned the speaker. "The question is on the adoption of the resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees; as many as favor it will say aye, contrary, no."

In the midst of the chorus of voices that followed Messrs. Payne, Boutelle and Reed were on their feet clamoring for recognition. The speaker refused to recognize them. "Tellers!" shouted Mr. Payne. Pending that motion he moved to adjourn. The speaker declined to entertain the motion. Mr. Reed loudly insisted on his right to know why, but the speaker replied by ordering him to take his seat.

Mr. Patterson called for the ayes and noes, and Mr. Payne demanded tellers on the motion. The speaker appointed Mr. Patterson and Mr. Payne. The latter was still clamoring to be recognized on his point of order. The speaker ordered Mr. Payne to take his place as teller. Mr. Payne declined to serve.

"The chair then appoints the gentleman from Maine," said the speaker. Mr. Reed was wild with rage. "I decline to serve," said he.

"The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Patterson) will act alone." The democrats raised a cheer as the speaker said this, and moved rapidly past him in single file to be counted.

When a sufficient number had been counted by Mr. Patterson to order the ayes and noes the announcement was made. In a chorus the republicans were protesting against this irregularity and Mr. Reed in a loud voice declared that the chair knew the rules required two tellers.

"The house understands the circumstances," replied Speaker Crisp, firmly. "The chair takes all the consequences."

The scene reminded the old members of the Fifty-first congress. Mr. Payne was still talking loudly in the aisle as the clerk began calling the roll. He was ordered to take his seat, and replied that he would do so when he got ready. The speaker met this retort by declaring that he was ready to entertain a motion to bring the gentleman to the bar of the house for contumely.

Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. Boutelle, in the general confusion that followed, were engaged in a wordy duel, and Mr. Outhwaite threatened to move that Mr. Boutelle be called to the bar for contempt. The speaker decided that such proceedings could not interrupt a roll call, but upon its completion they were not renewed. The resolution was adopted—164 to 8. The house adjourned.



A Narrow Escape

Took Poison by Mistake

Bad Effects Entirely Eliminated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—In April last, through the effects of a dose of strychnine taken in mistake for another drug, I was laid up in St. John, N. B., for ten days. After this I never seemed to regain my former health, and continually suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation, for which I could get no relief. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, I felt a little better, so continued using the remedy until I had consumed six bottles. I found myself gaining strength

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison." F. V. WARMOLL, representing the Seely Perfumes, 30 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

Friendly Regard

is never entertained by the children for a medicine that tastes bad. This explains the popularity among little ones of

Scott's Emulsion, a preparation of cod-liver oil almost as palatable as milk. Many mothers have grateful knowledge of its benefits to weak, sickly children.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

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Entirely New. A Grand Educator. Successor of the "Unabridged." Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words. A Library in Itself. It also gives the often desired information concerning eminent persons; facts concerning the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; particulars concerning noted fictitious persons and places; translation of foreign quotations. It is invaluable in the home, office, study, and schoolroom. The One Great Standard Authority. Hon. B. J. Brewer, Justice of U. S. Supreme Court, writes: "The International Dictionary is the perfection of dictionaries. I commend it to all as the one great standard authority." Sold by All Booksellers. G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass. Do not buy cheap photographic reprints of ancient editions. Send for free prospectus.

IF you want the real DE LONG PATENT HOOKS AND EYES, say to the dealer: See that **hump** Trademark Reg. Apr. 19-92 Richardson & DeLong Bros., Philadelphia.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE **CATARRH** Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

RUMELY TRACTION AND PORTABLE ENGINES. Threshers and Horse Powers. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed Free. M. RUMELY CO., LA PORTE, IND.

THE SILENT MR. WATKINS.

They tell me I'm a silent man—some says I'm old and sour—
Because I haven't got a tongue that says I workin' every hour.
They think I'm cross grained 'cause I set down to the village store
An' don't say nothin' 'bout things I ain't heard on before.
But as for me, I'd never change on till the judgment day,
For what's the use o' talkin' when you've nothin' in' for to say.
I didn't p'aver Jennie much when I was makin' love,
A-beatin' all around the bush and coolin' like a dove.
I let the other fellers talk, but I jess bode my date,
An' when I'd thought the question up I put it plain an' straight.
An' Jennie seemed to think that thet for court-in' was the way;
She only answered "Yes" because 'twas all she had to say.
It's been our motter ever since, a mighty good one, too,
An' many an' many a little tiff that motter's seen us through.
When things go wrong I shet right up, an' Jennie holds her jaw.
So's later on there's nothin' said that we need worry fer.
The consequence has been that we 'ain't never had a fray;
We've simply kep' from talkin' when we'd nothin' for to say.
I'm very fond of good veal pie an' scrambled eggs an' ham;
I'm very fond of oysters, an' I fairly love the clam;
I like hoe cake an' corn bread an' a brace o' good fat birds;
But one thing I should hate to eat would be a meal o' words.
An' that is why I rarely talk, an' allus hope an' pray
That I be kep' from talkin' when I've nothin' for to say.

—Harper's Bazar.

UNDER A CLOUD.

But Behind Its Black Pall the Sun Was Still Shining.

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Pell. "What is the matter with Carry? Ain't sick, is she?"
Mrs. Pell had come up to her lodger's room to borrow a dust pan. Life among the poor—tenement house life, at least—is all give and take; and Mrs. Pell borrowed dust pans and egg beaters, just as Mrs. De Rifter, of upper Fifth avenue, would borrow a piece of music, or Miss Waldegrave the last new novel.

The Beltons had only lately come to the house. They were very poor, yet Mrs. Pell somehow respected an intangible essence of ladyhood that hovered about them. They had no carpet on their floor, yet it was always clean; the curtains were made of "cheese cloth" at four cents a yard; the bed on which mother and daughter slept assumed the similitude of a stained pier-wardrobe by day. The cooking was done on a kerosene stove in the corner; and Mrs. Pell had discovered that Mrs. Belton did floss-silk embroidery on flannel for infants' wardrobes, while Carry was one of the attendants in Muller & Co's great dry goods store on Broadway.

"I knowed they was genteel," said Mrs. Pell, "the minute I set eyes on 'em. Mrs. Belton's dress is shabby; and Mrs. Hourie, the grocer's wife on the first floor, wears hers somehow different; and Carry's bonnet is plain black straw, with loops of green ribbon, but it's a great deal more ladyfied than Susan Jane Hawley's pink crape, with the red feathers and the Rhinestone daggers stuck in it."

But to-day Carry was crying, and Mrs. Belton, with her floss-silk embroidery pushed to one side, was trying to comfort her.

"No," said Mrs. Belton, "she isn't sick, but—"

"I am discharged!" said Carry, suddenly straightening herself up. "I've lost my place. One of the customers brought a point-lace handkerchief to the store to match it in flounces, and she couldn't find it afterward, and—"

"I know," said Mrs. Pell. "I had a niece once in one o' them big stores, and you can't teach me much about 'em. The gals is sacrificed right straight along to the customers' whims. It was laid to you, of course."

"And I may consider myself lucky, so they tell me," cried out indignant Carry, "that I am not arrested and put in prison! Only 'previous good conduct' has saved me! But I don't consider myself lucky. I consider that I have been insulted and aggrieved. I—"

"Carry, Carry!" gently soothed the mother. And Carry's passionate words died away in a flood of tears.

"But what are we to do?" she cried. "How are we to live? No one will take me in, after this. It would be no use for me to try to get a situation."

"God will provide, Carry," whispered Mrs. Belton.

At that moment there came a sharp tap at the door.

"Is the young woman ready for the place out in Orange county?" asked a gruff voice. "Mr. Jessup's wagon is at the door. That's me. And he's a-waitin'."

"La, me!" said Mrs. Pell, starting up. "I clean forgot all about it. Name of Jessup? Louisa Oleott, she's dreadful sorry, but her uncle ain't willin', on sober second thoughts, to let her go out of the city. They've gone to Couey Island to-day, and—"

"Aint that the young woman?" said Mr. Jessup, nodding his head toward Carry Belton as he stood in the doorway.

"Certainly not," said Mrs. Pell, bristling up. "This is a floor above the Oleott room."

"No offense, no offense!" said Mr. Jessup. "But what be I goin' to do? My wife she calculated on my bringin' home a hired help, and I dunno nothin' about your intelligence offices. And the train goes at eleven."

"What sort of a place is it?" asked Carry, suddenly turning around.

"General housework," said the old farmer, leaning against the side of the door. "A little of everything. Sort o' handy woman about the place. Jest exactly the sort o' work our darter would have done if she'd live to grow up. Four dollars a week and a good home. I dunno what you think of it, but it seems to me a pretty fair offer."

"Mother," said Carry, breathlessly, "I have a great mind to go, if—if Mr. Jessup will take me."

"And glad of the chance," said the old farmer, cheerfully.

"I don't know much about housework," went on Carry.

"My woman'll teach you," said the farmer. "She'd be doing it herself if it wasn't for the rheumatism in her back. And you look like one who would be quick and handy to learn."

"And I know all about her," said Mrs. Pell. "and I tell you, Mr. Jessup, she's a good, trustworthy girl as ever lived."

"I could jedge as much as that by her looks," said Mr. Jessup, shrewdly. So Carry Belton steered her little life-bark into this new current.

She had not been a week at Jessup farm before she wrote home to her mother:

"DEAR MOTHER: I am the happiest girl in the world. This is a lovely place—all apple orchards and meadows—knee-deep in red clover and timothy grass. I help to milk the cows every night, and the lambs and chickens know me already. Mrs. Jessup is the kindest old lady you ever knew; all she is afraid of is that I shall do too much. Frank—that is her nephew who lives here, and helps Mr. Jessup with the farm—brings in all the wood and water, and is always asking what he can do to help me. I suppose I ought not to call him 'Frank,' but everyone else does, and so it seems natural. All that troubles me, mother, is being separated from you, and I have such a delightful plan. It was Frank that first thought of it, and Mr. and Mrs. Jessup do not object. There is one wing of the old farmhouse that is only used for a store-place—two delightful rooms, with a great fireplace big enough for a whole colony, and windows looking out on the river. They are a little out of repair, to be sure, but I can easily whitewash and repair them, with Frank's help, and you are to come and live there. And all the rent Mrs. Jessup will accept is a little dressmaking now and then, such as you are handy with, for her poor old finger-joints are all stiffened with rheumatism, and she cannot hold a needle. And you can go into the city with your embroidery every week or two—the fare is not so very much—and you can breathe in the smell of the sweet-mown hay, and rather wild flowers and sweetbrier, and oh, mother darling, we shall be so happy!"

Mrs. Belton read the letter through tears of delight.

"It will be like Heaven!" she said to herself. "My dear, thoughtful child! But I wonder who this 'Frank' is? I wonder whether she knows how often her thought and her pen turn to him? He must be good if he is with these kind people!"

She went out to the old farm. Carry met her at the station in a wagon, with a handsome, sun-burned young man holding the reins.

"This is Frank Jessup, mother!" said she, with a radiant face.

The two rooms were in perfect order. A bunch of roses stood on the bureau, and summer evening though it was a fire of logs burned within the deep, smoke-blackened chasms of the ancient chimney, casting red reflections on the newly-papered walls—"for fear it should be damp," said Carry.

And the first real home feeling which they had known for years came, like the brooding wings of a dove, over the hearts of mother and daughter, as they sat side by side on the doorstep, under the green apple boughs, and the sound of a brook gurgling along beneath the willows beyond.

The blackberries on the hedge were ripening; the roses had blown away, drifts of pink and the early apples were beginning to gleam like spheres of gold through the leaves, when Carry came into the wing room, one evening, with a pale face.

"Mother," said she, "I must go away from here: You must go with me!"

"Carry!"

"Frank Jessup has asked me to be his wife."

"I thought he would, Carry. I knew that he loved you," said Mrs. Belton, with innocent pride. "And no wonder!"

"I told him about the lace handkerchief, mother—the handkerchief that they accused me of stealing!" whispered the girl.

"What did he say, Carry?"

"He said he did not care—he wanted me all the same."

"And you?"

"Mother, I told him I never could let the cloud which has darkened my own life overshadow his."

"But, Carry, if he loves you—"

"All the more reason that I should save him this humiliation," said the girl.

And when Mrs. Belton looked at her set face, she knew that all remonstrance was in vain.

"We must go away," said Carry. "It will be like tearing the heart out of my breast; but there is only one thing to do." And she burst into sobs and tears on her mother's shoulder.

"Hush!" said Mrs. Belton—"hush, my darling! Some one is coming up the walk. It is a woman with a red shawl and a green parasol and an ecrú dress trimmed with garnet bands. Why, Carry, it is Mrs. Pell, our old landlady!"

"Yes, it's me," said the landlady of

Judith street tenement-house. "How de do? Surprised to see me, ain't ye? Well, if this 'ere ain't a pretty place! But I sort o' felt as if I had to come. Muller's shopwalker, he was to the house yesterday. The firm sent him. They're short o' hands, and they want Carry to come back to the lace counter again. The lace handkerchief that made all the trouble is found. The dressmaker found it down in the folds of the young lady's apron overskirt, when she ripped it apart, last week. It had slipped down into the linin', and there it lay. The young lady's dreadful sorry about it, too!"

Carry's face had grown bright.

"Found, is it?" said she. "Mother, give Mrs. Pell a cup of tea. Don't you see how tired she looks? I will go back to where Frank is waiting for me. I—I think this will be good news for him!"

Mrs. Pell stayed all night and went back to the city with a monster bunch of pinks and roses next day.

But Miss Belton did not go back to the lace counter at Muller & Co's.

Mrs. Pell dryly informed the shopwalker that she believed the young lady had accepted another engagement.—Saturday Night.

Where It Is Really Cold.

"Talk about your cold weather," said a traveling man just from the north-west, "you ought to see it out there once."

The crowd shivered and pulled up closer to the stove.

"I had a friend up in North Dakota," he went on, "who sent to Ohio for a Gordon setter last fall and expected to have some fine hunting with him. In January I stopped over in his town one day and went to his house to see him. Going up the lane I noticed one of the best specimens of terra cotta work I ever saw. It was a dog standing near the front door and it was so natural I almost spoke to him as I went inside. After awhile I spoke to my friend about the specimen."

"That's the finest terra cotta dog you've got out there I ever saw," said I.

"What terra cotta dog?" said he, going to the window, from where I pointed out the dog to him.

He looked at it a minute or two intently and started outside.

"Terra cotta nothing," he exclaimed; "that's my Gordon setter, frozen stiff and hard."—Detroit Free Press.

The Man Who Tired Carlyle.

There is a story of Carlyle in his old age having taken the following farewell, in his broadest Scotch, of a young friend who had had him in charge for walks, and who, while almost always adapting himself to Carlyle's mood, had on a single occasion ventured to disagree with him. "I would have you to know, young man, that you have the capacity of being the greatest bore in Christendom." The boredom had consisted solely in the rather negative sin of not having been convinced of the truth of one of Carlyle's dogmas, a sin all the more heinous, because, instead of standing boldly up to Carlyle, and declaring his doctrine utterly perverse, the companion had betrayed his weakness by an apologetic tone. Now, Carlyle liked disciples, and he respected antagonists, but he could not endure being merely thwarted without being thoroughly roused. He felt in that case that he had made no impression at all on his interlocutor, that he had neither won him nor excited him to resistance. And nothing bored him so much as that. Of course it is only exceptionally despotic minds that are bored in this way.—Spectator.

Too Complaisant.

Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece, seemed incapable of caring for himself when moved by consideration for others. His exaggerated acquiescence in what he thought a constructive obligation is illustrated by the last sitting he gave to Millais, who painted his portrait.

The studio was cold. Mr. Grote had removed his overcoat, and presently felt sensibly chilled. Yet he did not complain nor resume his overcoat.

"Why did you not say you were chilled?" asked Mrs. Grote, when she learned the circumstances.

"I did not like to appear to reproach Mr. Millais for letting the fire go out."

"Well, but there was your thick overcoat!"

"Yes, but I did not know if he would like me to put it on."

"What could it do with a man so incapable of caring for his own absolute necessities?" remarks Mrs. Grote in her "Personae Life" of her husband. "Had I been present, it is superfluous to say, all these scruples would have gone for nothing."—Youth's Companion.

—Archibald is a German name, meaning the bold scout. It was a common name among the German soldiers during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

—Boniface is Latin, meaning the well-doer. The name has been applied to landlords from the fact that St. Boniface was the patron of innkeepers.

—It is roughly estimated that railroads have effected a saving to the public of ten per cent. per annum on the cost of construction.

—The first regular railway for carrying passengers was opened September 27, 1825, from Darlington to Stockton, England.

BLOOD IS SHED.

Enforcement of South Carolina's Dispensary Law Causes a Riot.

Whisky Police and a Mob Fight at Darlington—Four Men Killed and Many Others Reported Slain—The State Militia Revolts.

SLAIN IN A RIOT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.—The passions aroused by the dispensary law and the system had the long expected result in a fight at Darlington Friday afternoon, in which at least two spies and two citizens were shot to death and three men were badly wounded. Twenty-one other spies took to the swamps and the latest report is that they have all been killed.

In the fight at Darlington Frank E. Norment, a prominent young insurance man, and a man named Redmond from North Carolina and Constables McLennon and Pepper were killed outright. Chief of Police Dargan, K. D. Lucas and Louis Norment were shot and dangerously wounded.

The trouble grew out of an attempt to search private houses for liquor. The citizens protested against this and the spies yielded in the face of the excitement and agreed not to search private premises. They also promised to leave Darlington, although the force, seventeen in number, had been reinforced to thirty-seven. They had gone to the depot to proceed to Columbia. There were few men on the streets, but they had squirrel rifles and smooth bores and looked determined. The constables passed along quietly and no move was made to attack them. As the Columbia train pulled out and was passing through the outskirts of the city a volley was fired into the car containing the police, but the train was pulled out rapidly and the men escaped unhurt and none of the passengers were injured. A small portion hearing then that the force had been divided moved rapidly to the Northeastern station. When they arrived they began to jeer the spies and the latter massed and drew their pistols.

In a few seconds the collision came. Pepper, it is alleged, fired first, and Norment, a prominent citizen and merchant, dropped dead. It was then a battle and the firing became indiscriminate. Citizens and spies fell, Redmond on the one side killed by the second fire, while at the first discharge from the citizens' rifles Pepper and McLennon went down. L. M. Norment and Chief of Police Dargan are among those badly wounded. The firing attracted attention and citizens came running from every direction.

The spies seeing they would be wiped out started to flee to the woods and were joined by Chief Gaillard, who had left his train to take command. The people were thoroughly aroused and many farmers followed and joined in the chase. As a result the sixteen spies have been driven into the woods, and the people have the whole country picketed. If the report of their lynching is not true and the spies are run down there will be a pitched battle and they will be exterminated.

The Darlington guards are under arms, endeavoring to preserve the peace, but the trouble has outgrown their control. Sheriff Scarborough is powerless and is under threats of being shot by the citizens if he interferes. The wounded constables are in Darlington jail, protected by the local militia company. There is great excitement all over the state, and the inquiry to procure liquor at this juncture a good thing for the public peace.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—At 3 p. m. Gov. Tillman ordered Col. Jones, of the Palmetto regiment, to proceed to Darlington with the troops. It at once became a question whether the militiamen, all sympathizers with the Darlington citizens, would go. The Columbia zouaves, commanded by Capt. John G. Capers, assembled at their armory. The captain offered to go or not, as the majority elected. The roll was called and each man as his name was called laid down his gun. Then the captain did the same thing with his sword. When the news reached the streets there was wild cheering. Capt. Alton, of the Richland volunteers, found it impossible to get his men together. Only six responded to the call. The governor's guards debated the question an hour, the crowd waiting on the street below meantime becoming impatient. Threats were made that if they attempted to march the crowd would attack them and capture their arms. The guards finally decided to disband in preference to going to Darlington.

FLORENCE, S. C., April 2.—A mob entered the state dispensary here at 2:05 a. m. and destroyed all the liquors. The members of the mob had many friends in the force at Darlington fired upon by the spies, and had threatened to make trouble here all night.

CARRIED OVER THE FALLS.

John Horton's Gallant But Fruitless Fight for Life at Spokane.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 2.—John Horton, a carpenter, fell from the new Post street bridge into the Spokane river above the main falls Thursday afternoon and was swept down to death. He made a gallant fight for life, cheered by 400 persons on the shore and bridges, but it was hopeless. The swift current pulled him into the cataract and there he was quickly pounded to death. His body has not been recovered.

GROWING STRONGER.

Cozey's Army Recruits in Pennsylvania.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., April 3.—Cozey's army marched into this city Sunday afternoon. Its reception was that of a conquering army. All the people in the Beaver valley, to the number of 30,000, swarmed the streets and cheered the army enthusiastically as it swept past.

Sunday evening Browne and Cozey lectured to a large audience in the Sixth avenue theater. A large amount of provisions has been collected here through the efforts of the trades' council, the Coming Nation club and the Economic Literary society. These organizations represent 20,000 sympathizers with the Cozey movement.

The Cozey sympathizers had collected a whole store full, more than five tons, of provisions for the army, everything—hotel accommodations for the officers, camping ground, stable room and lecture hall was free of all cost. About \$60 in money was collected and paid over. In addition to all this over 100 recruits appeared as soon as the tents were up and joined the army. Cozey is feeling highly elated.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.—The industrial army is beginning to assume serious proportions in the southwest and is awakening serious thought among the authorities and people of this state. Two hundred recruits of Frye's army arrived at 5 o'clock Saturday morning on a stock train and joined their command, which was camped at North Little Rock; 900 more at San Antonio are awaiting transportation. At 8:30 Sunday night 250 from this city joined the forces and left for Memphis via the Bald Knob branch of the Iron Mountain, nearly 1,100 strong.

Their discipline is remarkable. There was no drinking, and while the army was in camp Gen. Frye addressed at least 500 people on the financial situation at North Little Rock. His language was temperate and mild. He avows that the movement is just starting; that within the next thirty days 400,000 men will be in Washington with a common purpose: They mean to be peaceable in their action and demand three things: Government employment, the stoppage of immigration for ten years and the prevention of aliens owning land in the United States.

POPULISTS' PROCLAMATION.

Chairman Taubeneck Calls on the Friends of Silver to Come Into His Party.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee of the people's party, has issued a statement which, after denouncing the message of President Cleveland vetoing the seigniorage bill, concludes as follows:

"The only compromise offered in the veto message is the suggestion that the United States might be allowed to coin and use \$55,000,000 seigniorage in the treasury if unlimited authority be granted by congress to issue bonds and perpetually mortgage the resources of the United States to the money power.

"Such terms to a fallen foe in open war would shock every principle of humanity, but when the money power through their agents tell the people of the United States that they shall not coin and use their own money without subjugating themselves and posterity to a bondholding oligarchy, it is evidence sufficient to show the regard concentrated wealth has for the rights of men.

"In the future the people can take their choice, either aid in strengthening the chains of money contraction by voting for candidates to serve in the ranks of the republican and democratic parties, or unite before it is too late with the populists for liberty, equal rights and an American financial system."

DEATH OF LE CARON.

The Famous Spy Succumbs to a Linger- ing Illness.

LONDON, April 3.—The spy, Le Caron, who was prominently identified with the charges against the late Charles Stewart Parnell, died Sunday from a painful malady from which he had long suffered.

[Le Caron resided for nearly twenty years in America, a considerable part of the time in Chicago. During all this time he was an active member of the radical Irish party, being to all outward appearances one of the most inveterate enemies of England and everything English. Yet he was all the time in the pay of the British secret service and was in constant communication with Scotland yard. All the plots of the "dynamite party" among the Irish in America were known in detail in Scotland yard mainly through the efforts of the Chicago spy. In 1889 he came to London to testify in the Parnell case. The news that Dr. Le Caron, the felon, the advocate of dynamite, the foremost of the "hisslers" in America, was a British spy caused a tremendous sensation among the Irish in America. Branded as a spy and traitor, he could not return to America. For the last four years he has been living in retirement, a pensioner of the British government. His true name was Beach.]

A DEFAULTER.

Michigan's Ex-Deputy Secretary of State Absconds.

LANSING, Mich., April 3.—Ex-Deputy Secretary of State August W. Lindholm, of Ishpeming, is a defaulter, the exact amount not being known. When Secretary Jochim went out of office Washington Gardner, Gov. Rich's appointee, assumed control and appointed J. W. Seldon, of Sand Beach, as deputy. Lindholm turned over the office to his successor and on Tuesday left ostensibly for Chicago without making settlement with his successor. Seldon broke open Lindholm's desk and confirmed suspicions of fraud. Shortly afterward, Lindholm's son brought a letter dated New York and addressed to his mother, in which Lindholm acknowledged the defalcation, and advised his wife to sell everything and return to Sweden. He added that he had gone forever.

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We have at last received our press, which we have long waited for, and are now prepared to do all kinds of work in the printing line—from a visiting card to a 1000 page book. We will do good work at reasonable price.

We wish to say to those who have been waiting for us to get a press before they subscribed for the News to call and see us. Come and subscribe for a first-class local newspaper, one that is printed and edited all at home and one that we will do all in our power to improve as we grow older.

Barrington has a number of streets that could be greatly improved.

If the United States Senate adds any more amendments to the tariff bill they had better name it "The Critic's Review."

The Chicago election resulted in a victory for the Republicans. Of the 68 aldermen elected 42 are Republican and 26 are Democrats.

Judge Chetlain has issued another stay of execution in the case of Mayor Harrison's assassin. This time it is till July, and the trial will take place next month. The assassin's attorneys don't seem to have everything their own way when Trude is around.

Gov. Tillman of South Carolina is having as much fun as Gov. Waite of Colorado. There is a difference, though. In Colorado the governor stands alone, even the Supreme Court does not uphold him, while in South Carolina the governor is simply trying to enforce an obnoxious law.

Spring has been ushered in with its usual number of strikes. The strike in the coke region of Pennsylvania has already resulted in serious bloodshed, and there is a probability of the employes of a number of big railroads going on strike during the next month or so. There seems to be some truth in the statement that spring fever is contagious.

Patti's prominence is fast fading into darkness, consequently something must be done to bring her before the public. Having no more pet dumb brutes to spare the old, old story of a divorce will have to be resorted to. Lillian Russell having been married again she will in all probability soon follow Patti's example.

Commander Coxe, will not in our opinion, accomplish anything by taking his army to Washington except to free the West from some of its tramps. There are some respectable and honest unemployed workmen in his ranks, but they are in the minority. Coxe may be called a crank but on one thing he is right and that is this country needs better roads. Half the year round, in most sections, the farmers, men who pay their hard earned money to help support this government, have to drag their vehicles through one or two feet of mud. On that point we agree with Coxe, but how to accomplish that end is yet to be solved.

N.-W. R. R. TIME CARD.
FROM CHICAGO TO PALATINE, BARRINGTON AND CARY:

	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	
LEAVE CHICAGO AT.....	7	00	8	15	9	10	10	50	3	30	5	00	6	00	
Arrive at Palatine.....	8	10	9	15	10	11	10	4	47	6	00	7	12	7	42
Arrive at Barrington.....	8	20	9	15	10	11	10	5	02	6	12	7	25	7	55
Arrive at Cary.....	10	42	11	10	11	10	5	17	6	26	7	40	10	01	

CARY, BARRINGTON AND PALATINE TO CHICAGO:

	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
LEAVE CARY AT.....	7	40	9	50	10	50	11	50	12	50	1	47	2	50
Leave Barrington.....	8	10	9	45	10	00	10	50	11	00	11	03	12	1
Leave Palatine.....	8	20	9	55	10	00	10	50	11	00	11	03	12	1
ARRIVE AT CHICAGO.....	7	40	7	55	8	15	9	15	10	15	11	25	1	4

SUNDAY TRAINS.

	A.	M.	P.	M.	A.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.
LEAVES CHICAGO AT.....	9	10	4	45	10	10	4	45	11	10	4	45	12	10
Arrives at Palatine.....	10	19	6	00	11	10	6	00	12	10	6	00	1	10
Arrives at Barrington.....	10	30	6	12	11	20	6	12	12	20	6	12	1	20
Arrives at Cary.....	10	42	6	25	11	30	6	25	12	30	6	25	1	30

HOGS TO BE "TRUSTED."

A deed was filed late Wednesday conveying the Allerton Packing Company's plant to Robert H. Moran, of Chicago. Mr. Moran is the representative of Alexander Geddes, Samuel White, a Stanford White, William Kirkwood and a number of other Scotchmen who own things in the United States, chiefly packing houses in Chicago, live at the fashionable downtown clubs and retain their residence in Scotland. The price for the Allerton plant named in the deed was \$294,000. With the filing of this deed, the Allerton Packing Company goes out of existence, to resume business under another name not yet chosen.

The Allerton plant was really sold two years or more ago to the International Company (limited) of England. Mr. Allerton retained the presidency until last July, then he retired. The plant has been idle for many months.

The International Company [limited], or as it is sometimes called, the English International Company, to distinguish it from an American company of the same name, was formed for the purpose of consolidating all the small packing concerns, out at the yards and bringing them under one tent. The amalgamation was going on nicely and would have been accomplished almost a year ago but for the panic. The English International Company quietly took in the plants of the Wells Beef Company, the Hately Brothers Packing Company and the Allerton Company. When John Cudahy went broke last year the English International got the concern and also took in the American International. It had then united practically all of the small houses at the yards, Lipton & Co., Vils & Robbins and the North American Provision Company stayed out.

It is now rumored that the English International concern, having succeeded in swallowing nearly all of the small packers at the yards, is itself about to be absorbed by the Chicago Packing and Provision Company. The combined plants of the small houses lately bought by the English International, added to the capacity of the Chicago Packing Provision Company, will make the latter among the largest packing houses at the yards. It will rank next to Armour & Co. in volume of pork business.

Those who did not understand the stockyard situation have been at a loss for months to account for the plans of the English Company. At one time it was supposed that the International people were making an effort to raise themselves to the position of a rival of the other big companies. Less than two weeks ago the statement was given out, apparently with some show of authority, that the International concern had decided to swallow the Chicago Packing and Provision Company. The latter will do the whole act itself, when the swallowing is done.

This rearrangement of stockyard interests which has been going on for more than two years, means much more, however, than the

mere shifting of small plants from one ownership to another or their final consolidating with the one big concern that fights the "Big Three" when any fighting is necessary.

The old hog pool is about to be formed again. It broke years ago, and although repeated efforts have been made to get the pool on its feet again they invariably failed. Sometimes it was a combination of small dealers that stood in the way of reorganization and at other times the big packers waved their small rivals aside and haughtily refused to inaugurate again the old pool agreement.

Stockman from the rocky ranges of Wyoming to the mellow pasture lands of southern Ohio knew what the pool was. They run against it every time they sent a car load of cattle or hogs to Chicago. The pool was simply an agreement among all the packers at the stockyards as to the number of hogs or beef each man should buy: There was no competition as to the price or to the number each packer should get. It was all understood before a buyer went out to the pen. Every morning about 4 o'clock, after learning to a certainty the number of hogs or beef that had arrived during the night and would be offered for sale later in the day, the buyers apportioned the arrivals among the several plants, according to their capacity. A system of percentage was in force, and each man knew before starting out just how many hogs he would be allowed to buy. If he took in more than his percentage he had to transfer them to another packer at the same price.

Finally members of the pool began fighting among themselves, and the agreement went to pieces. Although repeated attempts have been made to restore the old agreement, they always failed, but when the new consolidation takes in all the small concerns that have passed under control of the English International there is little doubt that a scale of percentages will be agreed upon that shall be satisfactory all around.

One of the packers, denying that he knew anything about the pool, said it "would not affect the market price of hogs, anyhow. If a pool should be formed," he remarked "It would only result in cutting off some of the commission on a lot of middlemen. Farmers would get as much for their hogs and beef as though the pool were not in existence."

Levy Mayer, counsel for the various packing interests concerned was, asked late last Wednesday his version of the transaction. He replied: "There is much trash rumored about. The deed conveying the Allerton plant speaks for itself. I can add nothing to it. If you want the business plans of our clients go to them.—Herald.

Col. Breckinridge has met his equal in Judge Wilson, who represents Miss Pollard. The way he raked Col. B. over the coals made even the "Silver Torgued Orator Wince with pain." "Good, give it to him.

A. W. MEYER & CO.



SPRING CAPES.
SPRING JACKETS.
SPRING SUITS.

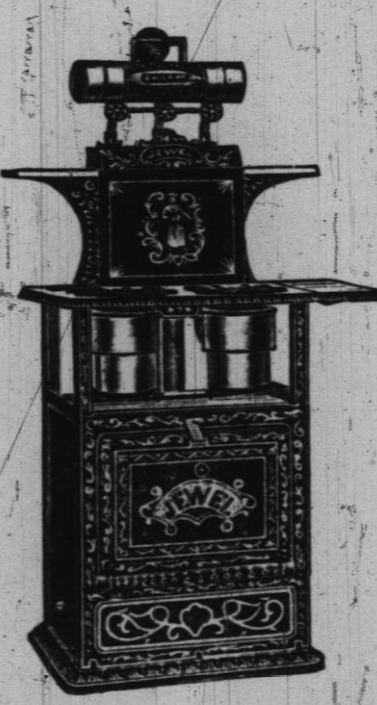


We are offering a very Nice Assortment of Ladies and Misses Spring Jackets and Capes at extremely low prices.

Black Sateens.
We can give you all grades from 12½ cents upwards.
Dress Goods.
Serges.
A Nice Assortment of Serges at 12½ cents a yard.
Colored Dress Goods.
36-inch wide that would be considered cheap at 35 cents per yard we are now offering for 25 cents per yard.
Black Goods.
36-inch wide, all wool, that was sold at 60 and 65 cents a yard we are now making 50 cents a yard.
Henriettas and Cashimeres
That we sold at \$1.00 per yard we are now making a special run at 75 cents per yard in Dress Patterns.
Dress Trimmings.
We have a Large Assortment of Jet Trimming Silks, Braids and Velvets.
We can show you the assortment you want. We sell at prices you want. Investigation Costs Nothing and saves you money.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

A. W. MEYER & CO.



In asking you to purchase a "Jewel Stove" we offer the following pertinent returns for your money:

A Stove that has a horizontal tank with a separate flow into each valve and the most necessary improvement in connection with a Process Stove—a tank valve that is easily and quickly removed for cleaning. The needles are made of German silver a slight feed, so that the gasoline may be seen as it drips. Furthermore, it is the handsomest and most perfect stove made. Call and examine at

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

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 (2476)
by Corwell (1420),
Vol. 4.
Dam Maida 2d (753)
vol. 4, by Conqueror
(196) 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'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 UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

A Marvelous Session of a Successful Body.

MINISTERS IN SESSION.

Continued from First Page.

rence Journal for two years and 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY

was called to order by the president, Rev. W. H. Fouke at 1.30 P. M. Thursday afternoon. The reports from the various fields were very encouraging and highly gratifying. Over \$2,600 were collected during the year. Every Missionary received his full appropriation, and some of the Missionaries had such a financial success that they voluntarily relinquished their claim upon the treasury. The Conference took a special shout when the treasurer reported the favorable condition of the finances, and it has reason to rejoice because of such signal and marvelous success. The following officers were newly elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. W. H. Fouke; Vice President, Rev. A. Strickfaden; Secretary, Rev. Wm. Schweiker; Treasurer, Rev. John Stengel. Rev. Fouke was elected delegate to the board of Missions, and Rev. J. Schneider, alternate.

On Wednesday evening Rev. M. C. Morlock preached, and Rev. J. Fuchs of Terre Haute, Ind., preached on Thursday evening. Both the services were very well attended, and the Salem Evangelical Church is asserting itself as a very strong society in our city.

On Thursday noon Rev. H. Moser of Geneseo took the picture of the entire body of ministers, who with Bishop R. Dubs, are the first Conference of the United Evangelical Church. Rev. Moser also photographed the church building separately, and the two photographs 5 by 8 inches, can be had at 35 cents. These pictures are valuable as a historical relic.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Worship—H. Messner, W. Schuster and H. Meier.

On Letters—M. Eller, C. Roloff and A. Haeffle.

On Boundaries—The Chairman and Presiding Elders.

Quarterly Conference Records—J. Keiper, W. Gross, C. Stockhowe and C. S. Fehr.

Finance—C. F. Kiest, J. Miller, Chr. Schuster, Isaac Divan and W. A. Unangst.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Education—H. H. Rassweiler, A. Haeffle, C. N. Dubs, J. H. Keagle, J. J. Klopp, J. H. Schultze and C. Roloff.

Resolutions—D. B. Byers, Phil. Zahn, Theo. Suhr, H. Moser, M. Eller, J. H. Johnson, M. C. Morlock and C. J. Frey.

Temporal Economy—A. Fuessele, P. Himmel, A. Strickfaden, H. H. Thoren, C. G. Unangst and J. W. Mohr.

Public Morals—G. Barth, J. W. Michael, W. Barberich, F. W. Landwer, J. W. Fager, A. Lutz and J. G. Finkbeiner.

Memorial—D. B. Byers, J. Divan and W. A. Unangst.

Committee to Negotiate with the Representatives of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America in Refer-

ence to the Conference Records, etc. J. Schneider, W. H. Fouke and S. A. Knecht.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the \$75 appropriated to South Chicago shall be given to Elgin Mission.

Resolved, That \$200 additional be appropriated to Dearborn St. Mission.

Resolved, That we give Bro. J. Gamber \$25.00 for services rendered while pastor of Preemption Mission.

COMMITTEE ON WORSHIP.

At Salem Evangelical Church—Saturday evening, Rev. Wm. Berberich; Sunday morning, Bishop R. Dubs; Sunday evening, Rev. B. J. Smoyer. Rev. Theo. Suhr occupied the pulpit last evening.

At the First Baptist Church—Sunday morning, W. H. Fouke; Sunday evening, J. J. Klopp.

Rev. W. J. Smalle a Congregational minister and Rev. V. Forkel a Baptist minister, of Chicago were introduced to Conference and received as advisory members.

Rev. Phil. Zahn was upon request placed on the supernumerary list.

Rev. Torrey died during the year.

Rev. Geo. Harris was granted his credentials from this body.

Rev. S. F. Entorf was re-elected presiding elder.

The Conference stationed the presiding elders as follows:

Chicago District—J. Schneider.

Freeport District—W. Caton.

Elgin District—H. Messner.

South Illinois District—S. F. Entorf.

L. Schmidt of Geneseo and Joseph Eller of Groveland were licensed to preach.

Among those present are:

Wm. Berberich, Ashton.

G. Barth, 3434 Dearborn St., Chicago.

D. B. Byers, Shannon.

F. Busse, Washington.

Wm. Caton, Freeport.

C. W. Davis, Cambridge.

Isaak Divan, Eldena.

John Divan, Fair Haven.

Bishop R. Dubs, Chicago.

C. N. Dubs, Highland Park.

S. F. Entorf, Ashton.

M. Eller, Gilman.

C. S. Fehr, Hooprole.

C. J. Frey, Naperville.

Albert Fuessele, 144 Frey St., Chicago.

C. A. Fuessele, Chicago.

J. G. Fidler, Manhattan.

W. H. Fouke, 166 S. Robey St., Chicago.

J. G. Finkbeiner, Davis.

J. W. Fager, El Paso.

Wm. Gross, Peotone.

P. Himmel, Hampshire.

A. Haeffle, Naperville.

Wm. Huelsler, Naperville.

J. H. Johnson, Eldena.

J. H. Keagle, 57 Pleasant St., Freeport.

C. F. Kiest, Chicago.

D. Kramer, Shannon.

J. Keiper, Naperville.

J. Kuter, 105 E. St., Aurora.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The following officers were elected at the election last Tuesday:

TOWN OF CUBA.

Supervisor—G. H. Comstock.

Town Clerk—Miles T. Lamey.

Assessor—Charles Davlin.

Collector—John Welch.

Road Commissioner—Charles Miller.

Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy—Frank Plagge.

Constable, to fill vacancy—John Welch.

The proposition to pay district labor and property road tax in money was carried by 6 majority—yes, 22 votes; nay, 16 votes.

VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON.

Supervisor—J. C. Plagge.

Town Clerk—Leroy Powers.

Collector—Henry Reuter.

Assessor—J. W. Kingsley.

School Trustee—G. H. Landwer.

Road Commissioner—E. D. Prouty.

There were 74 votes cast, 5 of which were thrown out, each candidate getting 69 votes. This is an increase over last year's vote.

THE CAUCUS

held in the town hall last Saturday evening was well attended and considerable interest was manifested. The result is:

For President of the Board—Fred Hawley.

For Trustees—John Hatje, Wm. Grunau and John Collins.

For Village Clerk—Miles T. Lamey.

M. T. Lamey and Fred Hawley were chosen by acclamation. Something like 120 votes were polled.

The election takes place April 17, followed by the school election on April 21.

DIED.

Albert Clute, age 15 years, 11 months and 18 days, died at the home of his mother with consumption April 3rd, 1894.

The funeral services were held at his mother's home last Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m. He was laid to rest in the Fairfield cemetery. Rev. Mr. Bartholomen of Chicago officiating at the services at the house and Rev. Castens of Lake Zurich at the cemetery. A great number of friends attended the funeral.

One more bright sheaf has been garnered
In that happy home on high,
Where the heavenly hosts bade welcome
To our loved one free from sigh.

Or a sorrow which the earth gave
As he tarried with us here—
Gone, we hope to be with Jesus—
Resting peaceful with him there.

Tho' he left us here in weeping
Know we that he lives again
In this happy home above us,
Singing Heaven's glad refrain.

Welcomed by the one before him,
Remitted there for aye;
There two loved and happy souls are
Watching for the coming day.

When the whole family will there be
gathered,
To be parted never more;
There to swell the choral anthem,
As on earth in days of yore.

There we know they're watching, waiting,
E'en to catch the first faint light
Of the beacon of the boatman,
Who will ferry thro' the night.

O'er the dark and stormy waters,
Thro' death's stormy, silent shade—
We, who're left to mourn the loved ones,
Still remembering Him who said:

"Suffer the little ones to come unto me,"
With a pure and holy life given,
"And forbid them not,
"For such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

And as death's silent, white robed angel
Cast a heaven-born smile on him
Who has left us, I know he said
"The Lord hath need of thee; come unto
Him." H. H. I.

The News extends its sympathy to the bereaved family.

WAUKEGAN.

Manager Boynton of the wire works has returned from a trip to the South.

The feather duster factory at South Waukegan is now being erected. It is located near the Land Association office, opposite the depot, and will be built of wood, about the size of the Artisan Hotel.

Walter Harrower is visiting his son, W. T., of Barrington this week.

Mr. Fred Haase and Emil Kienberger got their second naturalization papers this week. Two more citizens for America.

Waukegan people seem to doubt whether the race track will be built in Barrington. A prominent Chicago horseman says he knows none of the men who are backing it and they are not known to other Chicago horsemen, either, so that it would be pretty hard for them to place their stock. Perhaps Waukegan will get ahead of Barrington and get a track first.

Alex Murrie has secured a position in the wire works.

The Bennett Dramatic Co. played at the opera house every night this week. Their plays were both sentimental and comic.

You must drink whiskey try this scheme: One gallon of whiskey, it is argued, costs about \$3.00 and contains on an average of sixty-five 16c drinks. Buy a gallon and make your wife the barkeeper; then when you are dry give her 10 cents for a drink. Then when the whiskey is all gone she will have, after paying for it, \$3.50 left. [The above would be all right if the cash system would be strictly adhered to, and the barkeeper was a Keeley graduate.—Editor.]

It is expected that the Salvation Army will soon come to town. Then we will see the pretty girls with their coal scuttle bonnets and tambourines following the big drum, and the little man with the hoarse cornet calling on sinners to repent and join the army. The army has many friends and sympathizers in Waukegan.

We are having March weather in April.

Quite a few boats are seen on the lake.

Mr. Emil Kienberger has found he could not live on "love" and has concluded to go back to the wire works to work.

BARRINGTON CENTER.

School will commence again on Monday, after two weeks vacation.

Miss Mary Gowdin, has been visiting at Dundee this week.

Mrs. M. C. Church spent Easter Sunday with Elgin friends.

Miss Myrtle Miller has been visiting friends at Dundee.

Hon. F. C. Halley of Dundee was a pleasant caller Wednesday.

Miss Addie Church, and Miss Florence Miller are on the sick list this week.

Mrs. J. W. Waterman and Miss Hitchcock spent last Saturday with friends in Chicago.

Mr. Frank Dunning had a very large sale on the Otis farm Wednesday, at which about ninety cows and twenty horses were sold at reasonable terms.

Mr. Charles Freman, died, at his home in Elgin Tuesday, April 3rd, of heart trouble. He has been a sufferer for sometime, he leaves a wife and nine children to mourn their loss. He was a brother of Mrs. O. Perey.

M. J. Rauh of the NEWS made a business trip to Dundee Monday. Mr. C. F. Hall says advertising certainly pays. He advertises in every paper within twenty miles of Dundee.

Bring in your job printing. We are prepared to print you a small card or a 500 page pamphlet.

Job Printing

Do
You
Need
Anything?

This Office

Will
Do it
For You

Reasonable.

Church Directory.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—Catholic—Services every other Sunday at 9 a. m.—REV. FATHER J. F. CLANCEY, 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.

WAUCONDA.

There will be an elegant and entertaining programme rendered at Swenson's Hall, Wauconda, Saturday, April 7th. The admission is only 15c; reserved seats 25c.

The Wauconda fire department met in force last Monday, and will have a day set for practicing firemanship.

If I were in Wauconda,
A Waucondian I would be.
If I were in Barrington
Barrington I would see.
If I lived near a railroad,
Riding on the cars
I'd see the world all over
And tell it wide and far.

G. K. R.

SPRING LAKE.

News is scarce.
Farmers are sowing oats this week. Rain on Wednesday night and snow on Thursday gave our people the blues a little while.

The average price per hundred for February milk was 96 cents.

Look out for something interesting next week from

WAY BACK.

HE VETOES IT.

President Cleveland's Opposition to Coining the Seigniorage.

He Sends a Message to Congress Vetoing the Measure—Full Text of the Document Explaining His Reasons for His Action.

DISAPPROVED.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following is the full text of the president's message vetoing the Bland seigniorage bill.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I return without my approval house bill numbered 4,656, entitled "An act directing the coining of the silver bullion held in the treasury and for other purposes."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire and inexorably compels me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

Financial Disturbance and Recovery.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law then in force which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion, and issue its notes in payment therefor, was either entirely, or to a large extent, responsible for our condition. This led to the repeal on the 1st day of November, 1893, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression, and timidity and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected. Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and, though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion, and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction.

Our recovery being so well under way nothing should be done to check our convalescence; nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging.

A Possible Check.

I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases, that it would weaken if it did not destroy returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that, as a consequence, our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

The Purchase of Silver.

This proposed legislation is so related to the currency conditions growing out of the law compelling the purchase of silver by the government that a glance at such conditions, and a partial review of the law referred to, may not be unprofitable.

Between the 14th day of August, 1890, when the law became operative, and the 1st day of November, 1893, when the clause it contained directing the purchase of silver was repealed, there were purchased by the secretary of the treasury more than 168,000,000 ounces of silver bullion. In payment for this bullion the government issued its treasury notes of various denominations, amounting to nearly \$156,000,000, which notes were immediately added to the currency in circulation among our people. Such notes were by the law made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated, and were made receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received might be so reissued. They were also permitted to be held by banking associations as a part of their lawful reserves. On the demand of the holders these treasury notes were to be redeemed in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, but it was declared as a part of this redemption provision that it was "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." The money coined from such bullion was to be standard silver dollars, and after directing the immediate coining of a little less than 28,000,000 ounces the law provided that as much of the remaining bullion should be thereafter coined as might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued on its purchase, and that "any gain or seigniorage arising from such coining shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury." This gain or seigniorage evidently indicates so much of the bullion owned by the government as should remain after using a sufficient amount to coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the entire quantity of bullion. These treasury notes, no outstanding and in circulation amount to \$152,951,280, and, although there has been thus far but a comparatively small amount of this bullion coined, yet the so-called gain or seigniorage, as above defined, which would arise from the coining of the entire mass has been easily ascertained to be a quantity of bullion sufficient to make when coined 55,156,681 standard silver dollars.

Parity Must Be Maintained.

Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver, the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in their daily transactions. Manifestly the maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished, so far as it is affected by these treasury notes, and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving to such holders, on their redemption, the coin, whether it is gold or silver, which they prefer. It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity between the two metals. If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply to our people a safe and stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recognized

than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the "maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

The secretary of the treasury has therefore, for the best of reasons, not only promptly complied with every demand for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin upon him, a continuation of such redemption.

The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized: First. The government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the coining of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem, in such dollars, the treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver bullion and enough besides to coin, as gain or seigniorage, 55,156,681 additional standard silver dollars. Second. There are outstanding and now in circulation treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$152,951,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated; they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues; when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves, and they are redeemed by the government in gold at the option of the holders. These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time of their issue; they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly by thus induced their continued and contented use as money, instead of anxiety for their redemption.

Objections Specifically Stated.

Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration.

This bill consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coining of the silver bullion in the treasury which represents the so-called gain or seigniorage, or which would arise from the coining of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be \$55,156,681. It directs that the money so coined or the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it, the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion issue silver certificates in excess of such coining, not exceeding the amount of seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined. The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coining of this seigniorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. It provides that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes, they shall not be reissued but shall be canceled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coining provided for, and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. It is, however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of the silver bullion to be coined.

Faulty in Construction.

The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coining of the bullion constituting the gain or seigniorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars; and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coining into any description of silver coins now authorized under any existing law. I suppose this section was also intended, in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such coining; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury. The debate upon this section in the congress developed an earnest and positive difference of opinion as to its object and meaning. In any event I am clear that the present perplexities and embarrassments of the secretary of the treasury ought not to be augmented by devolving upon him the execution of a law so uncertain and confused.

I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds; in my judgment sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time, unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our treasury of a safe gold reserve.

Issue of Certificates.

Doubts also arise as to the meaning and construction of the second section of the bill. If the silver dollars therein directed to be coined are, as the section provides, to be held in the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes, it is suggested that, strictly speaking, certificates cannot be issued on such coin "in the manner now provided by law," because these dollars are money held in the treasury for the express purpose of redeeming treasury notes on demand, which would ordinarily mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substituting them for these treasury notes. They are not, therefore, held in such a way as to furnish a basis for certificates according to any provision of existing law. If, however, silver certificates can properly be issued upon these dollars, there is nothing in the section to indicate the characteristics and functions of these certificates. If they were to be of the same character as silver certificates in circulation under existing laws they would at best be receivable only for customs, taxes and all public dues; and under the language of this section it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful whether the certificates it contemplates would be lawfully received even for such purposes.

Whatever else may be said of the uncertainties of expression in this bill, they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so important and far-reaching as our finances and currency. In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section I shall, however, assume that under its provisions the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed as heretofore in silver or gold, at the option of the holders, and that if when they are presented for redemption, or reach the treasury in any other manner, there are in the treasury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such treasury notes, then, and in that case, the notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount be substituted.

Dangerous and Ill-Advised.

I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result and as an immediate effect the treasury notes will

naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury, must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel to both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury. The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once because a long time must elapse before the coining of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance; but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous prostration which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences. I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates if we are to preserve parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible bimetalism.

Outstanding Silver Certificates.

We have now outstanding more than \$338,000,000 in silver certificates issued under existing laws. They are serving the purpose of money usefully and without question. Our gold reserve, amounting to only a little more than \$100,000,000, is directly charged with the redemption of \$346,000,000 of United States notes. When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is a time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. I cannot conceive of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold.

Better Power to Issue Bonds.

This leads me to earnestly present the desirability of granting to the secretary of the treasury a better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve when for any reason it should be necessary. Our currency is in such a confused condition and our financial affairs are apt to assume at any time so critical a position that it seems to me such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence. I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the bullion seigniorage now in the treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage, if the secretary of the treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution of that now existing and better suited to the protection of the treasury.

Hopeful for the Future of Silver.

I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will accord to silver its proper place in our currency; but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home, and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, March 29, 1894.

Two Emperors Meet.

ABBASIA, March 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph and suite were met on the platform of the Matuglie railway station upon their arrival by Emperor William, who had personally superintended all the arrangements for the reception of the Austrian monarch. Triumphant arches spanned the streets through which the two emperors were to pass; the town was handsomely decorated with bunting, and enormous crowds cheered themselves hoarse as the emperors drove by.

Died on the Train.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Prof. John M. Ellis of Oberlin college, Oberlin, O., died on a Santa Fe train coming into the city at noon Thursday. Prof. Ellis was consumptive and went to San Diego to recover his health. He was on his way home, and was accompanied by his wife and son. As the journey progressed eastward a decided change came over him and he began to sink rapidly. As the train rolled into Chicago Thursday morning Prof. Ellis died in his berth in a Pullman sleeper.

His Family Was Starving.

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 31.—Officer J. A. Manker just before day-dawn discovered a burglar in Smith & Jennings' grocery and entered to arrest him. The burglar ran, and the officer, too bulky to crowd himself through a window, fired, killing the fleeing man, who proved to be John Peterson, a local carpenter, long out of work, and stealing to provide for a starving wife and four children.

Stricken Blind by Paralysis.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—L. J. Morton, a pioneer merchant of Grand Rapids, Mich., who, with his wife, has been touring about the state for several weeks, was stricken with paralysis Wednesday afternoon as he was walking on the street. The shock seemed to affect his eyes only and Mr. Morton became totally blind. Doctors say the blindness is permanent.

Boys Bound for Manitoba.

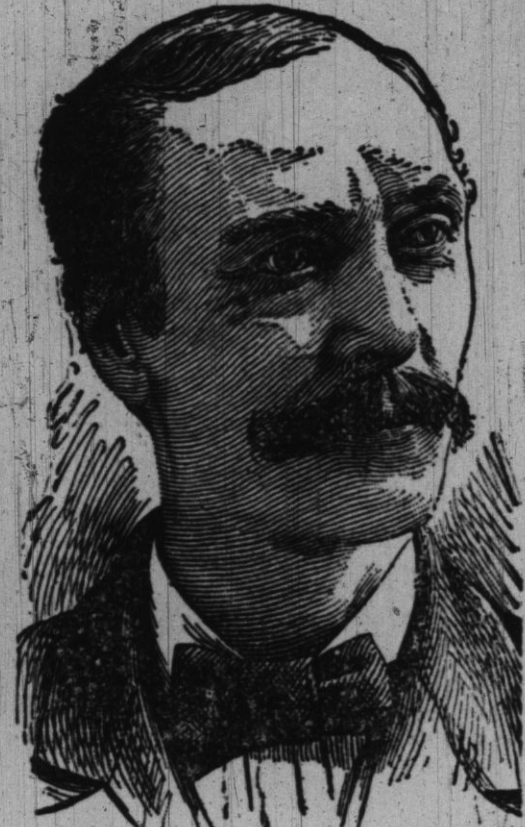
LIVERPOOL, March 31.—The British steamship Sarnia, Capt. Cough, will carry a curious lot of passengers on her next trip across the Atlantic. The living freight of this steamship will include 234 boys from Dr. Barnardo's homes and missions for orphan boys and destitute lads, who are en route to Manitoba.

Iowa Pension Frauds.

DEBQUE, Ia., March 31.—The trial of the Van Leuven pension fraud cases has been set for April 19 in the United States court in this city. There are forty-three indictments, embracing charges of accepting illegal fees, conspiracy to defraud and falsifying indictments.

Killed His Wife by Accident.

HILLSBORO, O., March 31.—Luther Harschberger, a young man at New market, this county, accidentally shot and killed his wife. They had been married but a year. He was trying to kill cats, and fell down, discharging his gun in the fall.



It will, perhaps, require a little stretch of the imagination on the part of the reader to recognize the fact that the two portraits at the head of this article are of the same individual; and yet they are truthful sketches made from photographs, taken only a few months apart, of a very much esteemed citizen of Illinois—Mr. C. H. Harris, whose address is No. 1623 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Harris explains the marvelous change in his personal appearance. He writes: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saved my life and has made me a man. My home physician says I am good for forty years yet. You will remember that I was just between life and death, and all of my friends were sure it was a case of death, until I commenced taking a second bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' when I became able to sit up and the cough was very much better, and before I had taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' my cough ceased and I was a new man and ready for business."

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to my fellow-men to recommend to them the 'Golden Medical Discovery' which saved my life when doctors and all other medicines failed to do me any good.

I send to you with this letter two of my photographs; one taken a few weeks before I was taken down sick in bed, and the other was taken after I was well. These two photographs are faithfully re-produced at the head of this article.

Mr. Harris's experience in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not an exceptional one. Thousands of eminent people in all parts of the world testify, in just as emphatic language, to its marvelous curative powers over all chronic bronchial, throat and lung diseases, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases.

Eminent physicians prescribe "Golden Medical Discovery" when any of their dear ones' lives are imperiled by that dread disease, Consumption. Under such circumstances only the most reliable remedy would be depended upon. The following letter is to the point. It is from an eminent physician of Stamps, Lafayette Co., Ark. He says: "Consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the 'Golden Medical Discovery'."

covery.' I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy."

Yours very truly,
W. C. Rogers, M. D.

From the Buckeye State comes the following: "I was pronounced to have consumption by two of our best doctors. I spent nearly \$300, and was no better. I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought and used eight bottles and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to-day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for several years."

Truly, your friend,
William Dulaney

Mr. Dulaney's address is Campbell, Ohio.

"I had catarrh in the head for years and trouble with my left lung at the same time. You put so much faith in your remedies that I concluded to try one bottle or two, and I derived much benefit therefrom. I used three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, five bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and in four months I was myself again. I could not sleep on my left side, and now I can sleep and eat heartily. So long as I have your medicines on hand I have no need of a doctor; I do not think my house in order without them."

Yours truly,
A. H. Sheard

Marlow, Baldwin Co., Ala.

If it would be any more convincing, we could easily fill the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest diseases of the throat, bronchia and lungs, by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." To build up solid flesh and strength after the grip, pneumonia, "lung fever", exhausting fevers, and other prostrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make fat like cod liver oil and its nasty compounds, but solid, wholesome flesh.

A complete treatise on Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases; also including Asthma and Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and pointing out successful means of home treatment for these maladies, will be mailed to any address by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage.

THE TUB THAT STANDS ON ITS OWN BOTTOM



Sold everywhere made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.

Mothers' Friend

—Is a scientifically prepared liniment—every ingredient of recognized value, and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown, and WILL DO all that is claimed for it, AND MORE. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child.

Sent by Express on Receipt of Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing voluntary testimonials. Sold by All Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

GOOD LUCK STAMPING OUTFIT. Powder, Pad, and a copy of Home Beautiful of embroidery, Stamping, etc., mailed on receipt of 25 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars. FARNHAM, 17 W. 14th Street, NEW YORK. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED. From 15 to 25 lbs. a month. Firmness treatment (by prescription physician). No starving. Thousands cured. Send in stamp. O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., Mail Dept. 21, McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

South Carolina's Governor Sends Troops to Darlington.

Martial Law is Declared—Mutinous Militiamen Are Denounced as Cowards—A Censorship Over Telegrams is Established.

THE SITUATION GRAVE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3.—Gov. Tillman has declared Darlington and Florence counties in a state of insurrection. He has also ordered the railroad authorities not to transport any bodies of men unless authorized by him. The railroads thus far refused compliance. The governor has ordered the telegraph companies not to transmit any news of a warlike tendency. This order has likewise been refused.

The city and state dispensaries were closed Saturday by order of the governor, and their contents are now being hauled to the penitentiary for safe keeping.

Tillman's Proclamation.

The governor's proclamation declaring Darlington and Florence counties in insurrection is as follows:

"Whereas, Certain persons have assembled in the counties of Darlington and Florence and are in open rebellion against the authorities of the government of this state, and it has become impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the



GOV. TILLMAN.

laws of the state within said counties, now, therefore, I, B. R. Tillman, governor of the state of South Carolina, do proclaim such persons so assembled to be in open rebellion against the laws of the state, and I do hereby command all such assemblages of insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty-four hours."

Judge Watts, of the state courts, on request of Gov. Tillman has granted an injunction against the Western Union Telegraph company's manager, Gray, restraining him from accepting messages for transmission on the Darlington trouble unless sent by state authorities. Manager Gray has referred the matter to the New York authorities, which will probably instruct him to receive and send all messages. The governor, it is declared, will take possession of the office if the order of Judge Watts is not complied with.

Early Sunday morning Gov. Tillman established a telegraph censorship, placing several militiamen—the most intelligent that could be selected—in charge of both offices to supervise all messages offered. These gentlemen have simply carried out their instructions, and have refused only a few telegrams that were calculated to arouse bad feeling.

Early in the day the governor summoned the governor's guards to the executive mansion. Drawing them up in line he addressed them, saying that he was informed that their disbandment was not their fault, but that they had been overawed by a mob at their doors. He told them that they stood before the people of the state as disgraced, and that he now wished to give them the opportunity to wipe the stain from their brow and to restore them to honor. He asked for some indications as to whether they would obey his orders, in which event their arms would be given back to them. As he made this assertion five of the men threw down their bayonets and were quickly followed by several others. Their captain begged them to desist and wait until the governor had finished. Gov. Tillman, however, told them that their action was satisfactory, for he only wished to know exactly what their position was. He then said to those who remained that they could leave, but if they determined to obey orders to report to the state penitentiary. The remnant of the company marched to their armory and in five minutes thereafter they had disbanded.

At 5 o'clock marching orders were given to the troops stationed at the penitentiary. Gov. Tillman addressed them. Referring to the mutinous militia companies at Columbia, Florence, Sumpter and Charleston, Gov. Tillman denounced them as cowards. He concluded:

"You are going on a delicate and dangerous mission. You must remember that the Darlington people are our fellow-citizens, but they are in insurrection and it is necessary for you to go there to uphold the law. You go as an arm of the law and you must treat the Darlington people with consideration, but if you are ordered to shoot you must do it or anarchy will prevail in the state. I hope to restore you to your homes as early as possible, but the law must be upheld or the state government will be the laughing stock of the world."

The troops left for Darlington shortly afterward. There were twelve companies in all, comprising a total of 392 men. A number of boxes of cartridges were placed upon the train. What is to be done with them is a mystery. Gen. Reichberg, who is commander, would not say anything about his orders. The troops went away on a special train over the Atlantic Coast Line road.

LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.

They Know How to Warn One Another of Danger.

While hunting with rifle for squirrels in the heavy timber, I have at different times noticed that both birds and mammals seem to have several ways of warning others, not only of their own kind, but also of different species, of the presence of a supposed common enemy. In fact, the practice might be called the warning system of animated nature.

As an illustration, suppose the hunter to be going stealthily through the woods or quietly seated upon a stump or fallen tree, and while there to be seen, as he is almost sure to be, by some of the sharp-eyed little wood folks. Now suppose the little thing has before been giving out some notes or sounds peculiar to its species.

All at once these sounds will be changed to others having a different cadence from those at first given, or, as the hunter has discovered, the sounds may quickly cease; or even, if the little thing was quiet before, some sharp note of danger will often take the place of its stillness, and other mammals and birds in the immediate vicinity will understand the warning and take up the signals, until nearly every animate thing for quite a distance around will be apprised of the danger.

Then for awhile they will act with the utmost discretion until confidence is restored, when the wood life will resume its normal ways until some movement of the hunter again produces the same phenomenon. How far beyond the commencing point these danger signals are kept up or extended one may be unable to discover, but I should judge by what I have observed that they extend in all directions beyond gunshot distance.

Among the causes that lead to the detection by animals of a person when still hunting there is one that he seldom or never thinks about, which is the effect the sight of his shadow has upon them, especially when the sun is low. No matter how stealthily one may be going along, or how carefully he may be concealed behind a tree, or even be seated, his long, telltale shadow when lightly moving may be a greater cause of the non-appearance of game than he is aware of.

Still another cause, which, of course, cannot be obviated much, is the appearance of the face and hands in contrast with the hands of the gunner or with surrounding objects. That often attracts the attention of animals, but more especially is their attention attracted by the movements of the hands while manipulating the gun.

One cannot help but notice, should he occasionally take a look behind him, when quiet in the woods, how near squirrels and other animals will come up to him from that direction, while in front he will see none of them, thus showing conclusively that the contrast made by the face and with surrounding objects has more to do with making the hunt other than a successful one than many gunners are aware of.—Forest and Stream.

Grain Exports From the Argentine.

No less than nine hundred and nineteen thousand tons of cereals were exported from the Argentine Republic during the first nine months of 1893. This is nearly double the exports in the year before and it is expected that there will be another increase during this year in the exportation of Argentine wheat, since the crop looked very promising—notably in the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordova and Entre Rios. It is to be noticed that an unusually large number of agricultural machines has been purchased in many parts of the republic. The single colony of Marcos Jaurez, province of Cordova, bought seventy wheat threshing machines during the last year.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

	New York	April 2
LIVE STOCK		
Sheep.....	3 75	4 40
Hogs.....	5 15	5 25
FLOUR—Wheat Patents	3 85	4 40
Minnesota Patents.....	3 80	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	63 5/8	63 3/4
Ungraded Red.....	60	65
CORN—No. 2	46	47
Ungraded Mixed.....	46	47
OATS—Track Mixed Western	36	37
EYE—Western	13 00	13 50
PORK—Mess, New York	7 00	7 65
LARD—Western	15	21
BUTTER—Western Creamery	11	14
Western Dairy.....		
CHICAGO		
BEEVES—Shipping Steers	\$2 90	\$3 75
Cows.....	2 50	3 00
Stockers.....	2 45	3 10
Feeders.....	3 10	3 85
Butchers Steers.....	2 85	3 21
Bulls.....	1 50	3 00
HOGS	4 45	4 85
BUTTER—Creamery	10	21
Dairy.....	9	19
EGGS—Fresh	9	15 1/2
BROOM CORN		
Western (per ton).....	23 00	25 00
Western Dwarf.....	51 00	70 00
Illinois, Good to Choice.....	45 00	70 00
POTATOES (per bu.)	40	70
PORK—Mess	11 75	12 50
LARD—Steam	7 12 1/2	7 25
FLOUR—Spring Patents	3 20	3 60
Spring Straights.....	3 20	3 60
Winter Patents.....	2 80	3 15
Winter Straights.....	2 50	2 60
GRAIN—Wheat, Cash	4 85 1/2	5 34
Corn, No. 2.....	36 1/2	37
Oats, No. 2.....	30 1/2	31 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	47 1/2	48 1/2
Barley, Good to Choice.....	52	60
LUMBER		
Siding.....	16 00	22 50
Flooring.....	36 00	47 00
Common Boards.....	14 50	16 00
Peacing.....	13 00	16 00
Lath, Dry.....	2 40	2 50
Shingles.....	2 60	3 15
KANSAS CITY		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	\$3 00	\$4 20
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 81	3 50
HOGS	4 45	4 55
SHEEP	3 80	3 65
OMAHA		
CATTLE—Steers	\$3 00	\$4 00
Feeders.....	2 00	3 40
HOGS	4 45	4 60
SHEEP	2 50	4 00

Economy

requires that in all receipts calling for baking powder, Royal Baking Powder shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.



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

PASTOR (to peasant, girl)—"Why do you weep so much?" "Because my lover has gone to the army for three years." "But those will soon be over; then he will return." "Yes; but I am afraid that in the meantime another man will marry me."—Fleegende Blaetter.

Farms for the Million.

The marvelous development of the States of Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, within the last few years has attracted attention in all parts of the world. It is not necessary, however, to search far for the causes of this wonderful growth, for this entire region, which is penetrated by The North-Western Line, teems with golden opportunities for enterprising farmers, mechanics and laborers who desire to better their condition. Here are lands which combine all varieties of soil, climate and physical feature that render them most desirable for agriculture or commerce. Rich rolling prairies, capable of raising the finest quality of farm products in luxurious abundance, can still be secured at low prices and upon most liberal terms, and in many cases good productive farms can be purchased for scarcely more than the yearly rental many eastern farmers are compelled to pay. Reaching the principal cities and towns and the richest and most productive farming districts of this favored region The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) offers its patrons the advantages of ready markets, unexcelled train service, perfect equipment and all the comforts and conveniences known to strictly first-class railway travel. Maps, time tables and general information can be obtained of ticket agents of connecting lines, or by addressing W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.

"CONTENTMENT is the only enjoyable," said Uncle Eben, "the best ter be earned by ha'nd work. 'Eisen 'tain' nuffin' but jes' plain laziness."—Washington Star.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnear, & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

"ARE you going to speak to her father?" "I am not. I'm afraid he's going to speak to me."—N. Y. Press.

Freshets that Deluge

The lowlands breed miasma, the parent of chills and fever, bilious remittent and other forms of malarial disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a sure defense against them all. Nor is it less effectual as a safeguard against rheumatic and kidney complaints caused by a wetting. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and nervousness are likewise eradicated by it. Take it regularly.

Good fruit does not make the tree, but a good tree makes good fruit.—Ram's Horn.

FOR SORENESS OR STIFFNESS FROM GOLD, USE

ST. JACOBS OIL.

IT RELAXES, SOOTHES, HEALS, CURES.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

From Factory To Farm. ANTI-TRUST Silver Binder Twine. No Jobbers, Retailers or Middlemen. Quality Guaranteed in every respect. Lowest Prices Ever Made. Write for Quotation. PLANET MILLS, 17 W. Lake St., Chicago.

Our 1894 Perkins' Steel GALVANIZED POWER AND PUMPING MILL. PERKINS With GRAPHITE BOXES and STEEL TOWER. Prices satisfactory. Warrant covers all points. Investigate before buying. Catalogue free. PERKINS WIND MILL CO., 5 Bridge St., Mishawaka, Ind.

HOBKINS (petulantly)—"Say, Dobkins, when are you going to pay me that ten dollars you owe me?" Dobkins (aggrieved)—"Now, do I look like a fortune-teller, Hobkins?"—Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

TESTED BY TIME. For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price, 25 cents a box.

"Now, as to the degree of justifiable homicide," said the eastern judge in charging the jury, "that is where a man is killed in self-defense or in college."—Plaindealer.

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horshound and Tarr. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Down brakes!" cried the railroad man's wife as the dinner platter slipped from his grasp.—Louisville Courier.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE equal 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 list of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for illustrated Catalogue giving in detail the latest styles. Write or order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of Dealers who push our shoes.

Buy the "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO.'S "SPADING BOOT"

If You Want a First-Class Article.

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. GROAT, General Emigration Agent N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn. When writing mention this paper. No. 21.

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 or 15 cent package. Be convinced. Silver, Stamps or Postal Note. GEO. E. HALM, 140 W. 20th St., New York.

\$85.00 **Waverley** 28 in. Scorchers, 28 lbs. Fitted with G. & J. clincher pneumatic tire. Warranted equal to any bicycle built, regardless of price. Catalogue free. Agents wanted in every town. Indiana Bicycle Co., No. 10 Z St., Indianapolis, Ind.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DELTUE RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars? They will be sent to you **FREE.** Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

PISO'S CURE FOR GUMS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

A. N. K.—A 1494 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

THE BARRINGTON NEWS.
J. B. COYKENDALL, EDITOR.

LOCAL NEWS.

F. J. Meier, made a business trip to Chicago, Friday.

Go to A. W. & Co's for ladies kid gloves.

M. C. McIntosh made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

Mr. S. Peck made a business trip out of the city the first of the week.

J. C. Plagge went to Chicago on business Monday.

Prince Bismarck celebrated his 81st birthday last Sunday.

Hey, Boys! How is duck shooting down around the Johnson farm?

Miss Clara Cady is improving in health.

Mr. F. J. Meier made a business trip to Chicago Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Riecke has moved on the Gevings farm.

H. C. Frazer of Sheboygan, Wis., was in our town this week.

If you want your oatbin painted call on Sam Jaynes.

Rev. John Nate of Chicago was in the town Wednesday.

Remember the social at Mr. Peck's next Friday evening.

Mr. Lou Bennett made a business trip to Chicago Wednesday.

A. L. Mullen of Wauconda was in town Wednesday.

Fancy Syrups 25 cents a gallon, at A. W. Meyer & Co's.

Charles Winters received the stone for the foundation of his new house Wednesday.

A good supply of strap oil at the harness shop. Ask Albert Kampert.

B. H. Sadt & Sons are fencing in their lot around the store.

Flora Almsby spent her vacation at her country home with her father.

J. E. Catlow is digging the cellar for Mr. Winter's new home.

Mr. Harrower of Waukegan is visiting his son of this city.

Twenty-two pounds of Granulated sugar for \$1, at A. W. Meyer & Co's.

Judge Matthews of Detroit, Mich., was the guest of M. C. McIntosh Sunday.

Cigars were quite freely distributed after the caucus last Saturday evening.

Mr. A. I. Mallory of Libertyville was a very pleasant caller Monday. Mr. Mallory reports business good.

The K. O. T. M. tent of Palatine organized with sixteen members last Friday night.

Miss Addie Church of Barrington Center has been suffering with the mumps.

The News is growing rapidly. We received a card from Minnesota this week, requesting the News.

Have you a railroad timcard? If not, get one from H. S. Meier, the carpet and rug weaver.

The new billiard hall opened up Monday and is doing a good business.

H. Schwemm received a lot of farm machinery and wagons the first of the week.

Use A. W. Meyer & Co's Ultimate Flour. A ticket in every sack. Four tickets and \$1, secures a large beautiful picture.

The bachelors are progressing finely in their new surroundings. Say, girls! what a shame it isn't leap year.

Mr. Wm. Antholz while trying to raise a piece of track on the North-Western railroad last Monday his crowbar slipped, hitting him with such a force that it cut a deed gash just above the eye. We are glad to report that although it was a painful wound it did not prove fatal.

The members of the Epworth League will tender a public reception to its new members on Monday evening, April 16th, to which old and young people are invited. An entertaining programme will be rendered.

Mr. J. M. Thrasher and Isaac Hulme opened a K. O. T. M. tent at Palatine Thursday with 23 charter members. They are going to start a tent at Arlington Heights and Desplaines. They report good prospects at both points.

Mr. Ed. Clark, who is now stopping at Asheville, N. C., arrived in the town in time to attend the election Tuesday. Mr. Clark is stopping in the South for the benefit of his daughter's health, which he reports much improved.

Mrs. F. L. Waterman is quite ill at the home of her parents in South Elgin. She was visiting there when she was taken ill Saturday. Her many friends here wish for her speedy recovery.

Call and see the pretty spring Capes and Jackets at A. W. Meyer & Co's.

There will be a "blue tea" social at the residence of Mr. Sanford Peck Friday evening, April 13, 1894. Refreshments 15 cents. A pretty and useful souvenir will be given to each one present.

Mr. Walter Bangs of Wauconda was on our streets Wednesday on his return trip from Dakota, where he owns a farm. He reports the weather fine.

Eddie Ernst delivers the daily Chicago Herald to your home or office for 17c a week; without the Sunday edition 12c a week. Drop him a postal in the postoffice.

Mr. F. L. Waterman is fitting up his store room in the Lage-schulte block as fast as possible, and will soon be ready to do business.

The stamp sale of the Barrington postoffice was larger this quarter than at any previous time, being 17 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of last year.

The fire exhibition last Wednesday evening was a grand success and seemed to impress some of our citizens very much.

Mr. George Wraggs of Wauconda moved his furniture from the Barrington depot Thursday. He will reside on Judge Burrett's farm, one mile west of Wauconda.

Freddie Rachow made a pleasure trip to Dundee Monday. Freddie says next time he goes out it will be a day in August and by himself.

Ask a certain young man in Barrington how he likes hunting on Easter Sunday and how those April Fool doughnuts suited him.

Look out for a fine entertainment in District No. 3 in the near future. Be sure and find out when it is to be given, and that you will be there.

We wonder how those fellows felt who came home from Cuba last Saturday night with empty pockets—like April Fools?

If you wish nice combination in Wall Papers that will please you go to A. W. Meyer & Co's

The 7th and 8th grades of the public schools were dismissed Thursday morning to enable the students to attend the funeral of Albert Clute.

Mr. John Westfall is able to be around again.

Commercial printing at this office.

Mrs. Fox of Janesville is visiting with Mrs. Lines.

A. W. Meyer & Co. have a large assortment of spring dress good to select from.

Rev. Mr. Suhr and family of California, is stopping at the home of Mr. H. Gieske.

Maj. M. C. Brittain of Wisconsin lectured at the M. E. Church Wednesday evening.

Mrs. G. W. Johnson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. D. Taylor, at Palatine this week.

John Schwemm of Dundee is stopping with his brother, Hermann Schwemm.

When neighboring newspapers steal two columns of news they should give credit for them.

John L. Runvan returned home from Gilmer Monday, where he has been employed in the cheese factory.

Miss Lucy Hennings will give a cinch party at the home of her parents to-night, where she will entertain a number of her friends.

Golden Bros., loaded their car Tuesday and started for Englewood-Chicago, where they will make their home in the future.

Next Sunday morning Rev. W. H. Fouke of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit at the Baptist Church. In the evening J. J. Klopp will preach.

A special missionary sermon will be preached next Sunday evening at the Salem's Church.

Somebody would like to know the difference between wild duck and owl.

Two fortune tellers were in town and succeeded in telling some of our citizens the good and bad things in store for them.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good Universal cook stove. Good baker. For particulars inquire at the News office.

E. M. Blocks and John Schaefer were initiated in the Woodmen lodge Tuesday. Ten applications were accepted.

The Palatine tent will visit the Barrington K. O. T. M. tent next Tuesday night.

Ask our Fred where to get a left-handed monkeywrench. He can tell all about it now.

Calling and business cards at this office.

Mr. H. Schwemm has possession of Black Jack a 2:30 horse. Herman expects great results from him this season.

The NEWS will call on our friends in Spring Lake, Wauconda, Cuba Station, and Lake Zurich in the near future to receive subscriptions and orders for Job printing.

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.

Some of the most enterprising business men and citizens of Barrington, are going to have a fire department, and are going into it in a way that they are sure of accomplishing their undertaking. Their plans are to purchase a chemical engine at a cost of 150 dollars, which is sufficient to check almost any blaze. They also propose to organize a company to take charge of the engine and to run it to good advantage in case of fire.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO'S
LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE SHOES
TOOK 1ST PRIZE AT WORLDS FAIR.



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