THE PUBLISHING COMPANY (Not Incorporated.) STAATS, Editor and Manager. 64 So. Main St.



ARRIVAL OF MAILS From Bast West: 8:57 a. m.

12:00 p. m. 5:52 a. m. 5:06 p. m. 5:28 p. m. Post office hours are from 7:00 a. m. ity Towns.

7:00 p. m. Last mail in the evening to closed at 7:00 p. m., and leaves here at 8:44 going east. Dibert C. Stanley, P. M.

DOWNERS GROVE.

(1-2-08) OFFICIAL TIME CARD Adv. 19

Effective Jan. 5, 1908. Subject to change without notice.) Arrive Leave Downers | Downers |

Chicago.	Grove.	Grove.	Chicago.
6:40 am 7:45 8:20 8:40 10:15 11:00 11:05 am 12:20 pm 1:30 2:20 8:15 4:05 4:40 5:11 5:18 5:22 5:25 5:25 5:20 5:35 5:30 5:35 6:18 6:40 7:30 6:40 7:30 6:30 11:30 pm 12:15 am	7:80 am 8:40 8:57 9:85 11:10 11:40 am 12:01 pm 1:10 2:20 3:12 4:05 4:55 5:30 5:51 6:07 6:16 6:25 6:29 6:48 7:10 7:30 8:20 9:08 10:35 11:24 11:27 ptn 12:19 am 1:14 am	6:08 6:23 6:50 7:03 7:20 7:40 7:45 8:00 8:27 9:08 9:52 10:03 11:17 am 12:40 pm 1:34 2:00 •2:40 2:58 3:56 4:50 5:33 5:40 6:55 7:40 8:25 9:00 9:10 10:49 pm	6:40 am 6:50 7:20 7:40 7:43 8:13 8:13 8:25 8:37 8:45 9:17 10:00 10:35 10:55 am 12:10 pm 1:30 2:20 2:53 3:30 3:50 4:20 4:45 6:45 6:15 6:30 7:45 8:30 9:15 9:40 10:00 11:40 pm
Harman III	5 :20 am 10 :20 am 11 :40 am 13 :30 pm 3 :33 5 :53 6 :58 7 :50 9 :08 10 :53 10 :53 11 :57 pm 13 :10 am 13 :10 am	5:50 atm 6:08 8:00 9:18 10:55 am 1:18 pm 1:34 3:06 4:40 5:44 6:28 9:10 10:46 pm	6:40 am 6:50 8:52 10:05 11:45 am 2:10 pts 2:20 4:00 5:20 6:40 7:80 10:00 11:40 pm

throne for sixty years, thus show that a man with a rugged constitu ean hardly be killed by worry. Manufacture of the Control of the Co

"One way to trim a hat," says the eynical remark of a sad widower.

men who answered Mrs. are simply going to congratulate themwives on their escape and keep quiet out the matter.

seven years ago. And during that time he doubtless often told his friends that didn't have a red cent

One curious thing in connection with nat no New York life insurance com my has ever offered him \$200,000 ear to become its president

Some day, of course, the earth's sup petroleum will be exhausted, and historian of the future will refer the standard Off Company as me glory that was grease."

dell'attache dell'attache Visitors who were invited to impect the new hotel in Kalamasoo, Mich. erted away nearly all the portable porty in the building as souvenirs. Are we a nation of thieres?"

----Harry Thaw says he will work it have inherited fortunes will at

decide that he is really insane. The second secon There is in Ohio a woman who claims have baked 481,000 pies during the at sixty-three years. We are not so a surprised at the number of pies at the length of time which she con-

see it took her to bake them. The Chicago woman who got a di on the ground that her husband been drunk 3,000 times in ten years wall within her rights. No woman d feel in duty bound to live with

man who gets drunk oftener than ser other day. an rich men have foolish sons and who, by indulging in idiotic and the preliminary meeting adjourned

return the money to the There may be some good points the scheme, but isn't it rather on the rich men?

has decided, through its Andrew Jackson the in-Pederal Union: If ed." The phrase was hy Jackson in 1830, or of Jefferson's birthday. ear broke out the idea in Tennessee, and the removed. The rectors-

State Editors Spend Three Days, June 2, 3, 4, in

Business and Fun.

Have Luncheon in the Twin City of Urbana and Also See Danville.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Items About the University and Its Great Work, and the Two Univers-

The forty-third annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association was held in Champaign on June 2, 3 and 4. The occasion was taken advantage of by the University of Illinois and the Commercial Club of the sister city of Urbana, to offer additional entertainment

to the visiting editors and their wives. Among the early arrivals in Champaiga were J. M. Page of Jerseyville, E. A. Sniveley of Springfield and Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport, three veteran members of the association. Gen. Atkins was one of the organizers of the association in 1866, and is still one of its most active members. President Adams of Peotone, Miss Mary Fairfield and Thomas Rees of Springfield, were also among those who came

The visitors were met at the trains by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and taken to the Hotel Beardsley where practically all of them secured rooms. The hotel adjoins the Elk's Club, the auditorium of which was the headquarters of the Press Association. The business session called to order at ten o'clock Tuesday morning. President Adams congratulated the association on the large number of members who had come to take part in this forty-third meeting, after which the Invocation was given by the Rev. John Andrew Holmes of the Congregational church of Champaign.

Welcomed to Champaign. President B. F. Harris of the Chamber of Commerce delivered the address of welcome for the people of Champaigu, and struck a vein of humor which put the delegates into a proper state of mind for the rest of the day. The address was in substance as fol-

Champaign has been greatly fevured within the last two weeks, in being able to entertain, in rapid succession the conventions of the Illinois News paper Xasociation of some 600 mema, Group Bix of the Illinois Bankers' phone Association of some 300 members, Group Six of the Illinois Bankers' Association of some 200 members, and now as a final and fitting climax the Illinois Press Association. Any city should be proud of such representative conventions, and others that follow later, but I can say candidly and as expressive of the warmth of our welcome, that we have looked forward to your coming with a peculiar pleasure, and as a particular compliment to our

city and your and our university. You good newspaper people have great opportunities, privileges and re aponaibilities, in the affairs of men. It is your mission to voice and reflect An Indiana man recently died from public opinion. From the greatest city, affects of a penny swallowed sixty. to the smallest country paper, we are getting facts or fiction, items and edi torials, from which we consciously, or unconsciously, form our opinions. these days of turmoil-revolutions in

> thought and ideas and methods, tear ing at the very root of things your mission is a sacred and saving one; for most of the people think through their

Knowing how much of our heritage it is for you to keep and shape and how well so many of you have risen to the task, so far, I repeat that for these reasons your visit here gives our city the very greatest pleasure, and our Chamber of Commerce Association in particular, for the well disposed newspapers and the organized Business Mens' associations work hand in hand for the well being and advancement of their respective communities. But I am not here to preach to you with such stereotyped, patent inside matter. as some of you might call it, but to extend to you a large, glad, warm, hand, and as you grasp it we feel that you too have good circulations of real red free from yellow, blood, as well as of the paid up, affidavit kind,

I won't keep you in suspense any longer, but ask you, in behalf of the city and the Chamber of Commerce. to settle right down and make your selves thoroughly at home. We want you to enjoy your visit here as much as we expect to enjoy you-we want to exchange with you-greeting for greet ing. We shall be greatly disappointed if we fail to make you as glad that you came as we are that you're here. Miss Mary Davidson in responding to the address of welcome for the association, thanked the Chamber of Commerce and the people of Champaign for the heartiness of their welcome and predicted that the members would all enjoy themselves in every way and go home with new ideas of the city of Champaign and the University of Illinois. Committees to carry on the work of the association were then appointed

ing was carried out as follows: Program in Detail.

Tuesday: 2 o'clock-President's ad dress, J. C. Adams, Peotone. Music. "Lincoln," Edward Yates, Address:

Address: Stephen A. Douglass, W P. Davidson, Lewiston. On Tuesday evening: Smoker for the men at the Elks' Club and reception to the ladies at the Beardsley hotel.

mobile drive about the cities of Champaign and Urbana. At 10 o'clock a business session and talk on Journal. ism at the University of Illinois, by Mr. F. W. Scott. At 11 o'clock a trip to the university

and about the buildings and grounds. Short talks by Dean Davenport, Professor Hopkins and Professor Breckenridge. The ladies were addressed by Professor Bevier, who spoke especially on the work in household science.

Journalism and Business, and impromptu talks by visiting newspaper

The ladies of the party were entertained by Mrs. S. T. Busey, trustee of the university. visit the College of Engineering and complete the round of the institution.

by the Champaign Chamber of Comof toasts were responded to: The city and its surroundings, J. R. Steward: Lincoln-Douglas-Freeport Debate, Smith D. Atkins; Monosyllables, Milton Bucklin: The University of Illi-

nois, President E. J. James; The T. P. A., President J. C. Adams. Thursday morning was given over to the transaction of routine business. In the afternoon the entire party was taken to Danville over the track of the for the most part just inisde the Ur-Illinois Traction system. A band concert was given the visitors at the Soldiers' Home, and a trip about the the Press Association spent nearly all city was afforded by the traction com-

President Adams' Address.

noon session was the address of the J. C. Adams, in his address, spoke of the gratifying growth of the associarepresentative of the very best in Illi conviction, and I am persuaded to be meet the opportunities."

form rates for legal notices and publications. He heartily favored the recent rulings of the postoffice depart ment in vegare TJ second class matter, and vigor waiy opposed the establish men! of a parcels post system. "The prosperity of the country newspaper retail merchant and the growth and is published. To establish a system seem ample to meet all the needs of the which tends to center the trade of a university. So greatly has the univerinstead of its being diffued throughout | many demands have been made on the the land would eventually bring about | institution by the flumerous interests curses of every European country having a domestie parcels post system.

"/I cannot escape the conviction that the members of this association will prove false, not only to their own interests, but to the interests of the communities which support them, if they cease to oppose every effort made to fasten upon this country a system which is based upon absolutely false ideas of economic principles."

Urges Postal Banks and Printing of

President Adams urged upon the as sociation their support of the proposed postal savings banks and continued the fight for the publications in the newspapers of the session laws and proposed constitutional amendments. "It is abword for a state to expect its citizens to form intelligent opinions on these amendments without providing the in formation upon which to base them Ohio has a law providing for the publication of the full text of proposed constitutional amendments in the country papers for four successive weeks preceding the election. A similar law in this state would be of great value to the public and to the papers.

The speaker pointed out the great work that the state university is accomplishing, and went into a detailed advocacy of support of the state's educational institutions by a fixed mill tax instead of by biennial appropriations. "The university is a truly great institution," he said, "in every way worthy the hearty support of the citizons. It is the crowning glory of the public school system which the constitution stipulates shall be provided for by the legislature. In recent years the legislature has awakened to the importance of the work of the university. and has provided generously for the extension of that work and the building of a plant suitable to its needs."

Through the Towns by Automobile. One of the most enjoyable features of the meeting was the automobile ride through Champaign and Urbana and the University of Illinois. The ride took us past the new High School, the new government building, the Burnham hospital, the Burnham athenseum, which is the city library, and White Park. Around the park are many beautiful homes-in fact Champaign should be called a city of beautiful homes. The Champaign Country Club lies to the southwest of the city and the drive is made between rows of magnificent trees. The churches of Champaign deserve more than passing mention. The First Methodist church has just been completed at a cost of \$100,000. The banmet given to our association took place in the dining hall of Tim church.

At the west entrased to the university grounds we saw the new University Y. M. C. A. building which has just been completed at a cost The program for the rest of the meet \$100,000. We passed through the university grounds, which need a special section in this review of the things we saw. The people of Illinois should all see this great university as we saw it. and wake up to the fact that it is theirs -that they are supporting it and are responsible for the continuation of its

wonderful development. Leaving the university grounds we passed into the city of Urbana. Only an imaginary line separates the two cities, and a stranger does not know when he passes from one to the other. Wednesday: At 8 o'clock an auto- Urbana is the county seat of Champaign county, and the court house, jail, and sheriff's residence are in keeping ing. with the other fine public buildings

already described. One thing which deserves more than passing notice is the rest room in Champaign, maintained by the Chamber of Commerce for the entertainment and comfort of those who trade here. People from adjoining towns have a place to rest, to lie down, write letters, telephone, check packages, and meet one At 1:00 o'clock a visit to Urbana, another while they are in Champaign and a dinner in the Elk rooms given shopping. Better theatrical companies, by the Urbana Commercial Club. Talks singers and musical organizations come by A. J. Miller, Our Guests; F. H. to Champaign than is usual in a town Boggs, Good Fellowship; H. J. Green, that has a population of only 15,000. A Side Trip to Danville.

Through the courtesy of the Illinois Traction System and its president, Hon. W. B. McKinley, on Thursday afternoon we went to Danville by trolley to visit the Soldiers' Home in Uncle At 3:30 return to the university to Joe Cannon's town. The trip took us through the leading business and residence portion of Danville. A fine con-At 8 o'clock a banquet, tendered cert by the band at the Soldiers' Home, and an inspection of the buildings and grounds and a view of Danville ended At the banquet the following list an afternoon of great pleasure. The forty-third annual convention was one of the most pleasant and profitable ever held by the association.

> VISIT TO STATE UNIVERSITY Showed Many Unexpected Points of Interest.

Between the beautiful and thriving

twin cities of Urbana and Champaign, bana line, are the grounds and build ings of the University of Illinois. Here of Wednesday, and the testimony is that the day was one of the most de | lead to the usual college degree. lightful ever passed by the members in The feature of the Tuesday after any convention. We all had heard of our great state university. Some of us president of the association. President had visited it. But many were entirely ignorant of its size, its scope, the variety and magnitude of its interests, States, commercial geography, account tion, and said that "the future of this the beauty of its grounds, and its great association is going to be just exactly educational importance. Expressions of what we make it. It is ours to mould surprise were heard on every side from and form as we choose. If we keep it those who had not been here before. many of whom had not been over nois newspaperdom, it will grow in friendly to the university's demands power and influence. That the future for large appropriations. But to see is hig with opportunities is my sincere in this case is to believe. Everyone went away feeling that the demands lieve that the members will arise to of the university are reasonable and convinced that the welfare of the state He urged the forming of county or lead no promoted by doing still more ganizations and the establishing of uni | in every line of the university's activities. The university is situated on a beautifully-kept campus of two hundred acres. There are about thirty buildings on this campus, where more than four hundred instructors teach the four thousand students, and where the many other activities of the institution is dependent upon the prosperity of the are carried on. To the visitor the large number of buildings and the suradvancement of the town in which it prising amount of equipment at first vast country in one or two great cities, sity grown, recently, however, and so the conditions which are one of the of the state, that the capacity of every building is taxed, and many buildings are badly overcrowded. Two new structures are to be erected immediately, but they will offer only partial and temporary relief.

The impression is rather general that the appropriations for the University of Illinois are larger than those of other states. That is a mistake. Of the sum voted the university and the two experiment stations, a large proportion goes to help the farming interests and the manufacturing interests of the state, and does not contribute at all to the active work of the university in the teaching of students. Of the appropriation made by the last legis lature about twenty five per cent went to the Agricultural Experiment Station to further the farming interests. As the development of the university in the Illinois is not given as much for carrying on the regular work of caring for the students as is given for that purpose alone to the Universities of Michigan, or Wisconsin, or Iowa, or California. In proportion to the wealth and population of the states, Illinois does not expend one-half as much on its university as these other states, and not even as much as Missouri, or Kan-

sas, or Nebraska How the Work is Organized. The university is one great institution, within which the work is organized under various heads. It includes: The College of Literature and Arts The College of Engineering, The College of Science, The College of Agriculture. The Graduate School, The School of Library Science, The School of Music, The College of Law, The College of Medicine, The College of Dentistry. The School of Pharmacy, The School of Education and The School of Raffway Engineering and Administration. Several of these in turn are made up of groups representing somewhat distinct lines of work.

Many Auxiliary Interests. Besides the great organization whose husiness is the instruction of students, there are numerous auxiliary organizations helping to carry on the important work of the state. The Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, the State Entomologist's Office, the State Laboratory of Natural History, the State Geological Survey, and the State Water Survey all do their work at the university. and are closely connected with its ac-

State University Has 4,743 Students. The attendance at the University of Illinois has this year reached 4.743, which places it fifth in the universities of the United States. This great gathering of students has come very largely in the last ten or twelve years. How rapidly the numbers have increased is shown by the following table:

Registration of students for 12 years:

2503 means of experiments along leading agri-2950 cultural lines, and the college nime at the Most of the students are from the

Delaware, Maine, Nevada and Wyom-

Practical College Education.

than four hundred students each year,

equipped to take up the work of devel-

oping the resources of the common

wealth. Of this number the greatest

proportion is engineers, closely followed

by teachers, farmers and scientists, law-

yers, doctors, pharmacists, dentists,

librarians and many others. Especial

Training.

The present year, for the first time,

they have been able to offer adequate

jects there are eight or nine instruc

ancy and auditing, commercial law, pub

There are two or three hundred stu

dents taking these courses in full or in

part. Every young man who is looking

forward to a business career should go

to the university and take one of these

courses. For a business man to be suc-

cessful now he must have a knowledge

of the complex relations of great busi

nes organizations and world markets

Such statistics as are obtainable show

that the university trained man who goes

into business soon passes his competitor

Closely connected with the business

who does not have such training.

than average ability.

he is required to do.

The Graduate School.

session, however, the matter was well re-

ceived and carefully considered. Gov-

The graduate school is making itself

falt in the upbuilding of the educational

system of the state, and the research

work which is being carried on in con-

nection with it will more than repay, even

from the view-point of money considera-

tions alone, all that is put into it. The

graduate school is trying to get into

closer relations with the smaller colleges

of the state. The relations between

them and the university are of a very

friendly nature, and are becoming those

of practical co-operation. As the de-

mand for more and higher education

grows, the state university will be called

on to offer more and more work of a

graduate grade and will have to rely to

legen throughout the state to give

students the college training of an un-

the university and the colleges are conse-

Reeping Illinois a Great Agricultural

quantly in every way mutual interests.

cial policy of the United States.

in training for business.

mercial work.

The university graduates now more

same general purpose through instruction of its students. Our crops are not yet improved to their utmost and we have only begun to relaize what our soil may produce if properly handled; although it is a startstate of Illinois but the number atling fact that within the brief period tracted from other states and from forof a single lifetime the soils of Illi eign countries is increasing. This year nois have notably failed in their fertil 670 are from outside. All of the states ity, so wasteful have been our methods. and territories are represented except

and curich the lives of its people. The

Specifically the business of the college is to offer and conduct instruction in all the various lines of agriculture which are especially strong in Illinois. Something over eighty different courses are offered in soils and crops, in animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, borticul ture, veterinary science and household science. No fewer than thirty-five teach ers are employed, and we have 510 students and 53 specialists in both col lege and station.

The growth on the station side has effort is made to give these students been equal to that of the college; indeed at the state university the kind of it has gone far toward making the work training that will fit them to do the of the college possible. Of the money work that needs to be done. An inavailable for all purposes a little more stance of that kind of training, which than half goes into experiments. Many of a few years ago was unheard of in these experiments are carried on under colleges, is that given in the courses the very eyes of the students, who thus have the means of getting into the clos Courses in Commerce and Business est touch with the newest phases of agri cultural development. Speaking gener-For five years the university strugally, these experiments run along seven gled with very inadequate means to distinct lines, as follows: 1. Experimaintain commercial and business ments in the improvement and production courses of a high grade. Of course, the of the four principal crops, corn, wheat university does not compete with the oats and clover; in the productive capac so-called business vollege or commercial ity of Illinois' soils looking toward per school. These have their own proper manent fertility; in orchard fruits and fields. It does not undertake to teach their economic production and marketcommercial arithmetic or bookkeeping. ing; in meat production; investigations It aims primarily to train men who will in the production and marketing of ultimately occupy executive positions, horses; experiments in the economic proand also teachers of high grade comduction of milk and the preparation and sale of its products, and experiments in

floriculture, aiming especially at its com-

mercial side.

facilities for training in commerce, bus-The greatest need in this direction to iness and the public service. Seven day is for more money with which to different lines of work are offered: undertake many questions that are up for general mercantile business, commerce solution, but which cannot be touched and consular service, banking, railway without more funds. During the study administration, insurance, journalistie of Illinois' soils all the principal types work, and accountancy. These are, in of soils in the state have been carefully each instance, four years courses, and studied. Having gotten a fair knowl edge of the different types within The heart of the work is Economics the state, the next need was, of course, and Accountancy, and in these sub to locate and map the different types in order that land owners might know the tors. Some of the subjects are econom character and best treatment of the mil ies, economic history of the United of their farms. Men skilled in this mat ter have been sent over the state as far as funds will permit, and now some lie finance, financial history of the thirty counties have been accurately sur-United States, the theory and practice veyed acre by acre, and soil differences of money and banking, the consular down to five acres have been mapped; and diplomatic service and the commerbut these maps cannot be published and the information cannot be given out be-

cause sufficient funds are not available. If we are to get the greatest good from our work somewhat larger amounts are not only necessary, but would pay extremely well upon the vestment. It is a perfectly safe proposition to assert that the benefits arising from the work of the Experiment Station in the last ten years will enrich the state more than the university as whole has ever cost, or ever will cost, Here is a question of public policy on which the members of the state should take an active stand.

courses is the School of Railway and The Engineering Experiment Station. Administration. Here the young man The engineering experiment station of may train himself in Railway Civil En the University of Illinois was estabgineering, Railway Electrical Engineerlished in 1903 in connection with the ing, Railway Mechanical Engineering, college of engineering for the purpose Train Management and Railway Opera of investigating problems of importance tion. These courses are intended to train to professional engineers, and to the for that considerable proportion of railmanufacturing, mining, railway, conway positions, whose duties require more structional and industrial interests of the state. The importance of the work The work in Journalism includes class done by the agricultural experiment ata tions suggested the possibility of doing work of similar value to the industrial

instruction, talks by newspaper men and practice in newspaper writing. The student is required to take a pretty general course of study in economics, history, The organization consists of a staff political science and literature; is reof nine members composed, with the guired to be constantly at work, writing; dean and director, of t) beads of the and is kept enthusiastic by the pracdifferent departments of the college of tical men he meets and the practical work engineering. The work of the college and the station is thus very closely re lated. The practical nature of the in The graduate school is the highest department of the university, supplement ing the instruction offered in the nuder

vestigations and their adaptation present day needs are assured by mean of conferences with committees of the graduate schools and colleges. It furlonders of the industrial activities of nishes opportunities for that investigathe state. An extension division of tive work which is absolutely essential to the station provides for bringing the problems and the interests of the manntrue sease of the term. It gives a chance | facturers and engineers throughout the to men and women who may be interested in advancing the sum total of of the station with a view to their more human knowledge by new discoveries in | thorough study

the various departments of science to Up to the present time twenty-one prepare themselves by special training bulletins, of value to engineering sei- | this theat yr. for this sort of work. It-is the only ence, have been published. The investi department in which the teachers in our gations have related chiefly to tests high schools and colleges can get that of concrete, reinforced concrete beams advanced preparation for their work and columns, fuel tests of Illinois coal which it is desirable they should have. I the problems of the weathering of coal The building up of graduate school and smokeless combustion of bitumi work is expensive, and it was necessary | nous coals, the strength of chain links to ask for special appropriation for the tests of electric lamps, tests of liquid purpose at the last session of the Legis- | air plants, holding power of railroad lature. This request had been made of spikes, resistance of tubes to collapse the preceding legislature, but was not transmission of heat through boiler

granted. When presented at the last tubes, etc. It is expected that the experiment station will prove helpful to the mahuernor Dencen supported the project in his factoring and building interests. It message and the legislature made an apwill supply accurate data regarding the propriation of \$50,000 a year for the properties of the materials used in engineering structures and buildings. The reinforced concrete tests now in progress show great possibilities. A series of tests on cast iron columns and on various forms of steel and iron memhers is contemplated. The manufacturing processes will be investigated and problems relating to design and construction will be studied. Fuel supply is of such prime importance in our industrial development that no effort will be spared in the introduction and promulgation of improved methods and processes in the mining preparation and consumption of coal.

Along the line of power production there is opportunity for much investigation. New problems are confronting a greater extent than now upon the col- both the builders and users of steam and gas motors, especially in the steam turbine and gas engines of large power. der-graduate grade. The interests of Still newer types of motors are being proposed, the gas turbine being one attractive possibility.

That the work of the station is meet ing with the approval of manufacturers The purpose of the College of Agri- and engineers is evidenced by the num culture and Agriculture Experiment Sta- erous requests that have come in from tion are substantially the same—to do various industries asking for tests of what they can to improve the agriculture their materials and information conof the state, develop its producing power, serning their work. Many of these

are of a private nature, which the ota tion is not prepared to undertake. From many of them, however, knowledge is gained of what the public is anxious to have done, and suggestions are given that will be of value in determining future lines of investigations.

The Visit to Urbana, Urbana, through the courtesy of its Commercial Club and the Elks, entertained the Press Association at luncheon in the Elk rooms at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday. The visitors were met at the university, after a part of the visit to that institution had been completed, by a committee of the Commercial Club. which included Mr. L. A. McLean, formerly president of the association. The men were conducted to the Eik rooms, and the ladies were taken to luncheon by Mrs. S. T. Busey, member of the university board of trustees. At the Elk rooms the members of the association were given a very enjoyable luncheon by the Commercial Club, and several toasts were responded to, as indicated by the program previously mentioned. After the luncheon the whole party returned to the university.

Urbana, at the western edge of which the university is located, is the county seat of Champaign county, and lies in the center of the most prolific land of the Illinois corn belt. It is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, is well built and attractive in appearance, and vies with its near neighbor on the west in hospitality to the visitors to the university and the "Twin Cities."

A Bit of Urbana's History. Historical questions do not disturb the business man of this thriving city in his strenuous moments, but in this university center matters frequently arise that mark epochs in Urbana's growth. Urbana's site was the camping ground of the Indian until 1820, when by treaty the land become the property of the whites. In 1822, almost as soon as surveyed, the land began to be settled with white families. In a few years the first meeting of the settlers was held-June 21, 1833at which time was issued the mandate which created the county of Champaign The town grew stendily. Railroads

and named Urbann as the county seat. were built, schools and churches were established and in 1867 the University of Illinois, then called "Illinois Indus trial University," was established there by the legislature. Urbana was a small town then, and for some years the new university, placed out on the western edge of the town, was attended by only a small number of students. But the growth has been steady. Urbana has grown to the university from the east, Champaign from the west, until the whole is now a compact, well-built community.

Located in the northeastern part of Urbana are the Big Four railroad shops. employing 600 men, the employees of which are honest, sober, intelligent, energetic citizens. These shops were built in 1867, when the township subscribed \$100,000 and the city \$5,000 to secure the prize. The shops have steadily grown to their present capacity. When the shops needed rebuilding, some years ago, and there was danger of their leaving, Urbana contributed \$50,000 to the erection of better shops.

The Urbana brick yards are another big industry which employ a large number of men and there are any number of smaller factories which are located in this thriving city. These are all rapidly branching out and enlarging. In an industrial way Urbana is growing stendily and the prospects for future development are decidedly bright.

A Live Commercial Club. To the Commercial Club of Urbana, which was organized five years ago, great credit is due for the rapid strides the county sent has made. The Champaign county fair grounds were secured for Urbana through the energy of the Commercial (Jub, and the club has in view the purchase of ('rvstal Lake park from private ownership, and has succorded in securing from Andrew Carnegie the promise to erect a handsome library in this city. The club interests itself in all matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of Urbana. It maintains a band which gives concerts each Saturday evening on the business streets of the city. It entertains visitors to the city, and does many other things to further the interests of Ur-

Urbana has the new Illinois theater, properly styled the "Theater Bean which was erected at a cost of over \$60,000. It was formally opened last season and is one of the largest and best clayhouses in the state. The best companies on the road are booked for

Another new structure in Urbana is the \$65,000 flatiron building, a fourstory brick business house, which is considered to be one of the most im posing in Central Illinois and in which is located, besides the hig Flatiron department store and the Elks club rooms, numerous offices of professional men. The handsome new Cohen building is another fine business house completed this spring. The court house is one of the newest and most imposing in the Sucker state.

Urbana's system of public schools in exceptionally good and public educational advantages of the city have brought many families, especially those who are preparing their children for the aniversity. Forty one teachers are employed and there are 300 pupils enrolled in the graden and 236 in the high school. Annually \$28,000 is expended to maintain these schools.

The schools and the university com hine to make Urbana especially desirahie as a remidence city. Well paved and heavily shaded streets, and an unusually large proportion of fine residences, give the whole city a tone of wealth and dignified stability.

Among many other things of which Urbana is proud are its fire department, consisting of 12 members; its septie sewage tank, the first ever used for this purpose; its street cars and its interurbans; its city water works, fur nishing water that has been tested an found pure; its annual Chautauqua lasting ten days each year, at Crystal Lake park; its new W. C. T. U fountain, located at the apex of the Fatiron building triangle; its great dreinage system. which is constantly being improved; its beautiful churches; its cemeteries; its miles of paved streets and fine sidewalks! its business men, its professional

## BATING FROZEN POULTRY.

norance, by no means confined to un- symptoms and effects of it are very ent.

poisons which can be distinguished bad meat is due to the presence of son, for effects of poisoning. Low tem- is often the practice to thaw the meat is present in small When people speak of ptomaine poi- been isolated in the pure state is "sep- the interior portions of the meat or fish live is liquid. But if meat is stored for each fowl, or each joint, the water gained. soning they are commonly making use sin," and twenty milligrammes of this may not reach a temperature sufficient at temperatures low enough to produce naturally becomes foul and infection of an expression which conceals an ig. would probably poison anyone. The ly high to destroy the poison if pres- a solidly frozen substratum it will keep takes place. Moreover, it is by no scientific circles, of the chemical re-similar to those of arsenic poisoning. Besides the poisoning by ptomaines, terial growth of activity in ice. Fowls has been thawed to return it, with all, which should have taken him to his action which has in fact taken place, By heating to about 60 degrees centi- the question of bacterial poisoning has have been kept and found quite good its new-found germs, to the cold-stor- work. He did not wire any excuse. says the London Post. A paper re- grade for a hour "sepsin" is changed also to be considered, though there is after four years' storage at a temper- age room. This refrigerated stock al- His telegram to his employer took this cently read by Dr. William F. Boss to "cadaverine" and rendered innocu- no essential difference in the poisonous ature 10 degrees below freezing. Pol- ways shows marked deterioration. One form: "My train left at 7:20. I arrises rather effectively some of ous; from which one might jump to the effect. Cold storage is sometimes soning from "frozen meat" arises from point that emerged from a discussion rived at the station at 7:35 and could he known facts concerning the actual conclusion that since the poisoning from blamed, and not altogether without rea- quite a different cause. In markets it on Dr. Boss' per was that "sepsin" not catch it."

indefinitely, since there can be no bac- means uncommon after meat or poultry Mark Twain once missed the train

when so-called ptomaine poisoning takes sepsin that cooked meat ought never to peratures will not destroy bacteria and and poultry before selling it. This "high" meat or game, but that by pracsome Mistaken Ideas About Pto- place. Of these the most important, be poisoned. This is not quite the case, will not even prevent their multiplica- thawing is done by soaking in cold wa- tice a certain amount of artificial immatne Petconing-Cold Storage. and, in fact, the only one which has because in ordinary cooking processes tion while the material in which they ter, and as fresh water is not used munity against the poison can be

men and a hundred other things.

Trathful.