

# NORTH SHORE NEWS-LETTER

LOCAL  
SOCIAL  
GENERAL  
ECONOMIC  
INDEPENDENT

Volume 21

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1908

Number 39

## Shore Church Directory

### LAND PARK CHURCHES.

#### BAPTIST

Lekoy Dakota.  
Services—Mornings, 10:45; evening,  
7:30.

Young People's—7:00 p. m.  
School—12:00 noon.  
Laymen's Meeting—7:45.

#### PAL CHURCH (Trinity).

P. C. Welcott, D. D.  
Services—7:30 a. m., and on festi-  
val first Sunday in month 11

Litany—11 a. m.  
Prayer—5:45 a. m.

#### EVANGELICAL (Ebenezer.)

F. Courter.  
Services—Mornings, 11:00 a. m.;  
evening, 7:45 p. m.

Prayer—6:45 p. m.  
School—10:00 a. m.

Prayer Service, 8:00 p. m.  
Bible Study and Choir, 8:00 p. m.

#### UNITED EVANGELICAL

R. R. Schulze.  
Services—10:45 a. m., 7:30 p. m.  
(German)—Wednesday, 7:30  
a. m., Friday, 7:45.

#### GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Starck.  
Services—10:00 a. m., 7:30 p. m.  
School—First Thursday

#### CHURCH—NORTH AVE.

C. C. Walker.  
Services—10:00 a. m.,  
7:30 p. m.

Prayer—7:00 p. m.  
School—7 p. m.

Prayer—9:00 p. m.  
School—Wednesday evening 8 o'clock

#### BYTERIAN CHURCH.

F. Goodson.  
Services—Mornings, 10:30  
a. m., 12:00 noon.  
Evening Meeting—Wednesday.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. O'Neill, D. D.  
St. Mass, 8 a. m.  
St. Mass, 10 p. m.

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services—10:45 a. m.,  
12:00 noon,  
Evening—8:00 p. m.

#### WESLEYAN CHURCHES.

##### M. E. CHURCH.

Services—10:45 a. m.,  
12:00 noon,  
Evening—8:00 p. m.

Prayer—7:30 p. m.  
School—Wednesday, 8:00 p. m.

##### WESLEYAN CHURCH.

W. Darling, D. D.  
Services—9:45 a. m.,  
10:45 a. m.,  
4:30 p. m.

##### WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Luther Pardee.  
Services—10:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer—9:45 a. m.

##### WESLEYAN CHURCH.

C. Hintz.  
Services—10:00 a. m.,  
Evening Meeting—7:30.

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## Political Pointers

United States Senator Shelby Moore Cullom will be 79 years old Nov. 22, 1908. He first entered the political arena in 1856. His father, Richard Northcut Cullom, was a leading and influential Whig in his day and represented his district four sessions in the Illinois State Legislature. It was a singular coincidence that the father of General John A. Logan, Dr. John Logan, also was a member of the Legislature at the same time. It thus happened that Illinois at one time was represented in the United States Senate by two members whose fathers had formerly sat side by side in the State Legislature. Shelby M. Cullom and John A. Logan were both members of the Twentieth General Assembly, which met in Springfield in 1856.

The oldest newspaper published in the State of Illinois is still being published in Springfield, Ill. "The State Journal" was established in 1831. This was before Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Legislature the first time in 1833—the sessions of the legislature were then held in Vandalia, Ill.

### U. S. SENATOR A. J. HOPKINS

Senator Hopkins lauded William H. Taft as the best fitted man in the nation to take the Presidential chair and denounced the Denver platform as full of political heresies. Bryan he characterized as the same free trade leader he was sixteen years ago in Congress, the same free silver demagogue he was in 1896 and the same carping critic and opportunist he has always been. He predicted that Illinois would give to Taft and Deneen in November majorities of at least 200,000.

"Bryan," said Senator Hopkins, "was one of the men in Congress who carried Wilson in triumph on his shoulders when the Wilson tariff bill was passed—a bill which did more harm to the workingmen of this country than was ever caused before or since. Let the laboring men heed not the words of Gompers in this campaign, lest they be led again into the awful tragedies of the dark period, which they faced in the life of that iniquitous law.

"Let the voters of America understand that Bryan was a dominant factor in that catastrophe. How Gompers can lead, or try to mislead, the laboring men of the country under the banner of Bryan, advocate of the same unsound doctrines to-day as he was then, is more than I can comprehend."

Oyster Bay no longer smiles under the genial presence of President Roosevelt. He has closed his vacation season there, and will devote himself to the business of his high office for the rest of his term. His departure from Oyster Bay was made the occasion of great demonstrations of interest and affection by the natives.

### PRIMARY LAW.

Governor Deneen in his address to the members of the Hamilton Club advocated some amendments to the new primary law.

"The present primary law," said Governor Deneen, "is a good law, but it might be better. It was made, after two laws had been declared unconstitutional, in a hurry and for present use. In the law there should be some changes.

"There should be an amendment to provide absolutely that the Republicans nominate the Republican candidates and that the Democrats nominate the Democratic candidates. I do not believe that the Democrats would trust us to nominate their candidates and we reciprocate that feeling.

"There should be another amendment, also," continued the governor, "which would absolutely limit the amount of money a candidate may spend before the primary. That, too, has been demonstrated to be a necessity. With these amendments I believe the law will be a very good one and an effective direct primary measure."

Mr. James Benton Foraker, of Ohio—now, what's this new trouble you have got into? Too much oil?

### POWER BEHIND JOSEPH G. CANNON.

John W. Kern Says Real Rulers Are Stronger Than Roosevelt.

Declaring that the Republican party is owned, body and soul, by the dominant power represented by Speaker

Cannon in the House, and by a coterie of rich malefactors in the Senate, John W. Kern, the Democratic candidate for the vice presidency, started his eastern campaign.

Mr. Kern declared that the controlling animus of the Republican party is stronger than that party and considerably stronger even than Roosevelt.

"Roosevelt," he said, "has been unable to accomplish a single reform except by compromise with the dominant power. In every contest between the people on the one side and this dominating leadership on the other, the people have been defeated. In a few instances they have secured a compromise with these gentlemen, but on the latter's own terms.

Candidates for office must now advertise—like department stores—notice the large city daily papers next month, the great bargain day will be early in November.

Walter Wellman, of New York, explains the reasons for the greatness of Gov. Hughes and Theodore Roosevelt. Here it is:

Charles Evans Hughes is an extraordinary public character. Without a party, without an organization, without friends, he has forced a President, a party, an organization, and all the leaders of a party to bow the knee to him. His peculiar success again illustrates the penchant of the American people for hero worship. They idolized President Roosevelt because they believed Wall street and all the corporations and "interests" were opposed to him. They have made a hero of Governor Hughes because they believed he was the foe of the bosses and the gamblers. It seems the public have a hero or two to put up on a pedestal, and the best way to manufacture a hero is to get him opposed by some class of men the people do not like. Wall street and the corporations made Roosevelt. The politicians and the gamblers made Hughes.

Mr. Bryan's letter to Mr. Roosevelt in which he takes the President to task for endorsing a statement which charges Governor Haskell of Oklahoma with having been identified with the Standard Oil Company, is creating something of a sensation.

Gov. Haskell is treasurer of the National Democratic campaign committee, which has accepted Mr. Bryan's dictum against taking subscriptions from great trusts, and therefore any reflection that he is or has been associated with the Standard Oil Company is a reflection on the Democratic committee and on Mr. Bryan as its leader.

What the outcome will be we cannot of course say, but we presume that the President will have some answer to make to the letter.

### DAYS SPENT IN BED.

There is no better preventive of nervous exhaustion than regular, unburied muscular exercise. If we could moderate our hurry, lessen our worry and increase our open-air exercise a large proportion of nervous diseases would be abolished.

For those who cannot get a sufficient holiday the best substitute is an occasional day in bed, a writer in the Nineteenth Century suggests. Many whose nerves are constantly strained in their daily vocation have discovered this for themselves.

A Spanish merchant in Barcelona told his medical man that he always went to bed for two or three days whenever he could be spared from his business, and he laughed at those who spent their holidays on toilsome mountains. One of the hardest worked women in England, who has for many years conducted a large wholesale business, retained excellent nerves at an advanced age owing, it is believed, to her habit of taking one day a week in bed.

If we cannot prevent agitation, we ought, if possible, to give the nervous system time to recover itself between the shocks. Even an hour's seclusion after a good lunch will deprive a hurried, anxious day of much of its injury. The nerves can often be overcome by stratagem when they refuse to be controlled by strength of will.

You often hear the phrase "typographical error," yet only a few people know what a typographical error is. A typographical error is a mistake which a writer makes in spelling a word and then blames it on the printer.

## Ravinia

There was a meeting of the Ravinia Improvement Association on Monday evening, September 14th, at eight o'clock, and the school house, in which the meeting was held, was well filled. The careful investigations into matters of interest to the citizens in the southern part of Highland Park were reported. Reports were read by the "committee on a new sewage system," by the "depot grounds committee," the "sidewalk committee" and the "improvement committee."

Mr. Jens Jensen, landscape architect and general superintendent of the West Chicago Park System, addressed the meeting, and suggested a general scheme for improvements. The improvement committee of the association had been in consultation with him, and in their report they expressed the intention of drawing up a scheme and presenting it for the consideration of the Board of Local Improvements at Highland Park.

The meeting was called very largely for the purpose of discussing the school question. A good many people have been complaining for a year or more about the discipline in the Ravinia school, and much dissatisfaction was expressed with the school building itself, on the ground that there were no lights, either gas or electric, and that the ventilation and the heating systems were not adequate. Also it was the sense of the meeting that the school grounds should be kept in better order, and a resolution to that effect was adopted unanimously. A resolution was also adopted, providing for a committee of from six to ten members to investigate further into the school situation and report to a subsequent meeting of the improvement Association.

A great deal of interest was shown in the work of the association, and the meeting was generally pronounced the best that has been held in some time.

There was an informal meeting of the "committee on the school question" of the Ravinia Improvement Association at Mr. J. L. Fearing's house on Roger Williams avenue, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., and the meeting adjourned at eight o'clock to attend a conference at the house of Mr. F. S. Munro on Green Bay road. Messrs. Munro and Vetter were on hand to represent the school board and to hear the suggestions of the committee. A discussion, involving the Ravinia school, lasting nearly three hours, followed, and the meeting adjourned after the committee had been assured of the most hearty cooperation by both Mr. Munro and Mr. Vetter.

The following is a list of the officers of the association:

J. L. Fearing, President; L. C. Whitman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Improvement Committee of the Association.—R. F. Seymour, T. M. Wilder, C. C. Bullock, G. W. Carr, M. W. Boehm, F. R. McMullin, L. M. Whitman, J. L. Fearing, Chairman.

School Committee of the Association.—F. G. Brown, H. Jessup, A. G. Normansen, J. F. Leaming, C. H. True, A. W. Bergman, R. F. Seymour, J. L. Fearing, Chairman.

Committee on Sewage.—M. W. Boehm, J. L. Fearing, L. C. Whitman, C. C. Bullock, Chairman.

Sidewalks.—T. M. Wilder, G. W. Carr, L. C. Whitman, Chairman.

Paving.—F. R. McMullin, J. L. Fearing, R. F. Seymour, Chairman.

Sub-Committee.—R. F. Seymour, G. W. Carr, C. C. Bullock, Chairman.

### WORTH OF TIME.

To show us the worth of time, God most liberal of all other things, is exceedingly frugal in the dispensing of that; for He never gives us two moments together, nor grants us a second until He has withdrawn the first, still keeping the third in his own hands, so that we are in perfect uncertainty whether we shall have it or not. The true manner of preparing for the last moment is to spend all the others well, and ever to expect that, we do not have an end, and neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.

Fully thirty thousand suburban people were much inconvenienced and delayed this week by the Northwestern track alterations at the approaches of the new steel bridge crossing the river at Wells street station.

## North Shore Notes

### FOREST FIRES.

With vivid descriptions of the forest fires that are destroying some of the richest timber in northern Wisconsin, driving Indians from their reservations, sending lumbermen hurrying for places of safety and putting farmers to their utmost to save their property, Mrs. A. B. Dick and her daughter, Mabel, returned from their home in Lake Forest to-day.

Mrs. Dick and her daughter had been visiting in West Moreland, which was on the very brink of the danger zone. Both mother and daughter said, however, that they were never in danger at any time, and also that their visit was not shortened by the fire. "Sunday morning, when we awoke, a great pall of smoke hung over the city, so dense that it obscured the sun. It was so diffused that it did not appear to us as smoke, but as an extreme haziness.

"The fire was mostly confined to Oneida Indian reservation, Brown and Ontonagon counties. It approached the Indian tract from three directions, destroying property and timber lands.

"With the forests as dry as tinder from the prolonged drought, everything seemed doomed to destruction. Farmers were fighting the flames from all sides.

"Shortly after we left Moreland the wind had shifted, and the fire was well under control."—Chicago Journal, Sept. 16.

The will of John V. Farwell was filed for probate this week and an estate of \$1,775,000, which is the remainder of the estate to be distributed of Mr. Farwell's property, which is believed to have been in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000. A few years ago, before his death, Mr. Farwell distributed \$5,000,000 to his heirs.

The New Trier High School starts the new school year with an enrollment of about three hundred students and twenty-four instructors. Mr. Frederic L. Sims, principal. The school grounds cover six acres adjoining the village of Kenilworth, Lake Michigan, a quarter mile to the east. The campus is almost surrounded by a grove of young forest trees and is covered with a beautiful greenward adorned with flower beds and shrubbery. Extensive cement walks render the buildings accessible. A large athletic field to the west, together with several excellent tennis courts immediately north of the main building, provide a place for all outdoor games; the buildings are substantial, modern structures, with stone trimmings. They are equipped and furnished with all conveniences and serve their purpose admirably. The main building is 125 by 105. A new three-story brick building, 50 by 60, harmonizing in architecture with the main building, has been erected to the northeast for the accommodation of the departments of manual training, drawing and physical training. The tuition for students residing out of the district is \$75 a year.

This is the first High School built in New Trier Township and was completed in 1901.

The first year, 1901, two students were graduated. This year twenty-seven students were graduated. This shows the wonderful growth of a truly wonderful school.

Winnetka is an Indian word, meaning a beautiful place. This position was the former north shore home of the Pottawatomie Indians. They were the last native tribe to take their departure from Illinois, lingering around Chicago till 1835.

Buffalo hides were the first articles of merchandise ever shipped from the Illinois country, and the export of these began about 1720. They were sent down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, which had just been laid out as a French village.

Waukegan—Indian word, meaning a house or fort—the place where this town is situated was originally called Little Fort. In 1720 it was a French trading post of minor importance. It was in the vicinity of excellent hunting and trapping grounds and was found to be the nearest point of any for reaching the Desplaines river from Lake Michigan, where in a good stage of water a short easy portage could be made on the route to the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, saving about forty miles of lake coast.

Waucondas, another Lake County town, is an Indian word, meaning the Good Spirit.

## Glencoe

Master Francis Wooley is building a story and half boat house on the beach at the foot of his father's property—during the winter he will assemble and build a motor boat, having the parts ready for that purpose.

There has been a great fad for canoeing and bathing in Glencoe this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamprecht have returned from a delightful Eastern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon A. Ramsay have returned to Glencoe.

The Sunday school of Saint Elizabeth Episcopal Church held a large beach party on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Martin J. Power expects her sister, Mrs. Maurice Gaskill, of Philadelphia, to visit her during October.