

COLLEGE MEN WHO FAIL.

In every college there is a class of never-do-wells, generally composed of the sons of the rich. They go to college for the life there, to take part in social festivities, etc., and they care very little about study. College is to them merely an excuse for persuading their parents to permit them to spend four years in riotous laziness. At some colleges there are special courses, "easy courses," for such pupils. The college is not to be blamed for the inherent weakness of those men, although blame does attach to them for permitting students to waste their opportunities and their time. The smaller colleges are much more careful of the morals of those in attendance than are the great universities, where students are supposed to have reached the age of discretion, says the *Charlton News and Courier*. Discipline in the universities is largely a question of surroundings. Professors are there to teach, not to spend their time in enforcing discipline. The result is bad, not because the older men are unable to govern themselves, but because so many parents insist on sending mere boys to universities. Where they ought to be sent, is to the small college, finishing their work, if need be, at the university, when they have had enough experience to appreciate freedom from rigid control and to know how to manage themselves. To send a boy of 18 to a university where the vast majority of those in attendance are grown men is to invite his ruin.

It has long been a favorite that girls are smarter than boys, especially in school and college. Dr. Taylor, president of Vassar, explains the reason. "Women," he says, "go to college to learn; men do not. While a good many men do succeed, there are many more who are interested in sport, and even those who do study do not take any pride in letting the others know they are working. Girls are conscientious; they are far more humiliated by failure than men." Dr. Taylor admits there are physiological reasons why the girl is smarter than the man at the college age, says the *New York American*. But it is also probable that the restrictions imposed on girls in the past have tended to make them concentrate attention on their studies. College men have as many interests as their inclinations prefer; it is usually not until after they graduate that they settle down to making a living. Meanwhile they can afford to yield the palm to their sisters for superiority in youthful scholarship.

A Cleveland man who has divorced his wife explained to the court that he had to buy gowns costing \$125 each for the lady, that she paid from \$25 to \$75 each for her hats, that her maid set him back \$120 and that she insisted on having a \$250 diamond ring. Owing to the fact that he needed a few things to wear himself, had to pay \$40 a month for a flat and keep a maid, not to mention the necessity of patronizing the grocer and butcher, he was unable to continue the arrangement on a salary of \$1,800 a year. Some men seem to be such poor managers.

Platinum is taking pains to emphasize that it is more valuable than gold, its price having gone up to \$43 per ounce. A quarter of a century ago its price was practically the same as that of gold, but its industrial and scientific use has increased so as to enhance its value. The rise in the past six months has been \$10 per ounce. In 1906 it was up to \$40, and a year later had dropped to \$20, which indicates speculative operations rather more strongly than the depreciation of gold.

Every day or two we hear of some rich American who has rented a London palace for coronation week. We have personal assurances, however, that a number of Londoners will be there for the exercise.

We are told that a youth in Washington is about to wed a widow of 57 years and \$5,000,000. Love may laugh at locksmiths, but it smiles most benignly on bank rolls.

They have just ended the funeral ceremonies over the body of the late King of Siam, who died October 23, which probably will be a great relief to his many widows.

The first sign of hard times will be an editorial in some newspaper on "The Passing of the Automobile."

The worst about the man who says "It goes without saying" is that he often says it without going.

Tight trousers are coming into style again, but the tailors' bills will refuse to be cut smaller.

# HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

## Open Court to Mend Broken Hearts



CHICAGO.—When the municipal courts of Chicago convened for the first time in their chambers in the new city hall, a new branch of that department of city government came into being—the court of domestic relations. Judge Charles N. Goodnow is to preside over the court, and his official capacity is to be that of "mender of fractured hearts," while Frank N. Hillis, who is known as "prosecutor," is in reality to be "chief assistant heart mender."

The opening day was essentially children's day, although all the offenders brought to the bar were adults. One onlooker described it, in ingenious paradox, as the "adult juvenile court."

Both Judge Goodnow and Prosecutor Hillis are married men and their wives are taking a deep interest in the new court, which is the second of its kind in the United States. Both have volunteered to aid their husbands in carrying out their new duties. Judge Goodnow declared that he expected to ask his wife for a great deal of aid.

"Of course, the court must form its own opinions, but the viewpoint of an unbiased woman on subjects which a woman alone can understand thoroughly ought to be of valuable assistance," he said.

Mr. Hillis explained that his duties would not be those which usually fall on the shoulders of a city prosecutor. "The object of the court is, as I understand it, to restore harmony in homes threatened with disruption, and the fewer cases that are prosecuted the more successful is the work of the prosecutor."

Here are some of the problems which are expected to confront the new court:

- Nagging wives.
- Brutal husbands.
- Mothers-in-law.
- The servant question.
- Women's clubs.
- Corner saloons.
- Suffragists.

Both judge and prosecutor agreed that they had some busy times ahead of them. Settlement workers were present in large numbers at the opening. "It is really for the children, you know," was the way they all expressed their belief in the future of the new court, and it was for the children that Miss Jane Addams spoke in the formal exercises that preceded the calling of the first case.

## Millionaire's Son Weds in Secret

BOSTON.—William Stuart Leeds, Harvard '10, twenty-one years old, of Lakewood, N. J., whose father was known as the tin plate king, married Mrs. May Joyce, a Boston divorcee, in Nashua, N. H.

City Clerk Arthur L. Cyr of Nashua confirmed the news. "I married the couple myself, in my office," said he. "The bride said she was a divorcee and gave her address as merely Boston."

Mrs. Leeds met Billy Leeds when he came to Harvard from his Lakewood home in the fall of 1906. Billy paid her much attention. While his college friends are not surprised to learn that he has married the girl of his college affections, they did not know that he was planning to be wedded just now.

Billy Leeds is the son of a wealthy family. At Harvard it was evident from the luxurious life he led that he had plenty of money. He did not finish his college course, but left Harvard in the spring of 1908, his sophomore year. He took a venture in the automobile business. Then he quit that for brokerage. He is now listed as being in a broker's office at 116 Broadway, New York.

In college Billy Leeds was popular,



not for his money, but for his good fellowship. He joined the Harvard union. He became known among the boys as an expert bridge whistler and a pool and billiard player, who was lightning fast on the tables. While not athletic he supported the athletic interests of the college and was properly enthusiastic for the Crimson.

In his freshman year Billy roomed in Brentford hall, one of the exclusive dormitories of Massachusetts avenue. In his sophomore year he moved into Dana chambers.

When the last Boston automobile show was in progress Billy came over from New York to renew collegiate friendships, as it was supposed. A hint of a romance cropped out then, but came to no definite form. It was at that time, however, on March 14, according to the testimony of City Clerk Cyr of Nashua, that Billy Leeds and Mrs. Joyce went to Nashua and were married.

## St. Louis Van Winkle Sleeps Long



ST. LOUIS.—Dawn was just breaking in Maplewood when his telephone bell aroused William B. McBride, town marshal.

"There is a man lying dead at Manchester road and Bellevue avenue," called a voice.

There was a man there, but he was not dead. He was a big man, 200 pounds or so, and McBride observed that he was breathing regularly and very deeply. McBride rapped the soles of his feet with a stick, but the man only grunted.

If there had been a patrol wagon in Maplewood McBride would have summoned it. The marshal went to a livery stable and borrowed a wheelbar-

row. He then wheeled the man five blocks to the jail.

Five hours after the man was found Justice Willecken tried to awaken him so that he could try him. The man absolutely refused to surrender his subconscious self.

In the evening Willecken tried again. This time the man rubbed his eyes and a smile gathered slowly on his face as he said:

"Gorra, it was a great Patrick's day."

Then he asked Willecken: "Where did I meet you? I was by myself, I think, when I got on the street car at Benton station this afternoon and told the conductor to let me off at Twenty-first street."

The man said he was Eugene Kelley, fifty-two years old, of 2127 Adams street, St. Louis. His surprise on learning that he was in jail in the county and that St. Patrick's day was ancient history was as great as that of Rip Van Winkle on a certain memorable occasion.

## Holds Up Glass to Lonely Gotham

NEW YORK.—"This city is so lonely; among these millions there is so little fellowship and sympathy; in the midst of all this wealth you are all so poor, with so many labor-saving devices you all work so hard, with this great possibility of knowledge you know so little, with such splendid chances at life you merely exist, with a chance to fly you merely crawl."

This is the result of a bit of "observing and philosophizing" by Rev. R. D. Sawyer of Ware, Mass., who has just paid his first visit to New York city. He came with the avowed intention of spending a fortnight's vacation in studying the denizens of tenement, flat and hotel. His impressions are given in a "Statement to New Yorkers," of which the foregoing forms a part.

"You New Yorkers are a people of paradoxes," says Mr. Sawyer; "you spend time on tying the ties, fixing the hair, the hat, the raiment, as though it were New York's custom to look every person carefully over, and then you go out looking neither right nor left, being careful to observe nobody



and you know nobody will observe you. "In your subway, you run, crowd, jostle to get the express, you crowd in and stand up for a ride of five miles—all to save five minutes, and you lounge away a half hour at the end, for you really had no reason to hurry."

"You are lean, hungry-faced. You go to the theaters as one would be expected to go to a funeral. You take your pleasures as seriously as a high school boy takes his Greek. I never find the intertwined arms, the saunter, the mirth among you, even when you are off duty."

"The only great thing I find in New York is your engineering. The great thing about New York is the city, not the people."

## Charming Lace Bonnet



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

ONCE more the word "bonnet," in its limited, millinery sense, has a place in the fashion reporter's vocabulary. Many of the shapes, which we call hats, might as well be classed under the other term. There are so many shapes that really cover the head and are almost entirely off the face that the regulation poke bonnet, the Corday cap and the "Wilhelmina" cap do not seem extreme.

Germaine gave us the pretty model made of narrow val lace which is shown here. The lace is shirred on fine wires and the art of the milliner is set forth here in a way to demand our admiring attention. A little frill of lace surrounds the face and peeps from under the very broad band of velvet ribbon which is laid about the bonnet. This band terminates in a long single end, which, when not wound about the neck, will fall below the knee. The end falls from the left side. The frame curves in to fit the neck and a flat or "tallor" bow of narrower velvet ribbon is sewed to the bonnet at this point. The combination of cream lace and the rich black of the velvet is handsome, but this pretty piece of headwear would be incomplete without the little Marie Louise roses and small foliage, that add the required touch of color. These are in fine silk with a high luster. They are in a peculiar pink, having a blue-gray cast and shade into centers with a dark petunia red. Three single roses and a cluster of two are set about the bonnet on a velvet band.

This model has the virtue of being suited to evening wear at any season of the year and to the fashionable promenade at summer or winter resorts in the daytime. The design is not one of the sort to have a wide vogue—it is not what is termed a "popular" style, but for that very reason is never unfashionable. The lining in such dainty hats is of mulline, chiffon or net. The long tie is the finishing touch of great distinction and is arranged to suit the fancy of the wearer. Wound about the throat it amounts to a real protection. Worn hanging when the weather is warm, it is caught to the corsage or shoulder with a fancy pin, or a tiny bouquet of roses like those used in trimming. The design is not suited to all wearers and one should be able "to carry it off," as the saying is.

### GYMNASIUM DRESS.



Navy serge is the material generally chosen for gym dresses; the one we show here is loose from the yoke, which is square and has the material gathered to it; feather-stitch the same color as sash edges yoke, collar, cuffs, and hem of skirt. The knickers show slightly below skirt.

Material required: Four yards serge 46 inches wide.

### LACE WORN ON MILLINERY

Some of the Smartest Hats Have This Garniture, and It is Effective.

This is an excellent season for bringing out the family lace box and going through it carefully to see what treasure it really contains. There are an infinite number of ways in which bits of lace may be employed. Not the least of these is a garniture on one's new millinery. Some of the very smartest hats are to be trimmed with lace or made entirely of it. White lace is especially favored, and will be seen on picturesque bonnets as well as on smart walking toques. One of the new designs is a bonnet made of white lace and trimmed with ruchings of narrow black velvet. The only other garniture is a posy of tiny pink roses. A toque of black straw has a jabot of white lace going up the front and over the crown something after the manner of an ostrich plume.

### Fads.

Laces of all kinds will be worn in profusion. The classic silk cachemires have risen again.

Rosettes of silk are used on many linen frocks.

Often buckles are made of linen to match the belt.

For afternoon costume the large hat is in order.

Toques made entirely of flowers will be much worn.

### Cutting Under Lace.

To cut away the goods under lace insertion without snipping the wrong thread, slip between the lace and the material a piece of cardboard four inches long of the width of the lace, and rounded at one end. This will make the work both safer and easier.

### Avoid the Cheap and "Big Can" Baking Powders.

The cheap baking powders have but one recommendation: they certainly give the purchaser plenty of powder for his money but it's not all baking powder; the bulk is made up of cheap materials that have no leavening power. These powders are so carelessly made from inferior materials that they will not make light, wholesome food. Further, these cheap baking powders have a very small percentage of leavening gas; therefore it takes from two to three times as much of such powder to raise the cake or biscuit as it does of Calumet Baking Powder. Therefore, in the long run, the actual cost to the consumer of the cheap powders is more than Calumet would be.

Why not buy a perfectly wholesome baking powder like Calumet, that is at the same time moderate in price and one which can be relied upon? Calumet gives the cook the least trouble.

No man becomes a falcon just for a lark.

To keep the blood pure and the skin clear, drink Garfield Tea before retiring.

The truth is that the love of dress is, next after drink and gambling, one of the curses of our country.—Mrs. Humphrey.

Your Druggist Will Tell You. Murine Eye Remedy Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain. Try it in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

One of the loudest of the many strange cries which fill the air today is the cry for universal independence.—Mrs. H. R. Hawala.

A pin scratch may cause blood poison, a rusty nail cut is very apt to do so. Hamlin's Wizard Oil used at once draws out all infection and makes blood poison impossible.

### Justified.

Wagge—Why did Henpeck leave the church?

Jaggs—Somebody told him marriage was made in heaven.—Judge.

The greatest cause of worry on ironing day can be removed by using Defiance Starch, which will not stick to the iron. Sold everywhere, 16 oz. for 10c.

### Close Guess.

Schmidt—Ve got a new baby py our house yesterday.

Schmaltz—Was iss; poy or girl?

Schmidt—I vond dell you. You hef got to guess it.

Schmaltz—Iss id a girl?

Schmidt—You cho-o-ost missed it.—Youngstown Telegram.

ED GEERS, "The grand old man," he is called for he is so honest handling horses in races. He says: "I have used SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE for 12 years, always with best success. It is the only remedy I know to cure all forms of distemper and prevent horses in same stable having the disease." 50c and \$1 a bottle. All druggists, or manufacturers, Spohn Medical Co., Chemists, Goshen, Ind.

### Absent-Minded Bridegroom.

John Adams has always been absent minded, says the *Kansas City Journal*. Yesterday he went with Ida Lee, of Kansas City, Mo., to Kansas City, Kan., to be married by Paul Huff, acting probate judge. When Judge Huff asked him if he would "take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife," he was looking out of the window and didn't answer.

"If you've any doubts about it we will stop right here," the bride said defiantly.

Adams protested that he had not hesitated at all, but had merely been thinking about something else. The ceremony as completed without further hitch.

### Open-Air Schools Increasing.

Since January 1, 1907, sixty-five open air schools for children afflicted with or predisposed to tuberculosis have been established in twenty-eight cities, according to an announcement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The first open air school in the United States was established on January 1, 1907, by the board of education of Providence, R. I., at the instance of Dr. Ellen A. Stone. The next school was established in May of the same year at Pittsburg, and the third at Boston in July, 1908. According to the reports received by the national association, the result of the open air class-work has been to restore most of the children to normal health and efficiency. One of these open air schools or classes should be established for each 25,000 population, especially in cities.

## Makes a Good Breakfast Better—

# Post Toasties

with cream or milk.

For a pleasing change, sprinkle Post Toasties over fresh or stewed fruit, then add cream and you have a small feast.

### "The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,  
Battle Creek, Mich.