

# Population in Two Decades Swelled by 8,612,415 Aliens.

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

**D**URING the past twenty years the total number of arriving immigrants at the various ports of the United States was 8,624,415. Of this number, in 1883, Italy furnished 31,792, Austria-Hungary 27,625, and Russia 11,920. The same countries furnished, respectively, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, 178,375, 171,989 and 107,347. Countries which twenty years ago sent a large number of immigrants, such as the United Kingdom, which includes England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, with 158,082 during 1883, during 1902 sent but 46,036, Germany sent 194,786 during 1883, and during 1902 but 28,304.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the movement of immigration has shifted from Western to Eastern Europe, which has resulted in a class of people coming here whose habits, customs and modes of living are entirely different from those who formerly sought a home on our shores. Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia have now taken the place, in point of number of immigrants, formerly held by Great Britain, Germany and other countries in that section. Southern Europe, which is today sending a large number of immigrants, formerly sent but few, if any.

The year 1882 shows the largest number of arrivals in any one year in the history of our country, when 758,993 aliens arrived at the various seaports. About 95 per cent. of all aliens arrive via Atlantic ports and about 70 per cent. remain in the Atlantic States. About 35 per cent. of aliens arriving are destined for New York, and about 30 per cent. for the neighboring States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

The indications for the present year are that the immigration will equal that of 1882, if not exceed it. There will be this difference, however: The great bulk of immigration in 1882 was composed, as it had been since the foundation of our country, of the Teutonic and Celtic races of Western Europe, while the people who are now seeking our shores are mostly of the Slavonic races of Eastern Europe and Italians. This change in the character of immigration has increased the illiteracy rate from about 7 per cent. to 25 per cent. What effect this great tide of immigration of aliens who do not speak the English language will have upon social and political conditions is left to the consideration of the reader.—New York World.

# The Growth of an Idle Class

By Cholly Knickerbocker.

**T**HE FACT can no longer be concealed that a class of young men has already formed in this city intent upon lives of idleness. They are the sons of newly-made millionaires. They have been raised without any practical experience in business, and often without any education beyond their rudiments. Only a few days ago a youngster of thirty, belonging to this class of worthless citizens, asked me to tell him the capital of Spain. He has an income of \$600,000 per year and confessed that he found much difficulty in spending it.

Among the idlers of whom I speak many scions of the best families must be included. Col. "Jack" Astor and young Cornelius Vanderbilt are notable exceptions. But what other member of the present generation of the descendants of sturdy old Commodore Vanderbilt has a single thought for anybody or anything beside himself or self-indulgence?

The people of this country have not any use for an aristocratic class. Ridicule will destroy it, just as it has abolished that unpleasant nondescript called "the dude."

Corvantes shamed "chivalry" out of existence. For several centuries professional heroes had ridden over Europe, blatant in their championship of virtue and valour in their praise of valor; but virtue had no respect at their hands, and valor was of their own proclamation. The satirist of Alcalá showed that the heroes of chivalry were arrant frauds. Gilbert held up to contempt the aesthetic idler. He drew the creature from life—from a man whose name I'd hesitate to mention anywhere.

"Bunthorne" never had any real place in this country. We weren't big enough for him. One specimen appeared in New York; he was regaled with suspicion at first, and finally, with aversion. He remained a class to himself. But idleness was his "long suit."

The sweetest, purest, prettiest creature in this world is woman. But there are other people on earth besides women; if there weren't, the supply of new angles would run short. A few words may be said, now and then, in behalf of man. He doesn't always receive the attention he deserves—chiefly because he is man.

To some of us who have lived several days and a fraction of many nights there is a crying demand for more earnest, thoughtful young men. Idleness among the citizens of a monarchy is disgraceful; in a republic it is—ridiculous. Scorn to be idlers, young millionaires!—New York Evening Journal.

# Inconsistency of Women.

By Winifred Oliver.

**T**HE ACCUSATION of woman's inconsistency is as old as the hills and as new as yesterday. If man were not ambitious, civilization would stand still; if woman were not inconsistent, she would stand still. It is one of her perquisites for recognition. If she accepted one attitude and stuck to it, in no time that would come to be regarded as her proper sphere and there she would be expected to remain. Any departure would be regarded as unwomanly. So to avoid this she cheerfully accepts the accusation of inconsistency. She advances or retreats in her opinions or attitudes just as she sees fit. She has no straight and narrow paths, but skirries all over the place.

Just at present her inconsistency is fairly flaunting itself in the faces of its accusers. By all the laws of fitness, woman should be dressing to fit the part which it pleases her at present to play. That part is the strenuous life. She must be healthy; she must be athletic; the vapors are out of fashion and the woman who faints is looked upon with pitying contempt.

In the natural course of events it is not to be expected that woman should admire the strenuous, if such a word may be applied, in dress as well as in action. Such is not the case, however. Never has dress been more suggestive of gentle helplessness. Today woman droops, droops, everywhere, gently, gracefully, seductively, but she does droop.

All day she may play golf, may motor and tinker with her machine in the most practical manner; her whole mind may run in the direction of the life strenuous, but when it comes to matters of dress her opinions differ as widely as the poles.

Never was dress more utterly feminine than it is today. Never was it less aggressive in style, material and adjustment. Woman may be veering slightly toward the masculine in habit, she was never further from it in dress. This, perhaps, shows inconsistency, but it is one of the times when inconsistency is commendable. Woman is essentially a creature of moods. She may adjust herself and suit her attire to her life, her life to her attire, but let us hope not for both at present are very desirable. Rather let her continue to suffer under the old time accusation, at the same time protesting it; let her be consistent in her inconsistency.—New York American.

# Society Scolded For Gambling

By Dr. James B. Angell,  
President of the University of Michigan.

**H**IGH privileges are opened to the educated women of this country at this time, and consequently serious duties are laid upon them. There is a strong tendency among them to associated action in many directions. With so many facilities for combined action there is, in my judgment, a loud call to them to do something to shield their sex from some grave mistakes.

Certain customs that are rapidly gaining ground among women in what are called the higher social circles demand a vigorous effort on the part of intelligent and high-minded women to secure the elimination of the element of gambling from amusements and games innocent in themselves.

Furthermore we have a right to expect from educated women pronounced condemnation rather than "adulgent" views of the rapidly growing practice, for which both sexes are equally responsible, of procuring under loose laws, lastly administered, divorces on trivial grounds or by collusion, and of contracting subsequent marriages with unseemly haste. In some quarters, and in what calls itself our best society, the renunciation of the solemn marriage vow on slight pretenses and the playing of games for stakes by women in private parlors are treated with a levity and publicly discussed with an indifference which recalls the declining days of the Roman Empire.

The purity of domestic life, the sanctity of the home, the very foundation of society, are imperilled by these abuses. The educated and high-minded woman should by word and by example sound the alarm concerning them with no doubtful or hesitating force.



FOR THE FAIR  
LATEST  
NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Eton jackets are becoming to almost all women and are much in favor because of that fact. This one includes the fashionable stole



ETON JACKET.

with sleeves that are both novel and satisfactory to the wearer. The original, by May Manton, is made of the Sicilian mohair, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with fancy braid, and makes part of a costume, but the jacket is equally well suited to other suiting materials and to the odd wrap as well as to the coat which matches the skirt. The postillion is optional, and can be used or omitted, as preferred.

The jacket is made of fronts and back and is finished with a belt that passes under the elongated fronts, at the darts, and is closed beneath them. The sleeves are snug above the elbows, but large enough below to allow of wearing over those of the gown with comfort and ease. The stole is a notable feature, and is shaped to fit exactly, its edges meeting below the bust.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and seven-eighths yards twenty-one inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide, or

along the Massachusetts and Rhode Island coast.

Shamrock green silk parasols make very acceptable sunshades. The true shamrock parasol has a teakwood or ivory handle with the pretty little emblems of the shamrock carved on the flattened handle. This is much easier to hold than a perfectly smooth, round handle, which is apt to slip through the fingers on occasions.

### The Yard-and-a-Half Vell.

"Yard and a half" measurement obtains in velling for automobile women. A shorter vell may be long enough for other occupations, but it will scarcely do for motor car touring, when the wind created by rapid motion draws the thin tissue away from its moorings, snugly tied at the back of the neck. The "yard-and-a-half" vell permits the chiffon scarf to be drawn around the hat and face, and then be again brought forward under the chin, and firmly knotted or tied in a bow knot. Nothing less than a scarf of such dimensions will answer the purpose.

### Dark Shades in Muslins.

Dark shades in thin silk muslins are considered very stylish for developing morning gowns. Many charming flowered effects, blue figured in red gray with black, are seen among them. To add to the novel effect they are often made up over a colored silk lining.

### Materials Most Favored.

Soft silk, crepe de chine, sheer voile or delicate muslin are the materials most favored for dinner gowns for formal occasions.

### Woman's Coffee Coat.

Tasteful house coats, or breakfast jackets, are among the essentials of a satisfactory wardrobe and are offered in many materials and designs. This pretty and graceful one, designed by May Manton, is made of ring-dotted



TASTEFUL AND BECOMING HOUSE GOWN.

one and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

### Woman's House gown.

House gowns that are comfortable at the same time that they are tasteful and becoming are always in demand. The one by May Manton, shown in the large engraving, fulfills all the requirements and is suited to a variety of materials. The berth with stole ends is a feature and a most stylish one, but if a plainer garment is desired it can be omitted, as shown in the small drawing. The model is made of flowered dimity with the yoke and berth of white, banded with pale green batiste and is unlined, but woven fabrics are more satisfactory made over the fitted foundation.

The gown consists of the lining, the fronts, back, under-arm gores, yoke, berth and sleeves. The lining is fitted, but the gown is gathered to the yoke and falls in long, unbroken lines to the floor. The berth is shaped to form extensions over the shoulders and to give the fashionable stole effect at the front. The sleeves are made to fit snugly at their upper portions, but form full puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven yards twenty-seven inches wide, nine and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or five and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with three-fourth yards for yoke and berth.

### A Shamrock Green Parasol.

Out of compliment to the Erin and the gallant Sir Thomas Lipton, one sees and hears of shamrock green in ribbons, sashes, cravats and veilings. Green and white make a cool-looking summer toilet, and it requires little persuasion to prejudice good Americans in favor of shamrock color. At any rate a great deal of it is now seen

laugh and the world laughs with you. Hypocrisy may be a besetting sin, but diplomacy often wins the day.

### THE LENGTH OF LIFE.

Longevity of Man Increasing, Says an Austrian Physician.

Medical men are discussing a lecture by Professor Pfleger, of the University of Bonn, on longevity, in which he asserts that the average length of human life is steadily increasing, says the Indiana Medical Journal. He maintains that one-third of all the deaths registered in Munich are due to heart disease, brought on by the immoderate use of beer, and that tobacco also claims a large percentage of the victims. Among forty centenarians who have come under his notice there was only one smoker, while nearly all professed to a moderate use of alcohol. What Professor Pfleger most seriously warns people against is the thought and fear of death. The mind must be occupied, he says, in order to secure longevity. Hard-working men who retire rarely live much longer.

The German census statistics show that in 1871 the centenarians numbered 147 men and 287 women, but in 1900 only five men and thirty women. The above press report is of interest as is well known in Munich the consumption of beer per capita is greater than elsewhere in the world and the percentage of heart disease is higher. Beer has a worse influence on the heart than either wine or whisky. Tobacco is better borne by adults and the aged than by youth. No child should be allowed to smoke before the age of twenty-one. Wine has been said to be the milk of old age; it should not be used until past the noon of life. That the German census shows a reduction of old men since the war with France is natural. The age of industrialism, of city life, of strain, of alcohol and of the venereal diseases with increase of tabes dorsalis and general paresis is the present age of Germany as it is of the United States. Only the sedate and the temperate in all things can expect length of days.

### SOME OLD MAXIMS IMPROVED.

Time-Honored Sayings Brought Down to This Century.

Make hay while the sun shines, but if the clouds obscure the light of day, use kerosene, candles, gas or electricity, lest delay decay thy hay.

Money makes the mare go, but it takes a goodly supply of dividend-paying stocks and bonds to grease the gear of the automobile.

Laugh and the world laughs with you. Hypocrisy may be a besetting sin, but diplomacy often wins the day.

All is not gold that glistereth; occasionally a four-flush rakes in a fat jack-pot, but as a rule the bluffer is a loser at the end of the game.

Honesty may be the best "policy," but Jerome and the police have of late become so strenuous that they may break up the game.

It hath been said, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and after many days it shall return unto thee," but I say unto thee, my brother, keep thy dough; then canst thou bake thine own bread whenever thou needest it, and wilt not be compelled to wait for fickle fortune and a timely tide to return it unto thee.—Lucius Weinschenk in New York Times.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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