Hos as second-class matter. med every Saturday.

PORTER PUBLISHING COMPANY (Not Incorporated.) E M. STAATS, Editor and Manager.



Downers Grove, Ill.

	ARRIVAL O	F MAILS
#rom	West:	From E
6:08	a.m.	8:57 a. n
9:00	a. jn	12:00 p. n
1:84	p. m.	5:06 p. n
5:28	p. m.	

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Elbert C. Stanley, P. M.

DOWNERS GROVE.



(1-2-08) OFFICIAL TIME Effective Jan. 5, 1908. (Subject to change without notice.)

Leave Chicago.	Arrive Downers Grove.	Leave Downers Grove.	Arrive Chicago.	
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10:46 pm 11:40 pm

cover Cleveland has cheerfully cele ented his seventy-first birthday. Osler

in has discovered the origin of heat Must have just received his winter's THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Zapan. Those little brown chaps are anding out that civilization and glory by uniform and the business of the rail. are expensive.

The true "Merry Widow" is the one whose husband left her so well providad for that abe can afford to buy one of the hats named after her

One of the learned doctors announces that a certain amount of candy is good for people. Why can't somebody say as much for strawberry shortcake and ice

Twenty-five per cent of Chicago's milk supply is reported by experts under the proper grade. Are they never going to stop the leaks in the water department?

Esperanto is reported to be making tapid headway as an international lanmage, but there is no likelihood that aseball reports will ever be written in it has no slang.

Great wealth does not appear to give He possessors the ability to get any more matrimonial happiness than is allotted to the ordinary person who as to work for a living.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, 86 years men, mays he has been a hard worker all his life. How contemptible he must to some of the members of the Vanderbilt and Gould families.

Ten thousand men are wanted to work at Fairbanks, Alaska, for \$5 are meh and board. But this is not kely to be at all encouraging to the any people who are anxious to find how to live without working.

Although it is only six years since Pierre, Martinique, was destroyed the eruption of Mont Pelee, the isa have begun to rebuild the city. samers call at the port, and business alowly resuming, so short is the nory of a great terror, or so indifof are the people to a rarely recur-

menorisation of students in a cotional college near Chicago is comoting a plan to introduce a depart. | tions. A few figures will filustrate.

(Continued from First Page.)

pouring water into a rathole unless one can get the rat. Therefore when any ly there is a call to arms, without waitproposition is a wise one. It is presumed and the prediction is made that the taxation necessary to build good roads will be ruinous, that it will confiscate farm property. Wherever the lers. project has been earnestly pursued, the progressives in most cases have finally won after a bard battle, and the road building has begun,

citizens had had the experience of using them and paying for them, in every case the sentiment has changed and tions. the people have begun clamoring for more roads, and each succeeding elechas been carried by larger majorities. milk supply of the city; very little The men who at first opposed have tolped the front ranks of the aggressive force. So far as can be ascer- quart and the supply limited. If good tained, no community ever began the

started and started right. Indiana has business that is known to be profitable, nois as well able to have good roads the city suffer accordingly. as Indiana?

THE PEOPLE. roads benefit all the people and all supplied by adjoining farms. classes of property-why should not all contribute to their building in pro- the paving of city streets, he has not portion as they are benefited? This the same interest in their condition is what State Aid contemplates. In as the town man has in the country order to make this clear, let us ask roads and answer a few questions.

taxed to pay for same?

2. Why should the wholesale merchant in the city be taxed to build her. When told the prices she proroads that the farmers use?

3. Why should the well-to-do of large cities be called upon to build country roads when they are heavily taxed for paving the city streets? Also, why should not the farmer pay taxes to puve the city streets in return for the city's contribution to building the country reads?

4. Upon what ground can the taxing of the workingman's home or the widow's cottage to build hard roubs in the country, be justified?

The above questions certainly look like posers, and they get harder as we go down the list. We will answer bem briefly in the order given, and allyone who studies the subject can readily amplify these and find addi-

In the rush to move the cropy every fall, the railways are swamped with business. The stations all glong the line are calling for more cars than the companies on furnish, and if they were able to supply the gars they would not have sufficient loromotives to hauf them. The trainmen are worked overtime and the cost of moving the freight is considerably increased. A few weeks will be terribly disgusted when he bears later the roads break up for the winter and the railways then have more men A Chicago actentist announces that and curs than are needed. Thus, instend of the railway business being uniform and regular, it is erratic and occupin; but does its frugality stop, intermittent; such conditions increase the cost of operating the railway. If Once more taxes are to be raised in the country reads were good, the delivery of freight would be more near ways could be more cheaply conducted,

Mr. F. A. Delano, president of the Wabash railway says: "You have no the blankets in a berth with a clean, iden to what extent land roads affect rallway traffic. We notice the fluctua tions of husiness from week to week The falling off due to bad rands is often as high as 50 per cent of the business received at country stations. In the rush of the crop moving season the railways are generally so swamped with business that an adequate equipment and prompt service is difficult

"Uniformly good roads over the country would prolong the crop moving period several months, and thereby not only relieve the traffic congestion. but the financial situation as well With good roads and equalization of the traffic, the railways could furnish better facilities to their patrons with 10 to 20 per cent less car equipment than at present, with the intermittent and erratic shipments. The greatest need of this country to-day is good

if not impossible

The wholesale merchant depends for his business upon the country dealer. The country dealer in turn depends largely upon the farmer. Do not forget that the farmer is the backbone of the country and the largest customer of the merchant. Bad roads interfere with the merchant's trade; - they prevent the farmer from reaching town. With bad roads the traffic upon the highways falls off 50, 60 and even 50 per cent for weeks at a time. If the farmer happens to be cut short of supplies, the family skimps along as best they can until be can get to town.

The Illinois Highway Commission has gathered some valuable data as to the effect of road and weather conditions upon highway traffic. Observations were made at seventy-two well distributed points in the State, and the actual number of vehicles passing upon given days was recorded.

The report shows that the travel over hard roads is fairly uniform throughout the year, while that upon the earth roads is subject to the widest varia-

The Clear Lake earth road leading o pay the first year's salary of a into Springfield, Ill., for four days in instructor. Not only will March showed an average traffic of member of the faculty instil 65% vehicles per day. Over the same and decoration, but he or she average was 380 relicies. On the corand appropriate dressing," road the traffic for March was 166 and "Mecadent art," is the average for June and July 153. It needs to be; but | Observations at Champaign on the rholesome de Tolono carth road showed an average motion that for January, Pebruary and March of purranes is 68, as against 200 for September and Getober.

road was, March and April 240, July earth road at Sullivan for January, has seemed to seem the seemed to see the s

and August 278. The count on the February and March was 54. August and September 316. At Elgin on a hard road, March 166, average for June scheme for highway improvement of and July 154. At Effingham on an any magnitude is proposed, immediate | earth road, March and April 109, August and September 399. At Centralia ing to consider whether or not the over an earth road, March 28, June With good roads, the farmers live better, dress better, go out more, are

better buyers and more liberal spend-

The city resident lives upon the adequate supply regularly, at reasonable prices. With bad roads this is Lewis in the famous expedition of 1803. When the roads were built and the Impossible, a shortage occurs and up a stake speculating upon such condi-

are generally improved and from this tion for road improvement purposes district comes practically the whole unguided either by the longue or lip, roads were general for a hundred miles building of stone or gravel roads that in every direction from the city, so did not continue to build them year the farmers could depend upon meeting the milk train readily and promptly. The only trouble is to get the work I thousands of them would go into the the largest mileage of good roads of but they are now prevented from do-! in forming a sort of patois, barbarous | pany with \$4,000,000 capital. Electric any State in the Union. Is not this ling so by had roads. The people in enough certainly, but still sufficient to light plants are being constructed a

Milk is shipped daily as far as 156 GOOD ROADS A BENEFIT TO ALL Indies from the good road district of northern Dlinois to cities in the corn If, as it will hereafter appear, good [belt. These should be, but are not.

As to the farmer helping to pay for

The answer to the fourth question 1. How do the railways benefit by will be an incident, a very common good roads and why should they be lone. A widow woman goes into a grocery store in a country town and asks for a dozen eggs and a pound of buttests and the grocer says; "Well, you see the roads are so bad, very few farmers are coming to town how, so butter and eggs are scarce,"

She pays three cents more for the eggs and four cents more for the but ter, and this seven cents représents ner had road tax paid that evening. The der State aid tax for, good roads, but annual assessment would probably not exceed 10 or 15 cents. Is a further answer necessary? We think not

Wash Day at Pullmon.

The Pullman Company, whose presidept, Robert Todd Lincoln, is the only living son of the best friend the plain people ever had, is strong on economy. Those of us who know have long grumbled at the fact that the porter, who closes down the untenanted upper berth where one's head will strike ! hardest, is paid only \$25 a month Now, the Interstate Commerce Com mission tells us that of this \$300 year the porter must give up to the company each year \$50 for two uniforms of a grade which wholesale clothiers have offered to supply at 40 per cent less. Three-fourths of the porter's wages is paid by the travel-

ing public in the form of tips. The Pullman Company is capital ized at \$128,000,000, and two years ago its stockholders cut a "melon" of \$20. think you, at holding up the porters, the public and the railroads? Far from it! Herewith is a further crumb of information from that hard-working

Esthetic travelers have looked with favor on the practice of covering up white sheet. This is in conformity with what is known as the "third sheet rate," which was adopted January 1, 1905. Up to that time the Pullman Commany washed the blankets every six months. Now the blankets are washed every eighteen months, or at intervals of a year and a half! Oh, fortunate traveler, ignorant of

the disclosures of the high official

"Thou hast no figures nor no fan

Therefore thou sleep'st so sound."

Success Magazine.

Prof. Frederick Starr has in press a large work describing the life and customs of the Indian tribes of Southern Mexico. This book, "In Indian Mexico," will contain many illustrations reproduced from photographs taken by the author on his explorations. Another book on the Indians to he published soon is written by George Wharton James, who is an adopted member of the Havasupai tribe, and has been in association with the red man for many years. He believes that the Indian is more sensible than are in many things that pertain to health and happiness. Among the subjects he will discuss are diet, exercise, art, education and religion.

When a woman drives a horse she a always whipping him with the lines.

AN INDIAN GREETING.

Telling about the Indians of the Pa cific coast as he found them in 1846 Paul Kane, the Canadian artist, tried to give an idea of their language as he found it at that time. The example which he quotes would have delighted Max Muller, and it may interest some readers in this country. In his "Wanderings of an Artist" he seems not to recall any particular individual of the name of Clark who might have in pressed the Indians of the Columbia products of the farm and he wants an River, but American readers will at once think of the comrade of Major

I would willingly give a specimen o go the prices. The middleman makes the barbarous language of this people, were it possible to represent by any combination of our alphabet the hor-Nort' and west of Chicago the roads rible, harsh, spluttering sounds which proceed from their throats, apparently says Mr. Kane. It is so difficult to comes from the mud roads sections; acquire a mastery of their language consequently the price is eight cents a that none have been able to attain it. except those who have been born among

> They have, however, by their intercourse with the English and French traders, succeeded in amalgamating, after a fashion, some words of each

This patois I was enabled after some | tepec.

short time to acquire, and could converse with most of the chiefs with tolerable ease.

Their common salutation is Clakhoh-ah-yah, originating, as I believe, in their aucestors having heard, in the early days of the fur trade, a gentleman named Clark frequently addressed by his friends, "Clark, how are you?"

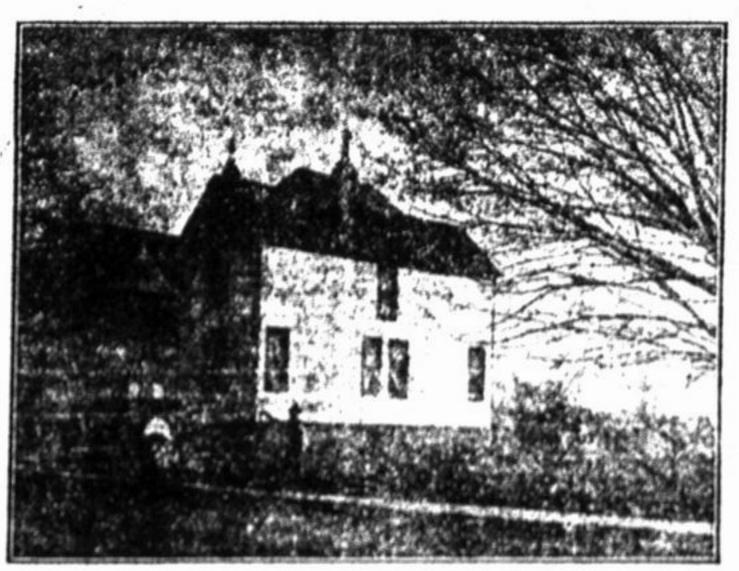
This salutation is now applied to every white man, for their own language affords no appropriate expression.

The trouble with most of the books on diet is that they are too scientific. They deal with grams and liters, wit proteids, fats and hydro-carbons, and the untrained reader does not translate what he reads into terms of bread-and-butter, beefsteak, eggs and apple-pie. To meet the need for something more elementary, a New York lawyer, Goodwin Brown, who has been much interested in the investigations of Chittenden, Fletcher and others, has [prepared a little book called "Scientific Nutrition." It will translate the conclusions of scientific authorities into familiar terms, so that one may get | approximate results without using

There were 3.869 foreigners at the German universities during the winter semesters, constituting 8.3 per cent the total attendance.

The electric tramways of the City of of these tongues with their own, and Mexico have been chartered by a com enable them to communicate with the | Inchitan and Oaxaca, and light and power plants on the 1sthmus of Tehuan-

FOR SALE



No. 237 East Maple Avenue.

The Home of W. Harry Spears, Farmerly Editor of the Downers Grave HE BEAUTIFUL modernly constructed house and one lot is offered for sale at a very low figure because of the owner having sold his

business in Downers Grove and bought a newspaper in Mandan, North Dakota. The lot is fifty feet, fronting on Maple avenue, the newly brickpaved street, with five-foot four-inch cement walk and beautiful parkway, and one hundred and sixty feet deep, with a fourteen-foot fronting on Biodgett arenue nipped off in the southeast corner, and a sixteen foot alleg neross rear. Lot fenced with wire netting and codar posts, new last year; seventy dollars' worth of shrubs, planted last year; beautiful twenty inch diameter maple in front, whose branches spread forty feet; two cherry trees, one pear tree, current bushes; house full two-story; becament seven feet,

under whole building; two-foot wa'l; gas throughout building for cooking, heating in spring and fall, and lighting, latter titted with Block light mantles; interior recently represent and exterior required; Georgia pine fluishing all through building; contains par'er, dining room, reception room, pantry and kitchen downstairs; three bedrooms, bathroom, alone metalis; all goodsized rooms; hot and cold water on both floors; but water tank, heated by Instantaneous gas beater; soft water in kitchen; cistern. Will sell at a bargain if taken at once. Will sell for cash or part cash

and easy payments, or any way to sait purchaser. Key can be had at Naramore & Foster's real estate office, Downers Grove. This is a bargain. Will also sell adjoining lot if desired, but prefer to retain same. If this house is not sold within next few weeks it will be for rental. Apply to J. R. Foster. For further particulars apply to Naramore & Foster, or to me here by letter,

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