Barrington Review

M. T. LAMEY, Ed. and Pub.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

NEWS OF THE WORLD

Industrial, Political, Domestic and Foreign Happenings of Most Importance Told in Paragraphs.

Miss Clara D. D. Bell is reported to have moved out of Lexington, Ky., to avoid a city tax. She is said to be worth $10,000 and to give property in St. Louis and Chicago.

Judge J. H. Rodd and wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Pana, Ill., Feb. 2. Mr. Robb is 70, his wife is 68, and both are enjoying the best of health. About 100 guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Beckwith celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Alto Pass, Ill., Feb. 2. A large number of friends and relatives were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith came from Wisconsin thirty-five years ago.

A dispatch from Yokohama announces the marriage there of George D. Morgan, nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, to Miss Yuki Kaiu, a native of Japan. The young man has been traveling extensively since he left Yale ten years ago and has resided in Japan two years.

Commander Dunlap, commandant of the naval station at Port Royal, called the navy department from San Juan that Commander Nathaniel J. K. Patch, commander of the Montgomery, had fallen and broken his leg. The accident will incapacitate him for three months, and Commander Clinton S. Curtis, ordnance officer at the New York navy yard, has been ordered to succeed him in command of the Montgomery.

An inventor at South Bend, Ind., says he will send President Roosevelt a bullet-proof vest, and the president says he never ordered such an appliance, does not want it and will not wear it if sent.

The National Webster bank and the Atlas National bank, two of the larger Boston financial institutions, will consolidate. President Frank of the Webster will continue in that capacity. The combined deposits of the banks are $4,500,000.

St. Louis boarding-house keepers are organizing a trust to advance rates from 20 to 25 per cent beginning March 1.

Michael Jenkins, a Baltimore financier, has been appointed by Pope Pius X. a knight commander of the Order of Gregory.

William L. Esterly of Youngstown, Ohio, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $122,000 and no assets.

A receiver has been appointed for the Colonial Paint and Varnish Company of Cleveland. The company has a capitalization of $10,000.

Nineteen present and former city and county officials and two outsiders appeared in the municipal court at Milwaukee and pleaded not guilty to indictments returned on graft charges.

A warrant has been issued for Congressman Sidney Mudd of Maryland, charging him with assault. The warrant was sworn out by G. W. Floyd, a house doorkeeper, who says the congressman cursed him for refusing to leave the floor and at the time, whereupon he struck Mr. Mudd in what no gentleman and was assaulted.

The report of Receiver Parker have completed their examination of the books of the Franklin bank of Cincinnati. It is understood that Senator Burkhold to have been $241,000 short. John J. Kilhour, president, says there will be no receivership and the bank and the creditors will not lose a cent.

President Diaz gave a dinner at the national palace, City of Mexico, to Postmaster General Sir William Mulock of Canada. Social courtesies have been lavished on the Canadian statesman.

Aubrey Pearre, president of the Lloyd L. Jackson company, wholesale dry goods dealers at Baltimore, and chairman of the committee of creditors, announces that the company will go into liquidation and that all creditors will be met by April 15, while preferred stockholders will receive from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar.

Jeremiah G. Farwell, son of one of the most prominent capitalists of Detroit, Mich., died in Harper hospital from a bullet wound through his stomach, fired, it is supposed, with suicidal intent. He was found at the Woodward avenue car barns with blood flowing and a revolver beside him. No reason for his suicide is known. He was 36 years of age.

Over $250,000 in cash, real estate and bank stock are represented in the will of Maj. Hoyt Sherman, filed for probate at Des Moines, Iowa. The property is equally divided among his five children and one grandson. The Sherman homestead, a valuable property, is listed with the other items and will go to one of the heirs.

Attorney General Cunneen of New York has decided not to bring action against the same court judges under the application of W. R. Hearst because the question pending in various forms before the court authorities and he believes them the better qualified to deal with the question.

Charles Van Studdford threshed two dudes who insulted his wife, Grace Van Studdford, actress, in Pittsburg, Pa.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has discharged 1,000 men to reduce expenses.

ENACTING LAWS FOR THE NATION

Review of the Legislation Before Both Houses of Congress.

OUTLINE OF DAILY ROUTINE

Special Correspondents Tell of the Business Transacted by Senators and Representatives in Session at the Capital.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

The time of the senate was devoted to debate on the attitude of the United States toward the Panama revolution, and the right of the president to withhold information called for by the senate. Senators Lodge, Hale, Gallinger and Bacon participated in the discussion, and Messrs. Cullom, Spooner and Lodge of the Republican side and Messrs. Bacon of from the boards of trade of Philadelphia and Brunswick, Ga., for the prompt recognition of the Panama treaty. The joint resolution from the citizens of Francis a reproduction of the Declaration of Independence was withdrawn at 4:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

The house for an hour was entertained by the maiden speech of J. Adam Bede (Rep.), of Minn., who Mr. Grow (Nev.) was refused the consideration of a resolution to pay the widow of Lieutenant Colonel Dyer, the ordnance manufacturer for the department, are made by members of the house were into the committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the urgent deficiency bill, the discussion running into the Pension appropriation and the appropriations. Bills and resolutions were introduced to provide for a national forest civil service pension bill, extending the pensions to soldiers' widows; a proposed new article to the constitution by Mr. McDermott (N. J.) prohibiting the incorporation by states of corporations to engage in business outside of the state; by Mr. Otjen (Wis.) a resolution relieving the thanks of congress to the Japanese for their aid to the sufferers of the Chicago fire; a resolution by Mr. Lassiter (Va.) a bill appropriating $1,200,000 to the Negro Development and Exposition company of the United States, of which $1,000,000 is to enable a creditable exposition at the Jamestown exposition, and $200,000 for boundies of Jamestown exposition; a bill by Mr. Lovering (Mass.) for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln in Washington. At 5:05 p. m. the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 29.

The Senate adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. Gallinger for the democratic caucus, which calls on the President to state whether the Senate has been supplied all facts bearing on the Panama revolution. The vote was unanimous, but there was a roll call on an amendment introduced by Mr. Culloom, calling for the information only in so far as it may be compatible with the exigencies with the public interest, to supply it. The amendment was adopted by 47 to 16, all the Republican senators present voting for the amendment and all the Democrats except Mr. McCreary (who voted with the Republicans) casting the negative votes. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Colombian arbitration agreement. Mr. Dolliver acted upon Senator Forraker introduced a bill providng that nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, should be construed to prohibit any carrier from making with any act or contract in restraint of trade or commerce permitted or sanctioned by any so far as such contract is reasonable. Mr. Dolliver contended that whether members of Congress are entitled to two years' salary under the amendment of the tax session, which merged into the regular session, was a question of fact, to be decided by the committee on consideration of the amendment increasing the appropriation for the expenses of the district land offices precipitated a discussion on the subject of alleged land frauds. Representative Fitzgerald of New York introduced a bill making it unlawful to use the picture or name of any member of congress in connection with any article of merchandise; and Representative Maddox of Georgia introduced a bill providing for the per capita distribution of not to exceed $25,000,000 annually of the surplus in the treasury among the states and territories for the construction of public roads. Representative Lorimer of Illinois introduced a bill granting to each soldier who served prior to July 1, 1898, and who served continuously for two years or until the regiment was mustered out, a bounty of $12.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

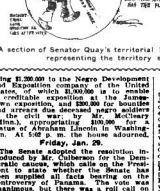
The House passed the urgent deficiency bill, which provides for double salaries for members of Congress was stricken out by a vote of 97 to 8. Representative Brafroth of Colorado introduced a resolution, which it is stated, has been done by the commission on Irrigation of Arid Lands, which provides for a commission to be appointed by the approval of Congress, with other nations and subjects, which will tend to preserve as much of the gold product of the world for coinage and monetary purposes as possible. A concurrent resolution directing the President of Jamestown exposition, to be held in Virginia in 1907, to the capital, and extending the thanks of Congress to the people of Wisconsin, was passed. At 2:17 the House adjourned.

There was no session of the Senate.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Senator Dietrich of Nebraska made a resolution for the publication of the facts on which he was tried recently by a federal court in his state and that the senate granted the request. The president pro tem. laid before the senate the proceeding of Secretary Root, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Cockrell and Pettus to make the Panama treaty, consideration of day was devoted to an argument by Mr. Lodge in support of the resolution, introduced by Mr. Stone directing the senate committee on foreign relations to inquire into the facts of the Panama revolution. A bill permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids, Minn., was passed. Senator Foraker introduced a bill granting authority to the secretary of the navy to enlist a number of apprentices in the three additional dismissed. Nov. 6, 1901. Senator Gallinger reported a bill to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, and a bill to provide for the appropriating $100,000 for a statue of Francis Scott Key, at Frederick, Md. A joint resolution giving to the state of Wisconsin the Fish and Game Island in the Great Bay Marquette, which has been ceded to the state by the state of Michigan. At 4:50 p. m. the senate went into executive session and at 4:58 p. m. adjourned.

There was a spirited discussion of the Panama question in the house. Much District of Columbia business was disposed of, resolutions from the legislature of other appropriations were passed, including one for the condemnation of a public building in the district of Chicago and in Illinois; to amend an act to determine and district courts for the eastern district of Arkansas; to provide for the sale of Rosebud reservation. Representative Fulton introduced a bill appropriating $80,000 for a public building at Carlinville, Illinois. Representative Cooper introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Greenville, Tenn. Representative Hearst introduced a bill giving citizenship to Chinese who have served in the army or navy of the United States, and making it the duty of district attorneys to institute such proceedings in equity. Representative McDermott of New Jersey introduced a bill to authorize the appointment by the president of a board of commissioners of arbitration to investigate and arbitrate disputes between railroads and their employees. At 4:55 p. m. the house adjourned.



A section of Senator Quay's territorial bill provides that one of the senators representing the territory shall be of Indian descent.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

James P. Clarke, the democratic senator from Arkansas, who succeeded Senator Berry, chairman of the democratic national committee, endorsed every purchase made by the president, in connection with the Panama revolt. Senator Hale (Rep.) of Maine, spoke in favor of the treaty. The daily prayer was delivered by the Rev. Frederick Hale Rhodes, of Trinity Episcopal church, Cincinnati, who was accompanied to the chair by Congressman Shattuc, of Cincinnati, who introduced the Chaplain. Mr. Hale opposed the resolution of Mr. Dolliver, calling for the information only in so far as it may be compatible with the exigencies with the public interest, to supply it. The amendment was adopted by 47 to 16, all the Republican senators present voting for the amendment and all the Democrats except Mr. McCreary (who voted with the Republicans) casting the negative votes. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Colombian arbitration agreement. Mr. Dolliver acted upon Senator Forraker introduced a bill providing that nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, should be construed to prohibit any carrier from making with any act or contract in restraint of trade or commerce permitted or sanctioned by any so far as such contract is reasonable. Mr. Dolliver contended that whether members of Congress are entitled to two years' salary under the amendment of the tax session, which merged into the regular session, was a question of fact, to be decided by the committee on consideration of the amendment increasing the appropriation for the expenses of the district land offices precipitated a discussion on the subject of alleged land frauds. Representative Fitzgerald of New York introduced a bill making it unlawful to use the picture or name of any member of congress in connection with any article of merchandise; and Representative Maddox of Georgia introduced a bill providing for the per capita distribution of not to exceed $25,000,000 annually of the surplus in the treasury among the states and territories for the construction of public roads. Representative Lorimer of Illinois introduced a bill granting to each soldier who served prior to July 1, 1898, and who served continuously for two years or until the regiment was mustered out, a bounty of $12.

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William Collins Whitney, Statesman and Financier, Dead of Blood Poisoning

EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

1841—Born at Conway, Mass., in circumstances not comfortable, though his parents were not wealthy.

1863—Was graduated from Yale College with honors after four years' study; took up law.

1866—Began his career as a lawyer in New York city, opening an office, but meeting with little success.

1869 — Married Miss Flora Payne, daughter of a wealthy Ohio Senator, who aided the young man.

1875—Entered New York politics, and under Tweed rule made Corporation Counsel, holding three terms with signal success.

1882—In private life, as political convention leader, picked Grover Cleveland for governor as the Democracy's only hope.

1885—Made Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland, leaving at his departure a brilliant and enviable record.

1890—Affiliated with William Elkins and P. A. B. Widener and became a powerful street railway magnate and financier.

1896—Astonished Eastern society by his marriage to Mrs. Edith Randolph, whom he built his $4,000,000 mansion.

1898—Received a severe shock at the illness of Mrs. Whitney, who was injured fatally in South Carolina.

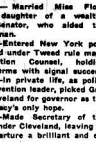
1899—Commenced the establishment of his famous stables and the gathering of his valuable string of horses.

1900—Became an active patron of the turf.

1904—Died.

William C. Whitney, statesman, financier, turfman and collector of great paintings and rare objects of art, died at his home, 871 Fifth avenue, New York, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Feb. 2.

He was taken ill at the opera Jan. 29, with appendicitis. His physicians



William Collins Whitney.
Died Feb. 2, 1904.

the most distinguished in their profession, realized the seriousness of the attack, and operated as soon as they found Their patient's indomitable will had served him a fatal turn, however. He had delayed complaining of the ailment too long.

Mr. Whitney did not recover from this operation. The poison had entered his system, and peritonitis set in.

On the morning of Feb. 2 it became apparent that his condition was desperate. He was conscious of the fact and realized that it would require almost a miracle to save his life. Calmly and bravely he considered the question of the consultation of physicians. They told him that there was one chance in a million that a second operation might keep his life alive, while without it his tenure of life was a matter of hours. They did not keep from him the fact that he was suffering from the anaesthetic.

He bade the physicians to go ahead and do what they could. He arranged his affairs, bade his son, Harry Payne Whitney, and his daughter, Miss Dorothy, but only members of his family present, a hopeful farewell. He left messages for those of his children who were not at home.

Then the doctors prepared for the operation, but the desperate alternative was futile. Mr. Whitney failed to rally after the knives had done their work. He never regained consciousness after being put under the influence of ether.

His son and his daughter were summoned and they stood beside the bedside of their distinguished father as he sank from this stupor induced by the drug into the sleep of death.

The passing of Mr. Whitney makes the first gap in the line of strong men who have stood at the head of affairs in New York city in recent years—the great promoters and organizers of the present Sages and Keenes, men who have fought great battles of finance in the past, and with whom he was in recent years associated in great enterprises.

Mr. Whitney's death affects many circles, a greater number probably than would the death of any man with whom his name was associated.

In Wall street it is felt no more strongly than among the men famed for their love of art and their appreciation of the beautiful things of the world, in political centers as well as in society and among the men of great racing stables.

Wherever he moved he was a power, as great in his diversions as in his stupendous business achievements.

Though Mr. Whitney was a very rich man, his fortune is not supposed to be on a par with that of the great millionaires. He was as much an eminently an accumulator. He was prodigal in expenditures. His only use for money was for the things it would buy. So he lived lavishly and diverted himself royally. His personal expense, year in and year out, was probably greater than that of any other American.

Even with such expenditures his genius for organization and his clear, far-sighted financial skill built him up a fortune that is estimated among his associates as $25,000,000. He could have gathered a hundred millions had his ambitions turned him toward hoarding his wealth.

Of late years, when his associates were bending all their energies to accumulation, he was steadily withdrawing from the direct management of money making, letting his eldest son, Harry Payne Whitney, take his place on the boards and directories of his companies. This very fact makes it probable that his death will not seriously disturb "the Street."

CAREER OF UNVARIED SUCCESS.

Notable Achievements in the Life of a Man of Great Wealth.

Mr. Whitney's career as lawyer, reformer, cabinet member, business man, lover of the turf and social leader, was an enviable one, but his most notable achievement was the reorganization and building of the Anaconda navy, paving the way for the victories that gave liberty to Cuba and wrested from Spanish domination Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Mr. Whitney was born in Conway, Mass., July 5, 1841, and was educated at Williston Academy and at Yale, graduating from the latter school in 1862. He entered the Dane Law School at Harvard in 1865, and a few years later began the practice of law in New York City.

Mr. Whitney was only 31 years old when he became a political leader in the Democratic party. His first notable work was against the Tweed ring, and this gave him a publicity that he subsequently retained. He became a close friend of the late Samuel J. Tilden, and was active in managing his campaign for the presidency.

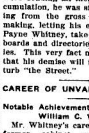
In 1875 he was appointed corporation counsel for the City of New York. He reorganized the department, creating four new bureaus. He retired from the corporation counsel's office in 1882 and interested himself in acquiring franchises for street railways, thus laying the foundation for a fortune that later mounted to millions.

When Grover Cleveland was inaugurated President in 1885 he placed the department of the navy in the hands of Mr. Whitney. He began the plan of reorganization that has had remarkable results.

The United States had no navy when Mr. Whitney took office. He quit the department leaving the nucleus of that white squadron which was afterward built and which led the navy of the United States onward to some of the great powers.

Mr. Whitney retired from office in 1889, and since then has been active in political or diplomatic offices. He returned to active business and proceeded to unite and consolidate the traction lines of New York City. He created the present great combination of lines known as the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which unites all the street car lines on Manhattan Island and far beyond.

He was active in other financial directions, his operations including the procuring of interests in the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Trust Company and the Consolidated



Mrs. A. H. Paget.
Sister of Mrs. Whitney.

Gas Company. But with all these business enterprises on his mind, Mr. Whitney sought relaxation in the turf, and he procured stables of thoroughbreds that won for him a name in turf annals, and he signalized the year 1901 by scoring a larger amount of winnings than any other owner of horses. He raced entirely for amusement, and his costly strings of horses and his highly paid jockeys and trainers made him far more than he won. He was one of the few Americans that have raced English horses, capturing the race in 1901 with Yokodoyoxhi.

Mr. Whitney was married twice. His first wife, to whom he was wedded in 1869, was Flora, daughter of the late Senator and Governor Henry B. Payne of Ohio. Four children were born to them—Pauline, now the wife of Almeric Hugh Paget, of England; Harry Payne, married to Gertrude Vanderbilt; Payne, married to a daughter of Secretary of State Hay, and Dorothy Payne Whitney.

In 1896 Mrs. Whitney died, and Mr. Whitney remained a widower until 1896, when he married Edith S. Randolph, widow of Capt. Arthur Randolph of England and daughter of Dr. William May of Baltimore.

The second Mrs. Whitney died May 6, 1897, the result of an accident while riding to hounds at Biltmore, the country home of Cornelius Vanderbilt, in North Carolina. She attempted to ride beneath a bridge, but it was too low, and her head struck the arch.

Mr. Whitney bought the New York Morning Telegraph, a daily paper devoted to sporting and theatrical news, last year, and gave Peter F. Dunne, the greator of "Mr. Dooley" an interest to take charge of the paper.

Grover Cleveland's Tribute to His Departed Friend.

The news of Mr. Whitney's death has greatly shocked me. As I think of him, my mind, passing beyond recent years, dwells upon the days of my association with him in the public official duty, and recalls the time when I had the opportunity to enjoy his unreserved intimacy and friendly companionship. Our relations have never been disturbed by differences of life, have forbidden recent close intercourse.

Mr. Whitney had more calm, forceful efficiency than any man I ever knew. In work the interested him he actually delighted in recent difficulties and to find pleasure and exhilaration in overcoming them. His judgment was quick, prompt and consistently accurate; and, when it was called into action, his mental poise was so complete that neither passion nor irritation could lead it astray.

While I remember all this with admiration and satisfaction I recall with more tender sentiment Mr. Whitney's devotion to his friends, his extreme consideration for all with whom he

Henry Payne Whitney.

came in contact, his thoughtfulness for the ease and comfort of others, and his sympathy with and help for those who needed help. I mourn the death of a friend of whom it can be truthfully said that he had the unusual combined mental traits of a high order and loving qualities of heart that graced him to his friends with hooks of steel.

Whitney Holdings in Various Companies.

The following table gives in round numbers the value of Mr. Whitney's holdings in the companies in which he was chiefly interested:

Consolidated Gas	$7,500,000
Metropolitan Traction	3,000,000
Subsidiary companies	1,500,000
Western Union	500,000
Real estate holdings	5,000,000
Guggenheim Exploration	500,000
American Tobacco	500,000
Lead interests	500,000
General Electric Co.	500,000
Fifth avenue stores	400,000
National Bank of Commerce	200,000
Metropolitan Steamship Company	100,000
Totals	$25,700,000

What the Sailors Got.

An English newspaper tells this story: "Two sailors were sitting on the hoof for the ships. So the officer whose duty it was to make the purchases took some sailors with him, a bo'swain, as representing the crew, to look over the animals and either obtain or reject. The bo'swain touched each animal. "How will that do?" asked the officer. The bo'swain cautiously approached the animal, bent down and gingerly ran his thumb and forefinger down first one shank and then the other, until the whole four shanks had been examined. Straightening up, he said: "He'll do all right, sir." The officer cried: "But dash it all, you can't tell the good points of a bullock by the shanks." Perhaps, sir," said he, "they're the only parts we never get sir," was the reply.