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Elbert C. Stanley, P. M.

DOWNERS GROVE.

Chicago.	Arrive Downers Grove.	Leave Downers Grove.	Arrive
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Better die trying than not to try at

MONEY OF THE PARTY OF

11 :80 pm 12 :10 am 10 :46 pm 11 :40 pm

The United States has been and accomplished ave some advanfinge over band, the lone in that we manifested our national friendship before China showed such marked signs of her awakening and promise of rapid modernization. Thus our national friendship is not tainted with glaring mif-interest. This good will of the Chinese nation is worth retaining and fortifying. The Boxer uprising and the hopeott were hysterical incidents, and are past. They never represented the nationality of China. In taking the lead in prompt recognition of China's forward effort as the forecast of a material greatness, the United States might achieve a sentimental foundation for a very practical footbold in China.

Our grandfathers owed much to the district school, but in many parts of the country the rural school has fallen behind the best standards. Such is the ease in Connecticut, according to the report of a special committee, which finds many of the buildings in had condition and the teaching of poor quality. On the other hand in some parts of the country the union school which taken all the children from a wide radime is a model institution. It will be a great pity if the states do not keep so the standards of education in the thinly settled districts; for if the neople find that their children are not set. ting the best, they will make any merifice to move to the city, and the depopulation of the farming sections which has been going on in Elestern states will be hastened in spite of efforts in other directions to "improve the conditions of country life."

Since the higher education of the now has been taken up and our univerities have been turning out a superior y of lowing kine, one is not surto hear that the up-to-date queen of the cattle barn and her college-bred mpanions should be made the objects of a fastidious solicitude undreamed of in the days of yore. A member of the Covington, Ky., board of health has into fame through a demand hat cows have their teeth brushed rith regularity. Health experts in ther cities have treated the demand atly, professing not to see how the would tend to purify the E. If the scheme ever does he held however, the dairymaid of is likely to become confused the servitor who assists in the on of the aristocratic cow's It will not be difficult to picture then every fashionable cow are a mirror in its boudofr, and

has swept over the world for those whom we call "shut-ins"—men, women and children who are forced by lilness or by accident to lead their lives cut off from the outside world. Societies and warm-hearted philanthropists have vied with one another to bring sunshine into the crippled lives. Meantime thousands of persons deliberately choose employments which, almost as completely as physical disability, separate them from the great influences of nature. The factory and the shop, and even the kitchen, shut in the woman and hide from her the glory of sky and mountain and meadow. The grim law of habit accustoms her to her loss; and at last she makes no effort to enlarge her vision. When occasionally some woman rises in rebellion and throws off the yoke, we regard her as eccentric or foolish. A woman of thirty, who had gained by twelve years of hard toll a responsible and lucrative position in a great paper mill, gave up her place, with its generous salary, and put all her small savings into a little farm by the side of a beautiful lake in Maine. She was reproached by her friends for (9-23-08) OFFICIAL TIME improvidence and threatened with the CARD Adv. 19 tedium of the long winters and the Effective Sept. 27, 1908. hard work of the short summers. She replied, "You forget what big pay am going to get." "Big pay?" queried her astonished friend. "Yes, a dollar a day in the pleasure of setting foot on the ground instead of on board floors, two dollars a day in satisfaction by looking at the sky, and my board and clothes out of the farm by way of chickens and pigs and vegetables." The final misery of the "shut-in" comes when she loses the desire to get out. By every possible device let her keep love for the open. Fed on ten min utes a day of unrestricted vision, it will not die. She who grasps and hoards the picture of sunset or field of datales or evening star need never be alone, At her call the vision will

flash upon that inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude, and in an instant, spite of four walls, she is free.

WHAT "MERCERIZED" MEANS.

A Process of Imitating Silk Disregarded for Many Years, Mercerized cotton was first introduced as a substitute for slik some ten or tweive years ago, although the process for making it was invented about 1840 by a celebrated English dyer, John Mercer, the Cruftsman says. He discovered that when cotton, either in cloth or yarn, was subjected for a short time to the action of strong caustic alkall and then thoroughly washed the resulting material was much stronger than before, had shrunk very considerably and had a much greater affinity for dyestuffs. Mercer patented his discovery and made some use of it in callco printing, but the process was nearly forgotten until, in 1880, it was discovered that by proper treatment cotton could by this mesne be made so lustrous as to compare not 441,755 hanging clocks and 25,360

To make the cotton lustrous goods, after dipping into the strong alkall, are kept firmly stretched, and their strong tendency to shrink resisted. until the alkall has been thoroughly deep; while later geologists have conringed off and the last truces neutraltred with a little seld. If this is done carefully, when finally dried the cotton fibers will be found drawn out smooth part of New England. and lustrous, while still retaining their new qualities of strength and increased | C. Wilson, which are quoted in Nature, dyeing power. To get good results in there seems reason to suppose that the this process the materials treated, conditions under which Halley's comet whether in yarn or cloth, must be made | will return to us in 1910 will be much of the very best and longest stapled the same as those under which it apcotton, preferably Egyptian, and when peared in 1966. It was then one of well done the results are extremely sat. | the grandest objects which ever apisfactory. The luster is not as good as peared in the heavens, and made a trethe very best slik, but it is quite well mendous impression upon the medieval marked, and for replacing the cheap world. grades of heavily weighted silks, as, for instance, for underwear, linings, etc., the mercerized goods are of very great value owing to their strength and dur ability, as well as their cheapness.

unfavorably with silk.

He faw the Ball Game, The manager of a manufactory was leaving negotiations for the sale of a large quantity of merchandise uncom- largely concentrated upon cultivated

After his departure the office boy, for science to deal with. game, asked the under manager for a half holiday, but was refused

in the meantime an offer was rebecause the extraction of aluminum is ceived for the merchandise referred to so expensive that only low cost power above, which the under manager did not feel justified in accepting without the authority of his chief, to whom he dispatched a telegram, worded

"Five hundred dollars offered; shall I land, has hitherto been the largest in

The boy was deputed to take the plant, at Kiniochieven, utilizing the but before handing it over the counter reached New York it read as follows: "Five hundred dollars offered; shall accept, and can William have the

In due time the under manager was Ican Association for the Advancement much amazed to receive the following of Science, used these suggestive sen-

"Accept \$500, and give William after- doctrine of energy has come the con-

When all the facts were subsequentble, as the death of the individual is ly revealed the boy was reprimanded inevitable. In neither case, however for his audacity, but the manager could is longevity to be regarded as neces not help but inwardly admire his ensarily beyond human control." Profes

Pincky Woman. gle man had her courage, to prove that women are checking of wastefulness affecting aniever stop to think that

m't hlind. Cupid would

This proves that there is

worme off than you

APERS HE PEOPLE

GREAT WEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

By Andrew Carnegle Beyond a competence for old age, which need not be great and may

be very small, wealth lessens rather than increases human happiness. Millionaires who laugh are rare. The deplorable family quarrels which so often afflict the rich generally have their rise in sordid differences about money. The most miserable of men as cold age approaches are those who have made money-getting their god; like files on the wheel, these unfortunates fondly believed they were really driving it, only to find when tired

ANDREW CARNEGIE. and craving rest that it is impossible for them to get off, and they are lost-plenty to retire upon but nothing to retire to, and so they end as they began, striving to add to their uscless hoards, passing into nothingness.

leaving their money behind for heirs to quarrel over. Gigantic fortunes, in the nature of things must be fewer and harder to build up in the future than in the past. Most great enterprises are now in the corporate form. The writer knows but one man now in active business who is likely to have an exceptionally large estate, and the foundation of that was laid more than half a century ago by the purchase of timber lands which have increased enormously in value. Meanwhile, our immediate duty is to distribute surplus wealth to the best of our abilities in such forms as we believe best calculated to improve existing conditions. We must all learn the great truth that only competence is desirable, almost necessary, weulth non-essential, and when it does come it is only a sacred trust to be administered only for the general good

VACCINATION FOR TYPHOID.

Japan has thirty-two time piece fac-

tories, which turn out annually goods

valued at nearly \$800,000, the latest

figures being 200,792 standing clocks,

Prof. Louis Agassiz, many years ago,

first announced that the ice sheet, or

glacini flow, at the northwest of Maine

could not have been less than a mile

firmed his statement, adding the more

recent conclusion that the ice was of

that thickness at least over the larger

From calculations made by Prof. H.

A great deal of attention has recent

ly been given to the cultivation of rub-

ber, on account of the continually in-

ereasing demand for it. Prof. Francis

E. Lloyd points out that "the ineigh-

able struggle of man with nature" has

already manifested itself in this new

field. Already a considerable number

of parasitic enemies have been discov-

ered, "whose energies appear to be

rubber trees," It is another problem

The growing industry of extracting

eluminum has stimulated the search

for water power in the British Isles,

can be economically employed. In this

respect Scotland, with its mountains, is

coming to the front. The water power

plant at the falls of Fovers, in Scot

Great Britain; but now a still larger

rainfall over a tract of 55 square miles.

is about to be put into operation for

the production of aluminum. Its nine

hydraulic turbines, each of 3,200 brake

horse power, are the largest water

Prof. Edward L. Nichols, in his ad-

dress as retiring president of the Amer-

tences: "With the development of the

viction of an end of the world, inevita-

sor Nichols then went on to say that

biologists are beginning to intimate the

possibility, remote but thinkable, of a

considerable extension of the term of

bodily life, and that it is equally con-

ceivable that the human race may so

modify and control conditions as great

ly to prolong its career. The means to

streams; the solution of the problem

presented by the gradual exhaustion of

nature's supplies of coal and petroleum,

and the search for ways to utilize, in

the form of mechanical energy, the

Don't stay up all night because you

radiation of the sun.

can't learn it all in one day.

mals, the soil, the forests and

wheels in the British Isles.

By Dr. J. C. Torrey. Typhoid fever is one of these distinctively human infectious diseases for which preventive vaccinations have been attempted. The results are of general interest because of the widespread prevalence of this fever.

Pfeiffer and Kolle reported in 1806 the phenomena following the injection into man of the bacillus typhosus killed by heat. Their most important observation was that these injections imparted to the blood of human beings specific bacteria-killing preperties, just as they protected guinea pigs against fatal doses of the bacillus.

Taking advantage of the almost certain epidemics of typhoid fever in military camps, Sir E. A. Wright instituted su extensive test of anti-typhoid vaccine among the British soldiers in the Boer war. The vaccine consisted of cultures of the typhoid germ grown in broth for several weeks and then sterilized by heat and an

antiseptic. Thousands of soldiers were treated with standardized amounts of this vaccine. As to whether the results justified the trouble and disagreeable effects of the treatment there is great diversity of opinion. The statistics of the British war office were considered unfavorable, and the prophylactic inoculations have been officially discontinued. Wright has claimed that the general results were favorable, and in this opinion he is supported by the majority of the medical men who followed the experiments.

Metschnikoff has placed the great weight of his judgment in favor of the utility of a continued trial of the prophylactic. According to Wright, the most exact data are those in regard to the army men isolated at the siege of Ladysmith, and here there were only one-eighth as many cases among the vaccinated as among the unvaccinated, with the mortality very much lower in the former. Wright has found that especially good protection is afforded by two successive vaccinations. He now injects subcutaneously in the first dose about 1,000,000 dead typhoid bacilii, and in the second, given approximately a week later, 2,000,000.-Harper's.

GRAVE DANGER OF THE TOO-FOND MOTHER.

By Edith Shackleton.

When a woman declares: "I am completely bound up in my children," or, "I have no interests outside my home," a chorus of commendation of these callous confessions arises. This overdeveloped maternal instinct, with its almost invariable accompaniment of snobbishness, is just as dangerous to the nation's welfare as the overdeveloped self-preservative instinct that impels men of the Rockefeller type to seize and hold everything that happens to be knocking around, and there is no place for either of them in the true democracy.

The havoc that can be wrought by a single specimen of the fond mother is instanced in history, and has inspired at least one great novel. All the misery and tragedy in "Triby" came through a fond mother of the malignant type. This specimen said she was acting for the good of her child. To make this statement is one of the creature's habits, though she really has not the faintest notion of what really is the "good of her child."

The approved methods of dealing with the foud mother nulsance are educational rather than destructive. It is possible that none is past redemption. Even an active one may be led into ways of grace by being set to consider her offspring. Let her carefully note their resemblance to her husband's sisters (whom she possibly loathes) or to her own great-uncle, who disgraced the family a generation ago. Let her consider how much of them resembles no one else at all. Then she will begin to realize how small a share is her own; that her child is a member of the human family; not a gift, but a serious charge. When old English was new, by the way, the word "fond" meant foolish.

ONE OF OUR FIRST ANCESTORS.



THE MAN OF LA CHAPELLE-AUX-SAINTS.

It is not the artist's intention to depict merely a type of prehistoric man. but the actual man whose skul! was found recently in the Department of Correge. Taking the hones of his skull, and recognizing to the full the laws of anatomy. Mr. Kupka has covered the bones with the muscles necessary expression it must have worn. The remarkable prominence of the superwidth of the none and its flatness, the absence of chip, are all evident in the skull. The man must have been about 50 years of age. was I meter 60 in height (about 5 feet 31/4 inches), and could not assume the upright position of the superior races, although his knee-pan, unlike that of the monkey, was in front, and he was more upright than the ape. His legs were short; he obtained his food irregularly and with difficulty; and could not have been fat. The illustration shows him emerging from the cave that the aid of Mr. Marcellin Boule, Mr. Kupka has reconstructed can fairly claim to be the first that has shown with any scientific certainty prehistoric man in his habit as he lived. We reproduce it by arrangement with "L'Illustration" of Paris, to whom the credit of the reproduction is due.-Illustrated London News.

FLOATING SLUM OF CANTON.

Stand beside the imperial custom house at Canton and let the eye range tries; but the year's earnings of a Chiboats and again boats. There are no ordinary craft, mere vessels of transplying hither and but the countless homes of myriad born, have lived and They are the dwellings of very poor, who live in them practically free from rent, taxes and the other burdens of the ordinary citizen.

this latter end, he indicated, are the The Tankia (which means boatdwellers), as the denizens of these floating houses are called, form a sort of caste apart from the rest of the Cantonese. The shore dwellers regard them as be longing to a lower social order, and indeed they have many customs peculiar to themselves which mark them as a seperate community. How the swarming masses of them contrive to support existence is a mystery, but their chief "You are spare enough."

mode of employment is in carrying mer chandise and passengers from place to Where the Poor of a Great Chinese place. In some cases the daughters of the family go ashore to work in factories, as do the girls of other counnese factory girl would scarce suffice to buy a single hat for her Western sister. Of course as against this low rate of pay the standard of living is correspondingly different.

The houses which make up these vast floating sinms are of all sizes. Some cramped dimensions, however, they range up to a length of 50 or 60 feet. A boat large enough to accommodate a family of moderate size can be obtained for \$20, and since the anchorage is free it is obvious that the Tankia effect many savings impossible to the shore dweller,-Lady's Realm.

Rumorous Pootpad.

Circassian Girl-So you were held eh? Why didn't you ask the highwayman to spare you?

Living Skeleton-I did and he said,

CIRCUS CHILDREN.

an Marly Age. It is nothing unusual for the larger circuses to carry thirty and forty children, ranging all the way from mere babies to boys and girls of 15 and 16 years of age. The majority are traveling with their parents, both the father and mother doing daily duty in the ring, and while often they are trained

to follow in the steps of their elders

they are seldom allowed to perform in

The Muking of Acrobata Begins at

It is a common belief among cincus men that the performer whose training is not started until after the age of 6 will seldom make a distinctive record. Following the afternoon show I often saw groups of boys, some of whom could not have been over 4 and 5 years old, practicing rudimentary somersaults and hand springs, while their parents looked on with a gratifled smile. These were the families of the circus aristocracy, who treasure the records of their ancestors with the pride of a son in his father's sword and who see no more inspiring calling for their own children than that of the great white canvas.

Not that their education is neglected in other respects. Several of the families often hire an instructor-perhaps one of the performers who has the time and ability for such work-to coach their children in the standard studies. One circus has a traveling school for the youngsters. If they are to be acrobats, they are to be educated acrobats. -Bobemian Magazine.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

Social Distinctions. Making social distinctions is setting aside that for which the church really stands-brotherliness.- Rev. G. Woodvine, Baptist, Utica, N. Y.

Transition.

Transition now is equally as great as in the time of Christ. At all times there are transitional periods.- Rev. O. A. Petty, Congregationalist, Aurora, Amusements.

All wholesome amusement are needed, but fastend of trying to abolish them the church should seek to purify and uplift them. - Rev. A. E. Bartlett, Baptist, Chicago. Developing Virtues.

developed by being exposed. Blessed is the man that endureth. Rev. A. B.

Character is developed by hardship.

Strength, fortitude and reliability are

Meldrum, Presbyterian, Cleveland. Seeing One's Faults. The individual who sees his faults, turns face about and starts out in an other direction is sure to be more useful each succeeding year. Rev. L. C Bentley, Methodist Epheopalian, In

dianapedia. Strength of Religion.

Religion has a hold so strong that no argument has been able to evert a disbelief in the Creator, the Infinite Power that makes for righteousness,-Rev. Dr. J. Schurman, Congregational-Int, Ithnen, N. Y.

thief Interest.

In domestic affection, in social reform, in public duty, in national and racial ideals, hopes and endeavors we have, doubtless, the chief luterest of our existence. Rev. Geo. A. Gordon, Congregationalist, Beston. The Mystery of Life.

The miraculous and the mysterious about the life of Christ are the same miracles and mysterles that are about our lives, only larger. Some day He will conquer all lands, and rule in all hearts. Rev. E. Perry. Methodist Ephscopullan, Milwankee

Perils of Westth.

Wealth has many perils, Increase of wealth creates a popular desire to become rich; and this desire may strengthen covetonsness; may produce money madness with all its attendant evil Rev. W. M. Taylor, Christian, New Orleans.

Bribes.

Let us learn to make moral differen tigitions. Let us remember that if there were no bribe-givers, there would be no brille-takers. Let us not be so sure that the bribe giver does not invite the bellie taker - Rev. J. L. Levr. Hebrew. Pittsburg.

Enthusiasm.

A need in the armament of man it the battle is enthusiasm. It is not only necessary to believe, but one must have the inspiration. Men do not gain fame by chance, but men do gain it by boundless enthusiasm. - Rev. D. G. Downey, Methodist, Chicago.

Moral Destiny.

More and more the conviction grows moral destiny here is to fit them to fulfill it hereafter, and that to do this is fully, "where are your other wives?" to bring down the New Jerusalem from heaven to earth. Rev. Caleb S. 8. Dutton, Unitarian, Brooklyn.

Modern Tendency. Denominationalism due to fine hairsplitting is no longer right. Agreement on essentials and co-operative work and even organic union are in the minds of men to-day. The church is federating for mutual help, and for a common work. Rev. Eric L. Lindh.

Congregationalist, Providence, Moral Education.

Children should, as far as possible, every day breathe a healthy religious atmosphere in their schools, where not only their minds are enlightened, but where the seeds of faith, piety and sound morality are nourished and invigorated.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

What Counts in a Story.

As I heard a famous raconteur telling a story I had heard in one form or another for many years, I could not but recall the statement of some one to the effect that there are but five stories extant and that all we have ag merely variations from the origina five. As General Taylor, who is some thing of a story teller himself, puts it "The story doesn't amount to any thing. It's the edition that counts."-Boston Herald.

Modesty is all right in women, but in men it savors of hypocrise

A COMMON ERBOR.

The Same Mistake is Made by Many Downers Grove People.

It's a common error To plaster the aching back, To rub with liniments rheumatic

When the trouble comes from the Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney

Here is convincing proof;

Mrs. Fredrickson, 351 Pennsylvania avenue, Aurora, Ill., says: "From experience I know Doan's Kidney Pills to be a valuable remedy for kidney trouble. I was a victim of this complaint for over five years, during which time I consulted physicians and used several remedies without being able to obtain relief. Finally on the advice of a friend, I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and started taking them. They went directly to the seat of my trouble and removed it. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills my health has been of the best, and I am very grateful to them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name-Doan's-and take no other.

RETIRED LITERARY MAN.

One Aid to Writers Concerning Which All Will Agree. "What the effect of food may be on the product of the writer," said the retired literary man to his class of ambitious young aspirants, as the New York Sun records, "has long been a moot question. Some think that provided he can get enough of it a man can turn out as good stuff on corned beef and cabbage as he could on pate de foie gras; others contend that a man can do better work on fine food. As for myself, I think that I could

"If I could have whatever my appetite craved and have it cooked with devotion and served with grace, why, I think that thereby, with body satisfied and content, my mind would be nourished, my thoughts unfolded and my imagination stimulated. I think that I could do best on good fare; certainly I think so,

do best on good fare. What I mean is

"On the other hand we have innumerable examples of literary artists who have produced beautiful things in garrets on poor and insufficient food and with the wolf coming clambering up the steep stairs.

"So I sometimes think that the food may not play such an important part in the writer's output after all; much may depend on the writer himself. The man of brains might do better on poor fool or none at all than the man of no brains on the best food; this is a complicated question, but laying this for the moment aside, let us consider briefly something other than food that may be of valuable use to writers in a way and on which I think we can be all of one faind, namely, andie overshoes,

"The room in which I have long worked never gets at this season of a temperature higher than 68 degrees and that is too cold for comfort for me; I like a temperature of 72. As hot air rises and cold air falis there is always here a stratum of cold air on the floor and my feet get cold, and with cold feet my brain gets practically frigid. my ideas congent, they won't flow; I can't write when my feet are cold. But now moter:

"Under such conditions at this season I simply put on my arctic overshoes, They keep my feet snug and warm and comfortable and the blood thus warned in them flows in a warming current my heart and thence to my head, givin to my cestwhile benumbed brain a genfal warmth and causing my ideas to flow freely.

"In such circumstances as I have described there is nothing like a pair of we must all agree. We may differ as to the effect of various finals or the absorber of food on the product of the food some with another, but given these conditions, I think there can be no doubt whatever of the value of are tle overshoes to all engaged in literary

He Dispensed with Them. The demand that the Sultan of Turkey dispense with his harem recalls the story of the cannibal chief who became converted and asked the missionary to almit him to the church.

"But you have more than one wife." objected the missionary. "My church does not allow that.

The chief departed in dejection, but returned again in a few days and annonneed, with evident satisfaction, that he now had only one wife and was ready for baptism

"But," objected the clergyman doubt "Oh," replied the convert. "I have eaten them!"

If duty would use a megaphone more of us might hear the call.

We Sell

on the positive guarantee that if it does not give satisfaction we will return the entire amount of money paid us for it.

We ask all those who are run-down, nervous, debilitated, aged or weak, and every person suffering from stubborn colds, hanging-on coughs, bronchitis or incipient consumption to try Vinol with this understanding.

VINOL is sold in Downers Grove by Bash & Simonson, Druggists.