

County Politics are commencing to warm up and next week the PLAIN-DEALERS will have something to say in relation thereto.

The American public must begin to suspect that there is a remarkable case of "big-head" quartered upon them in the White House.

Butter on the Elgin Board of Trade Monday opened at 23c with an active market. Sales were 11,460 lbs. at 24c and 10,020 lbs. at 25c. Last week's prices were 24@24½c.

Will Gov. Altgeld pardon that miserable convicted sinner who slew Carter Harrison? Perhaps not, for the governor claims friendship for the mayor who was the victim, in this instance.

Representative Morse, of Massachusetts, contributed a witty thing to the tariff debate of this week. Said he: "The democrats are wont to describe their party and policy as the party of Jefferson, Jackson, and the Constitution. They must mean Jefferson Davis, Stonewall Jackson, and the Confederate constitution. Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were protectionists."

The Elgin Every Saturday pertinently remarks: "It will be remembered that one of the Republican orators, who spoke here during the last presidential campaign, predicted that a democratic victory would cripple and perhaps close our watch factory. The democrats who heard him said he lied. In the language of Billy Patterson and in the light of subsequent events, Who is a liar?"

The Republicans of Chicago, after a careful investigation of the facts in the case, have decided to contest the election of Mayor Hopkins. The grounds are gross frauds and erroneous counts of Mr. Swift's vote. Those having the matter in charge, say the evidence is complete, and the contest will be pushed. The announcement of this decision by the Republicans caused excitement and dismay among the democrats.

Mr. Dole, of Honolulu, enjoys a greater meed of respect from the Americans in Hawaii than just at present does Mr. Cleveland from his subjects in this country. And there is sound reason for this condition. Mr. Cleveland has forgotten that he is simply a very plain every day American although a "man of destiny." He is more dangerously near an autocratic dictator than any president yet tenanted the White House.

Congressman Burrows says: The McKinley tariff never closed a mill in the United States, shut up a mine, stopped a wheel, blew out a furnace fire or drove a single workman into the streets. This general paralysis of business throughout the country comes solely from the ascendancy of a political party pledged to repeal the act of 1890 and the substitution thereof of a tariff devised of all protective features. With such a party in full control of the government, is it any wonder that domestic manufacturers suspend operations until advised of the conditions under which they must market their output.

ADMINISTRATIVE INEPTITUDE.

"China," says Henry Clews, "has never furnished in all its history any case more remarkable in this method of self-destruction than have the democrats since they went into control of the government at Washington. The talk of an object lesson and predictions of hard times first started the disasters which have since befallen the nation; the drawing out of money from the banks and hoarding to the extent of \$500,000,000 at least were the direct outcome of that scare. This was followed by the lack of adopting a policy to provide for the depleted treasury gold reserve.

Then came a semi-official statement from the treasury department throwing doubt on the character of coin which the Sherman treasury notes were to be redeemed in, which materially intensified the scare and made it spread everywhere including Europe. Right on top of the shattered state into which business affairs were thus precipitated came the dilatory action on the repeal of the Sherman silver law, for which purpose the extraordinary congress was convened. After this followed the formulation of the Wilson tariff measure, which was inopportunist thrust upon the country. This seemed to be the last thing necessary, and acted like a dynamite bomb among the manufacturers, their employees and their business connections in all localities.

"But now comes, to cap the climax, the decision of the Ways and Means Committee to saddle certain sections of the country with an income tax, the most odious and diabolical mode of class taxation that can be conceived of. The demoralization has finally become so general as to place everybody in the position of wondering what next is likely to be conceived to intensify the distress of the American people as emanating from our fresh and new-born statestemen. Such a botch as has been made in handling affairs at headquarters, in the short space of ten months I doubt has ever been previously put on record by this nation by any party holding the reins of government.

Certainly never before in this country did a great political party assume control of the government with such opportunities for arranging a retention of their supremacy for an indefinite period as did the democratic party when they obtained control through the overwhelming vote cast at the election four months ago, and never before were such advantages so wretchedly handled and abused to their own detriment and destruction.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The more careful one reads the speech of Hon. A. J. Hopkins, lately delivered in the House of Representatives, the more he finds to commend therein.

He first dealt with the mongrel character of the Wilson bill; next reviewed the history of American tariffs, showing that protection has always brought prosperity, while the opposite policy had had the opposite effect; then showed that protection had invariably made competitive goods cheaper, and finally took up the subject of the tariff as related to farming industries. He went back to the days before the war, and thus spoke of the conditions that then prevailed:

A farmer with 160 acres of the richest land that God ever blessed man with would not produce enough, when reduced to money under free trade prices, to pay his taxes, support his family, furnish himself with a new suit of clothes and his wife with a calico dress.

In those days there were no carpets on the floor, no pictures on the wall, and no books in the home, and the rudest kind of furniture was all that could be afforded by even the most fortunate ones among the farmers. The soil yielded abundant crops, but there was no market for the corn, wheat and other cereals raised. The strictest economy was the order of the day. The girls and boys of the family were all required to engage in the hardest kind of manual labor to help their parents eke out their humble existence; while three months' schooling in the winter season at a crossroad schoolhouse, reached sometimes by almost impassable roads, was the extent of educational advantages that were given. The good old Democratic days mentioned as so favorable to the farmer, always bring to my mind the picture of privation and distress through which the farmers of Illinois were compelled to pass during the period it was under Democratic free trade control.

Mr. Hopkins then showed how superior to-day is the condition of the Illinois farmer in respect to home comforts, advantages for their children, and general manner of living. The effect of a nearby home market furnished by diversified industries as contrasted with a too close confinement to agricultural pursuits was shown by the following figures:

Prof. Dodge, of the agricultural department, has divided the states of the Union into four classes or groups: the first class is where the per cent of the population of the states engaged in farming is less than 30; the second class is where the per cent is over thirty and less than 50; the third class is where the farmers number over 50 per cent and are less than 70 percent of the aggregate population of the states; and the fourth class is where the farmers number over 70 per cent of the population of the states. In the states comprised in the first class Prof. Dodge tells us that the value of land per acre will average \$38.55; in the second class it will average \$30.55; in the third class, \$13.53, and in the fourth class, \$5.18.

This demonstrates that farmers derive great benefit from being surrounded by protected industries, saying nothing about the protective duties on their own products. Well-paid wage workers live better and spend more money than poorly paid ones, and they are necessarily large consumers of the fruits of field, garden and stockyard. Thus protection preserves superior conditions of life and conduces to the general prosperity. Mr. Hopkins cleared the air of a great deal of the dust which free traders have raised to blind the farmers. His unanswerable assertions and his convincing arguments furnished clear proof that agriculture and manufactures have the strongest reasons for holding together in support of the protective policy.

Secretary Carlisle Wants to Borrow.

Secretary Carlisle has gone to the Senate finance committee to ask authority to issue bonds. His success is not assured as Republicans and many Democrats are not disposed to become responsible for borrowing money in a time of profound peace. The fact is, the agitation of the Wilson bill has been ruinous to the federal treasury as well as to the people at large. Revenues from customs have fallen away from two causes. Foreigners who have goods to sell are waiting for the lower duties promised by the Wilson bill, and are withholding shipments. Then the severe stringency, caused by the Sherman-law object-lesson and the tariff agitation, has reduced the demand for merchandise to such an extent that importers are unwilling to take the risks. They know that the Wilson bill was made for them and will wait for it.

The revenues of the government from internal taxes have also fallen away. So Secretary Carlisle wants to borrow money to bridge over the panic created by the administration. If the Wilson bill passes, he is not likely to stop borrowing very soon, as that measure cuts down the revenues enormously.

Charles Barnard, an English seaman whose eyes and ears were wrecked by a dynamite bomb in a San Francisco boarding-house, presents a strange case. Though he can neither see nor hear nor feel, he is not a helpless creature, so that he cannot only tell whether it is day or night, but also the state of the weather, whether clear, clouded or foggy; can tell almost to the minute the time of day, and describes the people who come to see him, often hitting off some eccentricity or mannerism very happily.

Adventure some gold miners of Washington are in a great state over a discovery which it is believed they will be unable to utilize. It is the custom to raft logs through the Snoqualmie Falls. During the shooting of some logs recently it was found that one log, which shot the falls, had imbedded in its end a piece of quartz rock very rich in gold. It is now believed that the rocks under the cataract are rich in the precious metal but the point is how to get at them.

OCEAN TICKETS.

To or from any part of Europe at lowest possible rates, over the White Star and North German Lloyd Steamship Companies. Money sent at trifling cost to any part of the world.

SIMON STOFFEL.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. Julia A. Story.

McKinley and the South.

A Louisville paper contains an interview with Governor McKinley in which the great champion of protection talks of the tariff in its relation to the South. The Wilson bill, he says, is the assertion of the policy of the old South and an utter disregard of the whole policy of the new South with its new conditions. The McKinley bill, on the contrary, had recognized those new conditions and was not a sectional measure for the benefit of the north alone.

It is in this conflict between the old South and the new that the possibility lies of putting an end to Bourbon rule in the southern states. The visitor to Birmingham will find that old line Democrats there are bitterly opposed to free trade. The only thing that has kept them from breaking away is the race question which plays such an important part in every southern community. Whenever they talk tariff they come back to this as if there were actually a threat of the negro domination which appears in the wild imaginings of the New York Sun. Thus a mere bugaboo has prevented them from voting with that party whose economic policy they approve. They condemn rabid Northerners who wave the blood shirt when they, themselves, cling to the memories of the reconstruction period as if it were a living issue.

As Gov. McKinley says the facts are before these men, and it is hardly possible that they will allow an old prejudice to work them ill much longer. They really need protection worse than the North because their industries have been established for a short time only. Now that they have discovered that opportunities are equal everywhere under a tariff, we shall hear less and less from them of sectional legislation. They will come time gladly acknowledge that Gov. McKinley was right in saying: "This is not a sectional question, it is not a question of North and South, it is a question of patriotism—and a question of enlightened self-interest, of national and individual prosperity."—Journal.

Game Protective Association.

The National Game Protective Association, whose headquarters are in Chicago, proposes to make it warm for violators of the state laws. Believing that the best example should be set at home, the society is preparing for an aggressive warfare on the pot and market hunters and fishermen of Illinois. The Chicago Herald says that Saturday afternoon the officers of the society met with a large number of local sportsmen, owners of summer homes at Fox Lake and residents of that vicinity, in the clubroom of the Sherman House. President M. R. Bortree and Attorney F. S. Baird represented the national association. Capt. Langford, state fish and game warden, was present at the conference. A committee from Fox Lake reported that on Monday of last week half a ton of fish had been traced to a South Water street house and on Wednesday another consignment was traced to the same destination. They reported a large body of men engaged in fishing at the lake in violation of the law. The gentlemen reported that the residents of the neighborhood would not prosecute the fishermen for fear that revenge would be taken in burning their property, the usual retaliation of the men who indulged in this unlawful work. Capt. Langford expressed his desire to punish the depredators, and the gentlemen present determined to support him in the execution of his duties. A fund of several hundred dollars was raised and a committee of three appointed to push the securing of the evidence and furnishing attorneys to press the prosecution. President Bortree is arranging for a conference at Milwaukee with sportsmen of Wisconsin to devise a similar plan of active campaign against the violators of the game laws in that state.—Waukegan Patriot.

"STRONG ARMED RED" CONVERTED.

Hearing the Music in the Mission, He Abandoned a Murderous Errand. The Florence mission is just now in the possession of an interesting and promising convert who will likely trouble the minds of these philanthropists who make the reclamation of criminals their especial hobby. It was just after 9 o'clock on Friday night, and the large meeting room of the mission house was filled with a crowd of worshippers, when the door slowly opened, and there entered a heavily built, slouching individual whose square jaw and lowering forehead somehow suggested a sandbag.

The organ was playing "Where Is My Boy Tonight?" and as the stranger, after a moment's pause, walked up the center aisle to the platform all eyes were turned toward him. He looked steadily for a moment at Mr. Hyatt, the exhorter, who had charge of the service, and then wheeled around and silently contemplated the audience. The chorus of voices had died away to a quiver, and there was an unbroken silence as the man's hand groped toward his hip pocket. Then in a casual way he drew out a big, self-acting revolver.

The audience needed no second bidding to run out into the street, but in a minute they had returned, reassured by the voice of the stranger. Then they saw that the man had placed the revolver on the desk in front of George Faine, an ex-convict.

Cries of "Crank! He's a crank!" sounded through the rooms. But the man standing on the platform, raising his hand for silence, said: "Do not be frightened. My name is Robinson. I have been saved from crime tonight." Then he proceeded to inform the audience how and where he had been known as "Strong Armed Red," how his real name was Abraham Robinson and how he had just been discharged from Joliet prison, Ill., after serving a five years' term for burglary. He had intended, he said, to get money that night, even if he had to commit murder to accomplish his purpose, and was on his way to Broadway to do a little stroke of business when he entered the Florence mission and was saved.

The mission people are trying to obtain employment for Robinson.—New York Tribune.

DRIVEN FIVE BLOCKS BY A CORPSE.

John Smith, White Road, His Friend and Holds His Breath.

When John Smith, a driver for Heller & Jung, bakers, was making a delivery at Twenty-fourth and State streets Monday afternoon, he met his friend H. F. McDowell of the town of Lake. Smith and McDowell stood talking by the wagon, at the edge of the sidewalk, when Smith suddenly complained of feeling ill. He pressed his hand to his breast and seemed for a moment to have difficulty in breathing. Then, saying he was better, but that he ought to go home at once, he asked McDowell to jump in the wagon and ride with him. Smith's house was at 4,323 Atlantic street.

Smith got in with his usual agility, and McDowell followed. Swinging his horse's head around as he picked up the lines and heading them south, Smith chirruped and the wagon rattled off at a lively pace. The bakery wagon seat has a broad box behind it, against which the driver's head can lean in a practically upright position. Smith got sick again as the team started and was disinclined to talk. Near Thirty-fourth street he pulled his hat a little over his eyes, and getting the horses well started again he relapsed into silence. Not wishing to disturb his friend McDowell looked about as the wagon rattled on south at a rapid pace. The horses were headed homeward, and McDowell thought it was their recklessness which caused the wagon to sway two or three times and now and then pass uncomfortably close to another vehicle's wheels. Smith held the reins taut. He did not speak, but sat stiffly with his head bent against the bread box. From under his lowered hat his eyes stared directly ahead. Dusk slightly veiled his features, and though McDowell thought several times that Smith was entirely too oblivious to danger he did not speak to him until they reached Thirty-ninth street and Riverton avenue.

Then he asked Smith how he felt. There was no reply. McDowell shook Smith's arm. Still the man did not move. McDowell, still grasping the arm, bent close to Smith's face and gazed into the fixed eyes, but they did not move. With a start he realized that he had been driven five blocks by a corpse.—Chicago Herald.

A Complete Installation.

One of the most complete electric light installations in existence has been decided on for a colliery in Lanarkshire, Scotland. The plant is divided into three parts. In the first the dynamo will run 800 lamps in the colliery itself, to be distributed both throughout the pit and above ground. Another installation is devoted to the lighting of 34 workmen's cottages, which are about 700 yards from the colliery, there being three lights in each cottage, or a total of 102 lamps in all. The third installation consists of a complete electric pumping plant capable of delivering 100 gallons of water per minute from the adjacent river to the colliery.

Schoolboy "Cigarette Fiend."

A determined effort is being made by school principals and the press to stamp out the cigarette habit in the public schools. The vice has obtained a firmer grip here on boys from 8 to 14 years old than in any other city in the country, and the results are seen in the remarkable increase of criminals of tender years and of deaths from what the doctors call the "cigarette heart."—New York Tribune.

Ex-Cabinet Officers in the Senate.

There are an even half dozen ex-cabinet officers in the senate, and they comprise some pretty able men. Only one of the six is a Democrat, and that is Vilas of Wisconsin, who played the dual role of secretary of the interior and postmaster general during the first Cleveland reign. Proctor of Vermont was the warrior of the Harrison administration, Chandler of New Hampshire was secretary of the navy under Arthur, and Teller of Colorado secretary of the interior under the same regime. Cameron of Pennsylvania was secretary of war under President Grant, and John Sherman was President Hayes' financier.—Boston Advertiser.


Ancient, but Lively.

Friends inclined to regard Father Crow of the Hess road as an old man probably do not know what they are talking about. We have proof in point. In addition to performing ministerial and other good Methodist work enough to weigh down an ordinary man, Father Crow recently and just for a flier and a little exercise himself tore down 150 rods of rail fence, dug postholes the whole way and put up a brand new fence. We suppose he is over 70 years of age, but if any one wants a good workman—whether it is preaching or doing hard manual labor—we recommend Father Crow.—Lockport Journal.

Call at our Store and Learn how To get a Set of These Chairs for Nothing.

A. P. BAER,

AT THE Farmers Store, West McHenry.



During the entire summer of 1893 the main exhibition buildings will stand in Jackson park. The public will be admitted everywhere in the park free. The work of beautifying the park will progress steadily. On the first day of the new year the park commissioners assumed control. All state and foreign buildings will be out of the north end of the grounds by May 1. The commissioners will at once begin the work of restoring that end of the park to its former appearance and continue to improve it. What may be done with the buildings the following year cannot be said. The board will take no action on that matter for some time.—Chicago Letter.

Transatlantic Mail Service.

The discussion of the question of American mail routes, which is perennially revived in the English newspapers, has at last taken a common sense turn. The British postal authorities are being roundly denounced because they refuse to send the mails in fast steamers unless they carry the British flag. Twice last month the Saturday mails were sent on a slow Cunarder, when they might have reached New York two days earlier if dispatched by the American line. The fast German boats leaving Southampton on Sunday and Thursday get no mail, except specially addressed correspondence. The British authorities persist in limiting the mails to America to two per week, although four weekly mails are sent from New York. The protest is becoming so loud that it is barely possible that a reform may be effected in the course of time.—London Cable.

DR. FRUTH!

—WILL BE—

AT WOODSTOCK, ILL.,

Friday, Feb. 16, 1894.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AT HOTEL WOODSTOCK.



DR. D. O. FRUTH,
Late Surgeon in the President Medical Dispensary of New York, now President of the Fruth Medical Institute chartered.

His long experience in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all Chronic Wauvers, Skin and Blood diseases upon the latest scientific principles. DR. FRUTH has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. He will give \$50 for any case he cannot tell the disease and where located in five minutes. He treats all diseases, acute and chronic Catarrh, diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases, etc., cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

DR. FRUTH has attained the most wonderful success in the treatment of cases to which he devotes special attention, and after years of experience, has perfected the most infallible method of curing Chronic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of the Nervous Power, Involuntary Vital Losses, Impaired Memory, Mental Anxiety, Absence of Will Power, Melancholy, Weak Back and Kidney, etc., if consulted before it is too late. Failing Pills or Total Impotency result from "YOUTHFUL EXHAUSTION," the awful effect which blights the most radiant hopes, unfitting patient for business, study, society or marriage, and a warning to an untimely grave.

WONDERFUL CURES effected in all cases that have been neglected or unsatisfactorily treated. No experiments or failures. We undertake no incurable cases, but cure thousands given up to die. Remember the date and come early as his rooms are always crowded.

Cases of correspondence confidential, and treatment sent by express with full directions for use, but personal consultation preferred.

DR. D. O. FRUTH.

2532 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

PRICES MOVE THE WORLD.

More Price Music at Evanson's.

CASH DOES IT.

Last week we told you a little about our Groceries. Some of you appreciated our efforts by a generous response; you believed our statements; you bought what you needed; we thank you for both. Prices are just as stated in last week's paper, and more bargains added, for instance.

There is quite a drop in syrups, 25 cents for the 40 cent grades.

The Jellies in pails you have seen advertised as being remarkably cheap when sold around the 50 to 60c. mark we offer at 38c.

Best 150 test Oil, single gallons 9c. 5 gallons for 40c.

Choice family Flour, 70c for 50 lb sacks. Better grades correspondingly cheaper. Fancy Patent Flour, equal to Pillsbury's Best, or any other high grade, \$1.05.

We have job lots of men's Linen Collars at 3c. each.

Complete line of Ladies' Collars, 5c each. 10 to 15c goods.

OUR CLOAKS, what is left, we divide in two lots, as follows; All cloaks having sold from \$12 to \$16 your choice now for \$7. All the rest, such as \$5 to \$6 value, \$2.50. All child's and misses' goes in the \$2.50 lot.

OVERCOATS, 2 lots only, the \$12 to \$18 grade, your choice at \$10. The \$7 to \$10 grade, your choice at \$6.

We have about 40 pairs bed Blankets, slightly soiled in the folds, at 25 per cent discount.

It will pay you to buy Underwear for next winter. We give you the \$1 grade for 75c.

Special bargain sale of Dress Flannels and Shirting Flannels on Saturday, Jan. 27. To any lady who may call for it, we will give 10 yards, or less, choice in our 50 and 60c Dress Flannels at 29c per yard. Rockford Shirting Flannels, the 40 and 50c grade at 35c.

See notice of our continued Print sale elsewhere in this paper.

Our general clearing sale of Boots and Shoes begins Monday morning, Jan 29th. We bid you welcome.

JOHN EVANSON & CO.

1894

Will be our eleventh year in business in McHenry, and during these many years have received a generous share of your trade, for which we express gratitude, and trust our business relations will continue to attract you in future to our door on the corner. We are of the common people and do not consider work a disgrace, but deem honorable effort to increase our trade by fair dealing in the future, as in the past, a common privilege offered to all, but seldom enjoyed by the majority. In spite of the disasters of 1893 we managed to make a handsome gain over 1892, and attribute this fact solely to the keeping of the best goods, selling them at small legitimate margins, and above all, making only such statements in our advertisements as we can verify in all cases by the merchandise and prices.

TO ENTIRELY CLOSE OUT

Our yet quite extensive stock of best quality

Cloaks, Jackets, Overcoats,

Clothing, Underwear, Flannels,

Blankets, Hosiery, Robes,

Mittens, Etc.,

To make room for Spring goods. We will in all cases bid farewell to all profits, and offer you any of the goods named at cost.

GIVE US YOUR ORDERS FOR

Groceries, Flour, Crockery, Glassware.

Inquire into our Fine Chamber Set scheme.

THE

INSURANCE BUSINESS

Will be continued with renewed vigor, and our usual careful attention in all matters of this most important business. It is customary belief that insurance agents lie desperately. We leave this for you to decide—but assure you that we never lie still if there is a chance for business.

New Calendars will be sent all our old and new patrons soon.

OCEAN TICKETS

Sold here to any part of the world. A so money remitted promptly.

Still at the Corner.

SIMON STOFFEL.