

The Highland Park News.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1897.

We understand that the new census idea, like the measles, sometimes has "struck in," down in Ravinia as well as up in the village of Fort Sheridan. It is all a friendly rivalry of course, to see which place has the more people and therefore which is the more important factor in this nineteenth century of civilization. As both will be annexed to the Park in a few years, we want both to grow rapidly.

This city practically has no mail to Waukegan, the county seat, and only twelve miles away after 11:39 a. m. No matter how important the business, no mail. When the Electric comes we can have mails that leave here at almost any afternoon hour and go straight to the Lake Forest and Waukegan offices and we can also arrange for a light freight or local express business so packages can come for less than 25 cents. Big things in our Electric, you see.

You just bear in mind, reader, that the Electric road means a saving of fifty cents every time you go to Waukegan as instead of seventy cents for a round trip as you pay now, you will then pay only 25 cents. And what it saves to you it will save to every other citizen who goes to the county capital from this city, Ravinia or Fort Sheridan village; as there are more or less going every day of the week you see it means hundreds of dollars saved to the people here, so much more for clothing and groceries.

WASHINGTON.

There are three things noteworthy about Washington. Note them briefly in their order today.

EARLY LIFE.—Born in Westmoreland County, about 50 miles up the Potomac from the Chesapeake Bay, February 22, 1732, in the best period of our colonial history. His ancestors had lived there 75 years, had a large property and were influential. Their property, of course, was in lands and slaves and what these would produce. There was fine blue blood in their veins, through breeding high toned society with refined manners. Sons were educated in England, whence also came the choicest family supplies direct from some factor in London to the planter in Virginia. After his father's death, he lived with his older brother, and patiently, ploddingly and thoroughly, of his own free will, mastered business methods, and the practical arts, so that he was in high repute in all the counties along the Potomac before he was 20 years old.

MILITARY LIFE.—The contest of the French for mastery of this continent had been pursued for a century till it perished on the Heights of Abraham, Quebec, in 1759. All those years of Washington's youth the conflict had been sharp on the western border of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Washington, while yet a young man, became the recognized leader, the most capable man in the western colonies for this work. Like every Virginia young man early trained to the saddle and the sword, Washington entered the service as an adept and by the time he was called to the command of the colonial forces after the Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775, he was known as the most competent military man in the colonies. He knew his business and the country soon learned the fact. He saw the strategic points so quick, and used them so successfully that European masters of the art of war admired him. But most astonishing is the fact that though the country was as large then as now, distances as great and there were no railroads, no steam ships, no telegraphs, no navy, no resources, and the whole country had

a population only equal to the state of New York today, while the British had untold resources, and yet Washington beat them. No wonder George III. dismissed the ministry in great wrath.

CIVIL LIFE.—During the Revolution Washington's generals conspired against him; Congress failed him; the colonies left him alone many times to get along as he could, with or without an army, and yet he bore it all and carried the country successfully through, and when he surrendered his commission he was the best loved man in the land. For several years after the war everything was chaos, but everybody looked to Washington, and the country in due time got a constitution and form of government; but who could set it going and run it till it was established and in good working order? Everyone said Washington for first president, and he was twice elected without opposition. He was opposed and abused as no man was before or since in this country, and yet he alone could guide things aright, and before he was done the people wanted him a third term! He was the one man in the country equal to any and every emergency. Many times he distrusted himself, but he did the best he could, and history has shown that it was the best that could have been done. The simple fact was this, God raised up that man to meet the two momentous emergencies of our country's history at that time, in face of every possible kind and degree of opposition, and then by his Providence led the people to select him to do it, and it was done. God, who measured with unerring accuracy the exacting demands of each emergency, endowed Washington for them. Hence, like Joseph, and Moses, and Cromwell, and Lincoln, and Cavour, and Bismarck, he succeeded.

IAN MACLAREN.

About a month ago the editor of the News published a column and a half review of Dr. Watson's Yale Lectures on preaching, in the Standard of Chicago, and sent him a copy of the article, so that the author of Drumtochty sketches could see what