a ministrus story.

Upon the Congregation.

ster once told the following story just

"I have heard of a man, prosperous

and well to do, who went to church

one Sunday and put a cent-just a

"On the way home he was overtaken

by a sudden heavy shower and, hav-

ing no umbrella, crawled into a hol

"The rain ceased, but the unfortu-

nate man was unable to move hand

or foot. He shouted for help, but no

up in despair when he suddenly thought of the cent he had dropped

into the collection box that day, and

it made him feel so mean and small

grip like a vise.

before the collection was taken up:

AFTER LIFE OF THE COLLEGE GIRL CRADUATE



number of women studying in institutions for higher education would be quite half the tale of men, while coeducational institutions would be facing the danger of being swamped by the horde of women clamoring for admission?

Taking Oberlin, the first coeducational institution, and, therefore, the best for such comparison, one finds the number of graduates divided into 1,415 men against 1,631 women. Women now outnumber the men in various other Western universities, and Stanford has had arbitrarily to limit the number of women admitted lest it should be overwhelmed. In the East, Tufts College has been forced to Secide on the segregation of its women, after the fashion of Harvard, for they are pouring in so fast as to upset the men's department.

Bo to the music of June a new note has been addedthe sound, light yet solemn, of thousands of girlish feet marching down the college aisle and across the commencement stage and out into the great wide world. It was thoughtful of the rose to choose the same month as this fine flower of civilization-broad-minded, too, for she faces a serious rival. The sweet girl graduate holds the center of the stage, and if poets have not began to rhapsodize over her it is merely because the statistician has not yet finished with her.

It is not easy to figure out that more than 50 per cent of college women marry, and it is a hard struggle to get that far. Some colleges have pretty full figures, as Bryn Mawr and Smith.

Since 1879 out of 967 students at Bryn Mawr 224 have

married. Out of 3,854 students at Smith 1,296 married. Dr. Mary Robert Smith, who studied for the American statistical Association, drew the conclusion that the average age of marriage would be between 26 and 27 years, or two years later than for non-college womon. The average age at graduation is probably about 22. If one goes back five years to look at the figures, the number of marriages does not show up very well. Being generous and going back ten years, one gets 50 per cent in Smith, less in Bryn Mawr. Dr. Smith made a careful and important study, but one is inclined to think from these figures that college girls, in the Bast, at any rate, must marry rather later than the age she gave. Prof. C. F. Emerick, writing in the current Political Science Quarterly, remarks that the marriage rate for Vassar women jumped from 53.5 per cent for those at 40 years of age to about 63 per cent for those at 47. Cupid is not always, apparently, a hasty boy.

Why women colleges should be so "touchy" on the subject of matrimony it is not easy to understand. There te certainly no diagrace in remaining unmarried and doing a share of the world's work in ways other than domestic.

Although she marries later and probably marries less than other women of her class, the college women has

given to raising a quiver full. Dr. Smith's comparison of college women with their non-college relatives went to show that neither had an average of quite two living children, with the college woman a trifle below the average of the other, on account of her later marriage.

Emerging from the thicket of figures and contradictions which surrounds the marriage of the girl graduate, there arises another difficulty, but happily a less perplexing one. If she decides not to enter the state of matrimony and rear a small but admirable family, what happens to her? How does she earn a living?

In the old days a well-bred and well-educated woman could teach, and she could do nothing else. Nowadays. while many professions are open to her, she still chooses this career in preference to any other, although the proportion of graduates it claims is not so large as formerly. The lines of work opened up by modern sociol ogy are attracting a great many. Buch professions will doubtless soon begin to rival teaching, and professors of economics in women's colleges bear this in mind.

Turning again to the admirable statistics of Bryn Mawr, one finds that 145 students are teaching. Deduct ing the number of graduates without occupation, there are left about 450 who earn a living. Of this number 145 is a high percentage. The percentage is not, however, keeping up to quite this level. Forty-five girls are put down as "paid philanthropists." As one of this number observed, this is a dreadful name to call anybody, but it indicates the tendency of college women to turn toward social work of one kind or another.

Physicians come next with 12, and the profession of private secretary counts 11. This latter work is attracting more girls than formerly. Lawyers are four in number. On the side of art 17 girls have taken up music as a career and three chose art. Other occupations include photography, inn-keeping, managing a shop, bookbinding, illustrating, hand weaving, trained nursing, wood carving, millinery, jewelry work, journalism and library work. Several are deans of colleges; there is an agent in a government office and a title searcher in a law office.

The census of 1900 showed among women workers 50 astronomers, 100 architects, 40 civil engineers and 30 mechanical and electrical engineers. These cannot be traced to their respective colleges, but no doubt they have degrees to their account, as have also the 2,000 women clergymen.

It would seem that the college woman, married or unmarried, gets a good deal out of life. Unmarried. she has an interesting profession. Married, she has a healthy child and a statistical fraction of another healthy one. Three-fifths of this child and a fraction is a boy. What more could the heart of a woman desire? Of course she marries late, but civilization brings that nearly as many children. She has more, in proportion | to pass all over the world. The world has wagged conto the number of years she is married. But this is not | siderably since the days of Romeo and Juliet.

that he crawled right out of the log without any further trouble. "Now, if you expect to get caught in a shower and be obliged to take refuge in a hallow log on the way home, by all means put a cent in the contribution basket! If you don't anticipate a

passed." The minister expected a shower of silver and bills to follow this story. but unfortunately just as the collection began a black cloud passed overhead, it suddenly began to sprinkle, and the pennies fairly rained into the largue. I'm getting dizzy up here." contribution basket. Only one quarter, a solitary dime and a lone nickel do you suppose you'll want?" were found among the coppers, and

they got in before the shower began. The congregation, it seems, had all left their umbrellas at home, and they York Times.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

~~~~~

The Law of Service. The law service is the touchstone o human endeavor.-Rev. E. Y. Mullins. Baptist, Louisville.

Barrender. Surrender is a necessary principle to Christian activity.-Rev. Paul G.

Stephens, Presbyterian, Santa Monica Moral Goodness. Life is a sham and a failure unless It is a success in moral goodness. Rev. T. J. McDonald, Roman Catholic,

Utica, N. Y. Creed.

A creed in that which a man thinks in his heart, and what he thinks in his heart he is and does. -- Rev. Murdoch McLeod, Presbyterian, Tacoma. Spirit of Brotherhood.

The spirit of brotherhood is the underlying metize for philanthropists and humanities. Rev. Stephen S Wise, Hebrew, New York City.

Real Religion. The religion of no man is real who does not extend the loyalty he profess es toward God to God's people as well -Rev. George A. Smith, Presbyterian. Glasgow, Scotland.

Purpose of Education. The design of education is to so augment the powers of the mind as to make men and women wise, strong and peeful. Rev. Statom, Presbyterian, G. B. Heartt, Quartermaster. Coeur D'Alene, Idaho,

Love lasts, it endureth, and never faileth. Prophesies fail in that they derron, Secretary, are fulfilled. Tongues cease, but the words of love spoken never die.-Rev. S. J. Porter, Baptist, Richmond, Va.

Solution of Life. However wide life may be in its reach, or however narrow, it is still ever true that the solution is within the individual heart .- Rev. P. A. Simp kin, Congregationalist, Salt Lake City.

Salvattoni Salvation is not mere salvage. Salvation is high and holy service; it is doing the will of God; it is a call to share in a divine purpose.—Rev. W. H. Stevens, Presbyterian, Huntington Can.

Regeneration. The moment a sinner comes into vital touch with Christ, by faith, he is

reanimated, that is, "regenerated," un

der the influence of the Spirit.-Rev

David J. Burrell, Reformed, New York Mind. Cause, basts, principle must be in telligence or mind. There is only one cause, one God. Therefore, speaking scientifically, there is only one mind.

entist, Boston, Mass. The Soul. The soul is a mechanism, and is not self-propulsive. Like a ship, it asks the winds to fill its sail: like a car, it asks power to drive the wheels .- Rev Newell Dwight Hillis, Congregational-

-Rev. Bicknell Young, Christian Sci-

ist, Brooklyn, N. Y. Right Idens. You are ruled by your ideals. See to it that they include purity, charity, justice, truth, righteousness, love, Jesus Christ is the ideal character. Fashion your life after His-Rev. S. H. C. Burgin, Methodist, San Antonio,

Tex. Education. Education is not the enemy of faith. You have a right—a duty—to use your mind within your religion. Only do not make the fatal error of thinking that you must never trust the soul beyoud the confines of cold intellectual calculation.-Rev. Richard W. Hogue, Episcopalian, Raleigh, N. C.

The stork is treated with great and singular respect in the Netherlands, These strange birds may be seen here and there, almost everywhere in the South, but are rarely met with in the North. The house selected by the stork for a nesting place is considered fortunate, and very special facilities are provided by the householders to enable it as build a nest comfortably.

Holland's Famous Bird.

maintained at public expense. Every cloud has a silver lining for the umbrella man.

At The Hague many of these birds are

GEORGE HANGS A PICTURE.

but He Couldn't Do It Without His It Didn't Have the Intended Effect Wife's Able Assistance. "George, I wish you would hans It is said that a New England min-

that rose picture to-night."

"All right, my dear, I'll do it now. Get me the stepladder."

"I should think you might get the

stepladder yourself." "Where is it?" plain copper cent-in the collection

"Where it is always kept. On the op of the cellar stairs."

"That's where it is supposed to be. Where is it now?" "It is either there or up in the back

low log by the roadside to keep himroom, or-let me see-I loaned it to self dry until the downpour was over Mrs. Johnson yesterday. No. she "Soon the log began to swell, and brought it back and left it on the the wetter it got the more it swelled back porch. Oh, yes, I know where it until the sides finally closed in on the is. You'll find it in the pantry off the prosperous citizen and held him in a kitchen."

> After twenty minutes' search the ladder is discovered. George locates the spot for the picture and climbs

one heard him. He was about to give | up. "Now hand me the picture, my

"Yes, here it is."

"Where's the hammer?" "I thought you had it."

"You thought I had it! You knew very well I didn't have it. Get it for me right away."

"Where's the nail?"

"Didn't you get a nail. either?" "No. I didn't get a nail, either. crisis of that sort-well, you will supposed if you wanted me to hang a know what to do when the basket is picture you'd have the tools ready. Where's the picture cord?"

"Well, for heaven's sake! Why didn't you look to see if there was picture cord on it before you went up there to hang it?"

"Get me the cord and don't stop to "Well, here's the cord. What else

"Well, I don't want any more your lip. I can hang this picture without that."

Whereupon she left him to get along were not taking any chances. - New as best he could. "Just like a man," she remarked, as the hammer fell to the floor.

"Just like a woman," he muttered, as he descended. "Just like a woman. They've got nothing to do and all the time in the world to do it; and then, by jingo, they leave it to man."-Detroit Free Press.

Reverence. The human mind is not capable of more than a certain amount of admiration or reverence, and that which was given to Horace was withdrawn from David .- Ruskin.

# LODGE DIRECTORY

GROVE LODGE NO. 824, A. F. A A. M.~ stated communications, second and fourth Fridays of each mouth. Masonic Hall, in the Oldfield Bidg. N. C. Pearce, W. M. J. H. Griffiths, Secretary, MAPLE GROVE LODGE NO. 529, K. of

P.-Meets Brot and third Wednesday of each month, Modaff's Hall, J. N. Modaff, C. C.; Henry Legenhausen, K. of R. & S. DOWNERS OROVE LODGE, NO. 750. O. O. P .- Meets every Saturday evening at # p. m. in the Oldfield Hall, Dr. W. H. Shaffer, N. G.; A. D. Setty, Secretary, VICTORY COUNCIL, NO. 110, ROYAL League. Meets first and third Torotay of each month at Modaff's Hall, Jno. N. Modaff, Archon; J. H. Clampitt, Scribe. DOWNERS GROVE HIVE, NO. 110, LA dies of the Macrabees-Meets serond and fourth Friday at Modeff's Hall. Miss Cors

Blodgett, Lady Commander; Mrs. L. Han Ours, R. K. HONOR CAMP, NO. 3079, ROYAL NEIGHBORS- Meets third Thursday at Modaff's Hall, Mrs. Helen E. Moore, Oracle; Miss C. Ethel Barr, Recorder. G. A. R., NAPER POST. Meets the second Thursday of each month

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The Oldest Living American Poet, Critic, etc. The oldest living author of prominence in the United States is Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, poet, critic, author, lecturer and reformer. When she was born in 1819 in a beautiful old house on Bowling Green in New York, it was the fashionable region of the town, only a couple of minutes' walk from the Bartery, where the flagstaff used in the Revolution still stood. Her father, a successful banker, gave her educational opportunities rare indeed for a girl of that period. Under private tutors she learned music, Greek, German, French and Italian and in the book-encircled library of their literary home her growing love for literature was stimulated and modeled by the best writers of the world. She was a social favorite and was regarded as a wonder of erudition, and when twenty-four was married to Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the famous philanthropist and superintendent of the Boston School for the Blind.

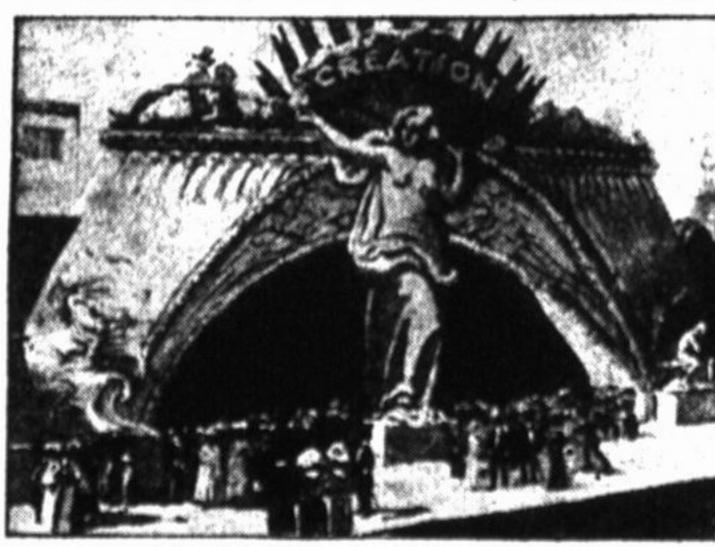
Her first book of poems "Passion Flowers", appeared fifty years ago and two years later was followed by "Words for the Hour". Poetry, plays, essays, biographies, volumes of travel, and educational work filled in the intervals of her bdsy days devoted to teaching in the Asylum, to her other philanthropic efforts, her growing interest in clubs for women and the broadening of their lives and possibilities.

But the one work that will ever hold her name and fame sure in American literature, is her sublime "Battle Hymn of the Republic", and during the war her inspiring songs lightened the hearts and quickened the feet of the soldiers on their long marches, and proved the wondrous stimulus of martial music to give courage in the face of obstacles. She was America's representative abroad in many important sociologic congresses devoted to arbitration, the spread of missions, prison reforms and woman's rights. She wrote, lectured and preached on the subjects dearest to her heart with a sincerity that was unquestioned, a zeal and steadfastness that only truth could sustain, and her mastery of even languages wonderfully multiplied her possibilities for good.

Her "Reminiscences 1819-1899", is a condensed story of the progress of the nation for eighty years; for Mrs. Howe has been intimately associated with the greatest questions of our times and with the great men and women who have made our history and whose names will be forever associated with the ethical. educational and social, rather than the mere material, advance of our country, She has reason to be proud of her ancestry, her own life and her posterity, for her daughters have followed in her footsteps as successful authors.

Congregate transferred to Wes. C. Mark and

#### RIVERVIEW EXPOSITION, CHICAGO



Entrance to Creation Building, with Robin's magnificent "Guardian Angel," seventy-three feet high, whose spread wings arch one hundred and fifty feet above the admiring multitudes. In the beautiful marbled edifice is the largest stage in the world, two hundred and seventy-five feet wide, one hundred and ten feet deep and eighty feet high. Here is enacted in reverential grandeur the great biblical drama of the "Garden of Eden." "Creation" is but one of the thousand

attractions at Riverview Exposition. Among others of former World's Fairs are "Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Nations," combined with "Pawnee Bill's Far East" of oriental dancing girls, cossack horsemen, cavalry and souaves, of twice the magnitude of the Buffalo Bill's original display at Chicago's previous Fair. The limitless grounds of this greatest of all expositions affords Col. Cody an opportunity to exhibit on July 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18th aboriginal Indian settlements in natural forests, an exhibit he desired to make at the first Fair but was prevented by inadequate space. As a special feature on these dates fifty Indian villages of Sioux, Kiowas, Apaches and Pawnees will camp in woodlands that fringe the exposition. All railroads lead to Chicago and all its street car lines to Riverview Exposition.

# **AMUSEMENTS**

### AT THE CHICAGO THEATERS.

MAJESTIC THEATER For the week of July 19 the Majes

tic theater. Chicago, will have John Hyams and Lefla McIntyre, the well known musical comedy stars, who come in a new vehicle quaintly termed "The Quakeress," which is said to be a remarkable comedy of cleverness and by far the best vaudeville offering these popular favorites have yet been seen in. Miss McIntyre, who has become associated with dainty and ingenious roles of simplicity and innocence has been fitted to a nicety in the role of "The Quakeress," who has stage aspirations, and Hyams merely plays himself, in a natural manner, as the stage manager and comedian in this playlet. Another important offering of the bill will be Jesse Lasky's latest spectacular production, "At the Country Club," in which half a dozen handsome young ladies and clever young men take part, "At the Country Club" is not only a costume and acenic triumph, but it is also the best kind of entertainment with its divert ing, clean comedy, melodious, tuneful music, novel situations, up-to-date in every way. All the young people in the company are possessed of excellent singing voices, a pair of nimble feet, a prepossessing appearance and above all, the girls wear to the best advantage the many gorgeous millinery creations and triumphs of the modiste's art. Ed. Wynn and Al. Lee are two funny fellows, who present unique comedy number called "A Billiken Freshman," which is said to contain a laugh for every moment these clever people occupy the stage

Ruby Raymond, a talented young

from Broadway musical shows

disted by two dancing boys, are seen

while Catherine Haves and Sabel Johnson offer an amusing oddity entitled "A Dream of Baby Days." There are a number of other pleasang features on the bill, which makes a visit. to the Majestle well worth while

Influence.

He is greatest whose strength carries up the most hearts by the attraction of his own.-Henry Ward Beech-

A man may not be able to find his wife's pocket, but she always knows where his is located.

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movel terpsichorean specialty, lieve in the faith cure.



It takes 13.82 cubic feet of air to

weigh a pound. Electric power is used on 2,286 miles of street railways in Great Britain to 148 miles operated by other means. Probably the world's swifest battle-

ship is the British Bellerophon, which

recently made 2514 knots in an official

The total pig iron production of the United States last year was 15,936,018 long tons as against 25,781,361 tons in

Recent additions to the French army's field equipment were several automobile rafrigerators for the transportation of fresh meat. Up to a certain point exposure to

radium rays stimulates the germina

tion of seeds, but if that point be passed the growth is stopped. Ivery which has become yellow may he bleached by dipping it in soapy

water several times and exposing it to smilight after each dipping. A new instrument for use when stropping razors includes a guide

which prevents the blade slipping and injuring itself or the strop. A match box containing a cigar cutwhich clips off the end of a cigar when the box is closed, is the recent

invention of a New York man. The clock of the tower of Colum-Ma University, New York, is said to and of the most accurate in the sorld, varying but six seconds a year. Commenting on the recent announcee of the discovery of a "new rival ealled radio-thor, and to wonderful properties are said to that the description of this 1857-1865-1875 1885 1905 1908 Growth of Immigration Into Argentina.

People who think that all the immigrants who leave Europe make a beeline for Canada or the United States will be surprised to learn that Argenfina received more immigrants in 1908 than the United States did in 1897 or 1898. In 1908 Argentina received 255,750 strangers. This was about onethird the number the United States received that year, but in proportion to population she is far shead of the United States as a promised land for Europeans who leave home. A glance at the reference books in which these figures appear shows, however, that the rest of South America must not be judged by Argentina. Brazil's immigration is falling off and Chile's is in-

significant. From the 76,292 foreigners who settled in Brazil in 1901, the

ARGENTINA'S FLOOD OF IMMIGRANTS

number of annual additions to the populaticu has dwindled until the last census, in 1904, gives but 12,447. In the five years including 1901 and 1905 Chile records a total of only 14,000 immigrants. One of the main reasons why Argentina is so eagerly picked out for settlement lies doubtless in the determined efforts of the government to populate the island districts. As soon as the immigrants land they are provided with good food and comfortable shelter for five days. The National Bureau of Labor finds places for them, if they are laborers or mechanics, and they are dispatched to their destination and supported for ten days free of charge under the direction of an agent of the bureau. If after arriving

at his original destination "the immigrant wishes to continue his journey

still farther by another railroad, he is provided with a ticket and conducted

to the station by the agent." As to the number of immigrants, Argentina

received in 7865 11,767 immigrants; in 1875, 42,066; in 1885, 108,722; in

migranta. here azeribed by its discoverer. purposes. Thorium produces meso been successively active, but this time thorium, and from meso-thorium comes they were simultaneously in action forth radio-thorium. Its activity is not This appears to indicate some deep permanent, like that of radium, but it seated connection between them. The radio-thorium, which has would last for many years, and for total area disturbed by the Messina

> Prof. C. Davidson points out that the great Messina earthquake had three of the ton in the centers of maximum disturbance, the tium for many castoms some of these centers have to payments.

most purposes would be as valuable earthquake was about 150,000 square miles. In the San Francisco earthquake the disturbed area covered more than 1,000,000 square miles.

Frofas greatest being under the Strait of Men. The resistance to traction in dry d that sina, and the other two near Palma weather is smallest on brick pave-

1897, 135,205; in 1905, 221,622; in 1907, 209,108; and in 1908, 255,750 im-

hd effects and Monteleone in Italy. On other oc ments and in wet weather on bitulith-