"A Padlock For Muck-Rakers"

By United States Senator Foraker, of Ohio.

IT would be most fortunate if a padlock could be provided for the muck-rakers—all of them, high and low, big and little, well intentioned and evil intentioned—for it is high time to quit slandering the American people. They were never more worthy of praise and commendation. There were never higher ideals and moral standards among the business men of the nation, and there were never better methods employed by them for the control and transaction of business. In this we should not only find hope and inspiration, but also a command to administer our public affairs on the theory not that all men are dishonest, but that, with the exception of the few, all men are upright, and that as to even the few who may not be upright, they are entitled to the presumption that they are and to have a right to be heard before they are condemned.

A Criticism *of the* Courts.

By Justice Gaynor, of the New York State Supreme Court.

SOME humane and charitable men and women in the habit of visiting the tenement houses of New York city found tobacco being manufactured in tenement rooms. The mother and little children and all not only breathed its poisonous and sickening odors all day, but all night, and every day and night of their lives, sleeping or waking, in their scant quarters, sometimes only one room. The result to their health was apparent. The Legislature, at the instance of these humane people, passed a statute a few years ago forbidding the manufacture of tobacco in such tenements, and the governor signed it. In the case of an arrest for violating such statute the highest court in our State declared it unconstitutional and void. And on what ground? Why, on the ground that it violated that provision of the Constitution which forbids that any one be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law. Such laws in England or anywhere else are perfectly good and lawful and are being passed all the time in Europe as the world progresses in Christianity, humanity, and social economy. But here they are declared void by our courts for depriving those concerned of that liberty which Magna Charta said one should not be deprived of except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers in the reign of King John, and which provision we borrowed from Magna Charta and wrote into our constitutions. Certain it is that none of our forefathers who put it into Magna Charta, or our constitutions, ever dreamed of its being invoked to make void a statute prohibiting the manufacture of tobacco in crowded tenements, or bakers from working excessive hours in hot vaults, or women from working in factories before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock at night.

England's Neglected Waterways

By Sydney Brooks.

WITH a single exception, that of the Manchester Ship Canal, practically nothing has been done to add to or improve them in the last eighty years. While France in the last quarter of a century has spent two hundred million dollars in developing her canals, and now possesses seven thousand miles of them, State owned and toll free; while Germany has spent even more and can now boast of nine thousand miles of inland waterways and is still planning for their further extension—England has done nothing. That is putting it almost too mildly. She has done worse than nothing. One-third of her canals she has placed at the strangulating mercies of the railways; two hundred miles of them she has allowed to become derelict; and among the remainder you find dilapidated banks and foul bottoms, a grotesque shallowness, a needless profusion of locks, the archaic system of horse haulage, and, as I have already said, an almost inspired lack of intercommunications—canals, for instance, that bear barges of ninety tons connecting with canals that carry no more than forty tons. On the Continent, on the Rhine, Neckar and Danube Canal, for example, barges of 600 tons, driven by steam or electricity, ply up and down, and craft with a tonnage of from 250 to 500 are a common sight. In England I doubt whether there are 200 miles of canal that can accommodate boats carrying more than 100 tons. Half of the English waterways have no room for barges of a greater capacity than from forty to sixty tons, and the remainder find their maxium at thirty tons. One can hardly, indeed, call the English waterways a system at all. They are the shiftless issue of little men with little pottering minds asserting their inalienable British right to torture the odds and ends of what should have been a national undertaking into some semblance of a plan.—Harper's Magazine.

Keep Idlers Out *of* College.

By Dr. J. H. Canfield, of Columbia University.

EXTRAORDINARY care should be taken not to admit applicants who are unfit to profit by university education. Not every one who is scholastically prepared ought to be permitted to take up a college course, much less encouraged to do so. It is on the side of character and characteristics that the utmost care is needed, that the most exact information should be sought—the very point most American colleges show greatest indifference and least willingness to accept responsibility. It is entirely true that a policy of exclusion needs to be administered with greatest sympathy as well as with extra ordinary care. But it should be remembered that the path of every worthy student ought to be kept as free and clear as possible, and that the reputation of the university must be considered and maintained. Said an Oxford officer, speaking of students who barely meet the formal academic requirements of a bachelor's degree, generally known as pass men: "The presence of a pass man in a university is an anomaly closely and dangerously bordering upon a scandal." It is sadly to be feared that some American institutions have so endured frivolous and idle men, for one reason or another, that they really fear to apply the knife. No university ought to tolerate ennui, idleness, indolence and dissipation, or in any way condone failures which result from these. Any university can well afford to have fewer students, if needs be—which does not at all follow—if it can be rid of those who are idle and vicious and really ignorant. A universal degree not only ought to guarantee a certain amount of intellectual training, activity and success, but should be reasonable proof that the holder has been so accustomed to industry and responsibility that he will be neither idle nor inefficient nor irresponsible at the beginning of his life work.

Prosperity *and the* Exchange

By Hiram N. Sager, President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

ANY of the big grain handlers of any exchange will tell you that about fifty per cent. of the year's production is sent forward to market during the four months following the gathering of the crops. If they are honest, they will tell you that only the presence of the open world's markets prevents gigantic combines among buyers, and a lowering of prices from ten to twenty-five per cent. to producers while the rush of marketing is in progress. Once the grain is accumulated at the big centres, this same combine would be able to mark prices very much higher to consumers. It needs no special insight into trade conditions to know that the open market, which the exchange makes possible, is the only barrier to the formation of the greatest trust this country ever dreamed of, with all its blighting effects on the owners and tillers of American farms.

Much is said about short selling in grain or cotton by those who have not the property to deliver. The penalty for the same under the rules of the exchange is equivalent to that of a bond—the seller has to deliver or must buy back the amount of his short sale in the open market, and thus become a factor in advancing prices to the benefit of the original producer of the grain or cotton, as well as the buyer of futures who anticipates his wants by making contracts months in advance.

Every thoughtful man who will study the business of the world as conducted today must see that in all lines the future contract is a necessity. The world is fed, clothed and transported by supplies furnished on future contracts. There can be no possible distinction between supplying grain; flour, and provisions on future contracts and supplying coal, lumber, steel, wool and leather on future contracts. Any sane man knows that the business of the country could not go on for a day if the builder could not buy lumber, the manufacturer buy wool and leather, the railroads buy coal, steel and hundreds of other things, weeks, months and sometimes years in advance. For every buyer there must be a seller. Sellers have to meet demands of buy

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

New York City.—Simple styles are always best for young girls and such a blouse as this one finds innumerable uses. It is charming made with the open square neck, but can, nevertheless, be finished with a chemisette, making it high, if it is found more satisfactory. The trimming at the

armholes suggests the Japanese idea and serves to conceal the seams, yet in no way interferes with the simplicity of the design. In the illustration white Habutai silk is trimmed with embroidered banding.

The waist is made with the front and the backs, which are tucked to yoke depth, and with moderately full sleeves, which are tucked at their lower edges and trimmed to give a somewhat novel effect. Trimming is arranged over the armhole seams and a shaped band also finishes the neck. The chemisette is separate and when worn is arranged under the blouse and closed at the back.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is three and five-eighth yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two and one-eighth yards thirty-two, or one and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with two and seven-eighth yards of banding and one-half yard eighteen inches wide for the chemisette.

A Morning Frock.

A smart little morning frock is of dark purple blue cloth—the exact shade of a Princess of Wales violet—and with black satin, with a neat waistcoat of violet leaf green cloth, and a jabot of pleated crepe de chine in the same tone of blue. It is worn with a green hat massed with market bunches of violets and a great bushy green and black aigrette.—Queen.

Fancy Neckwear.

Fancy neckwear makes such an important feature of the season's dress that its making really becomes a question of moment. Here are designs which provide for a generous variety and which are very simple, while at the same time they include the latest styles. In the illustration the jabot is made of fine white batiste edged with a simple lace, while the turn-over portion of the collar is of striped material and the stock is made of net banded with insertion and edged with lace. The turn-over collar is one of the best liked models and is available for every fashionable material. For the stock collar net and lace, chiffon and the material of the gown, almost anything that may be liked, can be utilized with trimming to suit individual fancy.

The jabot is made in one straight piece, which is gathered and arranged over a foundation. There are two bows which are differently shaped and each is gathered at the centre and held by a cross-over portion. The roll-over collar is made with a band foundation, which can be buttoned into place, and the stock collar is cut with the points behind the ears that are so much in vogue.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for the jabot one-fourth yard of material thirty-six inches wide, one-eighth yard seventy-two, with three and three-fourth yards of edging, or two yards of lace lace four inches wide; for either bow one-eighth yard any width, with one yard of edging; for the stock collar one-eighth yard any width, with one

and three-fourth yards of insertion and one yard of edging to trim as illustrated; for the turn-over collar one-half yard any width.

The Useful Glove Handkerchief.

An extremely useful article in these days when hardly any woman owns a pocket is the glove handkerchief. The idea comes from abroad, but the glove handkerchief is already on sale in the best linen stores here. It is made of the finest linen, not more than five inches square, finished with a tiny hemstitched border, with or without a narrow finish of lace. Some of the finest have the narrow Armenian lace. As the name indicates, the handkerchief when folded is small enough to slip into the glove opening above the buttons.

Embroidered Sleeves.

The newest tailored shirtwaists have the initials of the owner embroidered just above the cuff in colors matching those in the material of the waist. Thus if the shirtwaist is a blue and white checked madras the monogram will be done in a combination of blue and white cottons. The idea was originally intended for men's shirts only, but the tailor-made girl will not be slow in adopting the fashion for her own shirtwaists.

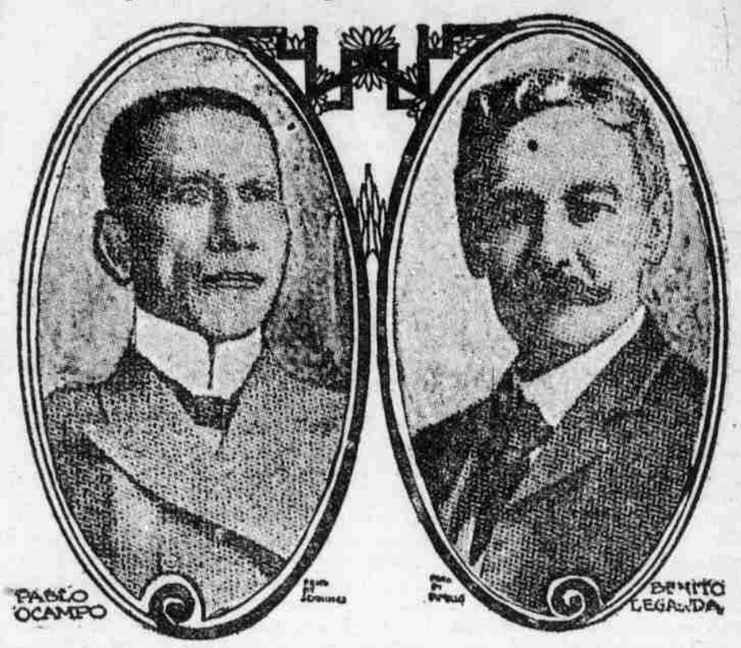
Skirts Must Be Narrow.

All skirts must be very graceful but extremely slinky, really narrow, so that the first foundation must be of softest satin-finished silk and only at the hem cause the chiffon interlinings to give an appreciable width or flare.

Linen Suit Decorations.

Real crochet ornaments and buttons are the only decorations on a tailored linen suit.

Filipino Delegates in Congress.



They Have Seats in the House at Washington—May Talk, But Cannot Vote.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

NORD ALEXIS,
The Aged President of Haiti.

In Darkness Learn to Sing.

We shall learn in the end, if only our faith fail not, that the best treasures of life and character come out of the dark, painful hours. In days and nights of pain we learn endurance. In the struggles with doubt and fear we find at last bright, blessed faith. In the darkness of sorrow we learn the song of joy. In weary suffering we get sweet pity from others. Meet every hard thing, every obstacle, every trial, every disappointment, every sorrow, with faith; be more than conqueror over it through Him who loved you, and it will leave blessing, treasure, enrichment, in your life.—Scottish Reformer.

A man who continues to come to see a girl who has small brothers means business.

Fooling the Doctor.

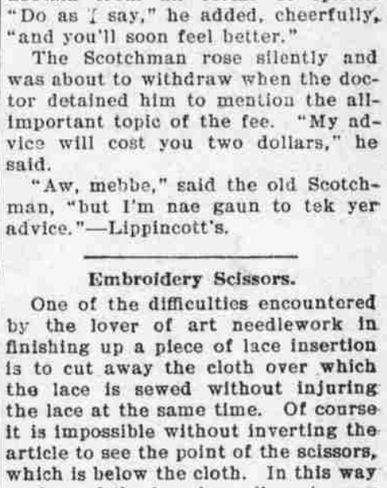
An old Scotchman, not feeling very well, called upon a well-known doctor, who gave him instructions as to diet and exercise and rest. Among other things he advised the patient to abstain from all forms of spirits. "Do as I say," he added, cheerfully, "and you'll soon feel better."

The Scotchman rose silently and was about to withdraw when the doctor detained him to mention the all-important topic of the fee. "My advice will cost you two dollars," he said.

"Aw, mebbe," said the old Scotchman, "but I'm nae gaun to tek yer advice."—Lippincott's.

Embroidery Scissors.

One of the difficulties encountered by the lover of art needlework in finishing up a piece of lace insertion is to cut away the cloth over which the lace is sewed without injuring the lace at the same time. Of course it is impossible without inverting the article to see the point of the scissors, which is below the cloth. In this way a piece of the lace is easily cut away in mistake. This can be avoided by the use of the scissors shown here, patented by a New Jersey man. The upper blade is pointed, as usual. The lower blade is longer and is provided with a guard in the form of a projection, which is located beyond the line of contact of the blades. The projection is not sharpened, but is rounded on top, and extends beyond the end of the other blade. A piece of cloth upon which the lace is sewed



on the under side is shown in the illustration. To cut away the cloth the blunt end of the scissors is inserted beneath the cloth, as shown by the dotted lines. The cloth can be cut away without danger of injuring the lace, the projection not interfering with the cutting qualities of the scissors.

THE AMERICAN JOKE IN PUNCH.

Vicar—"Well, Mary, I was very surprised to see John walk out in the middle of the sermon yesterday!"

Mary—"Ah, sir, I do 'ope you'll excuse my poor 'usband. 'E's a terrible one for walkin' in 'is sleep."—Punch.