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lithert C. Stanley, P. M.

DOWNERS GROVE.



Chicago.	Grove.	Grove.	Chicag
am	am	am	am
6:40	7:30	5:50	6:40
7:45	8:40	6:02	6:50
8:20	9:00	6:18	7:13
8:40	9:35	6:50	7:40
10:15	11:10	7:02	7:43
11:00	11:42	7:20	8:13
11:05	12:01	7:40	8:25
pm	pm	7:45	8:37
13:20	1:10	8:00	8:45
mt1:25	2:05	8:37	9:17
y1:30	3:31	9:08	10:00
x1:80	3:23	z9:58	10:45
3:20	8;12	10:03	10:55
3:16	4:10	11:17	13:15
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5:11	5:51	2:00	2:53
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8:60	6:29	3:58	4:50
8:55	6;48	4:50	6:46
6:15	7:10	5:83	6:15
6:40	7:30	5:40	6:30
7:30	8:20	8:50	7:40
8:20	9:12	7:88	8:30
9:40	10:30	8:27	9:20
10:20	11:06	8:55	9:45
10:36	11:24	10:49	11:40
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zffaturday only. yffzcept Saturday. Stope for pasengers West only tops for passengers beyond Aurora leave passengers only

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111		9:15 10:44	10:06

Throughout all the turmoll the north pole remains cool

Every woman, before she is allowed to vote, should be able to make a cher-

Home is a place where a man can do as he pleases if he is married to the right woman.

Why should a girl approve of being ealled a duck and object to being described as a goose?

To those whom it may concern: Philadelphia scientist declares a man need not die uniess he wants to.

What a man can't understand about a woman is how she never realizes

Yes, Mr. Rockefeller, "It is a blessed thing to struggle," even if you can't make the old stovepipe fit. It brings the higher moral qualities into play.

Says Dean Breckinridge of the University of Chicago: "The hired girl is queen in the American household," True, undeniably, but why rub it in?

Few girls of 20 are as considerate as one described by a Western newspaper, who wears her hair braided down her back to help her mother to retain an appearance of youth.

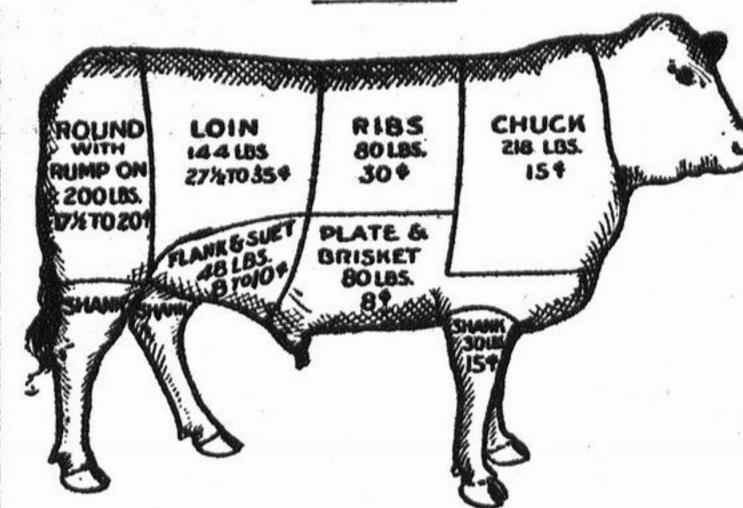
Why not extend the voting privilege to our American women, with a gentle God bless 'em? It would save lots of trouble, and they are bound to get what they want anyway?

King Edward has bestowed knighthood on Lieutenant Shackleton for getting farthest south. The lieutenant was lucky in that his performance did not interfere with the regular business of any other south pole hunter.

Contract Production of the Contract of Knud Rasmussen, a Danish navigater, who has lived amongst the Eskince and is married to an Eskimo woman, says Cook went to the pole all Peary says Rasmussen knows out as much about it as a yellow

The stand claims to have had an

ERARM TO COOK CHEAP MEAT TASTILY TO REDUCE PRICES OF CHOICE CUTS.



HOW A BEEF CARCASS IS CUT FOR THE CONSUMER.

Demand. 80 per cent 28 per cent Loin and Ribs...... 224 lbs 72 per cent Balance of Carcass..... 576 lbs

Beef is high or beef is cheap. It all depends upon the consumer. The above illustration shows how an average 800-pound carcass of beef is cut for the general trade in Denver, says the News-Times, and the average price paid for the best grade of beef. Taking the cuts as a whole, the prices range from 8 cents to 35 cents per pound, according to the portion of the carcass from which the meat is purchased. In the subdivision of these cuts, however, prices actually range from 4 cents per pound to 35 cents per pound. That is to say, that the choicest cuts are worth more than eight tin es the price demanded for the cheaper cuts.

The class of carcass illustrated above costs the butcher from 8 to 9 cents per pound, so that he is compelled, in retailing, to sell a large part of the carcass for less money than he pays for it. Eighty per cent of the demand for beef is for cuts from the loin and ribs, which constitutes only 28 per cent of the carcass. This is the reason why beef is high. Twenty per cent of the people who purchase meat in butcher shops consume 72 per cent of the carcass, and that not to exceed 20 cents per pound, with an average of about 121/2 cents per pound for the cheaper cuts.

In the European countries, where the people have learned how to prepare and cook the cheaper cuts of beef, the demand is more evenly equalized over the whole carcass, and instead of the higher priced cuts being worth seven to eight times the value of the cheaper cuts, the difference is not over three times the value than for the cheaper cuts. It is all in the cooking and preparation. It is now generally conceded that the beef supply is rapidly falling below the demand. This means higher prices for beef for some time to come, at least. It is in the power of the consumer to equalize the demand on the carcass, and thus be able to eat beef at a reasonable

Below is a description showing the subdivision of the various cuts in the carcass illustrated above:

Loin-The loin of beef is subdivided into porterhouse or short cuts, T-bone and sirioin. The porterhouse consists of the first five or six steaks from the small end next to the ribs. Next to this come the T-bone steaks, regarded by many as the very choicest part of the toin. The last six or eight steaks next to the round are known as the sirioin. The tenderloin is the inside portion of the lean meat near the rib end of the loin. As a rule the tenderloin is only cut from the cheaper carcasses and the balance of the loin is used for canning in such cases. Where the tenderloin is cut from the choice carcass, a fancy price is charged for it, as it seriously injures the value of the rest of the loin.

Round and Rump-The rump is the fleshy portion over the thigh. After It is cut off, the round extends on down to the shank, having only one bone near the center.

Flank-A section of lean ment overlies the flank, which is stripped off and is known as the flank steak, and is much sought after. The balance of the flank is mostly used for sausage and hamburger, but can be boiled. Ribs-This section consists of the first seven ribs and is mostly used for roasts. The cuts nearest the loin are considered the choicest and sell

for the most money. Next to the chuck the meat is deeper and rather Chuck-The lower eight or ten inches of that portion marked chuck in known to the trade as the "clod." This lies just above the brisket and extends up to the lower portion of the neck. This is cut mostly for pot

roasts and contains much lean meat. Most of the chuck is cut into steaks, the best portions being on the end nearest to the ribs. The portion next to the neck usually sells for pot roast or boiling. Plate-The plate is the lower portion of the carcass below the ribs, tak-

ing in the covering of the belly. It is mostly used for boiling, but contains some good meat. Brisket-This takes in the portion between the shank and the clod, or lower part of the chuck. It is a very fleshy piece, with some heavy bone,

but makes fine pot roast or boiling meat. Shank-That portion of the shank from the knee, or heel, to the cut shove, is fleshy, though coarse, and is mostly used for boiling. The lower part is mostly bone and sinew, and it is for soup and boiling.

Neck-This part usually sells with a part of the chuck, and is fit mostly for boiling. It is fleshy, but coarse.

Sirioin Ends-in some markets the ends of the sirioin and T-bone steaks, which run down into the flank, are cut off at the point where the flesh widens and are sold separately. These ends are contact than the loin meat, but properly cooked are as good as any part of the animal.

tions of the mushroom.

of sodium may be given.

Stimulants are needed to support

the heart, and milk containing an

abundance of magnesia or bi-carbonate

Injections of a salt solution into the

veins and—in case of muscarin pol-

coning-hypodermic injections of atro-

pin are often employed by physicians

Ladies First!

find a knightly sonl, might be said to

be one of the mora's of the Chicago

Record-Herald story below-the second

tated traveler from the North, "that

the trains in this part of the country

are always behind time? I have never

seen one yet that ran according to its

Georgian, "is a mattah that is easily

"That, suh," replied the disnifled

Southern chivalry! Where does

"You see, suh, the trains are always

late in this country because they wait

NO PLACE FOR MAN WITH A JAG.

for the ladies, God bless them!"

It is due to Southern chiv-

"What is the reason," began the irri-

moral is reasonably obvious.

Scratch a Southerner and you will



Musbroom-Poisoning.

When one considers the frightfu consequences of gathering and eating poisonous musicrooms in mistake for the edible variety, it is little short of marvelous that one without knowledge should dare go into the fields and woods and pick and eat any of the fungi growing there. If one is thoroughly familiar with

some particular variety of edible mushroom, and can distinguish it at sight from all others, however similar in color and form, it is safe to eat that particular variety; but one must beware of other kinds that resemble it. for however slight the difference in appearance, one may be edible and the other poisonous. There is no absolute rale for distinguishing the edible from the poisonous kinds, and it is better therefore, to give no general rules. but to follow only one: Suspect every mushroom which you do not know positively to be edible. To this rule, perhaps, may be added a second: Pearn to distinguish the white-spored agarics and avoid them all; for although there is an edible species, it requires an expert to tell it, and the poison of another species is deadly.

and there is no known antidote for it. The chief poisons in mushrooms are two in number-muscarin and phallin. with the spirit of Gladstone, The first of these produces symptoms is reported to have said that he resembling those of alcoholic intoxicarested in worldly affairs. | tion, followed by convulsions or parsless we can't keep from he alysis, collapse, and death from heart this to be a pretty interesting failure. These symptoms come on soon after the mushrooms have been eaten.

In poisoning by phallin the symp tome do not appear until several hours after the meal. They resemble choters, beginning with severe abdominal pain, soon followed by romiting, purgof the pole standing a little distance away from it, first looking north and then south to the book, in a straight arrows to the east, and yet in plain sight of each other, shooting in op has been smellorated, and it has be-

This diagram shows the discoverer

There is another case in town hould be induced as soon as man trying hard to get away, and the SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

~~~~~~ Florida is the center of the turpen tine industry. Natives of the Upper Congo eat cer-

tain kinds of eaterpillars. The use of barges in the coastwise trade is increasing enormously. Cotton plants require little care in Honduras. They produce cotton in luxuriant abundance during nine

months of the year. Glass water pipes covered with as phalt have been in use for a long time in some parts of Germany with suc cess. They give thorough protection against the entrance of gases and

Somebody has invented a combined electric lamp and shaving mirror in which the reflector can be arranged to throw the light only upon the face below the eyes, no light falling upon the mirror or the eyes.

Dorando Pietri, better known as Dorando, has just been married in Capri to his old sweetheart, Teresa Dendi. The young couple will live in a villa, which Dorando has built with the money earned in America. He is said to have made a small fortune.

Simply because Benjamin Franklin associated electricity with lightning, and that most people are more or less afraid of lightning, electricity is be-Heved to be a dangerous factor in fire hazards. This is not true, for it has been proved time and again that electricity causes fewer fires than a number of other things about the house or

Governments of the federated states duction of a land tax of the "unearned increment." The measure is expect ed to raise \$5,000,000 annually. It is held that such a tax would rest heavily on speculators and landowners in cities, but lightly on country districts, where values increase very slowly if

"Pajamas" means "leg garments." They were eagerly adopted by Europeans in India from the Mohamme dans, probably by the Portuguese in the first place. Earlier Anglo-Indian generations knew them as "long drawers" or "mosquito drawers," and still earlier generations as "mogul breechea," under which name they are referred to by Beaumont and Fletcher

A dressmaking establishment in Boston almost entirely operated by electricity has an electric cutter capable of cutting out 250 thicknesses of cloth at once, a button sewing machine which puts on 3,000 buttons a day, a buttonhole machine making 400 an hour, sleeve sewers, tucking machines, waist and skirt machines making 1,800 to 3,500 stitches a minute.--Chicago Journal.

"Cool off" is an Americanism which has invaded England, but by no means the only one. The London Chronicle remarks: "In many shops one finds the word 'candy' being used familiarly. and it no longer means the jaw-breaking but wholly delicious sugar candy of one's youth wit is the same with 'cracker,' which used to convey to the English child's mind only something that belonged to Christmas time and could be pulled. The one surprise of to-day is that 'week-end,' which ought to be an Americanism, is really a good old North Englandism."

It was Halley's comet which appeared in 1066 at the time of the invasion of William the Conqueror and again in 1456 when Constantinople was besieged by the Turks and the crescent-shaped tall was a mighty omen. Halley's comet duly appeared in 1759, somewhat retarded by the attraction of Jupiter and Saturn, its per turbations having been accurately calculated by the French astronomer Clairaut. It appeared again in 1835, and is now once more rapidly approaching the earth and the sun, having passed the orbit of Jupiter in April last.-Popular Science Monthly for November.

Among the photographs in the collection made by an American tourist who recently returned from the Orient is one showing a mammoth olive tree in the garden of Gethsemane. The trunk is divided near the ground, giving it the appearance of two trees. In order to protect it from the assaults of vandals a stone wall about three feet high has been built around and the spot has become a favorite one for photographic groups. The tree is looked upon with awe by the natives, who assure the tourists that it is at least a thousand years old. The picture in question shows four bicycles in the foreground.

America's orange crop can almost supply the world. Florida comes in the market with more oranges than she ever had since the great freeze. 5,000,000 boxes. Louisiana comes next in the market, the first time in many years, with 1,000,000 boxes. The crop in Porto Rico is unusually large, and New York has been getting Porto Rican oranges for several years. Arizona has a full crop of irrigation oranges, eighty to the box, forty to the half box, finest in the world, perhaps, except the Bahian. Mexico and Cuba are appealing with a surfeit of oranges. California, it seems sad to mention, has raised her regular crop. Where will they go?-New York Press.

A mon striking example of the transforming effect of forests, not only on the appearance, but on the productivity of a country, is afforded by the Department of the Landes in France. At the close of the eighteenth century about 2,500,000 acres in that region were "little more than shifting sand dunes and disease-breeding marshes." At present the same lands are among D. Clem Deaver, the richest, most productive and healthful in France, and the change has been brought about by intelligent Also two Bakimo, both shooting cultivation of pine forests. Even the character of the climate of the region come mild and balmy. A thin layer of clay beneath the sandy upper surface soil, formerly impervious to water, has been plerced by the pine roots until a thorough drainings is esste spongy earth below.

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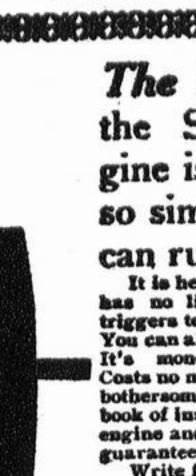


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