

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

THE IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES.

An astonishing page in history is revealed by statistics just collected of the immigration of the Irish people to the United States. No such migration has ever been known as that of the inhabitants of that island who since 1840 have crossed the ocean to the number of more than 5,000,000 and are still coming at the rate of half a million each decade.

Between 1840 and 1860 not fewer than 2,000,000 Irish men and women came thither. From 1860 to 1880 an additional 1,000,000 made a new start in life in this free country, and from 1880 to the present time another 1,000,000 have been added to our population.

One-fourth of the 5,000,000 are settled in the twelve agricultural States—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. Only one-fifth of the portion settled in the North Atlantic States are on farms, but this tendency into the centers of population disappears when the surroundings are agricultural, as is proved by the large percentage, more than 50, of those who have taken to farming in the twelve States named. The Irish are an agricultural people and it is only because the bulk of them in the United States are not in farming districts that they seem less than some of the other elements of immigration population.

In three New England States and in many New England cities the Irish constitute a majority of the inhabitants, and before many years have passed they will do so in other Eastern States. In New York and Chicago they are barely behind the Germans. It is no impossibility that before many years virtually the entire population of Ireland will have transferred itself to the United States, leaving Erin to British domination.—Des Moines News.

PEDESTRIANS HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY.

RECENTLY in Montreal the driver of a motor car killed a man who was walking in the street. The driver was found guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Choquette, the court at the same time informing the prisoner that he had rendered himself liable to imprisonment for life. The point of most general interest came by way of dictum from the court during the hearing of the case. Judge Choquette informed the public that in all cases on the king's highway the pedestrian has the right of way over vehicles of any sort.

Clearly this implies that if one runs down a pedestrian he will have to prove that the accident was not avoidable, or that the victim was guilty of contributory negligence, in order to escape responsibility or even to secure a reduction of damages.

Common sense, as well as common law, shows no reason to doubt the soundness of this view. What is good law and good sense in England and in Canada should be good law and good sense in the United States. Here the pedestrian unquestionably has the right of way over vehicles of any sort.

It is quite proper for the motorist to blow a horn or ring a bell or give some other signal to a pedestrian to get out of the way. But the pedestrian may be deaf and not hear the signal, he may be blind and not know which way to hasten, he may be crippled and not able to move quickly, he may be imbecile and not know the

meaning of a signal. Therefore, the failure of a pedestrian to get out of the way of a vehicle does not justify the driver who runs him down and injures or kills him. There seems to be no room to doubt that in the public streets the man who walks has a prior right to the man who drives. It has even been held in substance by an English court that a municipality is responsible for a condition that injures a pedestrian who does not "look where he is going."—Chicago Post.

THE COUNTRY'S AMAZING PROSPERITY.

How great is the prosperity of the United States is shown again by the figures of our foreign commerce during the year ending with the last day of August. In that time our imports were \$1,254,809,735 and our exports were \$1,750,417,633, making a total for the twelve months of \$3,013,817,633. Thus it is seen that our foreign trade has passed the \$3,000,000,000 line at last.

These figures are almost incomprehensible by the human mind, but they are as nothing compared to what they will be in the next fifty years, when the population of the United States will have reached the 150,000,000 mark. By that time the United States ought to be and doubtless will be the virtual ruler of the civilized world and its merchants and manufacturers lords of the lands thereof.

Perhaps some idea of the meaning of the \$3,000,000,000 statement may be had by accepting it in detail. For example, the imports have exceeded \$100,000,000 in every month of the past year. That is, we import \$2,500,000 worth every week, or more than \$4,000,000 worth every day in the business year. Our exports, of course, are even greater than our imports. In August they were \$129,454,760, against \$118,000,000 in the same month of last year, notwithstanding the fact that canned beef, formerly a large item in exports, fell off far below its usual amount.

It is impossible accurately to forecast the future, but it is safe to say that, unless some great event entirely unexpected should occur to cut down our population, the United States should enjoy unintermitted prosperity until the time arrives when there will be enough to support all of its people in comfort and happiness.—Kansas City World.

WORTHLESS NOVELS.

THERE has been an interesting and perhaps really useful discussion in various papers on the publishing of worthless novels. Trash of this sort glutts the book market, brings down the circulation of good and useful books, does not bring in money to the author, and encourages the public to waste utterly its time. It is admitted that many hundreds of wholly worthless novels are published every season. Their contents might be classed under Carlyle's definition of "ditch water," save that this would be rather hard on the ditch which is not brought out by this correspondence, in fact publishers and novelists and critics have taken part, is that the worthless and absurd fiction published is a trifle compared with the worthless and absurd fiction unpublished. Thousands of laborious manuscripts are every year delivered at the London publishing houses, large and small, which never find their way into print.—London Saturday Review.

recognize the good qualities of the Scandinavian immigrants. The proposition says that arrangements should be made so that it would be easier to obtain land in Sweden—particularly government land—and loans of money on easy terms for the erection of good homes; that attempts should be made to bring about the return of engineers and skilled workmen, who in the United States have gained good positions, and to invite American capital, which would promote the utilization of Swedish mines, waterfalls, etc. He says that such connections with the United States would be of advantage economically and in many ways.

Teach Girls a Trade.

"Give the girls a chance," is the unwritten motto of the Boston Trade School for Girls, whose work is described by Livingston Wright in Technical World Magazine. This enterprise is of value to the working girl because it enables her to enter employment at an initial wage of about three times what she could hope to receive if she began without training; and what is quite as important, if not more so—she can enter at once the better-skilled trades in which are chance for advancement and hope for the future. The school prepares girls for such trades as dressmaking, millinery, straw hat making, and machine running. The knowledge of machines thus gained opens to a girl the doors of thousands of factories, where, as apron maker, skirt finisher, or in doing other expert work that she would otherwise have to spend years in learning, she can at once accomplish, she enters at once upon the best rewards of her trade. The work of this school is of value to the community because it makes more efficient workers and better-developed young women physically, mentally, and morally out of these girls, who, the children of to-day, are to be the wives and mothers of the years to come.

Self-Convicted.

"Why deny it?" he insisted. "It is because some gossip intimates that I am not true to you that you have broken our engagement?" "Oh, no!" she replied; "it is because I believe you truthful that I am breaking it." "How do you mean?" "Well, you remember you have frequently told me that you were not worthy of me."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Wants a Nought or Two Less.

"I wish my dressmaker would take up simplified spelling."

She Spells her Bills with too many Extra Ciphers.

"We're Progressing."

"I wish my dressmaker would take up simplified spelling."

"We're Progressing."

Sermons of the Week

Christianity.—This Christianity of ours is no myth. You can throw your weight on the promises of God and they will not go down.—Rev. A. Z. Conrad, Congregationalist, Boston.

Environment.—Character cannot be inherited, nor entitled; it is a virtue influenced by environment, for a man is known by the company he keeps.—Rev. W. T. Dixon, Baptist, Brooklyn.

The Eternal Being.—Christ and His word are identical—the word was made flesh and dwelt among men. The Son of God had no beginning and will have no end. He is an eternal Being.—Rev. J. F. Blair, Baptist, Brooklyn.

The Name of Jesus.—Jesus is to us the sweetest name that is ever breathed on mortal tongue. We hush it at our mother's knee, and it is the last utterance in our mortal agony as the soul goes to the great beyond and into eternity.—Rev. T. H. Rice, Methodist, Atlanta.

Gospel of Discontent.—The more a man has the more is required of him. Far more than we know, the gospel of discontent is being drilled into the masses and armies are being arrayed against wealthy respectability.—Rev. M. M. Waters, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

The River of Nations.—A nation is like a river; the water flows on and passes away, but its place is filled continually, if the springs at the fountain do not fail. We must maintain Christian morality and education and keep strong the banks of liberty.—Rev. W. F. Cratis, Baptist, Washington.

Special Favors.—No type of religion which represents the world as run on the principle of special favors to individuals can command the highest respect of allegiance of mankind. It is like getting by personal influence the ear of the children at a meeting.—Rev. W. B. Thorp, Congregationalist, Chicago.

Physical Energy.—Physical energy is an absolute requirement for success. No matter where a man is, he must do some kind of work—he must labor with his hands. The Almighty God pronounced in the garden of Eden that labor should forever be the destiny of man.—Rev. J. F. Atkinson, Episcopalian, Elizabeth, N. J.

Self-Government.—Other nations had forms of self-government, but America established popular self-government. It created a commonwealth, guaranteeing equal power to vested rights, and seeking the common good. The American political idea finds its source in the self-government which binds itself on the liberty of the individual.—Rev. T. J. Conroy, Roman Catholic, Worcester, Mass.

Human Brotherhood.—No man can flourish long and be at peace who disregards the principle of the brotherhood of man. And the higher the civilization the greater the demand for the consideration of the rights of others. The famous declaration that "all men are created free and equal" is founded upon the divine idea of man's relation to his fellow man.—Rev. E. K. Bell, Lutheran, Baltimore.

Unbelief.—Those who would have a new and inspiring vision of their Lord must enter by prayer into "the secret chamber of the most High," which is available through the intercession of Christ on the throne of grace, in the busy workshop, or the home. Means of communication with the King are never unobstructed, save by the "evil heart of unbelief."—Rev. M. M. Strong, Unitarian, Denver.

The Man Jesus.—In all ages since the incarnation there have been men who lifted up their hands to thrust Jesus back into the realm of the commonplace. They would make Him less ingenious than an Edison and less executive than J. Pierpont Morgan. In robbing Him of divinity they reduce Him to the ranks of well-meaning, good, but unsuccessful men.—Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Congregationalist, Chicago.

The Same Church.—The Roman Catholic Church has never changed. It was the same during the so-called reformation as it is now. It is now just what it was when that "pious" and "good" man, Henry VIII, looked into the eyes of a woman and found there a new religious creed which he had not discovered in the eyes of his first wife, who was not yet dead.—Rev. B. J. Kelley, Roman Catholic, Savannah.

The Saloon Evil.—If my diagnosis is correct the best way for the church to fight the saloon is not to denounce saloons, vote the Prohibition ticket, or try to rescue sots, but to provide proper amusement for the young under proper auspices. Some of them are doing this and have found that prevention is better than cure. The only way to beat the saloon is to provide real substitutes for the saloon.—Rev. J. L. Scudder, Congregationalist, Jersey City.

An Upright Church.—The church of to-day is no more an imbecile number of canting phrases, lolling at the rear window of age with a message of pessimism and doubt upon its palsied lips. No, no, the church has emerged from the crouch of slavish fear and stands with head erect and with the sunlight of God upon her brow, welcoming all criticism and facing problems of life with the wholesome spirit of her Divine Lord.—Rev. L. H. Caswell, Presbyterian, Greenpoint, N. Y.

Permissible.

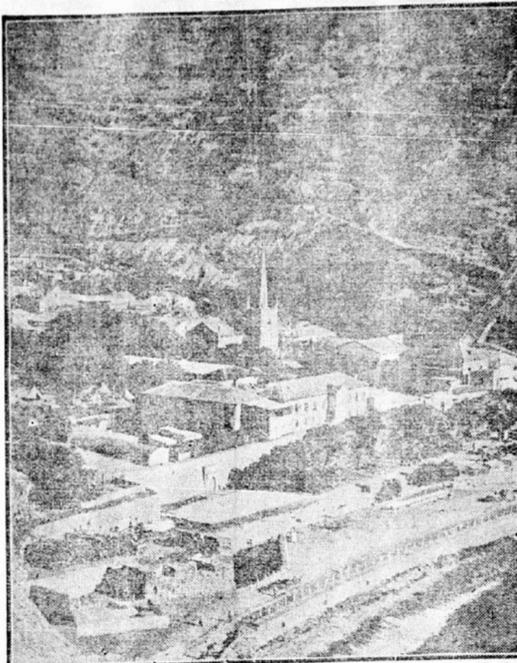
Sunday School Teacher.—I trust that all of you little boys will always tell only the strict truth.

Young Hopeful.—I will, sir, until I get to be an old man like grandpa.

Sunday School Teacher.—But why should you stop telling the truth then? **Young Hopeful.**—I suppose I'll want to tell about things I remember that happened when I was a boy.—Florida Times Union.

The straight and narrow path isn't wide enough for crooked people.

SCENE IN HISTORIC ISLAND DESERTED BY BRITISH TROOPS.



St. Helena no longer shelters an English soldier. The troops have sailed away, greatly to the distress of the inhabitants, who were almost entirely dependent on the garrison for a means of livelihood. A view of the only town on the solitary island—Jamestown—is furnished in the illustration. St. Helena was landed there on Oct. 16, 1815, and was allotted a residence, known as Longwood, on a lonely part of the island. There, on May 5, 1821, his stormy career came to an end. In 1840 his remains were taken to Paris, and now repose in a magnificent mausoleum under the dome of the Invalides. The house that he occupied in St. Helena and the tomb in which his body lay for nineteen years were purchased by the French government. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and is forty-seven miles in extent. It lies in the Atlantic, 4,477 miles from Southampton.

WONDERFUL ST. PETERS.

Superb Cathedral at Rome Scene of an Anarchist Outrage.

The recent explosion of an anarchist's bomb in the basilica of St. Peter's at Rome recalls the fact that, while this is the first time the enemies of society have made a demonstration against religion, as symbolized by the great edifice, it is not the first time that the Cathedral has felt the effects of an explosion. This bomb caused no material damage, but when in May, 1891, a powder magazine in the neighborhood blew up, a window in St. Peter's over the handsome bronze ornamental which envelop St. Peter's Episcopal chair was shattered and the great cathedral itself trembled from the shock.

St. Peter's is probably the largest building in the world. Certainly no other church equals its enormous proportions, the result of centuries of growth. It is a treasure house of ecclesiastical art, containing, as it does, some of the most remarkable sculpture, bronzes and mosaics in the world. As a piece of architecture, in spite of some discordant and disproportionate elements which have crept into the design, owing to additions made from time to time, the immense building impresses the beholder in a manner entirely different from that made by any other edifice in the world. Its very dimensions and cost.

Even in the invariable statistics—these facts and figures which always accompany a description of a large structure—St. Peter's is imposing. It has an extreme length of 626 feet; breadth—through the transept—450 feet; width of nave, 97 feet; height of nave, 151 feet; from the pavement to the lantern in the dome, 494 feet; to the summit of the cross, 435 feet.

There are 39 altars, including the high altar, and 148 massive columns support the roof. Up to the end of the seventeenth century the church had cost upward of \$50,000,000, but this sum does not include the approach to the colonnades around the square in front of the edifice, nor does it include the new sacristy erected by Pius VI at a cost of \$9,000,000. The colonnades cost \$20,000,000 and the pavement in the square \$30,000,000. The annual expense of keeping St. Peter's in order, including attendance, etc., is about \$40,000.

Figures such as these may be regarded as very materialistic, yet even in a worldly and material way the vast

church is imposing. Artistically, despite an occasional critic's minor objection to the facade, or to the over-elaboration of interior ornament, the great basilica—for so it is officially termed, to distinguish it from the various churches to St. Peter in Rome—is beyond ordinary comparison.

As it stands, St. Peter's is the embodiment of the best art of the Italian Renaissance. It may be many things to many people, but to the world it is an eloquent masterpiece.

Where Curfew Should Ring.

The farmer who is chasing the dollar to the sacrifice of his boy must also answer for the worthlessness of his offspring. He not only chases the dollar all day, but must needs go out to his club at night and thereby deny the boy even this short time before retiring which might be made of great value to the boy.

As we have stated we believe the greatest curse to this country to-day is not the barrooms and other temptations that lure the boy astray, but the great and growing deficiencies in home ties and home sacredness. Let the proper influence and guidance be thrown around the boy at home and there need not be so much fear from these others. And further still, there would be not so much demand for the curfew ordinances.—Blackstone Courier.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Tomato Jelly.

Tomato jelly makes a dainty salad, but care must be taken not to use too much gelatine, or the salad will lose its flavor. Peel and stew the tomatoes, soften an ounce of gelatin in half a cupful of cold water, add to a quart of hot tomato pulp and stir until dissolved. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of onion juice and a teaspoonful of paprika. Strain through a fine sieve and pour into a mold to harden. A pretty method is to mold it in tiny brick forms; small oblong paper boxes may be used if preferred. When firm turn out, dot with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce.

Hot Plates.

In cold weather the winds on the table cool so quickly that the family is often forced to eat lukewarm vegetables, which are unpalatable at any time and particularly so on cold days. In order that they may lose their heat as little as possible after being taken from the hot covered dishes the plates should be warmed before being put at each plate. They should not be warmed in the oven or they will crack, but if put on the mantle above the range for a while when the meal is being prepared they will warm sufficiently for the purpose.

Apple Jam.

Peel and weigh sour apples. To six pounds of fruit allow three lemons, peeled and cut up, and six pounds of brown sugar. Chop the apples very fine. Make a sirup of the sugar and a little water, and put in the apples, the lemons and a few pieces of ginger root. Roll until the apples look clear, then put into glasses. This is excellent, and will keep for years without sealing.

Steamed Bread Pudding.

One cup of New Orleans molasses, one cup of raisins, one cup of hot water, one cup of flour, two cups of fine-rolled bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of baking soda, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg; spice to taste. Steam for two hours, then dry in the oven for a half-hour. Serve with a hard sauce or with a brandy liquid sauce.

Sour Milk Pancakes.

Beat one cup of sour milk for five minutes, add an egg and beat again. Add a cup of flour and a half-cup of Indian meal, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of molasses and, last of all, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little hot water. Have the griddle smoking hot and cook the cakes to a pretty brown.

Fruit Salad.

Peel and separate into lobes four oranges and cut each lobe in half. Blanch a cup of English walnut meats; take the seeds from three dozen Malaga grapes. Mix these ingredients together, set in the ice for an hour or until very cold, put into salad bowl lined with crisp lettuce leaves, cover with mayonnaise dressing and serve.

Johnny Cake.

Two cups of sweet and two cups of sour milk; four cups of meal and two cups of flour; a little soda (about a teaspoonful) and a little salt, and all the molasses that you want (which should be about three tablespoonfuls). This recipe was given verbatim—except the portions in parentheses—by a colored mammy.

Oyster Salad.

To one can of oysters, one-half a small head of cabbage, finely chopped, and eight crackers rolled fine, add this dressing: Beaten yolks of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of butter, one teaspoonful of salt and mustard, and two-thirds cupful of vinegar. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly.

Tomato Butter.

For twenty pounds of peeled tomatoes use four pounds of pared and quartered sour apples, eight pounds of sugar, juice of four lemons, and one tablespoonful powdered ginger. Cook the tomatoes and apples together an hour, then add the other ingredients and cook slowly till thick. Bottle and seal.

Grape Fruit Much Liked.

Grape fruit is used very much now as a first course instead of oysters, or as a salad course, with a little preparation, and is, of course, used very often as a fruit course at breakfast. Whenever one's taste may place this delicious fruit it is welcome.

Cheese Straws.

Sift prepared flour and add to it two ounces of grated parmesan cheese, moisten with the yolk of an egg and enough milk to make a dough that can be rolled out. Roll out very thin and cut into slender straws with a sharp knife. Bake to a light brown.

Grape Fruit Salad.

Cut the grape fruit into halves and take out the pulp, carefully saving every drop of juice. Line a salad bowl with crisp leaves of lettuce, then arrange the fruit pulp on them. Pour over a French dressing and serve.

Short Suggestions.

If a dinner party is in prospect, ask for a bill-of-fare and get ready all you can the day before, to ease worry and hurry on the day fixed.

Bear in mind that when bread for sandwiches should be cut very thin and the butter should be soft, but not melted, if it is to be spread on as thinly as the modern sandwich demands.

Varnish the linoleum on kitchen, bathroom and hall floors three times a year to insure its lasting qualities. The varnish should be thoroughly dried before the floor is stepped on.

Cut newspaper sheets into foot pieces, put a string through one corner and hang near the sink. If a sheet of paper is pinned under any cooking utensil that is set in the sink after being taken off the stove, much soiling and cleaning will be saved.