

# Downers Grove Reporter.

By WHITE & WILLIAMS.

## DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

Charley Fong Sing, a real Chinaman, wants to be a policeman in New York. He will likely be kept waiting.

Dr. Augustus Le Plongeon says Yucatan is the cradle of the human race. The earthquakes probably rocked it.

A proofreader was killed in the latest railroad accident. The accident was presumably due to a misplaced which.

A bicycle rider says: "I've heard a good deal about the bicycle displacing the horse and wagon, but I tried it and failed."

Japan, with cholera, destructive storms, and great powers jealous of her successes, seems to be in a trying position.

And now we are asked to believe that a Philadelphian while digging a cistern on his premises the other day struck quicksand.

Amnesty has been granted to all Armenian political prisoners. The sultan wants some more people for his brutal soldiers to kill, perhaps.

Let the new woman chase the illustrious collar button around under the furniture a few times and she may be satisfied with her own apparel.

The Trilby craze was a little late in reaching Omaha, but it finally got there with both feet, so to speak. This is evidenced by the discovery of a new religious sect there, which conducts all its services in "the altogether."

Hosea Ballou, vice president of the American Humane society, threatens to arrest all persons connected with the bull fights that are proposed to be given at the Atlanta Cotton exposition. He has written a letter to the secretary of the exposition, asking him to use his influence to prevent the exhibitions on the ground that they are "immoral imports."

The latest and most interesting phase of the omnipresent "bloomer problem" hails from Toronto. A male member of the school board of that city made a motion asking inspectors to secure names of all women teachers who have been riding bicycles in "male attire," commonly called "bloomers," with the evident intention of taking further action in the matter. As it happens, there is an up-to-date woman by the name of Dr. Gullen on the school board who made such a noble defense of fair bicyclists in the course of a lively discussion that the motion was lost 12 to 8.

If Maria Barberi had been acquitted because of the wrong and the outrage which provoked her to the crime, an example of terribly evil consequence to society would have been furnished, and it would have been made the excuse for murder by vile and violent women who set snares for men. But what her punishment shall be is another matter. It cannot be death by electricity without outraging every healthy sentiment and every honorable impulse in the community. The thought that men are to gather about this wretched and distraught girl, strap her, a woman, to a chair, and then stand by to watch her killing by an electric current, is horrible in the extreme. No decent man would be willing to take part in such a proceeding. No governor ought to subject manhood to it. Killing a woman in cold blood is not a business for men. It outrages humanity.

The Americans abroad who have up to the present retained the distinction of not being presented at court should be warned by their friends at home resolutely to refuse all temptations for a court presentation. The iconoclastic blow at the tradition that it is an honor to be one of the crowd at court receptions has been long awaited, but it has come at last. It is aimed by the short, fat, vigorous hand of Henri Labouchere, who remarks in Truth that it is "no sort of advantage to go to court." Such an idea, he says, can linger only in the minds of the very credulous or the entirely unopinionated. And, continues Mr. Labouchere with somewhat more force than elegance: "No inquiries of any sort or kind are now made by the court officials respecting the horde of unknown slip-slop whose names are sent in before every drawing-room or levee."

There's a horrifying revelation for those who have still cherished the fancy that a "presentation at court" was an honor and a distinction. It is recommended to the attention of any fair and foolish American girl who may be envying some other girl for a privilege supposed to be of the greatest moment. But what a change has come over the social life of England since the days when the court was the highest inner circle!

An ingenious distiller has discovered a process for making whiskey that does not contain a single jag in a gallon of it. The failure of the article as a speculation is inevitable, and it would be wise in the agents of the manufacturer to refrain from soliciting trade for it in Kentucky.

There is a thriving "Ladies' Suburban Club" in Chicago; yet there is an impression abroad that the city extends so far out on the surrounding prairie that very few suburban ladies could be discovered.

## HIS MALADY FEIGNED.

California Courts Have No Sympathy for Reporters Who Sham Insanity.

A sad blow at "journalistic enterprise" has been dealt by an unfeeling judge in California. An ambitious young reporter on the Los Angeles Herald, who had wearied of ordinary assignments, conceived the idea of winning fame by getting up a sensation. So he feigned insanity, was brought before the court for examination, was pronounced a subject for the asylum, and was sent to the state institution at Highlands. After staying long enough to get material for a good "story," he wanted to get out, but in order to secure his release, was obliged to tell the whole story of his deceit. The judge who had committed him cited him to appear to answer the charge of contempt of court, and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$200 or serve 100 days in jail. The judge accepted the plea that he no disrespect for him personally had been intended, but explained that contempt of court was not an offense against the person of the judge, but against the government, because it is an unlawful interference with the orderly administration of justice by the tribunals created for that purpose. In this case the reporter, by deceit, had caused the machinery of justice to be set in motion, involving considerable public expense, and when brought before the court acted in a disorderly and insolent manner to induce the court to make an improper and illegal order. The judge proceeded to express these views upon the plea that a journalistic criminal ought to be treated more leniently than one not in "the profession." "Possibly from the standpoint of a reporter, such conduct may seem right and proper. It is possible even that in some quarters an attempt to deceive a court of justice, and by deceit to procure an improper and illegal order—an order involving the expenditure of considerable public money, and resulting in the sending of a sane man to an insane asylum—may be looked upon as legitimate journalistic enterprise. I hardly think, however, that, upon sober second thought, any citizen would so regard it. One who embarks upon such an enterprise—an enterprise which involves a violation of law, an enterprise which involves the commission of a public offense—must abide the consequence."

## QUEER MONEY.

The Circulating Medium That a Traveler Found in Mexico.

Here is an amusing account of a traveler who went many years ago to Mexico, and found the natives using a strange kind of currency. Says he: "In one of the small towns I bought some times, and gave the girl one dollar in payment. By way of change, she returned to me forty-nine pieces of soap the size of a small biscuit. I looked at her in astonishment, and she returned my look with equal surprise, when a police officer, who had witnessed the incident, hastened to inform me that for small sums soap was legal tender in many parts of the country. 'I examined my change, and found that each cake was stamped with the name of a town and of a manufacture authorized by the government. The cakes of soap were worth three farthings each. Afterwards, in my travel, I frequently received similar change. Many of the cakes showed signs of having been in the wash-tub; but that I discovered was not at all uncommon. Provided the stamp were not obliterated, the soap did not lose any value as currency. Occasionally a man would borrow a cake of a friend, wash his hands, and return it with thanks. I made use of my pieces more than once in my bath, and subsequently spent them.'—Harper's Round Table.

## He Stood Higher.

Mrs. Bellefield (to her daughter)—Mr. Dukane is over head and heels in love with you, dear.

Miss Bellefield—So is Mr. Gaswell, mamma.

Mrs. Bellefield—But you must remember that Mr. Dukane is six feet tall, while Mr. Gaswell is only about five feet seven in height.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

"Don't you know, prisoner, that it's very wrong to steal a pig?" "I do now, your honor. They make such a row."—Tid-Bits.

"Are you the man who runs this newspaper?" "No, sir; I'm only the editor; the citizens run the paper."—Atlanta Constitution.

Judge—You say you have some means of subsistence? Tramp—Yes, your honor. Judge—Then why is it not visible? Tramp—I ate it.—Harlem Life.

Anna—I wonder what makes Mr. Droopley down in the mouth to-night? Gaybelle—Force of habit, I suppose. He's a dentist, you know.—Boston Courier.

The Teacher—Now, who can tell me which travels the faster—heat or cold? Johnnie Bright (promptly)—Heat, of course. Anybody can catch cold.—Tid-Bits.

Briggs—You say the phrenologist who examined your head wasn't very complimentary? "Hardly. He told me I was fitted to be a leader in society."—Life.

Fuddy—I was talking to Johnson last night.—Daddy—Yes, I saw him in the morning. He was in a terribly demoralized condition.—Boston Transcript.

Miss Parique—In New York do the prominent social lights smoke? Miss Cautique—Yes, particularly after they have been turned down.—New York World.

"Papa," asked little Willie, "isn't a cynic a man who is tired of the world?" "No, my dear, a cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."—Chicago Times-Herald.

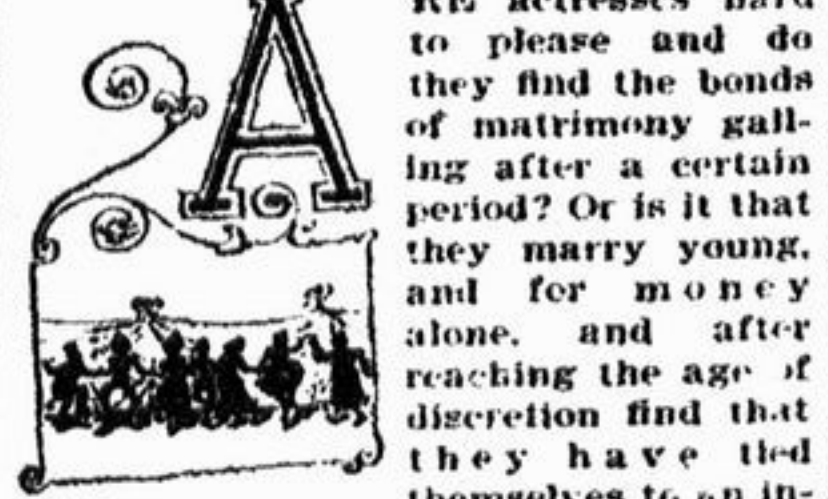
"I'm going now, yes, I'm going, going," murmured Stelger. "What an excellent auctioneer you'd make," said the heartless but tired Miss Nyocgerl.—Boston Courier.

## CUPID AND THE STARS

### MATRIMONIAL CAREERS OF MANY STAGE BEAUTIES.

Divorces Almost of Yearly Occurrence—Majority of the Actresses Have Tried the Wedded Stage from Two to Six Times.

(New York Correspondence.)



Actresses hard to please and do they find the bonds of matrimony galling after a certain period? Or is it that they marry young, and for money alone, and after reaching the age of discretion find that they have tied themselves to an incubance, from whom they desire to be free, so that they can better their position by either a new marriage with some one so suited as to be able to advance them in their profession or one who has the means to pay others to do this? Certain it is that one-half of the prominent actresses now on the American stage have had from two to four husbands each.

## PAULINE HALL.

Edward Solomon, the composer of the music, an Englishman, came over to direct the orchestra during the opening week. He met the fair singer and became her slave. One morning New York awoke to find that Lillian had eloped with Solomon, called for England without giving either her manager or it is needless to say, her husband, the slightest warning. Lillian remained in England two years, then returned to this country again with Solomon. A few years after her arrival Brahman was granted a divorce by the New York courts. The next morning Miss Russell and Solomon visited Jersey City and were united in the bonds of matrimony by a justice of the peace. Miss Russell



LILLIAN RUSSELL.

He was Junius Brutus Booth, the younger, a brother of Edwin Booth, the eminent actor. This was one of the happiest theatrical marriages on record, and up to the time of Mr. Booth's death, some eight or ten years ago, they were a most devoted couple. Two sons were born of this union: one, J. B. Booth, is now a doctor; the other is Sydney Booth, the actor. Five years ago Mrs. Booth became the wife of John B. Schoeffel, of the celebrated theatrical firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Gray. Their marriage is not a failure, but a great success. Although Mrs. Booth is now well along in



AGNES BOOTH.

years, and has ample means of her own as well as a wealthy husband, she can not give up the stage. It has become a second life to her, but she refuses to travel and will only play in New York City. Therefore she and Mr. Schoeffel are never separated and are consequently very happy.

held the undisputed title of "Empress of Comic Opera." But, while her professional life has been one of pleasure, her domestic life seems to have been just the reverse. After Miss Russell's hit at the Bijou, poor Brahman was seldom if ever heard of, and few, except those who had known her in the past, were aware that Miss Russell possessed a husband. About two years after Lillian made her first great success, Stevens and Solomon's nautical opera, "Virginia," was produced at the Bijou, with Miss Russell in the title role.



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lived with Solomon between two and three years; then she discovered that he had a wife living in England and immediately separated from him. From that time on, until about a year ago, she lived a single life. Then Solomon died in England; and again Miss Russell surprised her friends by marrying the baritone of her opera company, John Chatterton, known as Sig. Prangini. This marriage seems to have been anything but a success, as a separation followed almost before the honeymoon was over. No reason for the separation was given. The woman refused to talk upon the subject, and the husband simply stated that she had made "another mistake." No divorce has yet been procured, so Miss Russell still remains Mrs. John Chatterton-Prangini.

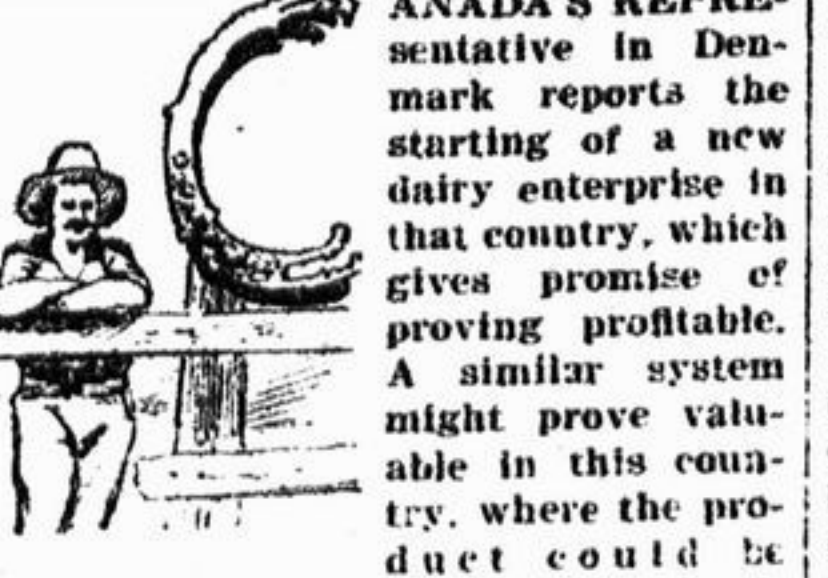
Pauline Hall, a Cincinnati, now the star of the Pauline Hall Opera Company, had for her first husband a Mr. White, an English capitalist. When he married Pauline she was only a chorus girl, but she remained upon the stage, and through perseverance and a perfect figure managed to make a name for herself. In the meantime White had met with business reverses and had lost all his money. Probably Pauline did not think that bread, cheese and kisses were the proper diet for one of America's coming opera queens. Be that as it may, it is a fact that after poor White's money had flown away after it. With them, as with other cases, the divorce court was brought into play, and as White had departed for parts unknown, she was soon a free woman, and married George B. McClellan, who is now her manager. Miss Hall, before her debut, was known as Pauline Schmitz.

Fanny Davenport, the American Sarah Bernhardt, first entered the bonds of matrimony with her leading man, E. H. Price. After their marriage Price soon gave up acting and managed his wife's tours for a number of years. Miss Davenport met with much success, and gradually became a very wealthy woman. A few years ago she engaged Melbourne McDowell for her company. Then at the end of the season came serious reports of troubles between the actress and her husband manager. Price had retired from the company. Miss Davenport secured a divorce and shortly afterward married her new leading man, Melbourne McDowell. They are still together, and were here last season in Miss Davenport's production of "Gismonda."

## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

### INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate The Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



ANADA'S REPRESENTATIVE in Denmark reports the starting of a new dairy enterprise in that country, which gives promise of proving profitable. A similar system might prove valuable in this country, where the product could be transported long distances to the best markets. The starting point in the industry was when a Danish merchant, about a year ago, began experimenting in this direction by taking Danish milk, which is peculiarly delicate and rich in flavor, freezing it by the use of ice and salt, and sending it in barrels, by rail and steamer, to London. On its arrival the milk proved to be as sweet and well tasting as if it had been just drawn from a cow in the middle of Sweden. The milk was so much in demand and proved so profitable an article of commerce that the exporter immediately took out a patent on the shipment of frozen milk from Sweden and Denmark to London. He then sold the patent to a stock company with large capital, which on Feb. 1 last, bought one of the largest Swedish creameries, converted it into a factory, and having put in a special freezing apparatus, began on May 1 the export of frozen milk in large quantities.

When the milk is received from the farmers, it is pasteurized, that is, heated to 167 degrees Fahr, and then immediately cooled off to about 50 degrees Fahr, and now the freezing is commenced. Half of the milk is filled into cans and placed in the freezing apparatus, where it will be thoroughly frozen in the course of three hours. The frozen milk is then filled into barrels of pine, the only kind of wood that can be used. The barrels, however, are only half filled with this frozen milk, the balance being filled with the unfrozen milk.

This way of packing has proved to be the only practical one, as part of the milk has to be frozen in order to keep the whole cold, and part has to be in flowing state in order to get the barrels exactly full, which is necessary in order to avoid too much shaking up on the road, by which the cream would be turned into butter; the floating masses of ice at the same time prevent the unfrozen milk in setting the cream. Milk which is treated in this way has proved to keep quite fresh for 25 days. Every barrel holds 1,000 pounds of milk, and twice a week there will be shipped 50 barrels, making in all about 100,000 pounds of milk a week. The milk is shipped to Newcastle, and from there by rail to large manufacturing cities, where it is sold in the streets or in retail stores. It is reported that the patent has been bought for Ireland also at a cost of over \$200,000, which proves how much the stock company expects from this new enterprise.

## Spilling Butter After It is Made.

Dairy writers frequently caution against placing butter where it will absorb the odors or flavors from the decaying vegetables. The worst thing about this is the need of it. Butter will absorb odors, not only from stale vegetables, but from sound ones, and they impart to the butter a flavor that destroys or overpowers the true butter flavor. A case is in mind just now. The writer was supplying butter to the former owner of this farm, and one day planned what was intended for a pleasant surprise, so, before the cover was nailed down, some nice apples with a delicious aroma were placed in the package, separated from the butter by a cloth circle and a layer of salt. The surprise was on the other side. Word came back that the butter was fine in looks, grain and everything but flavor; that was not agreeable.

Now, some butter has an unpleasant flavor that never was near a rosy apple, and there was a possibility that the cause should be sought elsewhere, but in due time came a later report saying that the butter was excellent after the surface layer had been removed. This suggests another point: Consumers should have a suitable place to keep butter after they get it. If the surface is all the time exposed to the odors of vegetables and kitchen flavors unclassified, the best of butter will soon get off flavor, and the maker will be under suspicion of furnishing butter that will not keep.—Agricultural Epitomist.

## Chicks Dying in the Shell.

In our judgment, three principal things lead to chicks dying in the shell, namely—eggs not uniformly fresh, eggs that are not well fertilized, and a lack of sufficient heat.

At all times, and under all circumstances, the eggs used should be as fresh as it is possible to have them. Very early in the season eggs have to be saved for several days in order to get enough to fill an incubator, but fortunately during this cooler period of the year they can be kept in safety for two or three weeks, and perhaps longer, providing they are turned often enough to keep the yolk of the egg from settling against the lower side of the shell and adhering thereto. As the season advances and warm weather comes on, eggs can not safely be kept that long. It is theoretically and practically true that the germ in an egg, as soon as the egg is laid, begins to lose its vitality. At a given time this vitality becomes so far diminished that although the chick may start to form in

the egg when placed in a temperature of 103 degrees, the embryo will die before the chick is fully formed. As the egg grows still older the vitality of the germ will so far diminish that it will not start to form at all, the egg becoming stale and the process of decay setting in. An incubator, therefore, can be run correctly in every particular and the result be a very poor batch, with many chicks dead in the shell, simply because of weakened germs and stale eggs, on account of the age of the eggs used.

It is well known that weakly breeding stock on either the male or female side, or both, or breeding stock that is over fed or too fat, will produce imperfect fertilized eggs, the germs being weak. When eggs from such stock are used, the results will also be chicks dead in the shell at all stages of development. It is the same with the human family. We find in every neighborhood consumptive children born to some parents, while other parents are blessed with strong, robust, vigorous offspring. These facts are pretty well understood in regard to the human family, but few incubator operators take them into consideration or attach much importance to them in their efforts to hatch large numbers of chickens artificially and in this way enlarge their profits in raising poultry. In this matter, as in all others, it is the reasoning, thinking person who solves the problem first and achieves success.

The third cause which results in chicks dying in the shell at different stages of development is the one first named in this article, a lack of sufficient heat to carry on, at a normal rate, the process of chick development. By nature's process it requires a given amount of heat, a given length of time to build up the chick in the egg. In artificial incubation this amount of heat and this period of time should be imitated as closely as possible.

Another matter that should be mentioned in this connection is that of ventilation. Some claim, among them Fanny Field, that the chick in the egg, before it hatches, needs no more air than an unborn kitten does. This theory has been easily refuted by sealing up incubators hermetically tight, and by varnishing eggs that were placed under hens. In no case where the air was shut out from the chick in the egg, did the chick succeed in coming into the world alive. The egg itself refutes this "no air" theory, for in the large end of every egg is a good sized air space. It was no doubt placed there for the use of the chick after it reaches a period where it begins to breathe. The moment a chick breaks the shell and before it comes out, we find it breathing vigorously. It is known that the shell of an egg is very porous, thus allowing fresh air to pass into the air space quite freely.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

## Milk as a Fire Retardant.

A queer claim has been sent to a number of the companies having departments in Chicago. A fire broke out in a creamery in a Wisconsin town near Madison, owned by John L. Elverson. The water supply was soon exhausted and 2,300 gallons of milk stored in the building were used to extinguish the fire. The companies have, therefore, received a claim from Mr. Elverson for \$64 for damage done to building and the loss of 2,300 gallons of milk. A similar case is reported from St. Victoire, in Canada. The Rev. Abbe Noyseux and his parishioners extinguished a fire in a barn by using milk stored in the creamery. A fire in Cleveland in February destroyed the dwelling of William Woodford and by the use of 700 gallons of wine stored in a wine cellar he succeeded in saving that building. The value of this wine was \$300, and this has been allowed him by the insurance companies, which recently paid their proportion of the loss. The property was insured for one-third its value, and the companies therefore paid in the neighborhood of \$100 for the wine used in putting out the fire. All sorts of liquors have been used for fighting fires in addition to water. Recently a fire was extinguished in an ink factory by throwing the contents of several vats of ink on the burning building. In this case, however, no insurance was carried and the owner got no pay for the value of the stock destroyed.—Ex.

## What is "Cooking Butter?"

One of the laws of Massachusetts regulating the sale of oleomargarine provides a fine for anyone who sells oleomargarine to any person who asks for butter. Recently an agent of the dairy bureau of that state went into a store in Holyoke and called for butter. For the purpose of conveying information to the salesman as to the kind of butter which he wanted, he qualified his request by calling for "cooking butter." The merchant furnished him oleomargarine, and was convicted in the district court. His case was appealed and tried in the superior court of Hampden county. Judge Hopkins instructed the jury, says the New England Farmer, that if they found that "cooking butter" was an article of commerce, separate and distinct from butter, they should acquit the defendant. If, however, they found that "cooking butter" was merely a kind or variety of butter, and that oleomargarine therefore was sold when butter was called for, they should return a verdict of guilty. The jury after struggling with the case all the afternoon, finally were unable to agree.

Light Brahmas. The light Brahma fowls are practical fowls, and the Yankee farmer or poultry man stands by them, because they are fairly good layers; and for broilers no other fowl can excel them. They fatten very easily. They must be kept active, for a fat Brahma hen is a non-layer, and of no earthly good but to consume food. If Brahmas are properly fed and kept at work, they are among the very best winter layers; but no breed is so easily spoiled for that purpose (unless it be the Cochins).—Ex.