

THE REVIEW

Entered as Second-Class Matter.

M. T. LAMBERT, Editor and Publisher.

Friday, May 18, 1906

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 731, A. F. & A. M., meets second and fourth Saturday evenings at Masonic hall.

BARRINGTON LODGE, No. 464, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows hall.

ATLANTA LEAF LODGE, No. 409, DANFORTH LODGE, meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows hall.

BARRINGTON CAMP, No. 89, M. W. A., meets first and third Tuesday evenings at Masonic hall.

BARRINGTON COURT, No. 273, COURT OF HONOR, meets first and third Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows hall.

BARRINGTON GARRISON, No. 127, I. C. O. F., meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Odd Fellows hall.

MATTHEW CAMP, No. 282, R. N. A., meets first and third Monday evenings at Masonic hall.

BARRINGTON LODGE, No. 430, MYSTIC WORKS OF THE WOODS, meets second and fourth Thursday at Odd Fellows hall.

GENERAL SWEEPSTAKE, No. 225, G. A. R., meets every Friday of each month at G. A. R. hall.

WOMAN'S HELPS COMPANY, No. 8, meets the second Wednesday of each month at G. A. R. hall.

The Rod and Bad Boys.

A chief of police in a certain suburb of Chicago said recently that "the decadence of the slippier" is primarily responsible for the crop of bad boys that are making trouble for the officers who enforce the law. This is a new way of putting the old proverb that spanking the rod is spoiling the child. There used to be boys mischievous enough to deserve a licking now and then and manly enough to come to the scratch at settling time, own up and take their medicine. The strap or the rod or the slippier was kept handy, and every offense had its penalty. Occasionally, a conscientious father or mother got in the licks periodically on general principles and had their offspring call them blessed for doing it faithfully after they had grown up.

Humanitarian ideas have banished the rod from our newer education system, and perhaps that is as it should be. Lickings by strangers may run into partiality and even into cruelty and fail to impress the youth with the justice of discipline. But the lash is permitted in the home, and it is the natural duty of the parent both to the child and to society to start the youngsters on the good road of recognition authority. Tracts and copy books impress upon young minds the importance of learning to say "No." Many of them should be taught to say "May I?" at an earlier stage of development.

Back to the "Town Meeting."

Disturb of the people in direct political action is often betrayed in the current discussions of our methods of government. Municipal ownership, primary elections and the referendum are based on the theory that the people know what they want and what is good for them. The opposite theory is that representative government is the shortest road to communal good.

It is significant communications that have been written in the past to give up the town meeting methods of our fathers by which all questions of public policy were decided by the direct votes of all the citizens are inclined to demand a restoration of immediate control. The people have repeatedly been betrayed by those they trusted to look out for their interests, and every development of constitutions and charters is in the direction of bringing the mass of citizens closer to headquarters. The argument held by some persons that the people cannot be trusted to decide important and intricate questions for themselves is no longer universally convincing.

A well meaning philanthropist offers to teach women's clubs parliamentary usage in order to do away with contentions and expeditious business. But it happens that the people in deliberative gatherings usually come from too much parliamentary knowledge. Then to think of the fun which would be lost in having the affair more like clockwork.

A Spaniard announces the "discovery" that the common snuff-dweller finds a perfect substitute for quinine. In Russia fever patients have long been kept upon beds made of snuff-dweller leaves. The aborigines of America, where this plant is at home, sometimes ate the seeds of the flower on account of their supposed medicinal properties.

If Mark Twain succeeds our only chance as United States senator from New York he will surely have the grace to repeat Thomas Jefferson's epigram on Benjamin Franklin when he succeeded him as American minister to France: "No one can replace him. I am only his shadow."

What Shall We Wear?

This reform in clothes which the national tailors are trying to set booming has been the food of active thought from those who think that any old style is good enough if the goods are paid for, but nevertheless the most of us are deeply interested in our get-up. We want to be comfortable in our suits every day and Sunday, too, and at the same time to be good for our fellow-men. Genus is allowed latitude in dress, and judging from the things we see on the public streets and highways of late the geniuses have tried their lungs. Byroon's neckties got him set down as eccentric, and Dickens was even called a fool on account of his gaily waistcoats and flaring cravats. Most every city has its Beau Brummel, who gets notoriety by affecting outlandish frocks in dress.

Some dress reformers cry out for more variety in styles and more color in the ensemble. A glance into the shop windows where the hats, coats and neckwear are displayed makes one marvel if there is any color or combination of colors not already in use. Hat styles run from the skimpy derby to the ample sombrero, and Horace Greelys are to be met with every day, barring the pond, and gay and spectacles. In fact, it would be impossible to pass an accurate note with some of the articles of dress which marked men as peculiar a generation ago. Everything goes with some of the people. There are short coats and long coats, robe-like affairs and close fitting armor that suggests breastplates and corsets. There are plaids and stripes and "pepper and salt" and solid colors, and the rage to put on the "latest thing" in this or that regardless of the startling from an artistic or philosophical point of view. If we could have some sort of a Hague court to decide on what is becoming for the different figures and types of mankind rather than what is "good form" according to fashion's tyrants, doubtless some of the horrifying contrasts we see on parade would be cut out.

Mexico's Isthmian Line.

On paper at least the so-called Tehuantepec railway which has been the baby of President Diaz, promises to be a future rival of the Panama canal as a transportation route, and it is now about ready for business. Although leased to an English operating company for nearly fifty years from date, the Tehuantepec railway is a Mexican enterprise and the termination of the lease will revert to the government. English capital helped to finance the present line, which supercedes an old government railway completed some years ago.

One hope for the success of the Tehuantepec railway is that it will get business between Atlantic ports and Panama city while the Panama railway is congested with extraordinary traffic made by the canal enterprise. It is claimed that the new line will shorten the time between New York and the chief ports of the Pacific for steamer traffic by three or four days. The new road is rock ballasted and equipped with steel bridges, and the docking facilities on both sides of the Isthmus are arranged for the speedy loading and unloading of vessels.

Cuba ranks second in importance in the trade relations of the United States with other American countries. The total trade of the United States with the principal countries of America in the fiscal year 1905 was: With Canada, \$20,000,000; with Cuba, \$125,000,000; with Brazil, \$111,000,000; with Mexico, \$52,000,000; with Argentina, \$30,000,000. In both imports and exports the figures of the year 1905 are larger than those of any earlier year in our trade with Cuba.

The French chamber of deputies recently passed a measure providing old age pensions for workmen of sixty-five and over. The Labor party of England proposes a similar law for British workmen. Nearly every country in Europe has recognized the principle in some form, and in a modified form the system has made some headway among municipalities and great corporations in this country.

Mr. Joseph McMill Patterson, Socialist millionaire, is declaring against the wealth of the railroads. He is attacking crickets, while holding on most tightly to his own. Well, Joseph will need his. These high fliers after the abstract all do when they bump up against the real thing.

Those aged government clerks in Washington who have enjoyed a banquet in that city, presumably with the intention of showing that they are not too old to do reckless stunts after hours equal to the ruddy crowd of youngsters.

One American telephone system now exceeds in the number of subscribers, mileage of wires and extent of traffic the telephone systems of Great Britain and continental Europe combined. And the pace of development in this country was never more rapid than it is now.

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Real Life on the Stage.

Yvette Guilbert, the French vaudeville artist now playing on the American boards, has been the food of active thought from those who think that any old style is good enough if the goods are paid for, but nevertheless the most of us are deeply interested in our get-up. We want to be comfortable in our suits every day and Sunday, too, and at the same time to be good for our fellow-men. Genus is allowed latitude in dress, and judging from the things we see on the public streets and highways of late the geniuses have tried their lungs. Byroon's neckties got him set down as eccentric, and Dickens was even called a fool on account of his gaily waistcoats and flaring cravats. Most every city has its Beau Brummel, who gets notoriety by affecting outlandish frocks in dress.

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English managers seek to amuse the eyes of the spectators with beautiful staging and sparkling music. No attempt is made to educate them, as in France where people go to the theater not to be amused like children, but to be entertained like grown-up people. When English playwrights attempt to cater for serious people they make it their aim to fill their plays with many dukes and dukes and lords as possible, all of whose lives are like fairy tales. Any one who does not possess a life as conspicuously wealthy as that of a millionaire. Rarely does one see people of wealth and aristocracy, and the middle class is principally conspicuous by the infrequency of its appearance. The whole scope of life, according to English dramatists of the present, would appear to be limited by the two classes of wealth and aristocracy, and both being indispensible to the appetite of the English speaking public.

Even for the greatest triumphs of dramatic art English theatergoers, Mme. Guilbert declares, rarely express their admiration in stronger words than "clever" and "sweet," the leading actress sweet. Shakespeare's tragedy says this critic, are nowadays mutilated and expurgated, and English dramatic art will remain mediocre and commonplace till the drama becomes a representation of true life.

A "Quitter" at Reform.

The question of the question of corruption which District Attorney Jerome recently denounced as "hysteria" has been in a large degree sound and wholesome. That righteous indignation which followed each fresh exposure was based upon appeals which Mr. Jerome, speaking as an officer of justice, voices more eloquently than did any one else having the public ear. Even in the days when graft agitation was a "bawling," in 1903, the district attorney declared in a public speech: "Everybody who has studied public life has been appalled at its corruption. It is generally believed that every state legislature is given to grafting. I have come to the conclusion that grafting is everywhere."

In his role as public prosecutor Mr. Jerome found new and startling ways to unearth evidence of crime and bring gamblers and other crooks to justice. He made precedents and played the law for all it was worth in the interests of public morals. When before the public as a candidate last fall he said that if re-elected he would prosecute the insurance officials. But when it was put up to him to make good the promise he suddenly decided that it was time to quit knocking the grafters. But the reform movement will not halt. It is stronger than any man and it is well rid of spokesmen and leaders who are not in for the war.

The item in the postoffice appropriation bill which provides the sum of \$28,200,000 for the pay of rural free delivery carriers looks large, being about one-seventh of the total appropriation for the entire postal service. But city people should remember that their own mail is represented in it, both going and coming. Speed for the rural mail means speed for all who correspond with rural communities.

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A True Ghost Story.

A lady I met in Ireland related the following story to me just as they occurred. She was staying at a house near Bardon, County Cork. One evening she was walking up the long carriage drive to the house—it was bright moonlight and nearly as light as day—when she saw a tall figure coming down the narrow footpath which the "drive" toward her. On coming closer she saw it was a man dressed all in black, and consequently she was startled and wondered who it could be. His head was bent forward so that the face was in shadow, but as they came close to each other she raised her eyes and looked at her and showed the most horrible face imaginable. With a gasp of terror, she stepped off the path, and at the same moment he did the same and, cutting out a claw-like hand, he disappeared, but as she shrieked out in fear he completely vanished. She did not see him go, but she dissolved like mist. His face was not like that of a human being, and the horror of it was quite indescribable. Her arm that the specter touched was paralyzed and this apparition had been seen by other people, but only at a distance, and a few believed the stories current about the place being "haunted."—Oceut Review.

The Greek Die.

The gold or silver blank, carefully weighed and roughly forged, was heated to redness and laid by tongs on the die. The top was then adjusted and the impression made by mighty blows from a smith's hammer. As the collar was used and all register neglected, the shape, but not the weight, of each coin varied. Parts of the device were often lost, some of the dies were metal cracked, and very frequently the impression doubled. Later on a blinged adjustment of the dies was used. Greek dies were not made of steel, but of hard iron. They soon wore and needed continual restoration and sharpening. The die sculptors were therefore constantly at work on them. Careful examination shows that the dies were mostly cut with a wheel, like gems, not with graving tools. This retouching of the matrices explains the numerous minute variations in duplications of the same coin. Very few are found exactly alike. On the other hand, it must not be supposed that these exquisite works of art are always perfect. Many of the dies in the mint has concealed many that had just left the mint and that preserve all their pristine exquisite sharpness. One of the loveliest of the Syracuse coins was found rather some years ago in Sicily as perfect as on the day it was struck.

Deaths from Appendicitis.

Deaths from Appendicitis. Increase in the same ratio that the use of Dr. King's New Life Pills increases. "They save you from danger of being sick and painful, relieve you from constipation and the discomfort of it. Strength and vigor always follow their use. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy, 225 N. W. St., Chicago, Ill."

New Homes in the West.

Over a million acres of land will be broken over in settlement on the St. Johns Indian reservation August 12, 1906. These lands are reached by the direct route to the Chicago & North-Western Rr. from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, and other points on the Mississippi Valley. Send your stamps for pamphlets and full particulars to W. H. Kiskadee, P. O. Box 100, N. W. Ry. Co., Chicago.

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Fortunate Missourians.

"When I was a druggist, at Livonia, Mo., I was consulted by a customer of Grayville, Mo., whose three of my customers were permanently cured of consumption by Dr. King's New Discovery, and who were well and strong today. One was trying to sell his property and move to Arizona, but after using New Discovery a short time he found it unnecessary to do so. I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as the most wonderful medicine in existence."—Surt-Cough and Cold cure and Throat and Lung Relief. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy, 506 and 511 Third St. Ill. Free.

The play given here in a tent on the north side last Friday night was attended by a fair-sized audience that were well repaid for going, as the show was quite good—far above the average traveling theatre. Although the words of the play were somewhat changed and the characters a little less motivated than "Big Van Winkle's Day," nevertheless the general effect was possible and a neat little stage was set up. During the acts beautiful sketches and moving pictures were a treat and the entire production was better than anticipated.

Postmaster Robbed.

G. W. Potts, Postmaster at Riverdale, Ill., nearly lost his life and was robbed of all his money, according to his story, which says: "For 20 years I had charge of the Riverdale post office, and in such a severe case of jaundice that even my finger nails turned yellow; I had my doctor prescribe Electric Bitters, which cured me and have kept me well for eleven years." Sure cure for biliousness, neuralgia, weakness of all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder derangements. A wonderful tonic. At Barrington Pharmacy, 225 N. W. St., Chicago, Ill.

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