

Services in the Churches Lodge and Club Meetings

And Notes of Interest

Time of Services and Meetings in the Various Churches

Trinity Episcopal Church
Rev. P. C. Wolcott, D. D. Rector. Holy Communion, Sunday 7:30 a. m. Morning Prayer and Litany 11:00 a. m. Holy Communion, first Sunday in the month and Festivals at 11:00 a. m. Evening prayer 5:00 p. m. Sunday School 9:45 a. m.

St. Mary's Church
Laurel avenue and McGovern street. Rev. J. D. O'Neill, pastor. Sunday services First Mass, 6:30 a. m. Sunday School 11:45 Second Mass, 8:00 a. m. High Mass 10:30 a. m.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran
Highwood. Rev. C. E. Lundgren, pastor. Sunday services, preaching at 3:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m. Wednesday prayer meeting 8:00 p. m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist
Hazel avenue near St. John's avenue. Regular service every Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after the Sunday morning service. Regular Wednesday evening testimonial meeting at 8:00 o'clock.

The Reading Room, second floor, Erskine Bank Building, is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m. All authorized Christian Science literature is on file for reference, and may be purchased if desired.

St. Johns Evangelical Church
Corner Green Bay Road and Homewood Avenue. Rev. E. B. Fiedler, Pastor. Sunday morning, German preaching at 10:30 a. m. and English preaching at 7:30 p. m. on first and third Sunday of the month. Everybody is welcome to attend these services.

Ebenezer Evangelical Church
Second Street near Laurel Avenue. Sunday School, 10:00 a. m.; morning worship, 11:00 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:45 and evening service 7:30 p. m. German prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; Bible study Friday, 7:30 p. m. We cordially invite your attendance.
S. E. SCHRADER, pastor.

Believers Meeting
Library Hall, Highland Park. Every Sunday 7:45 p. m., Gospel address. Every Thursday 8:00 p. m., Bible study. You are cordially invited.

Evangelical Lutheran Church
Central Avenue. W. F. Sühr, pastor. Sunday service, German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 8 p. m. 1st and 3rd Sundays; Sunday School, 9:15; German Saturday school, 9:00 to 12:00. Bible school in German for young people Tuesdays at 8 p. m. and in English Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

First United Evangelical Church
Corner of Laurel Avenue and Green Bay Road. Rev. J. Foster Van Evera, pastor. Sabbath morning worship, 10:45; evening service and K. L. C. E. from 6:45 to 7:45 p. m. during July August and September. The midweek prayer services Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7:45; choir meetings Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A cordial invitation extended to all.

Swedish Lutheran Church
There will be Swedish Lutheran Church services every Sunday evening at seven forty-five o'clock in the Y. W. C. A. rooms on Central Avenue, Highland Park. Carl E. Lundgren, of Waukegan, Illinois, pastor.

Baptist Church
East Laurel avenue, Henry Clay Miller, minister; Sunday, morning worship, 11:00. Sunday evening people's service, 7:45. The Bible school, Mr. Charles H. Warren, Superintendent, assemblies at 9:45 o'clock. The Baptist Young People's Union, Mr. Leigh Bittinger, President, meets each Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The mid-week service is held in the parlors of the church each Wednesday evening at 7:45. The Ladies Guild, Mrs. F. B. Green, President, holds its regular sessions on the afternoon of the third Thursday of each month. The public is cordially invited to all the services of this church.

North Avenue First M. E. Church
First M. E. Church, Rev. V. A. Spicker, Pastor. Sunday School, 10:00; Preaching, 11:00, and 7:45 p. m.; Junior League, 2:30; Epworth League, 6:45; Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8:00; Teacher Training, Thursday, 7:30.

Meetings and Meeting Places of Clubs and Lodges

North American Union
Highland Council 99, meets at Masonic Hall, third Wednesday in each month.

Masonic Orders
A. O. Fay Lodge, No. 676, A. F. and A. M., meets first and third Thursdays in Masonic Hall.

Odd Fellows
Sheridan Lodge, No. 662, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 in Masonic Hall.

Royal Arcanum
Highland Park Council No. 1066, Royal Arcanum, meets second and fourth Mondays in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers always welcome.

Mystic Workers
Meetings at Masonic Hall first and third Mondays.

Modern Woodmen
Highland Camp, 1176, M. W. A., meets first and third Fridays at Masonic Hall.

Schedule of Y. W. C. A. Meetings
Y. W. C. A. meetings: Sunday afternoon, informal service and social hour; Monday evening, Girls' Club; Tuesday afternoon, Junior gymnastic dancing; Tuesday evening, adult gymnastic dancing; Wednesday evening, Glee Club and English class; Thursday afternoon, High school gymnastic class and Camp Fire Girls; Thursday evening, embroidery class; Friday afternoon, Junior Camp Fire Girls; Friday evening, English class.

Business Men's Association
Meets first Tuesday in every month. Young Men's Club Rooms. Charles M. Schneider, president; Albert Larson, secretary.

Highland Park Young Men's Club
Club rooms, 104 West Central Avenue. Henry Staehling, president; Earl Gsell, secretary.

Ossoli Club
Club rooms, Highland Park Club House. Meetings, fortnightly on Thursday at three o'clock. Mrs. W. J. Fyffe, president; Miss Elizabeth Townner, corresponding secretary.

Highland Park Woman's Club
Club rooms, assembly hall, Library building. Meetings, fortnightly on Tuesday at three o'clock. Mrs. George H. Campbell, president; Mrs. John A. Putnam, corresponding secretary.

Highland Park Club
Club house, East Central Avenue. R. C. Jacobsen, president; A. R. Carqueville, secretary.

Catholic Order of Foresters
St. Johns Court Number 840, C. O. F., meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Masonic Hall.

Highland Park Presbyterian Church
Corner of Laurel and Linden Avenues. Pastor, Rev. R. Calvin Dobson. Sunday morning worship, 11:00 o'clock. Bible school, with graded lessons for all departments and ages, Sunday mornings at 9:30 o'clock. Young People's meeting, Sunday afternoon at 7:30. Mid-Week Prayer Service, Wednesday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to all of these services. The ladies of the Dorcas Society hold all-day meetings in the parlors of the church the second and fourth Mondays of the month, and the Woman's Missionary Union meets the third Wednesday afternoon of each month at 3:00 o'clock, to which all ladies are cordially invited.

Highwood Catholic Church
Daily Mass, 7:15 a. m.; Sunday, Low Mass, 9 a. m.; Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Rev. Simon Gates, pastor.

For the Children

Baby Arabian Camel Born at the London Zoo.



Photo by American Press Association.

The queer, long legged, awkward looking creature here pictured is a baby camel. He was born at the London zoo not long ago, and his photo was taken shortly after his birth. His mother is seen beside him. The youngster is a member of the dromedary species of camel, which differs from the Bactrian in having but one hump on its back. The dromedary is larger than its two humped cousin and is supposed to have originated in the desert of Sahara. At the New York zoo there is a baby camel of the Bactrian species. It is now about a year old and is very tame. Its mother is used to carry children about the park, and the youngster is always with her, parading solemnly at the mother's side as she walks along with a load of children in the saddle.

The Breadfruit Tree.
The breadfruit tree is a native of the South Sea Islands, where its fruit is of as much value as cereals are in more temperate regions; it is now to be found cultivated in all tropical countries. The tree, which has large, glossy leaves and white flowers, attains to a moderate height; the fruit, which is globular in shape, being about the size of a melon.

There are many varieties of this useful tree in cultivation, and as their different fruits do not ripen at the same time a nearly constant supply is afforded to people who depend upon it as their chief source of subsistence. The fruit is gathered just before it ripens, when it is found to be full of a starchy matter, which is its principal value as an article of diet. It may be cooked in various ways.

A very common practice is to bake it whole in hot ashes and scoop out the interior, which is of a soft consistency, tasting like potatoes boiled and mixed with milk. It is also cut in thin slices, dried in the sun, and then ground into a kind of flour. The tree yields other valuable products besides food. A native cloth is made from the fibrous inner bark of the stem, and a useful kind of glue is also obtained, while the wood is serviceable.

A Lucky Find.
In 1867 a Boer farmer's child took home to her mother a pretty white pebble she had found on a river's bank. It was seen by a traveling trader, who sold it for \$2,500. Hearing about this, a native shepherd came forward with another pretty pebble, the "Star of South Africa," for which the Earl of Dudley paid \$125,000. Thus was discovered the wonderful diamond field to which South Africa owes its prosperity.

A Useful Thumb.
An ingenious inventor has made a small horseshoe magnet in the side of a tailor's thimble. The thimble picks up needles by magnetism.

Jungle News.
The tiger and the elephant,
The lion and the bird,
They made the mostest awful noise
That you have ever heard.
They roared across the desert,
And they kicked up all the sand,
For they were feeling mighty fine,
These beasts of Jungle Land.
They'd just received a message
From the camel at the zoo,
'Twas the first communication
That had ever gotten through.
'Twas just a weekly paper,
Dropped by some human hand,
But dearly cherished by the beasts
Who formed that jungle band.
Because it held the pictures
Of the friends they'd lost, sleek,
Who'd sailed away one summer day
And never would come back.
And so, dear little children,
Cut the pictures out by hand
And send them to the animals
In far off Jungle Land.
Perhaps they'll find amongst them
A dear familiar face
That's gone beyond the ocean
To join a different race.
For those who travel onward,
Will oft hear news from home,
But those who sit beside the hearth
Hear naught from those who roam.
—Elmhurst Register.

OPEN OUT YOUR HAND.

Then Note the Effort it Requires to Keep it From Closing.
Many thousands of years have elapsed since the ancestors of man lived in trees. It is never to be forgotten that though ape-like forms, they were not apes. Yet, in spite of these tens of centuries that have passed by, man has not yet forgotten the instinct of self preservation in the forest. As he was a tailless creature he was compelled to depend for his safety on the grasping power of his hands and feet. For many ages, however, he had gradually been going on the ground more and more and in the trees less and less so that his feet became more adapted for walking and his hands exclusively for grasping, with the result that the grip and muscular strength of his hands became immense. This is still most powerfully evidenced in a young baby, which, without muscular development, can within a few days of birth hang by both hands to a stick for as much as five minutes at a time and by his hand only for two or three, a task beyond the power of any adult except an athlete and gymnast.

But a fact which is still more remarkable is that to the present day there is not one of us that can hold his hand open without discomfort and absolutely no one whose hand will stay open at all unless the will is exerted to that end. Try it! Hold your hand open for three minutes by the watch and see how tired you will be. Lay your hand on the table, the palm on the wood, the fingers over the edge, and see how, in spite of yourself, they will curve round and grasp it. Look at the hand of a sleeping person and think if the fingers are ever shown to be our straight.

When the anatomy of the hand is taken up it will be found that on the palm and on the under side of the fingers are numbers of nerves sensitive to touch which respond as readily as the nerves of the eye do to color or the nerves of the ear drum to sound. These were the principal protection of our tree living ancestors, for an immediate clutch at a branch was necessary in rapid travel in the lower branches of great forest trees. The sensitiveness is being lost, but it is being lost slowly. Yet even today we can no more prevent responding to the stimulation of the sense of touch in our hands than to the sensation of light in the eye or sound in the ear.

Disregarding the thumb, the human hand is really nothing more than an adjustable hook. It is at rest only when in the position of a hook. When any one loses a hand the best substitute is a stout metal hook. —New York American.

EGYPT'S GREEN SUN.

A Phenomenon That Was Commented Upon by the Ancients.

The appearance of a green light at sunset was noticed and commented upon by the ancient Egyptians and more particularly so because of the clear air of Egypt the tints of sunset are peculiarly distinct.

As the sun there descends nearer and nearer to the horizon and is immensely enlarged and flaming it suddenly becomes for an instant a brilliantly green color, and immediately a series of green rays suffuses the sky in many directions, and night to the zenith. The same phenomenon appears at sunrise, but to a smaller extent. Sometimes, just as the last part of the sun's disk vanishes, its color changes from green to blue, and so also after it has disappeared the sky near the horizon often is green, while toward the zenith it is blue.

This was alluded to in Egyptian writings. Hay was the emblem of life and night that of death, and the nocturnal sun, being identified with Osiris, thus rendered Osiris king of the dead. The setting sun was green; therefore Osiris, as the nocturnal deity of the dead, was painted green. The splendid coffins of the high priests of Amenhotep frequently depict the green sun, and the funeral deities are all colored green.

There are innumerable instances in the Egyptian relics of representations relative to death being colored green. The practice undoubtedly arose from the green tints of sunrise and sunset. The green sun disk is referred to 5,000 years ago in Egypt. This is the earliest known human record of an astronomical phenomenon.

Horse Butchers in France.
French horse butchers are obliged to display a signboard showing the kind of meat they sell and are not allowed to trade in any other sort of meat except that of anies and donkeys. They sometimes try to pass off horseflesh as that of donkeys on unwary customers, because the latter is considered to be more delicate in flavor and therefore more choice. —Exchange.

Rather One Sided.
Mr. Piffle. What's your idea of the initiative and referendum? Mr. P've-wee—it's the rule of our household. Everything that's done must originate with my wife, and everything that occurs to me must be referred to her for disapproval. —Chicago News.

Indefinitely Postponed.
"Pop, what's the millennium?"
"It's a time coming, my son, when there will be jobs enough in every administration to go around among those who want 'em." —Baltimore American.

Knew it by Heart.
Clark. So your wife read you a lecture when you got home last night. Klumbar. Read it? No, it was quite impromptu. —Boston Transcript.

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Beware of Cousins

Cousins are not as simple as they seem. The very fact of being a cousin, or having a cousin, is complicated. The latest fate of cousinship is both eluding and detuding. Cousins will be cousins, even if you did not choose them. They can borrow money from you, visit you without being asked, tell people they belong to your family, contest your will, even fall in love with you—and a cousin once removed is twice as apt to. Never completely trust a cousin. Never depend on his not doing any of these things. Never take him for granted. The "cousinly kiss" may or may not mean what it means. And cousins always do kids. It's part of being cousins.

(Not that cousins need necessarily prove perilous. Once in a blue moon they invite you to Europe or leave you money, but that almost always takes an aunt or an uncle.) —Atlantic.

Cod Liver Oil From Sharks.

Shark spearing is a profitable industry in Malaysia, though attended by an element of danger and no little excitement. The chief value of the fish is its liver, which yields an oil that is refined in Europe and sold as cod liver oil. In October the ocean sharks come into the lagoon, between the barrier reef and the atolls, to pair. At this time they can be speared in large numbers by people skilled in catching them. There are several species of these sharks, and they ordinarily run from seven to fifteen feet in length. The liver of a shark of this size gives about five gallons of oil. The sharks are found in pairs, and the harpooners try to kill the male first, for they are then able to spear the female also, as it does not desert its mate.