IS AN EARNEST MAN

JUDGE CLELAND, FATHER OF CHICAGO PAROLE SYSTEM.

Municipal Court Jurist Has Horror of Prisons—Believes Our Penal Plan Is Mere Machine for Making Criminals.

Chicago.—Municipal Judge McKenzie Cleland, father of Chicago's parole system, is an earnest man. He was an earnest boy, and he has taken life seriously since the days when he pitched hay on a Minnesota farm.

Nobody is altogether good and nobody is altogether bad, but most people stand in need of reformation.

That is the creed of Judge Cleland, and he has made up his mind that part of that reforming must be done by himself. There is a strong strain of rugged Puritanism in the man, which, however, is softened by a certain kindliness and tolerance which was conspicuous by its absence from the characters of those stern old warriors who rode the chivalry of England into the dust and made the new world possible.

Judge Cleland was born with a horror of many things—a horror of irreligion, a horror of intemperance, a horror of vice, and, above all, a horror of prisons. He is inclined to concemn the whole penal system as a mere machine for the manufacture of criminals.

To the general public Judge Cleland is best known as the man who introduced the parole system. When he left his private practice to sit on the bench at Maxwell street he had before him an unequaled opportunity to put into practice some of the theories

Judge McKenzie Cleland.

which he long had held in regard to criminals and offenders against the laws. He was called upon daily to decide the temporary fate of dozens of the inhabitants of one of the most polyglot and poorest sections of many tongued Chicago. The great majority of those who came before him were guilty of minor offenses, such as drunkenness and petty thieving, and consequently formed good subjects for the reform judge.

Drink, drugs, and physical defects! In these causes Judge Cleland believes he has discovered the root of nearly all wrong doing. His process of reasoning is simple. The causes first must be removed, and then the state must see to it that the offender has a chance to mend his ways. That punishment rarely corrects is the belief of Judge Cleland, and so he set about to give those who fell into the clutches of the law a chance of redemption without stripes.

To one of the simple and direct methods of thinking which characterized Judge Cleland precedents were of no importance.

Judge Cleland has expressed on many occasions his detestation of prisons and his belief that they are productive of more harm than good.

As well as being a deeply religious man, he is an active church worker and officiates as superintendent of the Sunday school of his church. He is also on the boards of numerous religious and semi-religious organizations, and any cause which has for its purport the betterment of humanity is sure to find a strong friend in the judge.

Judge Cleland was born in Delhi, N. Y., in 1860, but his family moved to Minnesota when he was three years old and he spent his boyhood on a farm. He graduated from Monmouth (Ill.) college in 1882 and went to St Louis, where he graduated from Washington University Law school in 1884. He worked his way through the law school by doing newspaper work. The next year he came to Chicago and started to practice law, first as partner with D. H. Pinney, ex-justice of the supreme court of Arizona, and later with Delos P. Phelps, formerly assistant United States treasurer.

When the municipal court system was inaugurated he offered himself for election and received the hearty backing of the churches and law and order leagues of Englewood, where he has lived for 20 years and where he is universally respected. He is married and has four children.

The judge is not a man who has much time for amusements. All his life he has been a hard worker and more than ever at present when in addition to his judicial duties he takes an active part in the work of so many religious and other organizations.

New Modes for Those in Mourning

By Julia Bottomley

However individuals may feel on the subject of wearing mourning, the fact remains that people in the highest walks of life continue to show respect for their dead, and command respect for their grief, by putting on mourning apparel. Good judgment has, however, modified materials used and heavy fabrics have been supplanted by those of lighter weight, in rich, deep black. All white, or a liberal mixture of white with black, in suitable materials, is accepted as correct mourning.

In millinery nothing surpasses the beautiful hats of white crape and the combination of this material, both in black and white, with other fabrics, in making up elegant mourning. Crape is the insignia of mourning and by using it as a trimming, or finish, lightweight and elegant hats and bonnets are made. Mourning millinery is conceded to be the highest type of millinery art. Recently a medium large hat was shown in Paris, made of white silk with a wide border of white crape about the edge of the brim. A cluster of bows of white ribbon at the front, studded with white orchids, trailing off into a half wreath about the crown, was chosen for the trimming. As an example of elegance in millinery and exquisite beauty in itself, this hat created a sensation, even in the city of wonderful millinery. The white orchids were almost like shadows of that ethereal flower, and might be termed Angel orchids very appropriately.

The mourning millinery illustrated here shows the combinations of net and crape, silk and crape, and white crape alone. In the sailor hat the shape is covered with folds of crape. The ruche about the crown and the veil is short and full and the model one of the best, always in style and becoming to nearly every face.

A very smart hat of white crape is shown. This is intended for a young woman. Bonnets and veils of this exquisite fabric are worn by women with white hair and the effect is very striking and charming.

For a widow or mother in mourning the bonnet of black silk grenadine trimmed effectively with folds of crape is serviceable and very appropriate. The veil, when worn in the summer, is of net bordered with crape or silk grenadine. For winter it is of silk grenadine bordered with crape, except when one is in deep mourning, when it is entirely of crape.

A word of caution to those buying crapes and grenadines. These fabrics are sometimes almost imperishable. There are varieties, however, that are easily ruined by moisture. Always test the material by immersing a piece of it in water. In the right kind the color will not run, nor the crimp come out. These fabrics may be successfully renovated and made to look like new by steaming them, when the moisture-proof kind is bought.

FOR A BIG FAMILY.

Twirling Tray Does Much to Expedite Table Service.

There is a novelty extremely smart as well as sensible, that solves a problem of many a housekeeper, both those with plenty of servants and those with none. This is a twirling tray to expedite table service.

To have the meals of a large family daintily, even comfortably, served requires a skilled waitress. Even so there are apt to be long waits or shoving.

The English fashion of being more informal for breakfast and luncheon than for dinner, is gaining headway with us. While the side-table service, with each one helping his or herself, has by no means become general, it is being more and more adopted, especially in country homes.

A convenient substitute is found in one of these trays. They are made to match the table, either mahogany or oak, and are about 24 inches in diameter, though they can be made to suit any width table. Each tray has a rim and rests on a standard on which it slides easily.

The twirler is placed in the center of the table, in reach of all, and on it are placed, butter, preserves, bread and rolls, the molasses pitcher, and such relishes as radishes, celery, or cheese. As these are the things that are in constant demand, and keep the waitress busy, it is a great time-saver to have them reached by simply a twirl of the tray.

Ugly? Not all all; rather unusual looking at first, but the tray can be made very dainty with its snowy embroidered cover, a vase of flowers in the center, and the other dishes encircling it.

If one cares to go to the expense there are sectional dishes made that just fit these trays. They are shallow and rimmed, and have a circular dish in the center, with six or eight triangular dishes radiating from it to form an outer circle.

When the family is extra large two trays are used, one at each end of the table.

While these trays are only considered "the thing" for breakfast and luncheon, and are generally used on the bare table; when there is no maid they can be used as convenience dictates.

Well-Spent Time.

Let a woman who has been working all the morning over the countless details of housekeeping put on her hat and go out for a brisk walk. If it is only for 15 minutes it will do her untold good—her head will be clearer and her heart lighter.

Time thus taken is not wasted, but the best kind of an investment, as she will find she can do much more in the long run.

MATERIAL FOR THE COLLAR.

Fine Mull in Thread Tucks Is Now Much Worn.

The new separate collar to attach to a thin white blouse is made of very fine mull in thread tucks, edged with a tiny border of black silk muslin at top and bottom.

A line of this is also run up the back and it is fastened with tiny round silk buttons and cord loops.

The little bow attached to the front is of plaited mull edged with the black, and in the center there is a butterfly of Irish lace.

This stock is especially effective with an all-white suit and carries out the color scheme if there are black pumps and stockings and a white hat trimmed with black satin.

It is quite the fashion to finish the center of the stiff little bows worn in front of stock with a motif of heavy lace. These can easily be picked up by the half dozen at sales.

Another pretty idea in neckwear is a large bow of messaline made with equal loops and ends finished with a heavy silk cord to match at all edges.

These sell in some shops for $1.50, but if a girl has a bit of messaline in the house she can make one for the price of the cord.

They are worn at the base of the stock as well as with the thin turnover collar which is taking the place of the thick linen turnover.

Voile for Traveling.

Few women can afford to keep a gown entirely for traveling. It must be utilized for walking and for simple and informal occasions, and it should be a gown that can be worn in town in the fall. With all of these things pressing upon her mind the woman who goes out to buy a traveling dress has much with which to contend.

Voile makes a light traveling dress, and it is durable if one understands voile. A certain modiste displayed a lilac voile which she said had been worn two seasons by one of her customers. This year, after a little renovation, it was being treated to a narrow trimming of braid upon the collar and cuffs and to a braided design down the back. A coat of lilac-colored braid, three-quarter length and fastening loosely down the front, was to complete the renovation of the lilac costume. A black straw hat faced with lilac silk and trimmed with lilac flowers makes the costume one of harmony.

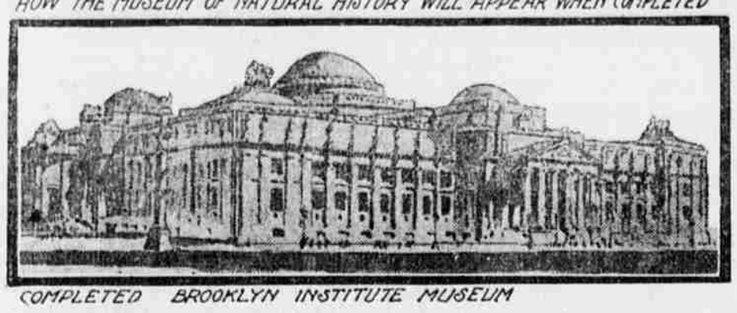
Making Essence of Lemon.

Do not throw away the rind of lemons, for it can be utilized nicely. Fill a bottle with rectified spirits and when using lemons cut away the yellow part from the lemon and place in the spirits. You will find this quite as good as the essence of lemon which you buy. Essence of orange can be made in the same manner.

World's Palaces of Art

MOST SPLENDID MUSEUMS FOR NEW YORK CITY

HOW THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED



COMPLETED BROOKLYN INSTITUTE MUSEUM

When the three great museums of the Greater New York are completed in the years to come there will be given to the country and the world groups of art palaces the like of which the world has never before seen. They will represent an expenditure of $50,000,000 exclusive of the priceless collections which will find shelter within the spacious walls of the institutions. The Metropolitan Museum of Art will be the largest building devoted to art in the world; the completed museum of natural history will overshadow the British museum, and the Brooklyn Institute museum is planned along the same magnificent lines. In the case of the last named the eastern wing, recently finished, completes an entire front of the structure, including the corner towers. In the case of the Natural History museum the great outer wall has finally turned the southwestern corner and is being carried some distance northward. The new wing is the first of the great side walls of the building.

The Fifth avenue facade of the Metropolitan museum is being carried this year nearly a block northward from the main entrance. The new wing is particularly interesting, since it is the first wall to be built besides the entrance, on the outer line of the building. The museum will ultimately inclose the great hollow rectangle, whose longest dimensions will parallel Fifth avenue. The main buildings of the museum to-day, those in red brick, will in time be completely inclosed. The outer walls will be of a light gray stone. The cost of this building when completed, it is estimated, will be $22,000,000. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke said recently that he believed the great museum would be completed in ten years, when it will certainly be the chief architectural feature of the city. Some idea of the proportions of this building may be had from the statement that the present Fifth avenue facade, nearly two blocks in length, is less than one-fourth the length of the completed eastern front.

The new wing is built of a somewhat lighter stone than the main entrance. The same alignment is maintained. It is two floors in height, with a basement. One of the features of the new addition is a spacious lecture hall opening from this wing into the inner courtyard. The need of such a hall has been felt for years. The walls of the new wing on the inner courts are of white brick, and the greater part of the roof is of grass. The interior is designed with the same effect of lofty spaciousness so characteristic of the older halls of the museum.

The management of the museum has long been embarrassed for room, and the new wing will be quickly taken up. The second floor, according to the present plans, will be devoted to Robert Fulton and Hendrick Hudson and their times. The display of these collections will have a peculiar timeliness in view of the approaching Hudson anniversary. It is probable that the Henchel collection, the property of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, will also be allotted space in this wing. Although the new wing, as seen from the street, appears to be practically complete, it is not expected that it will be regularly thrown open to the public for some months.

The Natural History museum will be carried a step nearer completion this year by the opening of the south wing of the west facade and by a new approach to the central power house and tower. The museum, it is perhaps not generally realized, will ultimately considerably exceed in size the British museum. It is now nearly 20 years since the first hall was built, one of the interior wings, which is now almost completely hidden. Since then the entire south facade has been completed, an avenue block in length.

The new wing carries the line of the corner tower on the west nearly a city block northwest, thus giving the first suggestion of the appearance of the west front as it will ultimately appear. The great building will some day occupy the entire space facing Central park, measuring three city blocks in length and one avenue block in width. A great central tower will ultimately rise high above the present roof line.

Despite the apparently endless corridors of the present structure the museum is badly cramped for room. There are tons of valuable material, gathered at great expense, which it is impossible to display. Space in the wing with its five broad floors is, however, already heavily mortgaged. With many exhibits demanding space, it has been decided to devote the new wing to the new Congo and Philippine collections. The Congo exhibit, recently obtained in Belgium, of unusual popular as well as scientific interest, is especially timely. It is believed it will make a very strong popular appeal and will amply justify the space devoted to it.

The second wing, which is available for exhibition purposes this year, leads from the central power house directly westward. While smaller than the south wing on the street side, it is nevertheless an important addition to the museum. This wing will be given over to various fish exhibits. It will soon be thrown open to the public. These wings together make the most important addition to the museum in some six years.

As in the case of its neighbor, the Metropolitan museum, the new wing stands practically complete so far as its outer appearance is concerned. The brown stone used in its construction is of course somewhat lighter in tone than in the older parts of the building, but a few years of exposure will correct this.

The new addition to the Brooklyn Institute museum has already doubled the capacity of the building. The work here has been completed some months in advance of the similar additions to the other city museums. The completion of this wing has done more for the general appearance of the building than have the additions to the other museums. An entire facade of the Brooklyn museum now stands completed where before a single wing appeared somewhat isolated and detached. The museum will ultimately inclose a great hollow square, with impressive towers at the four corners and with elaborate staircases leading up at the center of each side. The new wing carries the building from the central entrance to the corner, thus rendering the facades symmetrical.

The new wing has so far cost $2,400,000, and it stands to-day less than one-fourth complete. The central staircase and approach to the east wing cost alone nearly $90,000. It is in some respects the most beautiful architectural feature in the city.

Wisdom of Economy.

If men would only be content to live on the right side of their incomes there would be little cause to fear panics, for they could be easily averted when they threatened. The man of saving habits, of thrift, of economy, who never allows his output to exceed what he takes in, can always breast the storm and reach the port of safety.

Cotton Growing in Uganda.

American upland cotton grown in Uganda actually commands a higher price in the Manchester market than when it is grown in the United States. There appears to be practically no natural difficulty in its cultivation throughout the larger part of Uganda. A great development is only a question of organization and—money.

ONE KIDNEY GONE

But Cured After Doctors Said There Was No Hope.

Sylvanus O. Verrill, Milford, Me., says:, "Five years ago a bad injury paralyzed me and affected my kidneys. My back hurt me terribly, and the urine was badly discolored. Doctors said my right kidney was practically dead. They said I could never walk again. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. One box made me stronger and freer from pain. I kept on using them and in three months was able to get out on crutches, and the kidneys were acting better. I improved rapidly, discarded the crutches and to the wonder of my friends was soon completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ONLY A COW.

Artist (who has been bothered by rustics breathing on him all the morning)—My good fellow, I assure you that you can see the sketch with more advantage from a little distance!

DEEP CRACKS FROM ECZEMA

Could Lay Slate-Pencil in One—Hands in Dreadful State—Permanent Cure in Cuticura.

"I had eczema on my hands for about seven years and during that time I had used several so-called remedies, together with physicians' and druggists' prescriptions. The disease was so bad on my hands that I could lay a slate-pencil in one of the cracks and a rule placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I kept using remedy after remedy, and while some gave partial relief, none relieved as much as did the first box of Cuticura Ointment. I made a purchase of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my hands were perfectly cured after two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap were used. W. H. Dean, Newark, Del., Mar. 28, 1907."

Microscopic Writing.

A remarkable machine made by a lately deceased member of the Royal Microscopical society for writing with a diamond seems to have been broken up by its inventor. A specimen of its works is the Lord's prayer of 227 letters, written in the 1,237,000 of a square inch, which is at the rate of 53,880,000 letters or 15 complete Bibles, to a single square inch. To decipher the writing it is necessary to use a 1-12-inch objective, which is the high power lens physicians employ for studying the most minute bacteria.

Populous China.

The population of the Chinese empire is largely a matter of estimate. There has never been such census of the empire as that which is taken every decade in this country. But the estimate of the Almanach de Gotha for 1900 may be taken as fairly reliable. According to that estimate, the population of the empire is, in round numbers, about 400,000,000. It is probably safe to say that if the human beings on earth were stood up in line every fourth one would be a Chinaman.

Wanted to Go the Same Way.

We were taking a little trip into the country. The only vacant seats in the train were turned so as to face each other. I told my little girl, four years old, to take the seat in front of me, as riding backward would not make her sick. She hesitated, and said:

"I know it won't make me sick, but if I ride backward will I go to the same place you are going to?"

AFRAID TO EAT.

Girl Starving on Ill-Selected Food.

"Several years ago I was actually starving," writes a Me. girl, "yet dared not eat for fear of the consequences.

"I had suffered from indigestion from overwork, irregular meals and improper food, until at last my stomach became so weak I could eat scarcely any food without great distress.

"Many kinds of food were tried, all with the same discouraging effects. I steadily lost health and strength until I was but a wreck of my former self.

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts and its great merits, I purchased a package, but with little hope that it would help me—I was so discouraged.

"I found it not only appetizing but that I could eat it as I liked and that it satisfied the craving for food without causing distress, and if I may use the expression, 'it filled the bill.'

"For months Grape-Nuts was my principal article of diet. I felt from the ver. first that I had found the right way to health and happiness, and my anticipations were fully realized.

"With its continued use I regained my usual health and strength. To-day I am well and can eat anything I like, yet Grape-Nuts food forms a part of my bill of fare." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.