

Downers Grove Reporter

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Downers Grove, Ill.

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DOWNERS GROVE.

(9-12-09) OFFICIAL TIME CARD, Adv. 19 Effective Sept. 12, 1909.

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

Excursion only. Except Saturday. Rates for passengers West only.

SUNDAY TIME CARD.

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

Throughout all the turmoil the north pole remains cool.

Every woman, before she is allowed to vote, should be able to make a cherry pie.

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 called a duck and object to being described as a goose?

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

What a man can't understand about a woman is how she never realizes how smart he has to be to shave himself.

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?

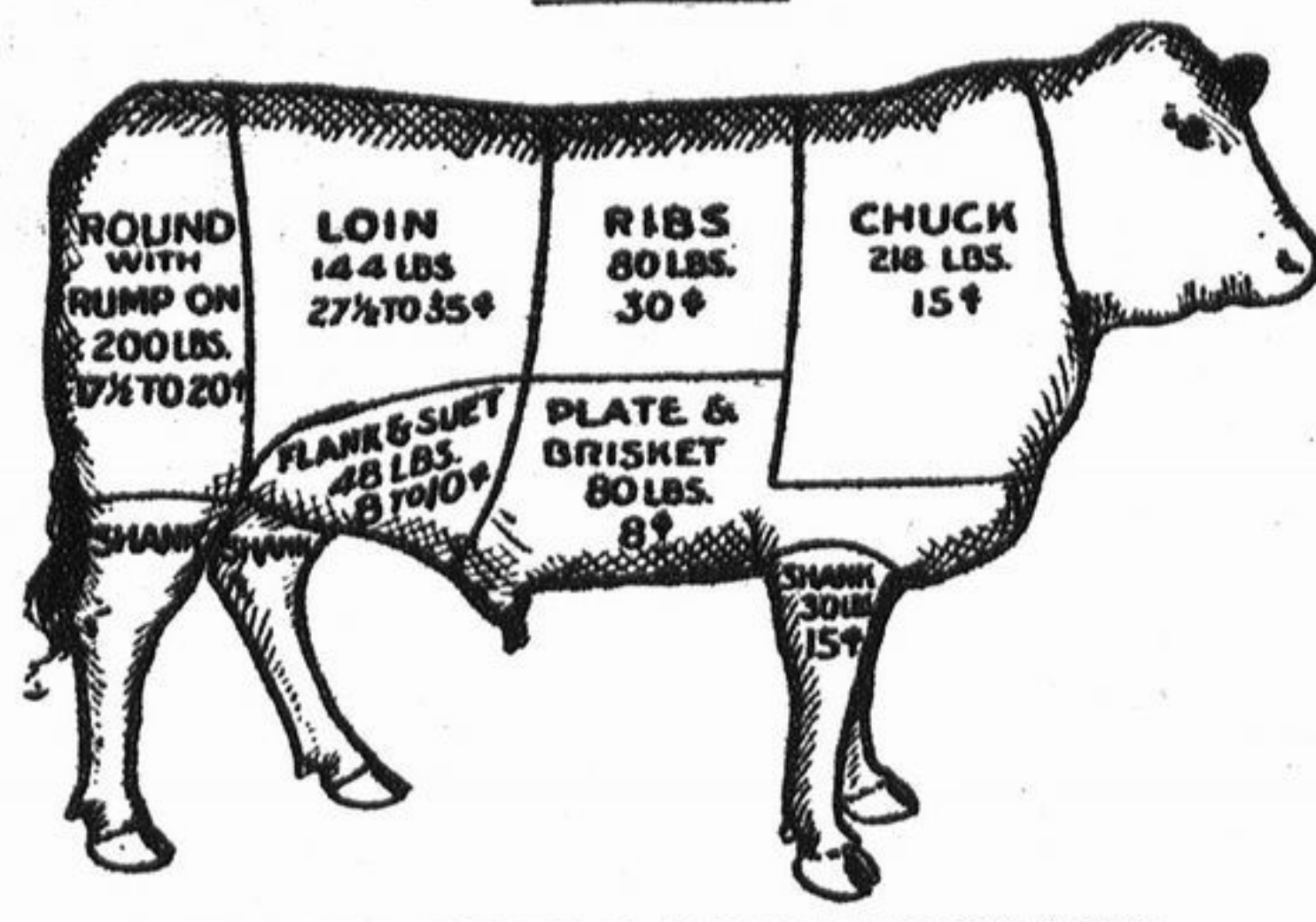
King Edward has bestowed knighthood on Lieutenant Shackleton for getting farthest south. The lieutenant was lucky in that his performance did not interfere with the regular business of any other south pole hunter.

Knut Rasmussen, a Danish navigator, who has lived amongst the Eskimos and is married to an Eskimo woman, says Cook went to the pole all right. Fairy says Rasmussen knows about as much about it as a yellow dog.

W. T. Stead claims to have had an interview with the spirit of Gladstone, who is reported to have said that he was not interested in worldly affairs. Nevertheless we can't help from believing this to be a pretty interesting world.

In case of collisions and accidents on the highway will be paid on human life as well as on property. Liability insurance is made as valuable as the protection on the other hand.

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



HOW A BEEF CARCASS IS CUT FOR THE CONSUMER.

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.

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.

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.

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

Loin and Ribs—The loin of beef is subdivided into porterhouse or short cuts, T-bone and sirloin. The porterhouse consists of the first five or six steaks from the small end next to the ribs.

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 meat 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 coarser.

Chuck—The lower eight or ten inches of that portion marked chuck is 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.

Plate—The plate is the lower portion of the carcass below the ribs, taking 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 above, 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.

Sirloin Ends—In some markets the ends of the sirloin 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 coarser than the loin meat, but properly cooked are as good as any part of the animal.



THE FAMILY DOCTOR

When one considers the frightful consequences of gathering and eating poisonous mushrooms 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 be aware 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 rule 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: Learn 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—muscaria and phallin. The first of these produces symptoms resembling those of alcoholic intoxication, followed by convulsions or paralysis, collapse, and death from heart failure. These symptoms come on soon after the mushrooms have been eaten.

In poisoning by phallin the symptoms do not appear until several hours after the meal. They resemble cholera, beginning with severe abdominal pain, soon followed by vomiting, purging and collapse.

inaction of any as yet unabsorbed portions of the mushroom. Stimulants are needed to support the heart, and milk containing an abundance of magnesium or bi-carbonate of sodium may be given. Injections of a salt solution into the veins and—in case of muscaria poisoning—hypodermic injections of atropin are often employed by physicians with benefit.

Ladies First! Scratch a Southerner and you will find a knightly soul, might be said to be one of the morns of the Chicago Record-Herald story below—the second moral is reasonably obvious.

"What is the reason," began the irritated 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 schedule."

NO PLACE FOR MAN WITH A JAG.



This diagram shows the discoverer of the pole standing a little distance away from it, first looking north and then south to the book, in a straight line. Also two Eskimo, both shooting arrows to the east, and yet in plain sight of each other, shooting in opposite directions.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Florida is the center of the turpentine industry. Natives of the Upper Congo eat certain kinds of caterpillars. 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 asphalt have been in use for a long time in some parts of Germany with success. They give thorough protection against the entrance of gases and acids.

Sombody 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 believed 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 office.

Governments of the federated states of Germany are considering the introduction of a land tax of the "unearned increment." The measure is expected 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 at all.

"Pajamas" means "leg garments." They were eagerly adopted by Europeans in India from the Mohammedans, 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 "mugli breeches," under which name they are referred to by Beaumont and Fletcher.

A dressmaking establishment in Boston almost entirely operated by electricity has an electric cuttable 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 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—it 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 Englishism."

It was Halley's comet which appeared in 1064 at the time of the invasion of William the Conqueror and again in 1444 when Constantinople was besieged by the Turks and the crescent-shaped tail was a mighty omen. Halley's comet duly appeared in 1759, somewhat retarded by the attraction of Jupiter and Saturn. Its perturbations 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 it, 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 bicyclists 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 surplus of oranges. California, it seems sad to mention, has raised her regular crop. Where will they go?—New York Press.

A most striking example of the progressive 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 the richest, most productive and healthful in France, and the change has been brought about by intelligent cultivation of pine forests. Even the character of the climate of the region has been ameliorated, and it has become mild and balmy. A thin layer of clay beneath the sandy upper surface soil, formerly impervious to water, has been pierced by the pine roots and a thorough drainage is established to the spongy earth below.

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