

Downers Grove Reporter.

By WHITE & WILLIAMS.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

Waller ought to make a pretty good dark horse.

Most of the "divine healers" adopt the "touching" method.

Mrs. M. A. Warren was chosen to sit on a jury at Denver recently, the first woman ever selected in Colorado as a juror.

As a nautical bicycle is to cross from New York to Liverpool, we may yet see a marine biker scorching the water from St. Louis to New Orleans.

The difference between Count Borales and the average French nobleman is that the count travels with his dogs while the others travel to them.

Don't think for an instant that the great state of Mississippi is hiding its light under a bushel. Not as long as Mrs. Pussy Toddles is a constable.

We have recently learned from several contemporaries that the "oldest living person" is aged 150 years. There are, of course, many other dead persons.

Next summer the city of Cleveland will celebrate its centennial, and one of the first steps taken has been the formation of a "committee on noise." They are bound to be heard.

Polk county, Mo., business people are booming their own favored locality by having printed on their envelopes they send through the mails the legend: "The land of the red-cheeked children."

Mrs. McSweeney, the Chicago woman, who has just secured a verdict for \$2,000 against Dr. Ireland, will go down in history as the only person who ever sat in a dentist's chair and was able to get even with the dentist.

The ladies of St. Joseph, Mich., kidnapped the mayor and kept him confined till he agreed to work against cigarettes and for the curfew. The Michigan ladies are losing no time this season.

It is quite shocking to learn on the authority of a Chicago theologian that the two young people who were united in New York the other day in the belief that they were husband and wife 5,000 years ago in Egypt were really total strangers up to their last meeting. This opens the troubling possibility that one of these days a 5,000-year-old husband or wife will bob up and begin an action for bigamy.

The other day while Harvey Salter and his wife were doing a little shopping in Portsmouth, Ohio, somebody recognized Harvey as somebody else, and before he could explain to Mrs. Salter he was arrested for bigamy. A few days later, Mrs. Salter discovered that she was probably number nine or ten on Harvey's string of living wives. It is thought now that Mr. Salter will recover in about five years.

The movement started by the National Association of Manufacturers in favor of establishing a department of commerce, with a representation in the cabinet, is spreading. The New York National board of trade has endorsed the proposition, as has the Boston chamber of commerce. The New York board of trade has passed resolutions urging congress to establish the department, and at the next meeting of the New York chamber of commerce that body will be asked to vote in favor of the idea.

The London Pall Mall Gazette says: "The character of the deputation of farmers and graziers of Norfolk and Suffolk which waited upon the president of the board of agriculture Thursday, urging the government to abandon the cattle diseases bill, contending that there is no disease in Canadian cattle, and that there is no risk in importing them, indicates, together with other developments, that the government will have difficulty in passing the measure." The Daily News asserts that it is almost certain that the cattle diseases bill, looking to the restriction of the importation of Canadian cattle, will be abandoned by the government.

The production of potatoes in several countries in which this food article is largely grown was more abundant than usual the past year. Dornbusch (London) says: "So much has been said and written about the influence of potato supplies upon the consumption of wheat in this country that it might be supposed that the United Kingdom was alone in this respect, but the crop returns from the four principal potato-growing countries in Europe demonstrate that three of them had larger crops than in 1894, while those in Great Britain, Ireland and Germany show a marked increase. The United States also produced a crop of unusually fine dimensions."

Something like 2,000 Italian immigrants reached New York this week, one-fourth of whom were sent back. Should you ask why the other three-fourths were not sent back we would be obliged to give it up. Perhaps it was because they were not Chinamen.

Fifty Ojibwa Indians who have displayed an extraordinary fondness for whisky and its effects are now taking the Keeley cure at Perry, O. T., and hope soon to become good Indians. What a disappointment it would be if the cure should fail!

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

He Was Very Susceptible to History from Women.

Johnson, although he prided himself on his good breeding, was often overbearing, would sometimes break out with ungovernable fury, astonishing, as it has been observed, "the well regulated minds of respectable ladies and gentlemen," says the Spectator. That he should have found solace in female society is not surprising, but that women should have been so fond of him may be thought curious, for he never spared them, and frequently expressed something like contempt for their intellectual capacity. He declared that they were the slaves of fashion, and made other comments by no means polite to the sex. But Johnson did not always mean what he said, and when it pleased him no man could pay a compliment more gracefully. Nothing can be more happy than his saying to Mrs. Siddons when for the moment he had no chair to offer her: "Madam, you who so often occasion a want of seats to other people will more easily excuse the want of one yourself," or his compliment, though we may suspect its truthfulness, to Mrs. Sheridan on her "Memoirs of Miss Sydney Biddulph": "I know not, madam, that you have a right upon moral principles, to make your readers suffer so much." Dearly did he like a little flattery in return, and when in his old age, he heard the opinion of a countess that to be praised by Dr. Johnson "would make one a fool all his life," he said: "I am too old to be made a fool, but if you say I am made a fool I shall not deny it. I am much pleased with a compliment, especially from a pretty woman." It was one of Johnson's peculiarities that, while dressing like a sloven, he considered himself an infallible judge of what ladies ought to wear. "No milliner on Bond street," says Mr. Craik, "could be more critical to detect the displacement of a ribbon, the want of modishness in a cap, or inharmonious coloring in a dress." He lectured Mrs. Thrale on the subject, and he lectured her friends and induced one of them, who was dressed for church, not only to change her hat and gown, but also to thank him for his reproof. "It seems," says Fanny Burney, "that he always speaks his mind concerning the dress of ladies who are here obeying his injunctions implicitly, and alter whatever he disapproves." This was written at Streatham, but Mrs. Thrale's guests were not always able to satisfy the fastidious doctor. One young lady, whose cap Johnson called vile, failed to win his approval when she had changed it. Fanny's own cap was pronounced very handsome, because it did not meet with his approval, and was then told that she should not wear a black hat and cloak in summer.

Elton Terry in 1861.

Puck was acted by a child, a blonde, roguish girl about 10 years old. This was well devised and accords with the traditional ideas of Robin Goodfellow. The costume was well chosen—dark brownish-red garment, trimmed with blood-red moss and lichen; a similar crown was on the blonde, somewhat disheveled hair. Arms thin and bare and as long as though she belonged to the clan Campbell, whose arms reach to the knees. In theory I am thoroughly agreed with this way of representing Puck, but in practice there will be always great difficulties. This 10-year-old, Miss Ellen Terry, was a downright intolerable, precocious, genuine English, ill-bred, unchildlike child. Nevertheless, the impression of her mere appearance is so deep that I cannot now imagine a grown-up Puck, with a full neck and round arms. Let me record the way in which, on two occasions when he was to hasten, Puck disappeared. The first time he seemed to stand upon a board which with one sudden pull jerked him behind the coulisse; the second time he actually flew like an arrow through the air. Both times by machinery.—Theodor Fontaine's Aus England.

CURRENT ITEMS.

To salute with the left hand is a deadly insult to Mohammedans in the east.

People eat 20 per cent more bread when the weather is cold than when it is mild.

Of the 19,084,659 acres of land contained in Scotland, not quite 4,500,000 are in a state of cultivation.

It is said that out of 28,000 Hebrews in the city of Amsterdam, 10,000 are occupied in the trade of diamond dealing.

The amount of gold actually in circulation in England is estimated to be 116,000,000 pounds sterling, or about \$65 tons.

Most of the numerous temples throughout China are painted red; everything lucky and pleasant among the Chinese is of vermilion color.

By far the greater part of the accidents that occur in mills, etc., happen during the last two hours of work, when workpeople are tired and careless.

When a Chinaman has a limb amputated he always begs for the severed member, which he locks up in a box, to be kept until the day when the rest of his body shall be buried.

Washington is noted for the beauty of the trees which line her sidewalks, and the reason lies in the fact that for many years past she has made the care of them a municipal duty.

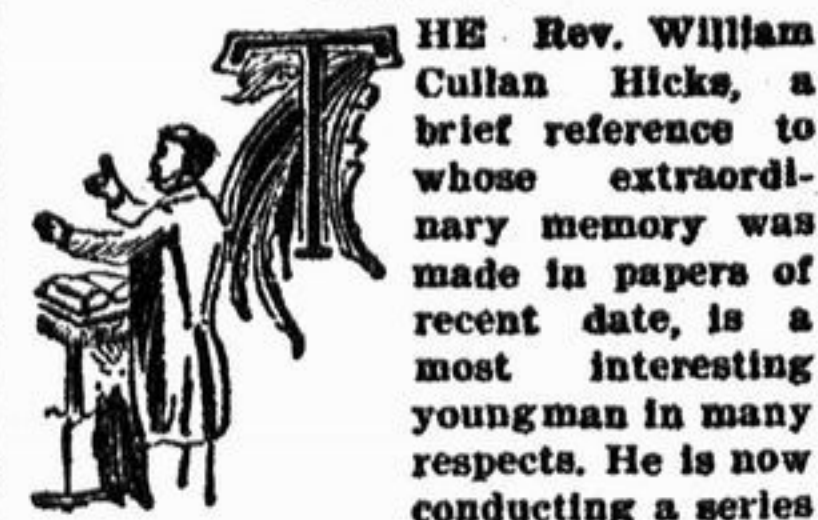
Boston has solved the tramp problem by requiring the "Weary Willies" to work for everything they receive at the Wayfarers' lodge, and the indigent men of leisure are boycotting the place.

It is proposed to send 40,000 unmarried women from Eastern Canada to British Columbia for the purpose of supplying the demand for wives. The same thing was once done by France for the benefit of the preponderant bachelors of Eastern Canada, and the results were entirely satisfactory.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

THIS PREACHER KNOWS THE BIBLE BY HEART.

Rev. William Cullen Hicks of Kentucky Has a Most Wonderful Memory—Franchising the Truth in the Byways of Civilization.



HE Rev. William Cullen Hicks, a brief reference to whose extraordinary memory was made in papers of recent date, is a most interesting young man in many respects. He is now conducting a series of religious services in Columbia, the capital of Adair county, Kentucky, and is creating something of a sensation in church circles, not only on account of his phenomenal familiarity with the scriptures, but also because of his unique and singularly forcible style of preaching. Immense crowds flock to hear him, and no building in the town is large enough to contain his congregations.

Mr. Hicks is only 23 years of age, having been born on Dec. 22 1867, but he has had a varied experience for one of his years. He was born in the hills of Pulaski county, Ky., of humble parents, both full-blooded Irish, and in his early youth received only meager educational advantages.

Hicks has always been a religious turn of mind, and while attending a protracted meeting at "Rock Lick Missionary Baptist Church," in the

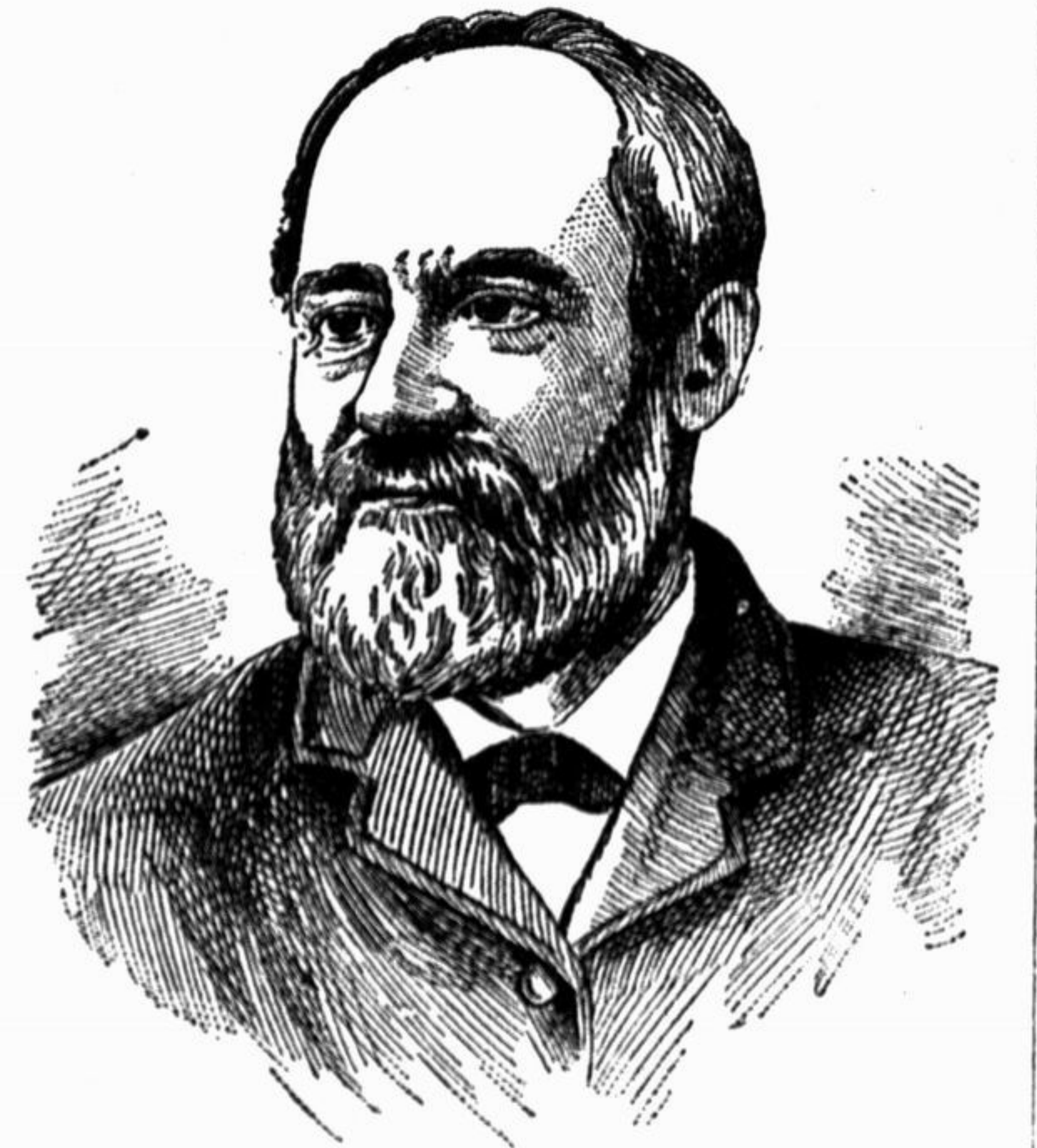
The personal appearance of Mr. Hicks is rather prepossessing, and in social intercourse he is what the average man would term "pretty smooth." He is about 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs 152 pounds, and is of athletic build and proportions.

R. P. BLAND.

One of the Most Picturesque Men in American Political Life.

Richard Park Bland, whose presidential boom was launched by the Missouri silverites, is one of the most picturesque men in American political life. He has been called "Silver Dick," "Silver Dollar Bland," "One-ideal Bland," "Bullionaire Bland," and other sobriquets indicative of the interest he has taken in money matters and coin.

Mr. Bland was born in '35 near Hartford, Ky., in "the Green River country." When about 20 years old Bland went to Missouri, lived in that state five years and then went to California and later to Utah. He practiced law among the miners and had ample opportunity to study the mineral interests and the relative output of silver and gold. In 1865 he returned to Missouri and settled in Rolla, Phelps county. In 1869 he removed to Lebanon, which is his present home. He was first elected to congress in 1872. He took his seat the following year after the demonetization of silver. As early as 1877 Bland began to fight for free coinage. He was in congress for twenty-two years, and his most noted measure was a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, restoring 412 1/2 grains of standard silver as the dollar and the limit of value. The bill passed the house and was amended in the senate.



RICHARD P. BLAND.

backwoods of Pulaski county, years ago became "converted" and connected himself with that congregation. He then commenced the close and intense study of the Bible, which has resulted in his extraordinary acquirements in that particular.

Mr. Hicks claims, and can satisfy any one of the truthfulness of his allegations, that he can repeat absolutely every chapter of the New Testament, and all of the Old Testament with the exception of the Psalms. He can begin at the first chapter and go through with every one of the books, in correct consecutive order, or can commence at the last chapter and repeat them backwards without missing a single sentence, skipping the Psalms, or he can commence in the middle of the book and go either way. He is willing at all times to give exhibitions of his capabilities in this line, and has been put to the test so often that he has about satisfied even the most incredulous about Columbia and throughout Adair county. Ask him to recite any chapter, simply giving him the book and the number of the chapter, and he goes to work upon it at once, without halting or hesitating, and completes it, word for word. His performances are amazing.

Mr. Hicks, since entering the evangelistic field, has not confined his work to his native county, but has visited every state in the Union with the exception of three. He does not seek

President Hayes vetoed it. Since his defeat in 1894 Mr. Bland has cultivated a farm near Lebanon, Mo.

A Blue Grass Beauty.

The loveliest little Blue-Grass matron who ever fluttered into the "holy estate" before her term of brilliant huddhood had half expired, is Mrs. Frederick Brown, of Lexington, Ky.,



MRS. FREDERICK BROWN.

a six-months' wife, not "sweet and twenty"—at least not "twenty"—yet. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of a distinguished father, Mr. Claude M. Johnson, a Kentuckian of much culture and political prominence, formerly mayor of the Blue Grass capital, and, since Cleveland's administration, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, D. C. Pretty Margaret Johnson tasted the joys and triumphs of half a Washington season, then suddenly danced blithely over the traces.

What is a grand diplomatic alliance in the scale with love! Isn't there an ancient legend about love and locksmiths, to say nothing of rope-ladders and Kentucky pluck? Miss Johnson and Mr. Brown found them all convenient commodities.

Wrote a Cuban-War Play.

The remarkable popular success of the first Cuban-war drama, "The Last Stroke," makes the personality of the author, Isaac N. Morris, of current interest. Mr. Morris is a slender and rather boyish-looking young man of perhaps twenty-nine years, who has recently been a resident of Washington. Previous to his debut in dramatic authorship with "Rival Candidates," which had a brief run in New York two years ago, he had made a creditable name as a newspaper writer in St. Paul and Chicago. He is a great-grandson of Senator Morris of Ohio.



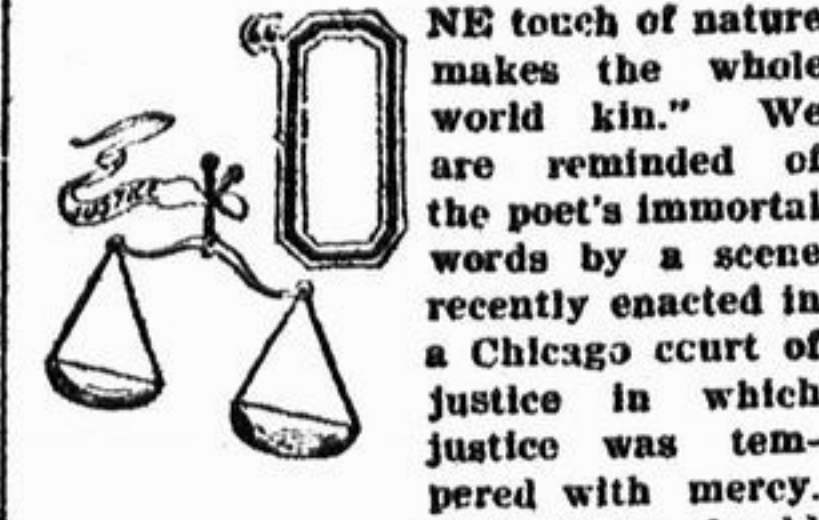
WILLIAM CULLEN HICKS.

those in high places, but prefers to labor in the edges of civilization, as it were, going into the back districts and mountainous sections where churches are scarce and preachers more so.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.

A CHICAGO JUDGE MAKES AN EXEMPLARY DECISION.

Though the Jury Found the Culpable Guilty of a Penitentiary Offense He Told Him to Go and Sin No More—Ins and Outs of Law.



NE touch of nature makes the whole world kin." We are reminded of the poet's immortal words by a scene recently enacted in a Chicago court of justice in which justice was tempered with mercy. If all judges should follow the example set in this case—well the world would not continue to grow worse. From the Chicago Journal of Law we quote the story as follows:

"According to a legend old Man, after his disobedience and consequent fall, was summoned to appear before his Creator. The Supreme Judge, before passing sentence, sought the counsel of his ever attendant ministers, Justice, Love and Mercy, propounding to them the question, 'What shall be done with Man?' Justice answered saying, 'Oh! Lord he has sinned and should suffer death.' Love said, 'He has erred without excuse, and at thy righteous hands deserves punishment dire.' Mercy, in plaintive yet potent tones, replied, 'Oh! Most High, forgive his past and entrust his future to me.' The Great Father, voiced the judgment of his eternal heart, saying, 'Man, go thou and sin no more, remembering thou art the Child of Mercy.'"

"A most happy and deserving recognition of the moral of this legend found full exemplification in Judge Dunne's court the other day. A man unable to secure employment, driven to desperation and despair by the hunger and suffering of his mother and motherless child, had through forgery, obtained the means to relieve them. He had been indicted, and upon arraignment told the simple, sad truth, the verdict was guilty, and the sentence, imprisonment in the penitentiary. His honor, seeking as all judges should, full advice as to the character of the culprit, discovered that his life bore no prior blemish, and that he was known among men as a good citizen, a faithful son and devoted father. And although he was shackled in the chain-gang for removal to prison, this truly just judge did not hesitate to reprove him, bidding him go forth and reclaim as his due deserving, his seemingly lost estate among his fellowmen. This simple yet suggestive act, so much out of the ordinary of judicial procedure is a higher, a better—richer testimonial to the worth and wisdom of the jurist whose face appears above, than any



JUDGE DUNNE.

decision a judge, though he be a Mansfield or a Marshall, can ever render."

CHANGES IN LANGUAGE.

How the Lord's Prayer Reads at Different Periods Since 1158.

Few scholars even, are aware of the great changes through which the English language has passed in successive centuries. Following are specimens of the Lord's prayer, as used at various periods in English history:

A. D. 1158.—Fader ur heune, haleweid beith thi neune, cumia thi knneriche, thi wille beoth idon in heune and in erthe. The curreu dawe briend, gif ous thiik dawe. And vorzif ner detters as vi yersifen ure dettours. And leno us nougt into temptation, bot delyvor us of evel. Amen.

A. D. 1300.—Fader ure in heaveue Haeiweid be thi name, thi k'ngdom come, thi wille be done as in heaveue and earthe—Oua urche days bred give us to dawe. And forgive ous dettes as we forgive ous dettours. And lead us nor in temptation, bot delyvor us of yvel. Amen.

A. D. 1470.—Oure fadir that arte in heunes hallowid be thi name thi k'ngdom come to, be thi wille done in erthe as in heune, geve to us this day oure bred our other substance forgene to us our dettes as we forgoen to oure dettours, lede us not into temptation; bot delyvor us yvel. Amen.

A. D. 1524.—Oure father which arte in heven, hallowid be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy wyoll be fulfilled as well in earth as it is in heven. Give us this day our dayly brede. And forgive us our trespasses even as we forgive our trespassers. And lead us not into temptation, but delyvor us from yvell. Fyr thine is the kingdom and the power and glorye for ever. Amen.

A. D. 1561.—Our father which art in heaven, sanctified be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, in earth also. Give us to-day our superstantial bread. And

forgive us our dettes as we forgive our detters. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. Amen. A. D. 1711.—Our father which art in heaven, hallowid be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our dayley bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

WROTE A FAMOUS BOOK.

Olive Schreiner Has Gone Back to Her Transvaal Home.

When some years ago the novel "The Story of an African Farm" came out people who admired the book, its strength and insight into life, were stupefied by the announcement that its author, Olive Schreiner, was a girl of but 17 who had lived in the South African colony all her life and almost in solitude. Since that time Miss Schreiner has written several other books and stories, notably "Dreams"; been to England, married and gone back to Africa. In the past five years she has not changed much and her picture shows her as she is—short, stout, with a bright expression. When in London she had a pretty flat and was a most charming hostess. She did not seem to be afflicted with conceit over her success and took a great interest in the social problems about which London was agitated. Miss Schreiner married a Mr. Cronwright, a gentleman farmer and neighbor of her family in the Transvaal. Some comment was made at the time of her wedding because instead of taking her husband's name he ticked hers on to his. This was done in order not to interfere with her fame.



OLIVE SCHREINER.

A curious judgment was pronounced the other day by a judge in a court of law at Volosso, in the island Scio. An action for damages was brought by two persons against the local railway company for losses sustained by a collision. It appeared that a man had lost an arm and a young woman had lost her husband. The judge, a Greek, assessed the damages thus: He gave 6,000 piasters to the man for the loss of his arm, and 2,000 to the woman for the loss to her husband. At this there were loud murmurs, whereupon the judge gave his reasons in these terms: "My dear people, my verdict must remain, for you will see it is a just one. Poor Nikalo has lost his arm, and nothing on earth can restore that priceless limb. But you"—turning to the young woman—"you are still young and pretty. You have now some money; you will easily find another husband who possibly may be as good—perhaps, better than—your dead lord. That is my verdict, my people, and so it must go forth." So saying the judge left the hall. The people cheered him and congratulated themselves on having such a judge.

Legal Value of a Husband.

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The Man in Bulawayo.

Captain John Sanctuary Nicholson is the officer now in command of the British forces at Bulawayo, the city in Matabeleland that is beleaguered by the rebels. He is waiting for the arrival of Sir Richard Martin, the new deputy high commissioner. Captain Nicholson joined the Seventh Hussars twelve years ago, and attained the rank of captain in 1891. When General Goodenough was the commander at the cape he appointed Nicholson successor to Col. H. C. O. Plummer, the first commissioner sent to take charge of the forces of the Chartered company. The regiment in which Nicholson is an officer was formerly stationed in India,



CAPTAIN NICHOLSON.

and arrived at Pietermaritzburg in October. It is now stationed there. Captain Nicholson was at once dispatched to Bulawayo to take charge of all the military stores of the company. The rising of the Matabeles has given his position a gravity and responsibility that were not anticipated. Since his arrival in Rhodesia matters there have assumed such a serious aspect that it has been deemed advisable to put an older and more experienced man in charge. The new general will relieve young Nicholson as soon as he arrives.