

WHEN SHE COMES HOME
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

WHEN she comes home again
A thousand ways
I fashion, to myself, the
tenderness
Of my glad welcome: I
shall tremble—yes;
And touch her, as when first in the
old days
I touched her girlish hand, nor dared
upraise
Mine eyes, such was my faint heart's
sweet distress.
Then silence: And the perfume of her
dress:
The room will sway a little, and a haze
Cloy eyesight—soul'sight, even—
for a space:
And tears—yes; and the ache here in
the throat,
To know that I so ill deserve the place
Her arms make for me; and the sobbing note
I stay with kisses, ere the tearful face
Again is hidden in the old embrace.

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JUST A
LITTLE
SMILE



The Motive.

It was an evening party. A young man with a tall collar and pale hair was reciting a poem. He had ground out forty-seven stanzas—and the end was not yet.

"What's going on?" whispered the guest who had just come in.

"Rhymer is letting out his latest poem," answered the pessimistic person.

"What's the subject—the motive?" queried the latecomer.

"I have forgotten the subject," replied the P. P., "but I suspect the motive must be revenge."—Tit-Bits.

She Was Frigid.

"It must be a rather unpleasant experience to bump into an iceberg," observed the man from Milwaukee, who was lounging in the smoking room of a transatlantic liner.

"It is," agreed the man from Denver.

"You have had that experience, then?"

"Yes."

"Crossing the pond?"

"No. Crossing Boston Common."

Strange Taste.

Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston started staid San Mateo by going on a shopping tour on a bicycle clad in checkered trouserets.—Washington Post.

But why should a San Mateo bicycle wear checkered trouserets?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

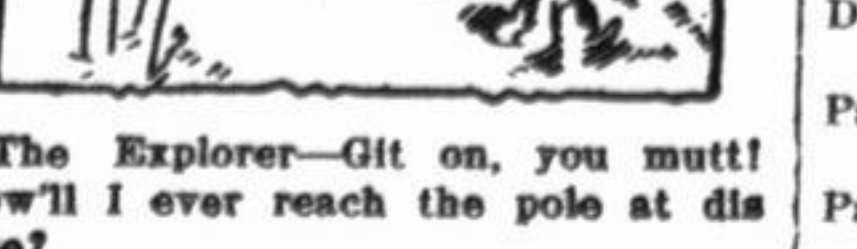
Why should Miss Eleanor Sears wear checkered trouserets?

A Fine Foundation.

"How is your twelve-year-old boy progressing in his studies?"

"Brilliantly," replied the anxious looking parent. "He has thought up the most marvellously extensive equipment of questions you could imagine. If he ever acquires the answers to all of them he will be the wisest man since Solomon."

A LAGGARD.



The Explorer—Git on, you mutt! How'll I ever reach the pole at this rate?

A Weary Life.

What written word could 'er relate
One-half his perturbation—
The bard condemned by cruel fate
To rhyme 'thout inspiration.

First Vaudeville War.

Phoenician Drummer—What's going on tonight?

Ancient Hebrew—You can have your pick. The Nineveh Family theater has got "Jonah and His Whale," and the Babylon Musical gardens are playing "Balsam and His Trained Ass."—Puck.

Would Be Pleased.

Loquacious Visitor (who has been describing in great detail her bridal trousseau)—And you ought to see me in my going away frock!

Hostess (wearily)—I—er—wish I could.—London Tatler.

Identified.

"That was the spirit of your uncle that made that table stand, turn over and do such queer stunts."

"I am not surprised; he never did have good table manners."

Less Expensive There.

"We keep our automobile in the mirage," said Mrs. Blunderby.

"That's where most of us keep our automobiles," returned her caller, with a smile.

Do You Get It?

First Motorist—I've just ordered a heavy coat for my man.

Second—What kind of fur? First—Chaffeur.

Might Have a Bouncer.

"Have you a fireless cooker?"

"Yes; we're afraid to discharge her."

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court of Du Page County, Illinois, in and for the County of Du Page, State of Illinois, vs. Edward V. Lawrence, Jennie H. Lawrence, his wife, W. H. Edwards, trustee, and the trustee or owners of notes in the principal sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) payable in four years with interest at 6% per annum, payable monthly, secured by trust deed of Edward V. Lawrence and Jennie H. Lawrence, his wife, to W. H. Edwards, Trustee, dated August 1st, 1906, and recorded September 7, 1906, in the office of the recorder of Du Page County, Illinois, as Document No. 88,572, in Book 59 of Mortgages, Page 33.

Defendants No. 6462. The requisite affidavit for publication having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Du Page County, Illinois, notice is hereby given to the said Edward V. Lawrence, Jennie H. Lawrence, his wife, and the unknown owner or owners of note in the principal sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) payable in four years with interest at 6% per annum, payable monthly, secured by trust deed of Edward V. Lawrence and Jennie H. Lawrence, his wife, to W. H. Edwards as trustee, said trust deed being dated August 1st, 1906, and recorded September 7th, 1906, in the office of the recorder of Du Page County, Illinois, as Document No. 88,572, in Book 59 of Mortgages, page 33; that the above named complainant heretofore filed his bill of complaint in said court on the Chancery side thereof to foreclose a trust deed upon the premises in the bill of complaint described to-wit: Lots nine (9) and ten (10) in Block fourteen (14) in E. H. Prince & Company's addition to Downer's Grove, Du Page County, Illinois, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against the above named defendants returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Du Page County to be held at the Courthouse in Wheaton, in said Du Page County, on the second Monday of June, A. D. 1912, as by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Bunge & Thorpe, Complainant's Solicitors. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF DU PAGE. Office of the County Clerk. This is to certify that the ballots for the primary of April 9th, 1912, for the respective parties shall be printed on paper of the following colors:

Name of Party. Color of Paper. Republican. White. Democratic. Green. Prohibition. Light Blue. Socialist. Red.

In witness whereof I subscribe my name and affix the seal of the County Court this, the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1912. H. F. LAWRENCE, County Clerk.

TOWNSHIP TREASURER'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

Of Township and District Funds, by the Treasurer of Township No. 33, Range No. 11, Du Page County, Illinois. During the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1911.

Township Treasurer in Account With School Trustees. Items of Receipts.

Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year (April 1, 1911), belonging to principal of township fund \$2,050.00. Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year, held for distribution 7.21. Received interest from township fund 125.50. Received from county superintendent 2,268.00. Total \$4,450.71.

Township Treasurer in Account With School Districts. Items of Receipts.

Balance on hand at beginning of fiscal year (April 1, 1911) \$16,863.17. From special district taxes 40,050.24. From back taxes 15,200.60. From treasurers of other townships 116.60. From tuition fees 1,050.76. From referred insurance 2.08. From notes discounted 20,861.73. From error credited to Dist. 54 5.00.

Total balance and receipts \$94,150.18. Items of Expenditures.

Loans and investments of township funds made \$2,050.00. Distributed and put to credit of districts 2,116.80. Paid compensation of treasurer 250.00. Paid incidentals of trustee and treasurer 26.00. Paid publishing report 5.50. Cash on hand at date, held for distribution 2.41.

Total \$4,450.71. Items of Expenditures.

Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 54 \$ 143.80. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 54 1,180.66. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 55 50,986.28. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 56 811.64. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 57 424.22. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 58 18,609.97. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 59 384.35. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 60 421.63. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 61 358.07. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 62 585.26. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 63 442.37. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. No. 64 427.63. Paid out on director's orders for account of Dist. 64-85 896.29.

Total expenditures \$75,672.16. Cash balance on hand at date (April 1, 1912) 18,478.02.

Total expenditures, loans and balances \$94,150.18. I do hereby certify the foregoing report to be correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. MORRISON, Treas. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3rd day of April, A. D. 1912. WILLIAM H. HODGETT, Notary Public.

IMPORTANCE OF DISINFECTING AFTER OUTBREAK OF DISEASE

Practice Not Entirely Appreciated by Stockman and Farmer—There is Also Lack of Information Concerning Practical and Economical Methods of Procedure of Cleaning.

(By GEORGE W. POPE.)

It has been found that the average stockman and farmer does not realize the importance of thoroughly disinfecting his premises following an outbreak of contagious disease. There is apparently a widespread lack of information regarding the germicidal power of various substances, commonly termed disinfectants. There is also a lack of knowledge concerning practical and economical methods of proceeding with the work of disinfection. Moreover, the reappearance of a contagious disease on premises from which it was believed to have been eradicated may frequently be traced to careless or imperfect work in connection with the cleaning and disinfection of the place.

It is but natural to acknowledge the presence of only such objects as can be seen with the unaided eye. Science, however, by means of the high-power microscope, has clearly proved the existence of numerous minute animal and vegetable organisms—and it is a matter of common knowledge that many of these organisms fre-

accustomed to the work, disinfection may seem a most complicated process. Any approved method, however, is comparatively simple when carried out carefully, although like many another procedure it is one in which attention to details counts for much. It is important to bear in mind that the causative agents of many diseases are extremely small and may remain for an indefinite time in dust, cracks, and crevices of buildings, so that efforts aiming at the eradication of disease from contaminated premises must be thorough in order to be effective.

In the work of disinfection nature has provided man with a most valuable ally—sunlight. It is well known that the direct rays of the sun are destructive to many forms of bacteria, in some cases destroying them and in others lessening their influence. Thus the importance of well-lighted stables is evident. The dark and sunless building will be a favorable breeding place for bacteria, and the structure which admits the greatest amount of sunlight will be the least favorable for their development. Again, heat will destroy the bacteria of disease. By this is not meant the ordinary heat of the sun, but heat as developed in boiling water or in flame. It is upon this principle that the surgeon before operating renders his instruments free from the possible presence of bacteria by boiling, and it is heat which renders a lot of live steam destructive to bacteria. Sunlight, however, cannot be considered more than an accessory in the destruction of bacteria, while the application of heat in the form of steam or flame is seldom possible. The result is that in the practical work of disinfection we are dependent upon certain drugs, which have power to destroy the organisms of disease.



Applying Disinfectant.

Such drugs are known as disinfectants, and, fortunately, we have at hand a number that possess the power of destroying bacteria.

Bichlorid of mercury also known as corrosive sublimate and mercuric chlorid, chlorid of lime, formaldehyde, carbolic acid, crude carbolic acid, cresol, and compound solution of cresol, are such drugs. They have only to be brought in contact with the bacteria in order to destroy them.

Before either of the above are used, however, the farmer should study their peculiar characteristics and use the one best suited to his purpose. Violent poison should not be used unless the user of the disinfectant is familiar with it and its results.

The work of disinfection is based upon our recognition of the presence of disease germs, and disinfection means the act of destroying the cause of the infection. In other words, disinfection is removal of the cause, and it will be clear to any practical man that in dealing with disease any effort which stops short of a complete removal of the cause is most unwise and unprofitable. To those un-

In the practical work of disinfection there are three essentials:

- 1. A preparation of the building that will facilitate reaching organisms of disease.
- 2. A disinfectant which upon contact can be depended upon to destroy such organisms.
- 3. A method of applying the disinfectant that will assure the most thorough contact with the bacteria.

INCREASING THE YIELD OF GRASS

Among Four Chief Essentials are Smooth Surface, Preparation, Good Seed and Fertility.

(By R. B. RUSHING.) Farmers who content themselves with two tons or less cannot understand how yields of three or four tons even more are obtained. There are, however, four chief essentials; a smooth surface, with even, steady grade, thorough preparation of the soil, and abundance of good, healthy seed and plenty of fertility and to which might be added the proper amount of moisture.

Where land is stumpy or rocky, it may be considerable expense to remove them, but to obtain the greatest amount of grass it must be done. The rocks must either be sunk or hauled away and the surface smoothed so as to give a gentle grade. A little depression where the water can stand may cause a patch of grass to die out and a few patches will kill a hundred pounds of hay.

After this thorough grading the land is thoroughly fitted. This does not mean just plowed and harrowed in the ordinary way. I prefer the use of a cut-away disc, which does the work just the opposite to the turning plow.

The continued working of the soil with the cut-away clears the soil of foul stuff and gives the new seedling a chance. The soil should be worked over, with the cut-away and the smoothing harrow many times, not all at once, but continued through July and August. In this way, when ready to seed the soil is certainly as fine as an ash heap.

The seed then should be put on carefully and accurately, so as to have every square inch of surface covered, thus having two blades of grass where one formerly was.

The question frequently asked is: Why is this large amount of potash necessary? No one who has ever used fertilizers on grass need be told that nitrogen gives the grass a rich green color and makes it grow very rapidly.

SALT NECESSARY FOR ALL FOWLS

In Order To Guard Against Any Deficiency It Is Well To Feed For Lack of Palatability.

Salt in some quantity is a necessity to the living animal. Some food contains all that is probably needed, but the amount in others is small. In order to guard against any possible deficiency it is well to feed some salt, especially if it increases the palatability of the ration.

Moderate quantities of salt had been fed to poultry with apparent advantage, but the limitations of its use were not known. A feeding trial was, therefore, made with twelve hens to get some suggestion as to the approximate limit of its safe feeding to mature fowls. For one lot of hens salt was mixed in the food, increasing in amount by periods of feeding. Until it was fed at the rate of 600 ounces per day, per fowl (nearly one-half pint per day for 100 hens) no bad effects were noticed.

With this amount, however, diarrhoea attacked a few of the hens, but the trouble disappeared when the amount of salt in the food was reduced about one-third. When the hens were allowed free access to boxes of coarse barrel salt, not enough was eaten to show any ill effect, either by hens that had been fed salt freely for two months or by those that had been without any for the same time.

Little significance was attached to the egg yield from the old hens fed at an unproductive time of year, but twice as many eggs were obtained from the salt-fed hens as from the others so there was no indication of unfavorable effect in this direction. When reporting the experiment it was suggested that salt at the rate of one ounce per day for 100 hens would be fed without any ill effects. It was found, however, that a rate of one ounce of salt in every pound of food was a safe rate. It was also found that the addition of any amount of salt to the food of any animal will increase its palatability.

RIDDLES ARE OLD AS TIME

But Boys Are Said to Be More Fond of Them Than Girls—First of Which There is Record.

It is a curious fact that boys are more fond of conundrums than girls are.

While all conundrums are riddles, all riddles are not conundrums, the term conundrum being used more for riddles which are based on some fancied resemblance, such as, "Why is a pig looking out of a second-story window like the moon?" and the answer is because it looks round. If anyone objects that the moon does not always look round, you can reply, "Neither does the pig."

Two of the most famous riddles are at least 3,000 years old. The first of which there is any record is found in the fourteenth chapter of Judges, and was made up by Samson after his fight with a lion. He offered a prize to anyone who could solve it within seven days, but no one got it. It is recorded that his wife pestered him to tell her the answer, but he absolutely refused until the time was up, and many think that he never intended to tell it at all.

Bishop Whately never told the answer to any of his puzzles. If they were correctly guessed he would acknowledge that the solution was right; but if no one got the answer he kept it to himself, and some of his enigmas are still unsolved.

One of the chief entertainments in ancient times at any domestic gathering, such as a marriage feast, was asking riddles, and many persons spent their lives in devising them and selling them to the rich and great. Just as some public men now get others to write their speeches for them.

DATES FROM THE ROMAN ERA

World Conquers Had What Corresponded to Daily Newspaper—The First English Publication

The first daily newspaper in English appeared in London March 11, 1702, 210 years ago.

News letters and pamphlets printed from time to time when news or politics warranted had been common enough during the latter half of the preceding century, but these were in no sense newspapers.

The first "daily" was called The Daily Courant, and was published by E. Mallet, "against the Ditch at Fleet bridge"—close by the site of the present London Times office. The paper was only a single sheet of two columns. It professed to give only foreign news with the name of the foreign source.

So keen was the publisher to steer clear of any responsibility for his news, and to hide himself and his views in his first issue in so many words he will make no comments of his own, "supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves."

The Daily Courant, which lasted until 1735, may be said to be the first daily newspaper in anything like the modern sense. Yet the Romans had a publication called Daily Happenings (Acta Diurna) which noted the movements of the armies and elections, games, sacrifices or wonders of the town. These were written out by special officers, deposited in the state archives, and copies posted about the city. A few circulated privately. A Roman satirist describes a lady looking over the news in the morning.

Sample Ballot

The following is a fac-simile of the official ballot to be offered to the legal voters of the Village of Downers Grove, Du Page County, Illinois, Election to be held in said Village, Tuesday, April 16, A. D. 1912, on proposition to change form of Village Government.

BERT C. WHITE, Village Clerk.

Shall the Village of Downers Grove adopt the Commission Form of Municipal Government? YES NO

Sample Ballot

The following is a fac-simile of the official ballot to be offered to the legal voters of the Village of Downers Grove, Du Page County, Illinois, for Village Officers. Election to be held in said Village, Tuesday, April 16, A. D. 1912.

BERT C. WHITE, Village Clerk.

CITIZENS' CAUCUS TICKET

- FOR VILLAGE TRUSTEE JASON LITTLEFORD
- FOR VILLAGE TRUSTEE L. C. MAHONEY
- FOR VILLAGE TRUSTEE J. W. HANDY
- FOR DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY BOARD JOHN W. GRAVES
- FOR DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY BOARD HOWARD P. JONES
- FOR VILLAGE CLERK BERT C. WHITE