

THE REVIEW

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M. T. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1906.

WAUCONDA MENTION

Merry Christmas!
Miss Agnes Murray visited with Chicago relatives the first of the week.
H. T. Fuller transacted business in the city Tuesday.

The next Mysic card party will be held in the M. W. A. Hall on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20. All are invited.

Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Ball are rejoicing over the arrival at their home, on Sunday, of a fine baby boy.

Mrs. J. N. Freund is spending the week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Duoh, in the city.

Miss Fern Hutchinson visited at the home of her mother, Mrs. C. Hutchinson, at Barrington, Tuesday and Wednesday.

C. J. Wightman, of Grayslake, was a business caller Tuesday.

If you have not been supplied with a 1907 "Chattanooga" calendar, call at the Wauconda Pharmacy before it is too late.

Dr. C. W. Sowles was a Chicago visitor the first of the week.

Start the new year right—subscribe for the "Review."

Frank A. Harrison transacted business in the city the first of the week.

Ed. Lindblad, of Chicago was the guest of Miss Ethel Duers Sunday.

Miss Mary Martin is spending the week with city relatives.

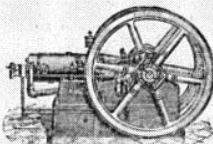
The many friends of Ben Taggart will regret to learn that his condition is extremely critical.

Word comes back to us from Mrs. A. Graham and Lillian Thimshar that North Dakota thermometers are registering as low as 34 degrees below zero, and that there are snow banks twenty feet deep in their immediate vicinity.

A fine line of Christmas and New Years' postcards at the Drug Store.

Trace Basley returned home from Wyoming, Tuesday, where he has been employed upon a large cattle ranch for the past two years.

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Congress' Short Term Job.
The short term session of congress, which is usually regarded as a preliminary session and takes in so far as important legislation is concerned, may prove to be a strenuous one if all the recommendations of the executive are taken in hand. It may be assumed that some of the president's views cannot immediately be carried into effect by the enactment of national legislation. Nevertheless the schedule of work suggested includes questions sufficiently urgent to occupy the months remaining to the Fifty-ninth congress.
Probably not all of the important features of legislation to which the executive asked attention will be considered in the shape presented in the message when the legislators get to work. Many of them, however, are based upon conditions which call for relief. The present currency laws are believed to need revision speedily, and labor disputes have a constantly irritating effect upon general business. With the broad question of labor is involved that of child labor. The matter of citizenship for Porto Ricans, the treatment of aliens within the United States proper, means to suppress lynching and to regulate divorce touch upon public sentiment and cannot be settled without lengthy deliberation. Although final action upon these and other subjects outlined, some new and some laid over from last session, may not be reached before midnight of March 3, there is time to disclose the drift of opinion and to uncover whatever obstacles may stand in the way of improvement.

It seems that the famine in farm labor is not confined to the United States, for, according to the Cologne Gazette, the Agricultural Association of West Prussia is taking steps with a view to securing the introduction of Chinese coolies into certain specified areas. Hopes are entertained, the Gazette adds, that the Prussian government will give its consent.

A youthful incendiary captured in New York the other day told the police that he was obeying a divine order. It is fortunate that other ambitious lads who believe they are destined to "set the world afire" do not interpret this call quite so literally.

A Hamburg-American liner brought three and a half tons of live green sea turtles to New York a few days ago. They were the only live things on the ship's paying list that didn't grumble about narrow berths or get seasick coming over.

The Law of Work and Rest.
Everybody who is active expects to get tired. It is all right to get tired, but it is not all right to keep on working when tired, says Dr. Charles Fere in the Paris Scientific Review. The reputation of work so as to postpone fatigue is the real danger, declares the scientist, arguing as follows:
The daily repetition of fatigue does not have workers time to forget their work. Fatigue does not improve the judgment. It even causes consciousness to deteriorate and diminishes sensibility in all its forms except sensitiveness to pain. Even thought cannot take place without motion or without fatigue. Imagination requires a muscular strain that causes fatigue. Absence of callouses on the hands is no sign of unfamiliarity with work. Fatigue is nearly or really pain. This relationship, even if vague, makes the study of labor valuable and interesting to physiologists and physicians, whose business it is to assuage pain.

Dr. Fere says that the alleviation of fatigue by stimulants is always deceptive. Stimulants hasten fatigue and aggravate it, although this result is not detected on account of the brief access of activity which they induce. Some have put the doctor's thesis on excessive fatigue in this way: "Two treads make one sick." This authority would have mankind stop short of getting really tired at all. He recognizes that work without fatigue is an impossibility, but it is wrong to continue work until one is too tired to go on. Fatigue is not to be suppressed, but postponed until the hour for rest arrives. This can be done by regulating movements. Fatigue from delicate work is hardest to repair. Waiting is a form of attention and produces fatigue. Any excitement hastens fatigue. As fatigue increases the laborer becomes less conscious of its progress and allows his energy to run on to exhaustion.

On the other hand, rest may be so regulated as to repair fully the exhaustion of physical substance by exertion. Mere change of work, Dr. Fere says, is not equivalent to rest. It merely hides fatigue instead of lessening it; also, rest or rest badly taken involves added fatigue. Science knows for a fact that a night's rest restores a fabric in part destroyed by the previous day's labor. This daily wearing down and building up is the whole of the process of fatigue and rest. So thoroughly convinced on this point are the scientists that they are experimenting with antidotes for this fatigue toxin or fatigue poison which they believe circulates through the body as a result of prolonged muscular activity. The fatigue poisons disappear of themselves when the muscles are given rest. It is thought that this disappearance may be due to chemical change, and to bring this about artificially while the muscular activity continues will be the role of the antifatigue toxin if the hopes of its discoverer are realized.

Herculeum's Roof to Be Taken Off.
At last the Italian government has granted permission to excavate the famous buried city, and the work promises the most sensational yield of art treasures in the history of the world. An excavation made 120 years ago brought to light some marvelous bronzes and statues, and it is believed that the houses of Herculeum surpassed those which have been uncovered at Pompeii in point of magnificence of architecture and furnishings.

Herculeum was buried in lava from Vesuvius, and the work of excavating there will be vastly more difficult than at Pompeii. The latter city was buried beneath a shower of ashes, which deposit had only to be shoveled away. The streets of Herculeum are practically walls of solid concrete, and the buildings are sealed with barriers and roofs of concrete, for the lava mud has become stone with the lapse of time. Much of the excavating will have to be done with drill and blast, and it is a question whether the objects sought will be found intact when uncovered. It is proposed that the city be made into an underground museum, leaving all the art treasures in their places as when they were buried.
New York women are gravely debating as to whether it is right for a lady to spend \$200,000 a year on dress. Placing the question of morals temporarily to one side, it is eminently wiser than to blow in the same amount on a titled matrimonial fortune hunter.

If those artificial vegetables now being produced at the Nantes Medical college in France are no better than some artificial products put up in tin and glass, this latest triumph of science is simply another curiosity.

A French professor thinks he has solved the whole mystery of the creation of plant life. Still, even he might be unable to tell the difference between mushrooms and foodstuffs.

Even amid the wreck of reputations and the crash of booms the work of saving Niagara falls must not be allowed to lag.

The government seems to have found the Japanese problem something of a Chinese puzzle.

Take to the Woods!
The American forest wilds are no longer to be looked upon as a refuge for unconventionality and therefore under the ban. They yield gold, and the supply need never be exhausted. Practically the whole world is asking for American wood and its products, and wood and manufactures of wood form a constantly and rapidly increasing share of the exports of the United States. The total value of wood and its manufactures exported in the nine months ending with September, 1906, exceeded by 33 per cent those of the corresponding period of last year and aggregated for the nine months no less than \$20,000,000. If to this are added the shipments of this character to the noncontiguous territory of the United States not now included in our foreign trade figures, the total value of wood and its manufactures leaving our ports in the nine months in question will aggregate \$61,000,000, or at the rate of \$81,000,000 a year. A decade ago, in the fiscal year 1896, the total value of wood and its manufactures exported was practically \$22,000,000 and in the fiscal year 1906 was in round terms \$60,000,000, and if to this are added the shipments to noncontiguous territory the total in round terms would be \$71,000,000. The increase in the single year 1906 over 1905 was \$11,000,000 in the shipments to foreign territory.

These exportations include manufactures the production of which demands immense capital, but the largest item in the total of our exports is classed as logs and timber. Even of "logs and saved and hewn timber" the total exports for the fiscal year 1906 were \$15,333,000 against \$7,333,000 in 1905, and the shipments of the material in this crude form went to not only all of the principal European countries, but to most of the countries of South and Central America, Australia, Philippine Islands, Japan and even Africa.
An examination of the export record of wood and wood products for a long term of years indicates that the most rapid growth has occurred during the last decade. As far back as 1876 the value of wood and wood manufactures exported was but \$17,250,000; in 1885, \$20,500,000; in 1894, practically \$32,000,000, and in 1906, \$69,000,000, exclusive of the shipments to our noncontiguous territory, most of which was included in the figures of 1893, and if added to those of 1906 would bring the total up to \$71,000,000. Thus the growth from 1876 to 1906 was but about \$52,000,000, from 1888 to 1906 about \$12,000,000 and from 1899 to 1906 \$37,000,000.

Appeals for the preservation and perpetuation of forests in this country have usually been based upon the value of standing timber as a watershed. But this is only a part of it. While doing this service to the whole country, the forest can at the same time produce wealth. They should not be destroyed wholesale simply for their immediate yield, and the science of forestry teaches how they may be made continuous producers of wealth without losing their value in other respects. The French government not only regulates the cutting of timber for commercial purposes, but undertakes to reforest immense tracts that were recklessly denuded of growth under the reign of the nobility.

An interesting project to bring South America closer to Europe is the Ibero-Afro-American transportation scheme. South America and Africa are separated by the narrowest part of the Atlantic ocean, and the voyage should occupy no more time than the day. The new plan is to establish a line of steamers between South America and some African port in Liberia or Sierra Leone and then build a railway north along the coast through English, Spanish, French and Moroccan territory to Tangier. This railroad trip would bring travelers from South America to Europe in several days' less time than is now required.

Removal of government tax on denatured alcohol is not going to help along the moonshine industry, for internal revenue officers will be on the job just the same. In fact, the only moonshine allowed in the whole proceeding is the people's dream of cheaper fuel.

Japan complained because fewer Americans than usual visited that country during its war with Russia. It would be a pity if anything should happen that would limit the supply of American visitors in Japan to those in uniform.

Recent "discoveries" by a German professor in regard to the authorship of Shakespeare's plays lead to the suspicion that the Bard of Avon was not a person, but a syndicate.

Japan may have the biggest battleship if she wants to, but we count Richmond Pearson Hobson on our side.

Naturally the Klondikers are willing to trade that new found asbestos mine for a coal mine.

Simplified spelling didn't go very far before it was set back.



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