

Downers Grove Reporter.

By WHITE & WILLIAMS.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

Cy Warman, author of "Sweet Marie," says he shall in the future write only for his own pleasure. That, alas! is what he did before.

Horses have taken to going crazy whenever they see a woman in bloomers. Not without reason is the horse called man's best friend.

Chicago is trying to stop baseball playing on Sunday, and New Yorkers say they intend to seal up every saloon on Sunday. Such is reform.

Chicago papers claim that efficient police work has caused half the criminals to leave the city. Unless she is careful Chicago will get below the two million limit in population.

It is now charged that a dying man was put out of a hospital in Chicago because he could not hand over the \$10 demanded for a week's lodging. Thank goodness none of them has yet got to the state where it is accused of throwing out the corpses that fail to hand over a fee for embalming. That seems to be coming, however.

The people residing in the vicinity of Curtis, Neb., have formally repudiated the appeals for further assistance for them on account of the drought of last year. The real drought sufferers are too busy with their promising new crops this year to pay any attention to the misleading statements which a few professional beggars are circulating.

The convicts in Sing Sing prison are "laying for" McLaughlin, the New York police inspector sent up for extortion. It appears that a good many of them were sent up under McLaughlin's regime, and they have sworn to get even, if they have to lynch the unhappy inspector in the prison to do it. The threats are so numerous and so determined that the prison authorities have taken the matter up with a view to the proper protection of the ex-inspector.

The old settlers of Portage County, Wisconsin, had a reunion at Plover a few days ago. Among those present was Benjamin Ellis, now 82 years old, who was a passenger on the first train of cars run in the United States, between Boston and Lowell, sixty years ago. Mr. Ellis was born in the State of Maine, and was in Boston when the first experiment in railroading was made. A track was laid around Faneuil Hall and a car placed on it. The power was applied by men who turned a crank, and he was one of them. This was six years before the railroad from Boston to Lowell was built.

At a recent meeting of the French Senate Committee on the Colonies M. Chantemps, the Minister of Marine, began to read a bulky report on the present condition of the colonies. At the very first words several senators showed signs of restlessness, and finally one of them, bolder than the rest, said: "Pardon me, M. le Ministre, but you are reading an old report with which we are well acquainted, as it was read to us by one of your predecessors." Several members of the committee began to smile. M. Chantemps muttered an apology and, folding up his papers, bowed himself out.

The average expenses of the students at Yale College, according to the senior class book, are \$912 for the freshman year, \$943 for the sophomore, \$942 each for the junior and senior years. There are many students whose expenses are much less than these amounts, but there are many others whose expenses are much more. To raise the average to more than the earning capacity of the average graduate for several years at least after he leaves college. These figures would require an earning capacity of from \$18 to \$20 a week, or more than \$3 a day for the six working days of the week. How many college graduates can secure positions where they will earn \$20 a week?

The English Liberals are still asserting that they were turned out of power by a "snap vote." As it is evident that the whole question of the political complexion of Parliament will shortly be settled by an appeal to the country, it might be the wiser part for the Liberals to strive to show cause why they should be restored to power rather than to waste time in whispering over the way in which they were deprived of it. At this distance it does not seem that the late Liberal regime in Parliament has produced any tangible results. None of the reforms promised has been effected. Under Gladstone, as under Rosebery, the Liberals were impotent to overcome the inertia of existing conditions. A Conservative Parliament, if it were to assume a reactionary policy, may accomplish more for real Liberalism in England than has the Liberal party as it has been constituted of late years.

"At Walden, Maine, the sheriff has made all tramps who have sought assistance pay for it by washing their own clothes. The result has been that there isn't a tramp to be found within twenty miles of the town," says an exchange. This story is like the tramp. It won't wash.

Mr. W. L. Smith, a White Plains, N. Y., business man, did not take a single holiday for ten years. Last week he was induced to stop work for one day and enjoy himself at the seashore. He was in his car and was drowned.

KILLED BY HARSH CRITICISM.

Mgr. Carini, Blamed and Censured by the Cardinals, Dies from the Blow.

You may perhaps have heard of the recent theft of precious illuminated parchments at the Vatican library, says an Italian correspondent of the St. James Gazette. The robber, the so-called Prof. Sordi, has indirectly become a murderer, for it is certainly to the anxiety and pain caused by the ruthless mutilation of his bibliographical treasures that we must attribute the sudden death of Mgr. Carini, the Prefect of the Vatican library. This eminent prelate, though comparatively young—being only about 50—was known and respected in the scientific world for his learned writings on historical, palaeographic and theological subjects, and belonged to several scientific academies, both in Italy and abroad. The theft of the parchments brought down an avalanche of annoyances and trouble on the quiet, peaceful savant, and he bravely supported the weary interrogations of the police officials and the assaults of prying reporters. But the coup de grace came to him when he was called before a committee of Cardinals, one of whom, the Jesuit Mezzarola, harshly threw upon him all the blame of what had occurred. This was too much for the poor Monsignor. His Sicilian blood got the better of his love for the grand library, which was his greatest pride and care, and he rushed out of the room, exclaiming: "Very well, I shall resign." But the blow had been too painful, and a few hours later, when at his place in the Chapter of St. Peter's singing vesper with the other canons, Mgr. Carini sank down in a swoon and was carried into the Court of St. Damasus, where he expired without regaining consciousness. Mgr. Carini was a son of Gen. Carini, who commanded the army corps of Perugia when Archbishop Pecci, not yet elevated to the chair of St. Peter, occupied that see. Leo XIII. had, therefore, known the late Monsignor since his childhood, and, appreciating the rare talents of the young priest, called him to Rome, where, in the course of time, he appointed him to the important post which he occupied at the time of his sudden death. His holiness has been profoundly shocked and grieved at the loss of Mgr. Carini, whom he had already appointed cardinal.

He Was No Menagerie.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, says that just after Andrew Johnson had vacated the presidential seat the managers of the Simpson County, Ky., Agricultural and Mechanical Association decided that it would be a great advertisement to have the old gentleman attend the fair. "We don't care for him on Saturday," said the manager, "for on that day we shall have a pretty big crowd, anyhow. Wednesday will be the day. I will write the ex-President."

The following letter was sent to Mr. Johnson:

"Great Sir: The people of the wonderful county of Simpson, feeling a great interest in one of America's greatest sons, have decided to invite you to be present at our fair grounds on Wednesday, October 6, where they wish to shake your hand. Please let me know by return mail." He let him know by return mail, on the back of his own message. The old gentleman turned the letter over, and read the following: "I am no menagerie. A. Johnson."

Same Effect.

Jack—What's the matter with you? Love?

George—No; only the grip.

TEMPERANCE.

Governor Sheakley, of Alaska, refuses to issue the necessary permits for the establishment of breweries in that territory.

A new law for the better observance of Sunday in Russia will probably close all the dram shops throughout the empire on that day.

A physician declares that one-half the consumptive patients received into hospitals in Paris owe their condition to spirit drinking.

The W. C. T. U. of Bondurant, Ia., have had five acres of ground given them for five years rent free, and will farm it for the benefit of their work.

Rev. J. Hudson Taylor says that the number of opium smokers and their families in China who are suffering directly from this evil is 150,000,000.

Superintendent Russell, of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, reports that over 100 saloons in various towns have been closed already through the efforts of the league.

Over 30,000 railroad men in this country are wearing a little button upon the lapels to the coats bearing the letters "R. T. A.," which means Railroad Temperance Association.

Finland has demonstrated that spirit is not necessary in cold countries, having become practically a total abstinence country. This change has been effected under local option and woman suffrage.

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson once interrogated a noted tight-rope expert as to his art. The acrobat stated that all good trainers and skilled performers agree that abstinence from alcoholic beverages is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the representative of the English government in South Africa, recently stated that even from a commercial point of view he was against the licensing of any sale of liquors among the Africans.

The Church Temperance Society recently appointed its general secretary, Mr. Robert Graham, to go to England this summer and make a thorough investigation of the various coffee-house enterprises and systems in that country.

The police commissioners of Los Angeles passed a resolution to revoke the license of any saloon keeper or his agent found guilty of violating the Sunday closing act, and requested the city council to pass an ordinance forbidding saloons within 500 feet of any school building in the city.

STATE OF INDIANA

PREPARING FOR A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Use Hundred Years of Almost Unprecedented Progress to Be Commemorated by a Great Exposition in 1900—The Work Already Begun.

(Indianapolis Correspondence.)

THE year 1800 witnessed the separation of what is now the state of Indiana from the north-west territory and the organization of the territory of Indiana, and it has been decreed that the centennial anniversary of this first step towards statehood shall be fittingly celebrated by the giving over of a week or more to displays showing the march of progress during the hundred years of separate and distinct existence.

The first step to this end was taken by the recent session of the general assembly in the adoption of a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to consist of four members from the state at large and two from each congressional district, which should examine and report to the legislature at its next meeting some suitable plan or plans for the celebration of the event. It was the sentiment of the legislature that adopted the resolution that the celebration should be arranged upon the broadest possible basis and made to include protracted exercises in connection with displays of everything indicating the progress that has been made in the first century of Indiana's separate existence. Pursuant to the resolution Governor Matthews has announced the following commissioners, the members of the body being equally divided between the two great political parties:

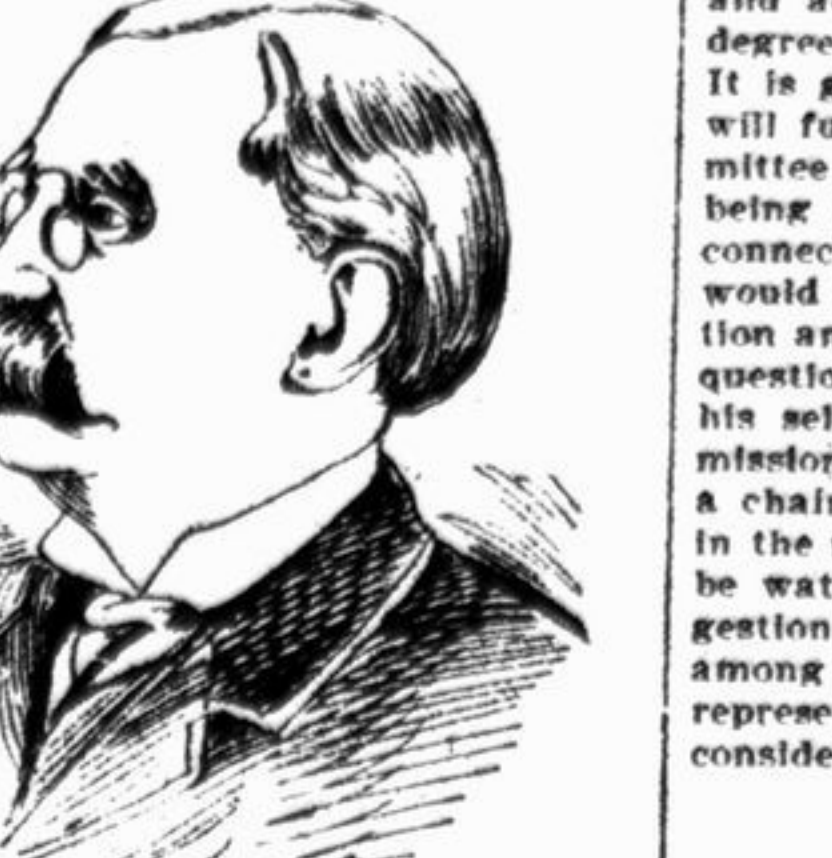
For the State at large—Eli Lilly and E. B. Martindale, Indianapolis; Hugh Dougherty, Bluffton, and DeFoe Skinner, Valparaiso. First Congressional District—Phillip Fry, Evansville; James Burkett, Cannelton. Second—T. B. Burkirk, Paoli; John Weathers, Leavenworth. Third—Charles L. Jewett, New Albany; H. C. Hobbs, Salem. Fourth—John H. Ruse, Lawrenceburg; Will

the Indiana world's fair commission, and largely to his influence was due the increased appropriations made to that body and the creditable display made at Chicago. He has long been regarded as one of the most progressive men of this city and possesses a public spirit that is well worthy of emulation. Eli Lilly was president of the Commercial Club for several years, in fact was its inspiration, and vied with Martindale in those measures that bring a



GOV. MATTHEWS.

Cumback, Greensburg. Fifth—John W. Cravena, Bloomington; J. L. Irwin, Columbus. Sixth—A. W. Brady, Muncie; James N. Huston, Connersville. Seventh—U. S. Jackson, Greenfield; Charles T. Doby, Anderson. Eighth—T. J. Mason, Sullivan; Frank McKeen, Terre Haute. Ninth—El Marvin, Frankfort; C. C. Shirley, Kokomo. Tenth—M. M. Hathaway, Winamac; J. C. Hadley, Logansport. Eleventh—H. B. Smith, Hartsville; E. B. Goldthwaite, Marion. Twelfth—Charles McCullough, Fort Wayne; S. A. Woods, Angola. Thirteenth—James A. Arthur, Gosport; Geo. W. Matthews, South Bend.



E. B. MARTINDALE.

The commissioners were all consulted before their appointment was announced and all agreed to serve. While the work of the commission is confined to devising and reporting some suitable plan for commemorating the hundredth anniversary, it is generally conceded that what they agree upon will be adopted by the legislature, and for that reason the personnel of the commission becomes a matter of considerable interest to the state and the country at large.

In this respect the governor has discharged his duty very happily, for he has passed over the pleasure characters and has selected men of broad and liberal views, and it may be said that their recommendation, whatever it may be, will be of a plan commensurate with the wealth, the dignity and the progress of the state. Several of the commissioners are very pronounced in their views, and will favor an exposition at state expense which will bring together the relics of the state, handed down through the three generations—inventions by Indians, domestic scenes representative of pioneer life, books and papers from the archives of the state and, in fact, everything that will demonstrate in miniature the trials and tribulations, as well as the victories and successes that have marked the hundred years.

While each of the commissioners represents broad and liberal policies, and thus insures a creditable plan for the display, there are at the head of it four men whose influence will be potent to such an end.

Judge Martindale was a member of



ELI LILLY.

the Indiana world's fair commission, and largely to his influence was due the increased appropriations made to that body and the creditable display made at Chicago. He has long been regarded as one of the most progressive men of this city and possesses a public spirit that is well worthy of emulation. Eli Lilly was president of the Commercial Club for several years, in fact was its inspiration, and vied with Martindale in those measures that bring a

INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

CURRENT NOTES OF SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

Spectacular Displays on the American Warships at Kiel—An Egg and a Cannon Ball—New Photographic Fad—Notes of Popular Science.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has made some fine spectacular displays by the American warships at Kiel. Admiral Kirkland's four ships were especially well equipped for displays at night. Each was provided with two or more powerful search lights, and each was resplendent with thousands of incandescent lights. As a special decoration, each carried before and around the pilot house an immense shield representing the American coat of arms, the red and white bars and the stars on a blue background being reproduced by electric lamps. The name of each ship was brilliantly displayed in large electric letters running around the stern. In addition to these two special features, incandescent lights were strung along each vessel's stem and stern from the water to the deck and along the deck rail from end to end, on both sides. Lights were placed along the water line on each side, just high enough to be out of the swash, thus outlining the hull. More lights were strung up the masts and down the stays, and up and down and around the tops of the smokestacks. The lights were set three feet apart and at a distance appeared to be unbroken lines. There were about 2,000 of these electric lights on the New York and about 1,500 on each of the other three ships. The finest display on the vessels was the electric shield, which was sixteen feet high and extended back on each side of the pilot house twenty-four feet.

The incandescent gas burner. During the meeting of the Western Gas association held in Pittsburgh May 15, 16, and 17, a paper was read on the subject of incandescent gas lighting, which, with the discussion following it, conveyed much of a comforting as well as interesting character to the general reader, or, rather, gas consumer. The author of the paper in the first place had many things to say in disparagement of the Welsbach incandescent gas burner, from his standpoint as a manufacturer, on the ground of its reducing the output and profit of the gas company under its charge, by affording those who used it an increased amount of light at about half the cost of the ordinary burner. In the course of the discussion which followed the same gentleman gave some illustrations, as, for example: "We have a classroom in our city which used 81,400 cubic feet of gas from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1894. On Jan. 1, 1895, we replaced the burner commonly used there with Welsbach burners and from that time to May 1, 1895, they used 25,400 feet—a loss to us of 46,000 feet, or over 50 per cent on one customer in six months. From the point of view of this manager of gasworks this was truly disheartening, but how about the club in question or consumers generally? To these we think the statement will convey nothing but pleasure, qualified by the consideration that it is almost 'too good to be true.' If any such statement came from the Welsbach company or any one interested therein it would carry little weight, but coming from one who is manifestly an enemy and in deadly earnest, it is equally convincing and encouraging to the gas-consuming public. It may, however, be asked, is this benefit to the public to be secured only at the expense, and perhaps, by the ruin of the gas companies? For, if this is so, it may in the long run be of doubtful advantage even to consumers. To this question an abundant answer was given in the discussion which followed the paper on incandescent gas lighting.

A New Insulator.

M. Gentzsch prepares an electric insulating material in the following manner: He heats resinous substances, such as ozokerite, amber, and asphalt, in a retort at a temperature of 400 degrees centigrade until the condensable or gaseous volatile products are liberated. The result is a black residue, having, when cold, the consistency of wax or dry resin, and capable of being used either alone or in conjunction with gutta serena, other resins, mineral powders, or with sulphur as a cable insulator. The material, it is said, has sufficient plasticity to lend itself readily to the turnings and twistings to which the wires of cables are generally subjected. The proportion of the raw substances used should be preferably ozokerite, 50 parts; yellow amber, 45 parts, and asphalt, 5 parts.

New Photographic Fad.

Photography is one of the professions which is peculiarly a field for the faddist, the latest of whose whims is to have his sweetheart's or wife's face

Electric Canal Towing.

Canal barges have recently been very successfully towed by electric power on the summit level of the Canal de Bourgogne. This portion of the canal is three and three-quarter miles long and has been made very narrow to reduce construction expenses. There is no tow-path and hauling is effected on the submerged chain principle. The hauling upon the chain is now done by electric power instead of by steam, as heretofore. A generating house has been fixed at each end of the section, the current being generated by the water power. The dynamo at the two stations, three and three-quarter miles apart, are coupled in series. The three main are suspended on rubber insulators in part from wires spanning the canal and in part from the tunnel roof of the tunnel sections of the canal. Trolley arms of the usual type are used. The motor used on the tug which hauls upon the submerged chain is of nine-horse-power, running at 500 revolutions per minute. During the passage through the tunnel the current is utilized to light the boat and at night is used for this purpose during the entire run. The cost of the plant was about \$27,000 and a saving of \$800 a year is recorded.

A Cure for Colds.

We are often told that while we may be able to cure consumption or pneumonia, yet we cannot cure a common cold. We desire to state in this connection what we have often said before, that we have a very favorite remedy for all these cases. We have tried it in very many instances and with almost invariably success. The remedy to which we refer is phenacetin, the symptoms of the cold let him take a hot footbath at bedtime, drink freely of some warm drinks, and take five, seven and a half, or even ten grains of phenacetin. In a strong adult we do not hesitate to give the full dose of ten grains. The result is that the patient has a good night's sleep and awakens in the morning free from pain, while nearly all the symptoms of the cold have disappeared. Of course unusual care must be exercised during the day to prevent the body from becoming chilled.—Medical Compend.

Popular Science.

Icebergs sometimes last a great many years. The waters of North America are stocked with 1,800 different varieties of fish.

The color of snuff depends on the extent to which fermentation has been allowed to go.

Vinegar and yeast should never be kept in stone jars, for there is an acid in them which attacks the glazing, and mixing with it has a poisoning property.

M. Louis Boutan has succeeded in taking some beautiful photographs of the bottom of the sea by the aid of a newly-invented lamp for burning magnesium powder under the water.

Experiments to find whether argon can be obtained from vegetable or animal tissue have resulted negatively; the quantity of the new gas obtained in this way not being appreciable.

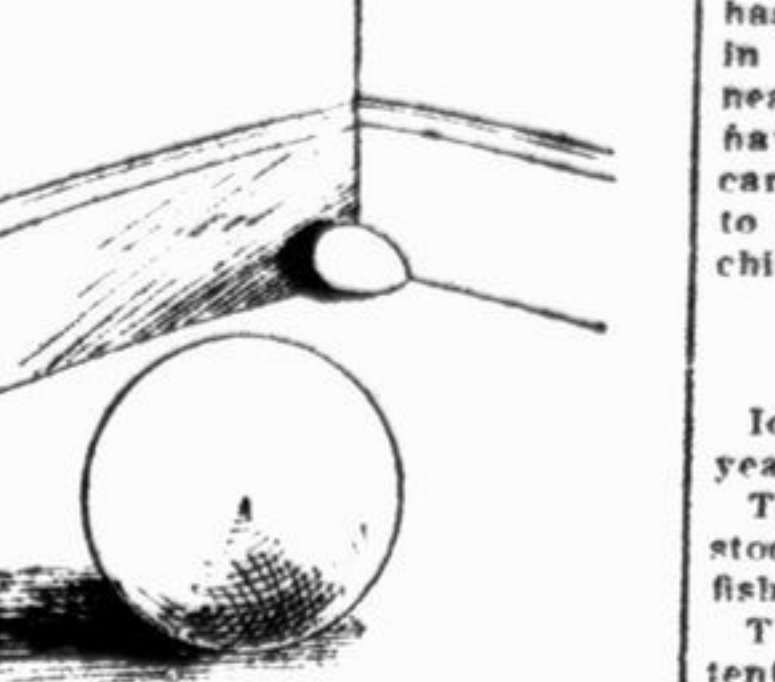
According to Prof. Barnard, there is no ground for the supposition that the rings of Saturn are closing in upon the planet, as his observations show that no changes have taken place since the first systematic measures were made.

The difference between the girth of trees in summer and winter is exemplified in Nature by Mr. J. Clayton, who says that the amount of contraction with frost of a sycamore tree thirty-three inches in girth is three-sixteenths inch, that of an oak tree forty-two and one-half inches in girth, five-sixteenths inch, and that of a beech forty-two and one-eighth inch in girth is four-sixteenths inch. The girths given are those of the trees in October, when done growing and before the frost.

It is a sad fate for the self-made man to be tied for life to the tailor-made girl.

Trifling Inventions.

Some one has said that more money has been made out of ingenious trifles than out of some of the most important inventions of the age. A great and expensive machine or article can be purchased by only the wealthy few, but the 5 and 10-cent novelties, the little trifles, the needles and pins and things, everybody wants, is able to buy and must have. Even such an insignificant article as the toothpick suggests the investment of enormous sums, and the employment of vast armies of laborers. Some exceedingly fine inventions are used in the manufacture of these little splinters, and the money invested runs well up into millions. Toothpicks are used for many purposes besides the one that gives them their name. They are invaluable to the florist, and have their place in a great many household performances. As little skewers for boiled and stuffed eggs and as splints to tie up broken plants they are useful, indeed indispensable, nothing else seeming to an-



A certain magician held up before his audience an egg and a cannon ball, and after expatiating on the strength of a perfect dome, remarked that few

An Egg and a Cannon Ball.

people know how strong an egg is. In proof of that, he said that he purposed placing the egg, without covering of any kind, in such a position that no one could break it with the cannon ball. The accompanying illustration shows how he did it. Snugly ensconced in a corner of the room, it was safe from all the attacks of the ball, for the sides of the wall gave it absolute protection.

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