POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B.; AUGUST 19, 1899



a complete canvass of the whole subject.

They will be brought to peace when they find that they are identical in their interests. When one goes down, they both go down. When one rises, they both rise. There will be an equilibrium after while. There never has been an exception to the rule. That which is good for tion to the rule. That which is good for one class of society and that which is bad for one class of society will eventually and in time be bad for all. Every speech that labor makes against capital postpones the day of permanent adjustment. Every speech that capital makes against labor postpones the day of permanent adjustment. When capital maligns labor, it is the eye cursing the hand. When labor maligns capital, it is the hand cursing the eye. As far as I have observed, the vast majority of capitalists are successful laborers. If the capitalists would draw their glove, you would see the broken finger nail, the scar of an old blister, the stiffened finger

ment, on the subject says: "Co-operation is the one and the only relief for the laboring populations. This is the path," he says, "by which they are to come up from the hand to the mouth style of living to reap the rewards and the honors of our advanced civilization." Lord Derby and John Stuart Mill, who gave half their lives to the study of the labor question, believed in co-operative institutions. our advanced civilization." Lord Derby and John Stuart Mill, who gave half their lives to the study of the labor question, believed in co-operative institutions. The co-operative institution formed in Troy, N.Y., stood long enough to illustrate the fact that great good might come of such an institution if it were rightly

trate the fact that great good might come of such an institution if it were rightly carried on and mightily developed.

"But," says some one, "haven't these institutions sometimes been a failure?" Yes. Every great movement has been a failure at some time. Application of the steam power a failure, electro telegraphy a failure, railroading a failure, but now the chief greeness of the world.

the chief successes of the world. "'But," says some one, "why talk of surplus being put by laborers into cooperative associations, when the vast multitude of toilers of this country are struggling for their daily bread and have no surplus?" I reply: Put into my hand the money spent by the laboring classes
of America for rum and tobacco, and I
will establish co-operative associations in
all parts of this land, some of them

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LABOR AND CAPITAL.

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FOR AND CAPITAL.

TALMAGE IS FOR CO-OPERATION

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mannst slabor postpones the day of permanent adjustment. When capital maligns labor, is is the eye curring the hand. When labor malignes capital, it is the hand curring the capital maligns also the state of the capital season of the capital s

1876. First, one family would go, then another family, and finally it was not respectable not to go to the centennial at Philadelphia, and they mortgaged their farms. The church and the neighborhood ruined in that way. Now, between such fools and pauperism there is only a very short step. In time of peace prepare for adversity. Yet how many there are who drive on the verge of the precipice and at the least touch of accident or sickness over they go. Ah, my friends, it is not right, it is not honest! He that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidel. A man has no right to live in luxury and have all comforts and all brightness around him, taking his family with him at that rate—everything bright and beautiful and luxurious, until he stumbles against a tombstone and falls in and they all go to the poorhouse. That is not common honesty. I am no advogate of skinflint saving. I abhor it. But is not common honesty. I am no advo-cate of skinflint saving. I abhor it. But I plead for Christian providence. There

improvement, what a different state of things we would have in this country and they would have in Great Britain!

Do you not realize the fact that men work better without stimulant? You say, "Will you deny the laboring men this help which they get from strong drink, borne down as they are with many anxieties and exhausting work?" I would deny them nothing that is good for them. I would deny them strong drink, if I had the power, because it is damaging to them. My father said: "I became a temperance man in early life because I found that in the harvest field, while I was naturally weaker than the other men, I could hold out longer than any of them. They took stimulant and I took none."

Everybody knows they cannot endure great fatigue—men who indulge in stimulants. All our young men understand that. When they are preparing for the regatta or the ball club or the athletic wrestling, they abstain from strong drink. Now, suppose all this money that is wasted were gathered together and put into co-operative institutions—oh, we would have a very different state of things tides of thrift set in.

Let me say a word to all capitalists: Be your own executors. Make investing men tots be town who walk around among their employes with a supercilious air or drive up to the factory in a manner which seems to indicate they are the autocrat of the universe, with the sun and moon in their vest pockets, achiefly anxious when they go among laboring men not to be touched by the greasy or smirched hand and have their broadcloth injured. Be a Christian employer. Remember those who are under your charge are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh, that Jesus Christ died for them and that they are immortal. Divide up your estates, or portions of them, for the relief of the world like that man who died in New York leaving in his will \$40,000,000,000, yet giving how much for the alieviation of human suffering? He gave some money a little while before he died. That was well, but into co-operative institutions—oh, we will be for the die

ernment was innocently defrauded out of that amount the day before.



TRIMMINGS.

Tucks and Hemstitching In Fash Tucks are increasing in favor as a dec oration and are used for all sorts of materials. They are made straight, bias or across each other in squares and diamonds. Chemisettes, corsages, flounces and skirts are thus adorned, and all over

tucking, by the yard, of silk or nainsook, is employed for entire bodices.

Hemstitching is another mode of decoration which has been borrowed from wash fabrics for the enrichment of silk. There are hemstitched tucks as well as hemstitched borders, and lines of drawn threads hemstitched into openwork are a favorite decoration for silk waists. As for hemstitched cravats, their name is

There are many tailor made gowns of pique and even of taffeta, and a curious revival of the old fashioned nankeen is



TUCKED BODICE. inaugurated. Entire costumes are made of nankeen, the favorite waistcoat ma-terial of our forefathers.

The cut shows a bodice of tucked red

taffeta. The tucks are horizontal at the back and oblique in front, and the top of the tight sleeves is also tucked. The front edges are slightly scalloped and finished with cordings, and the plastron and collar are of puffed golden yellow mousseline de soie. The cuffs are finmousseline de soie. The cuffs are fin-ished with corded ruffles. The belt of white grosgrain is fastened with a gold JUDIC CHOLLET.

Powder Puffs.

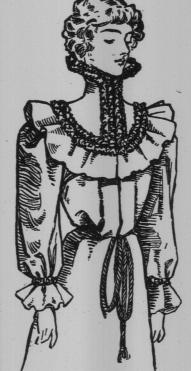
The airy powder puff is heavy with the lives of slaughtered young birds. It is stated that as many as 20,000 young swans—cygnets, as they are called—are killed every year to supply this dainty fluff, to say nothing of the innumerable young birds of the eider duck and wild variety. One cygnet will make nearly a dozen average sized puffs, which shows how many women must be addicted to the use of powder. The puff is highly profitable, as may be judged from the fact that the down of the cygnet costs little more than 25 cents, the poor little fact that the down of the cygnet costs little more than 25 cents, the poor little creature often being plucked alive so that it may bear another crop, while the puffs are sold from 50 cents upward.

With a force equal to 25 times its own weight. Worse still is it to be caught between the shells of a mussel. A mussel of digestion for some people. The richness, however, can always be corrected times its own weight.—London Answers.

NOVEL HES. Pretty Things For the Fashionable

Wardrobe.

A novelty is shown in the shops of a long boa entirely composed of the shaded and crimped silk petals of poppies. These petals, which may properly appear in red, pink or white, are also seen in blue and maize, the taste of the purchaser being consulted in preference to nature. The old fashioned long, narrow, straight scarf is revived and is being ranked as a novelty, so long has it been out of date. Of crape or silk, with embroidered and fringed ends, it is a most graceful accessory to a dignified toilet. A delicate and silvery geranium pink and all the violet tones are the millinery shades of the present and early future. Wardrobe. shades of the present and early future.



BATHROBE.

Summer blouses are masses of lace and needlework fine as a cobweb. Those of taffeta are tucked, embroidered and enriched with lace insertion, and those of lawn sometimes have not a square inch of plain material in them. One model, worn over an underbodice of colored taffeta, consists solely of little bands of valenciennes insertion separated by lace beading, through which narrow satin ribbon the color of taffeta is threaded. French fiannel. It is mounted on a round yoke, bordered with a circular ruffle and two inches of coral satin ribbon, which also passes around the high flaring collar.

The fronts of the gown form two box plaits. The sleeves are in one piece, gathered at the waist with a coral ruche, The girdle is a cord of coral silk.

JUDIO CHOLLET.

FASHIONABLE GOWNS.

What Is Worn by the Best Dressed Not so very many years ago the really elegant and well dressed woman always appeared in a dark gown, even a black one, in the summer, but now all that is entirely changed, and not only for cere-monious wear, but for the simplest occamonious wear, but for the simplest occasions, light, bright gowns are worn, adorned with lace, guipure and ruffles. The favorite materials are batiste, foulard, pique or muslin. The eternal dark blue and white foulard is, however, well to the front, as usual, and is a pet fabric for street costumes, being comparatively cool and not easily soiled.



being of light weight and thoroughly serviceable for ordinary wear.

A pretty and novel arrangement is the guipure stole falling down the front of the gown from head to foot. It is not loose, but is sewed down at each side and is threaded with rather wide velvet

ribbon. Black velvet is most frequently employed. A picture is given of a gown of cherry foulard with a floral design a shade deeper. It has a princess back and a slight train, and around the foot is a circular train. flounce. The front of the bodice is gathered at the waist and is crossed by horizontal bands of black chantilly insertion. The tablier is decorated in the same way, as are also the tight sleeves. At each side of the front is a lengthwise band of the insertion, and a band also passes around the foot at the head of the flource. The black straw hat is trimmed with a black straw hat is trimmed with a black plume, black velvet and a

buckle. Strength of Animals

A man pressing upon a dynamometer with one hand exerts a force equal to three-quarters of his own weight, and a dog lifting its lower jaw does it with a force equal to eight times its own weight. But crabs and mussels are even more muscular. The pinch of a crab is no joking matter, considering that it is effected with a force equal to 28 times its own

FASHION NOTES. Dainty Trimmings and Fashions Silve

Little choux of black velvet are immensely employed as a trimming. They are used on the front of the bodice, on the collar, belt or hat, to fasten a fichular to drape a corsage. The velvet is of the narrowest ribbon width. the narrowest ribbon width.

Costumes of pique, coutil and galatea cloth are made almost exclusively in the tailor style. Heavy guipure or embroidery may be used if an elaborate trimming is required, but plain stitching and stitched straps are the usual finish.

The four leaved clover is still a favorite bit of jewelry, whether it is in the form of a brooch, stickpin or pendant, or is a real clover leaf placed under crystal. Narrow scarfs, or, more properly speaking, wide boas of white, black or colored gauze or net are a fashionable accom-

gauze or net are a fashionable accom



They are often dotted with chenille, and the edge of the frills is finished with the

narrowest of satin ribbon. The hat of which an illustration is given, is of fine, soft leghorn straw. It is lifted at the left side by a large bow of white tulle and lilac clusters. drapery of white tulle covers the crown, held in by a garland of white lilacs and foliage. The lilacs are not plain white, but have delicate tinges of pink and lav-JUDIC CHOLLET.

SUMMER GOWNS.

Cool Costumes For Traveling and Dotted materials are always among the Dotted materials are always among the summer goods, but this year a variation is introduced by having the dots of unequal size, sprinkled upon the goods at irregular intervals. In percales, silks and challies these effects are seen, the ground being mainly of red, pink or some shade of blue and the dots white. The coloring is also reversed, white grounds being shown with colored dots. The dark blue foulard or china silk costume with white dots is found in almost every with white dots is found in almost every

woman's summer wardrobe.

Fine mohair is much used for tailor made gowns, especially for traveling, as it is thin, light and sheds dust. An attractive gown of this goods is of a medium gray and has a white pique vest fastened with crystal buttons.

The costume shown in today's illus-



CHEVIOT GOWN. combined. The lower skirt is of blue and white striped wool, and over it is a tunic of plain blue cheviot, scalloped and edged with white braid. The little, open coat is tight at the back and has a scalloped basque and striped revers and collar, the edges being bordered with white braid. Beneath this is a close vest of striped goods, which shows a white shirt bosom and a black cravat. The sleeves are finished with striped goods at the wrist, and both bodice and sleeves are adorned with stitched straps of blue cheviot. The hat of blue straw is trimmed with white table say white feathers. med with white tulle and white feathers.

Salmon, when in perfection, is one of the most delicious and nutritive of fish. The oil is distributed through the flesh, and for this reason it proves rather hard