

THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL.

VOLUME VIII.

HARRISON, NEBRASKA THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

NUMBER 37.

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fashion, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Public Be Not So Worried by Womankind.

Geese from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondence.



FORTUNE awaits the device of a practicable scheme by which a woman can control her dressmaker. How to manage this functionary is really one of the serious questions of life. The best of us are in her hands. She can ruin our most carefully laid plans; she can make or mar us for a given occasion, for it depends upon her whether we triumph or are defeated. Our mere comfort, though that is secondary consideration, is absolutely under her control. The admiration of the world, the security of our social position, the envy of our friends, depend upon her, and we all know it.

There is the wrapper, that primary essential. George likes you in something simple, something flowing, something dreamy, and you tell the dressmaker all about it. She says she



OF STRIPPED WOOLEN AND WHITE CLOTH.

knows; leave it all to her. If you are a neophyte you do, and behold! home comes a tight fitting affair like that shown in this first small picture. It is pretty, but it has revers and things, a front of another color, a lot of straps, and goodness knows what all, and it does not "flow" a bit. You should have selected a picture exactly like what you wanted. Then you should have warily produced the picture with an air of not thinking it very attractive after all, and have managed to make Madam Tyrant say it is just the thing for you. Then having insisted on leaving it to her to modify according to her taste, it would have been ten to one that she would have sent you a very fair copy of the model. Any other plan seems absolutely certain to bring about some awful surprise in the way of style or material.

Generally Madam Tyrant does not approve of the tailor-made dress. The only method by which you can secure her co-operation in the making of this sort of gown is to suggest very delicately that you know a dressmaker does not like to make a tailor finish gown, and that you hope she will not mind your going for that particular gown to — & Co., who make a specialty of that sort of thing. She will become dreadfully severe at once, but you



OF BROCADED SILK AND BLACK SATIN.

must not lose courage. She will say that she can make as good a tailor gown as any man ever did, but don't you weaken; pretend you don't want to bother her and then go away. If you

want to, you can try to arrange at a tailor's and you'll discover that they charge frightfully, and that they do not, after all, seem to know so very much more than Madam Tyrant does when she wants to. Then go back to her very meekly. Tell her that you have had to give it up. That you cannot find a tailor who seems to know a thing about it. Tell her that all you want is a perfect fitting dress that will give you room across the chest, and that will have a skirt to clear the ground, hang well and yet not be too full to lift. Say plaintively that you cannot make a tailor show you any model that you feel like risking.

Madam Tyrant will be very offish, but she will imply that if she cares to do



MODE CLOTH APPLIED AND FRINGED.

such a gown she can do it all right and can make a tailor dress with anybody. It then remains to coax. If you prevail, depend upon it the gown will be exactly what you want. It will probably be like the gown in to-day's second picture—a compromise. She will put on a tan, a frill, or a yoke somewhere. The only safe way is to deliberately plan for a compromise; tell her you do not like such a dress too stiff, and ask her to give you a little soft silk chemise, something adjustable. Below it you can have waistcoat finish. This she will probably accede to. She does love a soft finish at the neck. Then, you see, you can take out the adjustable soft affair and substitute a shirt front. Only don't let her catch you wearing the gown that way or she will take it out of you on your next dress.

The average dressmaker does not seem able to make a nice fastening down the front. A straight line of buttons fastening neatly into button-holes seems too much for her. That is the real secret of the popularity of loose fronts of the sort incorporated in the next pictured costume. Even if a dressmaker has a loose front she seems to find it next to impossible to make a ship-shape fastening of the lining beneath. If women told the



STRIPPED CHALLIE, WITH WHITE SILK BLOUSE.

truth how many of them would confess to wearing gowns that did not come together as they ought under that graceful, pretty bag front? If you are really set on having your dress fasten as it ought under the front you must plan the front as if it were an afterthought. This may trick madam. If she suspects you are lost! But then you are probably lost anyhow.

If you want a cape you had better leave it entirely to her. There is nothing a dressmaker likes to experiment on so much as a cape. Give her a general idea of what you want, induce her to promise that she will not give you one or two things that you really don't want, and then go home and pray. It was a cape of the sort pictured here that a woman got when she bought goods enough to make a cape that would reach to the knee. But the Tyrant said that all the rest of the material was in the applique design that was all over the cape. It was a pretty cape, though, so the wise victim said that and nothing more. You want to remember that a little thing like a few yards does not count.

Copyright, 1896.

Editor—This fellow is littering the office up with miserable poetry. We'll have to put a check on him. Poet (who has heard the word check, rushing up)—I'll be obliged if you'll let me have the check right away, sir.—Philadelphia North American.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PUPIL AND TEACHER.

The Severity of Punishment should Not Be Arbitrary or Governed by the Teacher's Temper—What a Boy's Manner Is Worth—Notes.

The Degree of Punishment. The degree or severity of punishment should not be arbitrary or governed by the teacher's temper. Every kind of offense should not only have its proper kind of punishment, but every grade of the offense should also have its proper degree of penalty to be inflicted. The teacher should be governed by the following principles in determining the degree of punishment.

The Degree of Punishment Depends Upon the Nature of the Offense.—Slight offenses or those of a nature not likely to interfere with the welfare of the school or the teacher, need but slight punishment, while those of a more serious character and likely to lead to greater violations of the school discipline should be met promptly with punishment of greater severity.

The Degree of Punishment Depends Upon the Motive of the Offender.—Many seeming offenses are not meant by the pupils as offenses at all, and therefore need simply a caution and no punishment whatever. In a school of fifty children the teacher must expect considerable life and no little noise, but he must not think that every act of thoughtlessness on the part of the children is meant to interfere with either his discipline or his comfort. Such offenses are without motive, and in any well-regulated school they should be expected as surely as we should expect lambs to frisk or birds to sing. The teacher who would punish them with severity would prove himself utterly unfit to have charge of children, and utterly incompetent to fill the post of teacher.

The Degree of Punishment Depends Upon the Frequency of Repetition.—The teacher is sometimes unable to determine the motive which actuates a child in committing an offense for the first time, but when the offense is frequently repeated the question is not so difficult to solve. The first offense, therefore, unless the motive is clearly understood, should not be punished so severely as the same offense when subsequently repeated. The more frequent the repetition also the more severe in general should be the penalty.

The Degree of Punishment Depends Upon the Difficulty of Detection.—The punishment in every case ought to be governed to some extent by the difficulty which the teacher experiences in detecting the offender. Conspiracies in school are always more difficult to detect than open violations of law. They are also more dangerous to school discipline, and the punishment visited upon those who not only commit the offense, but who also seek to hide it and their connection with it, should necessarily be more severe than if no effort were made to screen themselves and baffle the teacher in his efforts at detection.

The Degree of Punishment Depends Upon the Age and the Sex of the Offender.—A moderate degree of punishment to a hardy, well-developed youth might prove a great cruelty if inflicted upon a small child or a tender girl. In general it will be found that mild corporal punishment is much more effective with small children than with older pupils; to the latter an appeal to their sense of honor, a reproof, deprivation of privileges, or placing them where they cannot communicate with their associates, is the most effective punishment. I doubt if girls, particularly those beyond the age of 12, ever should be subjected to corporal punishment. They may be corrected in other ways much less dangerous, and the wise teacher will refrain from administering to them any bodily punishment, the result of which may be lifelong injury.

The Degree of Punishment Depends Upon the Temperament of the Offender.—The temperament of children differ as widely as their physical organization, and no teacher can reach all by the same method of procedure. The choleric and the sanguine cannot be governed in the same manner as the phlegmatic. A nervous, sensitive child requires different discipline from that which we would apply to one of a dull, plodding, lethargic disposition. The degree of punishment as well as the kind, must vary according to the varying temperaments. To one whose sense of honor is keen, and who is characterized by great nervous energy, a word of reproof is of more consequence than a sound administering of corporal punishment to one of an opposite temperament. It is the dull, plodding workhorse that needs the spur as an incentive, and not the lithe-limbed, keen-eyed Arabian courser.—Raub's School Management.

A Boy's Manner. "His manner is worth a hundred thousand dollars to him." That is what one of the chief men of the nation said lately about a boy. "It wouldn't be worth so much to one who meant to be a farmer, or had no opportunities, but to a young college student with ambitions it is worth at least a hundred."

The boy was a distant relative of the man, and had been brought up by careful parents in a far off city. Among other things he had been taught to be friendly and to think of other persons before himself. The boy was on a visit in the town where the man lived. They met on the street, and the younger recognized the elder, promptly went to his side and spoke to him in his cordial, happy, yet respectful way. Of course, the man was pleased, and knew that anybody would have been pleased. The sentence above was the outcome of it. A little later the boy came into the room just as the man was struggling into his overcoat. The boy hurried to him, pulled it up by the collar, and drew down the wrinkled coat underneath. He would have done it for any man, the haughtiest or the poorest.

The boy has not been in society a great deal. He has not learned orthodox selfishness. He positively can't be easy at the table until his neighbors are waited on; a chair is a torture if he thinks anybody else is less comfortably seated. He wouldn't interrupt to let loose the wittiest or most timely remark ever thought of. He may learn to do so some day—after he has earned his hundred thousand, but it is doubtful. The expression of his kindness may become conformed to popular usage, modified, refined, but the spirit which prompts the expression will only grow with his years.

Do not misunderstand, boys. You may be truly unselfish and yet not have this boy's prize, you may wish to do things for others and yet feel that you do not know how. The only way to learn is to try; to hesitate for no feeling of bashfulness or awkwardness, but to put into direct and instantaneous practice whatever kind, helpful thoughts occur to you.—Congregationalist.

Make Geography Interesting. In teaching your little girl geography try to make it something more than a dry list of names to be learned by rote. Take her imaginary voyages and journeys from one country to another. Tell her something of the manners and customs of the people and anything you can learn yourself about the lives of the children. Describe to her how the Swiss boys herd their cattle under the shadow of the Alps and the Eskimoes are made daring by being thrown into the icy water in their strange fur garments. Tell her of the stunted lives of the pit boys in the coal mines and of the German girls who learn to use their five knitting needles almost as soon as they can hold them. Books of travel will furnish you with many interesting incidents which you can turn to account. Geography will not be a wearisome task to her. Her mother's wisdom can make the first steps attractive.—Ladies' Home Journal.

How Teachers Should Talk. It is necessary for a teacher to talk a great deal, and to talk so as to be heard and understood. But in order to be heard and understood it is not necessary to talk loudly, much less to snap and scream, as is the custom with too many teachers, especially those who are impatient, nervous, or irritable, who are obliged to work in a noisy room, or with a rebellious class of children.

The secret of talking easily and intelligibly in a large or noisy room is to fill the lungs fully, and to refill them at every pause; to speak slowly; to speak with careful articulations, and to make all effort at the waist. This last is the important matter, and can be accomplished only by those who can fill the lower part of the lungs and use the muscles of the diaphragm.

Notice. University College has appointed a lecturer in English language and literature.

There are 451 universities and colleges in the United States, of which 310 are co-educational.

Harvard has the largest attendance of any college in America, and the University of Paris of any college in the world.

The Yale faculty state that some time will elapse before the new English professorship of \$70,000 in English literature is filled.

The ladies of Fort Worth, Texas, have organized a kindergarten association with Miss Eliza Whitmore as president and Mrs. William Capps, secretary.

The school board of Omaha has sued Henry Bohn, late treasurer of the city, and his bondsmen for \$32,533, which it is alleged the school department lost through him.

The State normal school of Kentucky for colored persons asked of the Legislature an additional grant of \$3,000, for the purpose of enlarging its agricultural department.

The senate of Cambridge University, by a vote of 186 to 171, has re-elected the proposition to appoint a committee to consider the question of conferring degrees upon women.

Superintendent Skinner of the New York State Department of Instruction has prepared and had introduced in the Legislature of that State a bill repealing the law of 1894, which compelled the public schools to give instruction on the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

A New York woman lost \$40,000 gambling at Monaco. Of course, being a woman, she could not keep still about it.

We are pleased by the overthrow of the Wall street gold syndicate. J. Pierpont Morgan uses the word "whilst," and no man who does that can be trusted.

It is true Great Britain owns a little less than one-fourth of the land surface of the globe, but it exercises a sort of suzerainty over the watery portion thereof, which, as the maps show, is not only deep but tasty.

Thirteen hundred British authors ask the American people to keep the peace. The American people do not intend breaking it. The nation that refuses to arbitrate a question is the nation that contemplates breaking the peace.

It is reported that a gold reef "of remarkable thickness" has been discovered in the Chota Nagpur district in Bengal, India, and an order issued by the government for the erection of stamps for the making of trial crushing by which the value of the find will be estimated.

Russia proposes to build a new warship every time England builds one. England orders a new warship or two every time the navies of any other nation are enlarged. Some time, perhaps, in the interests of universal peace, this process will be reversed, so that each nation shall transform a warship into a merchant vessel every time any other nation does so.

While 102 American vessels were constructed in 1895 for the ocean coast trade, sixty-five vessels were constructed for the lake trade. The smaller number of lake vessels, however, is offset by the greater average tonnage. Not a single sea-going vessel was built of the size and capacity of a dozen large lake vessels. The commerce of the lakes and rivers is now as valuable as the coastwise commerce on the Atlantic.

The law carefully regards the secrecy of the relations between a physician and his patients. Not only is he protected in a refusal to disclose facts thus obtained, but when he tells them for any purpose he is liable to a severe penalty. In such a case just decided in England a complaining patient has been awarded \$90,000 damages against a physician, and the Court ruled that it did not make any difference whether the story was true or false, so far as the question of the defendant's culpability was concerned.

The newest antiseptic is one discovered in Germany, and called potassium-orthodinitroresolate. To those who are dissatisfied with the requirement to use so long a name it is proposed that they may employ the alternative antinomium. It is said that one part of the substance in 1,500 to 2,000 parts of soapuds is death to all the common parasites of plants, and that it destroys all bacteria, preserves for a long time yeast that is treated with it, and is very cheap, besides having the desirable property of being odorless.

If you lose your hat in the street, don't run after it. The wisest thing to do is to turn and follow the direction it has taken in a calm and dignified manner. The reason is a very simple one. The average man the moment he sees his neighbor's headgear scurrying along with bumps and bounds is immediately excited to give chase. He pricks at the hat with his umbrella, jumps at it with both feet, spreads out both arms to capture it, and, in fact, works very hard. Why deprive the public of a little amusement by running after the thing yourself? Of course, after your neighbor has captured the hat it may be in a dilapidated condition. But you have preserved your dignity, a result worth more than the price of a new hat.

After much indecision and frequent changes of mind the ruler of England picked upon Alfred Austin as poet laureate to succeed Tennyson. The original intention to give the honor to Lewis Morris was altered, and Morris was accommodated with a title by way of consolation. Alfred Austin, the new incumbent, is but little known to readers on this side of the Atlantic, although in England he has won much admiration for the many perseverance with which he has continued to write poems on the royal family. Some of his other themes are lackadaisical, but he has been everlastingly inspired by changes in the weather, much of his verse banding this subject exclusively. One feels throughout his writings that here is an honest man who has set out to be a poet and who means to hold fast to the intention. He might have been happier in his selection of a profession, but nothing could exceed the patience with which he has applied himself to the task of his choice. It is hoped that

the English public will appreciate this successor of Tennyson. One can never read the poems of Alfred Austin without feeling confident that he is a very nice gentleman. He may be relied upon to give out a good striking's worth of poetry every time a member of the royal family is born or buried. And this is the chief end and aim of a poet laureate.

It was set up in defense of the Meadcroft brothers, of Chicago, who as bankers had stolen the money of their clients, that they ought not to be criminally prosecuted, though the statute said so, because the statute was unconstitutional in that it was discriminating against a class. No special punishment ought to be provided by a criminal statute for the transgressions of a banker more than for the transgressions of a butcher or a taker. The Supreme Court tore that pretense to shreds. A banker stands in the relation of a trustee for the money of the people. He receives money from a part of the people and loans it to another part. He sets himself up as a capitalist and makes a reputation as a safe man with whom to deposit. The State steps in and insists that his pretense shall be made good at his peril. If it did not thus guard the people as far as it can the business of banking might fall into the hands of scoundrels. There is no element of trade in the depositing of money. The banker is a custodian. The transaction is on faith. Nor can it be pleaded that no criminal charges can be brought until a final winding up of the insolvency of a bank, whether or not a depositor has lost through the dishonesty of a banker. The court properly observes that when the bank closes its doors upon the depositor nothing is left him but the obligation of the banker. If the prosecution were delayed until the time of final winding up of affairs it would be barred by the statute of limitation. Bankers, more than any other men in the community, have specially a trust. If they fail therein criminally they ought to be punished with certainty and celerity, for they have been guilty of a most outrageous breach of faith if they have taken money with the knowledge that their affairs are so involved that it is doubtful whether or not they can go on. A banker asks credit and gets it, sometimes deservedly, sometimes otherwise. If he fails in his trust let him not hope for mercy. His breach is greater than any other. It includes the robbing of the widow and the orphan.

The inside family reasons for the resignation of Ballington Booth and his wife from the regular army, and for their refusal to obey the orders of Gen. Booth the senior, have never been divulged, but there is little doubt that the cause of their defection was their Americanism. They have become American citizens. Under their administration the Salvation army in this country has become prosperous and has done a great and successful work in the slums. Much of this was due to Ballington Booth, but most of it to his wife. Apparently envious of this success, and finding his own name under an eclipse, the general of the army, a typical John Bull in aggressiveness, discipline, and personal authority, sought to reinstate himself in the United States and set up a personal salvation machine of which he would be the boss. He ordered his son and daughter-in-law to give up their places and go to England. When they refused he sent commissioners over to remonstrate with them and induce them to obey orders. They were persistent, however, in this decision. Then the old man indirectly pronounced the anathema Maranatha and called upon the lads and lassies of the army to pray for Ballington and Maude as sinners "who have fallen beneath an almost unparalleled weight of temptation and flattery," thus seeking to humiliate them in the eyes of their followers. The prayer policy, however, has not worked as he expected. Large numbers of them, instead of praying, have deserted and gone over to the new standard of their old commander. Sentimentally the new army will have the sympathy of Americans. Religiously there should be room for both organizations. There is work enough to accomplish in the slums to admit of any amount of competition. Practically the issue must depend upon the executive ability of Ballington Booth as compared with that of his father. In any event, one organization will be conducted upon the broad general principles of religious societies and worked for the general good, while the other will remain as the exponent of the one man idea—that idea including personal ambition and love of power as well as foreign military control, which is not just now popular in this country.

Duke Is Disappointed. The insurance on the life of the new Duchess of Marlborough for her husband's benefit has had to be abandoned, owing to the technical difficulties in the way. Sir Dyer Duckworth, who went to Rome on behalf of the syndicate of London offices concerned in the insurance to make an examination of the candidate, made a satisfactory report, and as it was practically a case of insuring the Duchess' life against that of her father, no difficulties arose on that score. The difficulties were those of officialdom and red tape.