

Downers Grove Reporter
Published in the Year 1909.
Subscription price, \$1.50 per year in advance...

Downers Grove, Ill.
From West:
8:00 a.m. 8:57 a.m.
9:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m.
1:34 p.m. 5:00 p.m.

Downers Grove, Ill.
(1-2-08) OFFICIAL TIME CARD AD. 10
Effective Jan. 5, 1909.
(Subject to change without notice.)

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

Table with 4 columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Rows show various times for different routes.

tain his physical vigor for a few days there would be little question of his ultimate success, but if he does not get to the goal this trip it is not likely that he will make another. Some other man, profiting by his experience, and probably following in his footsteps, will gain eternal fame as the discoverer of the North Pole. There are many who do not care whether it is discovered or not, who can see nothing practical in these journeys to the frozen North, and who think it folly for men to risk their lives there, but who at the same time would like to see Peary win. They admire his pluck and pertinacity and think them deserving of the reward he covets. So, indeed, they are. Even if Peary shall not achieve success, he is entitled to it. Other men have gone out on the same errand, but none of them has stuck to his work as Peary has. If he does reach the pole, it will not be owing to luck, but will be the result of intelligent persistence. If there be any possible route to the pole the one he has selected probably is it. In a few weeks Peary will be lost to the world for a long time. If no news shall come from him within three years there will be no alarm. He has learned how to live in reasonable comfort on the shores of the Arctic ocean. That knowledge eliminates much of the suffering which was the lot of the early explorers. The only real danger to which he will be exposed will be in traversing the drifting ice fields between his point of departure and his destination. If he can escape those dangers he and his companions should be able to get back home in safety, to be welcomed with unbounded enthusiasm if they shall have succeeded. Even the Americans who look on the search for the North Pole as a waste of effort would be delighted to have one of their countrymen get there first.

LOVELINESS OF A GREAT CITY.
If you live in a large city you are lost. You are swallowed up by the ocean of people around you. You go down into the deep and there the last of you, except perhaps an occasional bubble that may come to the surface near where you were last seen. There are so many people you can't escape drowning. You can't make friendships as you do in a smaller town, where the individual isn't entirely effaced by the mass. Society is not what it is in the smaller place, where the human element enters in altogether. In the larger place your comings and goings are not noted by your friends even, and never by the newspapers unless you are one of the high financiers or packing house bunch. The births and weddings in your family are of no more interest outside of your own fat than are the wreaths of smoke curling up into the empyrean; no merry crowd of interested neighbors with their warm congratulations. The deaths bring little sympathy from the rumbling, rattling world outside; no sorrowing acquaintances who have shared by you through the long sickness; there is little or none of that evidence of loving kindness that comes from neighbors and real friends in a small city or town, where the dollar mark is not written so large and so indelibly on everything. It is a paradoxical law that where there are so many people there are fewer friends, and when you diminish the number to a frontier community where neighbors are miles apart your friends are ready to take their lives in their hands for you.—Utica Globe.

THE FOREST RESERVE.
When the President, by proclamation a few weeks ago, added seventeen million acres of land to the national forest reserve he raised the total amount of land withdrawn from settlement to one hundred and forty-five million acres—an area almost equivalent to that of Minnesota and the two Dakotas. These lands are held primarily for the protection of the water supply of the country, particularly that of the great West. Forest reserves in the East are not national but state property. In some of these States there are movements to purchase mountain land in order to prevent lumber companies from denuding it. The power to withdraw forest lands from settlement by proclamation was conferred on the President by act of Congress in March, 1891. Immediately afterward President Harrison issued the first proclamation under the new law, and began the national forest reserve. By 1897 six million acres had been put in the reserve, and the amount had been increased to a hundred and twenty-eight million acres in February, before President Roosevelt's last proclamation. The last Congress repealed the law giving the President power to add public lands to the forest reserve, and ordered that hereafter no land should be withdrawn from settlement without the approval of Congress. It is less than twenty years since the scientific study of forestry was begun in the United States. So much has been learned of the subject that the protection of the water supply is not now urged as the sole reason for preserving the forests. A properly managed forest will not only protect the water sources, but will yield a profitable amount of lumber without injury to the forest area. The government is selling lumber from its reserves, and it is said by those in charge that within a short time the Forestry Bureau will be self-supporting, if not a money-making branch of the government.—Youth's Companion.

POPULAR SCIENCE.
Glass is made iridescent by being exposed, in a red-hot condition, to the fumes of salt and of tin, barium and strontium. Red is produced by the strontia, blue by the baryta and bluish white by the tin. In ancient glass which is more opaque, iridescence is due to partial decay. It having been urged as a possible objection to the setting apart of forest reserves on the great Western plains that the huge buffalo wolf, or "timber wolf," would take advantage of them to breed in security, Mr. Vernon Bailey recently gave before the Biological Society of Washington an account of his observations of the habits of these wolves, which were undertaken, in part, for the purpose of learning to what extent the animals are harbored by the forests. His conclusions are reassuring, since he shows that although the wolf dens are found in the open and on the edge of the forest, none exist in the timber. In the scout cruiser Salem the United States possesses the fastest warship afloat. In the recent government standardization trial over the measured mile course off Rockland, Me., this handsome vessel was driven at a maximum speed of 28.88 knots and at an average speed for five runs over the mile course of 25.05 knots. The Salem is equipped with Curtis turbines, a type which has been developed in this country. The Chester, a sister ship, is conceded to be the second fastest warship afloat. Reports from across the ocean that the British Indomitable reached faster speed than these are said to be lacking in verification. Messrs. C. A. Parsons and A. A. Campbell Swinton described before the Royal Society in London recently the transformation of a diamond into a black coal-like mass by the action of cathode rays in a high vacuum. The diamond first became red, and then intensely white-hot, and finally, at 11,200 volts and 48 milliamperes, it disintegrated, increased considerably in volume, and assumed the appearance and consistency of coke. The temperature at the time of disintegration was estimated to be 1,800 degrees Centigrade. Differences were observed in the spectra of the gases in the vacuum tube before and after the operation, but they were not sufficiently marked to determine with exactitude any variation in the nature of the gases. At a meeting of the Philosophical Society of Washington, Dr. J. W. Spencer presented many new and surprising facts about the Niagara river below the falls. Soundings have recently been made at points where such work was supposed to be impossible. A self-registering buoy was repeatedly sent over the falls. On one occasion it struck the fallen rocks at a depth of only 72 feet; but lower down the depth was found to be between 84 and 100 feet. In a lateral channel the depth found was 192 feet. A depth of 198 feet was repeatedly found near the cantilever bridge, two miles below the falls. In the whirlpool rapids a sounding of 128 feet was obtained. Below the rapids a narrow channel was discovered, 183 feet in depth, being 181 feet below the level of Lake Ontario. It must have been formed when the lake lay about 180 feet below its present level.

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267, the court held that, under the Constitution and statutes of that State, one telephone company may oust a competing company to give connections for long distance service, and that the right to connect included the right to use the court facilities, however, that this relief could not be granted except under the Constitution and statutes referred to. The validity of a law prohibiting one to organize, maintain, and employ an armed body of men was questioned in the recent case of State v. Ishi, 90 Pacific Reporter, 250, on the ground that it violated the constitutional guaranty that the right of a citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired. But the Washington Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, saying that the constitutional guaranty of certain rights to the individual citizen does not place such rights entirely beyond the police power of the state. The right of publishers of monopoly rights to restrain unfair competition receives the attention of the New York Supreme Court. In E. P. Dutton & Co. v. Cupples, 102 New York Supplement, 369, Plaintiff had conceived the idea of getting out a set of Christmas books consisting of well-known lyrics and poems, printed in illuminated type, and illustrated with copies of old masterpieces, and in some instances by pictures made by artists employed by them. Portions of the work were in color, and the volumes were bound in highly decorated covers. The subject-matter was old and, of course, not subject to copyright. Defendants, by some photographic process, made cheap copies of plaintiff's books, and put them on the market. The court granted a preliminary injunction, saying: "Upon the general right of plaintiff to protective relief, we cannot see any reason why the same rule should not be applied to a book that has been applied to a game or to cigars or to anything else which is distinguished by a label or by the distinctive form or style of the package."

LEGAL INFORMATION.
In Billings v. Miller, 67 Atlantic Reporter, 935, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that an ordinance forbidding roller skating on the street was valid. It was contended that this ordinance would interfere with skating as a means of travel, but the court held that this was not the intention of the city authorities, and, if a right to use the street for mere sport existed, it was subject to municipal control. In the case of Billings Mut. Telephone Co. v. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., 153 Atlantic Reporter, 267