The Democrat.

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MANCHESTER, - - IOWA.

Calamity teaches the kinship of man.

If some politicians were not continually cartooned people would soon forget they existed.

The round peg in the square hole usually finds fault with the square peg in the round hole.

Spain still controls the Cuban shoe market, though she no longer has any footing in the island.

Poverty is conducive to longevity because the poor man is always hoping for a streak of luck.

What of Guatemala is not covered with lava and ashes is as friskily revolutionary as ever. Something is brewing down there.

General Howard thinks schools will stop the Kentucky feuds. They may, but think of the first school teachers who go in there to do business.

It happens with alarming frequency that Russia's conversational gentleness is in marked contrast with what is actually going on in its affairs.

The foot-and-mouth disease is deranging the New England's fairs. The hand-to-mouth disease is a complaint of long standing almost everywhere.

One dairy writer suggests that the cow which kicks never hits a sensible man. Not if the sensible man sidesteps before the cow's northwestern corner reaches him.

Ozonize the water is the latest ukase of science. As the apparatus for doing this costs only two or three hundred thousand dollars, no household should be without it.

The wife of a Berlin banker has been arrested for throwing a bouquet that struck the emperor on the helmet with such violence that it frightened the empress. This is simply awful.

A New York man has gone crazy because a report that he was heir to a fortune proves to have been false. It is always well to refrain from getting worked up over such stories until one can put his hands on the money.

We feel grateful to those club women who were generous enough to call man a "capital background." If there is anything which the average woman needs to-day it is a good male background with capital—plenty of it.

Leander has been outdone by that 89-year-old bridegroom who swam across the Platte River because he was lonesome without his bride. What a story to tell when this man grows old and gathers his grandchildren about his knee!

The women's clubs are to establish a fund through which they hope to discover how many "poor widows" will be affected by the new child-labor law. Heretofore certain violators of the law have found these suffering persons in great number.

President Draper, of the University of Illinois, said in his baccalaureate sermon: "Ordinary sense is a matter of inheritance and of home life." It would seem, therefore, that a good many people never had ancestors and must have grown up in institutions.

Mme. Toselli did not like a novel written by M. Henri Cauvin, and when she saw the author on the streets of Nice, France, the other day she took two shots at him. The cable says, "One bullet was deeply embedded in M. Cauvin's flesh." If this method of discouraging literary endeavor becomes popular the Authors' Club will have to take out more accident insurance.

A saleswoman in a Paris dressmaker's establishment, whose salary was twenty-five hundred dollars a year, accepted an offer of three thousand dollars from a rival firm, and promised to forfeit two thousand dollars if she broke the new contract. Thereupon her employer advanced her salary to thirty-seven hundred dollars, and agreed to pay the forfeit provided she would make no change. These figures, which have recently been brought out in a French court, have more than local interest, for there is some reason to believe that rich Americans pay the bills.

No parents who have the means to buy decent clothes would allow a son or daughter to go out in search of a position without seeing to it that he or she is neatly dressed. Appearances count for much, and clothes and a clean face are so obvious that they are usually well attended to. Manners come next. They should come first, it may be; but, not to quarrel about that, they generally get some attention in the final instructions, if it is nothing more than "Now mind your manners, Jimmy, and be polite to the gentleman." There still remains one other thing—we are now considering appearances, not character—and that is the speech of the applicant, the language in which he states his case and answers questions. Here it is that many a boy or girl undoes all that neat clothes, clean hands and an acceptable deference have accomplished. "Are your parents living?" "Nope—er—that is, not both of 'em ain't. I got a mother, but I ain't got no father." Indeed, he does not get any further, because the prospective employer does not want a boy from a home where such language is used. This may be an unjust way to look at it. In particular cases it would be very unjust, for gentle, correct speech is no guarantee of morals or intelligence or industry; but in the long run it is just. One who meets a stranger, about whom he has had opportunity to learn little or nothing, can hardly avoid judging him somewhat by his manner of speaking; and it is in the home, in the ordinary course of daily life and conversation, that habits of speech are learned and become fixed. In some families the trouble is, of course, lack of early advantages. Here the only remedy is the resolve that the children shall have those advantages. But more often the blame must be laid to carelessness and slipshod manners in speech. A little thought, a little attention here will go far much.

home been many good things
F. Irish Henry Stoddard, the
Friday repair not long ago in

New York. He was an old-fashioned man, with old-fashioned notions of honesty and courtesy, and a nature as fine as spun gold. And the sweetest story of his life was his love for his wife. Half a century ago, he married her and for 50 years he made her happy. They say that true love and real sympathy speak without words; that a man and a woman, their lives in tune, can sit hand in hand and each understand the very heart throbs of the other without one spoken word. That is true, sometimes. It means a devotion that is unselfish and holy. When a man lives for years with that kind of human comfort at his fireside, there can not be much in life after death has entered his household. When Mrs. Stoddard was dying, she smiled fondly into her husband's face, touched his hand with her wan fingers and whispered, "Good-by, dear. I am going and you must take care of yourself." He stood by her open grave with the sun shining on his grand face and told the mourners what one woman had done to completely fill the life of her husband. After that he didn't want to live. You are young. There are no aches in your bones, no great sadness in your heart. You can't and do not understand how a human being can yearn for the end of material things. Pray that the day when the sun goes out for you may be long deferred. Richard Henry Stoddard survived his wife eight months, and died happy in the belief that in the great mysterious somewhere he would again feel the strength of her presence, the glow of her tender affection. He wrote many beautiful things; he penned nothing to equal the love story of his own life.

For many hundred years manufacturers and craftsmen of various kinds guarded the secrets of their trade as if success depended upon keeping competitors ignorant of their methods. Monopoly of trade was sought through monopoly of knowledge. The day of the trade secret has passed, although there are some survivals where manufacturers are not content with the short monopoly that the patent system gives to them. In its place has dawned the day of trade conferences, in which men discuss processes of manufacture and methods of sale. Last winter a committee of Englishmen engaged in various trades visited the United States to study American methods. The American factories were opened to them, and all information which they sought was given freely. They reported the result of their investigations recently. A company of German agricultural experts have been in this country studying American farming methods, in the hope that they may improve agricultural conditions at home. It is only in recent years that Europeans have begun to study America, but Americans have been learning from Europe for a long time. The consular service, greatly improved in recent years, has supplied much information to American producers. Men engaged in distinctively intellectual occupations have long recognized the necessity of getting together to compare notes and to talk over the things in which they had a common interest. The conferences of ministers and the medical associations are good examples of the practice. Although there have been boards of trade and chambers of commerce for years, the trade conference in its present form is a recent product. It is the result of the broader education of the world, which has made men dissatisfied until they have learned all there is to know about the thing in which they are interested, whether it be the manufacture of locomotives, the raising of beets or the origin of Greek roots.

POPULAR IN WASHINGTON.

Wife of Senator Blackburn Twice Weds a Man of That Name.

One of the most popular women of the senatorial circle in Washington is Mrs. Mary E. Blackburn, who was married to Senator James Blackburn, of Kentucky, a year ago. She is a woman of great beauty and possesses a personal magnetism which rapidly turns acquaintances into friends.

MRS. BLACKBURN.

Before her marriage to Senator Blackburn she was a widow and singularly her first husband was a Blackburn—Judge H. H. Blackburn, of Martinsburg, W. Va. Judge Blackburn was the law partner of Ward H. Lamon, President Lincoln's old associate and friend, and during his lifetime Mrs. Blackburn was one of the leaders of social life in the old State. Before her first marriage she was Miss McHenry, of Maryland, the daughter of Robert McHenry, a noted lawyer. After her widowhood four years ago she moved to Washington and became the companion of her mother, who died a few months later.

Corn Breeding.

Corn breeding is a modification of live-stock breeding, and follows the same general laws and principles. It is the application of principles of plant and animal breeding to the corn plant. The per cent of sugar in the sugar beet has been increased from 3 per cent to 16 per cent. The ordinary beet was improved by seed selection, so that an enormous industry has been built up and a new source of sugar given to the world. This has been done with a plant which seeds once in two years. Corn produces a crop every year; a single seed producing a return of over a thousandfold. From this great number of offspring, varying in size, shape, color, and composition, a selection can be made which will develop any feature of the seed or plant. By continued selection, these valuable attributes can be fixed in the characteristics of the plant, and in the usefulness and importance of the crop increased. To illustrate the point, we have been able, by selecting ears having long shanks to increase the length of the shank nearly two feet in five years' selection. By selecting ears with tall stalks, we have been able to increase the height of the stalk almost three feet in five years. By selecting ears from plants having wide leaves, we have been able to increase the average width of the leaf, and by selecting ears from stalks having narrow leaves, we have been able to decrease the width of the leaf.—Cosmopolitan.

The Author and His Living.

Mrs. Woodby Ruyter—What does your husband do for a living?

Mrs. Kautton (haughtily)—He's an author.

Mrs. Woodby Ruyter—I know, so is mine; but I say, what does your husband do for a living?—Philadelphia Press.

Improved Stock Waterer.

No matter how pure a source of supply may be at hand for watering stock, if it is pumped into an open trough and left exposed for any length of time it soon becomes polluted and unfit for the animals to drink. This will not be the case, according to the inventor, if the stock-watering apparatus here shown is put into use. If pure water is furnished to the tank or barrel to which this fountain is attached, it is claimed that there is no way by which the animal that is drinking can make it foul. The waterer consists of a double drinking bowl, made of cast iron, which is attached to the outside of a tank or barrel. On the inside is another chamber, inclosed in which is a brass float and

ANIMALS CAN NOT REFUSE SUPPLY.

lever, controlling the flow of water to the outside bowl. The fountain is automatic in its action, as the float rises with the water in the bowl and cuts off the supply when the proper height has been reached. As the valve is always closed, except when water is flowing from the tank to the drinking bowl, there is no opportunity for foreign matter to find its way to the interior of the storage reservoir.

Profitable Cows.

The owner of a herd of twenty-five grade Guernseys and Jerseys in Wisconsin submits this account of the average per cow: Cost of feed, $28; returns from creamery, $57.18; pounds of milk, 5,809; pounds of butter, 298; price of butter, 19.2 cents; price of milk, 98.4 cents; return for one dollar in feed, $2.04; net profit of butter over cost of feed, $29.18 per cow. Ration: Bran and malt sprouts, six pounds; well-eared ensilage, thirty pounds; straw; fodder corn in fall; in summer pasture only. Adding value of skim milk makes profit $40.80 per cow. Thus the owner has netted over $1,000 for his cows. Part of the profit is in skim milk at one-third to one-half cent per quart, but worth the estimate for making veal, pork and poultry products. The value of feed in States further East would be $10 to $20 greater per cow, while the price for milk and butter would be considerably increased. The net returns would not vary greatly. The open secret of success in this case seems to be the fact that every cow is a heavy yielder of rich milk.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Covering Peach Trees.

Several years ago the writer participated in the work of laying down peach trees in autumn and covering them in various ways to protect them through the winter and spring. This plan has been tried in various ways almost every year, and nearly always with success. In a season like the present one, when peaches promise to be a rarity, any scheme of carrying the fruit buds through the freezing weather is especially attractive. Prof. W. Paddock has recently reported the success of several growers in various parts of Colorado who have been practicing this method. They find it profitable as a commercial venture. It looks like an impracticability, to be sure, to lay down and partially cover a fruiting tree every fall, but it has been shown repeatedly that it is perfectly feasible. The expense is only about 10 or 15 cents a tree, and even a dozen good peaches will almost cover the cost.—Country Gentleman.

Orchards and Birds.

Every tree in an orchard should be washed at least twice a year with strong soapsuds, but there will be no necessity for scraping them. The caterpillars should be destroyed as soon as the nests are seen, which will end large numbers of insects at once. As the insects multiply with amazing rapidity, the escape of a single pair means thousands next season. One of the best assistants to the orchard is the little wren. If farmers will give him proper protection by constructing boxes with entrances so small that no bird but a wren can enter, the sparrow will be unable to drive it away. As the wren is an active and busy creature, it destroys a large number of insects in a very short time, and, as it increases rapidly under favorable circumstances, may be secured and induced to remain in the orchard if proper facilities are afforded for their protection and accommodation.—New England Farmer.

The New Road Material.

Roadways of tar-macadam have been in successful use for some years in Southern Ontario. The cost is from one-third to one-half that of asphalt or vitrified brick, it is more enduring than either, and appears to stand well the wear and tear of heavy teaming.

Loose Bolts.

On plows, wheel holes, wagon frames and the like, where the jolt and strain comes directly against the bolt, it is hard to keep them tight. Take off the jolt and increase friction by using an iron washer with a leather washer under it. Turn very tight.

Wheat for Eggs.

Wheat contains a larger per cent of albumen than any other grain, and for this reason is one of the best grains to feed for egg production. It should not be made an exclusive ration, however.—Commercial Poultry.

The Ant Nuisance.

Ant hillocks on lawns dull the lawn mower and injure the sod. Slaked lime or kerosene will drive most of them away, and a little bisulphide of carbon poured into each hillock and covered over with the loose earth will clear them out thoroughly. For ants in the house, rat poison in molasses will kill a lot of them, and the rest will take the hint and leave.

Farmers' Wives and the Cow

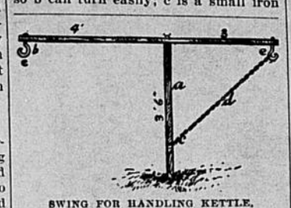
The wives of the farmers of Missouri are getting so industrious and thrifty that it is becoming a question whether they or their husbands are contributing more to the prosperity of the State. They have stimulated the activity of the Missouri hen until that valuable member of barnyard society is almost laying gold dollars, and now they are making the Missouri cow accomplish results that would have astounded her ancestors. Here, for instance, is Mrs. Anna Gowin, of Poplar Bluff, who, without, perhaps, being the champion dairy woman of the State, is doing an amount of business in this line sufficient to keep her and her husband comfortably without other resources. "I kept account of the milk and butter we sold last year," Mrs. Gowin writes to her mother, Mrs. W. H. Boulden, of Farber, "beginning the 1st of last May, and by the 1st of this month we had sold 2,190 gallons of milk and 1,439 pounds of butter. We got 25 cents a pound for all the butter and 10 cents a gallon for the milk. Charlie Davault is always bragging about how much the Audrain women sell, but I don't think any of them can beat that on milk and butter." Probably not. Mrs. Gowin's receipts from milk and butter were $578.75, or almost $48.25 per month. They show how much the farmers of Missouri have lost by not giving the Missouri cow the chance and encouragement she deserves.—Kansas City Journal.

Using Bordeaux Mixture.

As fruit growers become more familiar with the use of bordeaux mixture they more fully appreciate its value, although experiments during the past season demonstrate that it has been used stronger than is necessary except where the plants have been infested unusually bad. The most desirable formula is four pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of unslaked lime to forty gallons of water. Place the copper in an old bag and hang it in a few gallons of water until dissolved. The lime should be slaked and then strained into the copper solution, at the same time adding the balance of the water. When the mixture is to be used it should be kept stirred, so that the ingredients will be well mixed. As the mixture is given it is used mainly for scale, and when it is to be used on insects, such as potato bugs, paris green may be added at the rate of one pound to 150 gallons of the bordeaux.—St. Paul Dispatch.

A Kettle Swing.

An exceedingly simple yet convenient hanger for a kettle is shown. Let a represent a post 4x36 inches; b a piece 3x4 edgewise, with a three-quarter-inch bolt through it and the post, so b can turn easily; c is a small iron



SWING FOR HANDLING KETTLE.

loop-like rod on wagon end gate, so chain can turn easily; d is a chain running from c to e, which is a half-inch hook for hanging chain. On the other hook, e, at other end of rod, b, hang the kettle. This arrangement allows the kettle to be swung off the fire easily at any moment, and without legs or anything under the kettle to interfere with building a fire. Such a hanger is easy to make, but should be made of only good, strong material and put up substantial or firm.—E. C. Beergisser, in Farm and Home.

Farm Notes.

Slightly moisten commercial fertilizers before sowing them on a windy day. This will prevent no inconsiderable loss, as the finer particles of available plant food may be frequently blown long distances. This is a practical point of great importance.

The kind of crops and the manner of cultivation determine the profit. While some farmers barely subsist on a farm of a hundred acres, it is not difficult for others to make small farms of only ten acres pay. There are some sections in which a twenty-acre farm is considered a large one, and yet such farms pay well and their owners are prosperous.

A saving of labor may be made in the garden by frequently using the rake. Very young weeds may be easily destroyed by passing the rake between the rows, while by allowing the weeds to remain until well rooted a hoe may be necessary. Economy of labor is in keeping weeds and grass down as their seeds germinate, which renders the task easier.

Sow some annual and biennial grasses with the perennials for permanent pasture, especially if the soil be wanting in richness and moisture. The perennials will make but little herbage for two or three years, because their first efforts are to establish strong roots. Annuals, on the contrary, make but little roots; their growth is chiefly above ground, and what remains of them supplies some food and shelter.

A community of farms has many advantages which are not known where large farms are the rule. The farms are better cultivated and cared for, and the whole section bears a more thrifty appearance. Neighbors are nearer, and generally of the most intelligent class, while roads are better, and churches, schoolhouses, stores and other conveniences necessary to the most advanced civilization are more numerous, which advantages can be the more easily and conveniently enjoyed.

Theodore P. Ion, a Greek, who came here to [illegible] at the Catholic University of America, is to become a member of the faculty of the Boston University.

DEMOCRATS OF IOWA

NOMINATE JEREMIAH B. SULLIVAN FOR GOVERNOR.

State Convention at Des Moines Votes Down Proposition to Reaffirm Kansas City Platform—Plank for Government Ownership Also Defeated.

Governor .....Jeremiah B. Sullivan
Lieutenant Governor .....D. B. Butler
Judge of Supreme Court..John R. Caldwell
Supt. of Public Instruction...A. R. McCook
Railroad Commissioner .....W. S. Porter

Des Moines correspondence:

The Democratic State convention Wednesday was more largely attended than any similar gathering in Iowa since 1897. The prospect of a reunion of the factions of Democracy had brought hundreds of Democrats to the State capitol. Comparatively few delegates were missing from their seats, which was unusual, and those who were absent took pains to send proxies by wire. They were mostly farmers, whose duties at home this season are so pressing that they could not leave. The boxes of the handsome auditorium were occupied by women, whose pretty summer gowns added a dash of brilliant coloring to the scene. There were women in the gallery also in greater numbers than for many years. They came from all parts of the State.

State Chairman Jackson called the convention to order at 11 o'clock and named Mr. Quick as temporary chairman. Mr. Quick then made his address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Quick's speech the convention settled down to the transaction of routine business. Working committees were appointed and then the convention took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

All of the fighting of the last three months culminated in the protracted session of the committee. It had been universally recognized that the paramount business of this year's Democratic convention would be the adoption of a platform. Candidates for offices were secondary considerations. Of the highest importance to the party, however, it was to unite the convention on a conservative platform that would enable all the factions and elements of the party to find a common ground hereafter in Iowa.

That was the reason why the committee did not conclude its deliberations until nearly 5 o'clock. From the first there was a majority of four in favor of the platform which was submitted by E. A. Sharon, who was selected chairman. It was substantially the platform that was subsequently adopted by the convention. Four members of the committee, McIntyre, Davis, Robb and Dowd, were favorable to reaffirmation. Mr. Parsons, who urged acceptance of the government ownership plank, was opposed to reaffirmation. Robb, as the leader of the Bryan idea, offered several compromises, but they were rejected.

The conservatives stood solidly and flatly for their own position, which was to ignore the past and deal with the present and future. They won after an arduous and exciting session.

The committee on permanent organization decided on D. W. Hamilton of Keokuk for permanent chairman.

Mr. Hamilton discussed the issues without hesitation. He was especially severe in his denunciation of trusts and said that the time was coming in the history of those enormous aggregations of wealth when the people would rejoice that the Democratic party existed.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the platform committee reached the hall. Chairman Sharon presented the majority report, which was signed by himself and Messrs. Matthews, Murphy, Johnson, Organ, Wright and Parsons. As Mr. Sharon read the document it aroused the liveliest enthusiasm among the delegates.

The platform contained a scathing denunciation of trusts, a demand for the repeal of tariff schedules covering trust-made goods and the reduction of all other schedules so as to leave a tariff for revenue only. It denounced the Aldrich currency bill as an unfortunate scheme of inflation and demanded congressional investigation of all of the departments of the government.

The most important and far-reaching plank on State matters is an unequivocal demand for the repeal of the mulct law and the enactment of a local option law.

Mr. Parsons presented his government ownership plank in an eloquent speech, but it was voted down—628½ to 129½.

Then Mr. Robb came forward with his substitute for the majority report. It sought to amend the preamble of the majority report by inserting after the word "party" the words "as expressed in the last national platform," making the paragraph read:

We, the chosen representatives of the Democratic party of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, hereby declare anew our faith in the fundamental principles of the Democratic party as expressed in the last national platform.

Speeches in behalf of the substitute were made by Mr. Robb and Messrs. Butler and Reinhardt.

Platform Opposes Imperialism.

Then the majority report of the committee was adopted. The platform as it relates to State affairs calls for economical government, equitable taxation of corporate and private property, the purchase of supplies from the lowest bidders, the substitution of local option for the present mulct law and State aid in the building of permanent highways. The Louisiana purchase exposition is indorsed, government by injunction denounced and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people demanded. Further the platform reads:

We are unalterably opposed to the policy of imperialism by this government instituted, fostered and maintained by the Republican party. And we demand that our government shall declare it to be its purpose and without delay adopt such measures as shall give to the people of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico their inalienable right to self-government.

We condemn the Republican party for its financial policies, which would foist upon the country an unstable currency based upon certain securities.

We protest against the plan presented in the Aldrich bill, recently before the United States Senate, by which the money of the nation shall be loaned to capitalists upon the bonds and securities of private corporations as an effort to give value and stability to watered bonds and securities of corporations and trusts, many of which are maintaining monopolies in defiance of law and public sentiment.

We insist that the integrity of the money of the nation be guarded with jealous care and demand that it shall be sufficient in volume to meet the needs of the business interests of the country, and that it shall be safeguarded by careful legislation so as to prevent the gamblers of Wall street from cornering the money market, thus inflicting untold injury upon the smaller business men, the farmers and the laborers of the land.

We deplore the corrupt condition of the government service in the postoffice department and demand a thorough investigation of that and other departments by a congressional committee, publicity as to such conditions and punishment of all wrongdoers.

As the most alarming features of our present conditions are the evils which come from trusts and as these evils are made possible by privileges and by monopoly of original sources of supply of natural products, therefore, to the end that the evils connected with the growth of trusts may be eliminated, we call for the removal of the tariff from all trust goods and demand that all tariff schedules be adjusted with a view to raising revenue only.

We ask for such changes in our laws, statutory or constitutional, as will limit the charges by railroads to such an amount as will yield only a reasonable return on the capital actually invested and will render it impossible for transportation favors to be granted to anyone and such as will make certain that all railway companies will be treated alike, such statutes to provide penalties that will be effectual to secure a compliance with them.

When the sources of supply of any product are in the ownership of those who combine to extort from the people an unreasonable amount for such products then we believe it is the duty of the government to take such steps as may be necessary to secure an equitable distribution thereof, with fair compensation to the owners of the same, and so that the design of nature in making provisions for the wants of man may not be perverted into means for his oppression.

Nominate a State Ticket.

The work of nominating a State ticket, which was proceeded with immediately after the vote on the adoption of the platform, was accomplished in record time. The speeches of nomination were terse and to the point, and the nominations made by acclamation. Mr. Sullivan had no opposition for Governor.

In accepting the nomination Mr. Sullivan promised to make a vigorous campaign and said:

The issues to be fought out are more than State wide when our magnificent republic goes thousands of miles away from home with a standing army to subdue another people. It causes me to pause and ask how soon they will call a standing army here at home to subdue me.

We should take home to ourselves the lesson of the abortive attempt of President Roosevelt to enforce the anti-trust laws. We see it in his campaign against the Northern Securities Company, but the Iowa farmer has not seen the least move made to dissolve the great harvester and machinery implement trust, which strikes him more closely than any other.

I accept this nomination with a knowledge of the responsibilities placed on me and I expect to go forth and promulgate the principles of the Democratic party as expressed for the last 100 years.

Clergyman Peddles Sermons.

"An English clergyman makes a business of syndicating sermons," says a drummer who has just returned from London.

"How do you mean?" some one asked.

"Why," explained the drummer, "the clergyman writes a sermon and then he prints about forty or fifty copies of it, and he offers to one preacher in each of forty or fifty towns the exclusive use in his own town of the production. The price of the sermon to each man is only five shillings, but if fifteen or twenty men take it it brings into the syndicate, you see, about 100 shillings, or $25. And since the sermons are so short that one can be done in a morning, that is pretty good pay. The syndicator advertises his sermons in a religious paper. The notice reads:

"'A clergyman of experience and moderate views, who distinguished himself during his university course in divinity and English composition, will furnish original sermons, in strict accordance with the Church of England, in good print, at five shillings each. Only one copy will be given in any diocese. A specimen will be sent if wished for. Sermons made to order on any required subject, on reasonable terms.'"—Philadelphia Record.

She Knew That He Knew.

George was caught napping, says the London Tit-Bits. A pair of soft little hands covered his eyes and a sweet voice commanded: "Guess who it is."

Nothing very dreadful for George in this, you think, but then you don't know that George has two sweethearts and for the life of him couldn't decide whose voice it was, which made it a very embarrassing situation for him. A wrong guess would lead to complications awful to think of. But a happy thought inspired George and he announced:

"It's the dearest, sweetest little girl in all the world."

"Oh, you lovely boy!" gurgled the satisfied one as she removed her hands.

And now George thinks of applying for a diplomatic post, feeling that his talents would be wasted in any other field.

Narrow Escape.

Brokeleigh (about to propose)—My dear Miss DeRoques, you don't know how I love you. I——

Miss DeRoques (interrupting)—Oh, I forgot to tell you that papa made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to-day.

Brokeleigh—I'm sorry to hear that. But as I was about to say, I love you now and always will—as a brother.

Probably a Counterfeit.

She—They say that good-looking chap with the eyeglasses is an English nobleman.

He—Well, I don't believe it. I heard him say that he had no intention of marrying an actress or an heiress.

The beauty seen, is partly in him who sees it.—Borce.

Odd Facts About Frogs.

The frog's skin is so important as a breathing apparatus that the creature would die at once of suffocation if the pores were closed by a coat of sticky varnish, by dust or in any other way. While we are speaking of his breathing you will notice that his sides do not heave as ours do at each breath we take. A frog has no ribs and cannot inhale and exhale as we do, but is obliged to swallow his air in gulps, and if you will watch this little fellow's throat you will see it continually moving in and out as one gulp follows another. In order to swallow his mouth must be closed; just try to swallow with your mouth wide open and see what I mean. A frog, then, always breathes through his nose, and if you held his mouth open he would suffocate as surely as though you gave his skin a coat of varnish.

Mr. Frog has an enormous mouth for his size and if we were to put a finger inside it we would find that he has a row of teeth in the upper jaw and that his soft white tongue, unlike our own, is attached in front and is free behind. When he wishes to catch any insect he throws out the free end of the tongue, then draws it in so rapidly that it is difficult to see whether he has been successful or not. As the tongue is coated with a gummy fluid the insect sticks to it and is carried back into the mouth, which closes upon it like the door of a tomb. Frogs, however are not limited to one mode of feeding; they often leap open-mouthed upon larger prey, which includes besides insects small fish, mice, small ducklings, polliwogs and tiny frogs.—Woman's Home Companion.

Admitted His Guilt.

"Do you not at times have soulful yearnings which you long to express in words but cannot?" asked the fair maid who had a leaning toward the sentimental.

"Yes, I was up against something like that once," admitted the youth with the noisy tie. "I wanted to telegraph home for money and didn't have the price of a Marconi."

Real Unkind.

"I have an idea," began young Softleigh, "that I——"

"Are you quite sure," interrupted Miss Cutting, "that you can distinguish between ideas and wheels?"

An Explanation.

"Why haven't you been attending church of late?" asked the parson.

"Doctor forbid it," replied the delinquent party. "He said I must give up sleeping in the daytime."

Interested Advice.

Simpson—Doctor, what do you prescribe for spring lassitude?

Doctor—Word hard—and pay all your debts.

Not more than 2,500 persons in Paris have a capital of as much as $200,000, and nearly one-third of those are foreigners.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

The Democratic Problem.

The problem of who is to be the nominee of the Democratic party for President, has been giving the Republicans much greater worry than it has Democrats. There is no doubt a difference of opinion among Democrats of who should be nominated, but the more important question is, who can be elected. When the convention meets next summer and it can be shown that any good Democrat will be able to carry enough electoral votes to win, he will be nominated beyond question. It must be remembered that the rule that requires a two-thirds majority of a Democratic convention to nominate makes it tolerably certain that the candidate will be acceptable to the great mass of the party.

The most serious question that the Democrats will have to solve is a platform that will clearly express the issues upon which the campaign must be fought and upon which the candidate must stand. The platform must be agreed upon before the balloting for candidates begins and only a majority of the convention is necessary to adopt it. When the delegations from the different States meet in convention, they will all be animated by one impulse, to select the most available candidate. They will want to win.

The rank and file of the Democratic party can add vastly to the chances of success, both as to the selection of a satisfactory candidate and of his election, by selecting the most representative and honest members of the party as delegates to the convention. Do not tie them down with instructions for any man, but leave them free to make the best selection, after conference with their brother delegates from other States. The opinion of the delegates from the doubtful States must and will have the greatest weight in making the selection. The Democratic sky has been gradually clearing and with the united effort of all who believe in the good old doctrine of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," a glorious victory for the people is within their grasp.

Republican newspapers are taking more than a passing interest in the nomination of the Democratic candidate. They have for some time been trying to breed strife in the Democratic ranks; their advice and comments are to be taken with due allowance for such intentions. Their efforts from this time on will be to kill off the most able and loyal Democratic candidates, and to cause confusion and discord in the ranks of the Democracy. To listen to them is to be deceived. They are controlled by the plutocrats, who are the trust magnates, and they know their downfall is at hand if the Democratic policies prevail. The talk of Wall street or the trusts and corporations opposing the Republican ticket is the sheerest nonsense. The monopoly that gives the trusts power to extort from the people has been granted by the Republicans, against the protest and votes of Democrats. In every town in the country the Republican leader is either openly or secretly their willing tool and in many cases their abject slave. Republican legislatures delight in passing laws in their interest and a Republican Congress but rarely says them nay, when the demand is made for legislation. In return they have poured out their money to elect the Republican tickets, both State and National. Is it probable that a divorce of these two interests is intended or even considered? Do the actions of the Republican administration point to any serious opposition to the trusts? It is all a political play, to fool the people, but it should not deceive Democrats.

The Jingo Spirit.

The reason for the speech of President Roosevelt at San Francisco in which he made so strong a plea for a greatly enlarged navy and other preparations for war, is now apparent. His friend Senator Lodge delivered an address at Greenfield, Mass., in which he spoke of dangers from without due to our great industrial growth and power.

"We have," said he, "a higher energy of organization and production than any other nation. For this reason we are driving less highly organized and less energetic peoples to the wall. Whether the opposition thus aroused can be stilled or whether it will become desperate and manifest itself in a political or military manner no one can say. It behooves us, however, to watch carefully and be always on our guard both in our conduct and our readiness."

President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge are evidently agreed that strenuous steps are necessary to preserve this country from the united opposition of Europe either politically by tariffs and others forms of protection or by the more resolute method of war. It may be that both these doughty statesmen are merely intent upon arousing a martial spirit in the hearts of their countrymen, so that they will allow themselves to be bled more freely for large appropriations for the navy, the army and the other concomitants of expansion. But if they are sincere in their advice and really fear this country is in such great danger, it would seem that they should take their fellow citizens more into their confidence and say how soon the attack may be expected and what country will take the lead in crippling us. But are they not mistaken? Can any country or a combination of them gain anything by such a move? England, dependent as she is upon the United States for almost her daily bread can have no such intention. France has always been our friend and besides is having hard work to make both ends meet without the far greater expense of war. Germany is in the midst of a social revolution and the growing power of the people is such that her vast armaments are more likely to be decreased than to inaugurate a war that would drain her resources to the utmost. Russia could make no stand against us on the sea and without the command of that element who could harm us?

These two strenuous statesmen, Roosevelt and Lodge, should be more chary of their talk and not excite the American people unnecessarily. The Republican party with its extreme protective tariff to shut out all importations and fostering the sale of exports to foreigners cheaper than to our own people may force Europe to combine against us, but all would lose by such protest against international trade. The tendency is toward free-trade and more of it and those who invite an economic war, much more a military one, for their own agrandizement will not be backed up by the American people.

First Voters, Beware!

The American Protective Tariff League, an organization composed of 1,000 protected manufacturers who pay $100 a year each in dues and who contribute generously besides, is sending thousands of circular letters throughout the country in an endeavor to secure the names of all first voters in 1904. The letter says that "a great number of young men do not look upon protection as a vital interest to themselves and to their country. No time should be lost in placing in the hands of such young voters a series of protection literature especially adapted.

Young voters, when you get the numerous pamphlets which will be sent to you at the expense of these protected manufacturers, ask yourselves a few questions like the following:

1. As I am not a manufacturer, why should I vote for tariff duties which prevent competition from foreign manufactured goods and enable American manufacturers to form a trust and obtain higher prices?

2. How can a duty on goods protect labor?

3. With labor on the free list and immigrants flocking to this country unchecked at an average rate of 3,000 per day, why should I vote for a system to make goods dear and increase the cost of living?

4. Being a farmer and knowing that the prices of grains are fixed in foreign, free-trade markets, why should I vote to maintain a bogus tariff on wheat and corn, which serves as a cover to the genuine protection on manufactured goods?

5. Why should manufacturers who are selling goods all over the world at free-trade prices be encouraged by a high tariff to sell the same goods here at 50 or 100 per cent. higher prices?

6. Why should I vote money out of my pocket and into the pockets of the protected trusts?

7. Does the Protective Tariff League think that we young voters are everlasting chumps and that we can be duped by its thinly disguised sophistry?

These and other similar questions, taken before and after, will render tariff league literature inocuous and harmless even when taken in ton lots. The worst thing that could happen to protection and its [illegible] the manufacturers, is to [illegible] discussions in our [illegible] organizations and hom[illegible] League is supplying [illegible] 6,000 papers every [illegible]. It has kept steadily at this work for fifteen years. Its members have become millionaires and multi-millionaires in the meantime. They are interested in having the farmers and workingmen believe that all of our prosperity, our good crops, our fertile soil, are due to protection." They know well that "protection" enables the trusts to skim the cream off our prosperity and leaves only the skimmed milk for the farmers and laborers. But can we blame them for asking us to support this system? We can stop the tariff plundering when we know and vote for our own interests. Why not do it?

BYRON W. HOLT.

Other Departments Need Probing.

While the public eye is centered on the postoffice scandals it is well to remember that other departments of the government need probing just as badly and perhaps even more so. What little has come to light about the inside workings of the war department have shown that corruption and cruelty have had full play in some of the bureaus. Secretary Root is a smart politician and so far he has been able to keep from the public the baneful doings of his department, but it is quite probable that before a few months have passed more light will be thrown on some of the transactions. Gen. Miles will retire in August and will then be free to give his attention to some of the abuses that have come to his notice, which he has called to the attention of the Secretary of War and the President, but have never been made public. The procedure in the war department has been similar to that of the postoffice, namely, to make light of charges and dispose of them, by allowing those interested in suppressing investigation, to report that a most exemplary condition prevails. The land department also needs investigation for the cattle barons are still allowed to hold the settlers by the throat on the western plains, by retaining their barbed wire fences around hundreds of thousands of acres of public land and in some cases have murdered those who would maintain their rights.

Trust Control and Publicity.

The new department of Commerce and labor has been very busy for the past few months, but the principal business accomplished has been the appointment of Republican patriots to good fat jobs. The trusts, combines and corporations have so far not met with any discouragement from the new department and commerce and labor have not received any encouragement, but the chiefs and the large army of clerks are receiving their salaries with great regularity. All of which is said to be giving great satisfaction to the administration and as the demand for patronage has been so much diminished by the number of good places that have been filled we are prepared to credit this statement. The only advance towards that publicity which is to do so much towards controlling the trusts, according to President Roosevelt has been the scrutiny of the Littlefield list of 792 trusts and numerous additions to that already enormous number. Secretary Cortelyou reports regularly to the President at every cabinet meeting the name of any new trust he has discovered, but so far no great publicity has been made of the new discoveries. It is understood that Congress will be asked to make a further large appropriation for more employes as the amount of work ahead is appalling.