PAPERS FIE PEOPLE

POVERTY OF COLLEGE ENGLISH.



By President Ellot of Harvard. One night in Sanders' Theater an English gentleman gave a lecture as good in form as in matter. He chanced to interest a Harvard graduate, whose interests in college had been chiefly athletic. He came onto the platform and expressed to the lecturer his approbation, and he used his one adjective. He said, "Mr. Blank, that was bully."

I recently listened to the conversation of two graduates of Harvard, men now 35 years old, perhaps. And if I were not familiar with the language of the football field and the brokers' board, I should have had to ask what they meant. Their conversation is chiefly derived from these two classical sources. I plead, therefore, for storing the mind with more words of power, phrases of elegance and virtue.

HARDSHIPS OF AMERICAN AMBASSADORS.

By Charlemagne Tower.

It is not generaly known, but it is a fact,

that with the salary of the present time the

United States service is the most difficult

government in the world for an ambassador

to serve properly, because, with \$17,000 a year, he is obliged to rent a house, meet his personal and domestic expenses, and entertain according to his official position in the country to which he is accredited. This is impossible, and leads to the belief in America that no one but a rich man can accept the appointment to an embassy. The idea is a bad one for the country; it is totally un-American and entirely wrong in principle. It is a fact that many of the ablest and most suitable men we have in America are not rich men. From this point of view, the question ought to be considered very seri ously at home. In treating the subject of the establishment and entertaining of an ambassador abroad, it must be remembered that this is not a question of sending Mr Bo-and-So with his family to live in case and comfort for a term of years in Europe. On the contrary, the individual sent counts for comparatively little, by himself, but the ambassador of the United States of America is a person who represents the whole nation; he is received as such and treated as such. The national pride of every American demands that he shall represent prop erly and live up to his station. He is the recipient of very many social courtesies and acts of politeness which he is obliged, of course, to return in kind. His col-

France, do these things in mansions which belong to their governments, and with salaries which are twice as large as his, or even more.

LOVE IS NATIVE TO THE SOUL.

By Leon A. Harvey. Science tells us that the physical universe is one, that life is one, and that man is the highest product, if not the end toward which creation has looked from the beginning. To find the meaning of the universe as interpreted by science, then, we must look into the mind and heart of man, who is creation's flower. What kind of a being is this which the ages have produced? Here we are brought face to face with spiritual laws. For the distinctive thing about man is not that he has a body, but that he has a mind. Is this thought world, this world of spiritual realities in which man lives, a unity like the phys ical world? If so, then the great unity of the physical

world is a great mind or soul in the spiritual world. Older than the history of religion in the world is the law of righteousness in the soul. The justice which the ten commandments demand is written in the constitution of man. Without obedience to that justice in some slight degree man could not have risen above the brute. The love for man which the New Testament proclaims gleams from the eyes of that far-off mother who seeks to protect her child from impending harm or to minister to its helpless needs. Such is the witness of science declaring that the fundamentals of religion -righteousness and love are native to the soul and come out of the constitution of the universe.

CONSERVATISM BETTER THAN HASTE.

By Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst.

Were there the same crisp, moral atmosphere that men respired in the later day of Moses and throughout the administration of Joshua, men who have large, nation-wide obligations at Washington would find enough to do in attending to those obligations, and would have no time left for peregrinating as a means of auctioning themselves off upon the acceptance of voting constituencies.

There is a lamentable disposition to discount the quiet ways and the judicious conservatism of days gone by and to estimate progress by the speed with which we become distanced from the spirit by which our fathers were animated a century and more ago.

If a man is not going the right road the very velocity with which he travels only postpones instead of hastens the date of his arrival. The directness of the route is incomparably more important than the number leagues, the ambassudors of Germany and England and of miles an hour.

The state of the s UNCLE SAM'S COAL AREAS.

Montana Can Bonst of Most Extensive Field.

The Scientific American has made an Interesting abstract from an address by Marius R. Campbell, of the United States Geological Survey, to the National Geographic Society.

Con), according to the address, may be divided into three main classes, aptheacite, bituminous and lignite, but in the trade these main classes are broken up into several groups, which are repreouted in the following diagram:

BLAGRAM SHOWING CLASS OF COAL. Anthracite. (a) Authracite.

(b) Semi-anthracite.

(c) Semi-bitumineus

(e) Sub-bituminous

Bituminous. (d) Bituminous.

Lignite.

Alabama.

(f) Lignite.

(a) Anthracite is too well known to

need description. (b) Semi-anthracite

in a low grade of anthracite. (c) Semi-

bituminous is a high grade of bitumi-

hous, such as the George's Creek coal

of Maryland, Pocabontas coal of Vir-

ginia and West Virgiula, and the car-

boniferous coal of Arkansas. (d) Bi-

tuminous is the common grade of coal

found throughout the Eastern coal

fields and in limited areas in the West.

(e) Sub-bituminous is applied to coals

below the grade of bituminous, but

above that of lignite. They are black

and shining, but are light in weight

and slack badly on exposure to the at-

mosphere. These conis are common in

the western fleids of Washington, east-

ern part of Montana, Northern Wy-

oming, about Denver in Colorado, and

in Northwestern New Mexico. (f) Lig-

nite is brown and woody, and occurs in North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas,

Southeastern Arkansas, Mississippi and

The classes noted above include all

of the different kinds of coal that are

known, but certain peculiarities of coals

within the bituminous class have led

to distinctions which are of great im-

portance; thus the property of coking.

which is limited entirely to the bi-

tuminous class, has given to coals pos-

sessing this peculiarity a value far

sheve those coals having similar com-

position, but which do not possess this

characteristic. The reason why one

coal will coke and another will not is

not understood; a practical test is the

only way by which the coking proper-

des of a coal are determined. Most of

the coke is produced in the Appalachian

coal field in Pennsylvania, West Vir-

The areas of the coal fields that lie

thin the various States differ great-

will be a surprise to many to

more extensive than those of any

State, and that Texas is a dos

rn that the coal fields of Montana

even more than the production.

ginia, Tennessee and Alabama.

COAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MACE SHOWS ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL; SHADED, LIGHTE.

understood that each of these States to increase in the future as fast as it includes an enormous territory, equal to two or three of the smaller Eastern States. It is true, however, that most of the coal territory of these States is underlaid by low grade lignite, and hence the fields are not so important as their areas would indicate. The same is true of North Dakota, which includes an extremely large area of coal territory, but the fuel is wholly lignite and of comparatively little

If the present rate of coal consumption should be maintained from now on, the coal of the United States would last nearly 4,000 years. On the other hand, the increasing rate of coal con-

enormous, the amount produced in each

amount of coal consumed in the ten

years from 1816 to 1825 was about 315,

2,832,599,452 short tons.

has in the past, the supply will be exbausted in about 100 years.

file Chance.

At a recent wedding in a small west ern town the officiating clergyman after the ceremony and the usual congratulations, turned to the assembled friends, and said: "Friends, you all know these young people; you have seen them grow up from children, and now that they have entered the holy state of matrimony, perhaps some of their old neighbors may have some special word to say to them."

There was a silence; no one responded for a moment; then the father of the bride stepped out from his position near his daughter and said:

"I don't know as I can add anything to what has already been said," and be looked solemnly about the little gathering, evidently uncomfortable and embarrassed; but fortunately his eyes fell upon a neighbor, a political opponent, who would never listen to his views upon certain matters relating to taxation, and the speaker's face brightened, and he exclaimed with energy, "but this seems an excellent opportunity and I should like to say a few words on the single tax!"-Youth's Compan- elimbed the tree and took away the table fish.

Picking Out the Tree. Willie-Teacher fold us to-day that

there's a certain kind o' tree that grows out o' rocks. I can't remember His I'a-It's a family tree, I guess .-

Philadelphia Ledger.

Its Danger.

Nurse-Please, ma'am, I can't find alarming factor in considering the fu- little Franzi anywhere. We've looked ture supply. The rate of increase is all over.

Mistress-Did you look to see if he's decade since 1816 being equal to the been gathered up by the vacuum cleanentire previous consumption. The er?-Transatiantic Tales.

Ambition with some men is laziness;

they have an ambition to live without 356 short tons. In the ten years from 1896 to 1995 the consumption was over

Meanness in a boy so often develops If the consumption of coal continues into worthlessness.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.



She gives deep thought its proper note, And while she than wins sweet, sweet renown.



GRANDMOTHER'S GREAT TRIPLETS. When I've been as good as a little

boy could, If I sit as still and not stir, My mamma will tell a tale I love

Of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

Three babies to dress, to soothe and

And the triplets soon grew to be boys their new home. just like you:-

Blue home-spun their suits,-no stock- to sleep at night, and even Mr. and ings or boots

In summer the triplets would wear. As like as their clothes, from the tips of their toes

Were Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

A minister, great in garments of At the lonely log house stopped one

Amazed at his gig, his hat and his The triplets hid close by the way:-

Peeped Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Determined to see this wonder, the

Stood near the front door, out of sight.

Through the room darted one! then

the second!-and soon The third! Like a streak of blue Ran Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

"Dear madam, I swear," cried the pastor, "I ne'er Saw a child run like that one be-

Like a flash he's around at this door!"-

Sly Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

Half in fun balf chagrin, grandmother called in

"Your manners," sald she,-and each

of the three Scraped a little bare foot on the floor,--Bowed Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

The minister laughed as if he wer

When he saw they were three, and Then to each little wight a sliver piece

He gave, and away they did run,

Glad Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

THEIR NEW HOME. Mr. and Mrs. Brown Sparrow had for a long time felt very uneasy in the different homes they had made nebec Journal.

Their first great trouble came when they built a beautiful nest in a little bird kouse perched high in a large maple tree. The place seemed so far from dogs and cats they felt quite safe. But one day, when Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow had flown away for a little exercise, some naughty boys nest, with four little eggs inside. a home, for only the cold, bare bird-

They next tried a snug place under a piazza near by, where they were sure no one would find them, and that on the morrow they could begin a new nest. So the little birds talked together and helped each other to bear the loss of their home, and when daylight came they started their nest in a quiet corner under a piazza roof.

When the nest was nearly finished, they flew away to find some soft wood to line it, and when they were flying back they saw a man with a long pole poking and pushing their little home, mentil at last it was loosened from its place and fell to the ground.

The little birds hardly knew what to do after this last misfortune, but Mke brave little birds, they started once more, and soon had another nest. But time after time their home was destroyed, until they were almost discouraged. Sometimes it would be many months when they would be happy, but something was sure to come and tear down the nest or destroy the eggs.

Try as hard as they could, they did not seem to find a place of safety and one of the little birds had always to stay at home when the other flew away for food, to guard as far as pos- Russian Custom That Got a Scoffer sible the nest and little ones

One day Mr. Brown Sparrow took a little longer . wip than usual, and flew over the trees and houses, and at last lighted on the roof of a little railroad station. At the same time a train came puffing down the track and the huge engine, with its noise and smoke, frightened poor little Mr. Brown Sparrow. He started to fly away, but could only get as far as the weather vane on the station, he was so weak from fright. He clung to the fron rod until the train disappeared; then, when the smoke had cleared away and he could see round a little, he found a tiny engine - just | ises. like the big one which had frightened This custom appeared somewhat inengine would, like the big one, disoutte still, and moved only when a breeze blew against it.

then delightful. On hopping about, to four months imprisonment.

he found a little car fastened to the engine. He flew through the door, into what seemed to him a little room; and all at once the idea came into his head, "What a beautiful place for

He flew back home at once, and when he told Mrs. Brown Sparrow of the fire place he had found, she was very much delighted, and flew back with tim to take a look at the new quarters. They found the car a safe and sheltered place, and they cuddled down together to wait until a train went by, to see if it was really quite as good a place as they had thought it for a nest.

Mrs. Brown Sparrow did not mind in the least the rumbling and rat-That her grandma used to tell her, time of the trains, so they at once began to gather strings and straws for this last home. So clever were the little bills and so fleet their little wings, the new dwelling was ready But grandmother's heart did not in a few days, and when the first warm days came they moved into

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow wonder Four years old at the time of this again and again why no other little birds never thought of this place to Were Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Five in, for the gentle swaying of the car always lulis the little sparrows Mrs. Sparrow find the swinging home a very restful one.

This weather vane is on the top of a little station, not many miles from To the tops of their brown heads of Boston, and the little Sparrow family is still living in the little car, as cozy as cozy can be.-Mary W. Carpenter, in Youth's Companion.

BEAR STORY FROM MAINE.

Belated, but delightful is the story told of how a Christmas entertainment at the Juniper Corner schoolhouse in Aurora, Me., was rescued from what seemed overwhelming dis aster. The night stage had brought a big box of candy, nuts and such things from Bangor, paid for by the savings and beggings of the children, but the precious box was left in a woodshed, and during that night a big black bear came down from the blueberry barrens' and found it. He smashed the box, ate up most of the candy and spoiled the rest, and several porcupines gathered up the crumbs. Here was tragedy indeed! But Guy P. Soule, the schoolmaster, redeemed the situation. He dismissed his school for the day, and told As soon as his head through the back the boys in the first arithmetic to go home and get their guns. Taking his own rifle; the schoolmaster and his young hunters took up the trail. They followed it for several hours, and finally came to the bear's den under a big bemlock, half-way up the side of Thwings Hill. The problem The triplets, their hearts beating of how to get the bear to come out was solved by "Bud" Sanders, who got behind a bush and imitated to the life a squealing pig. The bear took notice, came out with a rush, and as he made for the bush reared on his hind legs, which gave the schoolmaster the opportunity which he coveted, and that sure shot put a bullet squarely through bruin's ear. The bear pitched and rolled down the slope, whence he was hauled to Aurora village, and speedily sold to an Ellsworth man for \$18. A telephone message was sent to Bangor to dupiteate the candy order, with generous additions, fust in time to get the stage. That he how the Christmas tree exercises in Juniper Corner schoolhouse came off on time.- Ken-

SHARK IS GOOD TO EAT.

Tons Could Be Sold at New York Daily for a Few Cents a

An American writing from Italy suggests an addition to our list of

"A fish plenteously distributed up common and a processor and When Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow came and down our coasts from Maine to back they found they no longer had Panama throughout the year, and one as palatable as bonita, sturgeon of halibut, is systematically cast out of the pound not fare at every haul and thrown away with a malediction by

> "Here in Rome," he says in the Medical Record, "it finds ready sale at the price of fifteen soldi a kilo weight, equal to about eight cents a

> "Any one who has watcher a shark for it is this fish with which the writer is dealing-remping in a school of bines need have no fear that it not a cleanly feeder. The color of the meat resembles that of the shad bot is of firmer consistency and has comparatively few bones beyond the central spinal column.

"At a price of two or three cents a pound tons of these fish varying in size from two to six feet in length could be landed daily at Fulton Market with a fair profit. For a season or two or until the corner manipulator in food staples began his work of price boosting the fish would prove a worthy addition to the poor man's market basket."

BLESSINGS ON NEW BUILDINGS.

into Trouble. It is a custom in this country to open all new buildings and institu-

tions public or private, with a re-Even the proprietary builder of a

small cottage or workshop who cannot afford to pay for the attendance of a priest to bless and sprinkle with holy water a new structure always hoises a wooden cross, nailed to the topmost pole in the scaffolding, as his dwelling or workshop approaches completion, symbolic of an appeal for God's blessing upon the new prem-

him so-directly in from of him. He congruous on the establishment of sat very still, and waited to see if this the government liquor monopoly, when every vodka store was solemnappear with a rush; but it remained ly opened with a religious ceremony. At Kishineff last week, when a new opera house was opened with the

Finally he mustered courage enough usual religious function, the local to alight on the engine, and when the journal, Bessarabian Life, made some breeze came and swayed it first one scoffing remarks for which the proway, then another, he found the mo- prietary editor has been sentenced

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