

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

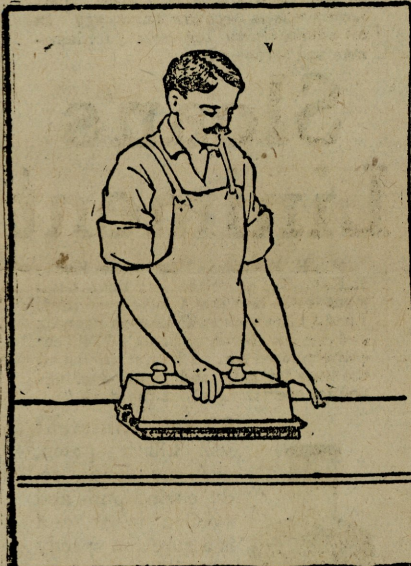


J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

(Mouth-piece and Successor of His Invalid Father as Leader of the British Imperialists.)

### Sandpaper Plane.

Another invention of interest to carpenters, joiners and men of kindred trades is the sandpaper plane designed by a Louisiana man. This



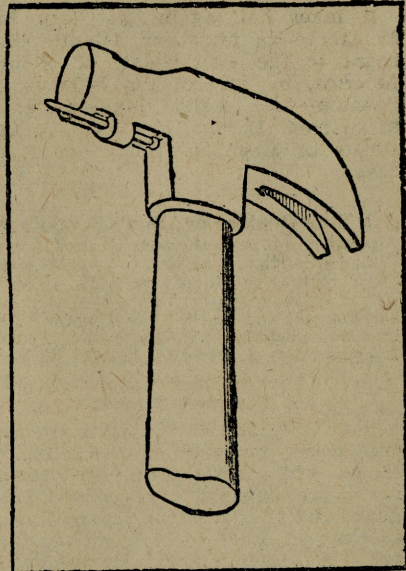
implement, as shown in the illustration, closely resembles an orthodox plane, but instead of having a blade underneath it has a smooth base covered with a layer of sandpaper, which polishes off rough surfaces with great rapidity and absolute uniformity. It also has the advantage of doing the work without polishing the skin off the knuckles of the person using it. The two knobs seen in the cut unscrew and the baseboard, which fits in grooves in the body of the plane and slides backward and forward when released, can be taken out and covered with a fresh piece of sandpaper when the old piece is worn down. Thus recovered the base is put back, the knobs screwed up tight again to hold it firmly, and the carpenter scrapes away with ease and rapidity.—Boston Post.

### Hammer Holds Nails.

Who has not pounded his thumb in place of a nail while trying to hammer the latter into some place difficult to reach or some corner where it was hard to get both hand and hammer? A North Dakota man has gotten around this difficulty with an ingenious invention of an attachment for the heads of hammers which holds the nail just beneath the head and drives it into place without difficulty.

The attachment consists of a loop of metal and a slight groove and recess under the hammer head. The nail fits in this, and all that need be done is to give one blow as if the nail were held in position with the fingers.

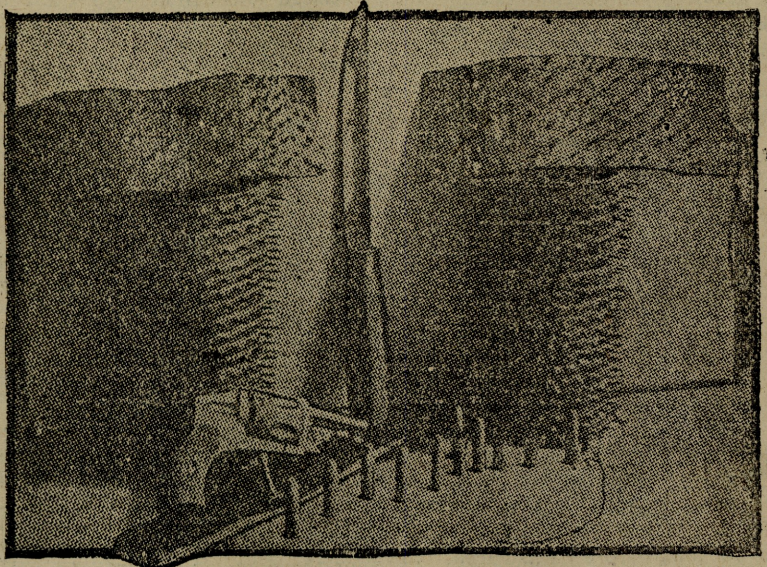
This blow will suffice to fix the nail in place, and the hammer can then be withdrawn, the loop in the head being large enough to permit of the passage



of the head of the nail, and the nail can be pounded all the way in with no trouble at all. In this way the thumb and fingers of the carpenter are in no danger.—Boston Post.

### ARSENAL OF A PARIS APACHE.

Armed like the porcupine, but invisibly, their arms and shoulders studded with sharp metal spikes beneath their coats, the young brigands of Paris, known as Apaches, have recently defied the police and frightened the public, which used to regard their pranks with some indulgence. The other day two detectives went into a wine shop to arrest an Apache named



Liaboef. As soon as they had seized him their hands were frightfully torn by the hidden spikes on the miscreant's arms and they were forced to let go. The Apache then stabbed one of the detectives eight times and shot the other dead. The police will be chary about laying hands on Apache prisoners hereafter for fear of the porcupine equipment.—Le Monde Illustré.



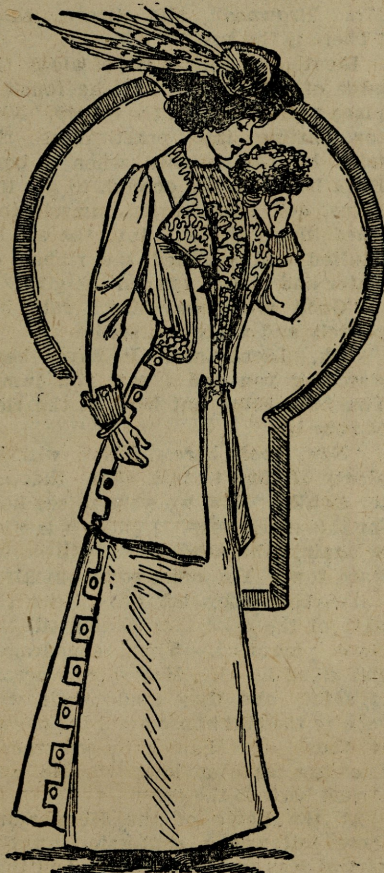
New York City.—Simple as this frock is, it can be made in a number of ways. In the illustration is shown one of the new gingham piped with striped material, and the dress is made unlined, worn with an open

cludes simple plain sleeves that are open for a portion of their length to allow effective use of trimming. The guimpe is a plain one with long, plain sleeves. It is finished with a standing collar.

The quantity of material required for the ten-year size is five and three-eighths yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, four and a quarter yards thirty-two or three and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide for the dress; one yard thirty-six inches wide for the guimpe.

### Tinted Hair Fashionable.

There is a good deal of talk in foreign papers of the dyes employed in Paris, but here natural tinted hair is the vogue. Blond hair, especially the dyed shades which foreigners so often display in the street, is by no means sought after, though, naturally, genuine blond hair is always glorious.



A "smoke-blue" broadcloth suit has a natty little coat that is a clever modification of the Russian tendency.

The skirt and waist are in one piece. Stomach braid and self-covered buttons form the trimming, while the yoke is of "smoke-blue" dotted net.



## The Sermon on the Mount.

By J. G. PYLE.

Three times at least, in ages many centuries past, the policy laid down in Christ's Sermon on the Mount has encountered life with great literalness.

The Christians of the first century after Christ, and in great measure of the next two centuries, did accept and act upon the Sermon on the Mount as a rule of daily conduct. They followed its precepts literally and unto death. Were they overwhelmed by demands which were much more destructive of both the individual and the association in that age than they could possibly be in this? On the contrary, their example proved both so contagious and so conquering that it beat down the mightiest power on earth. The established social order saved itself from being swept away by the innovation and lost in it, only by accepting it nominally. It professed the doctrine in order that it might not be compelled to adopt the practice.

For the second time, in the Middle Ages, arose those who would restore the Sermon on the Mount to the place where Jesus enthroned it. The monastic system, in its purity, was not a separation of the religious and contemplative mind from the world's activities. It was a deliberate attempt to reinstate in life the practices as well as the virtues to which beatitudes had been attached. At their best, the members of these orders were not exoterically withdrawn from the world. They worked, they taught, they healed, they relieved distress by physical ministrations as well as by spiritual consolation. They also made such headway that even supreme pontifical authority, hostile as it was, dared not deny recognition to Francis of Assisi. The monastic system fell not because it was unequal to contact with practical life, but because the World again conquered the Spirit.

In our own times, under the competitive and individualistic system, the experiment was tried. No thinker and no critic should be ignorant of the history of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. They lived in modern society, under modern conditions, accepted persecution cheerfully and stood upon their hazard that the words of Jesus meant what they said. That they matured noble types in personal character and sustained an admirable conduct of morals is indisputable. They have fared ill and lost ground precisely in so far as they yielded to casuistry, and moderated the stern simplicity of their doctrine to suit the desire for wealth, for conformity, for the very thing which, in their own language, they call "the World."—Putnam's Magazine.

### How to Read.

By H. M. ALDEN.

Reading is not a lost art to the same degree that conversation is, but it has in most cases an arrested development through so much reading that makes no demand upon aesthetic sensibility, so that one is apt to bring to a fine story full of delicate shades of thought and feeling the same mind which he yields to a newspaper, putting a blunt interrogation as to its meaning as conveyed in the terms of a rational proposition, and the writer's charm is wholly lost upon him. While the reader's surrender to the author must be complete, his attitude should not be passive, but that of active responsiveness and partnership.—Harper's Magazine.

### What Was Needed.

Instead of being disturbed by his defeat, says a Washington correspondent, the Speaker became reminiscent and told a story which illustrates his opinion that whenever you have the votes you can carry out your ideas.

"Back in the greenback days," he said, "there was a man named Emory Storrs, a brilliant man and an able man, in spite of some of his views. He called on Chauncey Blair, a big Chicago banker, and talked the financial situation over with him. He told Blair what the country needed was more money.

"We have plenty of money," said Blair. "The banks are full of it. We would welcome any borrower who came to us for a loan."

"Well, let me have a million," answered Storrs.

"All right," said Mr. Blair. "I wish there were three or four more borrowers like you. But what collateral can you offer?"

"Collateral?" inquired Storrs; "collateral? Then it isn't more money that we need; it's more collateral."

And in the Speaker's mind it isn't recognition that the insurgents need, but votes.—Indianapolis Star.

In New York during the close times in 1907, seventy-two per cent. of the collateral used as the basis of clearing house certificates was commercial paper.