

Downers Grove Reporter

Established in the Year 1888. Subscription price, \$1.50 per year in advance. Entered at the Downers Grove postoffice as second-class matter. Issued every Saturday. REPORTER PUBLISHING COMPANY (Not Incorporated.) C. H. STAATW, Editor and Manager. Telephone 482. 64 So. Main St. Residence 1034. Downers Grove, Ill.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS From West: 6:08 a. m. 9:32 a. m. 1:34 p. m. 5:38 p. m. From East: 8:57 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 5:06 p. m. Post office hours are from 7:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. Last mail in the evening is closed at 7:00 p. m., and leaves here at 8:44 going east. Elbert C. Stanley, P. M.

DOWNERS GROVE.

(1-2-08) OFFICIAL TIME CARD. Effective Jan. 5, 1908. (Subject to change without notice.)

Table with columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Lists various train times for different routes.

SUNDAY. Table with columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Lists train times for Sunday.

*Saturday only.

Every time anyone is drowned in one of the inland lakes the death is proclaimed as a "mystery." Considering the vast number of persons who, knowing nothing of boating or swimming, nevertheless venture upon the water, the real "mystery" is that more do not die.

Edelweiss, "The fatal bloom," has almost disappeared from the Mount Blanc range in Switzerland, and an Irish nobleman who is an expert mountaineer is now engaged for the second summer in planting the flower at the highest altitudes he can reach. The self-imposed task, although it evinces a pleasing sentiment, does nobody any particular good. If influential men of leisure would apply their enthusiasm to the work of reforesting barren places at home, there would be a different story to tell.

Change will come slowly under our American system of dividing States, cities and towns and having no general police, but it is idle to suppose that a country with no rural police, and only a common courtesy uniting its city police, can keep human life as safe or track murderers as surely as the enveloping dragnet an English or European police can spread over an entire country. Our States need an efficient rural police, in constant service, patrolling the roads. Closer relations between the police and our cities must come if crime is to be successfully suppressed.

Are foreign-born American citizens more patriotic than the native-born? An ex-Mayor of Detroit thinks that some of them, at least, are. In speaking of the matter to a friend recently, he recalled a visit from a delegation of Poles a few days before Dec. 14, 1890. They asked what program the city had arranged for the day. The Mayor told them that he had heard of some, and asked why they supposed there would be any. "Why," said the spokesman, "have you forgotten that it is the centennial of the death of Washington?" The Mayor had forgotten, but he attended the meeting which the Poles themselves held, and listened to an intelligent and deeply reverential address on the life of Washington.

The belief prevails among many Americans familiar with economic conditions in the West Indian dependencies of Europe that ultimately all of them will be forced into political union with the United States. It may be many years before the flag of old world powers cease to float over these islands, or before European governments voluntarily abandon them because they are an unendurable burden, no longer valuable for commercial or military reasons. It is not prudent to forecast the drift of public sentiment in the United States if the annexation of Europe's dependencies in this hemisphere ever becomes a practical issue. Perhaps Americans of future generations may conclude that it will be sound policy to withdraw our flag from the Philippines and to bring into political union with the United States all the islands and dependencies on this hemisphere.

desire to cede to us. But this question may not take practical shape in this generation.

The American Bar Association, in drafting its code of ethics at Seattle recently, formulated very clearly rules of conduct which have long seemed imperative to the layman as well as to the leaders of the bar. The movement to correct certain abuses which have too often hampered or delayed the course of justice is timely, and an evasive attitude would have done much to lessen the esteem in which the offending members of the profession are held. The new canons do not strike merely at the shysters and the tricksters, whose influence, however noxious, has never been a serious menace to the prestige of the bar, but deals in a comprehensive way with those violations of the spirit of justice which are naked behind legal usage. Few members of the community are called upon to occupy positions of such trust as the lawyer, and it is particularly needful that the younger members of the profession should be made to appreciate their responsibility in this regard. One of the articles in the code makes it morally obligatory upon counsel to expose any case of corrupt, dishonest conduct in their own profession which comes to their notice. Lawyers in the past, while ready to condemn in private corrupt practices, have rarely shown any eagerness to prefer such charges or to assist in conducting a prosecution. Another frequent abuse of justice which is sharply criticized is the practice of bringing actions at law which have no validity in fact, but which are intended merely to harass or injure the opposite party. In summing up the duty of the lawyer toward his client and the community the code covers most of the points comprehensively when it says that he should strive to make his conduct square with the moral as well as the statute law: "No client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive, nor should any lawyer render, any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law, whose ministers we are, or disrespect of the judicial office, which we are bound to uphold, or corruption of any person or persons exercising a public office or private trust, or deception or betrayal of the public." One of the most important actions of the convention was the passage of a resolution calling upon Congress and the various States to formulate legislation restricting appeals in both civil and criminal actions to instances where actual prejudice is shown. The right of appeal has been used so offensively of recent years, particularly by large corporations, to defeat the ends of justice, and cases have been tried so often upon minute technicalities rather than upon their merits that the public patience has become exhausted. The outcome of the association's labors will certainly be watched with the liveliest interest by the whole people.

A GREAT WRESTLER.

His Encounter with the Bear and His Ignoble Reward. One of the stories of Peter the Great which are current at the court of St. Petersburg is of the great Czar's wrestling match with a young dragon. Once in the imperial palace—so the story goes—Peter was at table with a great many princes and noblemen, and soldiers were posted within the hall. The Czar was in a joyous mood, and, rising, called out to the company: "Listen, princes and boyars! Is there among you one who will wrestle with the Czar?" There was no reply, and the Czar repeated the challenge. No prince or nobleman dared to wrestle with his sovereign. But all at once a young dragon stepped out from the ranks of the soldiers on guard. "Listen, orthodox Czar," he said. "I will wrestle with thee." "Well, young dragon," said Peter, "I will wrestle with thee, but on these conditions: If thou throwest me, I will pardon thee, but if thou art thrown thou shalt be beheaded. Will thou wrestle on these conditions?" "I will, great Czar," said the soldier. They closed, and presently the soldier with his left arm threw the Czar and with his right he prevented him from falling to the ground. The sovereign was clearly beaten. The Czar offered the soldier whatever reward he should claim, and he ignobly claimed the privilege of drinking free as long as he lived in all the inns belonging to the crown. What became of him history does not say.

Related.

Persons prosaically concerned with the present perhaps lack sympathy with those genealogists whose souls are obsessed with a worship of ancestry. A number of these unregenerates found amusement in the remarks of two fishermen with a long line of forefathers. The two women were cousins. They were discussing a new acquaintance. "By the way," said one, "what did Mr. Blank mean by saying he is related to us? How is he related to us? Is it a near relationship?" "Oh, yes," answered the other in deadly seriousness; "we are both descended from the Plantagenets." Several heathen near by actually snickered, but the daughters of the Plantagenets couldn't see anything to laugh at.—New York Times.

One of Three.

"Being twins" is the ambition of many a lively boy. Being triplets is usually a step beyond his intellect. The complications are too numerous. One of the most serious is suggested by this tale from the Washington Star: "So you are engaged," a man said to my friend, "to one of the beautiful Vronsky triplets, eh?" "Yes, my friend replied. "But how can you tell them apart?" the man asked. "I don't try," said my friend.

Every time a man looks at a time table, a suspicious wife wonders what woman is going to run off with him.

It is a good thing women don't swear: They have so many things that would make them do it.

Some men's affairs are always in a critical condition.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH DOCTORS?

By H. Edwin Lewis, M. D.

For the past five years the dominant features of modern medicine have been doubt, pessimism and intolerance. With tactless zeal the medical profession has done its laundry work in the full gaze of an ever-critical and not over-friendly public. Quarrels with our tools and with each other have been the order of the day. Criticism, suspicion and accusation have been rife, and on every hand have sprung up commercial tendencies which have lowered the dignity and efficiency of our profession. The thirst for money, power and position has possessed us, and under the spell of these dangerous intoxicants too many of us have lost sight of the true nature and obligations of our calling. With a stupidity that is incomprehensible we have rushed to sit at the feet of every new prophet, no matter how questionable his teaching, and have foolishly forsaken the time-proved logic of the old. In many instances, established facts have been discarded for phantom theories—though temporarily, let us hope. The worship of the laboratory fetish has caused us to sadly neglect clinical and bedside observation.

COSTLINESS OF NATION'S WAR SPIRIT.

By U. S. Justice Brewer.

At the close of the civil war we owed about \$3,000,000,000. In the twenty-five or thirty years following that we paid two-thirds of that debt. Since then, although during the last ten years we have had unexampled prosperity, we have not paid a dollar, and we owe to-day, as we did at the end of the Spanish war, \$1,000,000,000. During the past ten years the appropriations for our army and navy (exclusive of pensions) have aggregated \$1,620,000,000, an excess over the prior ten years of \$1,100,000,000. This is why we have not paid the national debt. Is this nation any better off, with its magnificent fleet of ironclads and its larger army, than it would have been if it had paid its national debt and stood to-day as the one great nation on the face of the earth not owing a dollar? The surplus excess of our military and naval expenditures for the last ten years would have reclaimed every arid acre within the limits of this country, and would have given us magnificent canals, stretching from the North to the South. Every school in the country has its military company. We are all craving for war, and we cannot be craving for war and not have war. I contend that the principles of right and justice are eternal and can be depended on. If we can trust God

GRANDMOTHER.

Oh! how a grandmother is sweet When you've sweetest she is! Three generations blending meet: A triple grace in this: For all we feel and all we know, She too has felt and known, And to the brights where we must grow, She long ago has grown. Mothers are lovely, dear, and good As ever good can be; And yet it seems they never could Be quite as quick as she. To find the good and aim the ill In all the children do; But then, perhaps, at last they will When they're grandmothers too. Comparisons how can we make, Since equal love we give To each?—for either's darling sake We'd gladly die—or live. Yet one sweet truth is very clear And by it we will stand: Mothers are lovely, good, and dear, But grandmothers are "Grand"!—Sunday Magazine.



"So you want to marry my daughter?" said the banker, eyeing the young man steadily. "I do, sir." "Do you love her?" "More than life," was the emphatic reply. The banker thought for a while. "Let us see," he finally said. "What are your prospects? You are poor, but come of a good family. You are intelligent, honest and ambitious; and you are now working at a salary of fifteen dollars per week as assistant to Mr. Stewart, the cashier. How can you expect to support a woman who has been used to luxury all her life on a sum so small?" "I didn't think of marrying at once, sir. I would work hard, and be willing to wait until I could advance myself to a better position in the bank." "And do you suppose a girl like Gladys would engage herself to you, and wait years for a husband, while there are plenty of eligible young men among her acquaintances?" The young man spoke mildly, but Warren Lewis detected a sneer in his tone. He nastily arose. "Then you object, sir," he said. "I certainly do. I may as well tell you now that Gladys will marry Mr. Stewart. He is the man I have picked out for her, and they think a good deal of each other. So return to your work, Mr. Lewis, and let us hear no more of this presumptuous nonsense." Warren went back to his desk, unhappy and disappointed. He was sure that Gladys loved him, and Mr. Wilson had always treated him so cordially when he called at his house that he hoped no objections would be offered to his suit. But now all was suddenly

changed. Still he determined to see Gladys, and ask her if she was aware that her father wanted her to marry Mr. Stewart.

He called on her that evening, and came at once to the subject nearest his heart.

"Gladys, do you know that your father wishes you to marry Mr. Stewart?" he asked. "She colored and looked confused. "Yes," she answered. "But you don't intend to accept him?" "Yes," she said again. "The matter was settled by my father long ago." For a moment Warren could not speak. That the girl he loved and trusted could have deceived him was hard for him to credit, yet she herself admitted the fact, and he was compelled to believe it. Warren Lewis was one of the men in whom honor is placed above every other consideration. He despised anything like deception, and a wave of anger swept over him. "Well," he said, "I suppose I am not the first man who has been fooled by a deceitful woman. I am glad I have discovered the fact, though how you expected to profit by such conduct I can't imagine. A woman who so far forgets her womanliness as to trifle with a man who loves her is not worthy of his thoughts. I wish you good-evening, Miss Wilson."

BEWARE OF APPLAUSE OF THE CROWD.

By President Butler of Columbia.

A most persistent enemy of sound standards is the tendency to delight in the applause of the crowd and in the acclaim of the unthinking, the immature and the ill-informed. More than one leader of men, past and present, has been led astray by the strong temptation which this tendency offers. Sometimes one almost feels that the noisiest policy passes for the best, and that that which is at the moment the most popular is generally held to be the wisest. This confusion is the chief danger to which democracy is exposed. What men want often contradicts what men ought to have, and to bring the two into harmony is the supreme task alike of education and statesmanship. Not the clamor of the crowd, however angry or however emphatic, but what Sir Thomas Browne quaintly called "the judgment of the judicious," is the true standard of merit. To it we must constantly and hopefully and resolutely repair. We should never for any reason be tempted or coaxed or frightened into deserting it.

England Has Profitable Acres.

The possibilities of profitable gardening in England are exemplified by an acre of land cultivated on the French system of intensive culture, which in the last completed year is said to have yielded £225 in gross returns. This probably constitutes a record for England, the nearest approach known to the writer being an acre of land, the property of a seedsmen on the Great Western line between London and Oxford, which has yielded in one year flower seeds to the value of £270. In Ramon £90 to £90 is the average yield an acre of land planted in coconuts in Georgia £80 worth of explants have been picked from a single acre, and pineapple farms in the West Indies often pay as much as £100 an acre. "I do, though," said the young man. "The change in my fortune will make no difference in that line. I desire to get a thorough training in the banking business, and shall go on just as if nothing had occurred to place me above the need of working—that is, if you care to have me stay."

Formidable Words.

"I suppose," said the friend, "that the letter of acceptance with which you raise the party standard represents a great consumption of midnight oil." "Look here, my friend," answered the cautious candidate; "talk about electricity or gas as much as you like, but please don't mention 'standard' and 'oil'!"—Washington Star.

When women attend a party, on the way home they have quite a little criticism to offer, even if they had a good time.

Some men are always having a "terrible time."

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Good beet root sugar yields an average of 12 per cent of sugar. Of all the gold in the possession of man 70 per cent is in the shape of coin.

A statue of Liebig is to be erected in Darmstadt, where he was born in 1803.

British India has 86,912 miles of telegraph and cable wires, which are worked at a very good profit.

The Molteno (Cape Colony) farmers have hit upon a novel plan for dealing with locusts. A farmer has imported some eagle kites for the purpose of scouring locusts from the crops.

Sault Ste. Marie canal traffic for the season of 1907 reached a grand total of 58,217,214 tons, which shows a net increase of 12 per cent, or 6,408,134 tons, as compared with that of the season of 1906.

Maine and Missouri and North Dakota are soon to vote upon constitutional amendments embodying the initiative and referendum for State matters, and Maine proposes to extend this right to municipal corporations.

The area of Maryland is 12,210 square miles, 2,350 square miles of which are water. There are seven States in the Union which have a smaller area, viz. every New England State except Maine, and New Jersey and Delaware. The gross area of none of these States equals the land area of Maryland.

For the first decade of the twentieth century one of Canada's greatest accomplishments will be the completion of the Dominion's second transcontinental railway. The Grand Trunk has finished its prairie section from Winnipeg to Edmonton. From Edmonton to the coast, 500 miles, through the mountains, three years more will be needed. The work is exceedingly difficult and expensive.

The wireless telephone is being steadily pushed toward commercial practicality by the inventors. The work of the French naval lieutenants, Coln, Jeanne and Mervier, and Mr. Lee De Forest, of this city, seems all ready to have opened the ether to wireless converse, of an experimental nature, over distances of from 300 to 500 miles, and Mr. Poulsen, of Copenhagen, has promised a transatlantic wireless telephone soon.—New York Globe.

A Florida judge ruled that mullet were not fish, but birds, because they had gizzards. The customs officials in New York ruled that frogs were fish, and must pay duty as such. A game warden in Maine gained popularity by declaring oysters were game and so acquired jurisdiction. And now comes a decision from the custom house that bagpipes are toys and cannot be classed as musical instruments for purposes of taxation.—Florida Times-Union.

In 1850 the production of fermented liquors in the United States upon which taxes were paid was 30,007,434 barrels, including 110,520 for export. In 1906 the production had increased to 54,724,553 barrels, and in 1908 to 58,747,820 barrels. In 1869 the United States internal revenue tax was paid for consumption on 83,919,314 gallons of distilled spirits other than fruit brandy. In the nine years to 1908 the amount of distilled spirits withdrawn for consumption had increased to 110,808,402 gallons.

As figured out by London Answers, the annual cost of "running" a battleship of the Iron-dought class is £200,000 a year, of which £200,000 goes to the officers for salaries and wages. Ammunition in time of peace costs \$20,000 a year, the expense of necessary target practice being very heavy. Victualing, fuel, etc., make up the balance. Estimating the original cost of these ships at \$7,500,000, and allowing a life of twenty years, the cost from the first draft plans to the sale of the vessel as junk reaches a total of \$17,500,000.

Twenty-four years is a long time for a ship to be away from its home port, but that is the record of a whaling bark that has just docked in New Bedford. The vessel left New Bedford in 1884 for a voyage around Cape Horn and since has been engaged most of the time in whaling in northern latitudes. The ship brings news that the whaling ships in the Atlantic are generally making heavy catches this season. The whaling business seems to have experienced a revival, and with this New Bedford is developing new importance which presents some likeness to its old-time activities as a whaling port.—Springfield Union.

Baseball is a chronic complaint of Senator Crane. When he was Governor of Massachusetts he took his entire staff out for a drive and surprised them by having the carriages pull up at an open field and announcing there was to be a baseball game. Two nines were chosen and the game began. Pretty soon somebody came along the road. "What teams are they?" he asked one of the drivers. "Why, that man pitching is the Governor of Massachusetts," the driver replied. "The one catching is the Lieutenant Governor. The first baseman is a Congressman, the second baseman is the Judge Advocate General." "Say," interrupted the passer-by, "perhaps you would like to know who I am. I am Napoleon Bonaparte."

Moses Zangwill, whose death in Jerusalem was reported a few days ago, was the father of Israel, Mark and Louis Zangwill. He was born in Russia, but when he was 16 years old went to England. About ten years ago he gave up his home in England and went to Jerusalem, where he joined the colony of pious Jews who devote their lives to prayer and the study of the ancient law. His biographer says that during his whole career in England he at no time possessed means which would have been sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the present alien act. As the father of Israel Zangwill he was a conspicuous figure in the Jerusalem colony, where Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, visited him recently. He died at the Bikur Cholim hospital, where a Moses Zangwill bed will be founded by his sons.

Religion of the Spirit. God is a spirit; Christianity, therefore, is pre-eminently the religion of the spirit.—Rev. John W. Rowlett, Unitarian, Atlanta.

Boundary of the Church. The boundary of the church is the world. Every church that lives for itself ought to die.—Rev. T. H. Marsh, Baptist, Aurora, Ill.

Doubts. Nothing great is ever done on doubts. All masterful influences are built on faith.—Bishop William Quayle, Methodist, Chicago.

Work. Hard work never spoiled anybody. It teaches independence, begets courage, fosters self-reliance and inspires self-support.—Rev. W. W. Bustard, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

Soul Growth. The mind will not develop without thought and knowledge, and there can be no soul growth without God.—Rev. Guy Arthur Jamieson, Presbyterian, Tottenville, N. Y.

Sacrifice. Adverse struggle and sacrifice are not necessarily evil, and these same things, by a consecrated spirit, may be converted into actual good.—Rev. Charles F. Aked, Baptist, New York City.

Maneity. It is not that either world or body are so bad that you, to be spiritual, ignore them. But it is that both exist that you may master them.—Rev. Robert Macdonald, Baptist, Brooklyn.

Strength and Weakness. The strength of the structure of our American life is determined by the weakness of its least developed elements. We are so compacted that we rise, stand still or fall together.—Rev. A. Lyon Hewitt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Faith. Evil never "happens" in the world. Much of it comes by our delicate action. We violate some law, human or divine, and then the trouble begins. It certainly does not happen.—Rev. George Bailey, Presbyterian, Washington.

Faith. We know because we believe. Thus it is in our attitude toward God. No one of us has ever seen Him, yet we trust Him and have faith in Him. We know Him by faith, not knowledge.—Rev. T. P. Thurston, Episcopalian, Minneapolis.

Moral Law. There is a moral law as truly as there is a law of gravitation; and this great law of laws will stand for no trifling with itself, and with both the individual and the nation nothing endures that does not rest on justice and decency.—Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, Universalist, New York City.

Fear of Life. As people are afraid of death, they are still more afraid of life with its varied experiences. In almost every face there is written the story of trial in mind and soul; only the fewest men and women show by their serene looks that they met the hard facts of life in a living faith.—Rev. George R. Gebauer, Unitarian, Duluth.

Education. All throughout the past centuries, coming down to later times, and narrowing my vision to this portion of the United States, I see the same zealous and untiring efforts of the Catholic church in the sacred cause of education, whose beneficent and widespread influence is felt everywhere.—Bishop Donahue, Roman Catholic, Washington.

Graft Rule. Every one loves the bribes. Every one is in his office, with some exception, of course, for personal gain, and not for public success. Any student of municipal government might have predicted that which we have recently gone through with ten years ago or perhaps five years ago.—Rev. F. A. De Rosset, Episcopalian, Springfield.

The Ideal Christian. The ideal Christian walks with God and meals with God. He sees the delights and sorrows of the world as God sees them, and acts for righteousness and against iniquity, as God acts. The ideal Christian is not a mute—he speaks for the right; and neither is he a paralytic, for he helps against the wrong.—Rev. Zed H. Copp, Bethany Chapel, Washington.

Sacredness of Small Things. We should realize the sacredness of small things which we ignore or despise—the deed that uplifts, although it is unheralded; the word that inspires, although uttered so gently that your neighbors do not hear it; the hand clasp which puts your brother firmly on his feet without public applause. Hence the small things dare not be despised by those of us who wish to rise to higher things.—Rev. Abram S. Isaacs, Hebrew, Paterson, N. J.

Religious Privileges. I thank God for our religious privileges. We all have equal rights under the Stars and Stripes. The Protestant and Catholic, the Jew and Gentile, the Mohammedan may build his mosque, the Buddhist his temple. We have no state church, no coercive religious laws. We are responsible to no human power for our religious convictions, responsible only to God. The church that makes the best men and women is the best church.—Rev. S. D. Paine, Methodist, Jacksonville.

She Balked at the Hyphen. "I thought she was such an advanced woman because she always insisted she would not give up her name when she married, but would hyphenate it with her husband's." "She did say so." "But she hasn't done it." "No. You see, things sometimes happen very queer in this world."

"How is that?" "Her name was Black and her husband's name is Hart. She didn't like the combination."—Judge.

Sermons of the Week

Religion of the Spirit. God is a spirit; Christianity, therefore, is pre-eminently the religion of the spirit.—Rev. John W. Rowlett, Unitarian, Atlanta. Boundary of the Church. The boundary of the church is the world. Every church that lives for itself ought to die.—Rev. T. H. Marsh, Baptist, Aurora, Ill. Doubts. Nothing great is ever done on doubts. All masterful influences are built on faith.—Bishop William Quayle, Methodist, Chicago. Work. Hard work never spoiled anybody. It teaches independence, begets courage, fosters self-reliance and inspires self-support.—Rev. W. W. Bustard, Baptist, Boston, Mass. Soul Growth. The mind will not develop without thought and knowledge, and there can be no soul growth without God.—Rev. Guy Arthur Jamieson, Presbyterian, Tottenville, N. Y. Sacrifice. Adverse struggle and sacrifice are not necessarily evil, and these same things, by a consecrated spirit, may be converted into actual good.—Rev. Charles F. Aked, Baptist, New York City. Maneity. It is not that either world or body are so bad that you, to be spiritual, ignore them. But it is that both exist that you may master them.—Rev. Robert Macdonald, Baptist, Brooklyn. Strength and Weakness. The strength of the structure of our American life is determined by the weakness of its least developed elements. We are so compacted that we rise, stand still or fall together.—Rev. A. Lyon Hewitt, Brooklyn, N. Y. Faith. Evil never "happens" in the world. Much of it comes by our delicate action. We violate some law, human or divine, and then the trouble begins. It certainly does not happen.—Rev. George Bailey, Presbyterian, Washington. Faith. We know because we believe. Thus it is in our attitude toward God. No one of us has ever seen Him, yet we trust Him and have faith in Him. We know Him by faith, not knowledge.—Rev. T. P. Thurston, Episcopalian, Minneapolis. Moral Law. There is a moral law as truly as there is a law of gravitation; and this great law of laws will stand for no trifling with itself, and with both the individual and the nation nothing endures that does not rest on justice and decency.—Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, Universalist, New York City. Fear of Life. As people are afraid of death, they are still more afraid of life with its varied experiences. In almost every face there is written the story of trial in mind and soul; only the fewest men and women show by their serene looks that they met the hard facts of life in a living faith.—Rev. George R. Gebauer, Unitarian, Duluth. Education. All throughout the past centuries, coming down to later times, and narrowing my vision to this portion of the United States, I see the same zealous and untiring efforts of the Catholic church in the sacred cause of education, whose beneficent and widespread influence is felt everywhere.—Bishop Donahue, Roman Catholic, Washington. Graft Rule. Every one loves the bribes. Every one is in his office, with some exception, of course, for personal gain, and not for public success. Any student of municipal government might have predicted that which we have recently gone through with ten years ago or perhaps five years ago.—Rev. F. A. De Rosset, Episcopalian, Springfield. The Ideal Christian. The ideal Christian walks with God and meals with God. He sees the delights and sorrows of the world as God sees them, and acts for righteousness and against iniquity, as God acts. The ideal Christian is not a mute—he speaks for the right; and neither is he a paralytic, for he helps against the wrong.—Rev. Zed H. Copp, Bethany Chapel, Washington. Sacredness of Small Things. We should realize the sacredness of small things which we ignore or despise—the deed that uplifts, although it is unheralded; the word that inspires, although uttered so gently that your neighbors do not hear it; the hand clasp which puts your brother firmly on his feet without public applause. Hence the small things dare not be despised by those of us who wish to rise to higher things.—Rev. Abram S. Isaacs, Hebrew, Paterson, N. J. Religious Privileges. I thank God for our religious privileges. We all have equal rights under the Stars and Stripes. The Protestant and Catholic, the Jew and Gentile, the Mohammedan may build his mosque, the Buddhist his temple. We have no state church, no coercive religious laws. We are responsible to no human power for our religious convictions, responsible only to God. The church that makes the best men and women is the best church.—Rev. S. D. Paine, Methodist, Jacksonville. She Balked at the Hyphen. "I thought she was such an advanced woman because she always insisted she would not give up her name when she married, but would hyphenate it with her husband's." "She did say so." "But she hasn't done it." "No. You see, things sometimes happen very queer in this world." "How is that?" "Her name was Black and her husband's name is Hart. She didn't like the combination."—Judge.