

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 11. No. 9.

BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

\$1.25 A YEAR.

BRYAN NAMED.

16 to 1 Carries the Day at Chicago.

DEMOCRACY SPLIT IN TWIN

Sound Money Men Will Put Up Another Ticket.

Vice-Presidential Candidate Not Yet Selected.

William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, was nominated yesterday for president of the United States by the free silver majority of the convention. The nomination was made on the fifth ballot. There were 162 sound money delegates in the convention who declined to participate in the balloting for presidential candidates. The other antisilver candidates, numbering about 100, cast their votes for ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania on every ballot.

Fourteen candidates in all were voted for on the first roll call. Bland of Missouri led with 223 votes, to his credit. Bryan came next with 105. On the second ballot Bland's vote was increased to 281 and Bryan's to 197. Bland's greatest strength was shown on the third roll call; when he polled 291 votes. Bryan forged ahead on the fourth ballot, polling 280 against 246 for Bland. The result of this ballot showed that the Missouri man was beaten and that Bryan would almost certainly be the nominee.

On the fifth ballot Kentucky abandoned Blackburn to join the Bryan procession. The example was followed by Ohio, Missouri, Iowa and Indiana, which, one after the other, threw their favorite sons overboard and gave their votes to the Nebraska man. Bryan received votes from every state in the union except Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. His total strength was a little more than two-thirds of the convention.

No candidates were presented at last night's session for the office of Vice-president. Among the leading candidates for second place John R. McLean of Ohio is most prominent, with Allen Thurman of Ohio and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts a bare possibility. John R. McLean has the money, and would draw the labor vote.

Sound money democrats declared last night in favor of calling a national convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States to replace those selected by the convention in Chicago. This action was taken by the sound money men at a meeting at the Richelieu hotel last evening, at which the following states were represented: Georgia, Michigan, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois. The convention will be held in Chicago in the course of a few weeks.

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Sam Jayne visited Barrington on the Fourth.

Clayton Peebles was a Chicago visitor Monday.

FOUND—A bundle of clothing. Call at REVIEW office.

Butter sold at the Elgin Board of Trade for 15 cents Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Garbisch spent the Fourth in Chicago, returning Monday.

Misses Edith Cannon and Leila Lines made a trip to Cary Sunday on their wheels.

The supervisors of Lake county will hold their first meeting commencing next Monday. The selection of a chairman will undoubtedly prove interesting, as there are many aspirants for that office.

If you want a nicely trimmed hat for \$1, call on Mrs. S. Gieske.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hook of Chicago were the guests of Mrs. Hook's father, Martinus Hansen, Tuesday.

Mrs. FitzSimmons and Miss Hutchinson attended the musical lecture and recital by Emil Leibling in Chicago the past week.

Felander Moulton, a former resident of Barrington, but now living at Elgin, called on friends here the past week.

Mrs. S. M. Cronk returned home from Mokena, Ill. yesterday where she has been spending a few days at the home of her son, William, who is the happy father of a boy.

Dance at Foreman's pavilion this evening. Dancing commences at 8 o'clock sharp. Good music will be in attendance.

Lou Hartung and daughter, Miss Mamie, of Chicago spent the Fourth at the home of E. Schaefer. Mr. Hartung returned home Monday, but Miss Mamie will prolong her visit.

Chas. Fletcher, a former resident of this place, will remove his family to Barrington on the 15th of July, where they will make their future home.

No services were held at Zion's church Sunday morning, Rev. Troyer assisting at the obsequies services of Mrs. Margaret Adelaide Landwer.

The finest oats that we have ever seen was brought to our office Tuesday morning by Gus Kimberly, living at Honey Lake. It measured 5 feet three inches from the root to the top. Who can beat this?

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Heise are the recipients of congratulations at the hands of their many friends on account of the arrival of a young couple at their home Monday noon. The boy weighs 6½ pounds while the girl balances the scales at seven pounds. THE REVIEW extends its congratulations.

Lake Zurich is bad. No church, no Sunday school; but when we go out for a picnic we leave our light-fingered ones and toughs at home, also our street arabs.

A LAKE ZURICH WOMAN.

Livery business in Barrington is booming to such an extent that the owners of livery stables have been compelled to call on retired farmers for rigs the past week.

A birthday party was given to Master Willie Webbe on Monday, in honor of his 10th birthday. About ten of his playmates were in attendance and enjoyed a pleasant afternoon. He was the recipient of many presents.

Misses Rose Sott, Ida Gieske, Laura and Mary Frye, Gertrude and Emma Meyer, and Messrs. George Hansen and Fred Boehmer attended the Sunday school picnic of the Wheeling Evangelical church Thursday at Clybourn park.

On or before July 15th the Columbia hotel will be re-opened under the management of H. A. Drewes. The building is being re-painted and papered throughout, and will be furnished with new furniture. The hotel will be run in a strictly first-class manner, which will deserve the patronage of the traveling public.

Few towns can boast of as good police protection as is furnished by Marshal Sandman and Night Watch Henderson. They are officers who perform their duties conscientiously. If Chicago policemen were made of the same material these gentlemen are, the "long," "short" and "middle" men could not exist.

Dr. Clausius, while making a professional trip, had the misfortune to have a runaway. His ponies became frightened at some object lying on the side of the road, and jumped to one side, overturning the buggy and throwing the doctor out. When the buggy turned over the pole broke and the horses became loose and ran. After the doctor had picked himself up he came back to town and securing a livery rig proceeded on his rounds little the worse for the mishap. When he arrived at the home of his patient his ponies were found quietly standing at the gate.

Mrs. S. Gieske offers some extraordinary bargains this week in trimmed hats. An elegantly trimmed hat for only \$1. Ladies, examine her stock.

The Northwestern is putting up a wire between the depot and the switch at the north end of the long siding for the purpose of getting signals as to when the trains from the north that pull in on the siding are in the clear of the main track. An electric bell will be placed in the depot connected with this wire and will be operated by the closing of that switch.

The Wauconda and Barrington Baptist church Sunday schools joined forces Wednesday and gave a picnic in John Robertson's grove at Lake Zurich. The day was very pleasant, and there was a large attendance from both towns. Boating and other amusements kept those present in a very pleasant mood. On account of some misunderstanding a game of ball, which was supposed to have been arranged between the Barrington and Wauconda teams, did not materialize. The Wauconda boys and a picked-up nine played two innings, the score being 12 to 2 in favor of Wauconda, when the boys lost all interest in the game and quit.

William Dawson called on THE REVIEW Monday and took exceptions to the write-up in last week's issue in regard to his request for a sidewalk. Mr. Dawson thought last week's item would lead a person to infer that he wanted Mr. Meyer and Mrs. Parker to build a walk across their property, when on the contrary he wanted them to build a walk along the east side of Garfield street in front of their property and he would build a walk from Applebee street, across his lot and across the lots owned by his son and connect with the sidewalk he would like Mr. Meyer and Mrs. Parker to build. This would obviate the necessity of his building a walk along Applebee street and also a walk for a considerable distance along Garfield street, which he considers an unnecessary outlay of money and labor.

On Thursday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Clarence Wheeler, occurred one of the most pleasant gatherings of the season. The ladies of the Barrington Literary club, after a pleasant drive to "Cozy Nook," were delightfully entertained by their charming hostess. Games and sports of various kinds were indulged in, well showing the dexterity, agility and intellectuality of the guests assembled; but the most exciting, difficult and delightful game of all, and one destined to take front rank, especially with the ladies, was "progressive peanuts." This game was hotly contested by all present, many of the ladies thinking they had won the honors, but after a rigid examination and careful count it was found that Mesdames Leroy Powers and F. E. Hawley had distanced their competitors and were consequently awarded first prizes, two beautiful, hand-painted doilies, trimmed with Venetian lace. They then repaired to the tastefully decorated dining room which was ornamented with a profusion of sweet peas and choice cut flowers. Here they found a bountiful repast spread, to which the ladies did ample justice. In the early evening they departed for their several homes, carrying with them many pleasant memories of the day.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters remain in the postoffice at Barrington as unclaimed: Robt Baxter, Ben Flynn, Theo Jarzembowski, Mrs. Minnie Kelly, Patrick Loftus, Nellie Mallon, Carrie Miller, H. J. O'Hara, John Plote, Aug. Pearson, Swan Peterson, R. Reynolds, Aug. Schwem, O. F. Shaw and E. Griffith Williams.

M. B. McINTOSH, P. M.
July 1st, 1896.

The housekeepers have lately been kicking about the average of the buffalo moth. This insect has a sharper and wider appetite than the ordinary moth and is distinguished by its dark hairy covering. It has evidently reached here during the last few years. Ordinary moth balls and protections fail against this up-to-date pest, and sufferers would like to know what remedy will rout the pest out.—Waukegan Patriot.

A. W. MEYER & CO.

CUT PRICES ON CLOTHING

We want to reduce our large stock of Clothing before we take an invoice, and have decided to cut the price on every garment in our large stock.

Men's Suits Men's Pants
Boys' Suits
Boys' Knee Pants

We also take Orders for Suits. Come in and let us show you a nice line of samples to select from.

FIT GUARANTEED.

Our prices must be right, judging from the large sales in the past few weeks.

You will always find bargains at
The Busy Big Store.

A. W. MEYER & CO., Barrington

You're Just in Time

to take advantage of a "snap." We have some elegant patterns in Carpets that are beauties. We have not the room to keep them over Summer. If you have room for same and intended to buy one this fall, it will pay you to call on us and buy now, as we have slashed prices right and left.

Lace and Chenille Curtains

To close out our beautiful stock of Lace and Chenille Curtains we will give you a discount of 25 per cent. on present low prices.

WOLTHAUSEN & LANDWER, Barrington

Leading Dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Etc.

O, My! O, My!

is the wail that rents the air. The wailing is caused by the ridiculous low prices I sell furniture at and comes from my competitors, who cannot buy the goods at wholesale for the prices I retail them.

M. W. HUGHES, WAUCONDA,

CHAMBER and PARLOR SUITS,
BEDSTEADS, CENTER TABLES,
COMMODOES, DESKS, CHAIRS, Etc.

at "Get-me-quick" prices. Will be pleased to show you my large stock to select from. M. W. HUGHES.

UNDERTAKING.....IN ALL ITS

First-class Hearse Service Furnished.

Barrington Review.

M. T. LAKEY, Ed. and Pub.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

HISTORY OF A WEEK

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP TO DATE.

Political, Religious, Social and Criminal Doings of the Whole World Carefully Condensed for Our Readers—The Accident Record.

Joshua Walton and Frank Frick quarreled at Shelbyville, Ind., and the latter was almost brained with a mallet. He cannot recover. Walton is in hiding.

There was an apparent mystery in the sudden death of Jennie Gray at Kalamazoo, Mich. An investigation by the coroner developed the fact that she died of Bright's disease.

Land Commissioner French of Michigan has received a patent for 5,000 acres of choice lands in the upper peninsula from the federal government. On Aug. 13 they will be offered at auction at an upset price of \$8 per acre.

The litigation over the county seat of Woodford county, Illinois, still goes on. Eureka won the honor a few days ago, but Metamora got a stay from Justice Craig, and at the October term of court arguments for a rehearing will be heard.

John Cunningham, Emerson Milligan, Joseph Hazleton and George Hazleton, charged with the Milligan murder, by agreement waived examination at Lawrenceville, Ill., and gave bond in \$2,000 each. The courtroom was filled with people.

The Massachusetts republican state convention for the nomination of the state officers will be held in Boston, Thursday, October 1.

The principal work accomplished by the socialist labor party in New York was the adoption of resolutions recognizing the trade alliance, by a vote of 70 to 6.

At Kenova, W. Va., John E. Blomer was shot dead by his father without cause or notice. The frantic father tried to kill another son and to commit suicide, but failed and was arrested.

Joseph Lane, of Pana, Ill., was kicked by a horse Sunday morning, and died from the injuries.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Warsaw, Ind., decline to sell their oats at 10 cents. Wheat brings only 40 cents.

Saloon-keepers in Portland, Ind., have resolved to wage war on the drug stores which minister to the "occasional thirst."

Ira Davidson fell from an Illinois Central train near Mattoon, Ill., and had his skull fractured. His chances of recovery are few.

In Cairo and elsewhere in Egypt up to the present there have been 466 cases and 408 deaths. Of this number 118 cases and 112 deaths occurred in the Province of Gharbsh and 91 cases and 87 deaths at Cairo.

The 9-year-old son of Charles D. Henry of Chillicothe, Mo., went to sleep on the railroad track. He was struck by a train and instantly killed.

A case of cholera is being treated in the hospital at Dansic, Polish Prussia.

Plummer's column, near Bulawayo, South Africa, after several hours' fighting on Sunday, finally repulsed a Matabele force. The latter lost 100 killed. The British lost twenty-three killed and wounded.

Colonel Bernardino Figueredo, the representative of the Cuban junta at Tampa, Fla., received a telegram from the Cuban agent at Key West, saying that the Three Friends had successfully landed her expedition in Cuba.

The location committee of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs, appointed to decide on the place and location of the state convention, met and decided to hold the convention at Peoria Sept. 1. A number of noted speakers from abroad will attend the meeting.

At their midsummer meeting at Lansing the Michigan Millers' association passed resolutions favoring the reenactment of reciprocity laws. The secretary reported that association members had, since Jan. 1, shipped out of the state 311,108 barrels of flour, or 60,000 more than last year, and had manufactured 422,257 barrels, or 56 per cent of their capacity. The total capacity of Michigan mills is 24,000 barrels per day, and on the basis of 56 per cent the state will manufacture 4,000,000 barrels this year.

Thousands of people from all sections of Ogle and Winnebago counties attended the big republican ratification meeting at Oregon, Ill. Speeches were made by James R. Mann of Chicago, W. A. Northcott, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Charles A. Works of Rockford.

Henry Schultz, a farmer, was struck by a train at a crossing near Apple River, Ill., and instantly killed.

Robert McCurdy, inspector of the eastern Wisconsin insurance district, is ill at Oshkosh, Wis., and not expected to live.

CASUALTIES.

At Canton, Ill., William R. Rock, aged 16 years, on the Fourth held an oyster can filled with powder in one hand, and in the other he held a lighted cornstalk. A spark fell into the can, exploding the powder, and the boy was dreadfully torn, and died in a few hours.

Daniel Devlin accidentally shot and instantly killed his brother Joe at a dance near Parkersburg, W. Va., Saturday. Both were drinking heavily.

David Gordon, a prominent farmer of Knox county, Ill., was killed by a mad bull at his home near Victoria, Saturday.

An unknown tramp was drowned in the Ohio river at Cairo, Ill., while indulging in a carousal with two companions on the proceeds of a half day's begging about town.

By the explosion of natural gas at the Evergreen Hotel, seven miles north of Allegheny, Pa., six persons were more or less injured, three, it is feared, fatally.

Thomas McGinty, a laborer in the employ of McArthur Brothers, contractors, was run over and killed by a train at Cobden, Ill. His body was found in a mutilated condition.

Fire at Dyersville, Iowa, Sunday night destroyed Schemmels' flouring mill, the jail and several warehouses. Loss \$10,000 to \$15,000, covered by insurance.

Ida Bollinger, 11 years old, fell into an oat bin at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and was suffocated.

Julius Wolfram, an inmate of the Milwaukee county insane asylum, hanged himself.

George McCain was thrown from a load of lumber at Shelbyville, Ind., crushed to a pulp.

James Logan and his son were hurled from a carriage at Bushnell, Ill. It is believed that the former will die from his injuries.

A man who is supposed to be John McKinney was found dead on the Burlington tracks at Burlington, Iowa. It is believed that he was run over by a train.

Henry Linden of Chicago went to New Baden to view the wreck caused by the cyclone. He was run down by an Air line freight train while there and instantly killed.

Mrs. Dooley, aged 60 years, was burned to death in the destruction by fire of her home in Buffalo. On the way to the fire two trucks collided, killing the horses attached to one of them and injuring two firemen.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Nebraska Republican Bimetallic League has issued a manifesto indorsing the Teller bolt.

At Little Rock the Republicans of the Fourth Arkansas District nominated C. C. Waters for Congress.

Democrats of the Twenty-second Illinois Congressional district will hold their convention July 18 at Marion.

At the tenth district Democratic senatorial convention in Rockford, July 21, J. W. Bacharach will be nominated for minority representative in the Legislature.

Friendship for free coinage is given by L. M. Wade of Mount Vernon, Ind., as his reason for refusing to go to Chicago and help ex-Congressman Bynum in his fight for sound money.

CRIME.

Thirty-two sticks of dynamite, enough to blow up the whole city, were found secreted under the steps of the Methodist church at Deadwood, S. D.

J. M. Frazier quarreled with T. J. McMullin and son James about a business transaction at Jackson, Tenn., and tried to shoot the former. The father escaped and Frazier shot the son twice, inflicting fatal wounds. Frazier gave himself up.

A dispatch from Athens says that the Cretans elected a provisional government, decided to proclaim the union of the island with Greece, and expressed the hope that autonomy will be granted the island under the surveillance of the powers.

Alonzo Walling, accomplice of Scott Jackson in the murder of Pearl Bryan, was to-day sentenced to hang Aug. 7. Walling, smiling and defiant, was taken from the Covington jail by Sheriff Plummer and Jailer Bitzer, and driven in a surrey to Newport. On their arrival they found a crowd of several hundred surrounding the courthouse, but there was no demonstration.

An unknown man assaulted C. Broler of Ollie, a small town near Ottumwa, Iowa, while he was sitting on his porch. His skull, four ribs and shoulder were broken. Mr. Broler is 75 years old. He is still unconscious and is not expected to live.

Walter Thompson, a stock dealer, shot and instantly killed himself at his home in Burnside, a small town twelve miles west of Laharpe, Ill., at 9 o'clock this morning. It is reported that he was mixed up in some trouble resulting from a sale of some stolen cattle and the thing preyed on his mind until he took his life.

Ashford Brothers' store at Homer was entered by burglars early Saturday morning, the safe blown open with giant powder, and about \$375 stolen. The store was also robbed Friday morning and \$140 and valuable papers taken.

A peerage has been conferred upon Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony.

Emperor William is preparing to hunt for whales. When he reaches the waters of Norway it is his intention to kill several of them. He will approach the monsters in a torpedo boat and hurl what is known as explosive harpoons at them.

Sir Charles Tupper handed in his resignation, along with that of his colleagues, to Lord Aberdeen Tuesday. Wilfred Laurier, who is in Montreal, was sent for immediately.

Cholera is still raging in Fayoum province and elsewhere in Egypt. There have been twenty-seven cases of the disease, with nine deaths from it, among the Egyptian troops at Wady Halfa.

The London Daily News has a dispatch from Cairo which says that two British soldiers have died of cholera at Wady Halfa.

In honor of the American warships lying here on the Fourth of July all of the vessels in the basin of St. Mark were ordered to hoist their gala flags on that occasion. The Italian dispatch vessel Galileo also fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

A brother of Dr. Jamieson, Dr. "Jim" of the Transvaal raid, has been murdered by the Mashonas.

Emile Arton, implicated with Dr. Herz and the late Baron von Reinach in the frauds on the Panama canal company, has been sentenced to six years at hard labor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

About ten days ago Father Fitzgerald was cited by Bishop Bonacum to appear before the metropolitan court at Dubuque, where his appeal would be heard touching the old contest between Bonacum and his priests. Fitzgerald wrote to Archbishop Hennessy for corroboration, and has received an answer that the trial would be held at Dubuque July 22.

The school controversy was settled by the council at Rockford, Ill., Tuesday evening. It declined to make the advances asked.

Ex-President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison left Tuesday for New York on their way to the Adirondacks to spend the summer. It is learned from Mr. Harrison's friends that he does not expect to return to Indiana until shortly before the election. He does not expect to take any active part in the coming campaign.

Mrs. Willie, the wife of a business man, entered the Fourth National Bank at Wichita, Kan., put a revolver to the cashier's head, and demanded her money. The cashier knew she had no money there, but saw at a glance she was insane. He kept counting and recounting her supposed deposit for her, and thus attracted her attention until a messenger had returned with a policeman, who disarmed her.

Laura J. Webb has sued Jack Short of Aurora, Ill., for \$50,000 for breach of promise. Short is a wealthy saloon-keeper and has two grandchildren.

The amalgamation of the International Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union and International Metal and Brass Workers' Union was effected at Syracuse, N. Y., at a joint convention. The new organization takes the assets of both unions, amounting to \$10,000, and assumes all the liabilities.

During a storm at Hardin's Valley, near Knoxville, Tenn., last night, Arthur Peake, a young farmer, was killed by lightning, and two sisters named Swan were so badly injured that they will die.

Collector James W. Hunter of the fifth internal revenue district of Illinois has issued a report, showing the collections from spirits and alcohol for the year amounted to \$12,307,020.

Papers were filed with the clerk of the Supreme court at Pierre, S. D., for a suit to test the constitutionality of the act passed at the last session of the legislature to resubmit to the people the prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Com, to prime. \$1.25 @ 4.30
Hogs—All grades 2.80 @ 3.70
Sheep and lambs 3.00 @ 6.25
Wheat—No. 254
Corn—July26 1/2
Oats—July15 1/2
Rye—No. 236 @ .37
Eggs09 1/2
New Potatoes80 @ 1.00
Butter08 @ .14 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

Cattle—All grades 1.90 @ 4.30
Hogs 3.30 @ 3.55
Sheep 3.10 @ 3.70
Wheat—No. 2 red53 1/2
Corn—Cash25
Oats—Cash15 1/2

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 1 hard64 1/2
Corn—No. 233 1/2
Oats—No. 221 1/2
Butter08 @ .15 1/2

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—All grades 2.00 @ 4.45
Hogs—All grades 3.10 @ 3.35
Sheep and lambs 3.25 @ 5.25

PEORIA.

Rye—No. 240 @ .41
Corn—No. 322 1/2
Oats—No. 215 @ .16

WITH BAYONETS.

MILITIA COMPANY DISPERSES A CLEVELAND MOB.

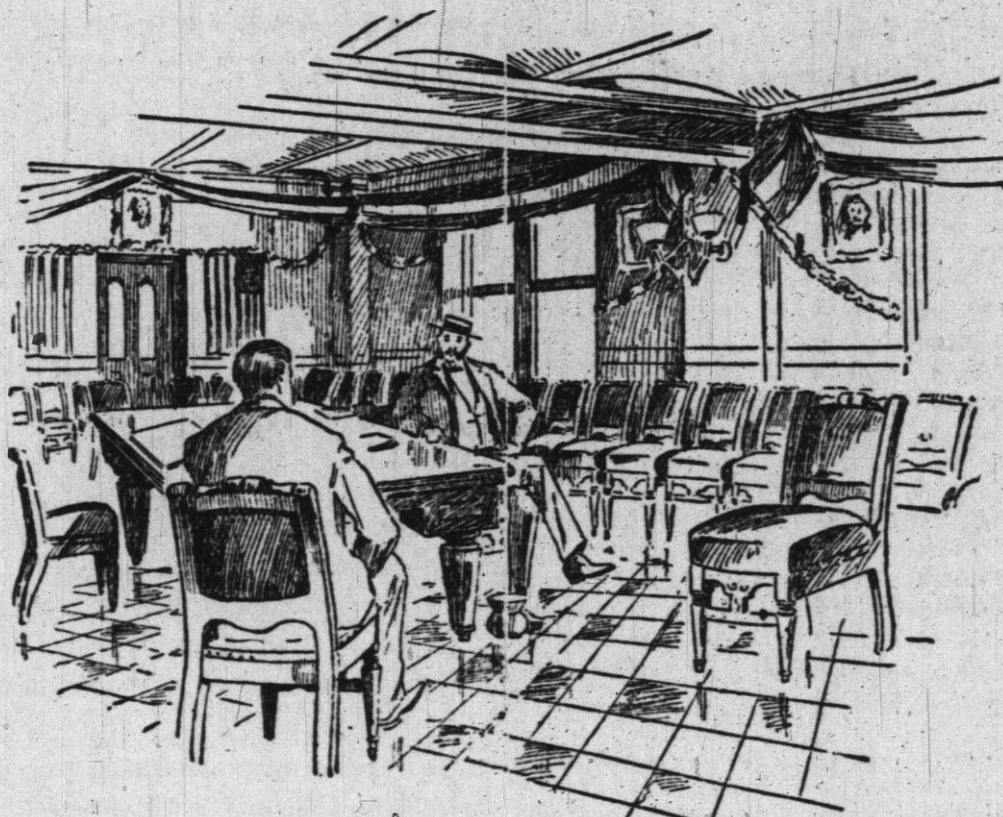
Labor Troubles in the Ohio City Culminate in Bloodshed—Non-Union Man Fires into a Crowd and Kills a By-stander.

The labor troubles at Cleveland, Ohio, culminated in bloodshed Thursday night. The police undertook to escort the non-union men who had taken the places of strikers at the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Company's works, to their homes. A crowd of strikers threw stones at the police and their convoy.

The police chased one-half the crowd north of Wilson avenue and the other half down the Cleveland and Pittsburg tracks. The streets were, however, soon cleared. Two hundred and fifty patrolmen took part in the charge.

Meanwhile, a still more serious affair was taking place. One of the non-union men, Albert J. Sanders, did not avail himself of police protection, but jumped on his wheel and rode easterly on Hamilton street from the works. He had not gone far before he heard some one calling him to stop. He rode on. Again came the command to halt, but he did not stop. Then came a volley of brickbats and stones. One stone hit him and he fell from his wheel and rolled in the road. More brickbats followed.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.



HEADQUARTERS OF EX-GOV. BOIES OF IOWA.

Sanders leaned on his elbow and, drawing his revolver, fired at random, he says. William Reichter, a striker, but whose friends declare he was not one of those who were pursuing Sanders, was in an alleyway running from Wirtland street east between Hamilton and St. Clair streets. As the shot was fired he threw up his hands and fell. Two women ran to him, and he died in their arms. He was hit near the heart. A crowd surrounded Sanders and threatened to lynch him, but he was rescued from them.

Meanwhile the mayor had ordered out three companies of militia. The Cleveland City guard stood around the patrol wagon in which was Sanders. Presently the crowd began stoning the militia and at this company F of the Fifth regiment fixed bayonets and charged across a field from St. Clair street. One man was bayoneted through the cheek, but no one knows his name. His friends took him home. Company F soon afterward went home to their armory. They were hissed and reviled, and one window of the car in which they rode was broken by a striker. The Cleveland City guard accompanied the patrol wagon with Sanders as far downtown as danger existed. Sanders is in the central station.

YALE IS DEFEATED.

Leander Wins the First Heat by Nearly Two Lengths.

At the Henley regatta Yale was defeated but not disgraced Tuesday in the third trial heat for the Grand Challenge cup. Leander won by 1 1/2 lengths in 7 minutes 14 seconds. The record is 6 minutes 51 seconds.

Everything was not lost to the states, however, for Dr. W. S. McDowell of the Delaware Boat club, Chicago, won his heat in the Diamond skulls from F. A. Guinness. His time was 9 minutes and 36 seconds. McDowell won quite handily from his opponent and his style of rowing received the most favorable criticism by the experts who witnessed the race.

Cretans Will Not Surrender.

A meeting of Cretan deputies and chiefs was held at Athens Sunday for the nomination of members of the revolutionary government in a village of the province of Apokorona. The members of the new provisional government, amid the greatest excitement, took oath not to cease the struggle until they had obtained either complete autonomy or annexation by Greece.

MURDERED BY A BOY.

Horrible Crime of an Ohio Farm. Hand.

Friday morning berry pickers near Cloverdale, a mile from Price Hill, a Cincinnati suburb, saw smoke and flames coming from the house of William Brader and his bride, a beautiful woman. The pickers all ran to the fire, broke in the doors and worked their way upstairs. William Rhode got into the room of William Hauss, the hired man, who had been employed out of charity. The bedclothing was on fire, and he rushed into the room in the front of the house occupied by Brader and his wife.

A horrible sight met his eyes. Mrs. Brader lay on the floor with her throat cut, the blood gurgling and drenching the floor. The room showed signs of a fierce struggle. The bureau drawers were opened and a few shining gold pieces on the floor showed that the murderer had added robbery to his list of crimes. The bureau was the safe of the Bradens.

An investigation was begun and the hired man was nowhere to be found. The condition and position of the dead woman's clothes showed what had happened. There must have been horrible struggles. The woman, unfortunately, had to go through Hauss' room to her sleeping apartments, but no evil had been thought of him. The couple had not been long married and their love for each other was neighborhood talk. They had a truck farm and were

BRIDGES SWEEP AWAY.

Water Spout Does Damage in West Virginia.

A waterspout in Ohio and Marshall counties, West Va., Monday caused great loss to property and a suspension of railroad traffic out of Wheeling on two railroads. The various creeks, including Big and Little Wheeling creeks, Little Grave creek, Jim's run, on the West Virginia side of the river, and Wheeling creek, Wegee creek and other tributaries on the Ohio side, sent out an immense amount of water. The water was speedily out of banks. Farm houses were washed from foundations, stock drowned, growing crops destroyed and many narrow escapes from death in the raging waters.

A cloudburst at Wegee Creek, a small town near Bellaire, O., Monday drowned James Bery, wife and child and destroyed the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad bridge, a large trestle on the Pittsburg & Ohio Valley railroad, a Presbyterian church and other buildings.

Small Hope at Wilkes-Barre.

At Wilkes-Barre, Penn., in the last twenty-four hours the rescuers had made only fourteen feet of progress at the Twin shaft. The work is steadily growing more difficult. The average daily progress is about twelve feet and the supposed distance to the entombed men not less than 700. It would therefore take about seventy days and it is not likely that the work will continue so long. Charles Parrish, a Wilkes-Barre coal operator, is raising a fund of \$25,000 for the families left destitute by the accident. Tuesday he received a check for \$500 from President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad company.

Teachers Elect Officers.

School teachers found an overflow meeting was necessary owing to the large crowd that attended the opening session of the National Educational Association Tuesday. The following officers were elected. President, Dr. B. A. Hinsdale of the University of Michigan; vice president, Dr. Charles de Garmo, Swarthmore College, Philadelphia; secretary, Miss Bettie A. Dutton, Cleveland; executive committee, H. S. Tarbell, J. M. Greenwood, W. E. Sheldon, W. F. King, Melville C. Dewey's idea of a school-library department for the association was heartily adopted.

DANIEL IN THE CHAIR

SILVER MEN REFUSE TO ACCEPT SENATOR HILL.

First Day of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago Opens with Discord—Eloquent Speech of Senator Daniel—Meet at 10 Today.

Chicago, July 8.—The hour set for the opening of the democratic convention was high noon Tuesday, but the delegates were slow in arriving. The decorators did their work well and the hall looked bright. The weather was perfect and inspiring. The line at the gates extended for blocks in all directions.

Over the speakers' stand were portraits of former democratic presidents, viz.: Jefferson, Jackson, Pierce, Polk,



SENATOR DANIEL.

Van Buren, Tyler and Cleveland. Samuel J. Tilden's picture was also there.

At 11:45 the delegates were rapidly seating themselves. The general public came in very slowly. Gov. Altgeld was in busy confab with his delegation. The coming in of a banner bearing Boies' picture was unnoticed, not the slightest demonstration taking place as it passed up the aisle.

Tom Johnson was very much in evidence. Senator Hill and Mr. Flower marched in with friends. They were greeted by great applause. Senator Murphy, Wm. H. Sheehan and Bliss came in together.

There was much cheering as Joe Blackburn of Kentucky made his appearance.

At 12:51 Chairman Harrity called the convention to order. The aisles were rapidly cleared.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. M. Stires of Grace Episcopal church. It was eloquent and impressive, and the delegates arose as it was delivered.

Chairman Harrity reported Senator Hill as the selection of the committee for temporary chairman. Great cheering greeted the announcement. Clayton of Alabama moved that Senator Daniel's name be substituted. The silver men received this with an immense demonstration. A roll call of the states was demanded on Clayton's motion.

The other temporary officers were named. Secretary Sheerin was cheered. Martin, sergeant-at-arms, was hissed roundly.

Allen McDermott of New Jersey paid the New York senator a glowing tribute. New Jersey as a Democratic state asked the convention to support Hill. Mr. McDermott eulogized Hill's motto, "I am a democrat."

Clayton's motion was discussed pro and con, each mention of Hill or Daniel's name eliciting applause from their partisans. Walter of Connecticut advocated the choice of Senator Hill. He suggested that Hill be made temporary and Daniel the permanent chairman.

He made an eloquent appeal to the convention to support Hill, saying the gold men were here to stay, but he appealed for courtesy and fair treatment and the upholding of democratic precedents. He attributed the desire of the silver men to turn down Hill to "fear of him. At one point in his speech he said: "If Hill is rejected eastern democrats will fight you here and elsewhere." The statement was greeted with cheers and hisses all over the hall.

He continued: "We democrats will stand a great deal from democrats, but very little from a republican. If we are insulted we will fight you until you are sorry for your indiscretion." Walter counseled his "third of the convention to stand by democrats and principles."

Hon. Charles Thomas of Colorado was recognized and spoke from the platform. He insisted that the convention had full power to reject or adopt a suggestion of the national committee, regardless of precedent.

Mr. Thomas claimed that if the committee represented the democratic party they would have recommended Mr. Daniel. He professed great friendship for Senator Hill. Mr. Charles Waller of Alabama followed. He said that for twenty-five years New York has had all the Democratic nominations. There were loud cheers from the silver men as Waller remarked that in his country the majority ruled without question.

The chairman recognized Mr. Tarpio of California, who endeavored to explain action of minority of the committee.

Mr. Fellows of New York spoke from the stand. Immense applause from the eastern states greeted him. He made

an eloquent appeal for careful consideration of the question.

Mr. Fellows claimed that if precedent was voted down it would be following in the footsteps of republican precedent, which he deprecated. Tremendous applause went up as Mr. Fellows made the point: "Why do the delegates accept the remainder of the majority report and reject the clause referring to the citizen from New York?" He said that no matter who was chairman the majority would control. He could not understand why the gentleman from New York should be made a target. An allusion to the president of the United States brought applause from the galleries.

Mr. Fellows continued: "You strike at a democrat whom every democrat loves when you strike at Mr. Hill." Great applause greeted this from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and eastern delegates.

Marsden of Louisiana advocated the choice of Daniel. Great confusion followed. Cries of "Hill" and "Daniel" drowned the speaker, who was greatly excited.

Mr. Marsden was obliged to stop amid much laughter from gold states. Chairman Harrity used the gavel vigorously and insisted upon order. Mr. Marsden resumed. There was loud applause at every mention of Hill from the minority.

John A. Duncan, a Texas delegate, followed Mr. Marsden. Mr. Harrity made a strong appeal for order.

Mr. Duncan said that "down in Texas we do not love him. We would that it were in our power to take his name out of the convention." He claimed the majority of committee have forced issue against majority of delegates. "We silver men accept the issue."

C. K. Ladd of Illinois was recognized. He spoke from the platform, claiming there was no family quarrel, and he wanted neighbors to understand it. "All democrats are good and some are better." He said that it is not to turn down Mr. Hill, but that the majority of the democratic party of the United States is speaking. He said if Hill made a speech it would keep the party explaining till election.

Mr. Ladd paid a glowing tribute to Hill and appealed for harmony in vote and action and organization. He insisted that the proposition must be submitted to the convention and claimed that every delegate had a right to vote as he pleased and that the majority shall rule.

Mr. St. Clair of West Virginia advocated Hill. His reference to free coinage of silver was loudly cheered. St. Clair asked: "If the silver men are afraid to have the question discussed by a man like Hill, then how will it bear general discussion outside?"

Clayton of Alabama advocated the choice of Daniel. His speech was immediately followed by call of states on the question. Clayton's reference to Hill's Elmira silver speech aroused cheers and laughter.

Call of states was then ordered on the motion that the name of Daniel be substituted for Hill. Alabama voted 22 Daniel, or aye; Arkansas, 16 ayes; California, 18 ayes; Colorado, 8 ayes; Connecticut, 12 nays; Delaware, 6 nays; Florida, 4 nays; 4 ayes; Georgia, 26 ayes; Idaho, 6 ayes; Illinois, 48 ayes; Indiana, 30 ayes; Iowa, 7 nays; Iowa vote was recorded as 26 ayes; Kansas, 20 ayes; Kentucky, 26 ayes; Louisiana, 16 ayes; Maine, 10 nays; 2 ayes; Maryland, 12 nays, 4 ayes; Massachusetts, 30 nays; Michigan, 2 ayes; Minnesota, 11 nays; Nebraska, 16 nays; Nevada, 6 ayes; New Hampshire, 8 nays; New Jersey, 20 nays; New Mexico, 6 ayes; New York, 71 nays, Hill not voting; North Carolina, 22 ayes; North Dakota, 6 ayes; Ohio, 44 ayes and vote challenged; under unit rule, Ohio, 46 ayes; Oregon, 8 ayes; Pennsylvania, 64 nays; Rhode Island, 8 nays; South Carolina, 18 nays; South Dakota, 8 nays; Tennessee, 24 ayes; Texas, 30 ayes; Utah, 6 ayes; Vermont, 8 nays; Virginia, 1 nay, 23 ayes; Washington, 3 nays, 5 ayes; West Virginia, 3 nays, 9 ayes.

The vote resulted: In favor of substituting Daniel for Hill, 552; against, 343, including the territories, ayes 554; noes, 345. Official vote: In favor of motion, 556, against 349.

The chairman announced that the tellers agreed in their tally and reported the vote as follows: Yeas, 556; nays, 349; not voting, 1. He added: "The motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama substituting the name of the Hon. John W. Daniel of Virginia for that of Senator David B. Hill for the temporary chairmanship of this convention is adopted."

When order had been restored the chairman appointed as a committee of three to escort John W. Daniel to the chair, J. K. Jones, of Arkansas, R. P. Keating and Stephen M. White of California.

Escorted by the committee the temporary chairman John W. Daniel of Virginia, passed up to the platform, where, when he appeared, he was received with an immense eruption of cheers and yells.

While the delegates and everybody else in the house were yelling and cheering Chairman Harrity passed the gavel over to Mr. Daniel, who took it and spoke.

He thanked the convention for the

high honor conferred upon him, and eulogized Senator Hill as follows: "I regret that my name should have been brought in even the most courteous and serious complication with that of my distinguished friend, the great senator from New York. No candid man, no dispassionate judgment gentlemen, can ever misinterpret your meaning. The senator from New York himself knows, as you know and as I know, that there is no personality in the preferment which has been given to me. He must know, and the whole country that watches the proceedings must know, that it is solely due to the principle that this great majority of democrats stand for, and they know I stand with them."

"I am happy, gentlemen, to know that as the majority in this convention is not personal, neither in any sense is it sectional. It blends the palmetto and the pines in Maine and South Carolina. It begins with the sunrise in Maryland and spreads into a sunburst in Louisiana and Texas. It stretches in one unbroken column across the American continent from the Atlantic shores of the Old Dominion and Georgia, and it sheds its silvery beams over the golden gates of California. It sends forth its pioneers from Plymouth rock and waves over the golden wheat fields of Dakota. It as its strong holds in Alabama and Mississippi and its outposts in Minnesota, Florida and Oregon. It sticks like a tar-beel down in the old north state, and it writes 16 to 1 on the saddle-bags of the Arkansas traveler. It pours down its rivulets from the mountains of West Virginia and makes a great lake in New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana and Colorado. It stands guard around the national capitol in the District of Columbia, and it camps on the frontiers of Oklahoma. It sweeps like a prairie fire over Iowa and Kansas and puts up a red light on the confines of Nebraska. It marshals its massive battalions in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri."

"Last, but by far from least, when I see this grand array and think of the British gold standard that was recently unfurled over the ruins of republican promises at St. Louis, I think, too, of the battle of New Orleans, of which it was said: 'There stood John Bull in martial pomp, but there was old Kentucky.' Brethren of the east, there is no south, there is no north, there is no east or west in this uprising of the people for American emancipation from the conspiracy of European kings, led on by Great Britain, which seeks to destroy one-half of the money of the world and to make American manufacturers, merchants, farmers and mechanics mere hewers of wood and drawers of water."

On the subject of the tariff he said: "From the joint operation of the McKinley law and Sherman law an adverse balance of trade was forced against us in 1893, a surplus of \$100,000,000 in the treasury was converted into a deficit of \$70,000,000 in 1894, and engraved bonds prepared by a republican secretary to borrow money to support the government were the ill omens of the preorganized ruin that awaited the incoming democracy, and a depleted treasury. So far as revenue to support the government is concerned the democratic party, with but a slender majority in the senate, was not long providing it, and had not the Supreme court of the United States reversed its settled doctrines of 10 years, the income tax incorporated in the tariff bill would long since have abundantly supplied it."

After describing the great need of the country for the adoption of the 16 to 1 ratio, he concluded: "To pretend that this, the foremost, richest and most powerful nation of the world, cannot coin its own money without suing for an international agreement at the courts of the European autocrats, who have none but primary interests to subserve, has for many years been held out at every presidential election. The majority of this convention maintains that this great American nation, with a natural base of fixed empire, the greatest ever established by man, with more territory and more productive energy than Great Britain, France and Germany combined, without dependence upon European nations or anything that they produce, and with European nations dependent upon much that we produce, is fully capable of restoring this constitutional money system of gold and silver at equality with each other. And as our fathers in 1776 declared our national independence of all the world, so to-day has the great democratic party, founded by Thomas Jefferson, the author of that declaration, appeared here in Chicago to declare the financial independence of the United States of all other nations and to invoke all true Americans to assert it by their suffrage at the polls, that our country may be placed where she by rights belongs, as the freest, as the foremost, as the most prosperous and happy nation that ever blessed the life of mankind upon this globe."

At the conclusion of the speech, Senator Jones, of Kansas, moved a vote of thanks to Chairman Harrity for his impartiality and fairness. It was unanimously adopted.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS.

A RECORD OF THE DOINGS OF SEVEN DAYS.

Some Social, Religious, Political, Obituary, Matrimonial, Criminal and Miscellaneous Happenings That Have Taken Place Since Our Last Issue.

William Hess, a clerk in a store at Ivy Landing, killed himself by taking laudanum. No cause assigned.

Henry Linden, a plasterer of Chicago, was run down and instantly killed by a freight train at New Baden.

J. N. Kelly, superintendent of public schools at Grand Forks, S. D., and Miss Eleanor Murphy were married at Woodstock.

Frank Worthy, a Chicago engraver, and Miss Clara Murphy were married at Dartford, Wis., by Judge Millard of Green Lake County.

Rev. James Hobbs of Decatur has erected a church building on his residence lot, and dedicated it to the uses of religion. He named it the Goodway Methodist Mission.

Collector J. W. Hunter of the fifth internal revenue district of Illinois has issued a report, showing the collections from spirits and alcohol for the year amounted to \$12,307,020.

The new Joliet city directory gives a great increase in population in that city. It has 15,572 names, 1,289 names more than any previous directory, and placing the population at 40,000. There are 7,000 houses, of which ninety-eight are vacant.

Harry Grimm, of St. Louis, was arrested at Alton last week for stealing a \$2,000 naphtha power yacht at Clifton. He swam out and cut the boat from anchor before daylight and floated off down the river, but could not start the machinery and was overtaken. When arraigned for the act he said the electricity in the boat had drawn him on board. He was placed under \$1,000 bonds and lodged in the county jail.

The developments in the \$10,000 breach of promise case of Parthena Connors against James A. McKenzie at Galesburg in general have been unfavorable to the plaintiff. Considerable stress had been placed on letters written by defendant to plaintiff, but these proved to be plain business letters, closing, "Yours respectfully." Mr. McKenzie testified in his own behalf that he was 59 years old. He swore that in February, 1895, just prior to his marriage to his present wife, Miss Connors and her mother came to his house and asked what he meant by deserting Miss Connors. He contended that Miss Connors was angry because he would not bring a damage suit on a trivial charge ignored by the grand jury.

It is claimed that a new tariff law will greatly benefit the watch making business in all probability. Recently Swiss watches of low grade have been placed on the market at prices below the cheapest made in this country. It is now announced by the Elgin National Watch company that a new movement is soon to be placed on the market by them which will be much better material. The manufacture of these movements will be continued until a change is made in the tariff laws. Four years ago the factory at Elgin employed 3,200 people and made 2,500 movements a day; at present the number of employees is 2,200 and the output about 2,000 movements a day, the force working five days a week. The number of employees will be increased at once and the factory may run six days a week.

After three weeks hearing testimony in the condemnation case of the Chicago sanitary district against the Western Stone Company a Joliet jury has brought in a verdict giving the stone company \$153 per acre, for 124 acres, or about \$20,000. The other property of the company had no damages assessed against it. This is the last piece of farming land to be condemned. The district now has the right of way to Robey street in Chicago. In this suit the Western Stone Company claimed the land was valuable quarry property and wanted compensation accordingly. They also wanted damages for about 200 more acres adjoining the property in question. The witnesses for the defense gave estimates ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000 an acre, while the drainage board witnesses placed the valuation an acre at \$20 to \$75.

The Sunday drilling case at Ottawa will, in all probability, have further developments. Rev. L. O. Baird, the new pastor of the Congregational Church, was disappointed in his effort to prevent Company C, Third Regiment, I. N. G., from going into camp Sunday on Covell Creek, south of the city for practice drill. The company had been ordered by the military department of the state to spend a day in the field preparatory to going to Camp Lincoln. Captain Blanchard chose Sunday, as the state allowed no pay, and the soldiers, being employed in the shops and stores, could ill afford to lose a day's wages. Mr. Baird, acting for himself and as spokesman for the other evangelical ministers of the city, went to Captain Blanchard and entered a most emphatic protest, but the old soldier very politely but firmly refused to consider it. The State authorities refused to interfere. Now the ministers are about to declare war on the cons.

Bloomington now has a sensational law suit on hand. The case has just been remanded to the State Court by a United States Court. The case was originally commenced in the State court and transferred on motion of the defendant to the United States court. The plaintiff is Miss Olga Greenwald, daughter of a former wealthy citizen of Bloomington, now dead. Miss Greenwald alleges that her betrothed, Charles J. Whitney, was, on Oct. 18, 1893, in the employ of Daykin Brothers, plumbers of Cleveland, Ohio, who charged him with setting fire to their store building in order to conceal his defalcations, and then fled the state. She further charges that when visiting the World's Fair in October, 1893, Al Daykin, one of the firm of Daykin Brothers, called on her and suggested that if the pretended defalcation of Whitney was not made good he would be brought back to Cleveland and punished for his crime. Miss Greenwald was engaged to marry Whitney, and she says that she went to Cleveland, Ohio, and endeavored to make a settlement with Daykin Brothers, but failed, and that while there she met Thomas Paige, a brother-in-law of Daykin. Paige pretended to be a friend of Whitney, and Miss Greenwald says he finally prevailed upon her to deed over to him and his wife certain property in Bloomington, for which she never received any consideration, on condition that Whitney should not be prosecuted for his alleged crime. She charges that Paige and the Daykins conspired to obtain her property. The Paiges, she says she believes, executed notes for \$5,000 to be delivered to the Daykins, and that she indorsed these notes. She asks that the deeds and also the notes which she indorsed be declared void. Miss Greenwald, who is well known over the state, has just returned from Honolulu, Hawaii, where she went to visit her lover Whitney, and where she remained about one year.

HOW SHE FIGURED IT.

Proving to Hubby That She Had a Head for Arithmetic.

"Orlando," she said, according to the Detroit Free Press, "I am afraid you are getting tired of having me ask you for money."

"Well, you see," he answered, "I have a good deal of expense to meet just at this time of the year and it does seem once in a while that women don't make enough allowances for that sort of thing."

"Well," she answered, "I've thought of a way that will fix it all very nicely."

"What is it?"

"Whenever you go to the barber-shop and the boy brushes you off you give him a dime, don't you?"

"Yes."

"And when you are away from home at a hotel and a boy brings you ice water you give him a dime?"

"Yes."

"And a mixed drink costs 15 cents?"

"Of course."

"Well, you've often said that women have no head for arithmetic but I am going to convince you to the contrary. I am going to learn to make your favorite mixed drinks. That'll be 15 cents a day. Then I'll bring you ice water in the morning; that'll be 10 cents. And then I'll brush your clothes with a whiskbroom and that'll be 10 cents more. There's 35 cents a day. I've figured it out on this little piece of paper. Three hundred and sixty-five days in a year—that's 365 times 35, which makes \$127.75. If you will give me that without my asking for it just as you do the bell boys and the bartender, I can put it with my regular allowance and manage to get along much better."

A Newfoundland Story.

Newfoundland officialism has for all time had a very racy and humorous element about it, as might from its circumstances be expected. One of its earlier chief justices was a delightful person, almost worthy to have been a shining admiral in the seventeenth century. This gentleman, a substantial merchant, by name Tremlett, and renowned for his rough, unswerving honesty, was in 1802 made a subject of formal complaint to the governor, Admiral Duckworth. The latter was well aware that it was the chief justice's aggressive honesty that was the trouble. Nevertheless he had to bring the complaints officially to his notice. And this was the formal reply handed in to the admiral: "To the first charge, your excellency, I answer that it is a lie. To the second charge I say it is a lie. And to the third I say that it is a lie. Your excellency's obedient servant, Thomas Tremlett." The humor of the incident is fully sustained in the reply of the complainants to this strenuous vindication, which was officially communicated to them by the governor. They petitioned that there might be a public inquiry, "as they felt they were not equal to the judge on paper." Such a paragon of judicial purity as the good Tremlett had proved could not, of course, be slighted, so the question was solved at the expense of Nova Scotia, whither he was removed at a higher salary—while a person, as the governor quaintly put it, "of more popular manners" was installed at St. John's.—Macmillan's Magazine

You can help build up your town if you will speak well of it and in such a manner as to leave a good impression. Make a visitor who comes to the town feel at home by extending him attention and courtesies.

The Chicago Record says that the bicycle is king; also queen, jack and ace, and if it keeps on it will pretty soon be all the rest of the pack.

Owners of excursion-boats should not be allowed to enter a simple denial to the charges of the Seamen's union that their vessels are insufficiently equipped with life-saving appliances. The charges have been made before by others than the union and a mere denial will not serve as a defense if there is a catastrophe on the lake Sunday afternoon.

Why is the pipe of John T. Morgan silent in the vale? Is this a time to stand mute, when all the silver bands in the universe are discoursing canticles and canzonets in 16 to 1 time? Is Alabama out of tune with the music of the spheres?

Another brand plucked from the burning. Alderman Kahler of the twelfth ward has been converted from Yerkesism through the influence of a revival meeting of his constituents. The mourners' bench is rapidly filling up, but George B. Swift remains in the bonds of iniquity.—Chronicle.

Some of the boomers who are whooping "Turn the people loose" for this, that or the other candidate are likely to be disappointed in the result when the people are turned loose.

General Weyler is a queer duck. He and the Spanish government insist that there is no war in Cuba, there are only riots and insurrections. At the same time he prohibits shipments of exports from this or that Cuban port exactly as if there were a war on and a big one. His late order forbidding shipments of bananas to this country from the three Cuban cities of Banes, Cabaonca and Sama is explained on the ground that such exports cannot be permitted now. Why not, pray, if there is no war in Cuba? The order will not hurt Americans any, for we raise bananas enough of our own, and of fine quality, in the gulf states and islands. It will hurt seriously Spanish subjects in the vicinity of the ports named, however.

"South Africa is undoubtedly the greatest gold country in the world," says an American just returned from there. He thinks South Africa is an admirable place to make money in and then get away from, and he is probably right.

A learned French doctor, who invented what he called antistreptococcic serum, has been forced to resign from the Paris medical faculty. He ought to have resigned.

The impression that anybody will do to nominate for vice president is a very mistaken one. Two or three times in the history of the country the party that acted on that supposition has involved itself in serious trouble. A man who would under no circumstances be nominated for president ought under no circumstances to be chosen as candidate for vice president.

It is foolish to dispute about which religious belief gave to mankind the truth and gave it earliest. Truth is eternal and must always have existed. Truth is older than any discovery of it by prophets and religious teachers. No religion can be said to have borrowed or copied truth from another any more than sky or air can be borrowed. Truth is free, and truth is always.

The best thing President Cleveland ever said is this: "A cause worth fighting for is worth fighting for to the end."

In all the 45 states of the Union there are 447 electoral votes.

The Prohibitionists of Delaware would take from the people every luxury, not only whisky, but divorce.

From the demand for novels in dialect English it looks as if the American who has made a failure at novel writing along other lines might be thoroughly successful if he should master Scotch or Welsh and give the world a tale written therein. We commend this view of the case to Americans who cannot find sale for their novels written in English.

The Republican convention at St. Louis was the eleventh presidential nominating convention that has been held by that party. It was, however, the first time a national Republican convention has met in St. Louis.

"Politics and labor do not go together," says Eugene Debs.

Outing on a Houseboat.

It was not a fancy and luxurious houseboat, such as Mr. Pierre Lorillard or Mrs. Astor or Dr. Chauncey M. Depew might build. It was just a plain little shanty nailed upon a common scow and fitted with such appliances as a good housekeeper's skill can suggest, yet the picture Mrs. Jeanne Bond Chaloner gives us in The American Kitchen Magazine of her summer outing on board of it is enough to make one long to fly away to the rivers or the calm landlocked bays of the sea and take a vacation on just such an unambitious craft.

Luxury is not essential to happiness, says our writer. True for you, Mrs. Chaloner, and for everybody who has brains and intelligence. Mrs. Chaloner's houseboat contained two bedrooms, "staterooms," to speak nautically, a little living room and a kitchen. In the living room were the library, sketching, photographing and fishing outfits. There was no room for a servant, for this happy family took no servant along. They did their own cooking, camp fashion, and found how simply and healthfully people can live in this way. The inhabitants of the jolly houseboat were a floating camp. Wherever the country was interesting they tied up alongshore and made delightful excursions inland. They explored forests and cliffs and rivers, watching the fishermen along the Maine coast, now and then building a fire on the beach and cooking fish and other eatables in gypsy fashion. When they were tired of one locality, they had themselves towed somewhere else.

The Georgia Melon Belt.

Statesmen, politicians, preachers and private citizens may rest secure. We are going to have a good president and a good government during the next four years. The country is safe.

The Georgia melon is fine this year, and the negroes of the melon belt declare that when the crop is good in a presidential election year it means nothing less than good luck to that administration. Indeed, a Georgia correspondent of The Globe-Democrat goes so far as to aver that the melon plays no small part in the presidential campaigns of that state, for it will buy a colored citizen's ballot when nothing else can. But perhaps this is a slander on the colored brother. From the same source we learn that the negroes call the melon "angel food." Certainly the angels, if they eat at all, and we hope they do, never tasted anything more luscious than a full, rich, ripe, red hearted Georgia melon.

The crop this year will include not less than 6,000 carloads. The fruit is shipped chiefly to New York and Chicago. The Georgia melon belt begins at the Savannah river and extends westward as far as the Chattahoochee. The culture of this juicy fruit is beginning to prove a real bonanza to the farmers in the sandy belt. Good luck to the inimitable Georgia watermelon, to all who raise it and all who eat it.

Compressed Air Power.

What air in the form of wind can do has been shown in the terrible tornadoes that have visited us this year. Probably in a few years more its power when compressed and utilized to do the work of man will become more fully known.

It is a fact that compressed air when allowed to escape regularly and systematically can be operated like steam. The only difficulty is the mechanical one of finding a tank tight enough to store it, but that can be overcome. As to cheapness, air costs nothing at all. On a small scale, compressed air has already been employed to run street cars without any trolley or cable slot.

In Paris it is extensively used for many purposes. In lifting elevators, operating sewing machines or even in driving the heavy apparatus in machine shops, compressed air power has been brought to a perfection that would astonish Americans. It is even utilized to paint surfaces where rough work is sufficient. In this country we know of it as a brake for railway cars, also to some extent as a car cleaner and carpet shaker, but we have very dim ideas as to the extent of its ability. It can do anything any other power can, and do it more cheaply.

Emperor William's gay little racing yacht Meteor, which has played such havoc among the fast boats of British sporting men, was built by Watson, the English designer, it is true. But it is also true that Designer Watson followed in her model very closely the lines on which the America cup champion, Defender, was constructed. But, then, again, Defender was built on the English deep keel model rather than on the Yankee centerboard idea, so that, after all, we cannot lay claim to very much on behalf of William's Meteor.

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

Mr. Bland's candidacy has at least the merit of being opposed by the A. P. A.

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

"Bimetallism" doesn't sound any better than "16 to 1," and both mean the same thing to the free silverites.

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

With the surface steam railroads also contemplating an elevated union loop, this ought to be a pretty good year for the "reform" aldermen.—Chronicle.

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

Mr. Hanna has "no opinions to express" regarding the Chicago convention. He is too busy manipulating the skillet and keeping the fat from falling into the fire.

PEOPLE PRAISE CEREAL WINDSOR COFFEE.

Why? It goes farther, costs less and agrees with the most delicate stomach. Has all the healthful qualities of coffee and none of its bad effects. Ask your grocer. In orange red tin cans.

Rev. Dr. Collyer when asked what he thought of bicycle riding on Sunday replied, "I think it might be made a means of grace."

I LOVE COFFEE. IT HATES ME. So I drink Cereal Windsor Coffee. Most delicious, healthful substitute. It agrees with me; it suits the children; it pleases visitors. Try it. In orange red tin cans at your grocer's.

Plow Shoes Per Pair 98c

Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, per pair \$1.35

Theodore Schutt, Shoemaker, Barrington

PETERS & COLLEN

Dealers in

Live Stock

ALSO AUCTIONEERS.

Fresh Milchers from \$25 to \$35 per head.

BARRINGTON, - ILL.

WM. GRUNAU

Tonsorial Artist

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS

Chicago Laundry BARRINGTON - ILL.

THOS. CREET PRACTICAL Horse Shoer

Dealer in all kinds of Bicycles

Bicycle Repairing a Specialty.

BARRINGTON

FLIES

both horses a good deal nowadays. Buy one of my Fly Nets, which cost but a trifle, and make your animals comfortable.

Emil Schaede,

Dealer in

All kinds of Harness, WHIPS, ETC.

BARRINGTON, - ILL.

JOHN C. PLAGGE,

DEALER IN

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I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public. I keep on hand a large and select stock of goods, and my prices are as low as the lowest

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In order to feel good you naturally must be satisfied. To get satisfaction you ought to buy your

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FLOUR, ETC., of

KOHL BROS.,

LAKE ZURICH, ILL.

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In order to have confidence in a firm you naturally want to know the firm for some time. You want to know that the firm's past business transactions have been honorable and upright. Isn't that so?

I have been in Lake Zurich for a good many years, being one of the oldest business men in this section, and am selling

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at the lowest prices. Isn't that so? If you need anything in the above line give me a call.

HENRY SEIP, Lake Zurich

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Western Newspaper Union Report.)

THE FIRST DAY.

At 12:51 Tuesday Chairman Harrity called the convention to order in the Chicago Coliseum. Fifteen thousand people were on the floor and in the galleries.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. M. Stires of Grace Episcopal church. It was eloquent and impressive, and the delegates arose when it was delivered.

Chairman Harrity reported Senator Hill as the selection of the committee for temporary chairman. Great cheering greeted the announcement. Clayton of Alabama moved that Senator Daniel's name be substituted. The silver men received this with an immense demonstration. A roll call of the states was demanded on Clayton's motion.

The other temporary officers were named. Secretary Sheerin was cheered. Martin, sergeant-at-arms, was hissed roundly.

Fight Over Temporary Chairman.

Allen McDermott of New Jersey paid the New York senator a glowing tribute. New Jersey as a Democratic state asked the convention to support Hill. Mr. McDermott eulogized Hill's motto, "I am a Democrat."

Clayton's motion was discussed pro and con, each mention of Hill or Daniel's name eliciting applause from their partisans. Waller of Connecticut advocated the choice of Senator Hill. He suggested that Hill be made temporary and Daniel the permanent chairman.

The vote resulted: In favor of substituting Daniel for Hill, 552; against, 343, including the territories, ayes 554; noes, 345. Official vote: In favor of motion, 556; against, 349.

Escorted by the committee, the temporary chairman, John W. Daniel of Virginia, passed up to the platform, where, when he appeared, he was received with an immense eruption of cheers and yells.

While the delegates and everybody else in the house were yelling and cheering, Chairman Harrity passed the gavel over to Mr. Daniel, who took it and spoke.

Daniel in the Chair.

He thanked the convention for the high honor conferred upon him, and eulogized Senator Hill as follows: "I regret that my name should have been brought in even the most courteous and serious complication with that of my distinguished friend, the great senator from New York. No candid man, no dispassionate judgment, gentlemen, can ever misinterpret your meaning. The senator from New York himself knows, as you know and as I know, that there is no personality in the preference which has been given to me. He must know, and the whole country that watches the proceedings must know, that it is solely due to the principle that this great majority of democrats stand for, and they know I stand with them."

British Gold Standard Scored.

"Last, but by far from least, when I see this grand array and think of the British gold standard that was recently unfurled over the ruins of republican promises at St. Louis, I think, too, of the battle of New Orleans, of which it was said: 'There stood John Bull in martial pomp, but there was old Kentucky.' Brethren of the east, there is no south, there is no north, there is no east or west in this uprising of the people for American emancipation from the conspiracy of European kings, led on by Great Britain, which seeks to destroy one-half of the money of the world and to make American manufacturers, merchants, farmers and mechanics mere hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Daniel on the Tariff.

On the subject of the tariff he said: "From the joint operation of the McKinley law and Sherman law an adverse balance of trade was forced against us in 1893, a surplus of \$100,000,000 in the treasury was converted into a deficit of \$70,000,000 in 1894, and engraved bonds prepared by a republican secretary to borrow money to support the government were the ill omens of the preorganized ruin that awaited the incoming democracy, and a depleted treasury. So far as revenue to support the government is concerned the democratic party, with but a slender majority in the senate, was not long providing it, and had not the supreme court of the United States reversed its settled doctrine of 100 years, the income tax incorporated in the tariff bill would long since have abundantly supplied it."

After describing the great need of the country for the adoption of the 16 to 1 ratio, he concluded: "To pretend that this, the foremost, richest and most powerful nation of the world, cannot coin its own money without suing for an international agreement at the courts of the European autocrats, who have none but primary interests to subserve, has for many years been held out at every presidential election."

The Majority Rule.

"The majority of this convention maintains that this great American nation, with a natural base of fixed empire, the greatest ever established by man, with more territory and more productive energy than Great Britain, France and Germany combined, without dependence upon European nations or anything that they produce, and with European nations dependent upon much that we produce, is fully capable of restoring this constitutional money system of gold and silver at an equality with each other. And as our fathers in 1776 declared our national independence of all the world, so today has the great democratic party, founded by Thomas Jefferson the author of the:

declaration, appeared here in Chicago to declare the financial independence of the United States of all other nations and to invoke all true Americans to assert it by their suffrage at the polls, that our country may be placed where she by rights belongs, as the freest, as the foremost, as the most prosperous and happy nation that ever blessed the life of mankind upon this globe."

At the conclusion of the speech the convention took a recess until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

SECOND DAY.

The democratic national convention resumed its work with a clear two-thirds majority for the silverites in sight.

Sub-committee on platform had agreed on draft, and it was being read to the full committee when the convention met. The chairman called for the report of the committee on credentials, but there was no response. None of the committee were ready to report. Gov. Hogg was requested to address the convention. He began his speech by appealing for friendliness of spirit among the delegates in the convention hereafter. The republican platform was referred to as a mass of glittering generalities to deceive the

delegate, followed with another protest.

Delegate F. M. Taylor of Arkansas defended the course of the majority.

Governor McLaurin of Mississippi addressed the convention in a long speech favoring the committee's report, and defending the election of silver men in Michigan. Following Gov. McLaurin the chair recognized Mr. Stevenson of Michigan.

Mr. Stevenson explained how the delegates from Michigan had been elected, claiming perfect honesty had ruled.

The chair next introduced ex-Gov. John C. Sheehan of New York. Mr. Sheehan made a powerful plea for the gold delegates from Michigan, saying he believed they had been properly elected.

The chair recognized Mr. Blake of Texas, who addressed the convention in behalf of the contestants. In his speech he said: "The vote before us showed that the judgment of the people of Michigan was overturned by federal office-holders manipulating the delegates, getting proxies, and voting them contrary to law. I want to tell you right now that in my judgment this whole delegation from Michigan ought to be turned out if half the facts are true that were proven and stated before that convention."

Grave Charges Made.

Mr. McKnight of Michigan answered the speech of Mr. Stevenson. He made the charge of unfair treatment of silver

THIRD DAY.

Chicago, July 9.—At 10:25 o'clock the convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Green, Iowa. Senator Jones of Kansas then read the platform. The minority report of the committee followed, and the amendments offered by Senator Hill.

Senator Tillman was allowed 50 minutes to offer an amendment. At the beginning of his speech he said that in 1860 South Carolina had a fight which caused democratic disruption and led to freedom for the black slaves. She now leads a fight which will lead to freedom for white slaves. The speaker insisted that the issue was a sectional one. He showed that the wealth of the eastern states increased vastly more than the wealth of the western states, saying: "Southern people are hewers of wood and drawers of water, and their substance is going east, owing to present financial conditions."

Senator Tillman then paid his respects to President Cleveland in bitter terms. He said: "Grover Cleveland stands for monometallism and we have repudiated it." The senator claimed it was to the interests of the north to abolish the existing system, as the south, impoverished under the present financial system, could not buy the products of the northern factories.

P. M. Jones followed. He said: "I take issue with Senator Tillman that it is a sectional question. I speak as a southern man. I love the whole na-

tioner Russell; but by his direction and because of the platform he declined the use of his name."

Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi had no candidate to present. Missouri yielded its time to the state of Arkansas. The chair introduced Paul Jones of Arkansas, who seconded the nomination of Richard P. Bland.

When the secretary gave Nebraska its opportunity the chairman of that delegation said: "For the present the state of Nebraska passes, but at the proper time will take pleasure in casting its votes for the man whom we honor and love, Hon. William J. Bryan."

Ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts followed Senator Vilas. Mr. Russell was heartily cheered at the conclusion of his remarks.

W. J. Bryan of Nebraska then ascended the platform and as soon as the audience recognized him he was accorded a great reception. During his speech he said: "The gentleman who has just preceded me (Governor Russell) spoke of the old State of Massachusetts. When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and tills all day, begins in the spring and tills all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the prices of grain. The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured into the channels of trade, are as much business men as the few financial magnates who, in a back room, corner the money of the world." He concluded his speech with the following magnificent peroration: "Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them, you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

The conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech was the signal for a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. The standards of thirty-one states were carried from their places and gathered around the Nebraska delegation. After the demonstration had lasted fifteen minutes the chairman succeeded in restoring a semblance of order and the business of the convention was proceeded with.

The first vote taken was upon the adoption of Senator Hill's substitute for the financial plank of the majority report. The vote resulted: Ayes, 303; noes, 626; absent, 1.

Mr. Hill—Mr. President, I now ask for a call by states on the other resolutions which I offered.

The result of the vote was as follows: Ayes, 357; noes, 564; not voting and absent, 9.

The chair announced that the question was upon the adoption of the platform as reported by the majority of the committee, and ordered the secretary to call the roll of states.

The secretary announced the roll call as follows: Ayes, 628; noes, 301; absent, 1.

On motion of Senator Jones of Arkansas the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

Senator Hill announced the position of the Empire state as follows: "New York has no candidate to present to this convention."

North Carolina and North Dakota passed, but when Ohio was reached the chairman introduced Colonel A. W. Patrick of that state, who nominated John R. McLean.

When Pennsylvania was next called, Mr. Harrity, the chairman from that state, said: "Mr. Chairman, Pennsylvania has no candidate to present at this time."

The secretary resumed the call of the roll as follows: Rhode Island, no candidate; Tennessee, no candidate. When Texas was reached Hon. J. W. Bailey seconded the nomination of Mr. Bland. J. L. Rawlins of Utah also seconded Mr. Bland's nomination. The state of Vermont had no candidate to present. Washington seconded the nomination of J. W. St. Clair of West Virginia seconded the nomination of Senator Blackburn.

The state of Wisconsin being called, Edward S. Bragg said: "Wisconsin cannot participate in nominating a democrat to stand upon the platform."

James Malone seconded the nomination of Senator Blackburn.

E. J. Dockery of Wisconsin endorsed William J. Bryan.

The secretary then proceeded with the reading of the roll, and Wyoming, Alaska, Louisiana, District of Columbia, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory announced that they had no candidates to present. The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday.

A Barrel of Brook Trout.

One of the wickedest sights we have seen in a long while, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, was witnessed this week when a man went through the streets of this city offering for sale a barrel of brook trout. The man claimed to have brought them in Canada and to have brought them here for sale. All of the trout were frozen solidly into the barrel and among them were some not over four inches long. These little fellows should have been at home with their mamma for the next two years. Canada should look to her fish laws.

Inflammation in the knees is a disagreeable form of retribution for wearing high heels. Lifelong lameness sometimes results from over indulgence in high heels.

BRYAN OF NEBRASKA.

FIFTH BALLOT DECIDES DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

From the First Ballot Cast the Western Orator Steadily Gains Over His Rivals — Convention Goes Wild When His Nomination Is Announced.

Chicago, July 10.—With the opening of the doors of the Coliseum this morning there was a tendency to rush through the nominations and conclude the convention with today's session. The Bryan enthusiasm aroused yesterday had lost none of its force, while the Bland managers were working like beavers to whip their organization in line and hold the supporters of the



W. J. BRYAN.

Missourian from precipitating a wholesale stampede. The Matthews men were also making a listless effort on behalf of the Indiana man, but, from their actions, they seemed to have given up all hope.

All the turmoil centered about Bland and Bryan and hundreds of delegates expressed their determination to force everything through at this morning's session. The silver leaders were on the floor at an early hour, caucusing informally and watching the Bland ropes with anxiety. Indications when the convention opened were that the vote on the presidential nomination would only be cast by the silver men present. Gov. Flower of New York in an interview, said that the gold men would not vote, the understanding spread by the delegation being that the gold men, following the example of Gov. Flower, would sit there and refuse to vote.

The delegates and the audience filed in very slowly. Gov. Altgeld was among the first arrivals, looking refreshed and earnest. Senator Jones of Arkansas said in his opinion nothing beyond balloting would be done today.



JOHN A. McLEAN.

He expected the convention would nominate tomorrow. There were rumors that many Vermont and New York delegates would vote with free silver. Considerable demonstrations were occasioned in the audience by the arrival of Bland. The entrance of the Boies banner elicited only faint applause. There being 930 votes in the convention 620 will constitute a two-thirds majority. Ex-Secretary Whitney of New York was warmly greeted by his fellow members on his arrival. Earnest caucusing was a feature in all gold delegations.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman White at 10:57 a. m. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Green.

Wm. J. Harrity of Pennsylvania was recognized by the chair. He said: "In obedience to instructions from the state convention we present ex-Gov. Pattison as candidate." A delegate from the District of Columbia seconded McLean of Ohio. Gen. Miller of Oregon presented the name of Sylvester Pennoyer for president. The nominations were then closed.

Smith of Ohio announced the death of Mr. Hurd of Ohio.

The roll call of states for the nomination for president was then commenced.

The first ballot resulted: Bland, 233; Bryan, 147; Blackburn, 83; Boies, 86; Pattison, 95; Matthews, 37; McLean, 54; Campbell, 2; Hill, 2; Pennoyer, 10; Stevenson, 2; Russell, 2; Tillman, 17; Teller, 8; not voting, 185.

Second ballot: Bland, 281; Bryan, 197; Blackburn, 111; Boies, 35; Pattison, 100; Matthews, 35; McLean, 54; Hill, 1; Pennoyer, 8; Stevenson, 11; Teller, 8; not voting, 160.

The third ballot: Not voting, 162; Bland, 291; Boies, 36; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Bryan, 219; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Blackburn, 27; Hill, 1.

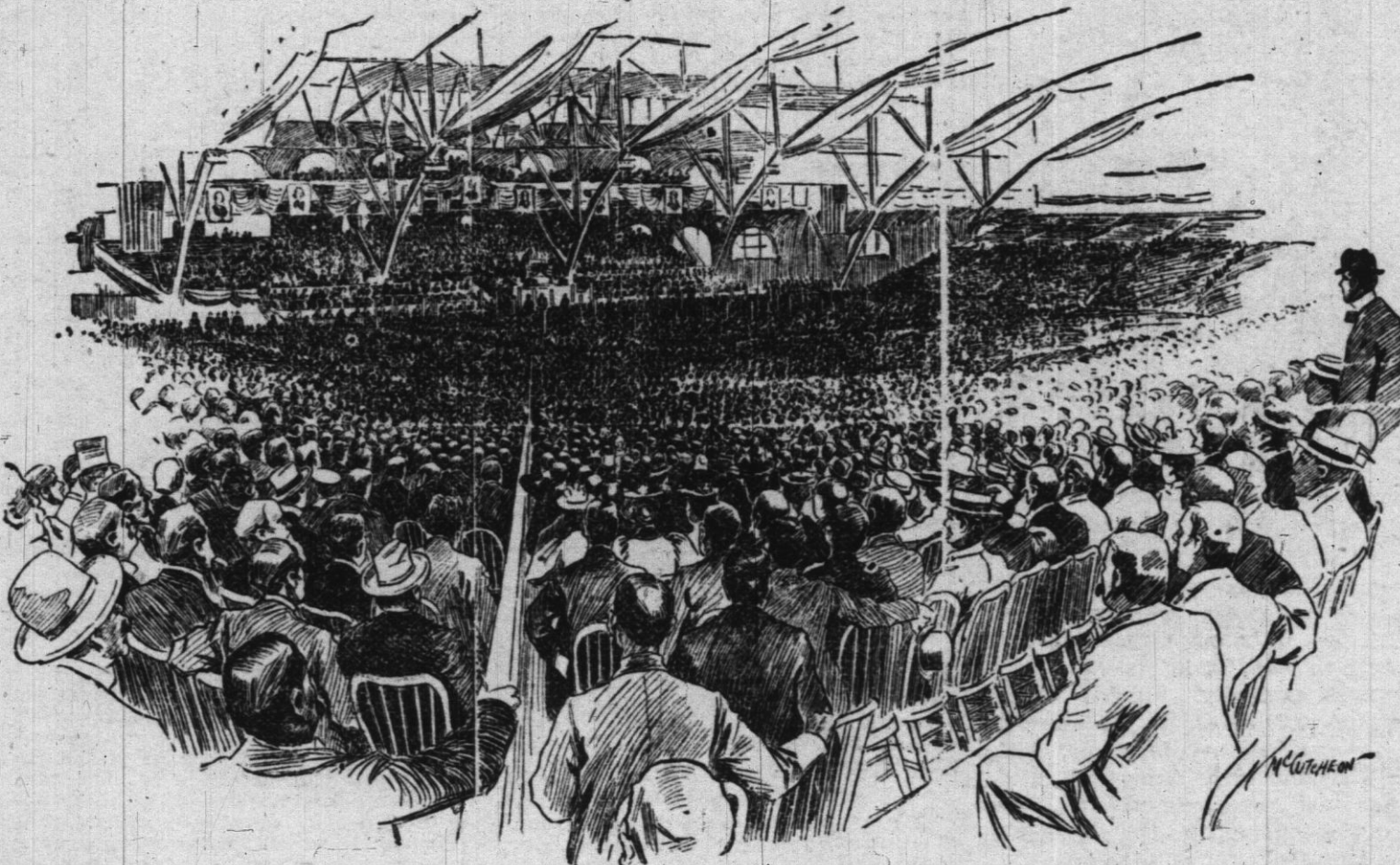
The fourth ballot: Not voting, 162; Bland, 241; Boies, 33; Matthews, 36; McLean, 46; Bryan, 280.

On the fifth ballot Bryan received the necessary two-thirds of the votes and was nominated.

The convention then adjourned until 8 p. m.

New York Sun Goes to McKinley. New York, July 10.—The New York Sun has bolted the democratic platform at Chicago, and declared for McKinley editorially.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE THERE.



SCENE IN CHICAGO COLISEUM JUST AFTER THE OPENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION JULY 7.

public. He denounced the policy of protection as only in the interests of the wealthy against the farmer and workmen. He made the assertion that a republican corruption fund was being formed for carrying Illinois, Ohio and other states. The governor proceeded to show how in his opinion the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was absolutely essential to the welfare of the country, and denounced the financial plank of the republican party as formed in the interest of foreign nations.

Senator Blackburn's Remarks.

Senator Blackburn was then invited to the platform. He declared the majority of the American people were suffering and looked to this convention to right their wrongs. The platform, he thought, should be simple and have but one meaning: "Unlimited free coinage of gold and silver without discrimination." There should be no idea of perpetuating the national debt or national banking institutions.

Overmeyer of Kansas, addressing the convention, said the seat of empire was on Tuesday transferred from the Atlantic states to the great Mississippi valley.

Gov. Altgeld was the next speaker. Nearly everything in the country, he said, was mortgaged to English moneylenders, from farms to the sewing machines of seamstresses. Bimetallism was the only hope, and the people expected that from the convention. He claimed the gold standard had lowered the prices of farm products, while the farmers have had to pay more for what they had to buy.

A New Silver Convert.

Williams of Massachusetts said the convention now is sectional. New England represented, and has as much at stake as west and south, and speaks for five million spindles now silent. He pleaded for harmony and doing away with sectionalism.

The committee on credentials reported against seating the gold delegations from Michigan and Nebraska. It asked for further time to consider the individual credentials of Michigan delegates, but asked that Bryan delegates from Nebraska be seated. The part of the report as to seating Bryan delegates of Nebraska was declared carried amid much confusion.

The Bryan delegates took their seats amid cheers. Repeated calls for Gov. Tillman met with no response. At half past 1 the convention adjourned until 5 o'clock.

At 5:30 o'clock the committee on credentials, led by Senator Hill, came in. The reading clerk read the report, seating the delegates of four silver districts in Michigan; which changed the complexion of the delegation under the unit rule from gold to silver.

Michigan Silverites' Contest.

Ex-Congressman John C. Crosby of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority of the committee, protested against the decision of the majority.

John H. Brennan, a Wisconsin gold

democrat in the state convention, claiming that Mr. Stevenson had received his instructions so to do from democratic leaders at Washington. At this moment Mr. Stevenson mounted his chair and yelled at the speaker: "There is not a word of truth in that." This statement was received by a storm of hisses and howls. After the commotion subsided Mr. McKnight concluded "Gentlemen, we ask you in all fairness, in all justice, that you support here to-day the majority report, which is over 2 to 1, and by so doing you will carry Michigan next November by at least 25,000 majority."

Judge Brucker of Michigan said: "I have always been a free silver man and I was a member of the committee on resolutions in the state convention two years ago that nominated that honest old man Fisher on a free silver platform. But I want to say this to you, my friends and fellow-delegates, we have got votes enough in this convention by a two-thirds majority without committing highway robbery."

Charles S. Thomas of Colorado then spoke for the minority report. Judge O. W. Powers of Utah made a plea for the adoption of the majority report.

Thomas F. Grady made a bitter attack upon the silver forces, saying they were manipulating the convention in an unfair manner. His speech contained a covert threat of a bolt by the New York gold delegates.

Delegate-at-large T. W. A. Weadock of Michigan denied that office-holders had dominated the state convention and asked that in fairness and honesty the gold men should be allowed to retain their seats.

Mr. O'Donnell of Colorado said the majority report was correct and just and asked for its adoption.

Michigan Silverites Admitted.

The secretary called the roll of the states on the question, with the following results: Yeas, 558; nays, 368; absent, 4.

The chairman announced the result of the vote, and this produced a grand outburst of cheering.

The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report of the committee on credentials, it was carried with about 150 votes in the negative. The report of the committee on credentials being disposed of, the next business in order was the report of the committee on permanent organization. It was adopted.

When the committee, consisting of Gen. Finley of Ohio, Judge McConnell of Illinois and Senator Vest of Missouri, escorted the new chairman to the platform had arrived Temporary Chairman Daniel turned to the convention and made a short address introducing Permanent Chairman White. Mr. White made a short speech. Then Mr. Clark of Montana presented the permanent chairman with a solid silver gavel.

Adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock Thursday on motion of Mr. Goldthwaite of Maine.

Barrington Review.

H. F. LANEY, Ed. and Pub.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

THEIR TIME WELL OCCUPIED.

Christian Endeavorers at Washington Are Kept Busy.

Washington, July 11.—Undismayed by the weather, which continued lowering and threatening, with frequent showers and small peeps of sunshine, the visiting Christian Endeavorers began the second day of their convention with cheerful spirits and undiminished zeal.

This was clearly exhibited by the attendance at the early-morning meetings which were held in thirty-three of the city churches. It required considerable courage and devotion for the tired Endeavorers to rise in season to arrive at their respective meeting places as early as 6:30 o'clock, but many of them did so and were thus put in proper spirit for the day's services. The juniors had the most important meeting on the program allotted to them and the many addresses delivered by prominent speakers intended to foster this branch of the Endeavor work.

The program had been arranged with skill and forethought to meet the inclinations of nearly everybody and no excuse was left open for failure to attend the services some time during the day. Thus, for instance, while the Endeavorers who had been awakened to attend the early prayer meetings were at their breakfasts the late risers were given the opportunity to make up for their remissness by gathering in the big New York Avenue Presbyterian church to participate in a Bible study based on the topic "Galatians' Glad News of Freedom," which was conducted by President G. S. Burroughs of Crawfordsville, Ind.

SPANISH VICTORIES IN CUBA

Battle at Guanabacoa in Which No One Is Hurt.

Havana, Cuba, July 11.—Rebel bands hovering in the district just beyond Guanabacoa are more active. Recently they fired upon various government posts in the outskirts of the city, the Spanish garrisons in the Santa Maria and other forts in the suburbs responding with desultory firing. For half an hour there was great excitement. The insurgents finally retreated, carrying their wounded with them. The attacking parties displayed such poor marksmanship that they neither killed nor wounded any member of the garrisons in the outposts defending the city.

From Pinar del Rio General Bernal officially reports having sustained near Mayas de Remates, for two and one-half hours a combat with various insurgent bands entrenched in strong positions in the vicinity. In view of their tenacious resistance Bernal personally led the last and successful attack, the artillery co-operating with good effect. The rebel camps at Basney and Blanco were taken by storm, and a great quantity of ammunition captured.

Big Warehouse Burned.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 11.—The Security Warehouse company's warehouse "B" was completely gutted by fire early this morning. It was filled with all sorts of merchandise, including farming machinery and a large quantity of household goods. Only the walls were left standing. The loss on the building is \$30,000 and on the contents \$100,000. This will be largely covered by insurance. Owing to the negligence of the water department in the flushing of mains the fire department was without water for half an hour. Numbers of householders who stored their goods for the summer are losers, many without insurance.

Frank Hurd Is Dead.

Toledo, O., July 11.—The Hon. Frank Hurd died a few minutes before 9 o'clock this morning. His death was caused by apoplexy, the first stroke occurring at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This was followed by others in rapid succession. Ten days ago he was taken with a slight case of dysentery, which made it necessary for him to remain in his room. It was not considered dangerous, however, and he gained rapidly from the effect of the attack. The city is in mourning over the sudden death of one of its most prominent citizens.

Michigan's Big Bicycle Tournament.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 11.—The entry list for Michigan's big bicycle tournament to be held here next Monday and Tuesday has closed. It is the largest list of professional riders ever entered for a race meet in the country, nearly every state in the union being represented by the professionals. Several trials against time will be made by noted riders. Many of the men are here training now for the contests.

Laborers Buried Alive.

Kansas City, Mo., July 11.—Four laborers were buried by the caving in of a trench in Kansas City, Kas., last night. Two of the men, Frank Scantline and Donnie Holton had their lives crushed out instantly. Charles Jacobson was fatally injured. J. W. Callahan escaped practically uninjured. The trench was being built to lay a gas main.

Insist That Maceo Is Dead.

Havana, July 11.—Merchants of Pinar del Rio who arrived here last night state that Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, died of wounds received in the last engagement he had with Span-

THE BOLT IS CERTAIN.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL SPLIT ON SILVER.

White Metal Leaders Propose to Welcome the Defection. Claiming It Means Victory for Their Cause—Gold Convention Expected to Be Held.

Chicago, July 11.—The bolt of eastern democratic papers, led by the New York Sun and Brooklyn Eagle, is un-



SENATOR MURPHY, N. Y.

derstood by the silver majority of the convention to mean the nomination of a bolt ticket on a sound-money platform. Already Illinois has started the movement to split the party by the call of the gold wing of the local organization to meet immediately after the adjournment of the convention to begin a national organization for the campaign against silver.

The call for the meeting was issued by F. S. Peabody, chairman of the executive committee of the sound-money democrats, after a canvass of the situation as represented by the minority democrats in the convention.

Next to the proceedings of the convention the bolt of the eastern papers was the chief subject of discussion among the delegates to-day. It was understood by different leaders in different ways. Silver men were divided in opinion as to its effect. The gold men received it as an encouragement of the smouldering fire of revolt against the silver platform. All look upon it as a declaration of intention on the part of the gold democrats, and expect to see the nomination of a democratic ticket upon a sound-money platform.

Without exception the extreme silver men express no concern at the policy dictated by Editor Dana of the New York Sun. Governor Altgeld professes to see an immeasurable advantage to the ticket nominated by this convention in the existence of a bolt ticket. This will be death to the republican candidate, he believes, and the success of the silver men assured. The opinion of the Governor of Illinois is shared by many of the silver democrats. A few look upon the materialization of an expected complication with doubt, and it will prove a weapon loaded at both ends.

"So far as the bolt of the New York Sun and the Brooklyn Eagle is concerned," said Governor Altgeld, "it would have been better if both papers had bolted the party six years ago. If there were still any obstacle in the way of their pursuing that course, I should do my utmost to remove it."

"Does the bolt mean the nomination of a ticket on a sound-money platform?" was asked.

"Very likely—it has been talked about and developments would indicate that something would come of it."

"What effect would that have upon the ticket to be nominated by the convention to-day?"

"I should say it would add very greatly to the chances of its election."

"Undoubtedly the bolt of the Sun and Eagle will clinch the movement of the



SENATOR CANNON, UTAH.

gold men to nominate a ticket," said Judge Prentiss of Evanston, one of the leading members of the delegation from Illinois. "That is the construction placed upon the situation by leading men on both sides in the convention. The effect of the bolt will assure the election of the regular ticket."

"The action of the eastern papers that have bolted the platform would indicate that they have a democratic following in their state that takes that position," said J. F. Williams of the Massachusetts delegation. "That it will lead to the nomination of a ticket upon a sound-money platform is the logical conclusion. The situation was not unexpected. On the contrary, it has been very generally understood that the gold men were waiting the outcome of the regular convention of the party."

Tillman of South Carolina, speaking of the New York Sun, said: "Let it go to h—l. It bolted before when it ran 'Beast' Butler."

A. D. Smith, Minnesota, said: "The Sun bolted in 1884, and this has been expected for some time. The press of the east represents the plutocracy, and this is to be expected."

"The bolt of the New York Sun is only the realization of what had been

contemplated for some time. I don't care to say anything about the Brooklyn Eagle," said Overmyer of Kansas.

Governor Flower of New York said: "The Sun is a great paper. A paper of great ability. I don't care to say anything further."

Congressman Fithian of Illinois said: "The Sun has gone where it belongs. It never was a democratic paper. It is a republican organ. As to the Eagle, its influence as that of the Sun, for that matter, is not felt where it can do the democratic party any injury. I do not doubt that the bolt of these eastern papers is the signal for the nomination of a ticket upon a sound-money platform. So much the better for silver. Such a move will assuredly defeat the republican party and elect the ticket nominated by the democratic convention to-day."

"There is not the slightest doubt that the men who refrain from voting today, associated with other democrats, will have a democratic national convention." So said ex-Governor Waller of Connecticut during the first roll call.

"This silver muddle requires fumigation. I would as lief start the ball rolling from this city. Chicago is an ideal convention city. I would like to see that gold convention held right here in this hall. We like the Coliseum, and I don't doubt that we would have as large if not larger audience. And if we had our say we might ask that we have the same press representatives."

"There is no question in my mind that the plans of the men who cannot accept the silver platform will even-



GEN. E. S. BRAGG.

tually lead to the holding of another convention. A demograt will be placed in nomination and the democrats will have a chance to vote for a sure thing."

"Hill was to be our leader and he is not here to lead," said Mr. Bartlett of New York excitedly. "If Hill leaves, we all leave," added Mr. Nicoll, joining Governor Flower in a conference as to what should be done. Mr. Hill had just come from Mr. Hill, and after whispering to the delegates, spoke guardedly for publication.

"Mr. Hill is very tired," he said. "It



R. P. FLOWER.

has been a severe strain on him in the committee on resolutions and on the floor. He is not sick, but he has concluded to remain away from the hall."

When Mr. Hinkley was asked if this could be taken as the senator's withdrawal from the convention, he paused and said he could add nothing further.

Mr. Bartlett said: "Whatever we do I shall never support the platform or the ticket, as they seek to commit the democratic party to anarchy. I cannot say whether there will be an independent ticket put in the field, a support of McKinley, or a silent non-participation in the campaign. All that is settled thus far is that the platform and ticket cannot be supported by myself and many others."

When Lieutenant Governor Sheehan arrived at the convention hall he was greatly surprised at the news of Hill's absence. "A nice position we are put in," he said. "There should be a committee sent down to him at once. He should not refuse to come unless he is seriously ill, and then he should send his excuses. We have begun to fight on a certain line and should keep it up."

Several members went downtown again to see Mr. Hill and meantime the New York delegation sat disgruntled and without a leader.

It soon developed that General Charles Tracy of the Albany district had quit the convention and would leave for home. He said: "I do not think more than twenty-two out of the seventy-two delegates will support the democratic platform."

Retail Clerks Elect Officers.

Denver, July 11.—The Retail Clerks' National Protective association has elected officers as follows: President, H. J. Conway, St. Louis; first vice-president, W. A. Doleson, Zanesville, O.; second vice-president, James M. Bishop, Bloomington, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Max Morris, Denver; national organizer, John J. O'Neill; executive board, one year, F. P. Baer, Ottumwa, Iowa; two years, A. J. Baldwin, Marion, Ind.; and E. Solomon, Denver; delegate to American Federation of Labor, Ed. E. Mallory, Cleveland, O.; alternate, N. Aronson, Pueblo, Col. It was decided to hold the 1897 convention at Galveston, Texas.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

"We, the democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do affirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of the rights of the people, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations."

Founded on the Constitution.

"During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interest toward the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and leadership the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in the assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States."

"The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and affirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution."

Money of the Constitution.

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver unit."

"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and in a corresponding fall of the prices of commodities produced by the people (appreciation), a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people."

Opposed to Monometallism.

"We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but it is anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by stifling that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776, and won it in the war of the revolution. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent or aid of any other nation."

"We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equal with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract."

Against National Banks.

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option of tendering legal tender money or of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at enormous profits to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism."

"Congress alone has power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or to individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes as money for national banks as in derogation of the constitution and we demand that all paper which is made legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

Tariff for Revenue.

"We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between classes or sections of the country. Tariffs for revenue should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people and the nation, and which, enforced under the false plea of protection to home industry proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets."

Must Not Agitate Tariff Revision.

"Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff, except such as are necessary to make good the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decisions of the supreme court on the income tax. But for the decision of the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decision of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision overruled what had been previously confirmed by the ablest judges that have sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional powers which remain after the decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burden of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the shoulders of all, and that the proportion of the expenses of the government."

Protection for Labor.

"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their product below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers."

Government Control.

"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and such restriction and guarantee in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

Unsound Taxation.

"We denounce the profligate waste of money by the people by the excessive tax and the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, that the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer pay the cost of production. We demand a re-

turn to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people."

No Federal Interference.

"We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions. We especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executors. We approve the bill passed by the last session of the United States, and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempt in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt. No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors."

"We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present republican congress to enact similar measures."

Favors Liberal Pensions.

"Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no name shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment."

"We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood; and, while they remain territories, we insist that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens."

"We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory."

The Monroe Doctrine.

"The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by our leading presidents is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained."

"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence."

"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years, and sanctioned by the examples of the great and wisest of those who founded and maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term to the presidential office."

National Improvements.

"The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. Whenever any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people, and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

Faith Cures.

Dr. James Martineau has this to say of some "faith cures" that came under his personal observation: One case came under the doctor's own notice—that of an old woman who had been bedridden for years with rheumatism. Medicine had done her no good, but on hearing of this woman's successful cures she was anxious to see her. An almost instantaneous cure was effected, the old woman leaving her bed and becoming quite active, well and free from pain. Now it happened that there was a strong anti-Jewish feeling at Berlin and one day it came out that this young woman was a Jewess. The result of this discovery was remarkable, for in nearly every case the malady returned. This rheumatic old woman took to her bed instantly on learning the news and the next day was as bad as ever. Dr. Martineau considered that this showed the double working of a faith cure. He did not doubt that the original cures of nervous complaints were genuine but they rested on the belief of the patient, and when this belief was subsequently undermined by the discovery that the healer was a Jewess the disbeliefs that a Jewess could achieve any good thing proved stronger than the apparent fact that she had done so.

Advice to Young Women.

Dean Talbot of the Chicago university as to the advice that she would give to a young woman just graduated says: "That would depend greatly on her temperament, training, home and that sort of thing. Nearly every one, I find, has an inclination toward some particular work, with plans formulated by the time she is ready to leave school. Every young woman should set about something that is certain, not necessarily a profession. It may be she is needed at home. In that case her duties are clearly there. To my mind women are much behind what they could be and ought to be in their own special field. Housekeeping is considered drudgery when in reality it is one of the most complicated and difficult professions. It often involves intricate problems in economics. The proper preparation of foods is a chemical problem, the principle of which few women understand in the least. They have no conception of the value of different foods or the way in which they may be utilized to the best advantage. The recent discoveries along that line have been made by men when they should have been made by women long ago."

"The man who will break the Sabbath for gain, would steal if he could do it without any more risk."

MEET IN THOUSANDS

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS GATHER AT WASHINGTON.

Discouraging Weather Conditions Do Not Prevent Little from the Enthusiasm—Meetings in the Big Tents Are Largely Attended—Special Services Held.

Washington, July 10.—Notwithstanding discouraging weather conditions the Christian Endeavorers gathered early astir Thursday, making their way to the many churches set apart for the sunrise services, which begin the exercises of each day. The great turn-out was a tribute to the enthusiasm and zeal of the visitors, tired as many of them were by long railway journeys. The topic at these sunrise services was "Prayer for the Convention," and in each case the meetings were led by members of the visiting organizations. These special services lasted from 6:30 to 7:15 o'clock.

The great meetings in the big tents were originally fixed for half past 9



JOHN W. BAER.

o'clock, but there was some unavoidable delay, owing to the damage done by Wednesday night's storm. Tent Williston was abandoned entirely for the day, at least, and the Endeavorers who had intended to be present there were admitted to the remaining tents, Washington and Endeavor. They were calculated to accommodate 10,000 people each, but were crowded even before the services began.

In Tent Washington President Francis E. Clark of Boston, Mass., presided and Percy S. Foster of Washington, acted as director of the vast chorus of singers. The delegates listened to the reading of the report of Secretary John Willis Baer and the annual address of President Francis E. Clark.

The services in Tent Williston were to have been conducted under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, with F. E. Rishora of Chicago in charge of the music. Rev. Dr. S. H. Greene of this city was to have welcomed the visitors, and a proper response was to have been made by Bishop Alexander Walters of Jersey City, N. J., but, as already stated, these services were necessarily omitted, owing to the collapse of the big tent.

Musical Teachers Elect Officers.

Denver, July 11.—The Music Teachers' National Association, whose annual convention is being held in this city, has elected the following officers: President, H. W. Greene, New York; secretary, H. S. Perkins, Chicago; treasurer, F. A. Parker, Madison, Wis.; executive committee, R. Huntington Woodman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank Herbert Tubbs, New York; Louis Arthur Russell, Newark; program committee, Harry Rowe Shelley, Gerritt Smith and John Cornelius Greig, all of New York city.

It has been decided to hold the next convention in New York city in July, 1897. Many instructive papers have been read and concerts and recitals are given daily by some of the leading pianists, organists and vocalists in the country.

Young Woman's Christian Association.

Lake Geneva, July 11.—On the banks of the beautiful Lake Geneva surrounded with all the charm nature has to unfold are 320 young women delegates from college and city Young Women's Christian associations. These represent the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, California, and the Dominion of Canada. The work of the conference consists of study of the Bible, advanced methods of Christian work and of missionary extension. The delegates come from the ranks of teachers, secretaries, students, physical directors, physicians, missionaries, and students volunteer, members of boards, and committees in association work.

Prominent St. Louisian Dead.

St. Louis, Mo., July 11.—Col. James Flinham How, an old and prominent citizen of St. Louis, is dead here after an illness of several weeks. Col. How was one of the executors of the will of Capt. Eads, the famous engineer, whose daughter, Elizabeth, Col. How married. He had been traveling over the world for more than a year for his health. He gained his military title in the war. He became connected with the Wabash railroad in the 70s, and became vice-president and general manager.

Man and Money Both Gone.

San Francisco, July 11.—The police have been notified of the disappearance of Curtis Gibson of North Bangor, Franklin county, N. Y. Gibson arrived in this city recently and when last seen had \$14,000 in his possession. It is feared he has been murdered.

SECRET OF HINDOOS.

THE TRICK OF YOGIS' FLOWER POT LAID BARE.

Discovery by Monsieur Raggoneau — Earth That Came From Ant Hills and Was Full of Formic Acid—Science to the Rescue.

SCIENCE is making plain, one after the other, all the mysteries, old and new, of the world, while it is devising on its own account feats more marvelous than legerdemain or theosophic precipitation ever thought of, says the

New York Journal. The last mystery to be revealed and to have the cold light of science thrown upon it is the famous old trick of conjuring, of the Yogis, the ascetic "adepts" of India, of planting a seed in a potful of earth in plain sight of a curious audience and causing it to grow within an hour into a flourishing plant, from which the blossoms could actually be plucked. Scores of people of a veracity not to be doubted have seen this feat performed and have been baffled at its wonders.

Some have tried to explain the mystery by claiming extraordinary sleight-of-hand on the part of the Yogis, and others have insisted that the "trick" was the perfection of hypnotism. No one who ever witnessed this seemingly marvelous growth could be induced to believe that the plant they finally saw had actually grown within this short time from the seed. It was either that they had been hypnotized, bound by the will of the operator, and had imagined that they had seen the plant grow from moment to moment under the thin cloth thrown over it, or else that by some superb skill of legerdemain the pot containing the seed had been spirited away before their eyes and a new pot with a blossoming plant set down in its place at lightning speed.

A clear-headed, cold-blooded scientist, however, demolished these theories a short time ago, proving conclusively that, whatever else it might be, the plant-growing marvel was no fraud. At a recent Yogi seance, to which he went prepared, the aged magician planted the seed and covered the spot with a cloth, and the man with a turn for science "snapped" his detective camera at it. A moment or two later he took another snap shot and others at regular intervals of about three minutes each, until the Yogi showed the flowering plant. The shutter of the camera, set by clock work, performed its duty faithfully.

With painstaking care he then developed each plate. In each the cloth covering the pot was clearly visible. In only two, the first and the last, was there a sign of any human figure. These two plates showed the planting of the seed and the throwing off of the cloth, exhibiting the already flowered plant. On all the others there was simply the image, without a blur, of the covered pot. Only, showing amazingly that in some strange way the plant had been really forced to grow, the cloth, as it was seen on each succeeding negative, was raised plainly a little higher. In the series of plates there was a constant rise.

Thus it was made evident to all of British India that the "plant trick" was no delusion, but some incomprehensible marvel. So far much was gained, but it remained for a clever French savant, M. Raggoneau, to dig out the secret and to discover precisely the way it was done.

The series of photographs convinced him that there was no fraud. As a preliminary to his study, he set about examining closely every detail of this seeming miracle. There must be some science about it if there is no trickery, he reasoned; some hidden principle of nature, or some chemical combination mixed with the earth, not known to modern science as yet, and locked in the breasts of these "adepts" for centuries.

He observed, first of all, that the Yogis never attempted the "trick" unless they had brought along carefully guarded, some special earth or soil. At once it struck him that the secret might lay in this peculiar earth. But the Yogis would not tell him its nature, much as he pleaded or divulge to him where it came from. More and more was he convinced that some strange quality of this earth was what made the miracle possible. Finally by a system of bribery that loosened, at least, the tongues of the corrupt Hindoo servants of the Yogis, he learned that the "masters" obtained the earth from ant hills. Puzzled more and more Raggoneau persistently experimented with ant-hill earth that he collected with great trouble, ignorant of what properties it might reveal, but sure that he was on the right track.

A chance that was the result of carelessness, pure and simple, laid the whole mystery bare to him. While experimenting, he got a small quantity of the earth, and several ants at the same time, into his mouth. It was an unpleasant moment, but it gave him the

solution of the problem. He detected on the instant, the presence of an enormous quantity of formic acid in this earth, worked into it from the tiny bodies of thousands of ants passing over and through it. The soil was charged with formic acid, in fact, direct from the ants.

A few experiments showed him that this formic acid was the mysterious, subtle power, compelling the marvelous growths. After a little he found himself perfectly able to do the Hindoo trick. The entire secret proved to be that formic acid quickly eats away the integument surrounding a seed. Then coming into direct contact with the germ itself, it stimulates beyond all credence its growth, bringing about in mere moments what unassisted nature would require weeks for.

RENAISSANCE IN ITALY.

Symonds Was Disqualified for Being an Historian.

Symonds was 35 when he published the first volume of "The Renaissance in Italy," and he lived to finish that large undertaking, as well as to write several books of poems and essays, to translate the sonnets of Michael Angelo, the memoirs of Cellini and Gozzoli and to compose a "Life of Buonarroti," says the Quarterly Review. His activity, great and incessant, though illness struck him down, ranged over the provinces of literature with an ever-renewing judgment and a fastidious choice until he could say in an instructive sentence: "We love the sternest things in life best." For the duties of the historian he was on more than one account singularly disqualified. Names, dates, events which he had not seen or felt might be learned with facility, but vanished from his mind as if written in water. "Vague, ill-digested, inaccurate, rich in possibilities, poor in solid stuff"—this description of faculties which were to be employed on a task where Gibbon might have failed, does not inspire us with confidence. Nor will metaphor and imagery, whereby Symonds hoped if not to subdue yet to circumvent philosophical ideas, furnish that insight lacking which a student of the renaissance period is sure to put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter, to dream that the "worship of the body" is a "new birth unto freedom," and to degrade science into the apologist of a sensual and decorated unbelief. Seeing he will not see, and hearing he will not understand. These are faults of a more serious kind than the purple patches and rhetorical tone which their author has marked in his volume. He moves everywhere on the surface, content if he is dealing with painters, poets, humanists, in a fashion almost operative and on a system so conventional that his characters fall in, line for line, with the legends and caricatures which a little judicious criticism puts out of court. Large and complex themes—catholicism, the reformation, the revival of learning—handled a thousand of times, by partisans, striking their roots deep, and abounding in tyrannous individualities, that differ as much as Junius II. and St. Charles Borromeo, as Erasmus and Poliziano, Luther and Savanarola, would seem to suggest a weighing and sifting of evidence and readiness to hear both sides. But Symonds will not always be at the pains to understand the language he is quoting, and so faint is the grasp which he has upon his subject that when a master more judicial and inquiring comes forward—when Bishop Creighton sets the Roman events in a just perspective—he has hardly a word to say beyond the suggestion that somewhere, quondam meme, an adequate cause must be found for the reformation.

Ecstasy Not Ecstasy.

It is curious to find how often the printer gives "ecstasy" when left to his own devices. Authors in these days prefer the correct form "ecstasy." The late Dr. Gordon Hake, e. g.—the parable poet, as he has been appropriately called—published a series of lofty lyrical studies entitled "Maiden Ecstasy," yet it is quite common to see the title quoted with the substantive incorrectly spelled. Two examples of "ecstasy" occur in early chapters of Mr. George Meredith's "Rhoda Fleming." In chapter vi., page 38, a mood is described as being "mixed strangely of humiliation and ecstasy"; and in the opening paragraph of chapter ix., page 62, a letter from a happy girl in Switzerland is stated to give the impression "as of a happy spirit resting at celestial stages of her ascent upward through spheres of ecstasy." Proofreaders should assert their authority in reference to this word.—Notes and Queries.

As He Explained It.

She takes a great deal of interest in theatrical matters and remarked to the young man:

"These coster singers are very popular at present."

"Yes," he replied, nervously.

"I wonder why they call them costers?" she went on in a pensive tone.

"I don't know, unless it's because it costs half a week's salary to go and hear one of them."—Washington Star.

AUTHOR OF CURFEW.

COL. ALEXANDER HOGELAND A LOVER OF THE CHILDREN.

Believes That If They Are Kept Off the Streets at Night They Will Grow Up to Be Better Men and Women—Where the Custom Is Revived.



OLONEL Alexander Hogeland, president of the Boys' and Girls' National Home and Employment association, has returned to his home in Lincoln, Neb., after a long tour of the cities of the south. The colonel is the author of the now celebrated curfew law, which, he says, is bound to grow in popular favor in the towns in which it is enforced. In Nebraska it is in operation in Lincoln, Omaha, South Omaha, York, North Platte, and in many of the smaller towns of the state. Des Moines, Sioux City, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., are seriously considering its adoption. Speaking of the law, Col. Hogeland said: "Curfew is not an original name with me. I am simply giving it a new interpretation. Curfew rang in France and Spain a thousand years ago. William the Conqueror caused it to be rung in England. It was a signal for putting out all lights, to prevent plots against the government and to keep fire for kindling next day. The association which I represent has done much to adapt the curfew to modern uses by keeping boys off the streets after dark. The association was organized in Louisville twenty-four years ago, chiefly for the benefit of newsboys. Twelve years ago I began touring the country and up to the

duction of "Soldiers Three" and some Indian poems and articles in the magazines. But it transpired upon inquiry and better acquaintance that his art had been perfected during years of residence in the east, by much story-writing in the Anglo-Indian journals. Again Mr. Stanley J. Weyman seemed to leap into sudden renown the other day with the publication of "A Gentleman of France" and "Under the Red Robe." But the reader who looks at the English Illustrated Magazine for December, 1883, will find proof that quite ten years before that apparently sudden acquisition of fortune and fame Mr. Weyman was perfecting his art and shouldering his way to recognition among the common crowd of story-tellers. As for "Ian Maclaren," whether or not his pen has long been practiced in the art of deliberate story-telling, it has for half a lifetime, as is well known, had constant practice in moving the emotions of men in a kindred and hardly less literary way.

FISHING IN MISSISSIPPI.

John Allen Would Like to Initiate President Cleveland.

That prince of story-tellers and yarn-spinners, Private John Allen of Tupelo, Miss., who is the "funny man" of congress and the successor in that line of the late "Sunset" Cox and the relegated Proctor Knott, often strolls in to pass away an hour's time says the Arkansas Democrat. While President Cleveland was away on a recreation trip recently Private John dropped around to the hotel one evening, and, after some other conversation, the subject turned to the president's liking for rod and gun. Then Allen told this: "During one of those long and friendly conversations which the president and I so often held I invited him to Mississippi to fish. There is nothing pleasanter or easier than the way we follow Izaak Walton in my state. We hire a band of colored gentlemen and they



COL. HOGELAND.

present I have visited 600 cities, have addressed fully 6,000 colleges and public schools and spoken in 3,000 churches, to say nothing of 3,000 factories."

For twenty years Col. Hogeland has devoted his life to reform work among youth. The crowning work of his life is the curfew law, which is designed to keep boys off the streets after 8 o'clock at night. Since its enforcement in Lincoln depredations by boys have become almost unknown. The police speak well of the law and Hogeland believes it will spread to all the principal cities.

LITERARY SUCCESS.

J. M. Barrie, Kipling, Weyman and "Ian Maclaren."

Of late years there have been many apparently sudden and phenomenal successes in the arena of authorship none of which probably has been either quite so sudden or so phenomenal as it appeared, says Chambers' Journal. The list includes Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Stanley J. Weyman and "Ian Maclaren." The case of Mr. Barrie is well known. "Auld Licht Idylls" and "A Window in Thrums," with which he achieved success, were by no means the author's first ventures into literature. It came out afterward that there had been at least one previous volume from his pen, with the ominous title of "Better Dead," and for long after the fame of "A Window in Thrums" had been assured, a religious weekly kept publishing reprints of articles by the author which had appeared without attracting notice years before. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, too, seemed to spring suddenly into fame with the pre-

carry a large jug of whisky to a cool, shady nook by the river and we follow them. We sit down in the cool shady nook and watch the jug while the colored gentlemen cut a cord or two of brush and bushes. These are for a seine. When we are ready to begin fishing each of the colored gentlemen takes a bunch of the brush in either hand and thus armed they throw a line of battle out into the bayou or river or wherever we chance to be fishing. We sit on the bank and tell them where to go. When all is ready the line of battle, with the brush under water, making a very capital seine, swings round toward the shore in such a manner as to comb about an acre of water. We get every fish that is fool enough to be in that acre. We get alligators, mud pouts, snapping turtles and all sorts of valuable fish. I would like very much to have the president come down and enjoy the sport for himself. So far, however, he has not been able to set a time."

Judge Steyn's Maxims.

Judge Steyn, the new president of the Orange Free State, seems to be a sort of little Cromwell. He recently paraphrased one of old Noll's maxims by expressing the pious hope that the Afrikaner would "never forget his Bible and his gun."

An Eccentric English Justice.

Justice Wright, the English jurist, is rather eccentric in some of his ways. On his estate in Hampshire there is stuck up an extraordinary notice board: "Trespassers will not be prosecuted."

At last accounts potatoes were selling in some of the Alaska mining regions for \$100 a sack.

THIS GLORIOUS INDEPENDENCE.

Should Be Appreciated by American Fathers and Mothers.

"Hello! Yes, it's I. I've just this minute waked up," said the girl in negligee, according to the San Francisco Examiner.

"You lazy thing," said the girl in street clothes, at the other end of the wire. "I tried to call you up half an hour ago, but I couldn't get any answer."

"I was dreadfully sleepy," with an audible yawn. "We were up till daylight."

"I'm all upset about our thing tonight," went on the girl in street clothes. "Maise's mother won't let her go, so that gives us a man too many."

"Won't let her go?" with symptoms of waking up. "How perfectly funny! Why not?"

"Oh, she's got some crazy idea about it's not being a respectable place."

"The theater or the cafe?"

"Both, I imagine."

"How absurd!" said the girl in negligee. "Why, everybody goes now. You see half the people you know."

"Of course, and you don't need to have anything to do with the others," answered the girl in street clothes. "I think it's rather fun to go among real Bohemians once in awhile. You get so narrow, always moving in one little set."

"Yes, it really is broadening," said the other, seriously; then both laughed a little at some afterthought. "But imagine your mother not letting you go," she added. "Why, I simply say I'm going and that's all there is about it."

"As long as we have a chaperon and don't forget the latchkey that's all my mother cares," said the girl who had been dressed some time.

"Maise wants to get her parents in training if she is going to have any fun," said the girl who was just up. "I wouldn't stand being treated like a child, anyway."

"We are old enough to judge for ourselves," said the veteran of 21. "Now and then mother says, 'I'd rather you wouldn't,' and if it is something I don't care anything about I often don't."

"Oh, of course, if it isn't any fun," said the sage in the bath-wrapper. "And sometimes when I want to get out of things I say that mother isn't willing. It sounds well and people are too polite to say: 'Bother your mother!' By the way, you don't suppose Maise is trying that, do you?"

"Oh, dear no! She is simply wild about it. She almost wept when she told me. You know she was going to have Will, and he'll be so disgusted. I'm afraid he will back out of going."

"I suppose we can ask somebody else," the girl in negligee said, disconsolately, "but it won't be the same. I don't know what I'd do if I had a mother like that."

"I wouldn't have," said the other decidedly. "I'd begin with her young. I suppose the little simpleton said: 'May I go?'"

"That's fatal," said the girl in negligee. "You'd never go anywhere in this world if you tried to get permission first. Say, I'm freezing. I must go and dress."

"Wait—Tom wants to speak to you a minute," said the girl who was dressed to go out.

"Tell him he can't," said the girl who most decidedly wasn't. "I'm not receiving this morning."

"He says he will shut his eyes,"

"Don't you dare let him," crouching away from the telephone. "Do what you can about to-night. We'll go, anyway."

"Indeed we will. Let's start a society for the suppression of unruly mothers."

"And fathers, too," said the girl in negligee. "Dot's father gives her an allowance and expects her to pay her own bills with it. She is so in debt that she doesn't dare go down-town—she makes me do all her errands for her—and her father won't help her out."

"Beast!" said the girl in street clothes. "I know; he's the kind that always thinks things will be a lesson to you. Still, parents here are pretty good on the whole. They don't need much suppression."

"That's so," admitted the girl in negligee. "Thank heaven, I was born in America."

Why Mayor Wallace Resigned.

J. W. Wallace was mayor of Parnassus, Pa. His official life is now a matter of the past. Religious scruples worked the change.

Wallace believed that what work was done should be attended to on week days. His fellow-townsmen differed from him in views.

An ordinance before the council was written on Sunday. In the mayor's eyes it was a grievous offense. He could not countenance such disrespect of the Sabbath.

And on the next day he resigned.

He Felt Confident.

"Do you worry about meeting your notes?" said the victim of pecuniary embarrassments.

"No," said the person who is indiscriminately flippant. "I don't worry about meeting 'em. Experience has taught me that I can just sit down and trust to 'em to run across me."—Washington Star.

Barrington Review.

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For Universal Peace.

A characteristic end of the century movement is the formation in Europe of the "International League of Women For General Disarmament." It began with some French ladies, at the head of whom was the wife of Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, but it has spread into several of the countries of continental Europe, notably Austria. The president of the league is Princess Wisniewska.

The ladies are very much in earnest. They have undertaken propaganda in all nations at once, so that all the nations may be persuaded to disband their armies at the same time. Certainly all or none must disarm. The movement progresses by means of lectures, fireside talks and instruction to the rising generation. The women consider Europe to be governed by a military barbarism, a barbarism which takes women's sons in the flower of their youth, makes them give the best years of their life to useless drill, or, if they go to war, brings them back dead or mutilated. It is true that wherever military government prevails there also woman is in a state of painful subjection.

The ladies may accomplish something by their work. They have already interested a number of prominent statesmen in it. But there is just one way whereby war will be made to disappear from the earth. That will be when it is proved to the satisfaction of the business world that nothing destroys trade, manufacture and commerce like war. If they find that war injures the world seriously in pocket, then war will stop and forever. Business men throughout civilization are making this discovery now; therefore universal disarmament was never so near as it is now. The federated chambers of commerce of the British empire spoke the sentiment of all the industrial classes in their recent resolution recommending arbitration for settling international differences.

Wooden Silk.

Since the dawn of history people have fed worms on mulberry leaf and fiber, and in return the worms have spun from the material of the leaf the fine and shining silk thread. The wood fiber was thus first turned into worm and then into silk.

It took a long time for the idea to penetrate the mind of man, but at last some genius took it into his head that the wood might be turned directly into silk without passing it through the worm. He experimented accordingly, and in course of time actually succeeded in producing a very fair silk from wood pulp. This genius was a Frenchman, and, strange to say, a nobleman besides, the Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He patented his discovery, and a company of Englishmen at Manchester have now undertaken to make the wood silk thread from the pulp and sell it, already spun, to weavers everywhere.

The doom of the silkworm industry has probably been struck. It is the sustenance of millions of persons in France, in Italy, in Spain, in China and Japan, but it will likely now have to go. Silk directly from wood can be made so much more cheaply and quickly than by the old process. The wood is first subjected to maceration by a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids. The new artificial silk thread is more lustrous than the worm's thread, but not quite so strong.

A large part of the state of Maryland has become a market garden for the great cities of Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia. According to the Baltimore American, able-bodied individuals who are just pining for work, but cannot get it, can be accommodated at present in their hearts' desire on the trucking farms of Maryland. The American remarks: "The pay is good, and the work is not heavy. It is hard to understand why more men do not seek this kind of employment. There is in it assurance of regular pay, with opportunities of branching out and becoming owners of farms. There is especial demand in this community for a higher grade of vegetables and small fruits."

The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

The sympathies of his fellow countrymen are with the youthful heir of the Vanderbilts. He has taken the manly determination to marry the girl he wants in the face and eyes of Papa Vanderbilt's stern prohibition. There is something in this young fellow's pluck which would have tickled the soul of his great grandfather—ripping, swearing old Cornelius No. 1—for whom both the stern papa of the present day and his son have been named.

We are told that the youth takes the risk even of being disinherited of the Vanderbilt millions in clinging to the girl of his choice. He says he can live poor if necessary, and he will work for his living with his own hands; that he will. Good for the young man, good for the young lady who takes him for better or for worse. There is no objection in the mind of Papa Vanderbilt to the young lady except just one. She is older than his son. If the difference were the other way, it would be considered quite the right thing, and judicious and proper. Why there should be a frantic kick up because, as some one has said, the bride is "older and smarter" than the youth, the rest of the world cannot understand. A girl who is brilliant and clever enough to keep a man considerably younger than herself hanging after her year after year in spite of all the efforts of his millionaire family to tear him from her, will certainly be brilliant and clever enough to keep young.

It is, however, the poverty with which the young couple will commence their wedded career which calls out most keenly the kindly interest of the public. An air of pathetic romance hovers about the story and inheres in the atmosphere of young Cornelius and his bride to be. They are very poor, we are told, so poor they will have to deny themselves many of the luxuries to which they have been accustomed, unless young Cornelius' wages in the New York Central road will provide them.

Young Cornelius Vanderbilt, we are told, has only the poor pittance of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 in his own right. The bride has only as much more, and on this miserable sum they will commence housekeeping, when they marry. Maybe this will enable them to pay the ice man, even in New York.

In actual number of square miles added to the United States since 1800 it is now four times as large as it was then. Of the millions of square miles of territory added, only a small portion, New Mexico, Arizona and Lower California, came to us as the result of war, the Mexican war. All the rest, an area much greater than Russia in Europe, was annexed by peaceful purchase, Louisiana in 1803, Florida in 1821, Alaska in 1867. No other civilized nation can show so peaceful a record. This is a sufficient answer to those European editors who harp on the grasping and aggressive disposition of Americans.

It is interesting to recall that the most important day of the Republican convention at St. Louis came June 17, the very day when, 40 years ago, June 17, 1856, the first Republican convention was held and the weak young political party was christened and let loose on the world. White haired Jessie Fremont recalls to this day how her husband, gallant General John C. Fremont, one of the most brilliant and picturesque figures of his time, a man to call out all the enthusiasm in a young man's mind, was the first presidential candidate of the feeble little Republican party.

The cruises for the summer on both sides of this large country are unexcelled in picturesqueness and interest, and the number and variety of them are increasing every year. One of the most interesting for this summer will be the astronomical excursion which leaves June 27 "under the American flag" for Norway, where the total eclipse of the sun will be visible. Mary Proctor goes along to give astronomical lectures en route.

In 6 of the 11 Republican presidential conventions which have been held since the organization of the party the candidate has been nominated on the first ballot. Candidates nominated on the first ballot were Fremont, Lincoln the second time, Grant both times, Harrison the second time and McKinley. The longest and bitterest fight was in 1880, when on the thirty-sixth ballot Garfield was nominated.

The Turkish authorities have forbidden the Christian missionaries to send any Armenian orphans out of the country. Do the Turks want to keep them there so they can have the pleasure of a few more jolly good killings when these children shall have grown to maturity?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

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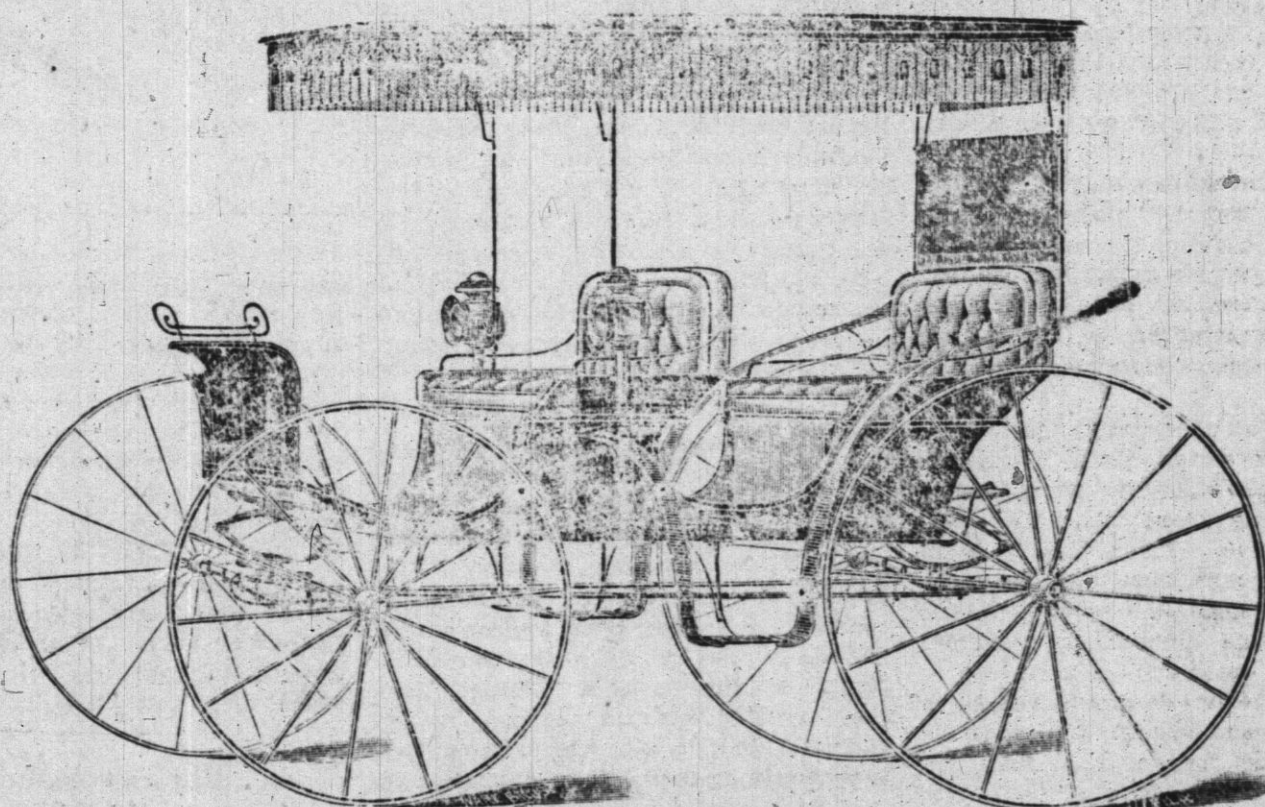
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SIX NEW MEMBERS ADDED.

The Roster of the Young People's Missionary Society Growing Larger.

RENDER A FINE PROGRAM

Recitations, Solos, Reading, Instrumental Music, Pen Picture, Essay, Singing and Devotional Exercises, Concluded with a Fourth of July Oration by Rev. Suhr Made the Evening Very Profitable to Those Present.

The regular business meeting of the Salem church Young People's Missionary Society, Tuesday evening, was attended with much success. The parlor of the church was comfortably filled with the members of this flourishing society, and great interest was taken in the program rendered, which, although short, proved very entertaining and profitable.

The meeting was opened by a song by the society, after which Rev. Suhr conducted the devotional exercises, followed by another song by the society.

Miss Martha Kampert's essay, "Kindness," was a strong plea in behalf of the weak. It would be well for every member to adopt the advice contained in her essay.

The reading by Miss Laura Frye was good. It related the experience of a young boy who was not satisfied with his good home and wanted to travel, but was satisfied with one day's experience and returned home.

Miss Mary Frye rendered a selection on the organ with unusual skill. Miss Luella Meiners sang a solo in a very pleasing alto voice.

Owing to the absence of Miss Luella Plagge Miss Mary Frye played the accompaniment to Reuben Plagge's violin selection "Suwanee River." The gentleman did exceptionally well, and we predict will make a good musician.

Max Gottschalk in a very graphic way described the experience of a man suffering with tooth-ache, and the manner in which the tooth was extracted.

Theodore Suhr's pen picture of Jackson was very creditable and the members were not slow in recognizing the character of this illustrious statesman.

Rev. Suhr was then called on by President Mary Frye for a Fourth of July address. Rev. Suhr made one of the strongest patriotic addresses that was ever uttered in Barrington. He deplored the fact that the people in the East and North did not show as much patriotism as they should and said that the people of the West celebrated this great day with more zeal and zest. He told why the citizens of the United States should celebrate Independence Day in an interesting manner.

After Rev. Suhr's address it was moved and seconded that the Society donate \$25 toward Rev. Schweiker's church in Elgin, and it was also moved and seconded that the society attend in a body. The money will be presented by President Mary Frye.

Six new members were then added to the membership roll. The names are as follows: Harry Kirschner, Estella Kirschner, Tillie Lageschulte, Louisa Meyers, John Lageschulte and Fred Grabenkort.

The picnic question was then brought up but no action was taken. A song closed the exercises of the evening.

LAKE ZURICH.

Photo's at Al's studio.

L. Clifford went to Elgin Tuesday.

Herman Prehm drove to Chicago Monday.

L. H. Ficke of Desplaines visited here Sunday.

The Glorious Fourth at Lake Zurich was a success.

179 numbers were sold at the grand ball on the evening of July 4th.

Otto Drier of Chicago called on friends here recently.

L. Lemke moved his household furniture to Elgin Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Meyer of Huntley visited with Mrs. J. C. Meyer the past week.

M. C. McIntosh has \$6000 to loan in amounts to suit. Call at his Barrington office.

Fred Seip and wife of Chicago visited here Sunday.

Some of our citizens raised the cry of fire Tuesday night, thinking the cheese factory was again in flames,

but it was discovered that it was simply Mr. Dymond's brush pile on fire.

Frank Meyer and sister, Mrs. Giben, were Barrington visitors Wednesday.

J. Bauer of Wauconda called here Wednesday.

Dr. Alverson of Palatine was in Lake Zurich Tuesday.

Fishing in the lake is very good at present, judging from the large catches made.

Have your pictures taken at Al's studio.

Picnic parties are coming here in great numbers nowadays.

J. Hans' meat market is always stocked with fresh meats of all kinds.

Miss Lena Eichman has returned home from West Detroit, where she has been attending school.

H. Hillman has taken in some city boarders.

Herman Arndt of Dundee was observed here Monday.

Chas. Seip of Palatine was seen on our streets one day this week.

The German Lutheran church people picnicked at Greber's Grove Saturday.

John Roder and wife were the guests of Louis Roder this week.

Theo H. Ficke of Andover Mass. is spending his vacation here with his folks.

Leave your subscription for THE REVIEW with Al R. Ficke.

Quite a few of our young ladies are learning to ride a wheel.

Don't forget to have your pictures taken at Al's studio.

Bert Seip is entertaining a friend from Springfield.

Remember our barber, Mr. Sbocchi, has come to stay. Let him shave you and thus sustain a first-class tonsorial parlor.

John Blaine and Andrew McDowell will soon take a trip to Quebec, Montreal, where they will meet Mrs. Blaine, who is now on her way to America from a visit to Scotland.

Saturday's ball game, on the grounds opposite the Zurich house, resulted in a victory for Lake's Corners. Score: Lake's Corners.....0 0 4 3 *-7 Diamond Lake.....0 0 0 0 2-2

The Wauconda baseball team defeated a Barrington picked-up nine at this place Wednesday. Score 12 to 2. Two innings were played.

Many people from Palatine, Wauconda and Barrington picnicked here Wednesday.

Otis O. Hanke, representing the business department of the Chicago Record, called here this week.

Our baseball team would like to arrange for a game of ball with some other nine, the game to be played on either the home diamond or at some other town.

John Robertson and family are now occupying their summer cottage at this place.

Do you know that J. D. Lamey & Co., Barrington, carry the largest stock of Mixed Paints, White Leads, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Masons Materials, Etc., in Barrington? It will pay you to give them a call.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE

The Remains of Mrs. Margaret Adelaide Landwer Laid to Rest in Evergreen Cemetery Sunday With Impressive Ceremonies.

Mrs. Margaret Adelaide Landwer was born in Schale, Westphalen, Germany, on July 11, 1817, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Listharke, and died July 2, 1896, aged 78 years 11 months and 21 days.

In 1837 she was united in marriage to Herman H. Landwer, the union proving a very happy one, and was blessed with eight children, two of whom died in their infancy and six being honored and respected citizens of this community at the present time. They are Gerhard L. Landwer, John Henry Landwer, Mrs. Henry Bauman, Mrs. F. H. Frye, Mrs. Fred Homuth and August Landwer.

In 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Landwer immigrated to the United States, settling in Chicago, where they were among the first to enlist in the army of the Lord by joining the Evangelical society.

Mrs. Landwer lived on her farm near Barrington for fifty years, where the

husband of the deceased died some twenty years ago.

The deceased was an earnest Christian worker, and believed in giving a liberal share of the fruits of her labor to advance the cause of the Lord, taking an active interest in missionary work. Mrs. Landwer was held in high esteem by all who knew her, and her acts of kindness will keep her memory ever dear to her acquaintances. She was a member of the Salem church, as also of the Woman's Missionary Society of that church.

The funeral services took place from her late residence Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and afterwards services were conducted in the Salem church, Rev. Suhr, assisted by Revs. Troyer of the Zion's church and Schweiker of Elgin, officiating. Interment took place in Evergreen cemetery, and the remains were escorted to their last resting place by a host of sorrowing relatives and acquaintances, the Woman's Missionary Society attending in a body.

THE REVIEW extends its sympathy to the bereaved family.

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CHAPTER XV.

W E had a daughter born to us, and for the first few days all went well, and Mrs. George Flower, having apparently laid aside her unnatural jealousy, congratulated us both on our new happiness, and was a constant visitor at the bedside. One sultry afternoon, however, when my wife had fallen asleep, and the nurse, having deposited the infant in its cradle, had followed her mistress's example, she waked to the terrible knowledge that the child was gone!

"Gone!" cried Ruthven. "Ah! Mr. Ruthven, forgive me. It happened years ago, and it was but a tiny infant, but I can not recall that mysterious loss to this day without emotion. Yes, it was gone! stolen from the cradle! disappeared! No one knew how—when—or by whom. All was wrapped in mystery. Of course, we searched and inquired high and low, but without effect. The sad news could not long be kept from my poor wife, who had a terrible relapse in consequence. Before she was out of danger, my brother George burst into the room in a state of frenzy, to tell me that his wife had gone mad!"

"How shocking! Really and truly mad?"

"Completely so. And she never recovered her senses again. She had been out for an unusually long time, and when at last she returned, her speech was perfectly incoherent. In her ravings we discovered that it was she who had stolen my poor infant during its nurse's sleep, and carried it away some distance, where she had dropped and left it. Her doctor, however, always believed that in her mania she had killed the child, and so also I had come to believe. We made every inquiry possible, but nothing was ever heard of it again. Lady Flower never recovered the shock. She died about a year afterward, and I have remained as I am since her death."

"And your brother, Sir Frederic?"

"He did not long survive my Florence. When he found his wife was hopelessly insane he placed her under medical care, and went abroad with his child. In his last illness, however, he sent for me to take charge of Carmen. He was then haunted by the idea that his wife would recover of her malady, and wake up, as it were, to find him gone. He exacted of me, therefore, that as soon as he was dead I should remove her from the asylum in which she was then residing and bring her home to Abbotsville. As I had no intention of marrying again, and Carmen was heiress to all the property, I considered poor George had a right to dictate in the matter, and readily undertook to carry out his wishes."

"Hark!" exclaimed Ruthven, suddenly, "What is that?"

Both men started to their feet as cries of distress became plainly audible, together with the sound of flying footsteps coming toward them down the board staircase. Ruthven rushed to the door, and opened it just in time to receive in his arms the form of Margaret, who, with golden hair streaming down her back and a face pallid with terror, clung to him with a grip of agony.

"Ruthven—Ruthven, save me!" cried Margaret, hysterically.

"My darling, you are safe," replied Ruthven, as his quick mind guessed at once the solution to the mystery.

"Where is Brown?" exclaimed the baronet, angrily. "What is he about to let this woman leave her rooms?"

"Florence came to see me!" screamed the maniac, "and I brought her back to you. See! there she is, with her golden hair, but where's the child?—where's the child? It can't be far off, for you wouldn't have come back without it—would you?" she continued, addressing Margaret, who shivered at the sound of her voice. "You thought so much of the child—you did, with your golden hair; but mine got the money—mine got the money!" and she began to dance round the library, to the eminent discomfort of the baronet, who never ceased to pull the bell.

Soon appeared Mr. Brown and Mrs. Bryant, with faces full of perplexity,

and mouths full of apologies; but Sir Frederic cut their excuses short.

"Take your patient back to her apartments," he said; "and the next time she leaves them you lose your places."

The attendants were doing their best to persuade, or force, the unfortunate creature to quit the room when Carmen and Hamilton Shore were added to the company.

"What on earth is this all about?" exclaimed the girl, in a voice of disgust.

When she saw what it was about, Ruthven expected she would look distressed or compassionate; but not at all. She colored, it is true, but only with annoyance, as she attempted to conceal the presence of the mad woman from her companion.

"Come, let us go into the drawing-room," she said to Hamilton Shore; and he obeyed her mechanically.

In a few minutes the room was cleared, and the voice of the poor patient, raised in expostulation, was already dying away in the distance.

"I am sorry you should have been frightened and annoyed, my dear," said Sir Frederic to Margaret, "but there really was no danger. That unfortunate lady, though insane, is harmless. She is Carmen's mother. Ah! you may well start; but your guardian shall tell you the whole story by and by. But I can not understand how the poor creature got loose. It must have been great carelessness on the part of the domestics."

"Oh, no, sir! Indeed, it was my own fault. I had no right to enter the room; but Brown left the key in the lock, and I was curious to see who lived there."

"How did it happen, Margaret?" demanded Ruthven, as he stroked her flowing hair.

"Oh, Ruthven, don't ask me!" she cried, shuddering. "I had hardly entered before a figure jumped up from the sofa and called out 'Florence!' several times; then she rushed at me, and I ran away, and she followed me down stairs—and you know the rest."

"She called you 'Florence'?" said Sir Frederic, musingly, "and I can understand it. You are very like my Florence. I saw it the first time we met, and now, with all this golden hair about your shoulders, you might have sat for the picture I have of her upstairs."

"Sir Frederic, I do not know if I have any right to tell you the truth," said Ruthven; "but the parentage of Margaret O'Reilly is not known to me."

"How? What do you mean?" exclaimed the baronet hurriedly.

"I mean that I adopted her years ago, and that I have no knowledge of her antecedents, excepting that she was supposed to be the child of a woman called Nan O'Reilly."

"He means, Sir Frederic, that he took me from a prison to make me what I am," interrupted Margaret, proudly; "and that I owe him more than life itself."

But Ruthven closed her lips before she had had time to utter more.

"You agitate me greatly, Mr. Ruthven. The resemblance is so remarkable; and who can tell whether my poor child was killed or not. The woman said she dropped it in a wood. Suppose she was correct, and my infant never died, but was found by some passer-by, and—"

"Margaret, you have been terribly frightened, and are trembling all over. I think you had better go up to your own room and lie down until you are more composed, and I will see you by and by," said Ruthven, as he conducted the girl to the door and there dismissed her.

"I think it best that we should not discuss this subject before Margaret," he continued, returning to Sir Frederic's side, "because it may agitate and upset her without doing her any good. Now we are alone I will give you every particular I know of her history."

And they sat together for hours, comparing notes, dates, and circumstances, whilst Margaret, tired out, slept the time peacefully away.

CHAPTER XVI.

HERE'S a pretty kettle of fish!" cried Carmen, in her impetuous manner; "the two guardians have run off to town together without having had the civility even to explain the reason of their desertion, and we are to have that old wretch Webb stuck up at the dinner table to play propriety for us and Hamilton."

Margaret started from her sleep at the sound of her friend's voice, though only half comprehending the meaning of her words.

"Is anything the matter?" she demanded, quickly.

"Heaven knows! Any way Earth has not had the grace to tell us! I know uncle was a bear, but I thought Mr. Ruthven might have had a little more politeness!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ALL WORKING FOR PEDIGREES.

People of Every Class Want to Know About Their Family Trees.

A young New Yorker undertook, about four years ago, as a matter of business, the research of pedigrees and coat armor, both in English and continental surnames, with a view to establishing the right of families to bear coat armor by inheritance. He styles himself a "pursuivant of arms," and undertakes to search the genealogical trees of families in this country whose ancestors came from England, France or other parts of Europe in early days. He told me yesterday that the number of families in this country who are entitled to coats of arms, but who are ignorant of their rights, is very large, the number being particularly great in the south and west, where the successors of ancient families emigrated many years ago, and have lost sight of their family rights in heraldry. His method is to commence by searching genealogical works in New York, first going through those which are accessible at the Astor and other libraries.

"In the United States most family lines do not go back earlier than 1700," he said. These are comprised in two divisions, those families who sprung from peasants and those of other lines. Of course, the former have no claim to coats of arms."

Having extended his research in this country as far as possible, he extends his investigations to Europe. In France the law compels the mayors in towns and cities to supply persons who may apply with free lists of the archives on file in their respective cities concerning coats of arms and on all subjects of pedigree. In England such research must be paid for. In New York, Boston and Philadelphia requests for a search for coats of arms and family pedigrees are naturally not as great as in the west. Families in the east have given more attention to the establishment of their family lines. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, he says that the interest in the heraldry and the establishment of family rights to coat of armor is constantly increasing, as is shown by the growing demand and use of stamped stationery, and also in other forms. This demand is also growing in the west, proving the increased interest in the establishment of pedigrees throughout the country.

BICYCLE BUILT FOR THREE.

It Traverses the Water and Is Pronounced an Ingenious Conveyance.

While in Paris inventors concentrate their energy on rapid locomotion on terra firma in the shape of horseless carriages, their colleagues in Germany devote their best efforts to reaching the acme of speed in navigation. On the lakes and rivers of the Spreewald may now be seen what the Germans call a "treadmotor boat," of which "treadmill boat" and "bicycle boat" are equally imperfect translations. In this case neither steam, electricity, petroleum nor naphtha is the factor of speed, but muscle aided by ingeniously contrived machinery. The treadmotor can be set in motion by one, two or three riders. The more riders, of course, the greater the speed. The wheel back of the last rider conveys the power to the screw. At the rate of sixty treads per minute the screw makes 500 revolutions in the same time. The last rider can also steer the boat. One advantage of this craft is that it can also be propelled with oars and sails. As the simple machine can be adjusted in any other wide boat, it is not necessary to build a specially shaped vessel for it. In order to maintain the equilibrium, which seems difficult, as the riders are seated very high, a counterweight of 200 pounds is adjusted to the stern.

A Memorial to Girard.

When the yellow fever epidemic swept over Philadelphia in 1793, carrying off 4,031 people out of a population of 25,000, Stephen Girard offered his services to the public and was appointed overseer at the Bush Hill hospital. He devoted his time to visiting the sick at the peril of his life. His heroism has just been commemorated by the unveiling of a marble tablet to his memory in the chapel of Girard college. It is proposed also to erect a statue of him in the plaza in front of the Philadelphia city hall on the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of his birth in 1797. The alumni of Girard college will attempt to raise \$10,000 for this object.

Fifteen Thousand Hogsheds of Mead.

The officials intrusted with the arrangement of the details of the czar's coronation in Moscow next spring have ordered 15,000 hogsheds of mead, which is to be made of pure honey. It is an old Russian custom to regale the people with mead for three days during the festivities at the ancient capital.

Closure Among English Quakers.

Manchester quakers intend to apply the closure rule to the Spirit. At their coming conference a time limit will be imposed by the speakers.

THE JOKER'S CORNER.

WIT HUMOR AND SATIRE FOR SUMMER WEATHER.

The Wreath of Fame—The Origin of It—Her First Affair—Original and Selected Jokelets—Looked Like Ma—A Point in Question.



ROUDLY the youth left the old homestead, His fame and fortune to seek, And said to his mother in confident tone, As he kissed her wrinkled cheek; Fear not, dear mother, I shall succeed, And win renown and gold; On the blazoned banner of deathless fame You shall see my name enrolled.

Long years he tarried out in the world But at last he homeward turned, And he spread before his mother's gaze The honor he had earned; "I've reached the goal," he cried to her, "I have won the wreath of fame, I am captain of a foot-ball team, And a cigar bears my name."

—L. F. GERNHART.

Looked Like Ma.

He left the main traveled road and walked up to the farm-house door, one of the raggedest, dirtiest specimens of the tramping fraternity. A quiet-looking little woman came to the door and he immediately began to weep and wail bitterly.

"What in creation ails ye?" she asked.

"Sure, me lady, but I can't help it. You do remind me so of my poor mother!"

"Your mother, ye mizerable critter you! You're ten years older'n I am if you're a day!"

"I mean, lady, that you remind me of my poor sainted mother when she was your age. The livin' imidge of 'er! Oh ma! ma! boo-hoo-hoo! ma! ma!"

"Well, I'll carry the illusion a little further, mister, an' I'll tell ye that if ye shut up your bawlin' an' go an' wash your hands an' face an' comb your hair!"—the tramp groaned—"an' chop an' bring in a wood-box full o' wood!" he wept in dead earnest now—"I'll give you a piece o' bread an' merlasses, same as ye dear sainted ma used to do fer the same service."

"Ah! jist out o' the hospital, eh? I reckoned so. Well, you'd better skeer up stren'th enough to run at the rate of 'bout ten mile an' hour, fer I'm goin' to set the dogs on ye! Here, Lion! Here, Jack! Take 'im, Nero! Tige! Here, Bull! Here, Rove! Here, See 'im sprint! Look like his ma, do I? I bet he won't try that dodge ag'in soon!"

Averted Catastrophe.

"Did you—"

The stern old merchant eyed his clerk critically.

"Did you render Mr. Skinemgood his bill?"

The clerk quailed perceptibly beneath that penetrating glance, but presently he regained sufficient self-composure to make answer, saying: "No, sir, he rendered it himself, for he—"

A nervous twitching about the eyelids was all that betrayed the clerk's emotion.

"He tore it into infinitesimal portions, sir."

The entrance of a stranger at that moment probably saved the clerk from serious, if not mortal, injury.

The Origin of It.



She—I wonder where the custom of mothers taking their daughters to watering places originated?

He—In the days of Abraham. Rebekah got her husband at one.

A Boomer.

Real Estate Agent—I tell you, we've been raising some great old wheat crops up in North Dakota.

"I expect so. So big, weren't they, that they crowded the mortgages right off the land into the rivers?"

Real Estate Agent—Well, I'll tell you one thing. Two years ago we had such a heavy crop that county lines bulged over until some of the counties looked as round as a full moon, and you couldn't tell where one township ended and another began.

The question often asked—"Why are pupils of the New England Conservatory so uniformly successful as teachers or performers?"—is readily answered by those who have been fortunate enough to become acquainted with the institution. With an equipment superior to that of any other school, with both American and foreign teachers of the highest rank, with Boston, the art centre of America, to furnish the best operas and concerts, it is easy to see why one year of study there is better than two elsewhere. Its prospectus is sent free.

Lightning and Trees.

Cedar and fig trees are rarely struck by lightning. The beech, the larch, the fir and the chestnut also seem to be peculiarly obnoxious to the "bolts of Jove." There are trees, however, which appear to attract rather than to repel the lightning flash. The trees generally enumerated in the category of those which the lightning is most apt to strike are the oak, the yew, the elm and the Lombardy poplar.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

The Courteous Bicycle Thief.

The English bicycles thieves are ingenious. A lady was riding near Sarbiton when a gentlemanly looking person called out to her that her tire was out of order and offered to inflate it for her. She accepted his offer and, after remedying the fault, he got on the wheel to show her that it was all right, and rode off with the machine.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No more after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 24 trial bottle and treatise. MARCUS D. KLINE, 381 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A nail-making machine produces as many nails in a given time as were formerly made by 1,000 men.

You

Will realize the greatest amount of good in the shortest time and at the least expense by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$2. Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate.

Sparkling with life—rich with delicious flavor, HIRE'S Rootbeer stands first as nature's purest and most refreshing drink. Best by any test.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 50c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold every where.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT CURE. The Great KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE. At Druggists, 50c. & \$2. Advice & Pamphlet free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

A STORY OF GOLD

And Description of Cripple Creek. Every Page Illustrated with New and Original Designs, which tell the story as you will remember it. Price 50 Cents. Cut out this ad and send with 15 cents (stamps or silver) and book will be mailed postpaid.

O. W. CRAWFORD, 1312 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

BILIOUSNESS is caused by torpid liver and produces headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, disgust for food, coated tongue, constipation, and bilious fever if neglected. A POSITIVE CURE is found in

Dr. Kay's Renovator

Mrs. O. C. THAYER, of Anita, Iowa, writes: "I have taken Dr. Kay's Renovator for Constipation and BILIOUSNESS, and it has given me the best of satisfaction." Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold by druggists at 25 cts. and \$1.00, or sent by mail by Dr. W. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Send stamp for FREE SAMPLE and a valuable booklet.

SOLE BY DRUGGISTS.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, adjudicating claims, etc. since.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. W. E. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. XI, NO. 28.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

WISCONSIN CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. Best Cough Syrup. Always Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

The dog went just the same.
Garret Frye is improving slowly.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Seebert were Elgin visitors Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolf are visiting in Chicago.
Mrs. Leroy Powers visited at Woodstock Sunday.
Rev. Horning supplies the Baptist church pulpit at present.
Miss Anna Jordan left here this week to join her father at Peoria.
Mrs. W. A. Loomis of Ravenswood is a guest at the home of L. H. Higley.
Inquiry is being made as to the whereabouts of one Lon Houghtaling.
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lageschulte spent Sunday at Elgin.
Ezra Meier was a Chicago visitor Friday.
Mrs. Herman Schwemm visited at Fred Schwemm's Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller of Elgin are visiting at the home of G. Frye.
Miss Carrie Kreuger of Algonquin visited her parents on the Fourth.
Miss Carrie Forke of Wheeling is visiting at the home of F. H. Frye.
H. D. A. Grebe, the hardware man, was a Chicago visitor Wednesday.
O. D. Wisner of Minneapolis visited at the home of L. E. Runyan this week.
A. J. Abbs and Miss Cleveland of Chicago Sundayed at Wm. Collen's.
Mrs. J. K. Bennett of Woodstock visited at the home of her son, M. E. Bennett.
Mrs. Dora Pedley and son of Waukegan are the guests of Mrs. Martha Hollister.
Miss Clara, daughter of H. J. Lageschulte, spent the past week with Elgin friends.
Miss Mary L. Batterman of Elgin is visiting at the home of H. J. Lageschulte.
Mrs. George Frye of Nunda, who has been visiting her parents for the past week, returned home Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. Vaubel of Freeport visited at the home of Rev. E. R. Troyer Tuesday.
Mrs. Bock and Dan Earnest of Chicago were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wolthausen Sunday.
Miss Zula Hendrickson of Carpentersville is visiting at the home of J. W. Kingsley.
Thomas Wilkinson of Nebraska was a caller on old friends in this village on Thursday.
Mrs. Luella Austin will represent the Barrington Baptist church in the B. Y. P. U. to be held next week in the city of Milwaukee.
Mrs. S. H. Gillette of Chicago was a caller at the home of Mrs. Austin on Thursday.
A. E. Hawley has purchased Manager T., the fast pacing gelding, and henceforth will take no one's dust.
Miss Florence Vedder and Mrs. Paine, the mother of C. O. Winter, are spending a week at Devils Lake.
Edwin Winter, the only brother of our fellow townsman, C. O. Winter, has been elected to the presidency of the Northern Pacific railroad.
The W. B. C. met as usual Wednesday evening. A goodly number of ladies were present and heartily enjoyed the treat given by Mrs. Lucy Townsend. Another is promised for the next meeting. All members are invited.
Miss Carrie Kingsley gave a party to her Sunday school class on Wednesday evening which was very much enjoyed by all present.
Mrs. Sarah Thompson of Alhambra, Cal., and her son, Arthur Thompson, of Sioux City, Ia., were callers at the home of J. W. Kingsley on Sunday.
Wm. Collins of South Elgin and Fred Brown of South Dakota are guests at the home of Rev. T. E. Ream.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Waterman, who have been spending the past five weeks in the Eastern states, returned to their home at Barrington Center Tuesday.
Misses Laura and Ella Wolf, accompanied by their brother, William, and his lady friend, spent the Fourth at Barrington.

Mrs. M. Gibney visited with Mrs. Young Monday.
Geo. Burtis was a Chicago visitor yesterday.
Don't forget the dance at Foreman's pavilion this evening. A good time is promised all who attend.
The Misses Stewart of Irving Park visited at the home of E. W. Shipman the past week.
Miss Della Gleason returned from Libertyville Monday, where she visited relatives.
Albert Schultz, Ida Bodie and Mrs. Highly, accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Lillian Highly, are guests at the home of W. E. Webbe.
Harry Catlow and James Bauman of Evanston, were guests at the home of Wm. Young Sunday. They made the trip on a tandem.
Wm. Howarth went to Chicago Thursday to look after the welfare of the Barrington delegation that attended the Democratic national convention.
Street Commissioner Sandman has put men to work cutting the weeds in the streets. This is a move in the right direction, and should be taken up by the owners of vacant lots on which weeds grow.
A majority of our people celebrated the Fourth at Lake Zurich, and Palatine was the objective point of the rest. An excellent time is reported by all. The largest crowd was found at Lake Zurich. The fireworks at both towns were splendid.

WAUCONDA.

Sprinkle the streets.
L. M. Hill of Chicago is visiting his parents.
M. W. Hughes transacted business at Libertyville Friday.
Miss Daisy Grosvenor went to Chicago Friday to visit friends.
Miss Lulu Hill, who has been spending the past two weeks with relatives, returned to Chicago Friday.
Quite a number of our young people attended the dance at McHenry Friday evening.
WANTED—A few good men to assist at threshing. Must come well recommended, and must be hustlers. T. V. Slocum, Wauconda.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Oaks and son, Robert, of Chicago spent a few days with relatives in our village last week.
Mrs. George Glynn and son, Chester, who have been visiting with relatives at Waukegan for the past week, returned home Monday.
George Hicks visited relatives at Palatine Saturday.
Perle Pratt of Chicago spent the Fourth at home.
Will Wrag of Chicago spent the first of the week in our village.
Arthur Kirwan of Fox Lake was a pleasant caller Tuesday.
Elmer Golding made a trip to Rockefeller Tuesday.
John Brand, who has been visiting with relatives at Mayfair, returned home Monday.
Dr. Drake of Chicago spent a few days with friends in our village last week.
E. A. Golding and P. H. Maiman transacted business at Antioch Wednesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry Johnson of Nunda visited Sunday with the latter's parents. Mr. and Mrs. James Neville.
Messrs. Wynkoop and Davis went to Barrington Thursday to play ball with the Barrington team against the Elgin Kings, and assisted the Barrington boys to crown themselves with glory by winning the game.
Dr. L. E. Hughes of Dixon spent a few days of last week in our village, visiting relatives and friends.
M. A. Price secured a position in a restaurant in Chicago. We wish him success.
Mr. and Mrs. McGurren of Chicago spent a few days in our village last week.
Walter Senser, Elkhorn, Wis., spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents.
Clarence Hill of Chicago, who has been spending a few days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hill, returned to Chicago Wednesday.
Our village sent quite a delegation to the Baptist Sunday school picnic

at Lake Zurich Wednesday, where a jolly time was had. There seemed to be some misunderstanding in regard to the ball game, but otherwise every thing passed off pleasantly, and the delegation returned home in high spirits.
J. W. Gilbert transacted business in Chicago Wednesday.
Miss Allie Roney, who has been attending school at Chicago, returned home to spend her summer vacation.
Miss Rosa Courtney and Mr. Leonard of Chicago are visiting relatives and friends in our vicinity.
Barney Gardinier of Chippewa Falls, Wis., a former resident of our village, is spending a few days with relatives and friends.
F. Harrison of Chicago spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Harrison.
A social hop was given in the Oakland hall Tuesday evening, the Lakeside orchestra furnishing the music. Everyone present had a good time.
Miss Grace of Chicago is the guest of her cousin, Miss Nettie Murray.
Preparations are being made for the annual Woodman picnic which will be held here August 6th. No pains will be spared to make it a grand success as there are some of our most energetic men at its head. Watch for the bills.
T. V. Slocum, Wauconda, Ill., has just received a carload of first-class milk, farm and truck wagons which can be bought of him cheaper than of any other dealer in the state. Mr. Slocum is doing an immense business. His low prices tell the reason. The gentleman has stock at Wauconda, Nunda and Lake Zurich. If in need of anything in his line give him a call and get his figures.
The following are the arrivals at the Lakeside hotel for the past week:
Chicago: Harry Hill, J. W. Hamilton, J. M. Hamilton, John Fuller and wife, John Gavitt and wife, Alex. McMullen and wife, Jerry Gleason and wife, C. C. Smith and wife, W. H. Lewin and wife, J. F. Nolle, W. Delorme, Chas. Meyers, W. Bruins, Carl Nyquist, Ed. Lundum, O. Nordgen, W. Baldwin, F. W. Odell, W. W. Thomas, H. W. Harwenny, W. J. Parsons, R. M. Parsons, C. H. Chopin, Ed. H. Muns, H. Matti, W. Gersert, John Chopp, D. E. Orcutt, J. C. Hand, Guy Gould, John McCormick, R. W. Johnson, P. E. Eckhart, C. K. Eckhart, W. Hannigan, F. H. Rathbun, J. G. Glasen, John Guy, R. W. Zachern, W. A. White, W. T. McAnderson, Martin Lauer, C. C. Champion, J. Reiss, H. Welen, E. C. Bowman, M. H. Reynolds, R. R. Reynolds, R. J. Mills, J. Montgomery, D. Montgomery, L. Schultz, H. Ferner, P. Frederick, E. Otto, H. C. Gilner, Fred Meyer, J. C. Gettin, H. Schmidt, H. Schnur, J. Zingel, Eddie Short, F. Neighlick, W. J. McKinney, Barrington: M. T. Lamey, M. J. Rauh, G. Heimerdinger, Arlington Heights: W. Tesch, P. Berger, W. Meyer, Woodstock: W. E. Hitchcock, F. Spitzer, Rockefeller: George Aarden, Libertyville: L. Schanck.

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Buy the Celebrated
Crown Piano
an instrument superior in every particular to other pianos.
Combines 13 Instruments in one.
and costs no more than the best pianos of other manufacturers.

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are the best made, elegantly finished and sweetest toned, suitable for church or the family circle.
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EXPERIENCED
BICYCLE REPAIRER
Work left at my home will receive prompt attention, and work will be done at the lowest possible prices.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES

always on hand, which I will sell at the lowest prices.

CLARENCE SIZER, Barrington, Ill.

I. B. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PURE LAKE ICE.
The trade of private families given special attention.
Orders left at Abbott's Drug Store will receive prompt attention
Barrington, Ill.

GEO. M. WAGNER,

—DEALER IN—
Fresh and Salt Meats
Vegetables, Poultry and Fish in Season.
I respectfully solicit a trial order from the residents of Barrington and vicinity
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
BARRINGTON, ILLS.

Tornado

Insurance is a good investment. The expense is very small. To get insurance in the best companies at the Lowest Rate call on
M. T. LAMEY,
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

FRANK SEARLES,

Painter and Paperhanger.
Barrington, Illinois.
First-class work at Reasonable Rates.
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

THE OAKLAND HOTEL,

J. W. MULLEN,
Proprietor.
Special attention given to the accommodation of fishing parties.
Rates, \$1 a day
When in Wauconda give us a call. Everything first-class.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

We make the low prices—others follow if they can.

The extreme low prices at which we are selling strictly pure white lead and oil, gives us pleasure to place the figures in large black type before the public so that all may read the slaughter of prices we have inaugurated in the paint business.

D. B. Shipman

Strictly Pure White Lead
OR THE
\$5.40
St. Louis - - Per Hundred Pounds.
Best Linseed Oil 45c. a Gallon.

It may pinch our competitors to sell at such low figures. Let them squirm; the public is getting the benefit of the "pinching" prices, and that isn't a bad thing either, is it? Then again low prices encourages the painting of many buildings which would otherwise have been neglected for some time to come, thus giving more employment to the painters, which is a good point too; we also find that our low prices bring to us trade for miles around. Large sales is what we depend on, and our low prices are making the sales.

If you are thinking of doing painting this year, don't put it off thinking that materials might still go down a little lower in price. Delays are dangerous. Buy right now, for it is safe to say that they will not go down any lower in price, for they are now as low as they can be got—the lowest notch ever sold at, anywhere in this vicinity. Call around and let us talk with you.

J. D. LAMEY & CO.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.