

Schools of To-Day

They Aim to Create and Stimulate Usefulness by Up-to-Date Methods.

By Charles C. Johnson.

HOW queer it would have seemed to the sturdy children who kicked with bare feet against the rude benches of the district school a century ago to have been told they were to learn to cook, to make dresses, to trim hats, to be boy carpenters, etc.! But that was long before the Old World commenced to send us hundreds of thousands of her people every year. It is principally the children of those who come to America from other countries who make the public schools of New York city the greatest in size and most important in the world.

In order to make these young people as useful as possible, there has been established in the public schools of many of our large cities a course of work that seems to have little to do with gaining a school education as our parents used to think of it.

It has been found necessary, in order to help the young students' minds to grow in the right way, that the boys and girls of the schools should have what their teachers term "ethical training;" that is, the training which teaches duty to self and to others. These, among other things, are taught:

Duties to parents, brothers, sisters and playmates; to servants and other employes; to employers and all in authority; to the old, the poor, and the unfortunate. Conduct at home, at the table, at school, on the street, in public meetings, and in public conveyances. Regularity, punctuality, self-control, cheerfulness, neatness, purity, temperance, honesty, truthfulness, obedience, industry and patriotism.

I peeped into a manual training work-room in a big public school of New York city one day just to see how the boys behaved when by themselves, for no teacher was present. Each hand was occupied with the task of the moment, and each head was bent over it in a way that showed the keenest interest. Instead of looking for a chance to be mischievous, every boy seemed bent on doing the work assigned him as if his whole success in life depended upon the result. It was plain to me even though I was not a teacher.

"You see," said the teacher to me, when he came in, "each boy wants to do his very best. That is the spirit we try to instill. The boy who really wants to learn the best way to perform whatever he may be asked to do is the boy who is certain to gain success in some degree." This is just as true of girls as of boys, and there are hundreds of girls—some home helpers and others among the ranks of the wage-earners—who owe the pleasure they draw from life to the system in vogue in the public schools.—From St. Nicholas.

The Faults of Women

By Beatrice Fairfax.

THE editor of the magazine page says that, having dragged man over the coals, it is only fair that I should take a turn at my own sex.

It's rather hard to pick out the faults of your own sex, so I asked a few men what they considered woman's worst faults.

One man said they hadn't any. That man should have an article all to himself, and it should have been called "Inability to Tell the Truth."

The other men whom I consulted were ready enough with their criticisms. "Woman is vain," said one.

Granted, good sir. We'll talk about that vanity later. "She thinks too much of clothes and attention," said another.

Very good! We'll talk about that, also. "Self-consciousness is one of woman's greatest drawbacks," was the criticism of the third.

Fickleness, selfishness, flightiness, flirtiness! Deary me, but the criticisms came thick and fast.

Man does not seem to think much of us, my dears, if all these accusations be true.

However, "tit for tat" is but fair, and perhaps His Majesty is a little bit sore over some of his "deficiencies."

Remember that, no matter what I say about my own sex, I am absolutely true to it.

Woman has her faults, of course, and some of them are very serious ones. But she is good, good, good all through, in spite of them all.

So don't be touchy if the shoe occasionally fits, but put it on and make up your mind to cure yourself of your particular fault.

Forget the faults of others for a while, and put all your energies and attention on getting the better of your own.

Who knows but that some day you may almost reach the state of perfection that my friend gave us all credit and be faultless?—New York American.

Our Crying Need of Foreign Labor

By Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration.

DO not believe it true that undesirable immigrants come wholly from any one country. We do not want people from other countries who are criminals. Neither do we want people who because of political beliefs want to let as much blood as they can, and we do not want people who are shiftless or diseased and who have no ambition to become good citizens. But these classes do not come from any particular society, and it is because we must have labor that we are compelled to put up with a certain percent of bad timber.

Industrial prosperity in this country is directly reflected in Europe. An immense amount of labor is needed in the United States. We've got to have labor, and we must take Italian labor. We cannot very well exclude all the Hunchakists and Black Hand people that come in with the labor. Every Italian is not a Black Hand, any more than every Armenian is a Hunchakist, but we must have laws that will exclude such persons from the United States. Italians, Sicilians and all others who are honest, who want to own homes of their own and till the soil, give their children that which they had not—an education—and who wish to become good citizens, should be given every opportunity to come into the country, no matter what their race may be.

We Are Paying Too Much For Civilization

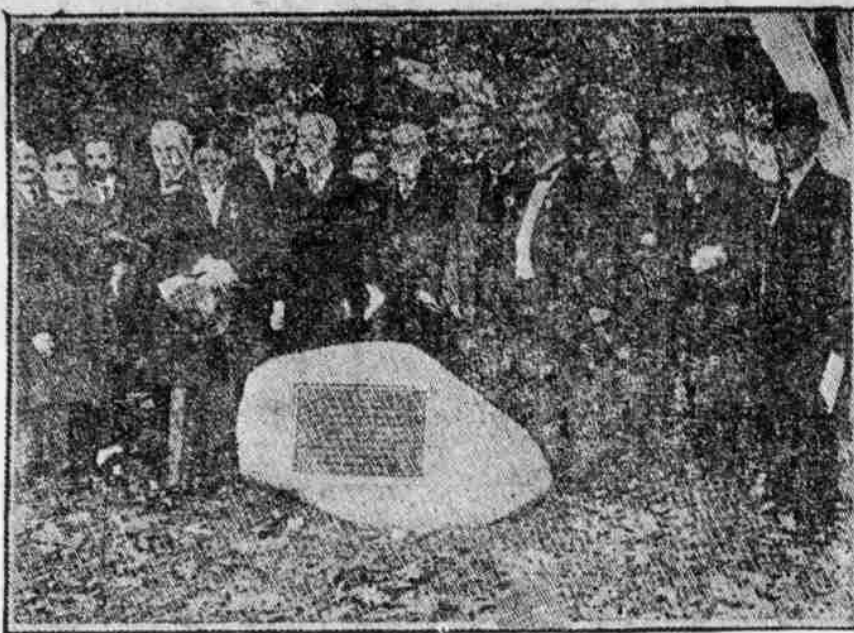
By Prof. Jellarsma, the Eminent Psychiatrist, of Berlin.

MORE than two-thirds of the people who study do not finish their course, and either break down physically or mentally, or turn to their natural destiny of wife and mother. The more a woman devotes herself to study, and the more she becomes a creature of modern civilization, the more is she unfitted for the duties of child-bearing and bringing up children who will turn out useful members of society.

We are in a transition stage, and the appalling thing about this stage is that the number of nervous and mentally sick persons is increasing at a rate which is not adequately shown by the statistics of our hospitals and madhouses. Every psychiatrist knows this and feels alarm, which he does not like to express. If the transition state shall merge into one of greater sanity it will be well, but the prospects are all the other way.

We are paying too much for our civilization and culture; we are paying it with the deteriorating of the nerves of the human race.

A MEMORIAL OF DEFEAT.



Dedication of a tablet at Washington, D. C., erected by the Society of Colonial Wars to mark the route of General Braddock's march for Fort Duquesne in 1755.—(x) British Ambassador Bryce.—Harris & Ewing, in Leslie's Weekly.

Computing Tape Measure.

A computing tape measure, which provides a simple and convenient means for ascertaining weights and measures without employing calculations of any kind, is shown in the illustration below. It is especially useful in determining the weight per foot of tubes, pipes, bars and rods. The computing measure is formed of two or more tapes, arranged side by side. The one shown here, to be used in ascertaining the weight of pipes, has two tapes, one containing figures to indicate the diameters of the pipe and



the other the weights per foot of pipes of different diameters. The measure is used as follows:

To ascertain the weight per foot of a pipe having an internal diameter of 2 3/4 inches and an external diameter 2 7/8 inches, the upper tap is drawn out until the figures 2 3/4 appear at the edge of the slot. Both tapes are then drawn out together until the figures 2 7/8, representing the external diameter of the pipe or tube, appear on the upper tape. The weight per foot is indicated by the figure on the lower tape directly below the figures 2 7/8. To determine the weight per foot of a solid cylindrical rod, both tapes are drawn out together until the figures representing the diameter of the rod appear on the upper tape, when the weight per foot can be read on the lower tape.

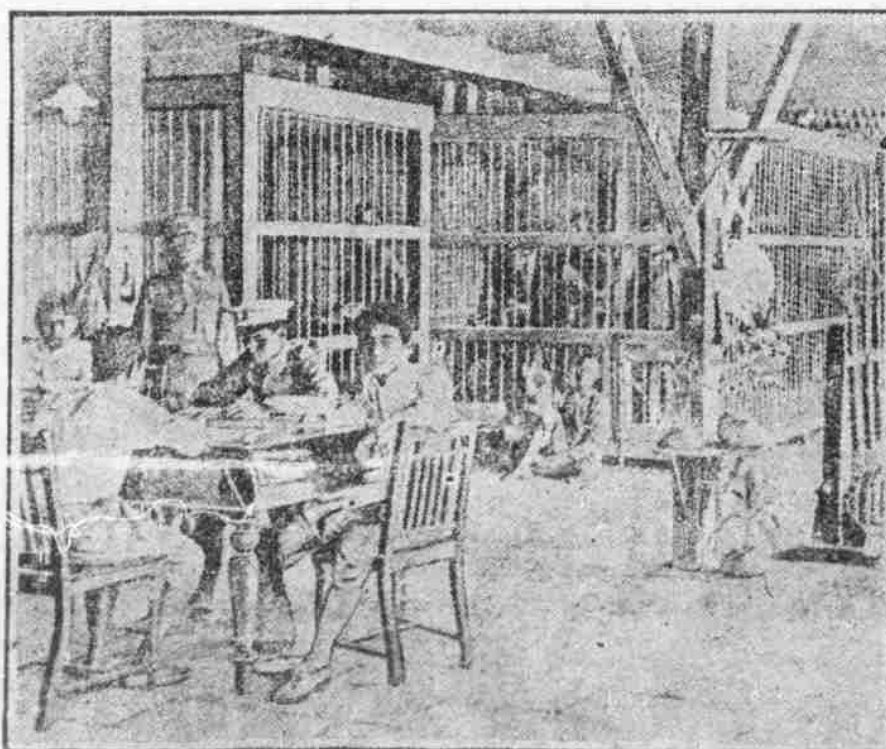
A third tape can be added having markings indicating the cubical contents. A measure of this character can be readily carried in the pocket and can be quickly referred to for ascertaining the desired data without employing formulae.—Washington Star.

School For Russian Policemen.

The Russian Government has established a police academy in St. Petersburg, where the policeman is carefully drilled in the ways of burglars, coiners, bank note forgers, bomb makers and the like, the lessons being illustrated more practical by a personal handling of the appurtenances of crime contained in the museum attached to the academy. Duly qualified inspectors—specialists in particular branches of crime—preside over each lesson.—The Reader.

Diamonds.

Why are diamonds expensive, being merely dust and ashes? Because women love them. And why do women love them? Because they are expensive and useless.—London Chronicle.



SCENE IN A SIAMESE JAIL—NOTE THE PRISONERS IN THE BACKGROUND INCLOSED IN LARGE CAGES.—Sphere.

From Mr. Spurgeon's Notebook.

Mr. Spurgeon was a keen collector of mixed metaphors, finding a rich field in the correspondence that daily overwhelmed him.—Two or three are given in The Cornhill. A lady enclosing a small contribution for his schools wrote: "I hope this widow's mite may take root and spread its branches until it becomes a Hercules in your hands." The pulpit prayers of ambitious probationers added something to the great preacher's store. One prayed that "God's rod and staff may be ours while tossed on the sea of life, so that we may fight the good fight of faith, and in the end soar to rest." "We thank Thee for this spark of grace; water it, Lord," was the sententious, almost imperious, entreaty of another promising young man. Still another prayed: "Gird up the loins of our minds, that we may receive the latter rain." "As if we were barrels whose hoops were loose," was Mr. Spurgeon's laughing comment.—St. James' Gazette.

Long Walk For a Baby.

Huston Glen Faubian, four years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Faubian, of Houston, Texas, walked from the Cog Depot, Manitou, to the summit of Pike's Peak Monday night and walked back, the round trip being eighteen miles. A seven-year-old girl recently made the ascent on foot, but Huston Faubian is the youngest child on record to make the walk. He was accompanied by his parents and stood the trip well.—Colorado Springs Dispatch.

MOROCCAN HEADSMAN.



Executioner of the Ben-Messour Tribe, Which Sheltered Raisuli.—George E. Holt, Morocco, in Leslie's Weekly.

Rice paper, with which cigarettes are made, has nothing to do with rice, but is made from the inner lining of the bark of the bread-fruit tree.

Fashion Notes

New York City.—The over waist in all its variations continues to be a favorite of the fashionable world and it allows of so many different effects and such charming treatment that the

Black Velvet Dots.

In making up a black spangled robe over a ruffle of pleated chiffon it is a clever idea to connect the two by sewing to the ruffle at regular intervals big disks of black velvet.

Fancy Blouse Waist.

The pretty fancy blouse waist is the one most in demand at the moment both for the entire gown and for the odd blouse. This one is adapted to both purposes and would be exceedingly charming made from any of the fashionable thin materials. In the illustration crepe de Chine is combined with chemisette of lace and is trimmed with heavy applique, while the sleeves are finished with dainty little bands and frills of Valenciennes lace. The blouse, however, would be charming in lousine, in voile, in marquisette, in chiffon and all similar materials and also in the fashionable flet and embroidered nets. The soft folds produced by the fullness at the shoulders render it peculiarly well adapted to these last and the model is altogether a most satisfactory one. There are the big arm-holes suggestive of Mandarin styles, yet which are by no means clumsy or exaggerated, while the sleeves can be made either in the pretty three-quarter or full length. Altogether the blouse gives an effect of extreme dressiness and charm, while it is simple, involving very little labor in the making. The blouse is made over a plain



fact is easy to understand. This one is novel and graceful and can be utilized either for plain material or for banding, while the blouse beneath can be made of anything thin and



soft that may be liked. As illustrated, however, the overwaist is made of embroidered banding, while the blouse itself is of crepe nixon with the chemisette of tucked mousseline. The sleeves that extend just to the elbows and are finished with narrow frills are pretty and attractive, but they can be cut a little longer, covering the elbows, if liked, in which case they would be made with cuffs to match the chemisette, as shown in the small view. When the blouse is made with banding, as in this instance, the sections are cut separately and joined one to the other over the shoulders, but when it is cut from plain material there is no need of such joinings. In either case the over waist and the blouse are joined at their lower edges and are attached to a foundation girdle over which the draped one is arranged.

The blouse is made with front and backs and is faced to form the chemisette, the material beneath being cut away when a transparent effect is desired. The larger portions of the over blouse are cut in one piece each with the centre front portion separate, and are arranged over the blouse, which is gathered at the lower edge and joined to the girdle. The sleeves are moderately full and are arranged over fitted linings which are faced to form the cuffs of the three-quarter sleeves or trimmed with frills of lace in the case of the elbow sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for the blouse, two and a half yards twenty-one, two and a quarter yards twenty-seven, or one and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yard of tucking for chemisette; one and one-eighth yards eighteen or twenty-one inches wide or four and three-quarter yards of banding two and a half inches wide for the over waist and sleeve bands; five-eighth yard of silk for the girdle.

Stockings must match shoes, whether white, blue or tan.

lining without darts. This lining is faced to form the chemisette and the sleeves are attached to it. The blouse proper consists of the fronts and the backs and is arranged over the lining, the two being closed invisibly at the back. The sleeves are faced to form the deep cuffs when long sleeves are



used to form the V-shaped portions for those of three-quarter length. The collar can be made either curved up back or straight or straight as found more becoming.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-eighth yards twenty-one, two and seven-eighth yards twenty-seven or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of all-over lace for the chemisette, four yards of applique, one yard of insertion and one yard of edging to make as illustrated, one and one-half yards of all-over lace when the deep cuffs are used.

Ever so many of the very newest hats are turned up on the left side.