

Downers Grove Reporter.

By WHITE & WILLIAMS.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

Conversation generally results in a person saying something that is regretted afterwards.

Too many men and women imagine that one of their rights is to have everybody get out of their way.

The world would be sadly disappointed in a man if it accepted him at his wife's public estimate.

John Bull is so amiable over the Venezuela business that we shall have to fight to keep him from hugging us to death.

The X ray has been used to trace the origin of that tired feeling which casts a pall over the more timid harbingers of spring.

Higher citizenship is only another name for the intelligence to know and the courage and honesty to do the right as it is given us to see it.

The little city of Ellis, Kan., has chosen a woman as mayor and elected a council every member of which is a woman.

The latest charge made against Recorder Goff of New York by his enemies is that he overcrows his own court with prominent cases because he does not like to transfer to any of the other courts star cases which are likely to confer glory on the man who tries them.

If, as stated in the dispatches from Constantinople, the sultan has acted upon the advice of the Russian ambassador in rescinding his decree against the missionaries, it may be taken for granted that Russian policy will not be unfriendly to the United States.

London has a female H. H. Holmes, who has been arrested charged with murdering six children in the most brutal fashion.

The latest Enoch Arden case is a curious one, the various scenes of which have been played in New Haven, Conn., Granville, Mass., and Fitzgerald, Ga.

A most horrible execution took place in Havana last week. Five Cubans were taken into the open court in the city, where machines had been already fixed for choking them to death.

It is announced by the French Academy of Sciences that it is possible to photograph through so-called opaque bodies with ordinary lights. A Kerosene lamp will do it.

A brother and his two sisters, aged respectively 20, 23 and 73 years, all died on the same day of pneumonia at Pompey, N. Y.

It is comforting to know that Mr. Judge, the grand high-muck-a-muck of the theosophists, did not die, as ordinary mortals die, but was killed by a lightning bolt.

CHEAP RATES.

Via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route. To the South and Southwest to Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, South-west Missouri, Kansas and Arizona.

Free Attendant Service—The North-Western Line.

A new departure has been inaugurated at the Chicago passenger station of the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) which will be found a great convenience to the traveling public.

Telegraphing to the Sun.

Sir Robert Ball has answered the question as to how long it would take to send a telegram to the sun. Measuring space by time, he takes as his unit a circuit surrounding the equator of the earth seven times.

A Spring Trip South.

On May 5, tickets will be sold from principal cities, towns and villages of the north, to all points on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky.

Breaks the Record.

A British ship which has been taking soundings in the south Pacific reports a depth in three places near the Tonga islands of over 30,000 feet, which breaks the record by 3,000 feet.

Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest.

On April 21 and May 5, 1896, the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Western Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Half Fare to Virginia and Carolina.

On May 5 homeseekers' excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the West and Northwest over the "Big Four Route" and Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare for the round-trip.

All About Western Farm Lands.

The "Corn Belt" is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the west.

Woman Killed by a Rooster.

Mrs. Bryant Beeson's death at Greensburg, Ind., resulting from a peculiar accident. A few days ago she was galled in the hand by a rooster. Bone rheumatism set in and blood poisoning resulted, causing death three days later.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

On May 5th, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company will sell tickets at very low rates to points in Missouri, Kansas and Texas. For particulars address, H. A. Cherrier, 318 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill., or T. B. Cookerly, 593 Locust street, Des Moines, Iowa.

A Cut Back.

Father Healy's wit seldom had a sting to it. On one occasion, however, some vulgar people asked him how he got on so well in fine houses.

EXTINCT ANIMALS

IF THE MAMMOTHS RETURNED TO EARTH ONCE MORE.

Dinosaurs and Dodos Would Cause Consternation Among Present Day Animals, Human as Well as Brute—A Realistic Picture.



It is a good thing, on the whole, that the extinct animals are extinct, because a dinosaur, a dodo, or a megatherium returning to earth at the present time would create more trouble than he would be worth.

Even the pterodactyl, which was in many respects the most delicate of these products of a remote age, would not have made a decent soup. The size of these beasts was such that they could afford only a poor kind of sport.

The sportsman who shot a dinosaur would have no fine pair of antlers to take home with him for the edification of his friends, while the dodo was an ugly bird without any ornamental feathers that would have looked well in a woman's hat.

The dodo displayed neither activity nor intelligence, and its name is a synonym for stupidity to the present day. Captain Van West-Zanen, of Batavia, has left it on record how a dodo captured by some of his men could not be eaten by the whole crew, so great was its size.

A dodo walking along a country road at the present time would scare all the horses and block up the passage.

bly walked in Central Park and swam across the Hudson river.

Remains of the herbivorous dinosaur have been found in various parts of North America. The Bad Lands of Dakota have been especially prolific in rewarding the efforts of searchers for such fossils.

Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, formerly of this city, restored the skeleton of a hadrosaurus found in this vicinity, and when the work was finished it measured twenty-six feet in length.

Professor March, of Yale college, discovered the remains of one herbivorous dinosaur in the Laramie beds of Wyoming. The skeleton was thirty feet in length and stood nearly fifteen feet high.

The brain of this creature was very small in proportion to its skull, but it had enormous eyes, and scientists who have examined the skeleton have concluded that its sense of smell was very keen. The whole backbone was found complete, with the exception of a few little vertebrae from the end of the tail.

A remarkable feature of this skeleton of the extinct monster was that it included ossified tendons, by means of which the vertebrae were held together. The hind limbs were enormous and were covered with fairly broad hoofs.

The fore limbs were so small that they could be of little or no apparent use in the water or on land, but it is believed they were used to dig nests for the eggs of the monster. One of these great animals could come up to a tree and eat leaves and small limbs thirty feet above the ground.

These animals were practically land whales, but they had the advantage over the whale of being equally at home on land or in water. The enormous tails with which their fossil remains show them to have been provided made them powerful swimmers, and it is believed they could dive and dash through the sea with great rapidity.

Perhaps the most horrible in appearance of all these prehistoric monsters was the anodonton. This creature was a huge reptile, with large scales like

when rocked to and fro, right and left, in such an embrace, it can long withstand the efforts of its assailant.

"It yields, the roots fly up, the earth is scattered wide upon the surrounding foliage, and the tree comes down with a thundering crash, cracking and snapping the brittle boughs like glass.

Another prehistoric brute was the dinotherium. This creature resembled an elephant except that his tusks, instead of turning upward, bent downward. The purpose of this was to enable him to tear up the ground and fight his enemies by a downward movement of his head.

The macrauchenia roamed the woods of prehistoric days and is now extinct. He resembled a gigantic horse. Professor Marsh has shown that there likewise existed an eight-toed horse, which inhabited Cuba, and there is reason to believe that a species of tiger was alive that had tusks bending downward from its upper jaws.

The mastodon exceeded any elephant in size. He had four enormous tusks in his head, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw, and he roamed all over the North American continent.

Remains of some of the largest mastodons have been found in this state. A giant tapir-like animal lived in the eocene period and a great bird of prey called the Herperornis regalis is made known to us by many fossil remains found in cretaceous strata in North America.

A curious thing about all these animals is that in spite of their vast size and great strength they should have become extinct. The smaller and weaker animals survived. Perhaps the giant monsters killed each other off in some great battle of prehistoric times, and this theory has more than once been advanced to account for their disappearance.

Depew's Latest Story.

Chauncey Depew has picked up a new story which runs something like this: "In one of the mining towns of the west it was customary for the miners to have elaborate funerals. The more lowly the miner, the more ostentatious was the funeral. On the tombstones of the

MAN'S BROTHERHOOD.

THE IDEA REPULSIVE TO THE AVERAGE MAN.

In Civilization the Individual, Not the Family, is the Unit—Fraternity of Man is Supernatural, Says W. D. Howells.



O the average civilized man the notion of human brotherhood is not only dismaying; it is repulsive, as the physical contact of a stranger would be. We are all, by our difference of traditions and conditions, more or less alien to one another.

Without this we cannot have fraternity, and when we have this we shall have a brotherhood liberated from those irksome burdens and galling ties which society now inflicts upon natural brotherhood. Society does this ignorantly, of course, in a conception of the family which is a survival of the times when one family was adverse to another, when each was the germ of an unfriendly gens, tribe, clan, and each of its embattled members might not so unjustly be made to answer for all the others.

But in civilization the individual, not the family, has been found to be the social unit; he is precious, and it is he who is regarded. He is regarded in and for himself, and not because he is akin to this, that, or the other one. If he does wrong, he is punished, and none of his kin are made to suffer through the state, as they are in barbarous countries, where the innocent kindred of a public enemy have their eyes put out when he is put to death.

Fraternity is supernatural, as all civility is. The man was an animal and natural; now he is a citizen and supernatural, so far as he is civilized. What we may do is to civilize him so thoroughly that this fraternal feeling will impart itself to all humanity. At present the most of men do not wish to share in the blessings of supernatural fraternity, because they dread in them some latent quality of the annoyance they find in natural fraternity. From the brotherhood of blood, which they did not choose or seek, they often break away as soon as they can, and treat their brothers on a business footing.

They buy and sell with them; they lend and borrow, and take and give usury, or if, for shame's sake, they do not usury, they secretly feel defrauded. They live apart from one another, and keep their families separate. If one brother prospers beyond the others, they are suspicious of him, and justly, for at the bottom of his heart he knows that they are no longer his equals, and fears that they will some time put him to shame before his equals. We all thought it very droll when the new rich man ceased to ask his brother to dinner, and said, "One must draw the line somewhere."

Up in the northern section of Washington there is a certain household, the most important member of which is a bright, little, fair-haired 3-year-old chap, whose artless but pointed utterances are the subjects for many laughs and much neighborhood gossip. A short time since the grandmother of the family had a severe attack of the grip, which resulted in a complete prostration of the vocal organs, and in the hearing of the little fellow it was said that she had lost her voice. That night, as he was being prepared for bed, he took his place at his mother's knee, and, after dutifully repeating the regulation "Now I lay me down to sleep," concluded his devotions with: "And, O Lord, please help grandma to find her voice again, 'cause if you don't she'll blame me for it."

Why He Prayed for Grandma.

Of Course They Can. Bishop Butler, the author of the "Analogy," walking in his garden one night with his chaplain, asked him whether "public bodies might not go mad as well as individuals," adding that "nothing else could account for most of the transactions in history."

The foundation of a church at San Como, Guatemala, has been shifted seven inches by the growth of two large, white gum trees.



IF THE PREHISTORIC MAMMOTH ANIMALS CAME TO LIFE.

Several men with clubs would be required to dispatch the creature, and the removal of its body would entail considerable labor.

The dinosaur, however, was a far different creature. The dinosaurs were an old family with several branches. One of these families of dinosaurs had small heads with a big horn. Their cousins had the huge body of the dinosaur, but a long head like that of a horse.

The horned dinosaur was equally at home on land or water. The animal was armed with a tail of immense strength, and he had a shin bone over three feet in length and nearly a foot in breadth at the upper end.

A singular thing about the bones of this animal, which have been so often found and articulated for exhibition in museums, is that they are all hollow. This afforded both lightness and strength, says the New York World.

This monster is supposed to have been a great swimmer, and on land he is believed to have proceeded somewhat after the manner of a kangaroo. Scientists examining rocks for traces of antediluvian creatures have found impressions of the tails of dinosaurs as they walked along or stopped now and then to rest.

Another extinct animal with a huge tail was the hadrosaurus. He had heavy scales down his back and was a vegetable feeder like the iguanodon. It has been held by some scientists that birds are derived from the dinosaurs, being much reduced in size during the countless generations which have intervened. This theory, however, is not correct, according to Huxley and other modern scientists who have studied the bones of these monsters, and who held that both were derived from some common ancestor.

Whales are undoubtedly descended from some former land animal, and the whale remains a warm-blooded animal to the present day. Some scientists believe that whales are the dinosaurs of the present day.

The dinosaur with the horse's head was a herbivorous animal. This creature is of peculiar interest to New Yorkers, as, in remote times, he prob-

ably walked in Central Park and swam across the Hudson river.

The ant-eater of Australia is by some supposed to be a descendant of this remote ancestor, but a good, live anodonton could have whipped a dozen ant-eaters of the present day.

As the creatures were known to lay eggs, the former supposition has been popular. When the remains of these creatures were found in the eighteenth century, they were so large that people could not bring themselves to believe that they really were bones of a monster which once had lived upon the earth.

The skeleton of one of these creatures not long ago unearthed in the Karoo strata of South Africa measured nine feet in length, without the tail. When all the flesh was on, and the creature alive, he must have been nearly twice as big.

The megatherium was, perhaps, the most powerful of all these brutes. His strength was superior to that of any animal now alive today, and his size greater than that of any whale or elephant.

Yet the megatherium, as his fossil remains show, could move about with freedom and ease, and could even give chase to other animals and fight for his life if attacked. His head was comparatively small, but his bones were stupendous.

This gigantic monster is supposed to have been at home in forests of enormous trees like the huge redwoods of California. But the strongest tree could not, it is believed, have resisted his ferocious strength when fully exerted. Desiring to break down such a tree for its foliage, this giant would settle himself upon his haunches, and fold his enormous arms about its trunk.

"The massive frame of the megatherium is convulsed with the mighty effort," says an eminent paleontologist, describing such a scene, "every vibrating fibre reacting upon its bony attachment with the force of a hundred giants; extraordinary must be the strength and proportion of a tree if,

deceased miners it was customary to place a brief inscription reciting some virtue of the departed. On one grave-stone were the words: "I never drank whisky." Another inscription read: "I always paid my debts." These and other commendable characters were outlined on the various stones in the cemetery, on one of which, however, was the following philosophic and unique reading: "James O'Brien, I dug my damndest."

The Esquimaux give the doctor his fee as soon as he comes. If the patient recovers he keeps it; otherwise he returns it to the family.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The Coliseum of Rome was built to accommodate one hundred thousand spectators. It covers five and one-half acres of land, and was 120 feet high.

Florida is noted for its rivers and lakes. The St. John's river is nearly four hundred miles long. The Indian river is a salt water lagoon, 165 miles long and from one to six miles wide, and is famous for its oranges and pine-apples.

National flowers have been adopted in various countries as follows: Greece, violet; Canada, sugar maple; Egypt, lotus; England, rose; France, fleur de lis; Germany, corn flower; Ireland, shamrock; Italy, lily; Prussia, linden; Saxony, mignonette; Scotland, thistle; Spain, pomegranate; Wales, leek.

It costs more to send a ton of goods from London to the west of Ireland than to Japan. A ton of woolen goods can be forwarded from London to New York for \$4; to Chicago, one thousand miles inland, for \$7, and to Japan for \$10. The same goods sent from Derry to London cost \$14, and from Gweedore, seventy miles inland, \$24.

According to a prominent London physician the dangerous habit of smoking green tea cigarettes is rapidly growing and becoming more in use with the women of England, many of whom it is now claimed smoke their five o'clock tea instead of drinking it. The effect of the abuse of the cigarettes upon their nervous systems is said to be extremely bad.