

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

THE YOUNG MAN IN PUBLIC LIFE

By United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge.



A. J. BEVERIDGE.

one of the Downer Empress. Mrs. Starr has dolls representing Dutch fishermen, women from Lapland equipped with snowshoes, Indian southerners, Mexican runners, French lace makers, and New England country girls of a century ago. One Egyptian doll was made entirely of mud, except its hair. Another was constructed of a bamboo stick, dressed in a slight garment, and with a mass of long black hair. The pith of a tree was carved into a charming doll, and California seaweed was the material of another. A perplexed lady came to the teacher of her grandchildren with a weary plaint as to the indifference of the two little girls to the sound knowledge which interested their three brothers. "The boys love butterflies and stones and shells and plants, and will read every book I give them on natural science. They are eager to know about everything, from the stars in the sky to the weeds by the roadside. But Mary and Nelly—what do you suppose is their one enthusiasm?" she asked, dejectedly. "Dolls, I guess," said the wise teacher; "and a healthy passion it is, too. We won't interfere with the course of nature, dear Grandmother-of-boys-and-girls; for until the world turns the other way on its axis, and plants grow with their roots in the air and their blossoms in the ground, we may expect our girl babies to love dolls."

us, and the best never was and never will be devised by those who do not think. Same methods should never be abandoned, no matter how quaint they are. They have stood for many years, and under them the enduring things of the world have been accomplished. By methods sometimes thought too slow our forefathers carved out results which stand as landmarks in the progress of the race. They were not always swift, but they intended always to be right. Their judgment and example should not be forgotten now. We should remember that the conspicuous is not always great; that high places do not always make great men; the sound of water does not always mean the ocean, and the landscape may be painted on a bush. I entertain the firm belief that the problems which now dishearten us will be decided right. Political questions may sometimes go by unheeded, but the problems now confronting us involve the elements of honesty and fair play. These are moral questions, to be decided by conscience and education. These two together are not likely to go astray.

THE VILLAGE BAND. Its Delights Are Unknown to Boys and Girls Brought Up in Cities. "When I was a little shaver and didn't have anything to do in the day-time, I got down and see that the 3-40 train got in all right and had nowhere else to go at night except on Thursday, when at the Jonesville Corner Band met in the village council room for weekly practice. I used to envy the city (chaps and think I was having a pretty rotten time of it," said the Illinois that has never made up the decrease in population caused by his removal to the city. "Now that I can see how city boys really do spend their young days, I feel like giving three cheers for my youth. "This is not an informal talk on the

REINCARNATION—ITS MEANING AND PROOFS.

By Annie Besant.

To many people the word of reincarnation carries with it an ideal alien, almost grotesque. Even men who in their youth studied "the humanities" and were familiar with the many allusions to it in Greek and Roman authors, never regarded as serious the belief on which the greatest classical authors based their views of life and framed their canons of morality. However deep their reverence for the master minds of antiquity, this universal belief has been waved aside as a pagan superstition. Reincarnation is found to be interwoven with the texture of all schools of philosophy and all systems of religion. It is imbedded in every scripture and forms the corner stone of common daily life. In India, now, as in the other days, every peasant recognizes as an unquestionable fact that he has been many times reborn on earth, and prepares himself for a coming rebirth; rebirth is an active factor in his daily life. Which once we realize the grandiose scheme of human evolution, then we see that what we call sin is only ignorance, lack of insight, youth of the unfolding life. There is no height of splendor into which man may not grow, for he truly is God incarnate upon earth, and the Christ of the race are but the fair first fruits of the universal human harvest which the future shall disclose. Power of brain, strength of will, deftness of finger, nobility of character—they are all of our own weaving; we make the garments that we wear. Not one of the miserable wails of our foremost slums but shall, by repeated births, rise to perfect manhood, to manifested divinity. Such is the promise contained in the word reincarnation.

SANITY BEFORE PROSPERITY.

By Ex-Gov. Black of New York.

This is a splendid country. Not one in history has equaled it in its past achievements or in the glory of its future promise. But it must turn in its headlong pace and regather its scattered senses if it would realize the wonderful future which its past accomplishments foreshadow. Government is a system which must be carefully thought out, and the results even of that deliberation must be cautiously applied. That is the plan which has built up on this continent a government which we believe is better than any other in the world. We should not change it now except after long and careful consideration. Foundations securely laid should not be uprooted in excitement. Plans conceived in the study should not be overruled in the stable. The best is none too good for

THE VILLAGE BAND.



THE VILLAGE BAND

pleasures of seeing the 3-40 go through, but a little confidential chat on the joys of the band practice. I figure that I am qualified to speak on the subject, not only because my father was leader of the band and the only man in town who could solve the mysteries of an F flat cornet, but also because I qualified as a member of the band myself, having with some difficulty mastered the alto horn. "I had a uniform with just as much gold braid on it as father's had, and when the Jonesville Corner Band went over to the county seat to play at the Fourth of July celebration I walked at the head of the parade and was the envy of all the small boys of my size in the place. "I said the band practiced in the village council room. That shows how important the band appeared in the eyes of the village. "The council room had two cells at one end, that were never used except the time when fifteen tramps were rounded up in the neighborhood following the robbing of a clothing store in a nearby town. The band instruments could, accordingly, be left in the cells with perfect safety, where they shared quarters with the polling booths. "When Thursday night rolled around the citizens of the town assembled in front of the catobase, as the Town Hall was called. They had to go early because the band practice always drew a lot of farmer boys in town, and if few seats in the council room were at a premium. "Along about 8 o'clock the band would also begin to congregate, and shortly afterward each man would try out his instrument. When the leather-lunged tuba player entered into the contest with the snare drummer which could make the most impression on the community and a few others playing along in the background, some people squander a lot of money trying to make fools of themselves."

CHARACTER IN WALKING.

Traits Which are Readily Disclosed by One's Gait.

"There's a convicted man coming down the street," said the girl in the group on a corner. "How do I know by his walk? I can tell the chief trait of any person's character by watching him or her walk. For instance, if a man walks with a heavy lift to his hips he's sure to be obstinate. If he stinks down a little on his heels he has a comfortable attitude toward wife and the world in general—in fact, he's a bit lazy. That woman coming down that street now is a gossip. Any one could tell that because of her mincing, fussy gait. Indeed, she is the chief character of that woman's character across the street. Don't you see how she swings her feet rather hesitatingly in the air before she puts it down? "The man who walks with his knees leading is sure to be of the pious type—the disagreeably pious type. I mean you see that old coxster who is crossing the road with his stomach seeming to lead the rest of him, well, of course it is evident that feeling is his chief delight. When an intelligent man walks his hands leads. That girl who goes so in the street has a pretty walk, gliding and quiet, but watch out for her; she is treacherous in the extreme. "The man who puts his feet down especially solidly is heavy and somewhat stupid. That little person crossing the road with a quick, clean step is energy personified, but he has the sort of energy which has no regard for the rights or feelings of others. The girl coming out of that store has an ugly streak in her nature. Don't you see how she puts her feet down unwillingly as if she were saying: 'I won't! I won't!' I shouldn't advise any man to marry her. "Of course I don't pretend to know thoroughly a person's character by his walk, but I do discover his predominant characteristic."

A Memory Test.

A professor of mnemonics had gone to lecture at or near Canterbury. After the lecture was finished he had to wait for his London train. It was a most comfortable day, and he retired to an inn for shelter and refreshment. To pass the time he began to exhibit his feats of memory to the yokels in the inn parlor, and one and all were thunderstruck except the waiter. There is always one skeptic in every communion, whether of saints or sinners. Do what he would he could not mitigate the acid smile of acid incredulity of that glorified postman. In the midst of one of his most difficult feats the whistle sounded of the "only train to London tonight" and he rushed off to catch it. He caught it at the station, and his reputation caught it in the inn parlor, for the waiter, coming in with some ordered refreshments and finding him gone, pointed to the corner where he had been sitting and exclaimed, "Silly 'nbug, he's forgot his umbrella!"—Young Man.

A Good Boy.

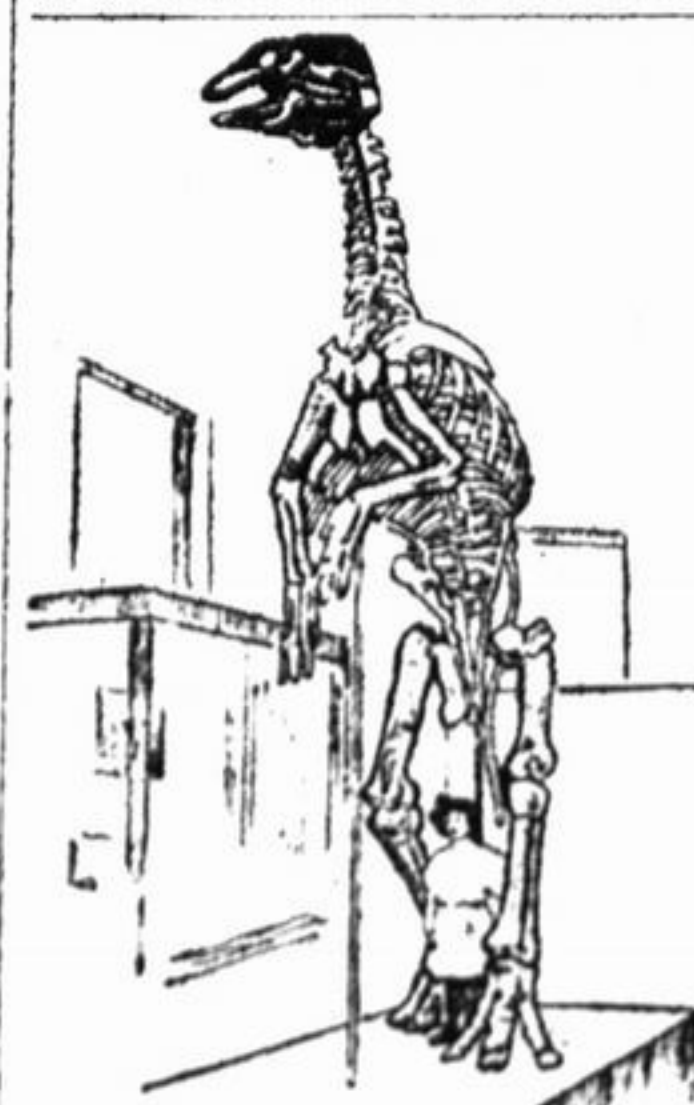
Mr. Ryley—Why are you dejected, Mrs. Murphy? Mrs. Murphy—Me by Denny is coming home the day. Mr. Ryley—I thought it was for five years he was sent up? Mrs. Murphy—He was; but he got a year off for good behavior. Mr. Ryley—An' sure, it must be a great comfort for ye to have a good boy like that.—Tit-Bits.

At the Wind's Mercy.

"Scroggins is always boasting about his new balloon." "That's all it's good for?" "What's all it's good for?" "To blow about."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE TRACHODON.

A Gigantic Herbivorous Monster of the Prehistoric Age. Prof. Henry F. Osborn, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, has recently put on exhibition two specimens of the trachodon or duck bill dinosaur, a gigantic herbivorous creature which roamed western American in primeval times. One specimen is shown in a rearing attitude, which was probably a customary pose of the trachodon in life, while the other alongside is feeding. An idea of the size and appearance of the trachodon may be had from the accompanying picture. The trachodon which is shown standing towers up kangaroo fashion some seventeen feet in the air, the two short fore limbs, only a few feet in length, dangling in marked contrast to the long and powerful hind limbs. This mighty reptile was one of the ancient inhabitants of Montana and flourished some three or more millions of years ago, during the upper cretaceous period, near the close of the age of reptiles. One of the remarkable features of the beast was that in his large head, nearly four feet long by two feet wide, there were some 2,000 teeth, the greatest number possessed by any animal in the world. This dental battery was used in nibbling fruits and tearing up and munching various water plants and other soft substances which grew on the lake and river bottoms, as the dinosaur was entirely herbivorous. The



SKELTON OF THE TRACHODON.

simple teeth were closely packed together, were root-like and single-jointed, and were arranged like a mosaic pavement. The enamel was only on one side, on the inside in the lower jaw and the outside in the upper jaw. As the teeth were worn away another row appeared on the cutting surface and took their place. Each jaw has from forty-five to sixty vertical and from ten to fourteen horizontal rows of teeth. The mouth, which broadened out in the shape of a duck-like bill, was covered with a horny sheath like that of birds or turtles. There is a little story connected with the finding of the big trachodon. It escaped the keen, trained eyes of the fossil hunters sent out yearly by various colleges and scientific institutions and was discovered by two cowboys raking along the Bad Lands of Montana. One of these noticed a protruding, weathered bone coming out of the side of a cliff and held it to be a buffalo bone, while the other took the view that it was probably a fragment of a worthless fossil animal. In order to prove his theory he dismounted and proceeded to kick off the tops of protruding ribs exposed above ground. These being brittle immediately fell in broken pieces, thus conclusively proving to the dissenting cowboy that they were fossils and not the bones of a modern buffalo. Soon afterward another ranchman, a bit more wise, heard of the find, realized the possible value of the buried bones, having been around the camps of the fossil explorers and traded a six-shooter with the first cowboy discoverer for his interest in the bone claim. The new owner sold his right for a small sum to Barnum Brown, one of the field explorers of the Museum of Natural History's paleontological departments who uncovered the petrified remains of one of the most complete fossil specimens of modern times. The quarry in which the skeleton had been buried some three millions of years is situated 130 miles northwest of Miles City, on Crooked Creek, Central Montana, perhaps the most inaccessible spot in America. The country for miles around was in remote times the bed of a great lake or inland sea, and the bodies of these aquatic trachodons when they died became imbedded in the mire of the lake and sea bottoms. When in the course of ages the water disappeared and the mud hardened into rock their skeletons were preserved in a petrified state. In this primal sea and around its shores lived during the cretaceous age numerous herds of the great scaly-skinned trachodons, who walked erect on their massive hind limbs and waded about in the swamps and marshes searching for food. Along with the trachodons there lived at the same time two new types of carnivorous dinosaurs, namely, the tyrannosaurus, and the three-horned monster, the triceratops. These were the deadly enemies of the trachodons and constantly attacked and preyed upon them. The remains of the dinosaurs of herbivorous types are more frequently found than those of the flesh-eating dinosaurs, and their skeletons are likewise preserved more complete, all the parts being usually united together. Remains of large carnivorous dinosaurs are never found intact, but scattered.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The Forestry Service has administration over 164,000,000 acres of land. Despite lower tolls, the receipts of the Suez Canal were greater last year than ever before. The Salvation Army has a factory in Europe where musical instruments are made for its members. In China the property of the parent must be equally shared by the children, on the death of the former. The greatest daily change of temperature to be found on the earth's surface is in Arizona. There is frequently a change of 80 degrees in twelve hours. Ivy growing over the walls of a house renders the structure cool in summer and warm in winter. It also keeps the walls dry. It is, however, very destructive to woodwork, forcing the joints apart. The famous ruins of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire, England, are being restored as far as the four great arches are concerned, and more excavations are being made around it in hope of finding other buildings. Bryn Mawr College was founded by Joseph W. Taylor, who began the erection of the college buildings in 1870. He died in 1883 and left an endowment of \$800,000 for the continuance of the work he had begun—a college for women. Deep-water diving can be carried on with safety to a depth of 250 feet provided proper precautions are taken and suitable appliances used, according to a report of the British admiralty committee appointed to investigate the subject. In the erection of a railroad bridge over the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, the American Bridge Company will make use of what is probably the largest wood block ever made. It has been made especially for the work, and weighs 1,250 pounds, measures thirty inches across the shell and is rated at 5,500 tons capacity. The shackle is a solid forging three and a half inches thick. "I don't think Brown knew much about dramatic art," said the blonde young woman who had joined an Ibsen class. "I've just been to see The Master Builder and they were the same costumes all the way through." Her astonished instructor scowled quickly and responded: "Don't judge Ibsen by one play. In Hedda Gabler they wear morning afternoon and evening clothes. It's really quite dressy." Celluloid is a plastic material composed of guniteon and camphor. The guniteon, or nitro-cellulose, is made by treating tissue paper with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. The product is mixed with camphor and various pigments to produce the desired color, and the materials are thoroughly incorporated by means of heated rolls. It is subsequently submitted to great pressure. It is afterward molded into form by means of heated dies, under pressure. It is very hard and elastic and takes a high finish. Two principal theories have been advanced for the formation of the pyramids of Egypt, one, that each king, on ascending the throne began to build a pyramid as a tomb and monument to himself. This was usually laid out upon a comparatively level waste, so that if the builder died but a short reign his tomb might be completed. As time passed successive layers were added, and the size of the monument was thus proportioned to the length of the builder's reign. This theory is combated by Petrie who believed that each pyramid was begun and carried out upon a definite design of size and arrangement. The greatest river in the world in flood of waters is the Amazon, and it is one of the least useful owing to the character of the region through which it flows. What is classed as the longest system in the world is the Mississippi-Missouri, which is also the most useful, as great cities have grown up along its banks. The Nile, which ranks with these is one of the longest rivers in the world, but it is not especially valuable as a navigable stream. Its chief benefit to the country is from the immense deposits of mud carried down in the annual floods and which have made the region overflown one of the most fertile in the world. More duels are fought in Germany than in any other country, and Jena and Göttingen are the cities which take the lead. It is said that a duel takes place in Göttingen every day, and on one occasion some years ago, twelve combats took place in the twenty-four hours. Jena's greatest number for the day is twenty-one. The German empire has about 4,000 duels a year; France has about 1,000 combats which may be regarded as such; Italy runs to about 270 per annum. In ten years it boasted of 2,750 meetings, of which 947 originated in newspaper articles or public letters. The great majority of the duels were fought with swords; only one with revolvers.—Fall Mail Gazette.

The Quality of Money.

The notorious mountain moonshiner, familiarly known as Wild Bill, was tried before a federal court in Georgia and was adjudged guilty. Before pronouncing sentence the judge lectured the prisoner on his long criminal record and at last informed him that the court entertained no feeling of anger toward him, but felt only unmixed pity, sentenced him to spend six years in the federal prison at Atlanta. Bill stolidly shifted the quid of tobacco in his mouth and turned to leave the courtroom with the marshal. Once outside the only thing he said was this: "Well, I swab am glad he wa'n't mad at me!" Generally the Case. "I wish you would mention this to Jinks. It's highly important." "I'll mention it to him to-day." "But how do you know you will see him to-day?" "I'm bound to bump into him. I own him money."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

ARRIVAL OF CARS. From West: 6:08 a.m., 9:23 a.m., 1:24 p.m., 5:26 p.m. From East: 8:57 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 5:06 p.m. POST OFFICE HOURS: From 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Last mail in the evening is closed at 7:00 p.m., and leaves here at 8:44 going east. Eibert C. Stanley, P. M. DOWNERS GROVE. (12-08) OFFICIAL TIME CARD. Arrive Chicago: 6:40 am, 7:45 am, 8:50 am, 9:55 am, 10:15 am, 11:00 am, 11:40 am, 12:20 pm, 1:30 pm, 2:20 pm, 3:15 pm, 4:05 pm, 4:55 pm, 5:45 pm, 6:35 pm, 7:25 pm, 8:15 pm, 9:05 pm, 9:55 pm, 10:45 pm, 11:40 pm. Leave Downers Grove: 7:30 am, 8:35 am, 9:40 am, 10:20 am, 11:05 am, 11:45 am, 12:25 pm, 1:35 pm, 2:25 pm, 3:15 pm, 4:05 pm, 4:55 pm, 5:45 pm, 6:35 pm, 7:25 pm, 8:15 pm, 9:05 pm, 9:55 pm, 10:45 pm, 11:40 pm. SUNDAY. Arrive Chicago: 6:40 am, 8:45 am, 10:50 am, 12:55 pm, 1:15 pm, 2:00 pm, 2:40 pm, 3:25 pm, 4:10 pm, 5:00 pm, 5:45 pm, 6:35 pm, 7:25 pm, 8:15 pm, 9:05 pm, 9:55 pm, 10:45 pm, 11:40 pm. Leave Downers Grove: 7:30 am, 9:35 am, 11:40 am, 1:45 pm, 3:50 pm, 5:55 pm, 8:00 pm, 10:05 pm, 12:10 pm, 1:30 pm, 3:35 pm, 5:40 pm, 7:45 pm, 9:50 pm, 11:55 pm.