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HULL HOUSE.

MISS JANE ADDAMS THE PATRON SAINT OF A MOST REMARKABLE INSTITUTION.

Hull House has said that it is the most complete social settlement in the world—founder a wonderful woman.

The name of Jane Addams is known to-day from one end of this vast country to another, and included in that space are thousands of men, women and children who regard her almost in the light of a patron saint.

Miss Addams is the founder and present chief moving spirit of Hull House, Chicago, the greatest social settlement ever known in this country.

Hull House is not really one house but a series of buildings which have grown up around one big dwelling which years ago was given over to Miss Addams for the accommodation of the city's working people. The settlement includes a museum, theatre, a restaurant and various other buildings which are for the sole use of people to whom life's joys are overbalanced by cares and sorrows.

Hull House, the famous author, has said that Hull House is the most com-

plete social settlement in the world and if this be so it is a fitting monument to the generous heart, sterling character and unbounded sympathy of its founder, Miss Jane Addams.

Miss Addams is now forty-five years old. She was born in Cedarville, Ill. After graduating at a well known college she followed the example of her other young women friends and lived a life of ease and pleasure. She spent her time mostly in reading and travel and gradually the thought came to her that she was absolutely without a purpose in life. She saw the poor around her, got to know their cares and worries and cast about for a means by which she could do them some good. She decided to become a physician and took a year's course in a Philadelphia college. At the end of that time she was compelled to rest and so went abroad to study social conditions. The result of her observations was her return to America and the immediate establishment of a social settlement in Chicago.

Hull House is situated right in the heart of Chicago's poor, in Halstead street. It came to Miss Addams through Miss Helen Culver, a niece of its builder and the man for whom the settlement is now named. It had been built by its owner years ago for his own home and in the belief that the city would grow that way. It did grow that way and became one of the most congested sections of Chicago but was peopled by all nations and of a class of humanity unused to the fine usages of life, unused to social restrictions and wholly without the pale of refined society. When Miss Culver learned that Miss Addams intended founding a social settlement she gave her Hull House. From the spacious mansion which was once to have been a rich man's home the settlement has extended into a block of buildings and here is the genuinely happy home of Chicago's poor.

One of the adjuncts of the settlement is the Jane Club, an organization of self-supporting young women who are making an effort to live up to the ideal offered them in the personality of their benefactor. The club is directly under the supervision of Miss Addams and every employee of the house, and in fact every one of the settlement, is responsible personally to her.

Miss Addams believes in the people, trusts them and looks to them for the proper disposition of their duties and their lives and in this way she has come nearer their hearts, nearer their confidences and nearer making them

see the big side of life rather than the one to which their eyes might otherwise often turn.

She is always to be found by the lowliest ready to listen to an appeal for help, ready to give each and every one her strength and support and as ready to see and help a stranger as the oldest habitue of the settlement.

Jane Addams occupies a peculiar position in the public eye. She has no religious creed or, if she has, she does not thrust it on her people. All sorts of doctrines are preached in Hull House but Miss Addams permits this through the fact that her generosity of spirit is big enough to allow every one his own opinion. She is regarded with the highest esteem by officials of the city and is frequently asked to address large meetings. When she does this she is listened to with strict attention.

Miss Addams is a brilliant example of a woman who, having all in life has not permitted herself to be satisfied with her lot while others have suffered. She has devoted time, money and all the energy in her big self to the uplifting of the lowly, to the spiritual welfare of the poor when that could be done through kindness alone and to the bodily comfort and enjoyment of these people by giving them every means within her power to for-

get, when it is possible, that they are poor, uneducated and socially lacking according to the standards of the world.

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ATTAINS TO FAME.

AN OBSCURE NEW YORK LAWYER RISES TO POWERFUL AND COMMANDING POSITION.

Beginning with Gas Probing, Charles E. Hughes Develops into Dominant Factor in Great Insurance Investigations.

In the history of the stage it has happened more than once that an actor, not thought to be a star, but with sound qualities and training has accepted a part rejected by others, and by careful study and interpretation made it the most interesting portion of the play, and achieved distinction as the reward of his labors. And now, before the country to-day, there is an instance going to show that fortune for such fidelity is not confined to the stage.

A year or so ago the New York legislature ordered an inquiry into the methods of the gas companies of Greater New York, and the committee appointed for the work had some trouble in its search for a legal adviser and examiner of witnesses. The task, for some reason, did not appeal to the prominent members of the bar who were approached, and the choice finally fell on a man comparatively unknown. He had to be introduced to the public outside of legal circles. But he developed at once into a man of striking force, and performed his duties so well he earned the applause of the whole State.

Probes Insurance.

When the legislative inquiry into the New York insurance irregularities was ordered the committee decided upon legal counsel, and again difficulty was encountered in securing it. The man who had so satisfactorily served the gas committee was traveling in Europe, and at the moment could not be reached with an offer. The offer went begging for a few days, until at last a Brooklyn lawyer accepted. Upon his suggestion, however, the man abroad, who was really desired, was called on the subject and engaged to assist in the work. After the work began this assistant virtually became the leading counsel, and conducted the investigation, which was of national interest, in a way to merit and receive national applause. He has become one of the most conspicuous figures of to-day.

Man of the Hour.

And so Mr. Charles E. Hughes is the subject of no little speculation. The obscure New York lawyer of the other day is a powerful man of this day. He is mentioned for both political and business honors. He might have been the Republican candidate for mayor in the recent municipal campaign, and had he been might likely have swept the city. He is now mentioned for his party's leadership in next year's gubernatorial campaign. He is likewise suggested for the presidency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. And should he decline preferment in both of these lines, and decide to stick to his profession, he is assured of a vast increase over the practice than he enjoyed before.

All of which goes to show that it pays to do whatever you set out to do with all your heart and mind.

The American Spoke First.

The American in the corner of the English first-class carriage insisted on lighting his cigar. The indignant Britisher in the other corner protested, but protested in vain. At the next station he hailed the guard, with hostile intent; but the cool American was too quick for him. "Guard," he drawled, "I think you'll find that this party here is traveling with a third-class ticket on him." Investigation proved him to be right, and the indignant Britisher was triumphantly ejected. A spectator of the little scene asked the American how he knew about that ticket. "Well," explained the importunate stranger, "the corner was sticking out of his pocket and I saw it was the same color as mine."

MAY BECOME A SENATOR.

Speculation as to Future of President Roosevelt After Term Expires.

When Mr. Roosevelt retires from the office of President of the United States he will be but fifty-one years of age, and just entering upon his intellectual prime. Will he be content to go into retirement from politics? If so, he will have to forego his present love of doing things. Much, however, depends on chance. If he shall be as popular when he retires as he is at present, or half as popular, he will remain the head of his party, and should he desire political preferment, he will get it.

After his retirement from the Presidency, George Washington was given command of the army in our actual but not declared war with France. John Quincy Adams made more fame the nine terms he was in Congress the last eighteen years of his life than in all his previous political career. General Jackson retired from the Presidency in 1837, but he was the head of his party until his death in 1845. He dictated his successor, and his will was law to both Van Buren and Polk. Van Buren was a politician until he died. He elected Polk in 1844 and defeated Cass in 1848. General Grant was a candidate for President in 1860, and had his managers acted with a little more sagacity, he would have been nominated, and perhaps elected. Grover Cleveland was elected President in 1892 after his retirement in 1885.

Mr. Roosevelt is the youngest of the Presidents, and when he retires in 1909

he will be nearly two years younger than Lincoln was at his first inaugural. He will undoubtedly write a deal of history. That he will again hold office is not quite so certain, but it is exceedingly probable. The United States Senate would offer an attractive field, and that slow and dignified body would doubtless see some times.

SHE HAD THE MORE NERVE.

A Human Interest Incident of the Metropolis.

Mrs. Charles Nommenson, wife of a jeweler, of 987 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was sewing in the second floor sitting room of their home the other afternoon, when in walked a burglar with a pistol in his hand.

"I got in the wrong house by mistake," said he, as he doffed his hat with a bow. "I wanted to see Mrs. Wilson."

"Get out!" ordered Mrs. Nommenson, producing a revolver of her own and covering the man with the rapidity of thought. "A man who gets in the wrong house by mistake doesn't draw a revolver on a woman. You are a thief!"

"I rang the bell and it was not answered. The door was open, so I came in."

"You are a thief!" cried the woman, rising and keeping her revolver on him. "I will give you three minutes to get out. If you are not gone then, I will shoot and kill you. One—two—"

The burglar dodged out of the door. Mrs. Nommenson was at his heels, her eyes not leaving him for a second, that he might not get the drop on her. The man saw he had lost in the game of nerve, and he backed down the steps.

At the front door he fumbled at the latch. He could not open the door. It seemed to present an opportunity to get the best of the woman.

"You will have to let me out," said the burglar.

"Not much," said Mrs. Nommenson, "you want to get me at close quarters." Then as she kept him covered with her revolver, she told him how to unlatch the complicated lock. She kept him covered until the street door closed on him. Then she returned to her sewing.

SENATE'S ATTITUDE RESENTED.

House Committee's Action on Light-house and Similar Bills.

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce has decided to hurl defiance at the Senate in connection with all lighthouse measures and similar bills which must be passed on by the committee. It has been the practice of the House to frame these measures in such a way that a sum not

specified but not to exceed a certain amount, is to be used for the particular improvement. The Senate invariably has changed such bills so they appropriate a fixed amount. This system is regarded by the members of the House interstate and foreign commerce committee as being conducive to reckless expenditure and the members of the committee will refuse to accept such a bill hereafter and purpose forcing the Senate to indorse measures which will encourage the completion of work at the lowest possible cost and the saving of balances which may remain.

This action of the House committee is in line with the general opposition which the House is offering to what is declared to be the encroachment of the Senate upon its rights.

Coloring Matter in Food.

Since we have been brought face to face with the fact that most every article constituting our daily diet contains some artificial coloring matter, there has been a demand for some method by which we can test such foods in order to determine whether or not they contain artificial coloring. The Department of Agriculture has but recently issued a bulletin containing a classification of the colors used in food products as well as methods for their detection.

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SCHOOL GARDEN WORK.

AN IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURE OF THE NEWER EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

Five Years Course at School of Horticulture at Hartford, Conn.—Teaches Gardening and Fruit Growing in All Its Branches.

There is much growing sentiment in favor of school garden work in all parts of the country. If agriculture is the backbone of the country, so agricultural education is the stem and fibre of successful farming. School garden work, as it applies to children who have never lived on a farm, is a start toward scientific agricultural education, and it is a branch of education of great importance in these times when so many boys and girls are drifting toward the cities and away from the old farms. The tendency of

College, was secured as Director of the School of Horticulture. The buildings were soon erected, and the School established as the first public Handicraft School of Hartford. Besides giving apprentice work, and a course in horticulture and botany to the boys from the Watkinson Farm School, the following season a course in school gardening was established. This course was opened to the boys and girls from the city schools.

The school garden work at the School of Horticulture proved attractive and popular from the first, and after one or two years of free work a tuition was charged for each person who took a garden. This tuition need not keep any one from having a garden, as 100 hours of work for the School pays any boy's tuition.

The school garden work has been systematized, until now there is a five year's course in school gardening for boys and girls, as well as one to train public school teachers, and one course for adults which is largely taken by clergymen of the city.

One of the reasons which has made this work so popular is because of the fact that the school shows results. Every boy here, every person, for that matter, who has a garden gets a great deal more in value from his garden than the price of the tuition.

The first year the boys begin their garden work the 1st of May. They come out for a lesson one day a week. They come into the classroom, where each boy receives a notebook, marks his own attendance, keeps a weather report, and writes down from dictation, or copies from the blackboard, a detailed lesson for that day. With the seeds they are given, they then pass with the instructor to the tool-room, where each boy receives his tools, and with these he goes to his garden, where an instructor is always present to explain the things which he learns in the classroom. In going to his garden he passes by the observation plots, which are studied.

The second year the boys begin in March, taking up the mixing of the soil, potting and repotting the tomato, pepper, and egg plants that they have in their gardens.

The third year they begin in February and take up root-grafting, cutting, pruning, spraying, digging and setting trees, spading and caring for grounds, as well as the garden lessons.

The fourth year boys begin in January and take up the making of hotbeds, management of hotbeds, pruning, spraying, soil analysis, plant foods, testing seeds, planting the garden, besides the garden lessons, and in the autumn they have budding, fruit culture, and asparagus culture.

The fifth year they take up systematic study of the soil, beginning in January. All gardens continue until after the 1st of October.

That the gardens pay is best shown from a record of the garden yields during the past summer. A first year boy got \$9.06 worth, a third year boy \$25.64, a fourth year boy \$23.03, and one of the clergymen \$17.21 worth of produce in the gardens.

The first year the gardens are 10 x 30 ft., the second year 10 x 40 ft., the third year 10 x 60 ft., the fourth year 10 x 80 ft. The clergymen have gardens 10 x 40 ft. Public school teachers have gardens 10 x 30 and 10 x 40 ft.; the plan is to give them a practical training in the method of training school children in the work.

Already several schools of Hartford have established gardens in connection with the schools, and the School of Horticulture is furnishing instructors of late; those that are giving instruction were trained at the School of Horticulture. But there is another thing that the school does. It keeps the children occupied during the summer months, keeping the boys and girls off the city streets; because they come to love their gardens and come out to work in them, and to work out their tuition. This is not all, as soon as the planting is done in the gardens the children take up the systematic study of weeds, they become familiar with them and learn methods of destroying them. Also at the School there are about 500 observation plots containing many of our common things, and the children learn to know them in all stages of development. People are beginning to realize that a boy from the School of Horticulture is better to work in his garden than the average man they can get, because the boys will not pull up expensive seedlings as the men so often do. Frequent calls are made upon Mr. Hemenway for a boy to take care of a garden or lawn, and many of the boys are able to spend most of their spare time during the summer in this line of work.

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Already several schools of Hartford have established gardens in connection with the schools, and the School of Horticulture is furnishing instructors of late; those that are giving instruction were trained at the School of Horticulture. But there is another thing that the school does. It keeps the children occupied during the summer months, keeping the boys and girls off the city streets; because they come to love their gardens and come out to work in them, and to work out their tuition. This is not all, as soon as the planting is done in the gardens the children take up the systematic study of weeds, they become familiar with them and learn methods of destroying them. Also at the School there are about 500 observation plots containing many of our common things, and the children learn to know them in all stages of development. People are beginning to realize that a boy from the School of Horticulture is better to work in his garden than the average man they can get, because the boys will not pull up expensive seedlings as the men so often do. Frequent calls are made upon Mr. Hemenway for a boy to take care of a garden or lawn, and many of the boys are able to spend most of their spare time during the summer in this line of work.

had a board of trustees incorporated under the name of the Handicraft Schools of Hartford.

His idea was to establish a school for manual training in its different phases.

In 1900 H. D. Hemenway, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural