

# BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 12. No. 3.

BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

\$1.25 A YEAR.

## BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

### Special Meeting, Held Friday Evening of Last Week.

The Board of Trustees was called to order Friday evening of last week for the purpose of winding up the business of the old year. Practically speaking, it was to have been the last meeting of the old Board.

The trustees present were: Peters, Hatje and Willmarth, President Boehmer presiding.

A large number of visitors were present. Messrs. B. H. Sadt and Richard Earith were present to ask the Board to see to it that the Chicago & North-Western Railroad company widened and cleaned out the ditch on its right-of-way in the east part of town. After a general discussion the village clerk was instructed to notify the company that this work must be done.

This over with the most important topic of the evening came up for discussion, namely, the acceptance of the applications of the saloonkeepers for license.

There being no quorum of the Board present no decided action could be taken. Neither were the saloonkeepers prepared. Some of them lacked bonds-men while others were short in something else.

President Boehmer thought it would be well to appoint a committee to notify all the saloonkeepers to either "put up" or "shut up" by Monday evening, when the Board would meet in regular meeting, and the saloon men were told to go ahead and do business until that time without license.

The Board then adjourned until Monday evening, May 8d.

### Regular Meeting Held Monday.

Seats were at a big premium at the Board meeting Monday evening, and the audience included the entire delegation of Barrington's saloonkeepers.

The trustees were all present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report was read, and on motion of Willmarth, seconded by Collen, was approved and accepted.

The election returns were then canvassed, after which Willmarth made a motion that the Board adjourn sine die. This motion was seconded by Hatje, and was carried.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW BOARD.

After the roll call by the clerk the following bills were read and allowed:

A. S. Henderson	\$47 50
H. A. Sandman	41 75
John Collen	3 00
Wm. Grunau	3 00
F. O. Willmarth	3 00
M. T. Lamey	3 00
F. B. Sadt	3 00
Frank Waterman	3 00
Leroy Powers	17 09
M. T. Lamey	6 00
Barrington Review	9 89
Christ Hartz	1 50
Aug. Haak	1 50
Jas. Sizer	4 50
Jay Palmer	75
Steve Palmer	3 00
Chas. Horn	15 75
L. F. Schroeder	1 31
Total	\$168 54

The appropriations for the year will be made at the June meeting.

The saloon applications for licenses were then acted upon. The first victim was Charles Grom, and he came out of the conflict unscathed; next came George Foreman, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies his face was in smiles, and he was followed by Louis Lemke and Michael Doser. The saloon men looked much relieved when they had passed through this ordeal, but the worst was yet to come. After the Board had the "dough" of all the saloonkeepers, President Boehmer, in behalf of the Board, delivered a lecture, in which he said:

"There has been more or less complaint during the past year on account of the manner in which the saloonkeepers violate the ordinances, especially the ordinance relating to the closing of the saloons at 11 o'clock p. m. I don't think it is to the profit of the saloonkeepers or to the credit of the village to violate this ordinance. Tell the boys that they must stop playing cards at 10 o'clocks or at least early

enough to give you plenty of time to close your places of business at 11 o'clock sharp. When you close your places of business at night do not open again until morning. If this ordinance is not lived up to we will take your license away for a month or so, and if the Board sees fit they can return same to you again if you promise to do what is right. There is also a "blacklist" which you must pay heed to. It is not right to sell to men who cannot afford it, and by so doing cause suffering to their families. If things don't go right hereafter it may come to the point where we will compel you to run up the curtains in your saloons."

Trustee Peters said if any saloon is found open after 11 o'clock "pull" the keeper and fine him, and addressing the saloon men said in part: "You all sell on Sunday. Keep as quiet as possible. We get the 'kicking.' I got a good dose of it this evening."

Trustee Hatje thought that the saloonkeepers should not sell to every Tom, Dick and Harry. If a man can't keep quiet he should be refused drinks and be put out of the saloon.

Trustee Peters thought that the marshal should not be required to notify the saloon men when it is time to close up.

The ordinance relating to dram shops was then read for the benefit of the saloon men (as well as the trustees.)

After the ordinance had been read George Foreman jokingly remarked "give us back our money" and received consolation from Trustee Collen, who assured them that the Board would be as lenient with the saloon men as was possible, and the saloon men filed out of the presence of the august body thanking their stars that it was no worse.

The standing committees appointed by President Boehmer were the same as last year, and are as follows:

Street—John Hatje, John Robertson and John Collen.

Finance—John Robertson, Frank Willmarth and Wm. Peters.

License—Wm. Peters, Wm. Grunau and John Hatje.

Health—Wm. Grunau, John Collen and Wm. Peters.

Ways and Means—Frank Willmarth, Wm. Peters and John Hatje.

Judiciary—John Collen, John Robertson and Frank Willmarth

It was moved by Willmarth and seconded by Collen that the Board nominate the treasurer, marshal and street commissioner and the nightwatch by informal ballot. The following was the result:

Nightwatch—A. S. Henderson. Before the Board balloted for this officer an application from Fred Gieske was read, in which the applicant offered his services for \$39 per month. Mr. Henderson received the entire vote of the Board, and four trustees voted his salary at \$45, while two thought \$47.50 a month not too much, consequently the salary of the nightwatch will be \$45 per month.

Marshal and Street Commissioner—H. A. Sandman. Salary, \$35 per month.

For village treasurer A. L. Robertson received four votes and M. T. Lamey two.

In regard to the office of village attorney Trustee Willmarth reported that Attorney Redmond had spoken to him about the matter. He said Mr. Redmond, although he was going to remove from the village, thought he could take care of the legal business of the village, inasmuch as Mr. Frank Robertson was connected with his law office and made his home at Barrington. The Board retained Mr. Redmond as village attorney.

### THE GRADE QUESTION.

This all-important question received its usual annual recognition. The matter started by the talking over and devising means to put our streets in good condition. It was soon evident that a majority of the Board favored the purchase of a stone crusher. The whole matter received plenty of discussion. Police Magistrate M. C. McIntosh addressed the Board and advised the sending of the entire Board on a junketing tour, to ascertain the condition of the streets in other towns and how they are made. It was finally agreed to send a com-

mittee of three, and John Robertson, John Hatje and John Collen were selected.

Trustee Collen wanted to know how much the members of the committee were to get for their time and expenses. It was decided to allow them \$2 per day and expenses, and if the members of the committee felt like donating their time to the village it would be accepted with thanks. Collen also thought 35c meals would not be any too good for the committee while on this tour.

Collen said that he did not feel like giving his services free on that committee for the reason that he at one time spent \$15 in looking up fire apparatus for the village, and when the Board was ready to buy somebody got out an injunction and the whole thing fell through.

Dr. M. F. Clausius prayed for and was granted permission to erect a telephone line from his office in the La-geschulte block to his residence.

President Boehmer thought that the Board had power to change the grade on any one street to where it was wanted. The principal objection was to the block on Main street from Cook to Hough streets, and some of the members of the Board seem to be in favor of changing the grade of this block, and this idea is "fathered" by Trustee Collen. One of the trustees told Collen that they had better not do any grade changing until the case of Meyer vs. The Village had been decided, to which he replied "the h—l with the trial."

Hatje was not in favor of changing the grade of one street. He thought if a change is to be made it would be well to change the whole grade line.

Peters was in favor of doing something. He said it was about time, as the Board had been chewing on the subject for the past two years.

Grunau thought the grade was all right in that block.

After a long discussion the "junketing" committee was instructed to interview a civil engineer and the village attorney and ascertain what can be done about the grade line question.

### Special Meeting Held Thursday.

The Board of Trustees were called in special meeting Thursday evening by President Boehmer, for the purpose of considering a proposition from the property owners along Station street in regard to putting in 18-inch glazed tile on that street. President Boehmer, speaking for the property owners, agreed to stand all the expenses of the improvement with the exception of the tile, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$100. The tile are to be put in from Kilgoblin Creek to J. Palmer's west line. A motion for the village to furnish the tile was made and seconded, and was voted for by Robertson, Grunau, Peters, Hatje and Collen, Trustee Willmarth being absent.

There was some random discussion on wire fences, 2-foot sidewalks, street lamps, etc., but no definite action was taken on any of these subjects.

A number of visitors being present President Boehmer asked whether any of them wished to bring anything before the Board, whereupon Mr. C. T. Loring of Libertyville addressed the Board on the subject of electric lights. Mr. Loring, in company with L. A. and A. Burge of Grays Lake, operate the electric light plants at Libertyville and Grays Lake. His company proposes to put in an electric light plant in Barrington without any cost to the village. All they want is a franchise for fifteen years. The plant is to be in operation within four months time from the granting of the franchise. The price to be charged for lights will be \$6 a year for each light in private houses and \$7 for business houses. They also agree to furnish 100 lights for the lighting of the streets for about \$800 a year.

President Boehmer appointed a committee of three citizens and three members of the Board to look the matter up and see what can be done about inserting a clause giving the village power to buy the plant at any time, and to see how the Libertyville plant works. In fact, make the best terms possible and still get electric lights. The committee consists of S. Peck, F. E. Hawley and Charles Winters for the citizens, and Grunau, Boehmer and Peters from the Board.

## A. W. MEYER & CO. SALE NOW ON.

**New Dress Goods**  
**New Black Goods**  
**Novelty Dress Goods**

The outlook for a rapid advance in prices in dress goods is very certain. We have anticipated it and consequently bought very heavy, and are in a position to show the largest and best selection of Dress Goods that has ever been displayed in Barrington, and we are going to sell them at old hard-times prices. Come and reap the benefit of our close cash buying. It pays. Money saved in buying is easily earned. If you buy your dress goods from us you buy at right prices.

**Lawns**

**New Wash Goods** in all grades and at all prices....

**Prints**

A large quantity at 3 and 4 cents a yard.

**Ginghams**

The 12 1/2 cent quality in short lengths. Dress patterns at 8c a yard.

**Sheetings**

1030 yards unbleached sheeting—7c grade—at 5 cents a yard.

**Wall Paper**

Here is the place to buy Wall Paper, where you can get just what you want, in the latest tints and shades. Our prices in Wall Paper are the lowest. Bring the sizes of your rooms and get our prices in wall paper.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT

**The Busy Big Store.**

PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST HERE.

## JOHN ULRICH, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

(Formerly of the Elgin National Watch Co.)

**Barrington**

My specialty is repairing. All work neatly and promptly attended to and under full guarantee.

## THE OAKLAND HOTEL, WAUCONDA, ILL.

J. W. MULLEN, Proprietor. Special attention given to the accommodation of fishing parties.

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

## It don't affect us....

Prices in Carpets have taken a rise, but we are still selling the prettiest line of carpets to be found anywhere at the same "knock-down" prices as they were sold for when the market was at its lowest. We bought before the rise came, hence we are enabled to furnish the public this fine selection of carpets at such remarkably low prices.

**Just Received** another exquisite stock of **WALL PAPER**

We have just received another large consignment of the prettiest patterns in wall paper that money could buy, and at no time was wall paper sold so cheap as at the present time.

When you want something nice in the line of Carpets, Wall Paper, Rugs, Draperies, Shades, Lace Curtains, etc., and want to save money call and inspect our large stock.

## Wolthausen & Landwer,

General Merchants,  
BARRINGTON, ILL.



# TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

NASHVILLE.  
MAY 1\* NOV. 1.  
1897.



JOHN W. THOMAS,  
PRESIDENT.



JOHN SEVIER,  
'FATHER' AND FIRST GOVERNOR  
OF TENNESSEE.

embracing the rivers of "the big bend." June 1, 1796, the star of Tennessee was admitted to constellations of states, and these pioneers took upon themselves all the responsibilities of the new distinction. For a hundred years those responsibilities have been borne—how well the history of the whole country tells. The name "volunteer" state was given and confirmed in repeated baptisms of fire.

Sons of the same men were with Taylor on the plains of Palo Alto and before the walls of Monterey, followed Scott from Vera Cruz through the passes of the Cordilleras and wrote their names in bullets at Cerro Gordo, Cherebusco and Chapultepec. Three presidents this state has given to the nation—Jackson, Polk and Taylor—and it has fostered such men as Benton, Houston and Davy Crockett. In the late war, although split in half, it was still the "volunteer state." It gave 60,000 men to the northern army, more than many a state of the north which has boasted more loudly since, and had in the confederate ranks more men than there were voters within its boundaries. When it was proposed to build an exposition to celebrate these memories Tennessee was still the "volunteer state," and this white city was built by volunteers.

and imaginary lines have been obliterated.

The white city is built on ground once soaked with blood of federal and confederate alike in the battle of Nashville. Union cavalry charged across the level ground and from the hills behind cannon pounded the Hardin pike while Thomas and Hood strove for the mastery. Now the stars and stripes float over a new scene, illustrative of the arts of peace. This summer the veterans of the G. A. R. and the remnants of gray-clad brigades will camp again on this historic ground in all amity.

#### All States Represented.

In the exposition, as built, no sectional lines are recognized in grounds or buildings or exhibits within. It stands first for Tennessee, second for the south and third for the whole nation. For Tennessee and the whole south it offers an object less in resources, progress and development. The north, the east and the west are not forgotten, though, in these minor details of products of loom and forge, workshop and factory; but those sections are remembered in more comprehensive fashion by the invitation Tennessee has extended to them to come and see and participate. They have responded, too, not only in word of

of oblivion when Julius Caesar ruled, and which was sunk in slavery when the Christian era was born. It is here photographed in timber and stone. Here is the Parthenon, last remnant of ancient Grecian civilization at its highest and of the best art the world has ever known. It has been dragged from beneath the debris of near three thousand years and set up again in the midst of surroundings the most modern. Here is the negro building, with its story of a people but one generation removed from bondage and almost savagery, commanding attention for its giant strides upward toward the pinnacle where the sun of progress always shines.

All around are the evidences of what men are doing to-day in all the varied avocations which claim the exercise of hand and brain. Away off and outside the exposition boundaries lies the everyday life of the modern world, city and town, village and farm land, railroads, sky-touching business blocks and electric lights. The Rialto of Venice, symbol of the medieval age, rises near the pyramid of the Cheops, spanning a ribbon of water so narrow it looks as if a boy might leap it, with one foot on the side of the nineteenth century and the other at the door of the Parthenon. Three thousand years are here linked by a few wooden beams. The pyramidal symbol of uncounted centuries looks on. The flag of the American nation floats high overhead.

Something of all these varied aspects of Nashville's white city entered the hearts of the thousands who stood in the exposition auditorium last Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Right Reverend Thomas F. Gailor, coadjutor bishop of Tennessee, invoked divine blessings. President J. W. Thomas offered the completed work to the people. Gov. Taylor spoke for Tennessee. Director General Lewis told what had been done and delivered the keys to President Thomas. The band played and the audience sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail, Columbia," "Dixie" and "America."

The following special days have been asked for and will be assigned later:

Brooklyn day, corporation day, Scotch-Irish day, Marble day, Ireland's day, German-American day, Swiss day, iron day, Chamber of Commerce day, police day, miners' day, railway men's day and printers' day.

#### Conventions Planned.

As if special days were not enough to insure the attendance of good crowds at the exposition, Nashville has set out to gather all of the 3,000 conventions of one kind and another which meet in this country during the summer and fall. Commissioner General Wills has been after them. Among those which have agreed to meet here or to come here in a body on adjournment elsewhere, with the dates of meeting, are the following: May—1-3, Supreme senate, K. A. Essenic Order; 7-8, Freight Claim Association; 12, National Association of Stove Manufacturers, will meet in Detroit and come to Nashville after adjournment; 14, Wolverine State Press Association, meet in Utica, Mich., and come to Nashville in a body, reaching here May 14, and remain three days; 17, National Good Citizens' convention; 17-18, women's musical congress; 18, United Order Golden Cross, supreme commandery; 19, Hoeking and Ohio Valley Press Association; 19-20, Tennessee State Bankers' Association; 28, State Press Association of South Carolina, meet in Newberry, S. C., May 25 and 26, and come to Nashville in a body, May 28; in May, but no fixed date, national road parliament and farmers' congress; southern irrigation congress, June—1-5, National T. P. A. of America; 1-5, Grand Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor; 2, state convention Republican League of Tennessee; 2, Grand Army of the Republic, Tennessee department; 2, Alabama and Tennessee divisions of Sons of Veterans and Women's Relief Corps of Tennessee; 8, State of Tennessee Master Plumbers' Association; 9, Knights and Ladies of Dixie; 10, Alabama Press Association arrive in Nashville; 15, Tennessee Press Association; 20, National Association of Labor Commissioners of the United States; 21-22, surviving Terry Texas rangers; 22-23-24, United Confederate Veterans; 24-25, Mississippi Press Association. July—20, International Association of Distributors; 20-23, Senate National Union; 21, Tennessee Druggists' Association. August—3-5, Stenographers' Centennial Association; 17, Crockett Clan; 17, Daughters of America Auxillary to the Junior Order United American Mechanics; 30, general insurance agents' convention; unplaced, Lumber Manufacturers' Association. September—7-8-9, United States Veterinary Medical Association; 9-10, American Fruit Growers' Union; 21-23, National Association Mexican War Veterans; 23-26, National Spiritualists' grand mass convention; 27, journeymen plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters and steam fitters' helpers of the United States and Canada. October—1-15, American Society of Religious Education; 4-8, National Pythian Press Association; 5-10, American Society of Municipal Im-

provement; 7-10, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution; 7-9, commercial men's congress; 8-9, American Association State Weather Service; 12, Tri-state Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee; 12-15, American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents; 13-15, American Humane Association; 13-15, Sigma Nu fraternity; 15-16, American Medical Association of Colored Physicians; 18-21, Internal Revenue Employes' National Association; 19-20-21, Southern Homeopathic Medical Association; 19-24, congress of religions; 26, National Council of Women. The following organizations are coming, but dates have not been announced: National conference of state boards of health, Afro-American Press Association, National Congress of Afro-American Women, United Typothetae of North America, National Young Men's Christian Association (colored), American Federation of Labor, Conference of charities and corrections for the southern states, American Forestry Association.

The following is a complete list of the special days so far designated: May 5, Mexico day; May 7, Arts day for the United States; May 8, art day for the local public schools; May 12, St. Tammany day, Improved Order of Red Men of Tennessee; May 13, Wilmington, N. C. day; May 14, Tennessee College day; May 15, Knights of Pythias day; May 20, bankers' day; May 24, Kentucky day; May 26, Greek letter day; May 27, Vanderbilt University day and art day for the colleges of Tennessee; May 29, Wisconsin day; June 1, Tennessee day and governors' day; June 2, Centennial day and Republican League of Tennessee day; June 4, National T. P. A. day; June 10, Alabama press day; June 11, Ohio day; June 12, Cincinnati day; June 13, Epworth League day; June 16, Young Men's Christian Association day; June 17, Knoxville day; June 18-19, Texas days; June 20, mothers' day; June 21, England's jubilee day; June 24, Confederate day; June 25, Florida day; July 20, Baptist day; Aug. 4, stenographers' day; Aug. 7, Montecale day; Aug. 9, Davidson county day; Aug. 12, Louisville Red Men's day; Aug. 17, cotton day; Sept. 1, Chattanooga and Hamilton county day; Sept. 9, American fruit growers' day; Sept. 14, Shelby county (Memphis) day; Sept. 17, old-time telegraphers' day; Oct. 5, Rhode Island day; Oct. 7, King's Mountain day, Daughters of American Revolution; Oct. 9, Chicago day; Oct. 12, New York day; Oct. 15, Tennessee college day; Oct. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows' day; Oct. 21, Presbyterian day.

#### Men Who Have Done the Work.

The following list comprises the officers, standing committees and department chiefs of the exposition, upon whom the task has devolved of making it a success:

Officers—President, John W. Thomas; first vice president, Van Leer Kirkman; second vice president, W. A. Henderson, Knoxville; third vice president, John Overton, Jr., Memphis; secretary, Charles E. Curry; treasurer, W. P. Tanner; director general, E. C. Lewis; commissioner general, A. W. Wills; director of affairs, William L. Dudley; auditor, Frank Goodman; general counsel, S. A. Champion.

Executive Committee—J. W. Thomas, E. E. Barthell, G. H. Baskette, H. E. Palmer, J. C. Neely, A. H. Robinson, Tully Brown, J. H. Fall, J. W. Thomas, Jr., J. H. McDowell, J. W. Baker, Thor. D. Fife, W. L. Dudley, L. E. Wright, John I. McCann, H. W. Butterff, S. M. Murphy, M. J. Dalton, J. Vanderventer, H. H. Lorton, E. W. Cole, W. H. Jackson, B. F. Wilson, V. L. Kirkman, W. P. Tanner, S. A. Champion, W. A. Henderson, S. J. Keith, E. C. Lewis, J. Overton, Jr.

Standing Committees: Finance—Samuel J. Keith, chairman; John N. Sperry, W. S. Settle, Edgar Jones and Joseph H. Thompson. Installation—William L. Dudley, chairman; J. H. Bruce, J. H. Eakin, A. H. Robinson and M. S. Lebeck. Privileges and concessions—E. E. Barthell, chairman; W. O. Collier, John J. McCann, O. J. Timothy, James L. De Merville, Charles Moloney, secretary. Music and amusements—William L. Dudley, chairman; Herman Justi, Alfred E. Howell, E. E. Barthell; A. H. Stewart, D. G. Charles, manager. Classification—E. C. Lewis, chairman; Theodore Cooley, T. F. P. Allison, A. H. Robinson, J. M. Safford, J. D. Plunkett, Charles Sykes, Richard Hill, William L. Dudley, J. H. Bruce, George Reyner, J. W. Braid, A. E. Baird, V. L. Kirkman and W. T. Davis. Legislation (national)—J. W. Baker, chairman; E. B. Stahlman, H. Clay Evans, D. A. Carpenter and H. C. Anderson. Legislation (state)—J. M. Head, chairman; W. J. McMurray, A. A. Taylor, J. W. Gaines, S. B. Williamson, W. H. Meeks, Zack Taylor, W. B. Swaney and Lee Brock. Grounds and buildings—E. C. Lewis, chairman; J. Matt Williams, M. M. Gardiner, J. B. Richardson and W. C. Kilvington. Committee on awards—William L. Dudley, chairman; A. H. Robinson and G. H. Baskette.

Department and Bureau Chiefs—Promotion and publicity, Herman Justi; fine arts, Theodore Cooley; commerce and manufactures, J. H. Bruce.

Both the Utah senators were born in Salt Lake City.



1-Adjutant General Charles Sykes, Chief Military Department; 2-T. F. P. Allison, Chief of Agricultural Department; 3-Dr. James M. Safford, Chief of Minerals Department; 4-A. E. Baird, Chief of the Forestry Department; 5-Dr. J. D. Plunnet, Chief of Department of Hygiene; 6-George Reyner, Chief of Machinery Department; 7-J. H. Bruce, Chief of Commerce Department; 8-Mrs. S. W. Fall, Chairman Building and Interior Decorations; 9-Mrs. C. N. Grosvenor of Memphis, Vice President for West Tennessee; 10-Mrs. Mary Boyce Temple, Vice President for East Tennessee; 11-Miss M. S. Lebeck, Chairman Music Committee; 12-Mrs. J. Hunter Orr, Chairman Decorative and Applied Arts; 13-Mrs. Matthew Barrow Pilcher, Chairman of Space Committee; 14-Mrs. James Marshall, Head

formal politeness, but in deed. Commissions from every state are enrolled among the workers who have helped to build and equip this white city and special buildings have been erected to show that the people of New York and Illinois are as much at home here as the people of Kentucky and Tennessee. Then, as one looks at the exposition again, the mind reaches outward, over leaping the boundaries of states and nations and bridging the gaps of time. There was the great pyramid of Cheops, built in the dawn of this world's history by a people now forgotten save for the fragmentary records committed to imperishable stone, a people which tottered on the verge

Sectionalism Wiped Out. The exposition represents further the wiping out of the last remnant of sectionalism in state and nation. No commonwealth in the union was more completely divided than Tennessee in 1861. Here it was literally true that old ties of friendship were severed and brother fought against brother. But the bitterness engendered by those days has waned. On the exposition board, working side by side with a common purpose, there have been soldiers of the north and of the south. It used to be east, middle and west Tennessee, and the divisions were recognized by the state constitution. The exposition represents all of Tennessee

Triumph of Nashville. No word of boastfulness, no syllable of self-glorification was heard. There has been erected here the greatest, the broadest, the most beautiful and the most complete exposition ever built without government aid. It is big enough to represent the whole nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the gulf—more than 200 acres of park land, with all the concomitants of shady walks, groves, lakes and flowers enough to deck the garden of a fairy queen. Its scope, literally and figuratively, is broader than any state, any section, over-reaching even national boundaries and bringing together the products of all civilized peoples. The arts and sciences, education and commerce, history and productive possibility, the skill of handicraft which transmutes the coarse material of mother earth into the daintiest possessions of earth's inhabitants and the genius which preserves the dreams of the poet and artist for the delight of humbler beings—all are represented within the walls of these white palaces. In its parts and in its entirety it has all the completeness of the master workman's finished product, all the beauty of the artist's conception.

From end to end it is the work of Nashville—of Nashville, the modest capital of a modest state, a city which is outclassed by a score of American cities in numerical strength and industrial importance, a city where less than 100,000 people live. Nashville men conceived the idea. Nashville men gave the brains which has given that idea form in landscape and architecture. Nashville dollars have paid the bills to the last cent. The last spadeful of earth has been turned, the last brick laid, the last nail driven and paid for and the result is offered to the people of the whole country with the simple invitation, "Come and see." The men of Nashville who have done all this look for their reward only in the personal consciousness of work well done and in the admiration of their fellows for the fabric they have reared. As one looks at this exposition with the mind's eye, taking in the associations which cluster around the landmarks, old and new, aboriginal and transplanted from other lands and other ages, one wonders at the audacity of the original conception and marvels that so much of this gray old world's life story can be told on so small a page.

In the beginning, this exposition was planned to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of the "volunteer state." Pioneers of the same blood as those who laid the foundations of this nation and cemented the stones with their blood, carved a state out of the wilderness

**The Barrington Review**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

M. T. LAMEY, Ed. and Pub.

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SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

**Old Tweed Days.**

Judas Iscariot has found his apologists in these modern days, and satan has an eloquent advocate in an English lady novelist of lively imagination. It is not strange, therefore, that even poor old Boss Tweed has at last somebody to say a good word for him. It is a little odd, though, that this daring defender should be the present mayor of New York city, Colonel W. L. Strong. The mayor asserts, as others declare incorrectly, that the corrupt and coarse old boss planned 'out some of the handsome boulevards, parks and avenues of the city.

Be that as it may, Colonel Strong's mention of the defunct and execrated boss has moved another citizen of New York, Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, to declare that he knows where there are two trunks full of intensely interesting documents of the time of the Tweed ring. They are nothing more or less than letters received by Boss Tweed in his days of power. Stokes does not hesitate to say that if these letters were made public they would cause no end of a stir in some of the first families of New York. Men of the highest reputation had their little schemes to propose in the way of underhanded means to turn a penny. There is also Tweed's "Loan Book," which is perhaps the most fearful document of all. In it the boss jotted down the "loans" he made to this citizen and that, likewise the manner in which the loan was to be paid, by "vote on charter" or similar little service, legislative or otherwise. One book gives the outlines of the famous "addition, division and silence" scheme and shows the stealings of the ring to have mounted up into the millions. The names of some of the thieves would astonish New York if they were published, Mr. Stokes more than hints.

For the present, however, he will not divulge the names, chiefly for the reason that the publication would cause "other hearts to bleed."

**One Contented Farmer.**

A Kansas farmer writes to The Country Gentleman that he sold last year \$897 worth of products from his land. One-fourth of the amount came from the sale of beef cattle. Rather more than that was received for sound and well broken horses reared upon the farm. A pair of matched carriage horses brought the best price of any of the live stock.

It is to be noted that the money came from live stock, from poultry and dairy products. The fowls and eggs disposed of made no inconsiderable income. Sheep and lambs cut also an important figure in the bringing in of money. The old fashioned farm ways have been abandoned by this up to date agriculturist. He saw that grain was a drug in the market. He therefore fed his grain at home and took the product to market in the shape of well fattened young heaves, swine and lambs and gentle, sound, well broken horses, draft and carriage, all of them animals with improved blood in them.

The \$897 this Kansas farmer realized from his sales was largely clear profit. He has free his house rent, food and nearly all the other things the city dweller must buy at high prices except clothing for himself and family. To live as well as this farmer does would require for a city man a salary of \$1,800 a year, and then nothing would be saved, whereas the Kansas agriculturist will lay up for the future education of his children or for anything else he desires \$400 or \$500 annually.

It is an interesting question how long the skyscraping buildings now being erected in New York and Chicago will last. The frames are of iron, it is true, but there are hundreds of joints and seams where rust can eat in. There are a constant jarring and shaking of the ground from heavy trucks and from the elevated railways that are near enough to cause their vibrations to affect the iron of the great buildings. It is well known that in time railway car wheels change their structure, owing to the constant jarring of the iron, so that they break easily. A very little of this brittleness, a rusting out of a joint in a weak spot, would cause a whole 25 story building to fall.

The first secretary of state was Thomas Jefferson, under Washington, in 1789.

**BOOKSELLING, OLD AND NEW**

A Change That Is Marked and Likely to Be Permanent.

The lamentations of old time English bookseller have been uttered with frequency and not without pathos in recent years. The change that has come over his trade is as marked as it seems likely to be permanent. Beginning among what may be called the more modest grades of the trade—the smaller dealers in secondhand books—it has extended upward to the finer shops, but in degree has had effect probably less as the scale rises. In the smaller towns the change has been even more marked than in London. Not only has the subject risen to the dignity of treatment in one of the great monthly magazines of London, but The Academy has printed reports about it from provincial centers. The story scarcely varies in its general tone, wherever it comes from. Everywhere has the second-hand trade been bad—in Sheffield, in Dundee, in Leeds, in Dublin.

In our own land much the same conditions prevail, and from similar causes. A tour of Nassau street will not now disclose the same shops that once were so numerous. Bookshops are there. But if they are not less numerous, the character of their trade has changed. The chances of finding a rare volume on the sidewalk stall have become extremely few in that neighborhood.

This has naturally resulted from the increase in collecting and in knowledge of books. More and more have the up town shops and the auction rooms become the places where collectors go to find rare and first editions. Before it had become a large pursuit to hunt for these books they were rarely to be found up town, save at the small second-hand dealers—in those dark basements of theirs and those Canal street and avenue shops that were once so frequent. Now they may be had in the best stores, where are found thriving departments devoted to these books and whence are issued special catalogues of them.


And with this change has come another in the selling of books that is new. No more remarkable influence has entered the trade than the influence of the dry goods stores, where departments devoted to the sale of the day's popular books have grown to large proportions. But it does not follow that the regular bookstores in their totals of trade have really suffered. What they may have lost in one direction they have probably made up in others—for one thing in what are known as collectors' books, for another in fine editions, in well bound books, and again in limited editions. Moreover, it is necessary to remember that the number of persons who buy books has enormously increased. The total of books published and the total of sales for each successful book present striking contrasts to the corresponding totals for 10 and 20 years ago. The sales which Du Maurier and Maclaren, Hall Caine and Kipling, Stevenson and Mrs. Ward have had would have astonished the trade and set all the world to writing novels—as has now, unfortunately, been done.

The larger view of this change will scarcely awaken regrets. Even houses which have suffered from it have probably seen a way to other profits and other methods which have brought their compensations. Meanwhile the public has bought more books than ever before, has read more, and the general level of knowledge and culture has correspondingly been raised. And this increase will continue. Men more and more are acquiring the laudable habit of buying a book as willingly as they buy a handful of cigars, and women one as willingly as they buy a pair of gloves.—New York Times.

For many years New York city government was a name suggestive in the popular mind of whatever was wasteful, corrupt and inefficient in municipal administration. Now New York promises to become one of the best governed cities of the eastern part of the Union. The waterworks are owned by the city. How well they are managed is shown by the fact that last year the water rents paid for all the expenses not only of the water system, but also of the whole department of public works as well, such as street lighting, road paving and the care and repair of public buildings. In this instance at least municipal ownership of a public enterprise has been an unmitigated success.

**HENRY BUTZOW,**  
**BAKERY**  
—AND—  
**CONFECTIONERY.**  
Fruits, Gigsars, Tobaccco, Etc.  
ICE CREAM AND OYSTER PARLOR  
IN CONNECTION.  
**Barrington, - Ill.**

**DR. M. F. CLAUSIUS,**  
Physician,  
Surgeon  
AND Accoucheur  
Office in the Lageschulte Block.  
OVER WALLER'S DRUG STORE.  
**BARRINGTON, ILL.**



**W.L. DOUGLAS**  
**\$3 SHOE** Best in the World.  
For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has defeated all competitors. W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes are the products of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also \$2.50 and \$2.00 shoes for men, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$1.50 for boys.  
W. L. Douglas shoes are endorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at the price.  
They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather.  
If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by  
**A. W. Meyer & Co.,**  
BARRINGTON, ILL.

**WOMEN** One month's treatment for one dollar. Sample box 25c. Try it and be convinced.  
**"SAPPHO"**  
For pains in the back and all female weaknesses.  
**PARKHAM CHEMICAL CO.,**  
Box 465, Station X, CHICAGO.

**PALATINE BANK**  
OF CHARLES H. PATTEN.  
A General Banking Business Transacted....  
Commercial Paper, Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate and Mortgage Investments.  
**Fire and Life Insurance.**  
**F. J. FILBERT, - - Cashier**

**A. S. OLMS**  
Druggist and Pharmacist.....  
A full line of Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Stationery. Prescriptions compounded at all hours, day and night.

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**Kenwood Bicycle**  
A Wheel You Can Depend Upon.  
For Lightness, Swiftness and Strength it is Unsurpassed.  
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"All the World Loves a Winner"  
Our 'Ninety-Seven Complete Line of  
**Monarch Bicycles**  
are the Supreme Result of our Years of Experience  
  
**MONARCH CYCLE MFG. CO.**  
CHICAGO NEW YORK LONDON  
Send nine two-cent stamps for a deck of Monarch Playing Cards, illustrating Lillian Russell, Tom Monarch Cooper, Lee Richardson and Walter Jones. Regular 50c cards.

**J. P. LINDSTROM,**  
**Merchant Tailor**  
Repairing, Cleaning, Dyeing and Altering.  
First-class Work Guaranteed  
Complete line of Samples of the latest patterns.  
Leave Orders at Charles Dill's Barber Shop, Barrington.

**Clarence Page,**  
Runs a First-Class  
**Tonsorial Parlor**  
Ladies' and Children's Hair-cutting a Specialty.  
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.  
**PALATINE, - - ILL.**  
H. Branding. R. R. Kimberly.  
**BRANDING & KIMBERLY,**  
General Auctioneers  
Merchantile and Farm Work Solicited.  
Lake Zurich, Ill.

**Dundee Nursery**  
D. HILL, Prop.  
The undersigned respectfully announces that his sale grounds in Barrington are now open for business and he solicits an inspection. He keeps in stock many varieties of choice apple, cherry, plum, pear, peach, and ornamental and shade trees; currant, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, grape and flowering shrubs and plants. This select stock will be sold at a very reasonable price. My World's Fair medal is guarantee that my stock is first class. I have as fine evergreen as can be found anywhere, one of which will be given every customer free with every \$5 purchase. Barrington sales ground is located in Main street, at my residence.  
**C. WEAVER,**  
Barrington, Ill.

Place your  
**Fire Insurance**  
—WITH—  
**Miles Lamey,**  
**Barrington.**

**The Barrington Bank**  
OF...  
**SANDMAN & CO.**  
John Robertson, Pres.  
A. L. Robertson, Cashier.  
John C. Plagge, Vice-Prest.  
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A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. First-class commercial paper for sale.  
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**DENTIST**  
Graduate of the Royal University of Berlin, Germany, and of the North-Western University of Chicago.  
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**Crowns and Teeth Without Plates a Specialty.**  
It will pay you to give me a call, as I will do you first-class work cheaper than you can get work done elsewhere.

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Dealer in  
**Fresh and Smoked Meats.**  
**Fish, Oysters, Etc.**  
**Barrington, - Ills**



# COMETS AND THEIR WAYS.

Let us suppose that there was no other star in the universe than our own sun, and let us further, for the sake of making the argument clearer, suppose that the sun is deprived of its system of attendant worlds. Next, let some other object be introduced which we may suppose to be extremely light, like a wisp of vapor, and let it be situated at a distance from the sun which we may regard as indefinitely great. These two bodies, namely, the sun and this wisp of vapor, are then supposed to be abandoned to their mutual attraction. Each of these objects will pull the other, and the result of the attraction between the two bodies will be to make them approach each other. As, however, the mass of the wisp is so small, we may fairly assume that the greater part of this movement will be done by the wisp, while the sun will remain comparatively at rest. The case is, indeed, much the same in this respect as in the fall of a stone to the ground. The stone goes down to meet the earth, but the earth at the same time comes up to meet the stone. As, however, the earth is more massive than millions of millions of stones, the actual movement performed by the earth is in this case quite unappreciable. We may say, with truth enough for all practical purposes, that it is the stone which does all the moving, while the earth remains at rest.

In the same manner we may suppose the sun to be at rest, while this wisp of vapor is drawn toward it from

vastness of this speed may be realized from the fact that a body animated by so great a velocity would accomplish a complete circuit of the earth in about a minute.

The case which I have supposed is, however, not exactly that of a comet. The movement would hardly take place in the way just described, in which the sun and the wisp of vapor were both originally at rest. Such a state of things could hardly be possible in nature. We may, no doubt, suppose the sun to have been at rest, for it is only the relative movements of the two bodies which concern us. But we can hardly imagine that the wisp of vapor could have been so delicately placed as to have had absolutely no motion whatever, except, indeed, in the direct line toward the sun. If, at the moment of starting, the object possessed a movement which would carry it in the course of time out of the direct line to the sun, then a totally different condition of motion would result.

All the time the sun was drawing this wisp of vapor toward it, the transverse movement would be gradually moving the wisp out of the direct line. Now, though the speed of that movement may be very small, yet in the lapse of those millions of years that are required to draw the body into the sun, this transverse movement will have increased to such an extent that the object will miss the sun instead of hitting it. In fact, after its stupendous voyage from the indefinitely remote depths of space, during which

descends it acquires speed, and in virtue of this speed it is enabled to pass the lowest point and to ascend in opposition to gravity on the other side. In the same way, the speed acquired by the comet in its long voyage toward the sun from the depths of space, enables it to sweep round the sun without being captured, and then to pass away, perhaps, never more to return. The nearer the comet is to the solar surface, the greater is the speed with which it moves, and consequently the more brief is its sojourn in the vicinity of the sun. A comet has, in fact, been known to graze the sun so closely that it passed within one-seventh part of the sun's radius. In this case a period of two hours sufficed for the comet to turn completely round the sun and commence its retreat into space.

The actual circumstances presented in nature are not quite so simple. We have assumed that the sun and the comet were the solitary objects in the universe. Of course, this condition is not fulfilled. There are the planets surrounding the sun, and there are the countless host of stars. Some of these objects may attract the comet with a vigor sufficient to sway it considerably from the track which it would otherwise follow. In consequence of these various forces, we are not justified in discussing the problem actually presented in nature as being exactly the same as that in the case hitherto supposed. But our illustration will, at all events, suffice to give a general idea of what actually happens. The comets

the earth recur with more or less regularity. Of such a nature is that most famous of all comets which bears the name of the illustrious astronomer, Halley. This splendid object accomplishes a complete circuit around the sun every seventy-five years. It will again display its splendors for terrestrial admiration about the year 1910.

Our knowledge of comets has been greatly extended in the last few years by the application of photographic methods to the investigation of the heavens. Indeed, we are evidently now entering upon a new phase in the history of the study of these mysterious objects. The advantages of photography for such inquiries are obvious. In the first place the plates present to us pictures of absolute accuracy. This is a matter of special importance in this research, because the appearance of comets changes so incessantly that unless the portrait of the comet obtained on any particular occasion be absolutely faithful it is impossible to correct it on any subsequent occasion. Not only from week to week does the comet alter its appearance, but it changes even from day to day. It is therefore of the utmost importance to obtain views of the body which shall be of unquestioned accuracy so far as the aspect of the body is concerned at that particular moment. There is also another reason why photographic pictures of comets are particularly instructive. It is a peculiarity of the sensitive plate that it is able to perceive and record luminous expression quite too faint to produce any impression on the eye. When we examine the photograph of a comet we thus often find on it many details which were quite unseen by the observer, no matter how acute his vision may have been and no matter how powerful may be the telescope which he has been employing. It is, indeed, sometimes found that the tail of the comet as it is depicted on the plates is three times as extensive as the tail of the same body as it is displayed through a telescope.

An interesting comet, which has afforded much occupation to the photographer, was discovered on July 8, 1893, by Alfred Rordame, an astronomer residing in Salt Lake City. W. J. Hussey obtained some admirable photographs of this object at the Lick Observatory, and we are also indebted to the same astronomer for a very interesting account of the physical characteristics of this body.

On looking at the photograph of the comet Rordame on July 12 and comparing it with that taken on the following night the observer will be astonished at the difference in the structure of the two tails. It would seem as if some violent dislocation of the material of the tail must have taken place in the interval which has elapsed between the times when the two pictures were taken. There is no doubt that visual observations would never have established this point so clearly as the photographs have done.

It will be noticed that the plates are marked over by numbers of bright streaks; these are the photographs of the stars which happened to lie in the same field of view as the comet. But it may well be asked how it has come to pass that the stars are represented by streaks instead of the round images, which we should expect from their sun-like character. The explanation of this circumstance is not a little curious and instructive. The comet is in motion, and it moves so rapidly that in the course of such a protracted exposure as that on July 12, which lasted for one hour and twelve minutes, the comet changes its position on the sky through a distance which is quite directed throughout the exposure to apparent. If the camera had been the same part of the heavens, the comet, like the unquiet sitter, would only have permitted us to obtain a very blurred and indistinct portrait. To obviate the effect of this motion it was, therefore, necessary for the astronomer who was engaged in taking the picture to shift the camera slowly during the course of the exposure, and in that way to neutralize the influence of the comet's motion. The picture is thus made to represent the comet as if that body had remained at rest during the exposure. But the stars which were strewn over the background remained quiet all the time; as, however, the camera was shifted for the reason just mentioned, it follows that each of the stars, instead of being represented by a point, as it would have been in an ordinary sidereal picture, is manifested by a streak.—Robert S. Ball, Dept. Astronomy, Oxford.

**One of the Prodigal.**  
The wicked, witty prodigal returned, and, in his old manner, accosted his father, "Well, governor, I've come back. Are you going to kill the fatted calf?"  
But the old man was a match for him, and said, "No, my son; I think I'll let you live!"

**A Happy Couple.**  
Mr. Snarle (savagely)—I've given up drinking, I've given up smoking and I've given up the club—(sarcastically)—is there anything else you would like me to give up?  
Mrs. Snarle (promptly)—Yes, I should like you to 'give up the ghost!'—Fun.

**A Curious Fact.**  
An editor, who is evidently a family man, sagely remarks that a boy who will yell like a Tartar if a drop of water falls on his shirt collar when his neck is being washed will crawl through a sewer after a ball and think nothing of it.

**A Definition.**  
Tommy Kutum—Papa, what is repartee?  
Mr. Kutum—Repartee, my boy, is a very clever answer when you say it to anybody, but a very rude answer when anybody says it to you.—Punch.

**The Long and the Short of It.**  
Orderly (to officer)—Do you want me any longer, sir?  
Officer—Well, no; 'pon my word, I think you are long enough.—Fun.

**Got Them Mixed Up.**  
"You look sad, Percy."  
"Yes, deah boy. Just met Bounder and his wife cycling, and raised my hat to the wife and said: 'How do, old man?' to Bounder."  
"Well?"  
"But I'm afraid I've mixed 'em."—The Sketch.

**Entertaining.**  
"Minnie has been in to see me to-day," said a little five-year-old, "and she behaved like a lady."  
"And I hope you did, too," said her mother.  
"Yes, indeed I did; I turned sumersets for her on the bed."

**Taking Advantage of Her.**  
Mrs. Chatterbox—You told me to hold my tongue out ten minutes ago, and you haven't even glanced at it.  
Dr. Wiseman—Oh, yes; I did that, you know, so as to be able to write the prescription.

**Proof Positive.**  
Snaggs—Blodgett is heels over head in love with Miss Rosebud.  
Braggs—How do you know that?  
Snaggs—Why, he confessed to me that her bicycle was of a better make than his.

**Considerate.**  
Housekeeper—Half the things you wash are torn to pieces.  
Washerwoman—Yes mum; but when a thing is torn in two or more pieces, mum, I count them as only one piece, mum.

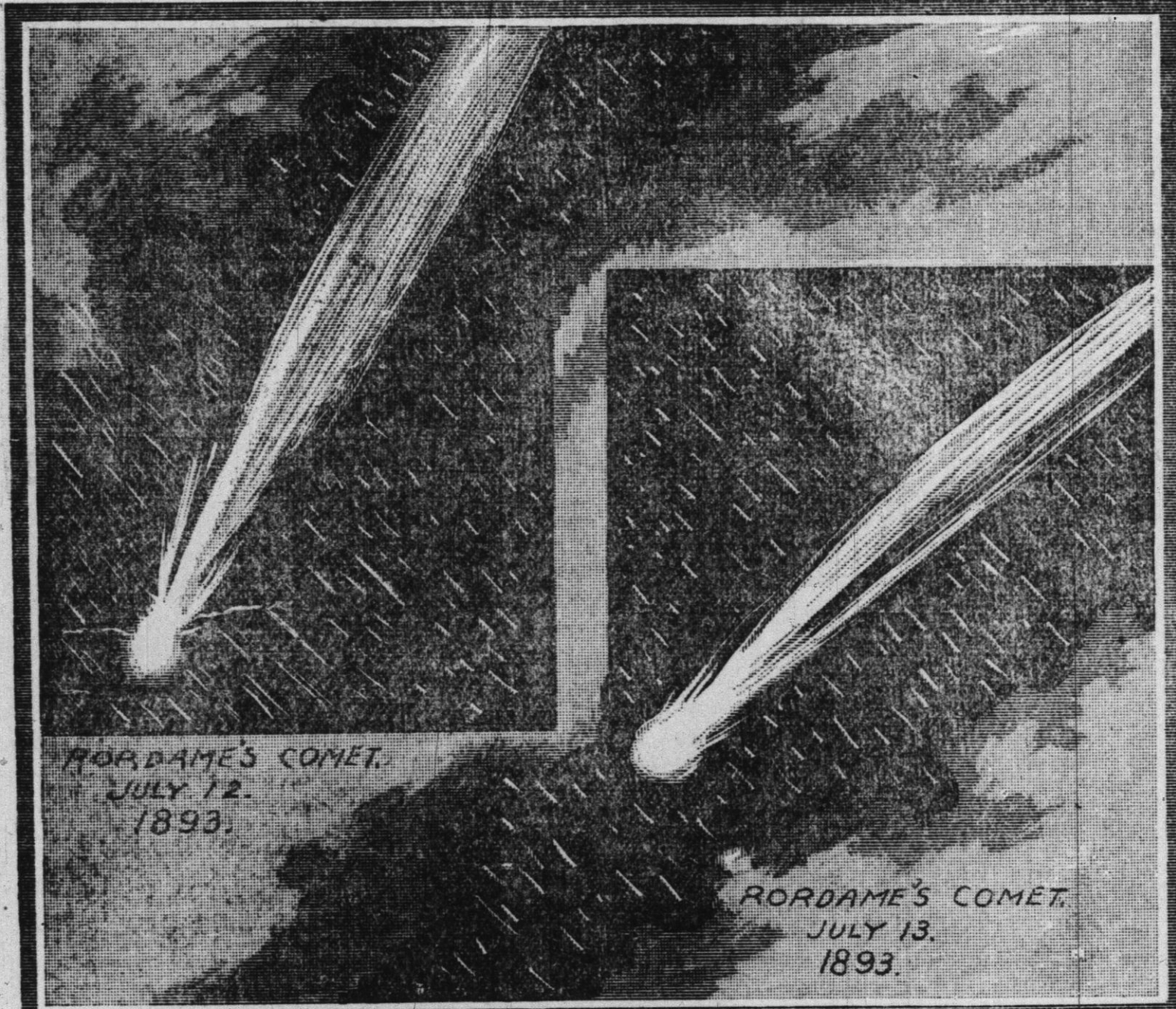
**The Penalty Fixed.**  
Jinks—How much do you think a minister ought to get for marrying a couple?  
Filkins—Well, if wholly unacquainted with them, perhaps he might be let off with six months.

**Answered.**  
Mr. Surley (savagely)—That confounded baby is always crying. What's wrong with him?  
Mrs. Surley (sweetly)—He's got your temper, love!—Punch.

**Fully Recovered.**  
Barber—You say you have been here before? I don't seem to remember your face.  
Victim—Probably not. It is all healed up now.

**Not Alone.**  
She—I saw your dog on the street to-day.  
Chapple—Was he alone?  
She—Not exactly. You were with him.

**A Remedy Handy.**  
Silas Peters (highly excited)—All th' caows is dryin' up, pa.  
Farmer Peters (calmly)—Wot uv it! Th' pump ain't.—Judge.



PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE COMET RORDAME, TAKEN 24 HOURS APART.

the depths of space. At first, no doubt, the motion may be extremely slow; for the attraction of the sun decreases with its distance. Indeed, the wisp of vapor might be so remote that it would require thousands of years to move over an inch. But as the motion progresses, the body will gradually acquire speed, until after the lapse of a time, so long that I shall not attempt to express it in figures, the little object will be found hurrying in toward the sun with the speed of an express train; still the pace will grow until the approaching object will be moving as quickly as a rifle bullet. The intervening distance is now rapidly diminishing, but, as that distance lessens, the intensity of the solar attraction increases, and, consequently, the pace at which the object is urged onward becomes greater and greater. From moving at the rate of a mile in a second, the little object would gradually attain a speed not less than that of the earth in its orbit, namely, about eighteen miles a second. Still the body presses onward, until a pace could be reached of 100 or 200 miles a second. Finally, when the vapor would be about to make the terrific plunge into the glowing sun, its speed would be upward of 400 miles a second. The

it has acquired its vast speed of scores of hundreds of miles a second, the comet will be found not plunging into the sun, but passing to one side of it. While the two objects are in such close proximity, their mutual attraction is of course of tremendous vehemence. In virtue of this attraction, the rapidly moving comet is whirled round the sun, and consequently begins to retreat again toward the same side from which it has come. In this majestic sweep the comet describes a graceful curve. Coming in from infinity, it approaches the sun, wheels round the sun, and then again retires to the depths of space.

As the comet has swept in toward the sun, in consequence of the attraction of that body, it may seem difficult to understand why it should then retreat outward again, notwithstanding the attraction which now seeks to draw it back. This may, however, be illustrated by a very simple contrivance. Let a weight be hung from the ceiling by a string. Let that weight be drawn aside and then released. It will, of course, swing down to the lowest point, and then, having passed through the lowest point, the weight will begin to ascend. The attraction of the earth pulls the body down, but as it

are drawn in from the depths of space, they approach the sun, they sweep round the sun, and they then retreat again to the abyss from which they have come. The laws of mathematics assure us that it is quite possible for an object, after journeying from an immeasurably great distance for an immeasurably long time, to enter our system, to wheel round the sun, and then again retreat to commence an infinite voyage which should last for all eternity. It is perfectly certain that this kind of motion, which we know to be possible, does closely resemble that actually performed by many of the comets. These bodies enter our system, they come into the vicinity of the earth, and, under these circumstances, they are accessible to our observation. As they retreat into space they gradually withdraw from our view. Many of the comets which come to visit us appear to be objects which have never been within the ken of the earth before, and will never be within the ken of the earth again.

There are, however, a few of their bodies which describe orbits of a different kind. They move round in elliptic or oval paths, so that their visits to our vicinity and their consequent visibility to the inhabitants of

**Robert E. Lee's Noble Heart.**  
Jefferson Davis once asked Gen. Robert E. Lee what he thought of a certain officer of the army, as he had an important place he wanted filled by a trustworthy man. Lee gave the officer an excellent recommendation, and he was immediately promoted to the position. Some of Lee's friends told him that the officer had said some very bitter things against him, and were surprised at the general's recommendation. "I was not asked," said Lee, "of the officer's opinion of me, but my opinion of him." Only a noble heart could prompt such action.









## BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Mrs. Fred Wiseman is ill.

Mrs. Ed Peters visited in Chicago Monday.

J. E. Heise made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

Miss Rose Robertson was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

G. H. Comstock made a business trip to Chicago Tuesday.

John Hartz visited Chicago Wednesday.

Mesdames John Ulrich and George Schaefer were Elgin visitors Sunday.

Mrs. Lyman Powers and daughter, Alta, were Chicago visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kingsley were Carpentersville visitors last week.

George Schaefer made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

Henry Hillman of Lake Zurich is in town on business Tuesday.

Wm. Thies of Elgin was a Barrington visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Meister and Mrs. Karsten were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

Frank H. Plagge transacted business at Waukegan Thursday.

Chester Purcell is spending a few days at the home of his parents.

George Wagner and wife were Lake Zurich visitors Thursday.

E. B. Sadt went to Schaumburg Thursday on business.

Miss Lillian Ellison of Chicago is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Thorp.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ulitsch entertained friends from Palatine Thursday.

A new stock of men's and boys' hats at A. W. Meyer & Co's.

Miss Mattie Mundhenke visited relatives at Palatine Thursday.

Miss Edna Hawley, who has been visiting in Chicago for some time, returned home Thursday.

Buy your bicycle of A. W. Meyer & Co. A \$75 wheel for \$40. Children's \$30 wheel for \$24.50.

I. Newcomb, expert for the Chicago Automatic Boiler Cleaner Co., made a short visit here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Clute left Sunday evening for their new home in Chicago.

Chas. Ritt of the C. & N. W. Ry., was the guest of Otto Sadt Friday and Saturday.

The price paid for milk by the Chicago dealers last month was 70 cents per can.

Max Gottschalk, who is now employed at Cary, was a Barrington visitor Monday.

Daniel Diehl, a former resident of this place, was seen on our streets the forepart of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Mitchell and daughter, Millie, of Lake Zurich were in town Tuesday.

Dr. M. F. Gruber has rented the Lamey residence corner Liberty and N. Hawley streets.

W. H. Selleck returned from Spokane, Wash., to his home at Janesville Monday.

Harry Catlow of Evanston was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Young Sunday.

W. E. Webbe and family returned to Chicago Monday after a week's visit at their summer cottage.

Miss Cora Davlin went to Morris, Ill., yesterday, to spend a few days with her sisters, who are attending school there.

If you want to purchase a new wheel this year you will find it to your advantage to call at THE REVIEW office.

Henry Wiggett and family stopped at the home of Mr. Wiggett's cousin, Mrs. George W. Foreman. He will leave today overland for Sioux City.

Dress your feet with stylish, fitting shoes. You can buy them at A. W. Meyer & Co's. Their prices are the lowest in town.

Saturday afternoon Rev. T. E. Ream was called on to conduct the funeral service at Fairfield of Mrs. Daniels, daughter of Rev. Mr. Haggarty.

H. D. A. Grebe offers for a short time a \$40 girl's bicycle for only \$20 cash. These wheels are first-class, and you should avail yourself at once of this opportunity if you want a bargain, as they won't last long.

Buy only the best flour. Use A. W. Meyer & Co's fancy patent. "Our Best" or "White Swan," and you get the best flour made.

The little boy of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Karsnick was christened last Sunday, receiving the name of Walter Rudolph Fred.

August Reese and family and Frank Batt and family of Dundee were recent visitors at the former's parents at Lake Zurich.

A good bicycle, either ladies' or gents', fully guaranteed, for \$35 at H. D. A. Grebe's. This offer is good only for a short time.

John Forbes of Lake Zurich, accompanied by about a dozen of his friends, came down Saturday evening to attend the dance at Foreman's pavilion.

Look at the little yellow tag with your name on it pasted on this paper. The date thereon tells you each week when your subscription expires.

Chas. Mansfield, who has been attending college at Beloit, Wis., is now employed by H. A. Harnden for the summer. In September he will resume his studies at college.

John Robertson, John Collen and J. H. Hatje, accompanied by M. C. McIntosh, made a trip to Chicago yesterday and transacted business for the village.

Louis Lemke has purchased of Charles Martin the one-half interest in the firm of Lemke & Martin, and hereafter will conduct the same under the firm name of Louis Lemke.

Boys' all-wool suits, from 5 to 15 years of age, \$3.00 and upwards. A postal addressed to me at Barrington will receive prompt attention. I am always pleased to call at your residence or place of business and show samples. J. P. LINDSTROM.

Paul, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kampert, met with a painful accident yesterday. While driving a team on his father's farm he was thrown from his wagon and run over, injuring him quite severely.

George Foreman will give his opening dance at Foreman's pavilion next Saturday evening, May 15th. Music will be furnished by a good Chicago orchestra. Don't fail to attend this dance. Tickets, 50 cents.

J. H. Forbes will give a May party at Oak park pavilion, Lake Zurich, next Saturday evening, May 15th. A Chicago orchestra will furnish music. Tickets will only be 50 cents. If you want a royal good time attend this dance.

It is claimed that the recent cold rains have destroyed the chinch bugs. Farmers will regard this as a particularly fortunate thing and they will look upon it as a fair compensation for the lateness of the present season.

Tomorrow morning and evening Rev. T. E. Ream will preach to the united congregations of the M. E. church and Zion's Evangelical church. The services will be held in Zion's church. The Sunday school and League meetings of the M. E. church will be held in the basement of the M. E. church.

J. P. Lindstrom now makes Barrington his headquarters. He has on hand at all times a complete line of samples. Suits made to order from \$9.00 and upwards. Every suit is warranted to be all-wool. Samples on exhibition at Dill's tontorial parlors.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Barrington, May 7th—Mrs. Eliza Edgar, Henry J. Hennings, Henry Kohler, Mrs. Laura McKelvey, Grace Reynolds, John Root and Fritz Wenzel. M. B. McIntosh, P. M.

The following are the announcements for Sunday, May 9th, at the Baptist church: Morning topic, "The Christ-King as Compared to Earth-Kings." In the evening the services will be in the nature of a young people's service. The program will consist of papers and short addresses, also special songs. One or two workers from Chicago are to assist in the services. The public is welcome.

On the first day of July the law permitting the printing and use of private mailing cards, with one cent stamp affixed, will go into effect. Progressive business men will have their own advertisement conspicuously displayed, and the printing of millions of cards will make work for the printer. The bill is approved by the postoffice department. It tends to popularize postal cards, besides effecting a saving

to the government of the difference between the cost of the cards and the stamps.

The village treasurer's report will appear in our next issue.

G. W. and H. J. Lageschulte purchased the Colburn property on Main street. Consideration, \$1,600.

Dr. Clausius has entered into a partnership with Dr. M. F. Gruber, a graduate of the University of Bern, Switzerland. The two gentlemen will no doubt meet with much success in their profession, owing to their large number of years' experience and practice.

The city of Lake Geneva has a curfew ordinance that provides a fine for any parent or guardian who permits his child, under fifteen years of age, to be on the streets alone, or unattended by said parent or guardian, after 9 o'clock p. m. in the summer months and 8:30 in the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson entertained a number of friends at "cinch" Friday evening of last week at their home on Main street. Thirteen games were played. Miss Belle Domire and M. T. Lamey won first prize, while Prof. and Mrs. F. E. Smith captured the "booby" prize. About fifty were present. An elaborate luncheon was served. The parlors were handsomely decorated with roses and carnations.

The dance to have been given by George Foreman at his pavilion Saturday evening was postponed until Saturday evening, May 15th. George had made all preparations with the exception of ordering pleasant weather, and the weather man, not being a subscriber to THE REVIEW, did not know of the dance, and so he ordered a heavy instalment of rain for that evening which prevented all except fifty gentlemen from attending. Had it been fair weather the dance would have been a great success, as a large crowd would have been present. The music that George had engaged was especially fine, judging from the selections they rendered at the pavilion. The same orchestra will furnish music on the evening of May 15th, at the pavilion.

A correspondent, writing from Wisconsin to a New York newspaper, laments that America made no naval demonstration in Grecian waters during the beginning of the trouble with Turkey, and goes on to enumerate the debts which the world owes to Greece. Without doubt much that is valuable in our art and literature is due to Greek influence, and that nation has left pages in the world's history made brilliant by her warriors and statesmen, but so materialistic have we become that the financial debt of Turkey to England outweighs the indebtedness of the world to Greece. The latter cuts no figure in the account books of modern nations. As to the United States navy making such a demonstration, the idea is ridiculous. Much as this country may sympathize with the Greeks, it is no part of our policy to interfere in European quarrels.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered Miss Harriet Rouse at the home of her sister, Mrs. Rev. Hageman, on Saturday evening of last week. About twenty young people attended and assisted Miss Rouse to spend her 15th birthday. The surprise was complete, and a very enjoyable time was spent in playing social games. The following were present: Misses Nellie Lines, Leilah Lines, Myrtle Dixon, Grace Otis, Gertrude Kitson, Myrtle Runyan, Iva Runyan, Mary Cowden, Carrie Meyer and Mina Robertson, and Messrs. Henry Drewes, George Otis, Roy Meyer, Max Lines, Ralph Vermilya, Carl Ernst, Wilbur Harnden, Floyd Harnden, Albert Kampert and Bert Henderson.

**New Railroad Incorporated.**

Articles of association were Monday filed with the secretary of state of Wisconsin by the Wisconsin Inland Lakes and Chicago Railroad Company, the announced purpose of which is to construct a railroad 500 miles in length, from Chicago to Rhinelander, Wis., with branches to Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville and such other places as may hereafter be decided upon. It is intended to run through the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Dane, Jefferson, Waukesha, Milwaukee, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Portage, Waupaca, Shawano, Marathon, Lincoln, Langdale, and Oneida in Wisconsin, and Cook, Lake, Kane and McHenry in Illinois.

The capital is \$5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of common stock. The

incorporators and directors are: Bayard Taylor, Chicago; F. C. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.; William J. Marks, Jesse B. Barton and George E. C. Johnson, Chicago.—*Waukegan Gazette.*

**A Pleasant Surprise.**

Nellie, the popular 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Graybill, was tendered a very pleasant and agreeable surprise party by a number of her young friends Saturday afternoon, the occasion being her birthday.

Nellie was the recipient of many useful and beautiful presents, and an enjoyable time was spent by all present. Refreshments were served, to which ample justice was done.

Some of the social games indulged in that furnished amusement were: "Mulberry Bush," "Trade Mark," "Donkey," "Bluebird," Mother Buy Some Milk in Cans," "Go In and Out the Window," "Nigger Town," "Spin the Platter," etc.

One feature of the party was that only girls were invited, the boys being compelled to content themselves with reports of the good times the girls were having. Those present were: Anna Dolan; Ruth Myers, Pauline Clausius; Marie Dolan, Genevieve Dolan, Alma Stiefenhofer, Rosa Volker, Lydia Sadt, Sadie Blocks, Florence Peck, and Della and Marcella Reed of Chicago.

**Now Has 105 Members.**

The monthly meeting of the Young People's Missionary Society of the Salem church took place Tuesday evening and, as usual, an extra fine program was rendered, as follows:

Opening song.

Devotional exercises by Rev. Suhr.

Reading by Miss Louisa Meier.

Dialogue—Elmer Kampert, Albert Kampert and Alfred Landwer.

Selection by Ladies' quartet composed by Miss Mary Frey and Mesdames J. Kampert, Dr. Richardson and Geo. Stiefenhofer.

Dialogue, "Das Salz Fass"—Mr. and Mrs. John Kampert.

Duet—Rev. and Mrs. Suhr.

Selection by double quartet composed by Misses Lydia Beinhoff, Bertha Schaefer, Kate Kampert and Annie Schaefer, and Messrs. Charles Schaefer, George Hartrig, John Rieke and John Schaefer.

Reading by Miss Esther Elfrink.

After the program had been concluded the program for the next meeting was read.

The secretary was asked by a member how many members are at present enrolled on the roster of the society, and after looking the matter up Secretary Miss Martha Landwer announced that the number was 105.

It was moved and carried that hereafter the meetings will be held in the church auditorium as the "annex" proved inadequate to accommodate the increasing audiences that attend the Y. P. E. M. S. meetings.

Rev. Suhr in a few well-chosen words told how pleased the conference was to receive the \$75 donated them by the society, and thanked the members for it on behalf of the conference.

From present indications next month's program will eclipse any heretofore given.

Mrs. Loughran wishes to announce that any work in the line of housecleaning, washing or plain sewing given to her will be greatly appreciated and promptly attended to.

# For a Good Juicy Roast or Steak....

CALL AT THE MEAT MARKET OF  
**GEO. M. WAGNER,**  
Fresh Home-made Sausages  
**BARRINGTON, ILLS.**

OYSTERS and VEGETABLES in Season.  
Highest Price Paid for Hides and Tallow

## IF YOU NEED FARM IMPLEMENTS

AND WANT TO BUY THEM AT THE LOWEST PRICES CALL ON  
**W. E. SCHERING, ... Palatine, Ill.**  
Cultivators, Mowers, Planters, Harrows, Etc.  
MANUFACTURER OF WAGONS.  
Horse-Shoeing Repairing

### Don't Allow

Anyone, however much confidence you have in them to persuade you that a Patee at \$60 is not as good as any bicycle at \$100. Price does not make quality, and the list does not signify the real value. Some bicycles listing at \$100 are sold at all kinds of prices. The list on the Patee is THE PRICE, and the wheel is guaranteed equal to any bicycle built in America, regardless of price or the name of the maker. Catalogue free.

**Sample at the Store of  
H. D. A. Grebe, Barrington**

Who has for sale  
**BARLER'S IDEAL BLUE-FLAME OIL STOVE**  
The best stove on the market at the present time.