The Democrat.

BRONSON & CARR, Publishers.

MANCHESTER, - - IOWA.

According to the census, Boston should be eating 25.07 per cent more of beans than she ate in 1890.

Wagers are sometimes laid by the partisans of a cause because that's their way of aid and abetting.

In a way the treatment of the oyster is reminiscent of the old Scriptural law of retaliation: "A knife for an eye."

A new Maryland industry is raising Belgian hares for the market. May no worse hair-raising story ever come from that locality.

We are a creditor nation all right, but we are particular as to the line of credit we extend. For instance: The Sultan of Turkey would not be accommodated.

The Shah of Persia has purchased sixty bicycles and seven automobiles. His highness must be contemplating the living of a fast life in the future.

A Yale professor claims to be able by means of hypnotism to cure drunkards of their thirst. The drunkards are reported to be running over one another in their hurry to get out of Connecticut.

If it's true that men who suddenly appear in other sections of the country change their names, the same thing has been observed of the American reed bird when it migrates from place to place.

Phrenology and palmistry are out of date. Character, it is said, is now read by the lines in the soles of the feet. This seems to be getting down to the foundation of things. It will probably be found that the shoemaker is responsible for more bad character than has heretofore been supposed.

The loss and waste through negligence is incomparable. The mechanical genius and business energy of our age is devoted in large measure to the economies of doing things. If any one shall say that inventions in machinery have reached the limit, which is far from a safe prediction, no one can say that the occupation of making men has reached the limit. Men, as never before, are a necessity of business.

The value of negative blessings, so to speak—the things that do not happen—is seldom taken into account, yet one might not unreasonably figure them as "assets." For instance, an insurance expert estimates that two and a half million accidents, involving a money loss of one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars, take place in this country every year. Turning this statement about a little, it would seem that the people who met with no accident last year saved thereby, on an average, forty-six dollars and eighty cents!

Conditions in Porto Rico have greatly improved since the American occupation of the island. An efficient telegraphic system has been established, and roads are in process of construction which will make all parts of the island easily accessible. The judiciary has been reformed; schools have been reorganized and improved; an efficient police force has put down brigandage—once the curse of the island—and rendered life and property generally secure. Improved sanitation has had marked effects in promoting public health, and under the new order of things, it is safe to assume that, as time passes, the island will [illegible]

To Americans the Lord Chief Justice of England is usually but a name. The late Baron Russell of Killowen, however, was almost as well known and quite as sincerely respected in the United States as in Great Britain. He had visited this country twice, the last time to deliver a most thoughtful and suggestive address on international law. Even before his elevation to the highest judicial office in Great Britain, he had won universal recognition by the masterly skill with which he had exposed the Piggott forgeries in the London Times, and vindicated Parnell, the Irish home rule leader. He represented Great Britain in the Bering Sea arbitration, was a member of the Venezuela tribunal, and on the death of Lord Herschell was chosen to succeed him as President of the Joint High Commission. These duties kept him in close touch with American statesmen and lawyers, whose confidence he won and kept by his courtesy, fair-mindedness and profound legal knowledge. His death was a loss to international comity, and to the whole body of English-speaking people.

Society people are interested in the announcement that the American Society of Professors of Dancing in convention assembled has officially and formally put the ban of its displeasure on rag-time music and hop-waltz. Hereafter, if the professors of the terpsichorean art are obeyed, dancers will glide over the polished floor of the ball room to the slower and swinging measures of more dignified music, and the jerky two-step is to be transformed into a dance of graceful and easy movement. So far as the poetry of motion is concerned, there can be no doubt that the banishment of rag-time and the hop, skip and jump style of dancing will be an improvement. It has always been difficult to admire an aggregation of animated rubber balls bouncing over the floor to the inspiring strains of "Ah, There, My Lady," and similar up-to-date musical compositions. At the same time it is more than doubtful whether even the weighty influence of the American dancing masters will be sufficient to drive rag-time music entirely out of the field. Most people like a lively tune, and the American people as a whole are too nervous and mercurial in temperament ever to go back to the slow and dignified measures to which our grandfathers walked through the figures of the stately minuet.

Steven O'Meara, the brilliant editor of the Boston Journal, believes that there is too much worship of precedent and too much deprecation of the present in comparison with the past, "the earlier and better days of the republic." In a speech he questions the better days of "the Fathers." To establish his point Mr. O'Meara makes numerous citations from history. Washington heads his list of the sayings of illustrious men with his declaration that "speculation, peculation, and an insatiable thirst for riches seem to have got the better of every other consideration." Patrick Henry had little hope that "a people possessing so small a share of virtue and public spirit" would accomplish much. Alexander Hamilton characterized the constitution as "a frail and worthless fabric." Reformers are constantly bewailing the existing corruption in politics, but Mr. O'Meara believes with McMasters that "in filibustering and gerrymandering, in stealing governorships and legislatures, in using force at the polls, in colonizing and in distributing patronage to whom patronage is due, in all the frauds and tricks that go to make up the worst form of practical politics, the men who founded our State and national governments were always our equals and often our masters," though they lived at a time when "universal suffrage did not exist and when the franchise was everywhere guarded by property and religious qualifications of the strictest kind." Mr. O'Meara cites the fact that great difficulty was experienced in obtaining an escort at the funeral of Samuel Adams, owing to political enmities, in view of which he is led to say: "Find in the last thirty years a single word of personal contempt or bitterness hurled by one candidate for President at another. There is none such, and if it had been uttered the guilty man would have fallen low in the esteem even of his own party." Yet such expressions were common in the days of "the Fathers." In some respects the politics of our day is better than that of a hundred years ago. In some respects it is worse. There are more temptations in modern politics, and, human nature remaining about the same, there is more corruption of a certain kind than in the earlier days. Nevertheless, the world of politics is growing better.

VESSELS OF QUEER BUILD.

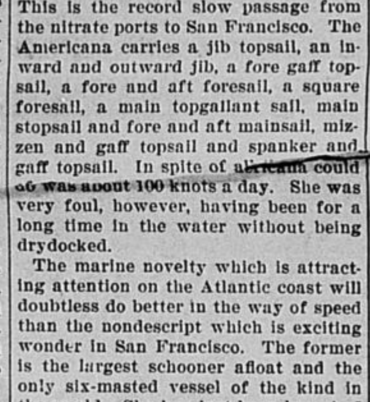
One in the Atlantic and the Other in the Pacific Ocean.

While the trans-Atlantic flyers are astonishing the world by the speed with which they race from Europe to America and back, marine men along the eastern and western coasts of the United States are discussing with interest two other vessels, both of which, by the way, are especially interesting to lake sailormen. One of these is the four-masted Americana, just arrived at San Francisco from the nitrate ports via Honolulu. She is the most peculiarly rigged craft that ever was seen at the port named, and Capt. Berry, who commands the nautical freak, is not by any means proud of her. No one can be found to assume responsibility for the rig, but judging from the schooner's latest cruise, the idea is not destined to be taken up by owners generally. The Americana was 150 days coming from Caleta Buena, and at one

AMERICANE, ODDLY RIGGED.

time 50 per cent reinsurance was paid on her. She put into Honolulu, however, and was then fifty-one days coming from that port to San Francisco. This is the record slow passage from the nitrate ports to San Francisco. The Americana carries a jib topsail, an inward and outward jib, a fore gaff topsail, a fore and aft foresail, a square foresail, a main topgallant sail, main stopsail and fore and aft mainsail, mizzen and gaff topsail and spanker and gaff topsail. In spite of a[illegible] could do was about 100 knots a day. She was very foul, however, having been for a long time in the water without being drydocked.

The marine novelty which is attracting attention on the Atlantic coast will doubtless do better in the way of speed than the nondescript which is exciting wonder in San Francisco. The former is the largest schooner afloat and the only six-masted vessel of the kind in the world. She has just been launched by H. M. Bean, a builder of Camden, Me. Until this new schooner took the water the John B. Prescott, a five-masted schooner, was the world's largest sailing vessel.



LARGEST SCHOONER AFLOAT.

The owner of the new craft promises to still further astonish the world by immediately contracting for a seven-master, and he claims that the time is not far distant when schooners of 10,000 tons capacity will be as common along this coast as are the British tramps of that size in these days. A party of prominent shipping men witnessed the launch of this huge craft. The vessel is partially owned in Philadelphia and is intended principally, if not wholly, for the New England coal trade between Newport News and Philadelphia. Capt. Arthur Crowley, the managing owner's brother, will command the new craft, which will be named after a prominent Taunton capitalist.

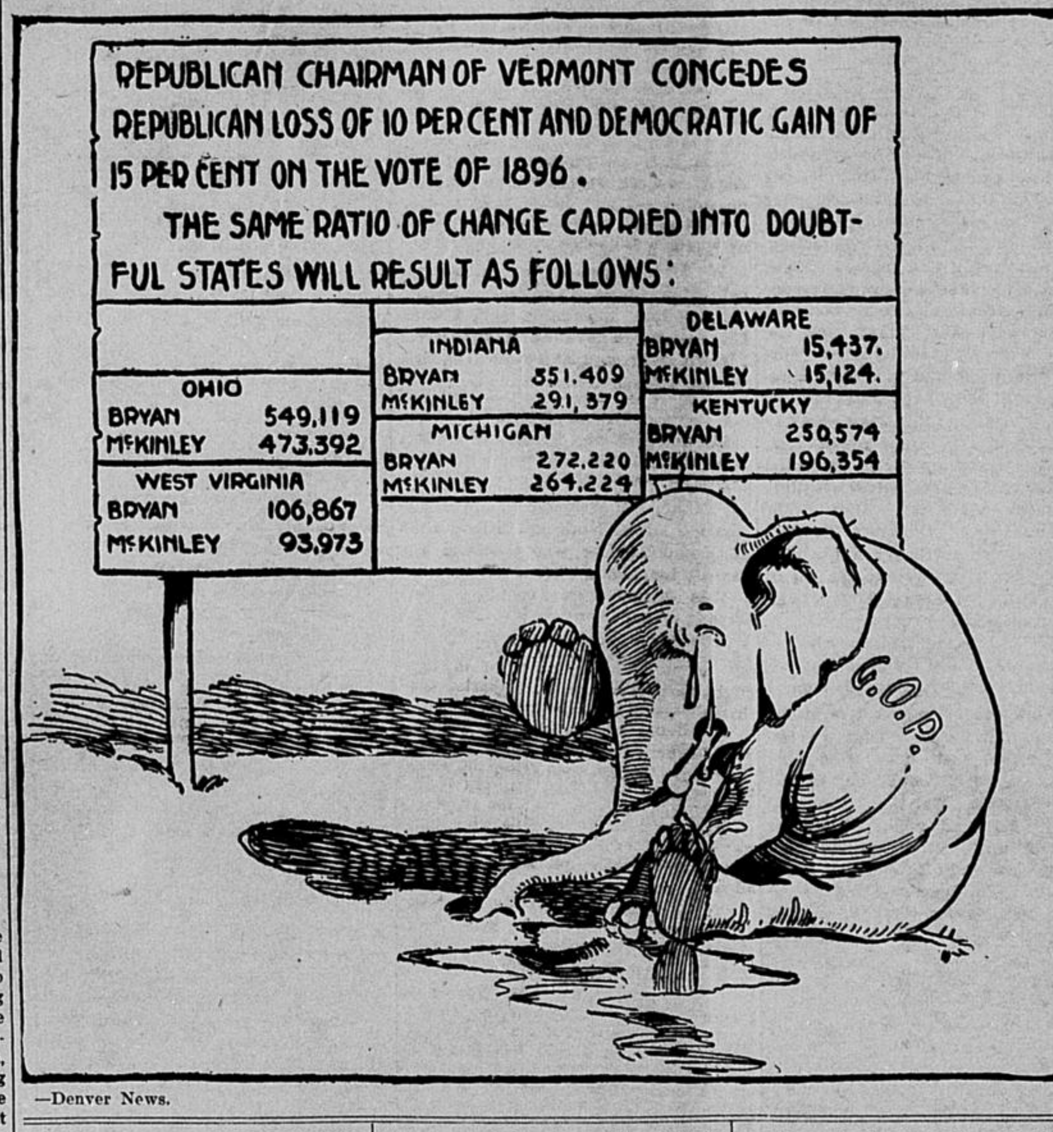
The new vessel is 2,750 tons net register, 300 feet long on the keel, 335 feet long over all, 46 feet beam and 26 feet deep. She will carry 5,500 tons of coal, about 1,100 tons more than does the John B. Prescott. This six-master will not only be a monster, but a beauty. Her masts are of Oregon pine, each 116 feet long, with 58 feet topmasts. The lower masts are 26 inches in diameter in the partners, except the foremast, which is 30 inches. The fore topmast is 20 inches in the cap and the other 17 inches. The bowsprit is 35 feet long and jibboom 75 feet. She has a forward house 26 feet long, midship-house 16 feet and after-house 35 feet, in addition to a large wheelhouse. The vessel is fitted with a double set of pumps and with engines and steam winches fore and aft.

Methodical Medical Man.

A certain medical specialist was in the habit of using a note book to assist his memory. In the course of time his aged father died. The worthy doctor attended the funeral as chief mourner with due solemnity. At the close he was observed to draw out a note book and to cross out the words: "Mem., Bury father."

A boy is always willing to go over to a neighbor's to borrow the ice cream freezer.

SOMETHING OF A SHOCK.



—Denver News.

DEMOCRACY'S ONLY DANGER.

Party Leaders Caution the Voters Against Overconfidence.

Headquarters National Democratic Committee, Chicago.

"Over-confidence," that, according to wise political leaders, is the only danger that Democracy has to fear in the coming campaign. The most conservative men in the party have all along anticipated a hard, up-hill fight in a large number of the Eastern States. It was feared that in that region converts would be hard to get. It was conceded early in the campaign that the leaders of what has been termed the "Gold Democracy" would, with one accord, support McKinley. However, during the last week the political situation in the East has assumed an entirely new aspect. David Bennett Hill's dictum, "I am a Democrat," seems to have been the slogan adopted by nearly all of the leaders of the Palmer-Buckner movement of 1896. Being Democrats, and being men with live consciences and a keen sense of honor and patriotism, they could not do otherwise than rally to the support of those fundamental principles of Democracy upon which are grounded not only the Democratic party but the fabric of our government as well. Whatever the fancied dangers of free silver might be, they fade into insignificance when compared to the unutterable loss of free government. Imperialism and militarism have been termed "bogies," "shadow issues," "phantasies of [illegible] the last few days it [illegible] become evident that they are regarded as of such vital importance that the men who have been lauded by the Republican press as the soundest and ablest leaders of Democracy are willing upon those two issues alone to cast their fortunes and unite their efforts with the forces supporting the nominee of the Democratic party.

While the landslide in the East was expected, it was not expected so soon, and only the most sanguine entertained hopes that the landslide would ever assume the proportions of an avalanche, but nevertheless the movement has been started in the East that bids fair to sweep away the dearest hopes of Republican leaders.

Richard Olney, in an open letter, has publicly announced his intention of supporting the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. Who is Mr. Olney? Every school boy could answer the question; he was Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State. He was moveover a man concerning whose abilities, discernment, sound common sense and patriotism the Republican press in 1896 wrote volumes. He was pointed to with pride as a leader who "repudiated Bryanism." It will be interesting to notice the changed attitude that the Republican press will assume. Mr. Olney will undoubtedly be termed a cheap politician, a rattle-brained fanatic; some may even go so far as to term him a traitor, but let them say what they will, the announcement of Mr. Olney, together with the declaration of William L. Wilson that he, too, means to support the Democratific ticket will have a tremendous effect not only upon the campaign in the East but upon the campaign in the whole United States. It is confidently expected that the next two weeks will see the whole "Gold Democracy," headed by Mr. Cleveland, in line for Bryan.

The coming out of Mr. Olney is one of the most recent links in the long chain of prominent men who have renounced McKinley and the interests which he has officially subserved; he is, however, the link which united the hitherto diverging branches of Democracy. Among other recent converts may be named Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Bourke Cochran, Webster Davis, Senator Wellington, Patrick Egan, Henry U. Johnson, John J. Valentine, Patrick Collins, the friend and adviser of Tilden and Cleveland.

The administration is evidently sparring for wind in the little affair concerning the cession of American territory in Alaska to Great Britain. Secretary of State Hay has just announced to the miners in the district in question that while it is true that the United States has given not only them but their lands to Great Britain, that the cession is only temporary. It was not for nothing that the administration has been engaged in negotiations with Spanish diplomats for the last four years. Hay can now inject the convenient term "to-morrow" into all the affairs of state with a grace equal to that of a Castilian Don. It will be remembered that the Spaniards were always going to grant the demands made by their Cuban subjects "to-morrow." Likewise they were going to grant the liberty demanded by the Filipinos "to-morrow." Bound to carry out the traditions of the worst government that existed in Europe during the last years of the nineteenth century, it will be remembered that the occupation of Cuba by American forces was to be only "temporary." We were going to retire "to-morrow." The occupation of Porto Rico was at first a temporary matter. We were going to retire from there "to-morrow." And concerning our occupation of the Philippine Islands, we were assured vociferously and in detail by the administration that we were only there for a short period of time and would certainly retire "to-morrow." Can the poor Alaskan miners hope to fare any better than the Cubans, the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos? By deliberate act of the Republican administration, the British government has been placed in possession of American territory, and can those who are acquainted with the acquisitive characteristics of John Bull or of the subservient attitude adopted by our President and his advisers towards the British government, hope that the English will voluntarily return territory that they have gained without paying even a price, or that refusing to return the territory voluntarily, it will ever be demanded by William McKinley and his cabinet coterie of Anglo-maniacs?

Timely and Troublesome Questions.

If some loud-voiced, firm-jawed, ironclad Republican worries you by clatter; and if you find that you can't shout as loud as he can or keep him still long enough to squeeze in a word; or if you find that in noisy debate or argument you are unable to keep up your end—and remember that Jefferson and poor Goldsmith were such—why, [illegible] and write out some pertinent questions for your stormy friend to answer.

Pin him down with these:

Do you believe that an income tax is a good tax?

(If he has the brains of a gnat he will say yes.)

Why does the Republican party fail to support the income tax?

Why does the Republican party refuse to take the high protective tariff off goods controlled by trusts?

Why does the Republican party permit great railroads to discriminate in freight rates in favor of a few trusts?

Why does the Republican party fail to pry into the affairs of trusts, with its Interstate Commerce Commission as a pryer?

Why does the Republican party present to England a large chunk of American land?

Why does the Republican party refuse to permit goods from Porto Rico to enter our country free?

Why does the Republican party refuse to promise the Filipinos ultimate freedom if they will lay down their arms?

Why does the Republican party want to have the nation carry a large and costly army?

(These two latter questions are relative. If he says the large army is necessary because of the Filinino war, don't let him squirm and get away from answering question No. 8. If freedom was promised the Filipinos, no Filipino war would be on.)

Why do the trusts, and why does the corporate wealth of the country, the monopolies, and other wage-lowering and price-raising concerns, support McKinley?

Press him to answer. But he won't. He will try to dodge. Let him gulp and swallow and hem and haw and sputter and swear, but he will not answer. He will quibble and fly to chicanery.

Why They Are for Bryan.

The general argument against imperialism appeals to the citizen in proportion to his patriotism and his knowledge of the fundamental principles of free government.

The working people have a selfish reason in addition to the patriotic one. They perceive that imperialism backed by militarism and aided by trusts threatens their very means of subsistence. The men who labor for daily wages will vote for Bryan regardless of previous party affiliations because the danger is one that threatens them regardless of party.

It was this big industrial vote which was lacking in 1896. It was cowed into voting for McKinley. Coercion will be tried again, but the conditions are different.

The trust issue is next in importance to the industrial masses. They are the people who have to pay trust prices for practically everything they eat, drink and wear. They are the people who have suffered when trusts closed down factories. They are the people who know that no matter how many millions profit the trust makes in a year, it does not advance wages unless its employes are organized in order to force the payment of living wages.

The education along these lines appeals directly to the interests of the workingmen. In such a case they would probably vote for any party which voiced their protest. The Democratic party does in the most unmistakable manner. That's why Bryan will get the votes of the working people.

Signs of Victory.

Four years ago forty-eight more electoral votes would have elected Bryan. To be elected now he must get that many votes in addition to those he had in 1896, and if he loses any of his former votes he must get enough in addition to make up for the loss.

In 1896 several States on each side were very evenly divided. A slight drift would have sent them over the line. Everything depends now, therefore, on the direction of the drift. A small majority in a State is safe if the drift is in the direction of making it secure.

The Vermont election indicates that the drift there is toward Bryan. The Democrats are indisputably stronger in Vermont now than they were four years ago. What light does that throw on the possibilities in other States?

The Republican vote in Vermont has fallen off about 10 per cent as compared with the corresponding election in 1896, while the Democratic vote has increased about 16 per cent.

Indiana has fifteen electoral votes. In 1896 the Republican vote there was 323,754, and the De[illegible] [illegible]ose 10 per cent and the Democrats gain 16 per cent the Republican vote in Indiana this year will be 291,379 and the Democratic 354,573, leaving a Democratic plurality of 63,083.

A similar process would give the Democrats Delaware by 447, West Virginia by 13,822, Kentucky by 56,398, Ohio by 80,501, and North Dakota by 283.

Here are 62 electoral votes that Bryan did not get in 1896. If he should get them now he could afford to lose one vote in California and four in Washington, and still he would be elected by 233 electoral votes to 214.

The Voter Has an Easy Choice.

The voter knows what Mr. Bryan's policy with reference to the Philippines is. It may be open to objection from many, but it is explicit. The administration has no particular policy. It is drifting. The President will do as pleases him until Congress acts and Congress will act when it is ready. What Congress will do about it nobody knows. What the President thinks Congress ought to do about it no one can tell, probably not the President himself.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Put Eagan on the Stump.

Since ex-Secretary Alger has consented to make a few speeches for McKinley, why not call in Gen. Eagan from the Sandwich Islands, or wherever he is enjoying his five years' vacation for blackguarding Gen. Miles, and get him to do a little talking? His pay is going on all the time, so he might do it quite cheap.—Philadelphia Times.

Political Potpourri.

Porto Rico had representatives in the Spanish cortes and free trade with the mother country. They pay tax to American trust manufacturers now and have no representation, either.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

It is John M. Thurston who thinks the presence of Tom Reed on the stump would do more harm than good. Evidently the Nebraska man fears that if Tom should begin to talk he might give expression to his thoughts.—Washington Post.

Bungling diplomacy, led by organized greed, left us a legacy of trouble in the Philippines which would have been avoided had we adhered to the end to the announced policy in the beginning of avoiding criminal aggression.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

There is one significance in the Vermont election. Senator Ross, appointed by the Governor and taken from the Chief Justiceship of his State, was not in the running before the people. They insist upon electing their own Senator in Vermont.—Sioux City Tribune.

The Quay machine majorities at the polls and in conventions are not honest majorities. This has long been known to many. The proof of it is now coming out. Happily it has become difficult for these machine frauds to succeed as they used to, and its downfall is imminent for this very reason.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The time was when a Senator of the United States would have scorned to gather a corruption fund upon promise of the grant of special privileges to corporations. When Hanna bought his way into the Senate he debased his party and lowered the character of that body. When he goes about the country selling privileges to trusts for funds to colonize voters in doubtful States he debases Republican institutions.—Dubuque Herald.

GALVESTON AS IT WAS

BEAUTIFUL AND PROGRESSIVE SOUTHERN CITY.

The Greatest Cotton Port and the Fifth Commercial City in the United States—Has Risen Before from the Fury of Storm, Fire and Flood.

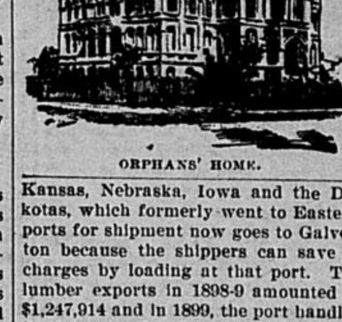
Galveston, previous to the devastating storm, was one of the most beautiful and progressive cities of the sunny South. Its history indicates that it has been one of the most unfortunate. In 1872 the entire eastern portion of the city was swept away by a tidal wave which followed a terrific storm that raged along the Gulf coast for three days. When the city had recovered from this calamity and was built up in more beautiful and substantial style than ever, a devastating fire nearly de-

MASONIC TEMPLE.

stroyed it in November, 1885. Its enterprising citizens were not dismayed, however, and the city was soon rebuilt. In August, 1899, it was injured commercially to a great extent by the Brazos flood in which rich farming lands having an area of 1,380,000 acres were submerged for eight days to a depth of two to twenty feet. The loss as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture was $7,414,000. The city has triumphed over all these adversities and will doubtless arise with increased strength from the present appalling disaster, for it is the greatest seaport of the South, being connected with the entire railway system of the United States and Mexico and having direct lines of steamship communication with all the great ports of the world. It is the largest cotton exporting point in the United States and among the 127 foreign exporting points in the country it holds fifth place. During the year 1898 its exports increased $10,500,000 and its export and import trade is now fully $100,000,000 a year.

Harbor Improvements.

A leading cause of the city's great commercial progress during the past few years is the harbor improvements made by the national government, involving an expenditure of over $8,000,000. In 1895 the depth of the channel over the bar was only twenty-one feet. By the construction of jetties and other improvements which were finished in January, 1898, the depth was increased to twenty-eight feet and is still increasing at the rate of six inches each year owing to the action of the wind and tide. This depth of water permits the largest steamers to load and unload at the wharves. In addition to being the country's greatest cotton port, immense quantities of grain, lumber, live stock and dairy products are sent through Galveston. Much of the grain from



ORPHANS' HOME.

Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas, which formerly went to Eastern ports for shipment now goes to Galveston because the shippers can save in charges by loading at that port. The lumber exports in 1898-9 amounted to $1,247,914 and in 1899, the port handled $200,000 worth of eggs. Its trade in live stock, dairy products and poultry has developed rapidly since the harbor improvements.

Location and Description.

Galveston is situated on the northeast extremity of Galveston Island at the mouth of Galveston Bay, the entrance to which is through the channel between the city and the southwest point of the peninsula of Bolivar. The island is twenty-seven miles long, runs northeast and southwest, and is from one and one-half to three and one-half miles wide. Where the city is built it is one and one-half miles wide. It is intersected with many small bayous and bordered through its whole length on the gulf side by a smooth, hard beach, forming a splendid drive and unsurpassed bathing. On this beach is the magnificent Sea Beach Hotel. The streets of the city are but a few feet above the level of the bay. They are wide and straight and the residence quarters are beautiful, abounding in luxuriant gardens shaded with magnolias and oleanders. During the summer months thousands of pleasure seekers from all parts of the South go to Galveston to enjoy the many attractions of the city and its surroundings. On the bay, or north side of the city, is the commercial section, with wharves stretching along for nearly two miles, lined with sheds and large storage houses. In this same portion are three grain elevators with an aggregate storage capacity of 3,250,000 bushels. The island from the north side is connected with the mainland by railroad bridges and the longest wagon bridge in the world, nearly two miles in length. On the south side of the city, beginning within fifty yards of the medium gulf tide, the wealthy resident portion of the city is located and this was the first part to be struck by the full force of the recent storm and flood. All of the eastern end of the city was washed away and some of the handsomest and most expensive residences were here located. There was one home which alone cost the owner over $1,000,000. Among the principal buildings of the city are, or were, the new custom house and postoffice, the cotton exchange, the Court House, the Ball free school, the free public library, the Roman Catholic University of St. Mary, the John Sealey Hospital and the School of Medicine of the State University. All the buildings of the city were constructed on substantial and modern lines. The city had gas and electric light plants, a water works system valued at $450,000 and supplied from artesian wells and a number of first-class hotels. In 1893 the gross city valuations were $25,000,000. The city debt was $1,750,000 and the officials had authority to issue $1,500,000 in bonds to raise money for permanent improvements, and it owned property to the value of $1,955,560. The population, according to the figures given by the census bureau for 1900, is 37,789.

History of the City.

The island of Galveston was occupied by the famous pirate Lafitte in 1817 and continued to be his headquarters until his settlement was broken up in 1821. It is believed by many that somewhere on the island are buried treasures of the pirate and many stories of romance have been woven about the daring rover and his island home. The city of Galveston was

GOVERNMENT BUILDING, GALVESTON.

founded in 1837. It was the scene of stirring events during the Civil War. The Federal forces occupied the city Oct. 8, 1862, but it was retaken by the Confederates on Jan. 1, 1863. During the past few years the United States has spent $932,000 in the construction and equipment of coast fortifications near the city.

Bay of Galveston.

The bay of Galveston, the mouth of which is guarded by the island on which the city stands as a sentinel, is a body of water with an area of about 450 square miles. It has an irregular coast line and branches out into various arms. It receives the San Jacinto and Trinity rivers and Buffalo Bayou. Owing to the island being but little higher than the bay, inundations have often been threatened. The bay is quite shallow in most parts. Eentrance to it is through the recently constructed deep water channel and flanking it on either side are the stone jetties five miles long.

A Bad Case of Lockjaw.

If properly classified, fully 90 per cent of the novels of the day would come under the head of dry goods.

The dirtier a boy, the worse he looks in curls.

THE CIGARETTE BUG.

The cigarette bug, after waxing fat on the little paper "dope stick," has at last attained the dignity of government notice, for the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 120 concerning this industrious beetle and his kind. The cigarette bug is probably placed in the farmer's bulletin because a farmer never by any possibility smokes a cigarette, and has no interest in the subject whatever. The pamphlet, like other government publications, is moderately thrilling. The cigarette beetle's real name, according to this official bulletin, is Lasioderma Serricorne, and its favorite diet is cigarettes. What it does to a box of the chappie's solace is shown by the above illustration, which is in part reproduced from the Farmers' Bulletin No. 120. A cigarette full of holes like that would draw as well as a stovepipe with an old pair of pants stuffed in at the top. The Lasioderma Serricorne is not proud, however, nor overparticular about its meals, for while it, as stated, prefers cigarettes, the more expensive the better, of course, it does not disdain to feast upon dried tobacco and snuff, rhubarb, ginger, cayenne pepper, ergot, turmeric, yeast cakes, rice, figs, prepared fish food and any dried plants prepared for the herbarium. It is a mistake to suppose that this active insect actually smokes cigarettes. It is bad enough in all conscience, but not that bad.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Nature.—That there is a God of all nature declares in a lanaguage too plain to be misapprehended.—Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Baptist, New York City.

Religion.—Religion teaches the individuality of men, and in this teaching is the foundation of all democracy.—Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Smith, Congregationalist, St. Paul, Minn.

The Bible.—The Bible announces the fact that God created, and leaves it an open question as to how this process is accomplished.—Rev. W. A. Hunter, D. D., Presbyterian, Denver, Colo.

An Open Book.—Your life and mine should be an open book, to be easily studied by the surrounding world and not through a glass, darkly.—R. B. Gruells, Spiritualist, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Social Club.—God help you if you are a member of a social club. The social club of today is the robber of the home and the hothouse of evil influences.—Rev. Len G. Broughton, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

Opportunities.—People of God, buy up the opportunities because the days are evil. The fact that these are evil days is a fact which is to urge you to new zeal.—Rev. John M. Gaston, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Christ's Gift.—Christ gives us, in himself, life. He touches us with himself. He inspires us. He uplifts us. He is strength in us. He is the way, the truth, the life.—Rev. O. S. Hadley, Adventist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Happiness or Service.—Happiness is not the chief end of life. Service is the end of life and usefulness is the goal of all proper ambition, and if life has any meaning it is that.—Rev. J. J. Tigert, Methodist, New Orleans, La.

Real Christians.—Real Christians were citizens of the eternal commonwealth. Heaven was purity of the soul, fellowship with the Lord and communion with the Holy Spirit.—Rev. Dr. MacLaurin, Reformed, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other People's Business.—Indeed, we sometimes suspect that the ability to manage other people's business is in exact proportion to our own failure successfully to manage our own.—Rev. W. C. Madison, Methodist, Denver, Colo.

One Direction.—It does not matter much what one does; it matters much how one does it. No matter how various the ways of men go, their paths ought all to tend in one direction.—Rev. B. A. Jenkins, Independent, Indianapolis, Ind.

What is Right?—We have it in our power to determine and establish what is right. We men and women are clothed with the only divine attributes that exist or ever can exist.—Rev. William F. Brown, Congregationalist, Rochester, N. Y.

A Noble Cause.—We are workers in a noble cause, soldiers in a glorious warfare, and let us, by working and enduring, seek for the grace that will be rewarded with gifts that will not perish.—Rev. P. C. Yorke, Roman Catholic, San Francisco, California.

Immortality.—If Christ is living forever our souls are immortal, and it is our duty to help save the immortal souls of others; our duty to say "I can help others to God."—Rev. D. N. Beach, Congregationalist, Denver, Colo.

The Resurrection.—The resurrection is in harmony with the deepest principles and illuminating analogies of the world of nature. It chimes in with the profoundest instincts and desires of the human soul.—Bishop Sammuel Fallows, Episcopalian, Chicago, Ill.

Progress in Theology.—Does progress in theology consist in the elimination of all mysteries from the faith and the church. No real thinker will needlessly multiply mysteries, but neither will he insist that there be none.—Rev. George H. Trevor, Methodist, Melwaukee, Wis.

A Glimpse of Immortality.—Did you ever stand at night looking into the immeasurable expanse of heaven and feel as if you could reach out into the depths of these labyrinths, or stand at the ocean's shore and look into and over the depths? At those times you had a glimpse of immortality.—Rev. George W. Perry, Baptist, Troy, N. Y.

Humility.—Humility must be truth. It recognizes that if we have deserving qualities we have received them from above, and are to regard them not as if they were wholly our own. In the development of the gift we must realize that we stand constantly in need of the concurrent power of God.—Father Mahoney, Roman Catholic, San Francisco, Cal.

Jesus.—So it is that Jesus comes to you in your own home, where you are unable to move out from your narrow circle, and makes a deposit of his grace, and makes your life great there. Jesus rose to the height of divinity when he gave this explanation of what greatness is: "And whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant."—Rev. H. C. Johnson, Methodist, Memphis, Tenn.

The March of Christ.—It was the Book of Revelation chiefly in which the New Testament was enfolded. That book is manifestly a prophetic panorama of the march of Christ down the centuries. Whatever minor matters in the borders of the panorama are left beclouded in mystery (intentionally so, I think, till the time of fulfillment), the central figure is unmistakably clear. It is Christ, on the white horse of royalty.—Rev. Dr. Crafts, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.

Where Isinglass Comes From.

The best isinglass comes from Russia, where it is obtained from the giant sturgeon which inhabits the Caspian sea, and the rivers which run into it. This fish often grows to the length of twenty-five feet, and from its air bladder the isinglass is prepared. It is subjected to many processes before being ready for sale, but the Russians, knowing it has the reputation of being the best, take great pains in its preparation, and in the world's markets it has practically no rival. A great deal is made along the Amazon in Brazil, but it is very coarse and inferior, and is used for the refining of liquors and similar purposes. The adulteration of good isinglass with the inferior kinds can always be detected by placing samples in boiling water. The best isinglass will dissolve completely, leaving no visible residuum, while the inferior variety will show threads of a fibrous tissue dark in color.

When guests refuse to eat peaches passed around on a porch after dark, it doesn't mean that they don't like peaches; every one likes to look at the worms he is eating.