# APERS REPEOPL

#### PUBLIC OPINION STRONGER THAN LAW.

By Secretary Root.

In the vast majority of cases men refrain from criminal conduct because they are unwilling to incur in the community in which they live the public condemnation and obloquy which would follow a repudiation of the standard of conduct prescribed by that community for its members. Where it bappens that the law and public opinion point different ways, the latter

is invariably the stronger. 'The force of law is in the public opinion which prescribes it. Social esteem and standing, power and bigh place in the professions, in public office, in all associated enterprise, depend upon conformity to the standard of conduct in the community. Loss of these is the most terrible penalty society can in-

The rules of international law are enforced by the same kind of sunction, less certain and peremptory, but continually increasing in effectiveness of control.

"A decent respect to the opinious of mankind" did not begin or end among nations with the American declaration of independence; but it is interesting that the first public national act in the New World should be an appeal to that universal international public opinion, the power and effectiveness of which the New World has done so much to promote.

#### KEEP IDLERS OUT OF COLLEGE.

By Dr. J. H. Canfield of Columbia University.

Extraordinary care should be taken not to admit applicants who are unfit to profit by university education. Not everyone who is scholastically prepared ought to be permit ted to take up a college course, much less encouraged to do so. It is on the side of character and characteristics that the utmost care is needed, that the most exact information should be sought—the very point at which most American colleges show greatest indifference and least willingness to accept responsibility.

It is entirely true that a policy of exclusion needs to be administered with greatest sympathy as well as with extraordinary care. But it should be remembered that the path of every worthy student ough, to be kept as free and clear as possible, and that the reputation of the university must be considered and maintained.

Said an Oxford officer, speaking of students who barely meet the formal academic requirements of a bachelor's degree, generally known as pass men: "The presence of a pass man in a university is an anomaly closely and dangerously bordering upon a scandal."

It is sadly to be feared that some American institutions have so long endured frivolous and idle men, for one reason or another, that they really fear to apply

No university ought to tolerate ennul, idleness, indo-

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In parts of Alaska is found a kind

fish that makes a capital candle

when it is dried. The tail of the fish

in stuck into a crack of a wooden table

to bold it upright, and its nose is

lighted, according to the Fishing Ga-

mette, and it gives a good, steady light

of three candle power, and considerable

heat, and will burn for about three

It is reported that a student of the

Electro-Technical Institute of St. Pet-

eraburg named Frendinberg has invent ed an apparatus for exploding mines

by wireless telegraphy. Numerous ex-

periments already made are said to

have proved remarkably successful.

The apparatus is also claimed to be

milted for directing Whitehead tor-

At a recent meeting of the Royal

lociety of Canada, Sir James Grant,

M. D., presented a paper on the neu-

rone and cells of the brains in their

relation to the faculty of memory, and,

after stating that, as with the other

rain rotates its molecules to such

Everybody knows that the water of

well as very sait, but many will be

surprised to learn that its density

varies to a remarkable degree from

time to time. For instance, in 1885 the

weight of solid constituents was

16.716; in 1903 the density had in

creased to 1.2206, the greatest ever re-

to 27.721: in 1907 the density had di-

minished to 1.1810, and the percentage

of solids to 22.920. Of the solids in

1997, 12.67 per cent was chlorin, 7.58

hate radical, 0.72 per cent potassium,

8.45 per cent magnesium, and 0.04 per

The famous Neanderthal skull found

iginal stock." Doctor Lydekker

Switzerland in 1856, and other sim

per cent sodium, 1.53 per cent

cent calcium.

seded, and the percentage of solids

pedoes at long ranges.

of improved memory.

lence and dissipation, or in any way condone failures which result from these. Any university can well afford to have fewer students, if needs be—which does not at all follow-if it can be rid of those who are idle and vicious and really ignorant.

A university degree not only ought to guarantee a certain amount of intellectual training, activity and success, but should be reasonable proof that the holder has been so accustomed to industry and responsibility that he will be neither idle nor inefficient nor irresponsible at the beginning of his life work.

#### SHAKING HANDS WITH CHINA.

By Minister Wu Ting Fang. It is my fond hope that the United States will get a large share of China's trade, but in order that this hope may be realized the present friendly relations between the two nations must be maintained, which I have no doubt will be, and all causes of friction be removed

You produce and manufacture the best of goods, and with your inventive genius and machinery facilities you are able to offer your goods on the market at low prices. But you know that it is human nature for a nation to trade with the most friendly country. China does not want unreasonable advantages and privileges. We want only fair and equal treatment, and I feel sure that your nation, so scruptiously conscientious, will not grudge us

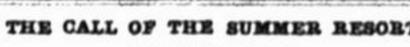
May China and the United States continue the best of friends, and may the development of the trade of China with the United States, which I hope will increase every year, bring the two nations still more closely to

#### SQUARE DEAL FOR THE CHILDREN.

By Judge B. B. Lindsey of Denver. The child is a wonderful creature; a divine machine. We have much to expect from him, but he has much to expect from us, and what he returns depends largely upon what we give. We shall suffer with him, whether we will or not, if we do not share his burdens. Let us not weary of the struggle until the child gets a square deal, for unfil he does we can-I not have and do not deserve to have the manhood and splendid citizenship that will come alone from

duty done in childhood's cause. We have ceased in this country to question the duty of the State. It must provide free education and pass compulsory school and child-labor laws and establish playgrounds, trade schools and juvenile courts, for the State suffers just so far as the child is ignorant or weak. We do not need more to emphasize our responsibility. This nation must take care of its children. From that duty it cannot and it shall not escape. It is only true

to itself just so far as it is true to its children





"My husband doesn't realize how run down I am, Doctor; can't you prescribe a change of climate?"

#### PATRICK HENRY'S HOME.

timues of the body, so with the cells of the brain, evidence of lessening Virginia Manaton, Shorn of Former power and activity appears with the Glory, Is Now a Bat Roost. Once one of the most hospitable pessage of years, he added the very inpresting statement that the line of homes in Virginia, scene of some of the most notable gatherings that folresent investigation demonstrates that electrical current through the lowed the surrender of Yorktown, whose spacious parlors and broad halls have been graced by the most gallant degree as to produce a most notable beaus and most beautiful belies of the physiological response in the direction Old Dominion, "Montville," one-time home of Patrick Henry, is now the rendezvous of countless thousands of bats.

the Great Sait Lake is very dense as They hang everywhere about great rooms of the old house. Squeaking ropes of them suspend from the cellings. Over the windows they form ragged curtains that dissolve as the ionalty was 1.1225, and the percentage twilight grows. They fill every nook



"MONTVILLE."

lar skulls and parts of skulls found and cranny of the walls. At night they es of the human race, to which been impossible to live in the one-time name Homo Primigenfus has been mansion. Now the heirs of the Aylett ven Prof. W. J. Sollas undertakes estate have decided to burn the house. that there are no grounds The pest of the bats began six years

atever for regarding the Neanderago, after the death of William Aylett, it tree of man as a separate species. when the house was closed for a time. of the contrary, he thinks that "the the furnishings undisturbed. When the at race, the most remote house was closed a year later the lessee in time of which we have any could not occupy it. A literal swarm of and the Australian, the bats greeted his entrance. Every known mote from an in space, probably means of extermination has been exdivergent branches of the hausted without result.

An effort to make the house bat that this conclusion of Prof. proof was a failure. Hundreds of dolseconds with the modern view lars were spent in repairs, but the bats ative Australians are low still found means of entry. They held s of the Caucasian, or possession against every onslaught. stock, instead of, as at one Thousands were killed by negroes, a half-bred oceanic ne prize having been offered to the person idahs of Caylon and who killed the greatest number. One a apparently mark man, standing in the doorway one from the west to evening killed 2,000 with a tennia

diminution of their number. The pe groes claim the bats come from all di-

"Montville" is the last of the revolutionary homes in King William County. The land on which it stands was deeded to the first Henry, who came to America, by Charles II. in 1670. The original "Montville" was burned by the British in 1778. present house was built by Patrick Henry immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis. It was inherited by the present owners through Elizabeth

Some Men. Some men spend most of their liv making the rest miserable.

Henry, sister of Patrick Henry, who

married the grandfather of the late

William Aylett.

Some men are so little that they can not see the greatness of trifles. Some men will waste four dollar worth of time trying to save twenty

Some men think they see everything They are the ones who invariably "go i

Some men are so dishonest that the suspect every honest man of playing game too deep for them to get on to. Some men are only a little removed

from their monkey ancestors—they are always busy, yet never accomplish any-Some men, who readily admit that

straight line is the shortest distance be

tween two mathematical points, cannot see that exactly the same principle ap-Some men manage to succeed in spite of their most earnest endeavors .- War-

wick James Price. A Panther.

er, "can you tell me what a panther tionery upon the sea surface, practi-

"Yeth, ma'am," lisped the little miss 'He ith a man that makths panths.' -Kansas City Independent.

Seem Long. Bacon-I see some professor has di covered that if you want to live long you must drink sour milk. Egbert-Well, it would seem long

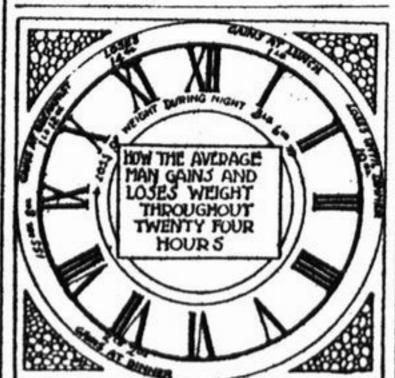
wouldn't it?-Yonkers Statesman. Every person is neglecting some duty. berg IS AN AVOIRDUPOIS CLOCK.

Normal Man Pluctuates.

merely from day to day, but from hour to hour, and, indeed, from minute to minute, and dinner or any other meal increases it. Except rapidly, provided we are in health. If his faith that the problem of the Anthe may perhaps be justifiably alarmed, He believes that over the ice he will because loss of weight beyond that be able to travel toward the south at which takes place in normal circum- the rate of from twenty to thirty stances is a sure indication of disease. | miles a day. Any ailment, even what is called "a lations which take place under normal | rough land ice; but he will have found and drink, and in the other on exertion | ploration. and natural loss.

As a result of experiments made with scientific precision, it is now possible to say how far such variations go in the case of the average healthy man engaged in ordinary work.

At 9 a.m., before breakfast, he weighs say, 155 pounds 8 ounces; an hour later, after breakfast, he has gained pound 12 ounces, but by noon he loses



14 ounces of this, only immediately to ing ground, and over China has be makes it up and to add 2 ounces by anch, which brings his weight to 157 pounds 6 ounces. Then, again, the fall begins, and slowly continues till din- of the whole wide world-London, Viner time, then the chief meal of the day puts on 2 pounds 2 ounces, fetching him up to his maximum weight. base and architrave." He is at his lightest just before breakfast and at his heaviest immediately after dinner.

6 ounces, but the loss varies from 2 to and the season of the year. In making the most particular friends." deductions from the result of the experiments touching variations to weight allowance must, of course, be made for special exertion, whether bodfly or mental.

That mental strain quickly tells on the frame has been established in connection with examinations. Comparative tests show that students in the high classes, where the effect is necessarily greatest, lose several pounds more than those in the lower classes. The loss of weight due to physical exertion is sometimes a little surprising even to those who have devoted attention to the matter.

Considerable variation in bodily weight may therefore take place in exceptional circumstances and yet portend nothing that need cause the slightest alarm. It is only when certain limits-limits which in any case can be discovered by a few experiments-are passed that the abnormal is indicated. -Boston Herald.

TO THE SOUTH POLE BY AUTO.

Dr. Charcot Will Make First Part of the Trip in His New Ship.

Pourquots Pas? is the name of Dr. Charcot's new exploring ship which will start with his party for the Antarctic in July. He sees no reason why the stanch vesse', specially built for polar exploration, should not lead bim to more discoveries than he made on through the ice and enabled him map all the seaward coasts of the chain of islands extending along the shores of Graham land for over 100 miles. Why should he not do more when in command of a far better ship? So his new ship has been named Pourquol Pas? or in English, Why

But he plans to penetrate much farther into the unknown than his ship can carry him. The fact is interesting that though Dr. Charcot is one of the most scientific of polar explorers no one holds more enthusiastically than he to the belief that the automobile will carry explorers to or far toward citizen. As a final expedient, the comthe south pole.

He will put his faith to the test in the coming season of Antarctic travel and in La Montayne, the monthly magazine of the French Alpine club, he tells why he pins his faith to the automobile. He describes the vast plain of nearly level glacier ice whose north ern front is Ross' Barrier ice wall.

On its northern edge this ice plain connects the two lands of Victoria and apart. From its northern edge Scott traveled south on this ice for nearly 500 miles, and there he saw its flat fissures stretching south as far as he could see. For all we know it may extend to the pole itself.

lais same flat ice, between Victoria and Edward VII. lands, which will be the route of Shackelton in his quest of the south pole, is many hundreds of miles from the west coast of Graham land, where the French explorer will make his headquarters. Is there reason to expect that it extends so far to the east that Dr. Charcot can utilize it for his own automobiles?

Charcot says there is abundant evi "Now, Elsie," said the school teach- dence that these flat ice plateaus, stacally cover the whole area of the Ant arctic in the latitudes where they have been found near Victoria Land. From these plateaus along come the great tabular icebergs that are characteris-

tic of the south polar regions. Driven by the winds and currents they are encountered far north of the Antarctic circle. It is impossible to conceive that the Ross Barrier ice is the only source of these thousands of

other ice plateaus

fronted by similar walls from which the icebergs break off. He has seen ice of this very formation near Grass ham land and has no doubt that he Every person's weight varies, not will find the fixed ice not far from his winter quarters and that it will supply

an ideal route to the south. The explorer does not minimize the dangers that deep snow and low temwhen we are eating or drinking, we are perature may offer, but all the obstaalways losing weight more or less cles that can be named do not shake a man is sure he is below his standard | arctic is to be solved by automobiles.

If he reaches land on this southern common cold," tells speedily and journey he has no idea that he will be markedly on bodily weight. The var- able to use his automobiles over the conditions are regular, depending as | new land at any rate, and this is one they do in the one direction on food of the main purposes of Antarctic ex-

#### JUST LIKE A WOMAN!

Asked the Question that Was Nearest to Her Heart.

Seeking to know how best to interest her in my conversation, I bied me to the wise man, who spoke and said: "Speak thou of many things. So long as she ejaculates, the subject thou must change; but when she asks a question, then will you know the topic that is nearest to her heart."

Whereupon I returned unto the maiden and lifted my voice most tune fully into speech.

"I was talking to a friend of mine as I came along the street," remarked unto her. "He is a writer of books and has seen the strangest sights and

She turned to me the face of innocence, but nothing said.

"He has traveled in distant lands. O has sailed the seas and triumphed o'er the mountain tops. He has braved the snows of Alaska and the tropic sun of the Amazon. India has been his stampwidely rouned."

"Just to think!" she cried.

"He has studied the picture galleries enna, Paris, Florence; he knows them all from vestibule to roof-column.

"The idea!" she cried.

"He has slept in the house where Dickens was born and has paid his pil-There is a big drop during the night. grimage to the room where the great It amounts on the average to 3 pounds | Thackeray breathed his last. He has sat at the table whereon Balzac wrote 4 pounds, according to idiosyncracy the Comedie, and Kipling and he are "You don't say!" she cried.

"He was a war correspondent and made a record in the Boer war. Port Arthur he ran the blockades both by land and sea, and twice was left for dead upon the field."

"Gracious!" she cried.

"Before that he was a dramatic critic, and the boldest actor trembled at the words he might my. He knew the stars that twinkled in the firmamen' and all the minor constellations on the broad and great white way." "Fancy!" she cried.

"He has bunted the tiger in India and the elephant in Africa. He has tracked the lion to its lair and the leopard to its den."

"You don't say !" Whereat I paused, breathless and discomfitted, for never an interrogation had she made, and vainly did I cudgel my mind for the topic that was nearest to her heart. But as I was about to make retreat, lo! she raised her face and queried

"Is he married?"-New York Even-

#### MASQUERADE FOR RICHES.

Romance of an Oklahoma Teacher

Involved a Cuban Estate. On the roll of the Cherokee teachera' institute, held at Tablequab in 1884, appears the name of J. R. Huertas. J. W. Chandler of this place relates an interesting story of Huertan, says the Vinita (Okla.) correspondence of the Kansas City Star.

The examining board granted Huertas a certificate to teach in the public schools of the Cherokee nation, and he was assigned to a school in the Illinois district, near Fort Gibson. Huertas, apparently about 18 years old, was prepossessing in appearance, but less robust than the average man. He was refined and well educated.

In time Huertas' peculiar manner aroused suspicion, and it was whispered that he was a woman masquerading in man's attire. It was difficult to prosecute an inquiry, as the Cherokees had no jurisdiction at law over a nonmander of the military garrison at Fort Gibson was prevailed upon to arrest Huertas under the Federal law.

The suspicions of the patrons of the district school were well founded. Huertas was a woman. She was held by the military authorities for luvestigation. The young woman, to obtain her release, wrote at once to her father. who lived in Cuba. The father asked that the girl be cared for until he could reach Fort Gibson. Upon his arrival he offered an explanation that was satsfactory to the military authorities and the roung woman was released, returning to her home in Cuba.

Miss Huertas' family was reputed to be one of the most influential in Cuba A large estate was descending to the first son of a certain line. This estate was in Spain and was to be secured through this young woman as the male heir. Her sex had been carefully concealed from birth, and to guard the secret with greater safety the girl was sent to the United States and educated in a private school. Upon her matricus lation she was sent to Indian territory to get a position as a teacher in the Cherokee schools, where she could remain hidden until her majority, at which time the estate would come into her possession.

"What the sequel was to this romantic, but true, story," said Mr. Chandler. "I am unable to say. It is possible that the deception was continued."

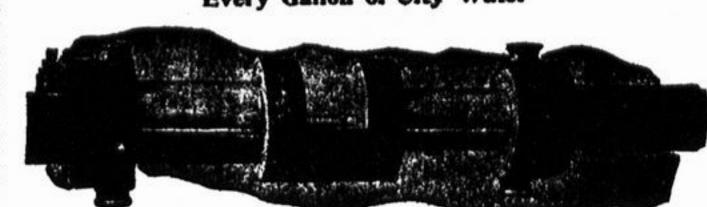
"Jack Sulfach."-Philadelphia Pres

"Indeed! Who is it?"

Her Rivat. "Jennie loves Jack Sulfisch, but she's fraid he loves somebody else more." "She's right, too."

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