

The Barrington Review

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 W. W. LAMBY, Editor and Publisher.
 FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1904.

The most noticeable thing about Democratic attacks upon the Republican state administration is that neither figures nor facts are cited in support of the accusations.

Just for fun now—can you name off-hand, three candidates on the Democratic state ticket? You can't? Do you think men are not big enough to be known as big enough to fill the several offices of this big state?

William J. Bryan some time ago declared that Parker's candidacy would begin with a foot race and end with a rout. And as Bryan still says that he has nothing to "take back," this prophecy may be considered as still good.

As an afterthought, the Hopkins bunch are regretting that they did not nominate for governor a man who has a barrel. Had they done so, they might have been a little ahead of the game at its close, instead of serving as custodian of a lot of dead ones.

The Lincoln Times-Courier, Candidate Stringer's official organ, preaches that the rule of the majority should obtain in all things political. Has the Times-Courier the nerve to claim that Mr. Stringer was nominated by a majority—or has it forgotten that he was nominated by Hopkins and Quinn at the point of a bung-starter?

Every voter should remember that he must register if he would vote at the coming election. The registration every four years is made anew, and all the old lists are discarded. Let every one who is entitled to vote see to it that his name goes on the registering book, that he may thereby be able to perform one of the most important duties of an American citizen, the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Senator Fairbanks, in his speech at Chicago, added his urgent pleading for the election of a Republican congress. President Roosevelt was silent as to election, he said, as any one would be, but to give effect to his administration it must be supported by both branches of the national house. A Democratic majority in either branch would mean constant friction, and the business interests of the country would thereby be disturbed. He urged the voters of Chicago and of the other congressional districts of Illinois to send to Washington a delegation of congressmen who will sustain the president instead of antagonizing him.

The law abolishing contract labor in the Illinois state penitentiary, passed by the Republicans at a recent session of the general assembly, meets with the hearty approval of the labor organizations of the state. It gives promise, besides, of being of considerable advantage to many of the convicts themselves, inasmuch as manufacturers who formerly had contracts in the penitentiary are disposed to give employment outside to men who formerly worked for them in the prison. It is difficult for a man who has "done time" to get a job when his sentence is served out and the openings which these manufacturers offer to such men will be to them a veritable god-send.

If Tom Taggart does not soon cease his repeated assertions that no friction exists at the national Democratic headquarters he will interest some one sufficiently to bring about an investigation as to what is the real source of trouble there.

If some Democrats were to advance some new principle of government or evolve some new policy of statesmanship instead of wasting his time planning renewed attacks upon Republican statecraft would be granted respectful consideration by his own party?

Republicans in districts wherein state senators are elected this fall must not overlook the necessity of making that choice Republican. State senators named this time have a vote on the selection of a United States senator in 1907, and that choice, too, must be a Republican.

Larry Stringer et al. must find small comfort in the visit of National Chairman Taggart to this state. Chairman Taggart's declaration that the Illinois committee must "show the goods" before he opened his purses was left the state ticket in a bad way, in the matter of financial support.

Out of the 100 newspapers in Illinois published outside of the city there are more than 90 per cent. have declared in favor of the constitutional amendment, and almost every one has printed considerable matter relating to it during the campaign. With all this and the many speeches in every county telling their audiences about it, it would seem that no voter in the state could plead ignorance as to the nature and purpose of the amendment, or neglect to vote for it on that ground.

CHICAGO'S NEW CHARTER

Every voter, whether Democrat, Republican, Prohibitionist, or what not, should vote for the amendment to grant a new charter to Chicago. She needs a new one, so she can fully legislate for herself in local matters and have no one but herself to blame if mistakes are made, and cease taking up the time that she is the business of the state. Don't forget this: vote for the new charter for Chicago. All parties favor it, and if you don't vote for it, you vote against it.—Danville Commercial News.

The Chicago charter amendment deserves the support of all the voters at the coming election. Chicago wants to discard its antiquated charter and put on full marks attire.—Springfield Evening News.

Will county will vote on the adoption of the primary law this fall. In a rally county adopted this measure two years ago, and has not been able to hold a caucus or convention since which complied with the law. Will county should join in the scheme for a general state law. The present law is a failure outside of Cook county, where it furnishes the bones jolts for 3,500 workers for an afternoon at 45 per cent.—Streator Free Press.

RIGHT VIEW OF THE AMENDMENT.

(G. H. Bates of New York, in Blooming-ton Pantagraph.)
 Some of our citizens are evidently under the impression that Chicago wants the voters of the state to vote in favor of granting it a new city charter. This as you are aware, is a mistake. What the city wants, and is asking for, is a legislative enabling act by and through which it can inaugurate and maintain a wiser and better, more just and more beneficial city government. I have given this question some consideration, and I am convinced that if we can grant the city this legislation, this agency and encouragement to better government, it will not only increase its prosperity, but will also increase the civic pride and raise higher the standard of its citizenship morally, socially and politically. Confer benefits of this charter upon Chicago, and we confer them upon the state, for then we confer them upon the country at large.

Therefore, let us all, irrespective of party, vote "Yes" on the "little ballot" on Nov. 8.

WHERE CHICAGO IS LACKING.

Constitutional Amendment Necessary.
 Every inhabitant of New York, old and young, pays \$24 every year for police service; every Rochester, \$2.90; every Philadelphia, \$2.28; every St. Louis, \$2.81; every Chicago, \$1.18. Yet Chicago has spread out over much more territory, actual and proportional, than any other city in the country, and should, therefore, employ more policemen than any other. Under the new charter which Chicago hopes to get if the pending constitutional amendment is adopted in November, as it will be if the voters throughout the state do their duty, it is expected that Chicago will change her governmental system so that she will be able to have better police protection, as well as improvements in many other departments, without additional burdens of taxation. This will be through an improvement in her governmental system, the consolidation of taxing bodies, the abolition of the official fee system, and a reasonable extension of her bond limit.

The Review \$1.50 a year

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Shylock was the man who wanted a pound of human flesh. There are many Shylocks now, the convalescent, the consumptive, the sickly child, the pale young woman, all want human flesh and they can get it—take Scott's Emulsion.

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Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

HOW TO VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT

It Must Not Be Confused with Any Other Question.

INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT

Judge of Election Will Hand You a Special Ballot with the Large One.

Put a X in Square Marked "Yes" Opposite Proposition Calling for the New Charter Amendment.

Voters at the coming election will be given by the election judges, in addition to the large ballot containing the official candidates, a special ballot containing several propositions which are to be voted upon. This consists of the constitutional amendment and two or three questions of public policy. The amendment was adopted by the last legislature and is submitted to the voters for their ratification or rejection, and is popularly known as the "Chicago New Charter Amendment." It must have a majority of all the votes cast throughout Illinois in order to be ratified. It will probably be the first of the several propositions on the special ballot in all of the counties of the state and will appear in the following form:

YES		NO	
X			
VOTE YES			

Proposed Amendment to Constitution.
 Amending Article IV of the Constitution by adding thereto:
 "The General Assembly in providing for the election of a charter or when the people shall vote for a charter shall provide for the election of a charter."

How to Vote on the Amendment.
 Every voter should vote on this proposed amendment one way or the other. It is advocated by leading men of all parties and all sections of the state as a measure that will benefit the whole state, although designed particularly for the relief of Chicago from her present governmental difficulties. In order to vote for the amendment the voter must mark a cross in the square adjoining that in which is printed the word "yes." A cross marked in the square opposite the word "no" would be a vote against the proposition.

The amendment must not be confused with any other question on the ballot. It should not be neglected by any voter in any part of the state. No citizen of the state can claim that an amendment to the constitution for whatever purpose does not concern him. A question affecting the state constitution affects every voter. The constitution is made by the people and can be changed only by a majority of the whole people as expressed in the votes cast at the regular election.

Election judges are especially requested to inform themselves on the nature and object of this amendment so that they may be able satisfactorily to answer such questions about it as the voters may ask. Briefly stated, the amendment, if adopted, will enable the legislature to grant Chicago

larger degree of home rule so that the city may remedy the governmental defects from which it has long suffered. It cannot harm any other part of the state, but by relieving the legislature of a great burden of work and making it free to devote more time to bills from other districts it will prove a measure of general economy and a benefit to the state at large.

The press, the pulpit, and the judges of the courts in all sections of the state are adding their voices to that of the leaders of all the political parties in urging all voters to mark their ballots for the measure by placing a cross opposite the word "yes" on this proposition.

There is a large town on the Northern Counties railway which, it is said, boasts itself as possessing the most positive porter on the system. Everything is positive. Recently a lady having secured a porter at this station told him after her small luggage had been removed from the carriage to get the rest of it from the porter.

He returned presently empty handed, with the observation: "Beg pardon, ma'am, but 'ere's a liar. There's none o't in the vale."

In the south a similar official would have said, "If it's in the world I'll get it for ye."—London Spectator.

Witely Sympathy.
 He—You are crying, how is this? She—Because my friend, Frau Muller, has been presented by her husband with a valuable set of diamonds that must have cost 1,500 marks at the very least. He—And that is what makes you weep? She—Well, yes, I am so poor I shall now have to spend such a lot of money when you can ill afford it.—Berlin Journal.

All Up With Him.
 "You had a high old time in Europe?" "Yes," replied the returned tourist; "I had. I was done up at Monte Carlo, held up in the Apennines and laid up in Rome."

"Drawing of the Deadlock."
 The nomination of Charles R. Demmon for governor of Illinois came about in a manner which is well illustrated by the press, written by J. McCan Davis of Springfield, entitled "The Drawing of the Deadlock." The book is a volume of 141 pages with nearly 200 illustrations giving in detail the history of the campaign of 1904 for the gubernatorial nomination and complete story of the deadlocked state convention, which began May 12 and ended June 3 last. It is made clear that notwithstanding the fierceness of the contest, the end of the convention found all of the defeated candidates ready to vote earnestly for the election of the nominee.

Why the nomination should have been so eagerly sought is explained in one of the chapters found in a signed statement by "Uncle Joe" Demmon who participated over the convention. "All contestants believed in success at the election," had there been any doubt on this point the most famous deadlock in American political history would have been impossible.

Saves Two From Death.
 "Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland of Armonk, N. Y., "but we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our sister, who had a presumption brain advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by Geo. C. Roberts & Co. Trial bottles free.

COLLEGE GIRLS IN POLITICS

Both Parties Running Campaigns with Splendid Results and Plans.
 Vassar college students are trying the experiment of having a preliminary election, says a special dispatch from Poughkeepsie to the New York Times. They have all the machinery in operation according to the election laws, have appointed campaign committees, established headquarters and have a quota of spellbinders and ward workers out soliciting votes.

Miss Hazel Straight, '06, of Oswego is chairman of the Republican committee, and Miss Charlotte Warner, '05, of New York is chairman of the Democratic committee. The college has been divided into wards and subdivided into election districts, and over 100 students have registered.

Republican stump speakers, dressed as nearly like workmen as skirts will allow, have been making some weird appeals for votes, and the Democratic sisters, not to be outdone, have organized a band and through music have endeavored to inject enthusiasm into the campaign.

Homeseekers' Excursion to the North-West and Southwest Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale to the territory indicated above. Free Reclining Chair Cars and "The Best of Everything." For dates of sale and full particulars apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

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JAPANESE ARMY FARE.

Nature of Food Supplied to the Mikado's Soldiers.

RARELY HAVE PREPARED RICE.

Fish, Meat, Corn and Cooked Rice From the Nurishment of the Little Brown Men—Water is Carried in Bamboo Tubes—Flow Rivers are Arranged.

The Japanese soldier eats three meals a day, and his rations are meagre. As a legend, says a writer in the Cologne Gazette, in former times he was satisfied with a little rice, but now his appetite has increased enormously. He rarely gets prepared rice. The custom is to give him cooked rice with delectable grain, which, by the way, he likes less than pure rice. This diet is prescribed to increase his physical strength and to guard him against beriberi. At present the Japanese soldier is served with fish and meat. For breakfast he has boiled corn and rice, bean soup and preserved vegetables. For dinner he has fish, meat, boiled rice and corn and cooked vegetables. For supper the menu of the Japanese is repeated. Consequently the Japanese soldier sleeps comfortably.

In addition to this he has the privilege of buying bread at the canteen. It is generally white bread, which he calls pain. He hates black bread, or kuropan, as he calls it. He can also procure at the canteen a sort of sweet biscuit, katapan, about as large as the palm of the hand and as thick as the little finger. The canteen is run by the corporals and underofficers, who have the same fare as the soldiers. Rice wine and beer can also be had at the canteen. On New Year's day, the anniversary of the foundation of the empire, and on the birthday of the emperor, the troops get carefully prepared rations, including a cake of soft rice, a white cake and a red cake and katapan in addition, of course, to the usual fare. So it appears that fish, meat, rice and corn form the nourishment of the Japanese soldiers, a nourishment far superior to that of the ordinary Japanese. In the barracks the soldier sleeps in a wooden bed with wooden covering.

In time of war, on the day of mobilization, the Japanese trooper receives a red bed covering. In his sack, which has many little pockets, he carries dry crushed rice and salted prunes. He has a bamboo tube filled with water. The company wagon carries, in addition to dried vegetables, dried fish, preserved meat, clove extract of

Dragging Pains

2925 Keeley St. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 5, 1902. I suffered with falling and congestion of the womb, with severe pains through the groin. I suffered terribly at the time of menstruation, had blinding headaches and fainting of blood in the brain. What I tried I know not, for it seemed that I had tried all and failed, but I had never tried Wine of Cardui, that blessed remedy for sick women. I found it pleasant to take and soon knew that I had the right medicine. New blood seemed to course through my veins and after using seven bottles I was a well woman.

Mrs. Bush

Mrs. Bush is now in perfect health because she took Wine of Cardui for menstrual disorders, bearing down pains and blinding headaches when all other remedies failed to bring her relief. Any sufferer may secure health by taking Wine of Cardui in her home. The first bottle cures the patient and she is on the road to health.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

in quantity as well as in quality of verse—Byrant, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Emerson—lived to age, varying from seventy-five to eighty-five and were productive to the last. Dr. Holmes wrote in his eighty-fifth year that "time does not threaten the old man so often with the scythe as with the sandbag," yet he wrote brilliant verse for special occasions almost to the end. Theodore Tilton, the historian, a man of almost insignificant stature and emaciated frame, manifested in his eighty-sixth that last yearling energy of a man in middle life. The Earl of Dundonald, though he was always in lot water and his whole life was a series of quarrels—though he performed some of the most droll deeds recorded in the history of naval warfare, winning many brilliant victories against enormous odds—lived to eighty-five and wrote his history of the

headed Salpe of the Valley." It wants to "take the bull by the horns," and carry the bull; it is trifling with its costliness on the ground and carry, find anybody to step on them. It seems for a Kilkenny Fair and has discovered only a "wonder."

Without questioning the sincerity of Judge Parker's expressions on the money question he was, by his own statements, more devoted to his party, in 1890, than he was to his sincere convictions of right. The being the case, we have a right to assume that he might, at an extreme moment, again surrender his principles for the sake of his party. Such a man cannot be held up as a safe candidate for the highest position in the government.

ANENT DENEEN

A Second Round.

The Pontiac Sentinel styles Mr. Deneen a second Roosevelt and a leader equal to Logan and Oglesby. The Sentinel says:

"No political speech at Pontiac in twenty-five years pleased the people better than that of Hon. Charles S. Deneen at the Chautauque Auditorium last Saturday evening. Few men are able to put as much food for thought in the same space as Deneen. In this regard he is a second Roosevelt. And withal his mind runs in the same uplifting channels as Roosevelt's. He sees the dangers to the civil life of the republic and pushes them to the frizzle. A supreme feature of his speech was the incidental saying he gave to corrupt politics and corrupt politicians. As a leader, he will breathe life into his atmosphere."

"The striking thing about Mr. Deneen in speech is his wonderful combinations of humor and seriousness, wit and sarcasm, logic and epigram. Since Logan and Oglesby the Republican party has had no such brilliant leadership in this state. Now it has that leadership in the person of Charles S. Deneen, the brilliant Cook county prosecutor, who won his spurs in the most difficult post in the civil administration of the state. As the product of the very crystal of the contentions between the good and the bad in a great city and the 'long convention,' he more than meets the high hopes and expectations of the Republicans of the state of Lincoln, Logan and Oglesby, and is already easily the leader of the party they look to such proud result."

even purposes; a thence, however, whose efforts are always well directed, and, best of all, a man with a conscience."

Deneen's School Teaching. "There is a growing conviction in Illinois," says The Mattoon Journal, "that Charles S. Deneen is a candidate for most of the popular education in the state."

"Another conviction," it says, "in which he often taught school was found today. From all indications the Republican candidate for governor must have been the greatest exponent of the blurb and the 'three R's' between Jones county, Ind., and Burlington, Ia."

"Mr. Deneen seems to have taught school from Cairo on the south to Cassius on the north. Whenever you find a little red school house, six miles from a postoffice or a grocery store, it is a safe bet that Charles S. Deneen once taught school there, or if he did not they will tell you he did, so it's all the same."

Deneen at Fish Center.

Havana, the county seat of Mason county, is known as "Fish Center." It is where most of the fish stories come from. It is also an intensely Democratic town. Mason county and Texas are said to be the two great Democratic states of the country. To be a Republican in either place is to be a lone voice. Charles S. Deneen spoke at Havana, the other day.

"Say something nice about fishing," said the local Republicans to Mr. Deneen as soon as he got off the train. He did. He said the state ought to develop the fishing industry. Tremendous applause. Interest in the Philippines might not be terrific, but the trammel net is a live issue."

prelative.

A review of the labor record of the Republican majorities in the last two general assemblies should be sufficient argument to swing every voter in the state of Illinois into line for Roosevelt and Deneen.

California Information.

California is a big state, large of area, rich in natural wealth, tremendous in its scenic features and with a future full of great promise. Every American is more or less interested in knowing about this wonderful commonwealth.

A forty page folder with more than half a hundred beautiful illustrations and a complete colored map of the state has been issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway. It contains in condensed and interesting form, a mass of information on var-

The Review

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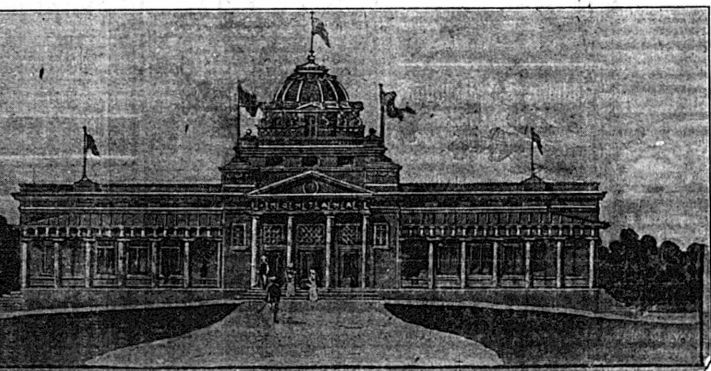
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A County Flower Garden. John D. Rockefeller is to have a flower garden at one of his summer homes, which will cost \$50,000. The plan for it was drawn by his son.



Montana State Building, St. Louis Exposition.

beans, wine and cigarettes. The troop has a cooking stove, said to be made of pressed paper, rendered inconspicuous through some chemical process. It is carried in the haversack. They use a great deal of paper in the Japanese army. The winter underclothing of the troops is made of waterproof paper.

On the march the man carries only his rifle, his cartridges, his crushed rice. The coolies, Chinese and Korean, carry the rest for him in the rear.

The hospitals are arranged in a manner to procure the greatest possible comfort. The officers and men are supplied with furniture made of beaded straw, camp beds and carpets. For the generals regular little houses are set up in short order. A great number of women follow the army. They cook the meals for the soldiers and care for the wounded. Among them are many Chinese.

The war mail, now organized for the first time, renders excellent service. The soldier is forbidden to mention the regiment to which he belongs or the place from which he starts. He can write from the field of battle, but without indicating the locality or giving the date. The military administration attends to the transmitting of replies.

FRUITFUL OLD AGE.

Post Masters in Their Spheres Who Were Past Masters.

The tall, handsome, myriad-minded Goethe wrought at his tasks till he was nearly eighty-three years old. He produced the first part of his masterpiece, "Faust," at fifty-seven, the second part when eighty years old, and wrote some of his most beautiful poems at eighty-five. One of our foremost American poets, and all but gone

liberation of Peru, Chile and Brazil and "The Autobiography of a Seaman," two most vigorous, hard and dashing works, under the stress of intense physical pain in the last three years of his life.

Sir Charles James Napier, the hero of Scinde, was sixty before he held any great command. He fought and won great battles, governed successfully great provinces and achieved a great name long after that period of life had passed when, according to an antique maxim, not quite exploded, it behooves a man to lay aside the things of the present life and to prepare his soul for the next—Saturday Evening Post.

Democracy's Bad Record.

When the veterans of the Civil War were with General Grant before Richmond, a Democratic national convention declared the war a failure and demanded a dishonorable peace. When the business men, the wage-earners and honest men of all classes were battling for sound money and the gold standard, the Democratic party, as an organization, was clamoring for free silver at 16 to 1. When the Republican party was contending for protection to American manufacturers and workmen, its opponents were advocating a policy destructive to both. What good thing has the Democratic party ever done, anyway?

We Have Our Troubles.

This is the attitude of the Republican party in the present campaign. It is "hoping for a fight." It is "blue-woolly for want of a better." It is the "Crested Jayhawk of the Mountain" and can find no "Bald

Brightest of His Age.

Attorney Francis B. Holby, of Decatur, says The Decatur Herald, knows Mr. Deneen quite well. He was associated with Deneen in a political way while living in Chicago. Mr. Holby speaks highly of him as a politician and a worker. In this regard he said:

"Mr. Deneen is without doubt, I think the brightest man of his age that I have ever met. He is probably not over 35 years old, but I do not know his exact age. He is one of those earnest and energetic workers who can keep on going in an untiring way. As a speaker he is good. He is one of the earnest men who speak with logic and force and is a ready talker."

"In Chicago Mr. Deneen was the hardest fighter in the primaries the city ever knew. He has a good head and this fact is shown both in his speeches and his political work. Every one knows that as state's attorney in Chicago Mr. Deneen was a fearless official."

The Man Behind the Speech.

"The value of Mr. Deneen's speech," says The Champaign News, in commenting on his address in that city, "was largely in the man behind it—a man who practices what he preaches. They were not mere idle words that he uttered, but great truths concerning the problems of government which everybody needs to know, and they are backed by a record of efficient public service on the part of the speaker which is a full guaranty of the sincerity with which they were spoken."

"It is some years since the people of this imperial commonwealth have had an opportunity to vote for such a splendid man as Mr. Deneen for governor. The man of high personal character, of high

THE AMENDMENT? YES!

VOTE FOR IT AND HAVE TROUBLE TO THE LEGISLATURE AND EXPENSE TO THE STATE.

Leaders of All Parties All Over the State Advise Its Adoption.

Following are the expressions of a number of leading men of the state all outside of Chicago, upon the advisability of voting for the constitutional amendment November 8:

W. H. STEAD, (Ottawa), Republican candidate for attorney general: "I favor the amendment, and wherever I have spoken have urged the voters to support it without regard to politics. That a city of nearly 2,000,000 people has outgrown the provisions of a statute under which villages and cities are organized is too plain for discussion. Chicago's present government is unwieldy, expensive and a handicap to growth, and whatever affects Chicago's prosperity concerns the entire state. Chicago ought to have a charter under which she can manage her own affairs. With such a charter the work of the legislature of Illinois will be materially reduced and need not be so onerous. Nobody ought to complain on this account."

JAMES D. PUTNAM (Senator, Peoria District): "I am heartily in favor of the adoption of the amendment. In public opinion throughout the country I have taken up the matter, and find no opposition from either Republicans or Democrats. So far as Peoria county is concerned there is no prejudice on the part of the people as to the adoption of the amendment. Those who are familiar with the situation and know the desire of the people of Chicago will cast their votes for the amendment. I believe that its adoption will not interfere with the rights of the state outside of Cook County."

W. F. BUNDY (Representative Fort Snedden District): "The charter amendment ought to be adopted. A great deal of time of the general assembly under the present conditions is necessarily taken up with the consideration of matters of legislation of an entirely local nature to the city of Chicago, in which we of the state outside have no particular interest. About the needs of the people of Chicago the members from the county have little knowledge. The result is that laws are liable to be enacted or good ones defeated because of the want of knowledge of interest of the members outside of Chicago. The special powers granted the city of Chicago by the proposed amendment concern matters that in no way affect us outside and do not take away from us a single privilege we now possess. The amendment injures us in any possible manner. On the other hand, it will help the people of Chicago, and what helps them does not injure the rest of the state. Indirectly helps the rest of the state."

JAMES W. TEMPLETON (Senator Thirty-seventh District, Princeton): "There are many reasons why the proposed amendment should not be adopted and not one valid reason why it should not be. The shackles which bind a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants to the same code which governs a city of 2,000 people should be broken. I believe the people throughout the state favor it, but the danger is that many of them do not realize that a majority of all the votes cast at the coming election is necessary to secure its adoption, and that a failure to vote 'yes' on the amendment is a vote against it."

H. W. CLENDENIN (Editor Illinois State Register, Springfield): "There can be no question in the mind of any person who will give the subject fair consideration that the city of Chicago should be provided with a new charter giving it ample authority to work out its destiny safely and satisfactorily to its people. The present general incorporation law, applicable alike to Springfield and Chicago, under which Chicago is compelled to operate its vast interests, undoubtedly handicaps that city and compels its citizens to resort to subterfuges that are humiliating if not illegal and immoral, and that, besides, are inadequate. It seems to me, after carefully reading the proposed constitutional amendment, that it should be adopted as a matter of justice to the people of Chicago and the city's vast and varied interests. The amendment to the constitution does that after the amendment is adopted, and all the people of the state through their senators and representatives will have a choice in the construction of the charter provided for by the amendment. This is a sufficient guaranty that no rights or advantages will be lost to the people of the state through granting adequate relief to the great city of which the people are justly proud."

A. H. JONES, (State Food Commissioner, Robinson): "I think the proposition to give to Chicago a new charter is not only the proper thing to do, but is more just. Chicago is now the second city in the Union, and under the constitution of 1870, which prohibits special legislation, its growth and development is retarded. Under a special charter, with ample privilege and proper restrictions, Chicago will in time outgrow New York and London, not only in population and wealth, but in business and commerce as well."

FRED J. KERN (Mayor of Belleville): "There is not the least doubt in the world that the proposed amend-

ment is a good and necessary thing. As mayor of a city of 20,000 people I can readily see the necessity of giving Chicago the power of regulating its minor courts, its markets and its streets. The amendment should be passed in order that the state government may be relieved of the great mass of work that accrues from that great city. If for no other reason, a little investigation will show that the most of the time of the legislature, the Supreme Court and the governor are now taken up with matters which affect Chicago and have such a charter through the only means possible, a constitutional amendment. Voters of all parties should mark their ballots for the amendment."

JUDGE OWEN THOMPSON (Jacksonville): "The city of Chicago is sorely in need of a new charter. It has no such charter, and the only means possible, a constitutional amendment. Voters of all parties should mark their ballots for the amendment."

In addition letters have been written by J. E. Bangs, assistant state superintendent of public instruction; James W. Gordon, state attorney general; Henderson county; D. R. Shoen of Peoria, R. D. Robinson of Galesburg, and many others, all advising voters to mark their special ballots for the amendment.

NOBILITY OF OLD FRANCE.

Courtiery and Favorites of Monarchs Had Quicker Traits.

Many interesting stories of courtiers and favorites at the old French court are found in the memoirs of the Marquis de Crequy. He says that on certain solemn occasions kings of France were ermine lined to their robes, but ermine became scarce, and, as he writes: "The anarchy of Louis XV was retarded some years' want of this fur for the court mantles and at the coronation of Louis XIV they actually used cat skin. The superbly elegant was the Duchesse de la Ferté, who generally was carried around under a canopy. "Many interesting stories of courtiers and favorites at the old French court are found in the memoirs of the Marquis de Crequy. He says that on certain solemn occasions kings of France were ermine lined to their robes, but ermine became scarce, and, as he writes: "The anarchy of Louis XV was retarded some years' want of this fur for the court mantles and at the coronation of Louis XIV they actually used cat skin. The superbly elegant was the Duchesse de la Ferté, who generally was carried around under a canopy. "Many interesting stories of courtiers and favorites at the old French court are found in the memoirs of the Marquis de Crequy. He says that on certain solemn occasions kings of France were ermine lined to their robes, but ermine became scarce, and, as he writes: "The anarchy of Louis XV was retarded some years' want of this fur for the court mantles and at the coronation of Louis XIV they actually used cat skin. The superbly elegant was the Duchesse de la Ferté, who generally was carried around under a canopy."

Monsieur de Mazarin certainly was eccentric and unfortunate, according to the Marquis de Crequy. He never gave a reception without some accident happening. When he had a supper party the kitchen was certain to catch on fire. She gave a grand fête champagne and in order to make it more realistic sent for a flock of real sheep, a herder and a shepherd's dog. The flock was to pass behind a glass screen and the sheep were to be seen. But her supreme elegance can be appreciated when it is known "she never lost her head for fear of spoiling her Greek contour, but dabbed it at intervals with a small square of cambric."

Of that great lady, Charlotte de Barre, he says: "The diet of this illustrious person was largely composed of salt beef and soup made of beer, also a certain horrible red fermented cabbage, which made the whole castle stink when she paraded it. He called it 'schaucroon' and she used to compel her guests to eat it. Indeed, she made a sort of patriotic persecution of it, so that every one tried to evade her dinner. She would eat the most horrible messes—prunes and pears cooked with lard and onions, salads made of raw herbs and apples soaked in oil and mustard, pasties of others' flesh and milk. She powdered her melon with Scotch snuff."

Unkind. A newspaper editor of New York spent the summer abroad, interviewing distinguished painters, playwrights and literary men. "The most interesting person I met in France," he said, "there was, was Chester, the author of 'The Unbearable Scot'."

"In this book Mr. Chesterton attacks the Scot mercilessly, but the work is to be read with a smile, for the author is only joking, after all. "He maintains throughout, though, an attitude of savage hatred and scorn, and often he will keep up this attitude when he discusses Scotland."

"I questioned him about the country, and he railed against it wildly. "Still," I said, "you must have known something to please you there. Wasn't there something that you liked?"

"Yes," he said, "there was. There was just one thing."

"What was that?" I asked.

"The 'funerals,' said he."

Croupiers of Monte Carlo. John J. Sullivan was talking about the croupiers of Monte Carlo.

"They are not as bad as they are painted," he said. "They have warm blood in their veins. They are sorry for you if you lose their money—they give you a mean."

"I think if you give advice of them they give you good advice—good advice, every time."

"I watched a young Englishman playing roulette at one evening. He lost steadily. I judge he lost close on to \$2,000."

"The next midnight he took out a gold louis. He walked smugly at the croupier, twirling the louis in his fingers."

"This is my last gold piece," he said. "Where do you advise me to put it?"

"Put it," said the croupier, "back in your pocket."

FIRE ON BRITISH FISHERS

Russian Baltic Fleet Believed to Have Mistaken Peaceful Flotilla for Japanese Torpedo Boats—Grave Complications Are the Result.

British warship has been crossed to the bursting point and talk of war with Russia is on the tongues of crowds that have thronged the streets of London. The czar's Baltic fleet has fired on the British flag. It has shed British blood.

Its victims were steam trawlers and their crews, all defenseless and engaged in the peaceful occupation of fishing in the North sea.

For that outrage on the high seas there was no cause. But this is not all.

Not satisfied with chasing the Great Northern fishing fleet, firing on



Commanding Russian Baltic Fleet, and sinking two and dilling other vessels of the gamecock fleet full of heads of two British fishermen and wounding many, the Russian warships overhauled and searched all British merchantmen they met on their way to the scene of war in the North sea.

British civilians are beseeching the war office and the admiralty to send the English fleet in pursuit of the Russian squadron and wipe it out. The British government is awaiting an answer from the Russian government and a promise of full and immediate reparation for the blunder.

Unless these are forthcoming the



Where Russian Warships Fired on British Fishing Boats.

government is determined to adopt measures to secure redress. With a promptness and decision never before equaled in Russia's diplomatic dealings with another power, a long and urgent note was transmitted to the Russian government. This note, it was officially stated at the foreign office, contained the significant statement that "the situation which, in the opinion of his majesty's government, does not brook delay."

The Russian admiral in command of the Baltic fleet has not yet officially reported the incident to the czar. While the more conservative of British statesmen were inclined to scout the idea of actual war, none would deny that the situation was fraught with the greatest possibilities and was becoming more and more critical.

London, which is the storm gauge of the nation, is in a fever of excitement, which is not allayed by the vitriolic bitterness of the comments of the press.

Carried away by its anger, a mob attempted to wreck the carriage in which Count Beckendorff, the Russian ambassador, was driving from the Victoria station to the foreign office. A crowd followed the carriage and its police escort, hooting and throwing stones.

The incident is indicative of the deep resentment of the whole British public. It is the first time in living memory that a foreign ambassador has been the object of a hostile demonstration in London.

There is apparently a disposition in Russian official circles to see a justification for the attack on the fishing fleet. At St. Petersburg it is carefully explained that the government has been suspicious of the presence of Japanese spies in the North sea, and that these spies might attack the Baltic fleet with torpedoes discharged from vessels disguised as fishing boats.

By a strange coincidence this explanation is urged in interviews by the Russian ambassadors at Paris, Rome and at Washington, as if a concerted effort was being made to convince the world that the Russian admiral was

only using the ordinary precautions of war in firing on the English fishermen.

It is not justice to the English people to say so, for the great country would have manifested the self-restraint which has been shown here. In the case of almost any other great power the fleets would have been moving and the armies have been mobilized within twenty-four hours after the news of the sinking of the North sea trawlers.

In British official quarters some go so far as to say that it may be necessary to stop the fleet pending settlement of the whole affair, though this extreme measure, it is believed, will not be necessary. Everywhere there is evidence of the very positive opinion that this is no time for the usual diplomatic dilly-dallies, that there must be no delay and no limit set by Russia to her apology or to the extent of compensation for sufferers by what Baron Gravenitz, charge d'affaires at the London Russian embassy, himself terms "a ghastly and regrettable blunder."

Baron Gravenitz's only suggestion is the possible mitigation of the Russian admiral's action was that the fishing fleet may have approached suspiciously near the Russian ships, but while the trawlers were on their usual fishing ground on the Dogger bank the Russian ships were sixty miles out of their proper course, so this explanation cannot be considered.

Another solution of the mystery is such a serious one. It is that the Russians were victims of a Japanese ruse, a Russian spy known by the Japanese authorities having been primed with a story that Japan had a number of coasting steamers with torpedo tubes fitted awaiting the Russian squadron in the North sea. Japan's motive was represented to be to embarrass England with Russia, which she had already almost succeeded in doing by causing the Russian seizure of the steamer Malacca by a similar trick.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in his note to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg demanding an explanation, an apology, and compensation

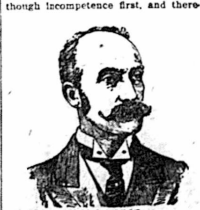


Where Russian Warships Fired on British Fishing Boats.

in peremptory language also refers to the calumnies displayed by the Russians in denying assistance when the blunder was discovered, although one cruiser was apparently specially detailed to watch the fishing fleet some hours after the squadron had gone.

Informal assurances of the czar and Lansdowne's profound sorrow at the incident already have been sent to London, and an offer of liberal reparation has been made. The incident, therefore, is already a fair way to be satisfactorily closed.

There has been no attempt anywhere among men of responsibility to magnify the occurrence into a deliberate act of war, but in view of the present inability to find an explanation there is being poured upon the heads of the officers of the squadron a flood of invective and insinuation, though incompetence first, and there-



Where Russian Warships Fired on British Fishing Boats.

after complete panic, is the most general expression of the government's really agonized position.

Emperor Nicholas himself was greatly agitated when he heard the news while he was in London. The Russian minister of foreign affairs, Baron Giers, and Foreign Minister Lansdowne expressed personal regrets.

The Russian embassy at London has also been directed to convey similar expressions of regret to the government of Great Britain. It is felt that this is all that can possibly be done pending the receipt of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's statement.

A VOICE FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. Jacob D. Van Dusen, of St. Sixth Street, Fond Du Lac, Wis., Freshwater clergymen, says: "I had stacks of kidney pills in the house for days at a time, unable to do anything. What I suffered can hardly be described. The complications set in, the particulars of which I will be pleased to give in a personal interview to any one who requires information. I can conscientiously say: Doan's Kidney Pills caused a general improvement in my health. They brought great relief by lessening the pain and correcting the action of the kidney secretions."



Where Russian Warships Fired on British Fishing Boats.

Last of Famous Family. Excelsior W. D. Washburn of Minnesota is a picture of robust and placid old age. He is the only survivor of seven brothers, four of whom attained national fame. Three of the Washburns, Israel, Elihu B. and Cadwallader C., were members of the national House of Representatives at the same time, the only instance in the political history of this government when three men thus related had seats in Congress simultaneously.

All About the Associated Press. Mr. Melville E. Stone, manager of the Associated Press, is preparing a series of articles which will appear in The Century Magazine during the coming year, covering an account of the history, operation and policy of the Associated Press. The papers will be full of anecdote, and will tell the operations of the Associated Press in Europe as well as in America.

New Train Service, Chicago to St. Louis. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad now runs night and day trains to the Exposition City, which represent the highest type of railroad construction. When you go to the World's Fair be sure your ticket is made good over this line, and you will enjoy every mile of the short trip.

Local ticket agent will gladly make your ticket good this way if you request it.

Human Face Endures Much. Whenever we see a girl with a hand-painted complexion and a factory hair we wonder how the human face can stand the strain—Exchange.

More Flexible and Lasting. Don't blow or blow out by using Defiance Starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand, and increase your laundry money.

The story that the battleship Georgia was to be christened with something stronger than champagne turns out to be all moonshine.

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VERY PRACTICAL, ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE. BEST WATCH CHAIN MADE FOR MEN OR BOYS. Will be mailed anywhere promptly on receipt of 25c. in silver. Money returned if not entirely satisfactory. Address, E. C. GIPPE, 610 Wilson Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL. Write to-day.

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Gentlemen:—"I can cheerfully state that Mrs. Schley has taken Peruna and I believe with good effect."

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