DOWNERS GROVE, : ILLINOIS,

Cultured people are people who know how to look at you without seeing you.

A man is serving a sixty days' sentence in Michigan for kissing a woman. He probably landed on her ear.

Within the last two weeks several million dollars' worth of rain has fallen on the Kansas cornfields and oatfields.

Reverend Samuel Jones has discovered that there is too much gymnasium and too little education to the presentday college.

Still, we doubt if Uncle Russell Sage would permit another bomb to be thrown at him at close quarters for twice \$40,000.

It has been discovered that bicycling is a great stimulus to matrimony. Now if you are an old bachelor or maid, you know just what to do.

Turkey is acting very much like a woman in the sixth story of a burning building who declines to come down because the fire escape does not suit her.

More than 700 people were converted in a Fort Scott revival. One essential | within 200 feet of deep water, so that the to a successful revival meeting is to have plenty of raw material to work on.

J. R. Holland, the defaulting cashier at Charlotte, S. C., has entered on a seven-year engagement making chairs at Albany, N. Y. His books didn't balance into \$100,000.

Indiana has a gold field in Brown county. Every three months the fever rises and a local flurry ensues, but the gold remains in its native hills. Now a machine has been invented that is said to be able to secure the invisible dust that fills the sand and earth along the headwaters of Salt creek. The goldbearing region consists of about seventy-eight square miles in Brown, Johnson and Monroe counties. Whether a vein or lode exists in the hills remains to be ascertained. Heretofore all the gold has been found in flakes and fine particles in the sand. Heavy rains carry it down from the hills. This indicates that the hills have the yellow metal hid away somewhere in their bowels. It has never been found in paying quantities, but the new machine may make the Hoosier field of fabulous richness.

Allan T. Williams, who was convited of embezzling county funds while county treasurer at Bayfield, Wis., was one of the best known characters in the Badger state. He was editor of one of the first papers printed in Washburn, the Bee. In 1887 he was elected county treasurer, and held that office until February, 1894. During this period he held the offices of deputy county clerk, justice of the peace, dis rector of the Hydraulic company, president of the Mill Men's union, manager and drum major of the Bayfield cornet band, manager of the Harbor City base ball club, and manager of the opera house. He was commonly known as the "Pooh Bah" of Bayfield county. He was what is known as a "good fellow" and that was the cause of his down-fall. There's something in being too good a fellow.

The constitution of Maryland providea "that in all criminal prosecutions every man hath a right . . . to speedy trial by an impartial jury. But some years since the legislatur passed an act providing that in cases of vagrancy the accused might be com mitted to the workhouse, by a magis trate, for one year or less, without trial by jury. A man thus committed was brought before Judge Yellot on writ of habeas corpus, and he was promptly discharged, on the ground that the act under which he had been committed was unconstitutional. The case was appealed by the county, and the Court of Appeals (the Supreme Court of Maryland) sustained the statute on the ground that the constitution of Maryland must be interpreted in harmony with the practice under the unwritten constitution of England, in which country the guarantee of trial by jury is not held to extend to such cases. Reinforced by this decision, the magistrates of Maryland continued to commit to the workhouse, without jury trial, such vagrants as were brought before them; and Judge Yellott as promptly discharged every man thus deprived of his liberty who was brought before him on writ of habeas corpus; and this, notwithstanding the fact that case after case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and always with the same result, namely, that the "law" was sustained. But the venerable Judge Vellott treated it as void until his retirement from the bench on account of the infirmities of old age. And we all say honor to such a judge.

The church social is a serious thing young men of limited means in all tions of America, but in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia it is postively dangerous. Hardly an affair of the kind is held in the rural regions that at least one man does not give up his life not to religion, but to one or another of the thousand feuds of that

Whether it is a case of the office eking the man or the man seeking the office, the search is a diligent one wadays over a great many states.

COAL MINING UNDER THE SEA.

An Enterprise with Some Novel Features in New South Wales.

It is proposed to carry into effect a project which aims at bringing from far below the lowest depths of Sydney harbor, New South Wales, the coal which geologists had predicted would be found there, and which has actually been tested by diamond-drill borings. Transport, in a recent issue, contains a very flattering account of the scheme now being floated on the London market, from which the following particulars are obtained:

Important fields had been developed both north and south of Sydney-at Newcastle and Bulli-but up to the present the intervening area has been practically untouched, although plainly shown on the government geological maps of forty years ago. The unquestionable advantages which would follow the opening of coal mines in the very heart of the capital of the colony have led to the formation of a company, and induce our contemporary to take a most sanguine view of the outlook. Sydney is an important shipping port, where the lines of many steamship companies converge, and the coal of the bed in question is in demand for bunker use and export. The borings were made under the superintendence of the Miners Department of New South Wales, partly on account of the geological interest and partly with the very practical ulterior view of raising revenue. The seam was found within 30 feet of the depth predicted by the geologists, in a bore hole 2,700 feet deep. For 1,500 feet the borings passed through a compact sandstone. claimed to be impermeable to water. The seam itself is 10 feet 3 inches thick, of which 6 feet is clean coal free from situation will be unique, the saving on cost of transportation from the nearest mines now working being about 75 cents to \$1 a ton. The parent company has secured a surface site of small extent. but has concessions over 1,400 acres below ground (and water), and it is expected that several other collieries will be started, for which there is said to be room. There is nothing extraordinary there be. But, instead of this, when the in mining under water, as implied in the statements. This has been done on the Cornish coast and in the copper and iron mines of Michigan at Silver Islet, Lake Superior, but the opening of great collieries in a large shipping port, with a delivery from the shaft mouth directly of the marauding, savage hill tribes, lato vessels alongside, is something the Kurds. which only the mines of Washington and British Columbia can rival. It is also proposed to utilize the smaller coal, screened from the bunker coal, for a large electric installation and also to make coke and establish local smelting works.

HOME FORUM.

A Most Marvelous Benefit Order.

Of all the great fraternal benefit orders now in existence, the Home Forum Benefit Order, with offices at 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill., has the most wonderful record. Organized December, 1892, it has attained a membership of 20,000 in thirty months. Its assessment rates are low, and only seven were required to pay its losses in 1893, and also 1894. It has paid all its losses in full, which include an accident indemnity for loss of hand, foot, or eye. It is peculiar in that it admits both men and women to full membership on the very same terms. It is growing now at the rate of 1,600 members per month. So great has been its success and rapid growth that its rivals and other persons have become jealous and envious of its management and unequaled rec-

At the last biennial meeting, held at Detroit, Mich., the reports of its officers showed some unparalleled statistics. The Order tripled its membership in 1894, and its membership of January, 1895, has been doubled from that time until July, 1896. Its officers were reelected at Detroit by acclamation. The Order has been admitted to do business in eleven states, and was recently examined by the Insurance Commisstoner of Wisconsin, who pronounced its management "competent, economical and businesslike" in a certificate, and granted them a license for that state. It has a large membership in Illinois, and is extending its territory and fast becoming the wonder of the closing years of the nineteenth century for popularity, cheap insurance, and prompt payment of its claims. Dr. P. L. McKinnie, who is well known throughout the western states, is president of the Order, and Mr. L. E.

Fish is secretary. RACE FOR LIFE.

It Was Around a Tree with a Bear in

William Murphy, of Juneau, had an exciting adventure with a bear near Lynn Canal, Alaska, last week, says an exchange. He saw bruin on a hillside, and, rifle in hand, he gave him a hot chase. Just as he reached the summit he unexpectedly met the bear coming around a huge bowlder. The animal was too close for action, and before Murphy could fire the gun was knocked out of his hand with one stroke of the bear's huge paw.

Murphy realized the perflous situation and made for a tree. The bear reached out and caught the seat of his trousers. Then a race for life began around the tree, with Murphy in the lead and the bear a close second. Splendid time was made, when the bear reversed his direction and met Murphy face to face. With one blow the man was knocked down, and together they rolled down the hillside into an embankment of snow at the bottom of a gulch. The bear appeared surprised and somewhat dazed, and hurriedly galloped up the hill. Murphy, though badly torn and bleeding, made his way down to where his boat lay and pulled over to his camp. Later he went to Juneau for medical treatment. His injuries are not serious, but are very painful.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The edible dogs in China have blue tongues. About ten persons commit suicide

every day in Paris. The skin of the rhinoceros, in some

parts, is two inches thick. Pineapples are sold in Madagascar at the rate of four for a cent. A Chicago vocalist earns fifty dollars

a day by singing for phonographs. Lobsters are afraid of thunder, and seek deep water during thunder-storms Plum pudding was almost unknown in England before the middle of the last DONE BY THE TURKS.

MORE HORRIBLE RECITALS OF BUTCHERIES.

The Bloodthirsty Followers of Mahomet Hacked Their Victims to Pieces and Burned Them Alive-Heartrending Walls of the Dying.



NCIENT, medieval and modern history, should their records be rolled into one,have no tale more dramatic and horrible than that of the outrages on the helpless persants of Armenia at the

hands of a feroclous Turkish soldiery. These atrocities stand forth in the annals of Christendom as the very essence of cruelty. and as an instance of what the still uncivilized Turk is capable of accomplishing.

The civilized world stood shocked and appalled and the great powers of Europe stepped in and began an investigation. Then followed a demand upon the Sultan of Turkey to put a stop to these atrocities and to institute such reforms in his brutal government as would forever end another butchery of his Armenian subjects. And now the bloodthirsty Turkish despot defles all civilized Europe and refuses to insand. The shafts to be sunk will be | terfere to prevent a repetition of the persecutions and horrors of Sassoun.

> The story, brutal as it is, and exhibiting in the minor telling of it a lust, rapine and violence that could hardly be imagined, is all the more remarkable because it is not war. Had the Armenians been fighting His Majesty the Sultan and resisting his fanatical troops, some shadow of excuse might Turkish brigades appeared in the coun try the Armenian men and women rato them like little children and gath ered under what they thought wer protecting wings against the ravages

Without a sign, without a signal, while the peasants were yet hilling them as the representatives of governmental authority and as the military delegates of their monarch, the Turks cut and fired, cut and fired again. No novelist's pen could depict a tale of torture half so graphically as comes down in the simple ungarnished statements of the few survivors that somehow made their way beyond the reach of bayonet, bullet and sword.

The blood that was shed has hardly yet grown cold, but even now all Europe is ablaze with shame and regret that such cruelties could be perpetrated

gates of Great Britain, France and Rus-

scenes of the death-dealing tortures.

rehearse, little explanation to be made.

The story of the outrages stands out in

broad detail. The feeble defense has

been made by those close to the Sub-

lime Porte that the savage and no-

madic Kurds themselves were alone re-

sponsible for these dreadful crimes.

the fact that early in June, a year ago,

the Turkish government commenced to

send brigades to Armenia and to rein-

pected would shoulder all the responsi-

In broad daylight the deeds were

Semal, Shenik and Aval were attacked

by Kurds and by Turkish soldiers, dis-

for retaliation. The day before a few

Kurds had stolen some of the villagers

sheep, and the shepherds, naturally,

had engaged in a hand-to-hand con-

flict with them to recover their prop-

Bakraniees, the Rishkotlees, the Khi-

disguised troops of the Sultan, outnum-

old and wounded behind.

bility for what was to be attempted.

ready to act with them.

spent more than \$50,000 in the experiin these Christian modern times. A commission of inquiry, formed of delemental work; he believes that before long he will be able to build a practical sia has been on the ground for some machine. All of the recent tests have weeks, and has actually visited the been for the purpose of developing certain facts in relation to propellers All the other European powers are of different size and shape. It is nnderstood that Alexander Melville Bel There is little of previous history to and Alexander Graham Bell, the in ventor of the telephone, have placed a Professor Langley's disposal a sufficient sum of money to enable him to work freely without fear of financial embarrassment.

Begging an Industry.

That this is not so can be proved by There are numbers of villages in Russia in which begging is the staple industry. No one does anything else. It is stated in the labor commission report force them by detachments of savage on that country that "nearly 3,000 out troops, men whom it was fondly exof the 3,500 persons in the districts of Inzar and Saransk are beggars," and that the whole population of the village done. At dawn the little villages of of Marinin live by means of begging. And these are by no means isolated cases. In many other districts preciseguised as mountaineers. There had ly the same style of things prevails, been no provocation, no excuse even In a real beggars' village, all the inhabitants, including even the starosta, and other local dignitaries, are enrolled in a company, which is divided into parties. These parties go out in turn on begging picnics. The booty they erty. Four to one the Hamidiehs, the bring back is regarded as common property, and the population depends anlees and Zilanees, together with the upon it for their support.

A ship canal is proposed from Elliot bered the Armenians. In terror the latter fled, leaving in their alarm the bay to Lake Washington, in the state of that name, and a company has been organized for the undertaking. It was then the atrocities began. It

needed little discernment on the part of the Turkish troops to perceive that the Kurds were not warriors at all. Throwing off all disguise, the soldiers of the Sultan entered the villages, bayonet and sword in hand. The bugles

sounded and the cannon boomed. With cries that were piteous, understanding nothing save that an awful calamity was now upon them, the old villagers who had been left behind came tumbling out of their houses as the soldiers with calm ferocity applied the torch to the buildings. These old peasants flung themselves pitifully at the feet of even the common soldiery crying "We are loyal! See! These are our tax receipts. For God's sake spare us. We love the Turks. Oh, do take pity on us. Good God! don't burn us aliye!"

Professor Langley's Flying Machine. The Langley flying machine, it is reported, flew a distance of 1,000 feet, at a test, down the Potomac a few days ago. The machine is now propelled by storage batteries placed under the flights are made. It is now believed that the machine will fly great distances. Professor Langley has already TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN,

Organ-Grinders Hire Them to Dance in the Street.

The attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is called to the singular traffic in children which has been going on in this city for some time, says the New York World. It will not be difficult to gather evidence of it, as all that is needed is to follow an organ-grinder and to bestow a few nickels on him judiciously. On Friday afternoon a reporter's attention was attracted to a crowd surrounding an organ-grinder at One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth street and Lexington avenue. The man was accompanied by a woman, who played a tamborine more or less in time with the doleful wails of the organ. In front of them were several children dancing. The crowd, out of sympathy with the little ones who were apparently enjoying the music so much, was not niggard of its pennies. After playing about five minutes the wandering minstrel moved on to One Hundred and Twentywings and moves independently of any third street and the same avenue. control from the float from which the | There the same performance was resumed. The singular thing about it was that two little girls, scarcely more than ten years of age, who had danced

WOOD FOR CLOTHES.

WONDERS OF NATURE BEING UNVEILED.

A New Process by Which Silk Is Produced from Wood-Already Extensively Used - Costs Less Than Other Silks.



PROCESS has been discovered by which a material closely resembling silk may manufactured from wood. Even now women are walking about the streets of European cities in the most elaborate gowns of silk in the manu-

facture of which the worm had no part. In fact, the silkworm has lost its occupation. The palm for this valuable discovery in chemical science must go to Switzerland, for a native of Zurich, Dr. Lehner by name, is the inventor of the process.

Some years ago he began to make observations on the habits and physical characteristics of the silkworm and became deeply interested in the subject. He discovered the chemical action which took place in the worm in producing its cocoon, and at odd times sought to counterfeit the wor!: of nature. So convinced did he become of the feasibility of his ideas that he soon abandoned all other work and devoted his time to this single study, in which he has achieved a signal triumph. In the process of manufacturing the new fabric the principal ingredients used are sprucewood pulp, cotton or jute waste, etc., combined with a large quality of alcohol. The use of the substantial or solid materials mentioned creates a market for what was hitherto of no use whatever, being burned in factory furnaces to get it out of the way.

Spruce gawdust now has a market value, for this, as well as the other materials, are digested by a chemical process in which alcohol plays an important part. The material thus digested is so much like the cocoon spun by the silkworm that when the two are placed alde by side in a finished state it takes an expert to determine which is which. The artificial material at one state is in a liquid state, and of a density about equal to the ordinary syrup of commerce. When in this state a machine of Dr. Lehner's invention, which may be called an artificial silkworm, comes into play. This machine, which is very simple in construction, requiring so little attention that it can be kept at work with about as much labor as is devoted to a twenty-four hour clock, performs exactly the same mechanical work that a silkworm does. It draws from the liquid a continuous, unbroken thread of even diameter and unlimited length. As this thread is spun another portion of the machine takes it up and twists it into any desired thickness of yarn with perfect regularity. Thus the fabric can be made of any desired weight or thickness, so that it will be seasonable at all times.

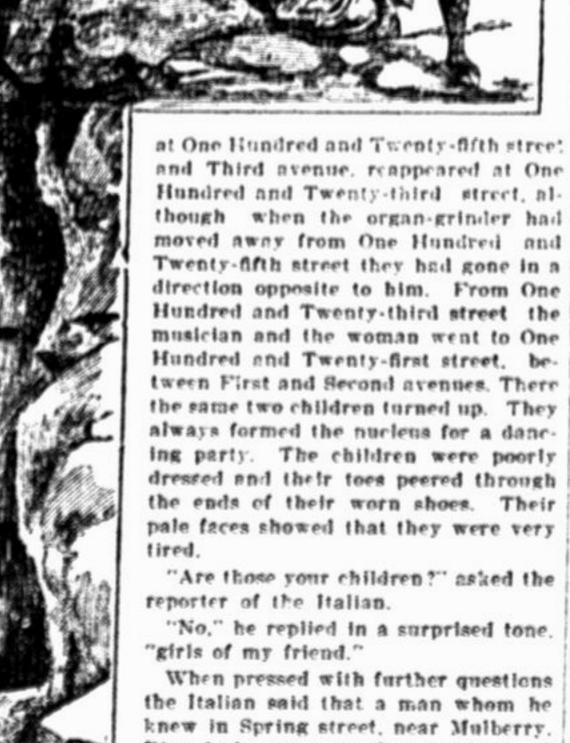
This artificial silk has been spun in Bradford, England, and worked up into a large variety of fabrics. In the dyeing, weaving and finishing of these no special treatment has been found necessary. It has been dyed in all imaginable shades and colors, and owing to the peculiar qualities of the material it the Italian said that a man whom he takes a dye more readily and gives a more brilliant effect than the natural article. In texture it is the equal of the best of Chinese and Italian silks, being soft and silken to the touch. It is expected that it will be used largely in combination with natural silk and cotton for producing brocaded effects. These latter have been so expensive half of the money paid the agent by lately as to be out of reach of all but the fattest purses. The new invention will greatly reduce the cost. It would seem that this new process would give an immense impetus to the manufacture of textile fabrics all over the world, and it probably will, but Dr. Lehner also differs from the average inventor in that he combines financial cunning with his remarkable genius, so that every yard of this new material made will put pennies into his pocket.

Patents on the process have been obtained in most of the European coun-Near the little town of Clare, Iowa, tries, and an application for one in the United States is now on file at Washington, as well as in the patent office of the Canadian government. A company with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 is about to be formed in Montreal to manufacture the material. There has and \$180,000 in full paid shares, the remaining \$200,000 being used as a work-

Cleveland's Generosity. There is no fund to pay the expenses of the funeral of a cabinet officer, while on the other hand, deceased senators and congressmen and senators are buried at public expense, each such funeral costing about \$5,000. In the case of the Gresham funeral not a dollar of its expenses will be allowed to fall on the slender estate which he left. It is understood that President Cleveland himself insisted on defraying the cost, save for the funeral train, which was tendered by J. W. Doane, the Pullman magnate, and its transportation, which was the voluntary act of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad com-

Kept His Word.

A Kansas man advertised in the local paper that he would move his stock and fixtures the next day and witain twenty-four hours the town was visited by a double-barreled cyclone, and he kept his word. And yet people inquire if advertising is remunerative.



"Are those your children?" asked the

When pressed with further questions knew in Spring street, near Mulberry. Ricardo by name, made a practice of hiring children out to organ grinders whom he knew at 50 cents each for an afternoon. The children liked the work. he said, were well looked after, and were always at home by 10 o'clock at night. He believed the parents got the musicians. He did not think he was doing anything in violation of the law, for the children never complained. The supply, the Italian said, was always greater than the demand.

"Do you make money by this

For answer the Italian jingled a lot of coins in his coat pocket. This proved that he was making money and that the New York public loves children.

A Lazy Man's Device.

lives a man who had a well that needed cleaning badly, but fearing the treacherous quicksand at the bottom he was afraid to undertake it. He hung his coat on a post near the well and went into hiding for a few days. His neighbors, missing him and finding his coat already been formed in England a comnear the well, surmised that he had pany having a capital stock of \$540,000, sunk beneath the quicksands, so they | the inventor receiving \$160,000 in cash worked with a will to find his dead body. After the well had been thoroughly cleaned out in their efforts to ing capital. find his body, the wretch suddenly came

LIFE'S LITTLE IRONIES.

The Indians will very soon be, on the average, the richest people in the country. Some tribes of them are now worth severa! thousands per head.

A man in Auburn, Me., just had to sneeze the other day when his mouth was full of carpet tacks. One went down his throat, but the doctor got it

There's a good story affoat of a man who has a £5,000 Bank of England note and makes a good income renting it out for weddings, where it appears as the bride's fathers's gift.

Customs officers near Belgrade recently seized a lot of human bones consigned to a Vienna bone-boiling house. They had once belonged to Russian and Turkish soldiers who fell in the war of

Lewis Pierce of Batavia was wounded twice in the last war, and has been struck by lightning once, twice shipwrecked at sea, and smashed and crushed in several runaways. The other day a finger was crushed.