

Idleness as a Mischief-Maker

By Winifred Elack.



THE foreign dispatches tell us that the Grand Duke of Something or Other and the great Panjandrum of Somewhere Else have united with Her Grace the Duchess of Thing-a-ma-bob to organize a crusade against vice in foreign high society.

Poor things!

One time they say the monkeys of the jungle organized to discourage the practice of swinging by the tail from the limbs of the trees.

The society did not last long.

The leaders of it couldn't quite get over the habit they were crusading against themselves.

Now, if the monkeys had only moved out of the jungle into the open plains, where there were no trees and where they would have had to go to work to earn a living, they might have turned into men some day—who knows?

The only way to reform high society is to get out of it.

Man was made to work, and just as soon as he stops working he gets into mischief.

A railroad engine is a fine, useful piece of mechanism as long as it stays on the track.

The moment it gets out of the place where it was meant to be it is a hideous engine of destruction and a menace to every living thing.

The only way to keep a man decent is to keep him busy.

We poor human beings are always trying to make ourselves believe that ideal conditions would make an ideal man, and all the time we have right before us horrible examples which prove that the ideal conditions, as far as leisure, money and position are concerned, produce the most unideal human beings that could possibly exist.

"Any man can be good on \$50,000 a year," said the hero of a once popular book. Pardon me, Mr. Hero, I think you're wrong.

Almost any man can be decent when he lives a normal life where he has to work normally for his living.

It takes a great man to be decent—and idle—on \$50,000 a year.

Do you really want to get vice out of high society, my dear Duchess?

Take the income and the estate and the old tradition of uselessness away from the men who are corrupting their little world and the first thing you know they'll turn into decent, self-respecting, honest men.

Poor things, you can't blame them for what they are now.

They are not strong enough to get above their environments, that's all that is the matter with them.—From the New York American.

Lawyers Who Defeat Justice

By the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst



NOTHER menace to respect for law is afforded by the commercialism of the legal profession, and by the adulterating element so introduced into legal and judicial procedure. Members of the bar are sworn officers of the court, and equally upon them as upon judge and jury rests the obligation to make their entire action contributory to the ends of justice, to help to demonstrate the guilt of the guilty, the innocence of the innocent. And, Lord Brougham to the contrary notwithstanding, no contract relation into which a counsel may enter with his client can invalidate that obligation.

There is no honorable prosecuting attorney who would not regard it as an outrage to prove the guilt of a party believed to be innocent. And just as much of an outrage upon his personal dignity and sworn office is committed by any counsel for the defense who seeks to prove the innocence of a client whom he believes to be guilty. It is only by a lie, or a darkening of the truth—which is the same thing—that a client can in such case be cleared, and Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court has said that "a verdict won by a lie is a disgrace to the counsel."

For counsel to claim that that kind of service is what he is paid for is to confess that he is open to the allurements of bribery. It is distinctly a collusion between himself and the criminal, whereby for the sake of the fee he consents to thwart the court in its pursuit of justice. Or if in such case his client be not an individual but a corporation, it amounts to conspiracy against the public, traitorously entered into, in view, very likely, of a contingent fee, or of a percentage of the financial results of litigation.

"We all know that, as things are, many of the most influential and most highly remunerated members of the bar, in every center of wealth, make it their special task to work out bold and ingenious schemes by which their wealthy clients, individual or corporate, can evade the laws which were made to regulate, in the interests of the public, the uses of great wealth."

This sort of conspiracy against the courts, and against the State, of which the courts are the recognized conscience, is being indignantly resented by some of our most distinguished jurists. There ought to be no doubt but that the movement now in progress looking to a code of professional ethics will come to a fruitful issue, and that our schools of law, some of the most distinguished of which pay very scant respect to the ethical element of the science, will feel themselves strongly moved to cultivate with greater assiduity that feature of the profession upon which depend so largely its dignity, influence, and confidence with the people.—From Munsey's Magazine.

Chicago Cræsus' Pocket Money

By Dexter Forrest.



ARSHALL Field often was caught without ten cents in his pocket, but he rarely was placed in an embarrassing position by the lack of courtesy, as everybody in Chicago knew him by sight, and naturally his credit was good.

Levi Z. Leiter and Potter Palmer had the same habit of carrying only small amounts with them. Joe Leiter does not carry a great deal of currency on his person, although he usually has more with him than his father was in the habit of carrying, and often during the life of L. Z. the father borrowed from Joe when he needed a little currency for postage stamps or for tips.

A few evenings ago I took a hand in a poker game at the home of one of Chicago's millionaires, and when the time came to "cash in" the millionaire, who acted as banker, had to borrow from his daughter the wages which were to be paid the family laundress next day to pay his share of the losses.

If any one of Chicago's millionaires should be called upon to produce from his pockets \$20 in currency under penalty of receiving a life sentence for failing to do so, he probably would be compelled to bow his head submissively and accept the sentence.—From the Chicago Tribune.

Jap Soldier's Strong Point

By Eugene Francis.



IPPON DENJI smiles broadest as he places his miniature artillery in the position where it will accomplish, through sagacious handling, as much and maybe more than the enemy's guns, half again as adequate. While we fight with the full strength and value of the latest accoutrements of war, the Makaki fight with a completeness of information and skill, personal sacrifice, and a smile as imperturbable and unbreakable as that of his own Dai-butsu at Kamakura. The Makaki soldier is not wasteful of anything—not even

of his courage. His valor is splendid—and discreet. He does not "bare his breast" to the enemy's shrapnel when nothing is to be gained by it. Rather, he gets under cover—thereby preserving his life and services for his Emperor, and in just such a moment of enforced inaction you would find him intent on studying the enemy's game. Just so is his imperial head studying to-day the chances of a game with us, and, in the scheming diplomatic way, is playing out small trumps to locate the position of the bower.—Navy Life.

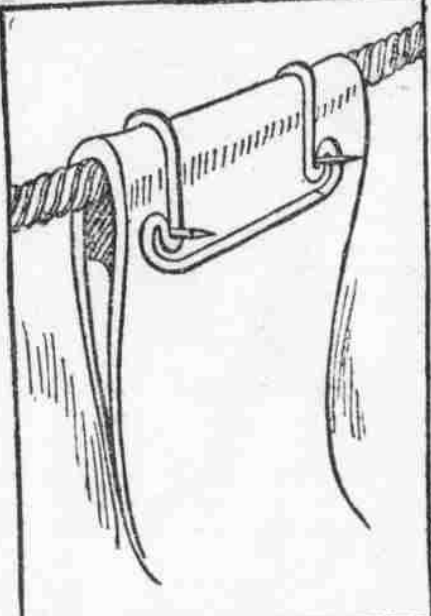
YOUNGEST REIGNING MONARCH.



DUY-TAN, Seven Years of Age, Who Recently Succeeded to the Throne of Annam.

Rug and Curtain Holder.

When beating carpets or rugs on the line the housewife is presented with a problem. Each time she strikes the rug with the beater the rug has a tendency to slip over gradually to one side. The heavier the rug the greater the liability to get out of balance. Frequently the rug falls off the line entirely and has to be rebated. To overcome this nuisance and to prevent the rug slipping out of position after being once



adjusted, a Massachusetts man has devised the holder shown here. It is made of strong spring wire, the upper portion being curved to fit over the rug. In connection with the four lower corners—which, on account of the tension of the spring wire, are inclined to come together—are prongs which force themselves into the rug. The holder is stronger and more effectual than holding the carpet with one hand and beating with the other. The operator has ample opportunity to stand at a distance from the rug and swing the beater with as great force as desired.—Washington Star.

Aluminum Paper.

The manufacture of paper coated with aluminum as a substitute for tinfoil has begun to assume industrial importance. Within a year the Wickel process has been successfully applied in France to the metalizing with aluminum of paper of all thicknesses, from that of cigarette paper up to that of the sheets from which postal cards are made. Aluminum paper has the advantage over tinfoil in that it contains no lead. It is suitable for enveloping all kinds of confectionery, for making paper boxes, and even for wall hangings. When used as wallpaper it possesses the admirable quality of being cleanable with a wet cloth or sponge.—Youth's Companion.

Deaf Telegraph Operator.

Peter A. Foley, the "lightning taker" of Portland, is the most wonderful telegraph operator in the world. Foley is totally deaf, an affliction which ordinarily would be supposed to make telegraphy an utter impossibility to him, but since he became deaf eight years ago, Foley has developed what may be called a sixth sense and by touch and sight he can detect the finest movement of the instrument and correctly interpret them. His nervous system is a part and parcel of the sense of touch in his finger tips he takes messages transmitted from the ends of the continent. He can read a message by watching the sounder. With his left forefinger placed lightly on the sounder, he can by his wonderful sense of touch take a message as accurately as any man in the office.—Kennebec Journal.

A Potato That Took Shape From a Bedspring.



Photo by George Adams, Michigan, in Leslie's Weekly.

Stages of Reform.

All reforms pass through three stages: First, people cry, "It's ridiculous;" next they say, "It is contrary to religion;" and finally, "Oh, is that what you mean? Why, I believed in that all the time."—Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S DAUGHTER.



PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE.



New York City.—Such a pretty, soft, full blouse as this one makes up charmingly in chiffon, in net, in all-

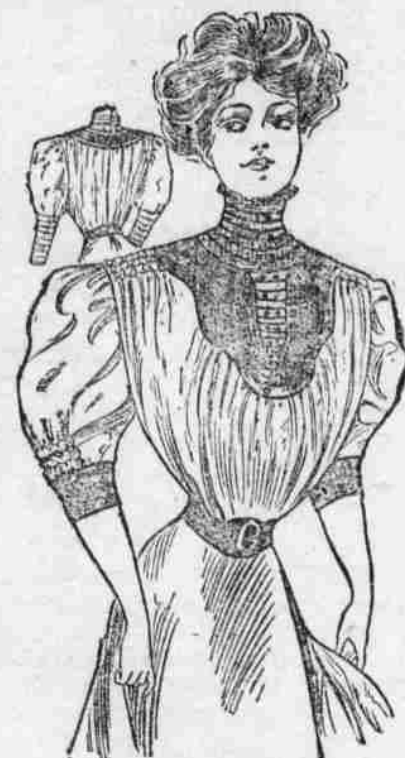
Tints in Trimmings.

Wide bands of black flit mesh richly embroidered in peacock colors, with touches of bronze, gold or silver, are fast replacing the Japanese and Oriental trimmings which have held sway for so long. Some of the designs shown in tints of orange and burnt leather strike a particularly happy note in combination with the warm brown material so popular this season.

Seven Gored Skirt.

The skirt that is laid in pleats at the seams is the one that is quite sure to give graceful lines to the figure, and here is a model that is just sufficiently full for freedom and grace, and which is stitched flat over the hips while it flares at the lower edge. In the illustration the material is one of the striped novelties stitched with belding silk, but every skirting material is appropriate, for the model suits those of lighter weight as well as the heavier suitings and, as it can be made either in walking length or with a slight train, it is adapted both to the street and for indoor wear. The stitched finish is a favorite one of the season, but banding can be applied if something more elaborate is liked.

The skirt is made in seven gores



over lace and in every thin material. It can be used over a lining of matching or of contrasting color, and the

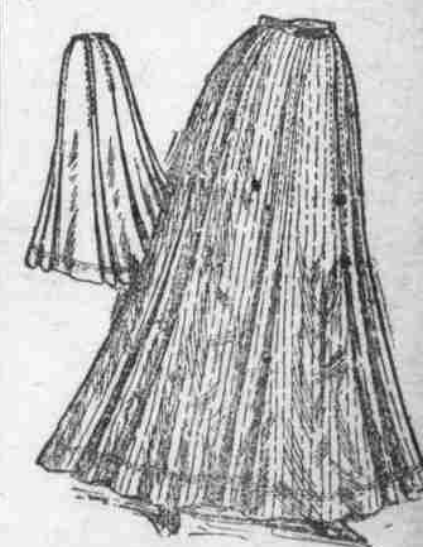


yoke portion can be of silk or of velvet or any fabric that may be liked. In this instance, however, brown chiffon is made over a lining of white India silk, and this lining is faced with net to form the chemisette. The chemisette is banded with narrow soutache braid and trimmed with little gold buttons, while the yoke is made of taffeta edged with stitched bands that are trimmed with tiny buttons like those upon the chemisette, and the effect is altogether a chic and charming one.

The waist is made with the guimpe lining, full front and backs. These last are shirred at the shoulders and gathered at their upper edges and arranged over the lining, which is faced to form the chemisette and the yoke is arranged over the whole. The prettily full sleeves are shirred at their lower edges and the linings are faced to form either the narrow or the deep cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a quarter yards twenty-one, two and three-quarter yards twenty-seven or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yard eighteen inches wide for chemisette and cuffs for three-quarter sleeves, one-half yard of silk for trimming, one yard eighteen inches wide if deep cuffs are used.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is nine and half yards twenty-seven, five and quarter yards forty-four or fifty-four inches wide if material has figure nap; eight and a half yards twenty-seven, four and three-quarter yards forty-four or four yards fifty-four inches wide if material has no figure nor nap.



Girdle of Satin.

One of the most attractive girdle is made of softest liberty satin bon, six inches wide.

Colored Flannels.

Colored flannels are said to be the coming thing in shirts.