

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 23. NO. 20.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1907

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

WHO WON THE GAME?

Did It Belong to the Y. M. C. A.

or Was It a Tie. Opinions of Players and Fans.

The Review wishing to escape damage to its equipment and building and desiring to keep its staff from being scattered, hereby weekly shifts all responsibility of publishing a report of the Barrington Ball Club-Y. M. C. A. ball game last Saturday afternoon, and we give opinions of "fans," so that you may take your choice. The score was 7 to 7 in the ninth inning. Umpire James McKay was watching home plate and did not see whether Grabenkov, the batter, was out on first or not. Of course the Y. M. C. A. claim he was safe while the other club claim he was out. At any rate it was close. The game broke up in a row without any decision. Later it is said, McKay declared it to be a tie game.

Let opinion—Two ladies, "rooters" for the Ball club, of course the Y. M. C. A. won. We don't like the idea, but the score was theirs all right.

Elmer Glosier—"Of course the Y. M. C. A. won."

Earle Jenkins—"O, the umpire threw the game to the Y. M. C. A."

"Early" Landwehr—"I tell you we did win. I'll bring down next a book of rules to show you that the Y. M. C. A. won."

F. O. Wilmarth—"H. Hatcher" hadn't interfered with Peters on first base, the Ball club would have won the game."

Roy C. Myers—"The umpire called it a tie game. That's all I know about it."

Dr. Simmons—"The game according to rules was a tie, but according to circumstances should be 7 to 7. The umpire was justified in counting the last run as he saw it, but he was not watching the game as he should."

My opinion of the Saturday game is that the game should have been 7 to 7 and had the Y. M. C. A. cut out the dirty ball characteristic of certain of the members of its team the game would have been out. If they claim the game on the decision of Freeman, they steal it as he gave us the dirty end of every decision because we would not let him ring in. Umpire Mc Kay's decision is a tie game. I do not recognize defeat as I do not recognize that kind of ball playing. A. G. Houghtaling.

The question before the house is "Was Grabenkov (Y. M. C. A.) out on first base in the last inning?" On the whole the game was more peaceable than expected. Great rivalry has existed between these teams, principally due to the last village election issues here, but perhaps the boys are now realizing "That a house divided against itself never stands," nor a town.

LAKE ZURICH

L. Seip is on the sick list.

C.H. Patten of Palatine was in town Tuesday.

August Froelich left Monday for Iowa on a business trip.

Will Blasse spent Saturday and Sunday at the L. Seip home.

Mr. and Mrs. Eichenman and Mr. and Mrs. Baeschinger to Palatine Sunday.

Mr. Henry Solt and Arthur Bohmer of Barrington spent Wednesday at the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. King who have been spending part of the summer months at the Maple Leaf Hotel left Monday for Chicago.

Wm. Rickman and wife, Mr. Allison and Miss Lydia and Little Hokenemy attended the dance at Algonquin last week Thursday.

Mr. Chas. Lyuk who is employed at the lake house had the misfortune to cut his hand and is unable to attend to his work.

Mrs. August Froelich was given a pleasant surprise Wednesday evening. The evening was spent at Schenning Hall and was passed in dancing and games. Refreshments were served at the hall.

The Ladies Aid Society of the St. Peter church will give a picnic at Lake Zurich in Oak Park Sunday, July 29th. There will be games and races of all kinds and refreshments will be served on the grounds. Music will be furnished by the Palatine Band. Every-body is welcome to attend.

Ordinance No. 30, New Series.

Appropriating such sum or sums of money deemed necessary by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington, to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of said Village of Barrington, for and during the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1908.

BE IT ORDAINED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington:

SECTION I. That for the necessary expenses and liabilities of the Village of Barrington for and during the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1908, there is hereby appropriated the several sums of money herein mentioned and specifically set forth, that is to say:

For paying the necessary contingent expenses of said Village of Barrington, to wit: judgments that may be rendered against said Village during said time.....	\$1,200.00
For Maintenance of Streets and Alleys.....	250.00
For Salaries of Police Officers.....	120.00
For Light.....	100.00
For Interest on Bonds.....	450.00
For Maintenance of Water Works.....	200.00
To pay balance on Prior Year's Meyer Judgment.....	700.00
Total.....	\$2,920.00

SECTION II. That said sums of money, above mentioned, to be raised by taxation, the aggregate amount of which is \$2,920.00, are appropriated as follows: to wit: \$1,200.00 for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1908, and the balance of \$1,720.00, in and out of the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1908, to be collected or collected, the aggregate sum of \$2,920.00, the deficiency shall be deducted pro rata from said sums.

SECTION III. All unexpended appropriations and cash expenses for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1907, are continued for the purpose for which they were appropriated.

SECTION IV. This ordinance shall be published in the manner provided by law.

SECTION V. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

FOR GEORGE W. SPENNER, President of Village of Barrington.

LEWIS H. BOKNETT, Village Clerk Passed this 15th day of July A. D. 1907. Approved: July 15th, 1907. Published: July 25th, 1907.

No Depot Improvements.

Owing to the fact that the North-Western railroad company did not agree with the Park Association Committee on improvements around the depot and refused to allot proper space for the depot, the present project has been given up for the present and Dr. Richardson, the chairman of the committee, has been refunding contributions this week. The sum raised was over \$200. While the failure of the plan is a disappointment, still the reasons given by the company are good, and one chances for a new depot not as doubtful as formerly.

Youthful Robbers.

Joe Sprengle, aged 12 years, Walter Isakson, aged 12 years, and Joe Singler, 9 years old living in Avondale, came to Barrington, Wednesday morning for an outing. They established a camp on Limits street near the standpipe. In the afternoon one of the party visited Charles Lipovsky's store and upade away with a number of neckties. Mr. Lipovsky had his eye on the boy however and followed him into the street, captured him and turned him over to Marshall Donlea. The boys were sent home on the 5:20 train to Avondale.

Tell Us.

When you no longer care to subscribe to the Review, kindly tell us at the office instead of refusing the paper at the post-office. The person who will not accept a paper mailed him is always the one who is a subscriber. Bill of several years standing, and in place of sending word to the proper place and instead of settling this account, sneaks to the postmaster to refuse his paper.

Grand Dance.

At Oak Park, Lake Zurich, Sunday evening July 28th. Floor Committee: Larry Donlea, Barrington; Chas. Wascher, Cary; Lee Geary, Wauconda; Fred Schenning, Palatine; George Zimmer, Long Grove; Will Tekampe, Lake Zurich. Music by Barn's Orchestra. Tickets 75c and supper at the Maple Leaf Hotel. E. F. SCHENNING, Proprietor.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all thistles on the farms of Cuba township must be cut. HERMAN HACKER, Township Commissioner.

HOW AND WHEN TO USE A ROAD DRAG

State Highway Commission Reports 20,000 New in Use Flaking

Hard Roads. Law Gives Official Stamp. Township's Officers Play Contract for Dragging of Roads.

Springfield, Ill., July 21.—Another step toward obtaining good roadways in Illinois was taken when Governor Hiram signed the road drag bill passed by the Forty-fifth general assembly. Under this law the farmer who drags the road about his property or adjacent thereto can be paid for it, while his neighbor who does not care enough for a good road to use a drag may continue to travel in the mud.

In two years the state highway commission has converted every rural mail carrier into a good roads missionary. Thousands of drags are being used. Experimental roads have been constructed in various sections of the state. A census of traffic has been made over a large number of roads. Bridges are being built on plans furnished by the commission and plans are being prepared for more bridges. The commission consists of President E. J. James, of the University of Illinois; James R. Patterson, of Jersey county, and Lafayette Finkle, of McLean county, is being given advice and instructions. So popular has the law become for better roads, however, that while the state administration found it difficult to obtain an appropriation of \$25,000 per year in 1905 this sum was increased to \$50,000 per annum in 1906 and about a doubling of the law in the legislature.

The new road law is of general interest to all sections of the state because it calls particular attention to a practical and efficient method of maintaining roads.

Provisions of the New Law. The first section of the law provides that the local highway officials of any township or road district may contract with the adjacent land owners or tenants to obtain a given piece of road material said road by road drags. It is also provided that the commissioners shall not pay for this work more than 75 cents a mile each time the road is dragged in the pleasant months of the year and not over \$1 a mile each time the road is dragged during the winter, January, February and March.

The law prescribes that the width to be dragged shall not be less than twenty feet, providing that the roadway will permit it.

Section two calls particular attention to the undesirable methods so often employed in road work, whereby a lot of loose material is scraped on the road. The second section of the law states it shall be unlawful to play loose soil, sand or other vegetable matter on a road that has been dragged or put in good condition, or place such material so as to interfere with the drainage of water from the center of the road to the side ditches or gutters. It is not the intention of this section of the law in any way to prohibit the legitimate work of grading and crowding a road, or for placing material that may be necessary for any reconstruction of that part of the road.

This is provided for in the law by a clause which states that no material shall be used for the purpose of earth or material that are made by the road authorities for necessary construction.

Roads Not To Be Cut Up.

The third section of the law is of particular importance, and it is doubly new feature. It is made unlawful for any person or persons wilfully to destroy the work that has been done by driving over the piece of road before the portion dragged has had time to dry out or to freeze. It is distinctly provided, however, that this clause shall not work any hardship to persons using a piece of road that has been dragged, if they are careful to drive on such a road with safety on the side of the dragged portion.

The whole object of the clause is to call particular attention to the fact that it is with a little care on the part of those using the road quite as much can be accomplished in maintaining the road as by using the road drag.

The law provides that any person who violates any of the provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$5. All the fines will be paid into the treasury of the township in which the damage has been done.

The state highway commission has in preparation a bulletin which will contain instructions as to how a road should be dragged and when it is to be dragged. Unless this work is carried on properly no improvement will be made and the taxpayers' money will be spent as statistics show much of the money is spent in work that accomplishes little or nothing in improving the roads. This bulletin will include the full text of the law and will be ready for distribution soon. It will be placed in the hands of all the township commissioners, and may serve as a basis for making contracts or agreement for having the roads dragged.

How to Use the Drag. Rules and a description of the work have been prepared by the state highway commission for circulation in the bulletin. Some of these suggestions are:

The law provides that the work shall be done in accordance with instructions of the township or road district commissioners. In order that the different commissioners may have uniform instructions, the rules concerning the use of the road drag are given. The commission urges that they be followed as closely as practicable. If the best results from the use of the drag are to be secured, the commissioners' rules are based on the actual experience of users of road drags in various parts of the state where they have been found thoroughly practical.

Roads properly dragged will dry out weeks earlier in the spring than a road not so maintained and when dried out still be smooth and in excellent condition. Moreover, they will not be cut into ruts so readily during the winter.

The ordinary country road can be well maintained by dragging it at the proper time on an average of twice a year. The dragging will have to be more frequent during the winter and spring than in the summer time.

Construction of Drag. The drag should be made light, not heavy. Therefore, oak and other heavy hard woods are not adapted to this purpose so much as a softer wood.

Cuts of the various forms of drags will be found in the bulletin. The drag is constructed from planks that are placed on edge about three feet apart and held together with cross pieces on which are placed planks for the purpose of supporting the drag. A simple construction is made with a log split in two instead of two planks. Still another that is found effective in many places is made by lapping three planks and nailing them along the lap joint, making what is known as the lap plank drag, which is the simplest form of drag, but at the same time is effective. This sort of drag can be used where the road is in very muddy condition more easily than either of the other forms. The drag should be about eight feet long and be hauled along the road at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

The law prescribes dragging a width of twenty feet. This will require at least two round trips with a drag eight feet long.

If a road is flat or hollow in the center, it would be better to crowd or grade it up with a road machine until the center is about ten inches higher than the sides. The drag should be about thirty inches above the bottom of the gutters or side ditches.

It is not absolutely necessary, especially on level roads, or light roads, that the road be dragged in the winter. But where it is done, the time to do it would be either early spring or late autumn. The latter would have a chance to consolidate the road, or early in the fall, just preceding the fall rains. The spring, however, is a much better time. It should not be done until the summer of just preceding a dry spell, but it should be remembered it is not expected a drag will make a good road. It will only keep it up.

When to Use Drag.

Unless the road is in the right condition, the work of dragging will be wasted. One thing to be insisted upon is that the work be done at the right time. The right time is when the road is wet. The mud, it is, the better results. The road that is in extremely bad condition and the mud very deep. It is probable that the form of drag known as the lap plank drag could be worked to better advantage.

In the summer time and early fall dragging should be done while it is actually raining, for unless the rain is exceptionally heavy and long continued the water will penetrate the surface will be comparatively dry when the drag is used after the rain has stopped. The result will be to flake the water out of the mud and it is possible to spread the mud over the road as a mortar, much in the same way as a mason works mortar with trowel, the greater the improvement.

Under no conditions should a road be dragged when it is dry.

This merely crumbles on the surface and makes a layer of dust, which quickly becomes dust and is again turned into mud, which will hold water on the surface of the road, and which, as the weather conditions which it is to be prevented. Drag when the road is good and muddy. Don't drag when it is dry. Drag whenever possible and at all seasons of the year. If a road is dragged immediately before a cold spell it will freeze in a smooth condition.

Work of the Commission. More than a year ago the state highway commission issued a bulletin on the use of the road drag, which was sent to all road commissioners throughout the state and to the newspapers. Many copies were sent to people who applied for it, in all 25,000 copies being distributed. The state engineer attended a large number of Farmers' Institutes, at all of which special stress was laid upon this simple method of maintaining earth roads with the result that in the spring of 1906, from returns made by the rural societies, the state highway commission, it was estimated, there were not less than 4,000 road drags in use which were maintaining about 5,000 miles of earth roads. In the year it is probably safe to say this number has been increased until the number now in use approximates 30,000.

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CUBA TOWNSHIP

Miss Minnie Miller has returned from a week's visit in Park Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Colleen, of Chicago, were at Hollister's over Sunday.

There was a children's party of about thirty at Frank Kelsey's Tuesday evening.

Miss Helen Riley has returned from her western trip and is visiting in Woodstock.

Two young nephews of Mrs. Conrad Kraus, Otto and Carl Strobach, of Chicago are visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kuhlman of Chicago were at the old Kuhlman farm a few days this week.

Mrs. Annie Beahler, of Barrington, spent Thursday with her daughter, Mrs. William Schumacher.

The Hollisters played the Grass Lakes Sunday and were beaten by a score of 7 to 12. Only three in the Hollister team are new players.

The Misses Mildred Kelsey, Lee Riley and Elmer Kelsey, attended a large social given by St. Thomas Catholic church at Crystal Lake last Saturday night.

A real estate deal recorded this week in Lake County is the following: Chris Hage and wife to R. G. Work 100 (40 acres) Chicago Highlands W. D. \$5,250.

Word has been received by Frank Hollister of the death of his uncle, Page Hollister, of San Jose, California, who died two weeks ago. The deceased was a former resident, born in Vermont and raised on the Hollister farm north of town. He went west in 1890 and came back to Barrington but once to visit in 1902. Two sisters are in Chicago, Mrs. Thomas Colleen and Mrs. Dorcas Clark. Other residents will recognize acquaintance with Page Hollister.

You are especially requested to attend the Sunday school convention at the Flint creek school, Sunday, July 28th, at two o'clock. This meeting is for young and old and should be attended by all Cuba residents interested in building up Sunday school for children. Those speakers are expected to be Major Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Everett and Mrs. Underwood of Highland Park, Rev. J. R. Hall, Mr. Kent and others from Wauconda. Superintendent and Mrs. Liddy will have charge of the convention. Don't forget to be there.

Homes for Boys Wanted.

Rev. L. B. Tobias of Rockford, Ill., who represents the White Hall Orphans Home Society and Industrial School, located at White Hall, Illinois, spoke in the two Evangelical churches of Barrington in the interest of said Society, and wishes to express his high appreciation of the kind treatment on the part of the people of Barrington and the fine contribution for the benefit of the orphan work. Mr. Tobias is looking for good homes for homeless children, especially boys. If you know of a child needing a home you will confer a favor upon him by addressing him or by calling at his home as given below. Confer with him before paying a large amount for the handling of the child. Our children are well placed and well cared for. As to the moral and financial standing of the White Hall Society we invite the closest inspection and we stand ready to answer all questions and explain all addresses statements a rival may see fit to make.

Address L. B. Tobias, Supt. of the Rockford District, 1125 N. Church Street, Rockford, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Gasoline stove. Two burners and oven, all in good condition. Fine for summer kitchen or cottage. Price, \$5.00. Mrs. M. T. Lamey.

PALATINE LOCAL NEWS

What the People are Doing in

Palatine and the Vicinity.

Peter Knowe has a new automobile. Many from Barrington attended the ball game Sunday.

The Wienske family held a picnic at Lake Zurich Sunday.

Miss Emma Kuebler spent this week with friends in Elgin.

Henry Langhere and wife entertained relatives over Sunday.

Mrs. Anna Smith has returned to her home at Des Moines, Iowa. Many have been attending the Des Moines Camp meeting this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louise Henne returned from their honeymoon Saturday night.

Mr. Charles Diernert of Chicago was the guest of Frank Keyes last Sunday.

Mrs. G. D. Stricker and children of Wauconda are visiting relatives here.

August Harkart is working at Arlington Heights during the agents absence.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hode and daughter of Elgin spent Sunday at the home of G. H. Arps.

Tom Bennett, wife and baby and Will and Roy Bennett spent Sunday with their parents.

Wm. Foreman is very sick in the hospital at Elgin. Little hope is given for his recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Caslow and daughters of Evanston visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. Froelich and Miss Pauline Clausen started for Buffalo, Wednesday to be gone about three weeks.

Mrs. James Martin Swick and James Metcalfe and Miss Grace Van Horn are spending this week at Twin Lakes.

Mrs. Carrie Schoppe and children of Park Ridge and Mrs. Mabelle Hill of Chicago spent Tuesday with Mrs. G. H. Arps.

Miss Elmore Arps spent last Thursday with Mrs. Christian at Austin. Mrs. Christian was Miss Salzer, a former teacher here.

E. W. Riley, assessor for Cuba township, was called before the Board of Review at Waukegan Thursday to verify changes made in the lists of the tax payers on personal property.

Mrs. Richard Bennett gave a party in honor of her brother Howard's birthday Wednesday afternoon. It was a complete surprise on Howard's part. He was equal to the occasion and was soon showing his guests that he was a good entertainer. They all joined in wishing Howard many happy returns of the day.

Services at Baptist Church.

Saturday evening 7:30, prayer and praise service.

Sunday, 10:30 a. m., "The Making of the Soul," 7:30 p. m., "The Way of Life."

Sunday School and L. U. C. at 11:45 a. m.

Young People's Meeting at 6:45 p. m. You are all cordially invited to worship with us.

V. V. PHILLIPS, Pastor.

Advised Letters.

The following letters remain uncollected at the Barrington postoffice: Miss Anna H. Aylsworth

Mr. Loren M. Beazline

Mr. E. J. Blake

Miss Nellie Currence (3)

Miss M. A. Gordon

Miss Mary Gordon

H. K. BROCKWAY, P. M.

Will Let Gravel Contract.

On Tuesday, August 6th, at nine o'clock A. M., there will be a public letting of a gravel contract at the office of F. H. Plagge, town clerk, Cuba township. One bid will call for graveling of about ninety rods from foot of Honey Lake hill south to beginning of gravel.

Ice is Cheaper.

Do you know that ice is cheaper this summer? It is said to be higher priced than other years, but this is a wrong idea. It is cheap enough for you to place your order at once with G. O. Prussia & Company.

Subscribe for THE REVIEW.

Harrington Review.

M. T. LANEY, Ed. and Pub.
HARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

"There's nothing in this world worse than smoking," says a physician. How about cheating?

Dr. Parkhurst remarks that he has nothing to say about anything or anybody. We all grow wiser as we grow older.

The world is going to break all records in gold mining this year, and there's no yellow journalism in that prediction.

A California man has a chicken that talks like a parrot. The one thing would reconcile some people to killing any animal.

The prosperity of Germany is said to be "amazing." The Kaiser is a great business manager, as well as a musician, an artist and a poet.

The announcement that J. Pierpont Morgan is to invest \$4,000,000 more in rail indicates that he might attempt to buy the ancient treasure market.

Stuyvesant Fish has given his daughter, Marion, \$1,000,000 at a wedding present. She should not have to worry about the expenses of housekeeping.

"If you would overcome worry, sing all the time," advises Dr. Austin Flint. Which is merely a revised version of "Let the other fellow worry."

Evidently the New Jersey man who swam ashore and left the girl to drown was thinking more of his own carcass than of the possibility of winning a Carnegie medal.

The Chicagoan who gave his wife half his property on condition that she treat him affectionately about horses. The way to rule a woman is to give her what she wants.

"Saves in silk and satins sometimes sit in church seats on the Sabbath," says the Rev. Dr. C. P. Goodson. But if the effort is to convert the heathen, why object?

An English noblewoman, seemingly declares that American girls don't know anything about horses. This may be true in a measure, but we may proudly reply that American girls know a lot about sparkling plugs and carburetors.

Lady Arthur Grosvenor, sister-in-law of the duke of Westminster, the richest duke in England, is traveling over that country in a wagon disguised as a gypsy. She intends to write a book about her experiences. From which it seems that the privilege of associating with a duke is a lot of money does not prevent British high life from being dreadfully dull.

Now is the time when all those who play or work about the water should study the rules for restoring persons apparently drowned. The rules prepared for the United States life saving service direct that the efforts to produce natural breathing should be continued for from one to four hours. No mother would think that even five hours was too long to spend, if in the end her apparently drowned child opened its eyes and breathed again.

If Mr. Wright, be of Darton, instead of an alrah, is right, some of us may be able to afford to buy a car. The Indianapolis Star. He says: "With a proper sewing machine, which can be made for less than \$500, and with perfect control, I believe a man could hover over a ship like a gull all day without any fatigue, provided the wind were right." He adds that after once flying there is no inclination to turn to anything else. Will Mr. Wright please hurry up his \$500 machines.

John Nicholas Brown, who is commonly mentioned as the one-million-dollar baby by the New York papers, is now ten years old and rebels against having the dollar attached to him. The youngster is quoted as saying to his playmates: "Quit calling me that, will you! I'm just a plain kid like you. I want to get out and play ball and have a good time." He went on: "these old niggers chattering about making me a millionaire, I'm going to kick about it and get rid of them." This indicates that something wrong with him is to be expected of young Brown.

The favorable impression which Japanese make upon people of other nations is largely due to their courtesy, good manners, and the taste they display in doing the most ordinary things. When the crews of the Japanese warships, which lately visited New York, were allowed shore liberty, they had their choice between spending the day on the Bowery, the delight of every sailor's heart, and visiting Grant's tomb. They went to the tomb. Is there any other nation that shows more of which would use their shore leave in paying their respects to a national hero of the people they were visiting?

Queen Marie Amalie of Portugal, by her generous devotion to the cause of suffering, her foundation, endowment and supervision of hospitals, hospitals and philanthropic institutions, her study of medicine, in which she now holds the diploma of a full-fledged physician, in order to enable her to understand more thoroughly the needs and requirements of the sick, and her exemplary private life should have endeared her to the people of her adopted country. But the contrary is the case. Instead she has caused nothing but abuse and animosity.

AN INTERRUPTED MEAL



PROF. HAU FOUND GUILTY

CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR KILLING HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Riotous Mob Make Demonstration in Via Fava and Against Mollitor Family—Dispersed by Infantry.

Karlruhe, Germany.—Karl Hau, a brilliant young law professor, of Washington, D. C., was condemned to death Tuesday morning after a five days' trial for the murder of his wife's mother, Frau Mollitor, a wealthy resident of Baden Baden, in that city November 6 last.

The prisoner heard the verdict of the jury with perfect composure and chatted amiably with his counsel after the judges withdrew to fix his sentence. Upon the return of the judges Hau arose and, standing erect with folded arms, listened to the sentence without moving a muscle. A moment later he was hurried away to prison by half a dozen policemen. The sentence is unpopular with the street crowds, which have been demonstrating more and more openly for several days in Hau's favor and against the Mollitor family.

After the adjournment of the court for an hour's recess at eight o'clock Monday evening, the women of the Mollitor party were compelled to remain in the house of one of the officers of the court because it was dangerous to appear in the streets. Carriage waited for them in the courtyard and it was several hours before they were able to leave. Meanwhile, enormous crowds had assembled in the streets adjacent to the courthouse. Cordons of police kept the crowds in check for an hour or more, but in the end lost control of them, the masses pushing and crushing forward to the doors with the evident intention of storming the entrance.

There were many shouts from the crowd of "Hau is not guilty," the voices pouring to the courtroom. The companies of infantry and a squadron of mounted police appeared on the scene and drove the rioters before them. The infantry with fixed bayonets cleared all the streets within 300 yards of the courthouse.

A large number of arrests were made. One old woman was trampled down by the horses, and it is reported that several persons were wounded.

CORNER IN BLUE GRASS SEED. Kentucky Syndicate Buys Practically All in the Country.

Paris, Ky.—A syndicate composed of J. S. Wilson, E. F. Spear, and Sons, of this city, and D. S. Gay of Winchester, Tuesday closed a deal by which they became the possessors of about 700,000 bushels of Kentucky blue grass seed, practically all there is in the country with the exception of about 10,000 bushels.

It is estimated it will take \$500,000 to finance the deal. The seed is to be delivered by August 1, the market opening on that day. The annual demand averages about 500,000 bushels, a large part of which goes to Europe.

William January Set Free. Port Leavenworth, Kan.—William January, alias Charles W. Anderson, for whose pardon a petition containing the signatures of 50,000 persons was presented to President Roosevelt three months ago, was released from the federal prison here Friday. Anderson returned to Kansas City, Mo., where he will engage in business. The case of January resembles that of Victor Hugo's hero, Jean Valjean.

J. B. Duke Weds Mrs. Inman. New York.—James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco company, was married Tuesday to Mrs. Katharine Inman, at the home of Mrs. William Schuyler Lathrop, in Brooklyn.

Two Saved from the Gallows. Jefferson City, Mo.—John and Amelock Brooks, brothers, sentenced to be hanged on July 15, were shown clemency by Gov. Folk, who Tuesday commuted their sentences to life imprisonment.

VICTIM OF BLACKMAILERS.

Armenian Merchant Killed Because He Wouldn't Pay.

New York.—Seeking a motive for the murder Monday of H. S. Tavahjanian, the Armenian rug merchant, the district attorney's office was led Tuesday to an investigation of a report that Tavahjanian was one of ten wealthy Armenians who had been marked for slaughter if they failed to give up \$10,000 each to a blackmailing band of their countrymen.

From sources, carefully protected by the authorities, came information of a startling character and said to be accurate. This is to the effect that a secret society of Armenians, originally organized for what the members held to be patriotic, though revolutionary purposes, has degenerated into an instrument for blackmail.

The killing of Tavahjanian and the others, it was stated, was planned more than a year ago. They received letters which they interpreted as meaning that they must pay or take the consequences. The threatened men discussed the matter at a meeting. Tavahjanian was present. A number of the merchants were in favor of acceding to the demand.

"Better give them money and live," they said.

"No," said Tavahjanian. "As a matter of principle we should not pay. You can do as you will. They will get nothing from me."

"This is the work of an Armenian in this city who is the worst man in the world," said a prominent Armenian. "He has been responsible for many murders and lesser crimes, and too cowardly to commit them himself, he gets men of small intellect to do the work for him by making them believe that they are working for their country." Another well-to-do Armenian said: "A priest who tried to fight the band was murdered in Odessa. Father Asper, a Russian, killed in this city, was another victim."

CRAZY MAN SLAYS HIS FAMILY. Financial Distress Drives a Michigan Farmer to a Triple Murder.

Muskegon, Mich.—Suddenly crazed by financial worries, Henry Scotchman, a farmer near Nunda, Mich., Sunday murdered his wife, son and his wife's foster father, Robert Green, 35 years old. He slashed his wrists and swallowed paraffin green, but was killed by Henry McClellan, a neighbor, at whom he brandished the ax with which he slew the others. The first blow glanced from his wife's head and the second and fatal stroke was given after Scotchman cut his wrists and swallowed the poison.

The shooting of the crazy murderer took place while he ran toward McClellan. Shot from a double-barreled gun dropped Scotchman in his tracks.

Killed in Sham Battle. Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y.—By a premature explosion of a blank charge of one of the six-inch rifle guns at battery Bradford, this post, shortly before noon Tuesday, Private George Hammond, of the One Hundredth company coast artillery, U. S. A., was killed and four others were injured, one man seriously. Sergeant Benjamin W. Banks may lose the sight of both eyes.

Vessel for Missouri Tars. Washington.—The converted yacht Huntress, with a displacement of 92 tons, has been assigned to the use of the Missouri naval militia. She is now being repaired.

Defaulter Commits Suicide. Sioux City, Ia.—Short in his accounts, and pressed by his employer to make a settlement, George H. Berkey, city salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of Tolerton & Wardell, shot himself Tuesday and died instantly.

Escaping Convicts are Shot. Atlanta, Ga.—As the result of a determined effort to escape from the brick yards in the western part of the city Tuesday, two white convicts, Ben Bailey and H. L. Hartman, were fatally wounded by a guard.

STORM IN PITTSBURG

GREAT DAMAGE DONE IN MANY RAILWAY WASH-OUTS.

LIGHTNING AT A RESORT

Twenty Cottagers at Valley Camp Stunned—Cloudburst at Wheeling—One Man Is Drowned.

Pittsburg, Pa.—With a gale blowing almost 50 miles an hour a storm broke over this city and vicinity Wednesday night that broke all records for precipitation, and terrified residents with the sharp flashes of lightning and the almost deafening peals of thunder.

Thousands of dollars of damage has been done to street railways by the washing out of tracks, and the landslides among the hilly sections of the country buried many tracks that will take hours to unblock. From all sections of the country reports of great damage by washouts and lightning are coming in.

At Valley camp, a summer resort near this city, the residence of Col. W. C. Connelly, of this city, was struck by lightning and 20 cottagers of the camp assembled in the dwelling were stunned. The upper story of the building caught fire, but the blaze was extinguished by a bucket brigade.

In the East End section of this city trolley, telephone and telegraph wires were torn down and lay about the streets, necessitating an extra force of men to warn pedestrians of danger.

The precipitation as registered at the local weather bureau was 39 which fell within 30 minutes. The storm broke from the northwest and moved off down the Ohio valley.

Wheeling, W. Va.—A cloudburst that broke over this city Wednesday night inflicted damage aggregating thousands of dollars. One life was lost, that of Lee Prettman, a teamster, who was drowned while trying to get his horse away from a rush of water in the southern section of the city. His body was not recovered. All traffic on the trolley lines was suspended, bridges on all roads were washed away and in the city the streets of the business section were flooded.

HELD IN SLAVERY 22 MONTHS.

Italians Tell Story of Peonage on a Mississippi Plantation.

St. Louis.—The story told by Avanza Amadeo and Gualberto Olindo, Italians, who said they had been held in slavery for 22 months on a Mississippi plantation and had just escaped, caused United States District Attorney Blodgett Wednesday to institute an investigation into the alleged peonage.

According to the story told by the Italians, the peonage colony, there is a peonage colony of 50 persons, on a cotton plantation at Robinsonville, Miss. They declared armed guards prevented any escape, and that persons outside the plantation. Those who attempted to escape were fired upon.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS DOWN.

Ottawa Citizens Object to Stars and Stripes on City Hall.

Ottawa, Ont.—There were one or two American flags put here at the city hall with the union jack and other decorations in connection with a carnival. A committee of citizens has ordered the stars and stripes removed. The reception committee thought it best to do this rather than have any trouble over the matter.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

Three Persons Dangerously Injured in Accident at Elvira, O.

Elvira, O.—In a head-on collision between two traction cars on the Cleveland & Southwestern line Wednesday afternoon, three persons were seriously and probably fatally injured and a score of others received injuries of a minor nature.

The most seriously injured were taken to the Elvira hospital. They are Mrs. Joseph Crane, Mrs. K. J. Washburn and F. J. Gibson, all of Oberlin.

Scaffold Falls; Two Killed. Conneaut, O.—Two men were killed and five others seriously injured by the falling of a scaffolding at the Pittsburg and Conneaut dock Wednesday. The dead are A. Matson and B. Quick, of Cleveland.

Supposed Murderer Caught. Lebanon, Pa.—A man giving the name of Joe Hotwick, but who, it is believed, is Michael Hydrick, who is wanted in Bellefonte, Pa. for murder, was arrested here Wednesday.

Navy Chaplain to Be Tried. Washington.—Chaplain Harry W. Jones, of the battleship Minnesota, is to be tried in court tomorrow on charges of scandalous conduct to the destruction of good morals and falsehood, preferred by the acting secretary of the navy. Under the charge of scandalous conduct there are 17 specifications consisting mainly in allegations of the utterance of worthless checks. Under the falsehood charge it is alleged that Jones misrepresented the facts regarding a note which had been given by him.

"Sensible to the Last."

An old Scotch lady used to be attended by a doctor to whom she is variously given a guinea when he went to see her. He had told the friends with whom she lived that her death would probably be sudden, and one day he was hurriedly sent for, as she appeared to have become unconscious. On his arrival he saw at once that the old lady was dead, and, taking hold of her right hand, which was closed, but not rigid, he calmly extracted from it the fee which she had provided for him, and as he did so he murmured: "Sensible to the last."

Her for the Single Bill. Miss Elderleigh—Now that you have a husband, I suppose you haven't a single wish ungratified. Mrs. Wedderly (staring)—Only one—and that is a single wish.

Does Your Head Ache? If so, get Dr. Cass's Headache Capsules of your Druggist. Dr. Norman Lichty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Big Deposits of Limestone. On the Tombigbee river, Alabama, is enough limestone to supply a cement plant for 100 years.

Lewis' Single Binder straight. S. Many dealers of Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

He that does good shall find good; he that does evil shall find evil—Turkish.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, cures whooping cough, cures all the ailments of infants.

Only a simple man tries to act unnecessarily strenuous.

A FRANK STATEMENT.

From a Prominent Fraternal Man of Rolla, Missouri.

Justice of the Peace A. M. Light, of Rolla, Mo., Major, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, T. H. 4 Battalion, Second Regiment, Missouri Brigade, says: "I am pleased to endorse the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, a medicine of great merit. Having had personal experience with many kidney medicines, I am in a position to know where I speak, and am pleased to add my endorsement and to recommend their use."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

What He Gave Him. Bacon—A man asked me for money on the street today. Egbert—And did you give him anything? "I should say I did! I gave him a look that he won't forget in a hurry!"—Yonkers Statesman.

With a smooth iron and Daffance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can. It will have the proper stiffness and finish, they will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Men enjoy farming—if they have enough money to hire it done.

WOMEN WHO CHARM

Health is the First Essential Toward Making a Woman Attractive.



MISS HULDA KUGHLER

There is a beauty and attractiveness in health which far greater than mere regularity of feature.

A sickly, irritable, and complaining woman always carries a cloud of depression with her; she is not only unhappy herself but is a blamper to all joy and happiness found by her family and friends.

It is the bright, healthy, vivacious woman who always charms and carries sunshine wherever she goes.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her; if her feminine system fails to perform its allotted duties, there is nervousness, sleeplessness, faintness, backache, headache, bearing-down pains, and irregularities, causing constant misery and melancholia, she should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs will dispel all these troubles. By correcting the cause of the trouble, it cures where other treatment may have failed.

Miss Elizabeth Wynn, of No. 205 5th Avenue, New York City, writes:

Dear Mr. Pinkham— I suffered with dreadful headaches, pain in the back and severe nervousness. I was unable to do any of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me when all other medicine failed. It seemed to be just what I needed and quickly restored my health."

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Let Me Send You a Package of Defiance Starch

with your next order of groceries and I will guarantee that you will be better satisfied with it than with any starch you have ever used.

I claim that it has no superior for hot or cold starching, and

It Will Not Stick to the Iron

No cheap premiums are given with DEFANCE STARCH, but you get ONE-THIRD MORE FOR YOUR MONEY than of any other brand.

DEFANCE STARCH costs 10c for a 100-lb. package, and I will refund your money if it sticks to the iron.

Truly yours,
H. W. JONES,
The Grocery Store

DEFANCE STARCH

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

The Christianized American Journalist Travelling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Mission System from a Practical and Financial Standpoint with Comments and from Photographs.

MISSIONARIES CREATING A NEW KOREA

Talks, Korea.—Picturesque, placid and pitiable, watered, but not angelic, Korea stands at the cross roads of the orient, a personification of the far eastern question. Religiously considered, the situation here is doubtless the most interesting in the world. Certainly this is the most promising and successful missionary field now before the eye of Christendom.

The contrast between Korea and Japan in this latter respect is marked. Across the strait, the missionaries are all concerned over the independence movement in the native church, and fearful lest they should do or say something to offend the sensitive Japanese pride. Here, the missionary has none of these problems; his one concern is how to visit all the localities that are calling for him, and how to find time to instruct all the catechumens awaiting him, and to receive into the church the men and women ready for membership, since some churches can be visited only every three months or half yearly. In a word, here are missionary conditions more nearly ideal, and more nearly what the Christians in America think foreign missions to be, than in the more famous corner of Japan.

Wiping a Nation Off the Earth. If there a country in need of the consolations of religion, it is poor Korea. As a consequence, chiefly of her own incapacity and official corruption, she has fallen into the hands of a powerful neighbor, who, apparently, is systematically effecting all the manifestations of Korean national life and identity. Her king is a prisoner, unable

to part of missionaries in the pursuit of their difficult role, that all me with admiration. After hearing of the arrogance and excesses committed by the Japanese immigrants upon white foreigners, as well as upon Koreans, I asked a muscular big missionary, who looks as if he could administer the law, as well as the gospel, how he managed to get along. "For the sake of my work, I just give in. When a Japanese coolie bumps into me on the street and tries to knock me down, I simply say, 'Excuse me,' and step aside. A gentleman and his wife came to my house a few weeks ago in Injeckhaa from the station. The fee should have been 30 sen each. He offered 25. The Japanese 'rickshaw men, knowing that he was a foreigner, asked a dollar apiece. When, at my advice, he refused to give it, those two coolies came into my parlor, took out their pipes and began to smoke. There they stayed until I paid them a dollar apiece."

The Doctor's Opportunity. One phase of missions about which there are no two opinions is the medical work. Immediately upon landing in Korea from Japan I came in touch with this for the first time, because the Japanese have their own medical science, and there is practically no medical mission work in the usual sense, in that country. On the hillsides as the traveler enters Fusan harbor, he sees flying a Red Cross flag, and this, he learns, floats over the hospital of the American Presbyterian mission. This is the only hospital in

live. As for furniture, there practically is no such thing. A chest of drawers will hold the family possessions, while others dangle from the rafters. A block of wood serves for a pillow; the Oriental sees nothing strange in Jacob's stony pillow at Bethel. The houses are thatched with straw, tied on with ropes. A village presents a dull gray appearance seen from any distance. Large ugly dogs, noisy but cowardly, swarm the streets waiting for the inevitable day when they will find their way onto their masters' tables. Talku is surrounded by a wall, in the fashion of all Korean cities; but the day I arrived the Japanese had begun to tear this down, after standing for centuries.

The American Colony Abroad. On a commanding site outside the city of Talku I found a settlement of American missionaries living in houses of mixed Korean and Western architecture. Formerly some of them lived in native houses right down in the heart of the city, where I do not hesitate to say, no white man, missionary or otherwise should ever live. I quite agree with the contention that the missionaries should get as close as possible to his people; but not at the price of discomfort, darkness, depression, dirt and disease which are inseparable from residence in a real native house in a crowded Korean community.

These missionaries at Talku are all Presbyterians, except the French priest, who has an imposing European church on the edge of the city. The Presbyterians, North, South and South, and the Methodist, North and South, and the Roman Catholics, have a monopoly of the mission work in Korea, except a modest enterprise by the Australian Presbyterians and the Anglicans. All the missionaries in Talku are young people; yet some are called "old missionaries," which reminds one of the fact that all mission work in Korea is comparatively recent development. It is only 20 years since Korea was "the hermit nation," and 30 years since the arrival of the first missionaries, each year since the beginning the number of converts has been doubling, and the additions to the Protestant churches for the present year are given at 30,000. Korea, with 2,000,000 population, and 200 missionaries, has nearly, if not quite, as many Protestant converts as Japan, with 45,000,000 population and more than 800 missionaries.

The little colony of nine Americans here—including one married couple and an, Miss Cameron, who lives alone in a little house overrun with rats and mice, of which she is afraid—consists of Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Adams, Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Bruen, Rev. E. F. Macfarland and Rev. Walter J. Erdman. They have imparted somewhat of an American air to their compound (every mission residence is surrounded by a fence or wall, and is called a compound) by setting out fruit trees and flowers from the homeland, so that they have apples, and peaches, strawberries, etc. The exchange plants and cuttings with their neighbor, the French priest. From him they obtained their strawberries, which proved to be bread upon the waters, for last year every one of the priest's plants perished and he was obliged to get a fresh start from which he had given to the Americans.

Re-Making a Nation. A busier lot of missionaries than these I have not yet seen; most of them are engaged chiefly in country work, itinerating for weeks at a time among the villages. Down in Talku I visited the mission's primary school, where a line of rally dressed young men were crowded in a native house, studying their lessons at the top of their lungs, and swaying to and fro as they studied. In another little native house I found Mr. Adams teaching the beginnings of a higher education to 25 Korean young men—most of them, by the way, with their hair up, in token that they are married. There is practically no modern education in Korea except that given by the missionaries. The latter are spreading the desire and the opportunity for an education throughout the country, and many say that this will be the means of preserving the national identity.

So general is the belief that the influence of Christian schools, churches and literature may help Korea to rid herself after centuries of ignorance, corruption and oppression, that I have been told by other than missionaries, that the Japanese government is backing a Buddhist propaganda and organizing a new native religion, in order to counteract the widespread acceptance of Christianity. The missionaries are alert to keep the churches from being used for political purposes. The Koreans, for example, not long ago established more than 1,000 patriotic societies, which they called "Y. M. C. A." and the officials of the association had to secure an imperial edict to rectify the abuse.

The missionaries have a thousand Protestant and a thousand Roman Catholic adherents in Talku. The church of the former is simply a primitive native house, enlarged again and again, until more than 500 persons can crowd into it for the weekly service. It looks scarcely large enough to hold 100 American families, but the Koreans sit cross-legged on the floor and crowd closely together. The women are separated from the men by a curtain and in church they remove the cloak which ordinarily conceals their faces. This particular church, like all others in Korea, is entirely self-supporting. Mission funds are not used for the churches, but entirely for medical, educational and evangelistic work.

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Courtesy at Home.

We are all creatures of habit, men and women alike, and the habits and surroundings of daily life have a powerful influence on the character of both. The root of all bad manners is selfishness; when self is first, foremost consideration for others always lags much in the rear, and drops so far behind in time that it disappears altogether. "One cannot keep up the ceremony and etiquette of society when at home." True, for between friends there can be laid aside. They must be the rivals in keeping society together, but not courtesy and consideration. The latter ought to be so much the habit with each of us that it will become our second nature, and therefore can be so much more laid aside than can an arm or a leg.

LIFE INSURANCE ACTIVITY.

The New York Life's Business Nearly Up to the Legal Limit.

The New York Life Insurance Company announced that its annual business during the half year just ended was over seventy million dollars. As the new law allows no life company to write over one hundred and fifty million dollars a year, it would appear that this company is working nearly up to the limit. The New York Life gained such headway because of its conservative management, so little, comparatively, from the Armstrong investigation, that the question with its management has been how to keep business down to the limit, rather than how to treat it. No other company is writing nearly as much as the law allows. The New York Life has evidently become a preferred company.

The company's payments to policy holders during the six months ending June 30 were \$21,660,761. It is interesting to note that this amount was almost equally divided between payments under policies maturing by death and payments made to living policy holders. Thus, while death claims were \$11,850,626, the amount paid for matured dividends, annuities, trust fund installments, for purchased policies and for dividends was \$10,810,135. Modern life insurance, as practiced by the best companies, embraces wide fields and covers many contingencies. It is money saved for the aged, as well as money provided for the families of those who die prematurely.

Modesty of True Greatness.

About Ben Adhem had just found out that his name led all the rest. "Bully," he observed, with a modesty as rare as it was charming, "the season is young yet, I've made a few lucky hits, it's true, but just as likely as not I shall be at the bottom of the percentage column in battling before the season ends." Smilingly accepting the bouquet of cut flowers sent to him by an admirer in the grandstand, he stepped up to the plate, struck out, dodged a lemon thrown at him by a disgusted bleacherite, and went and took his seat on the bench.

A Trouble Maker.

Towne—The other day I helped your friend Duhley to select a beautiful etching—

Browne—Don't mention Duhley to me, he's no good.

Towne—Why, he told me he was going to send the etching as a present to you—

Browne—So he did and my wife made me return it all the other pictures in the parlor to make room for it and I'm not done yet.

Unkind Advice.

Two Irishmen were eating their lunch, when one asked the other: "Pat, an' what be you thinking about?"

Pat replied: "Shure, Mike, I was a thinking how I would be going me home in me wings when I would get to heaven."

MEAT OR CEREALS.

A Question of Interest to All Careful Persons.

Arguments on food are interesting. Many persons adopt a vegetarian diet on the ground that they do not like to feel that life has been taken to feed them, nor do they fancy the thought of eating dead meat.

On the other hand, too great consumption of partly cooked, starchy foods and wheat or white bread, pastry, etc., produces serious bowel troubles, because the bowel digestive organs (which starch is digested), are overtaxed and the food ferments, producing gas, and microbes generate in the decayed food, frequently bringing on peritonitis and appendicitis.

Starchy food is absolutely essential to the human body. Its best form is shown in the food "Grape-Nuts," where the starch is changed into a form of sugar during the process of its manufacture. In this way, the required food is presented to the system in a pre-digested form and is immediately made into blood and tissue, without taxing the digestive organs.

A remarkable result in nourishment is obtained: the person using Grape-Nuts gains quickly in physical and mental strength. Why? In essential part because the food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained from the grains, and this unites with the albumen of all food and the combination is what nature uses to rebuild worn out cells in the brain. This is a scientific fact that can be easily proven by ten day's use of Grape-Nuts. "There's a Reason," Read, "The Road to Wellville," in page.

Failure of the Church and of Church People

By REV. DR. C. P. GOODSON, St. Louis.



The church is a failure. Whatever may be said in regard to the great work of the church, which has been mighty in the making of our splendid civilization, and without which there would be no social foundation and life, it must be admitted that the church of to-day and in the past is a failure.

Too many people, too many church members, are engaging in sports and are found in places of amusement that are perilous. The theater may be a source of legitimate entertainment, but everybody knows that it more frequently appeals to vulgar impulse and animalism, rather than being an exhibition of real art. Present-day gambling—universally prevalent—is one of the greatest perils to our social integrity. College students bet on their sports, clerks play the races, business men of all classes buy stocks on the margin, husbands play poker, and wives play bridge.

Besides these evidences of failure there is dissension and strife in the church itself. Not only are there too many different denominations, with their nonessential differences, and consequently poorly equipped plants, inadequate to the demands of the hour, but it is the exception to find a church which is free from divisions and strife in the local organizations.

There needs a new social life in the church. Man hungers for fellowship. Hence, the fraternal federations formed throughout the country. But all social interests, sympathy and energy should be directed to holier uses than the beer garden on Sunday afternoon. All men need to know Christ, to whom all life is sacred. He walked among men, the humble, the lowly men, while on earth to help them, and he walks among them to-day.

It is not denunciation we need, but development. The church's mission is to teach religion. It cannot be the competitor of the cheap theater; but it can create desires for higher pleasures.

There must be a new regard for our moral code. No Christian can have a Sunday or church creed, a home creed, and a downtown code. He cannot be one kind of a man as a churchman and another as a director in his corporation.

If in these things the men and women who are in our churches will co-operate, the day is not distant when the sick will be healed, the poor evangelized, the hungry fed; men will cease to regard life cheaply than dividends, and they will be found protecting workmen from the deadly machinery, children from the death of factories, and their competitors from starvation. They will realize that it's no use to starve orphans to endow educational institutions, for there will be no children to educate if methods of the irreligious are to have sway.

Gallery of Equality of Man

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

Because men grow rich dishonestly certain doctrines of social science would say that all must fare alike. Because genius is often selfish and blind, these doctors would strangle talent, and because strength of character sometimes makes men oppressors of their fellows, these social theorists would make all men mediocre. There is no fallacy in the world to-day so vicious, because to the weak it seems so plausible, as the notion that the kingdom of heaven may be ordained on this earth by putting all men through a common state regulated mold, paring off the overlapping of the great and puffing the small up to the standard size by law. If a man has a taste for business, he should be allowed to trade to his heart's content, providing that he trade honestly, keeping water out of his stocks and usury out of his transactions. If the growth of this world requires commerce as much as it requires religion, if a man desires to be an inventor or painter, a scientist, or a tight-rope walker, it is his concern. He should be allowed to specialize if a man desires to let his soul go, and go into the world telling of the joy of it—this should be his privilege. He should not have to shovel dirt through grain part of the time for the right to live. The right to save this year and spend next, the right to store up the energy of youth and manhood into the capital for advancing years, should be denied no one. The only restriction which the state should put on that capital should be that it may not be used to oppress the society that allowed the accumulation of capital. There must always be the man with ten talents and the man with one talent. And the business of the state should be to so adjust the relations between them that the man with the ten talents shall not deal unfairly with the man with one. But to wipe out the distinctions between the two by making each a man of five talents—that is folly and the right sort of education should keep men from such folly. There should be peace on earth and there must be good will among men. But men must grow spiritually before that order may be established; law may not establish it. The Socialist has the cart before the horse. We must grow up in fairness to one another, must grow in kindness to one another, must grow to respect one another's rights—the rich to respect the rights of the poor and equally the poor the rights of the rich—before the spirit of the golden rule may be put upon the statute books.

White Lies and Black

By REV. FATHER VAUGHAN, S. J., Neud English Divine.

Nowadays we are told that truth is entirely a subjective matter. To many society women truth is what they like or what is expedient. Some, indeed, only tell the truth when they have nothing else ready.

These phrases, "not at home, 'yours sincerely,'" "you are very welcome!" I do not think anybody to-day is deceived by such statements. I do not denounce what are called white lies. I denounce lies that are black. And all lies that are lies are black lies. All untruths, whether they deceive or not, debase and belittle the character of the one speaking the untruth, and create an unwholesome atmosphere whose influence cannot but be harmful to others.



Mode of Traveling in Korea.

so much as to issue a pass to his own old unused placid, except as he obtains permission to do so from a Japanese functionary. Her laws are now made and administered by Japanese. Her government institutions are all managed by the latter. Even the semblance of self-government is being wrested from her feeble hand; while robbery, abuse, oppression, injustice and even murder are the lot of her common people.

Into these intensely interesting and significant questions it is not the purpose of this article to enter. To indicate them, however, is essential. If conditions here are to be understood. For in their helplessness and misery, the people are turning to the American missionaries as their only friends and advisers. The king himself leans more heavily upon the protection and counsel of certain of the older American missionaries than upon the most trusted of Korean patriots. On one occasion, when a great plot was in process of execution including an attack upon the palace, the king sought for the presence and help of three American missionaries, and while a mob of thousands howled outside the palace walls and soldiers surrounded the imperial quarters, his majesty clung—literally and physically clung—for protection to these three Americans.

The Missionary and Politics. Like ruler, the people, I was inspecting this city—or mud village of 60,000 people, as you may choose to call it—with a young American missionary, when an old man came to him for counsel and help. His aged wife having been brutally attacked by Japanese. The poor missionary is in straits. He will not meddle in politics. Whatever he says will be the law, and he dare not take sides on such questions, and so he is forever sending off the distressed and the persecuted, and hiding them under their wrongs with Christian fortitude.

Already I have found illustrations of self-restraint and forbearance on

the part of missionaries in the pursuit of their difficult role, that all me with admiration. After hearing of the arrogance and excesses committed by the Japanese immigrants upon white foreigners, as well as upon Koreans, I asked a muscular big missionary, who looks as if he could administer the law, as well as the gospel, how he managed to get along. "For the sake of my work, I just give in. When a Japanese coolie bumps into me on the street and tries to knock me down, I simply say, 'Excuse me,' and step aside. A gentleman and his wife came to my house a few weeks ago in Injeckhaa from the station. The fee should have been 30 sen each. He offered 25. The Japanese 'rickshaw men, knowing that he was a foreigner, asked a dollar apiece. When, at my advice, he refused to give it, those two coolies came into my parlor, took out their pipes and began to smoke. There they stayed until I paid them a dollar apiece."

The building would be counted small as hospitals go in the West, but it has half a dozen wards, with two, three or four beds each, an operating room, a convalescent room and a dispensary, with waiting rooms for men and women, the sexes being separated in Korea. The only assistants are Koreans whom Dr. Irvin himself has trained. When I visited the hospital I found each of the waiting rooms occupied by a group of patients. To the men, a venerable Korean evangelist, in wide brown spectacles, the curious black hair, shaggy hat of his race, and a long flowing white robe, was talking religion. A Bible woman does a like service for the girls and women who visit the dispensary. In the convalescent room I saw a young man, who, afflicted with cataract of both eyes, had literally crawled over the mountainous part of a 200-mile journey, waiting the rest of the way, and spending more than two months on the trip. Dr. Irvin had cured him. In little more than 15 years Dr. Irvin has treated 100,000 patients, and has performed more than 5,000 major operations.

The Orient As It Is. Coming to this city of Talku, in cars made in Wilmington, Del., and driven by a Philadelphia-made locomotive, I found the Orient in all its ancient picturesque. Port cities always show the touch of the West upon them. Talku has not so much as the black-belted shorelands for it to travel on. The streets are narrow lanes, lined with mud fences and houses. Each Korean house has its own compound, or enclosure. The houses themselves are very low and very small. The usual room is eight feet square and in this a whole family will

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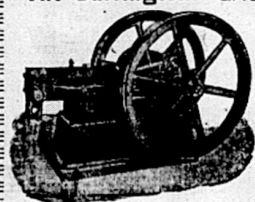
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INDIAN LODGES.

Homes of the Savages in the Days of the Buffalo.

While in buffalo days some of the wild Indians of the plains occupied permanent dwellings during a part of the year, there were others who lived wholly in movable lodges.

Those were made of buffalo skins tanned white and sewed together. They were of different sizes, the poor occupying smaller lodges, while the wealthy man, he who owned many horses, very likely had a large family and required a larger lodge. The size of a man's lodge was to some extent an indication of his wealth. Two horses were needed to drag the poles of a large lodge and one to carry the lodge itself, three horses for the transportation of the dwelling above, to say nothing of the other property and the different members of the family.

A lodge of moderate size required eleven poles, and eighteen poles were needed to set it up. A sixteen skin lodge required twenty-two poles. The larger the lodge the greater was the number of poles needed. From the fact that they used an unusual number of poles in setting up their lodges it is evident that the Chippewas had well stretched, nice looking lodges. The northern Chippewas declare that an old number of hides was always used for the best lodges, and the number of hides from one lodge to another. The skins were sewed together with sinew thread. First, of course, the hides must be tanned, the hair removed and the skin softened. Then the Chippewa woman built a sewing box which was not unlike the box of our ancestors in the early days of this country. She invited her friends to come and help her sew her lodges and provided them with refreshments. Among them was always one woman especially skillful in cutting out the lodge, and she fitted the skins together before the women began to sew them. —Forest and Stream.

HOLDING A CAMERA.

Some Practical Suggestions to the Beginner in Photography.

One of the most important lessons for a beginner to learn is to hold the camera in the proper position during exposure. Whenever there are corners of buildings, or other objects which give vertical lines the camera must be held absolutely level. If this is not done, the building in the picture will appear to be falling either backward or forward, according to the way in which the camera was tilted. There are times, however, when the camera may be tilted to an advantage. In some cases it is absolutely necessary. For example, in photographs of clouds, waterfalls, balloons, etc., the camera may point upward, while in taking pictures of people swimming or bathing, children at work or play, etc., it may be pointed downward.

Very successful photographs of prominent speakers, parades, crowds, etc., have been taken when the camera was upside down. It makes no difference in the negative whether the camera is right side up or not. By holding the camera in the way suggested many a photographer has secured good pictures, while others who tried to use the camera in the usual way made absolute failures.

Often by holding the camera by the side of the body and pointing it backward one may secure pictures of children at play and of older people in natural poses without the knowledge of any members of the group.

Another warning to beginners is necessary. Do not try to take a time exposure while holding the camera in the hand. Even if the camera is held against the breast and respiration stopped the action of the heart is sufficient to cause the box to vibrate and spoil the picture. —Circle Magazine.

Stripped at the Law.

Dickens describes in his novel "Bleak House" the woes of those who were involved in suits in the chancery court and the delays to which they were subjected before the English judicial procedure was reformed. Tradition says that an artist once represented the same idea in much less space. Two authors in chancery, being reconciled to each other after a very tedious and expensive suit, applied to him to paint a device in commemoration of their return to peace and amity. He gave them entire satisfaction by painting them in the act of shaking hands—one clad in his shirt, the other without even that.

Wants More Than Beauty.

The modern Englishman has more credit common sense than his great-grandfather. A beautiful woman attracts his eye, and he may have a passing fascination, but that feeling is only a transient one unless Miss Beauty has other recommendations. If cannot get beauty combined with usefulness, he goes in for plainness. —London Women's Life.

Close Application.

"Now that you are about to go to college, my son, let me enjoin upon you to bear in mind one thing."
"What is that, dad?"
"It is this, my boy—the greatest results are always achieved by close application."

"Why, dad, you talk just like a poor plasterer!" —Stray Stories.

Yes, indeed. A man may have a heart big enough to love two women at one time, but he ought to have more head. —Smart Set.

NEWS OF WAUCONDA

Personal Paragraphs Submitted

By Our Very Able Correspondents.

Base ball Sunday, June 28, on the local grounds.

Remember the dance Saturday evening. All are invited.

Dr. C. W. Sawles transacted business in the city last Friday.

Harry Bassett, of Chicago, spent Sunday with his wife and daughter here.

Miss Nettie Murray was a visitor at Waukegan and Ravinia Park Sunday.

Waukegan Fox & Wicks vs. Wauconda Sunday, July 28th. A good game is assured.

Mrs. G. D. Strecker and family are spending the week with relatives at Palatine.

Ray O. Sampson has returned to Waukegan after a week's visit with local friends.

Messrs. Robert and Harry Oaks, of Chicago are enjoying a week's visit with local relatives.

The choir boys returned to their Chicago homes Tuesday, after a week's outing on our lake shore.

The Misses McDonald of Chicago are visiting this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McFadden.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Harrison Sunday evening at Ravinia Park, and are spending the week with city relatives.

Messrs. J. M. and H. T. Fuller and J. W. Cook transacted business at Waukegan the first of the week.

We learn that Henry Fiedler has purchased the Wauconda Creamery and will assume control on August 1st.

Miss Lucy Sawles has returned from a brief visit with relatives and friends at Waukegan the first of the week.

All prominent dancers in this vicinity will dance in the Oakland Hall Saturday evening, get in the band wagon.

C. C. Edwards, of Waukegan, and Miss Mary Hook, of Grayslake were among those present at the dance Saturday evening.

Dr. Geo. Glynn of Sparta, Wisconsin, informs us that Barker's cough syrup is enjoying a ready sale in this vicinity and, if he has not already called upon you, look for him in the near future.

About 15 couples attended the dance in the Oakland Hall last Saturday evening. C. A. Hapke's Melton orchestra, assisted by William Tidmarsh of this place, furnished music for the occasion.

Our junior ball team defeated a picked team of choir boys Monday afternoon in an interesting and well played game, the score being 7 to 4. Alvin Kimball was on the firing line for us with Charley Garland, Jr., acting as receiver-in-chief.

Rowdy tactics marred the ball game last Sunday afternoon when Cary lost to Wauconda by a score of 9 to 8. For six innings, proceedings were moving along fairly well, but the score board was marked off in a too heavy manner with Cary leading at 5 to get-some. Broncheon, who had been pitching, took himself from the finger's box in the next inning and Fred Baseley bravely took up the upgrade fight. He pitched well yet the visitors chased him fairly well, but the score board was marked off in a too heavy manner with Cary leading at 5 to get-some. Broncheon, who had been pitching, took himself from the finger's box in the next inning and Fred Baseley bravely took up the upgrade fight. He pitched well yet the visitors chased him fairly well, but the score board was marked off in a too heavy manner with Cary leading at 5 to get-some.

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New Stock Dress Goods

We bought some special values in spring and summer dress goods. Pretty Organdies, Lawns, White Goods and Linens that range in price from 10c per yd. upward. We also picked up some good values in figured dress goods at prices of 30c per yd. up. You will find our store gives you a choice selection and is the place to buy dress goods.

Corsets

Every lady should wear our Paris new model Corsets. \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair. New stock spring and summer Underwear.



Come to Us

We sell Talking Machines so it makes it easy to buy one.

Wall Paper

A big lot of new Wall Paper at special prices for this sale. 4, 6, 8, 9, 7 and 11 cents per roll upwards.

Carpets

We sell good bed room carpets at 20c per yard. Other patterns in cotton and wool carpets 35, 45, 55, 60, 65 cents per yard. Matting 20, 25, 28, 30 cents. Window Shades for any size windows.

Best Stove Gasoline 10c per gal. Good Dairy Butter 25c per pound. Occident Flour is the best flour. Just a little better than other flour.

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