

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## SERMONS AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

CIRCULAR letter offering sermons at 25 cents each has stirred up a hornet's nest of protest among the clergy of many denominations. A bureau in New York is the circularizer, and it offers either the whole sermon, or an outline including text and simple subdivisions upon which an argument can be based. The Churchman hints that the amount of circularizing and advertising spent on this scheme indicates that some of the brethren are taking advantage of it, and remarks that the price is "cheaper than thirty pieces of silver." The Texas Christian believes it best "for the minister to be himself upon himself and the Holy Spirit." Altogether is quite a teapot tempest about the matter.

ads of newspapers all over this country available of all kinds of literary matter published usually in many places, and in each place as the of the paper publishing it. Thus are they able to give their readers matter of much higher class than any one of these papers could afford to buy for its exclusive use.

If the sermon syndicate furnishes sermons above the average, where is the wrong in their purchase and use by a clergyman? Would he not be neglectful of the interests of his flock if he failed to furnish them with the best spiritual pabulum available?—Chicago Journal.

## PAYING THE BILLS.

GOVERNMENTS, in response to popular demand, have been adding to their activities for generations. The result is constantly increasing expenditure and a constant search for new objects of taxation. Somebody must pay for what the government does. The German Empire came into existence in 1871. Not only did it have no debt, but it received a billion dollars' war indemnity from France. Its debt is now a billion dollars or more. The practice has been to meet the annual deficits with loans, and thus to throw a part of the present burden upon future generations, which will have burdens enough of their own. The wisdom of the policy is now conceded, and it is proposed not only to raise money enough to pay the current expenses, but to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt.

The British government is troubled in the same way. Although its finances have been managed much better than those of Germany, the rapid increase in public expenditures is causing considerable anxiety to the government. The latest demand on governmental resources, in the form of pensions for the aged poor, has made it necessary to find some new source of revenue or to increase the burden of the old sources.

In America the change within a few years from a billion-dollar Congress to a billion-dollar session of Con-

gress has come about not wholly because of extravagance—the defenders of the party in power insist that it has not been because of extravagance at all—but largely through the multiplication of governmental bureaus for the superintendence of various activities of the people, or from an extension of governmental activities, such as the free delivery of mail to residents in the country districts.

If the rural letter carrier delivers the mail at the door of the farmer, some one must pay him for it. Although many persons complain at the growing burdens of taxation, no one would be willing that the government should abandon all the enterprises in which it is engaged, and return to the simplicity of its operations as they were conducted during the administration of Thomas Jefferson or of John Adams.—Youth's Companion.

**BRAINS FARM'S NEED.**  
EDUCATION pays on the farm just as well as in other places where wise management is required. The farmer who uses only his hands in working land and solving problems of money-making seldom reaches any point of prominence. Success comes to the thinking and acting man of the present day. He puts system in his work and keeps the fields in profit-producing crops. He figures out the cost of every investment and discontinues branches of agriculture that do not give satisfactory returns. Such a man has no occasion to leave the farm and enter the wage-earning centers in order to make a living for his family.

The trend of thought in the Western States is toward the farm as an investment. Business men look upon the land as the most stable asset obtainable, because it produces more cash results year after year than the same amount of money invested in other lines of industry.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## PUBLICITY IN DIVORCES.

HERE are three parties in every divorce case. The first is the plaintiff. The second is the defendant. The third is the public. The public, by which the courts are created and to which the courts are responsible, is entitled to know the facts developed by any court in the trial of any suit for divorce. Publicity permits criticism and prevents collusion. It assures honest trials and fair decisions. To say that free access to the records encourages sensational and indecent journalism is equivalent to saying that a press conservatism is advisable in a free country. Responsibility for publishing what cannot be published without outraging public decency will seldom be assumed, and when it is assumed public opinion can be trusted to so express itself that a repetition of the offense will be unlikely.—Brooklyn Eagle.

**INTERESTING NEW INVENTIONS.**  
Safety Trolley Wheel. Here's a new safety trolley wheel, invented by a Detroit man. The wheel is constructed with a right and left worm on either side of the main groove. The inventor figures that if the trolley slips from the wire the latter will be caught by one or the other of the worms, and the wheel will be led back to its proper sphere of action by the revolution of the wheel. The device is six inches wide over all, and the wheel itself is five inches wide, and five and a half inches in diameter.

Trolley Wheel. An improved belt for men, exceedingly unique in construction, is one which overcomes the objections of the elastic belt and also those of unyielding leather belts.

Men's Belt Is Improved. An improved belt for men, exceedingly unique in construction, is one which overcomes the objections of the elastic belt and also those of unyielding leather belts.

Keeps Ice Cream Safe. When ice cream is mentioned the interest of some \$9,000,000 of people in the United States is aroused. Therefore, the Iowan who invented an attachment to keep ice cream from melting in the salt ice that fills the buckets they are placed in may be looked upon as a benefactor to the nation.

SAFEGUARD CREAM-PIPE. This device is a metal band, provided with a hook and slots so that it can be fitted around cans of various sizes. From the sides of the band project lugs, to which spurs are pivotally adjusted. When the can is placed in the bucket, the spurs engage the sides of the latter, and hold the can in place. Pivotable as they are, the spurs adjust themselves to the circumference of the bucket. Many a quart of ice cream has been spoiled from the can upsetting or being jolted about so much that the lid has come loose and the salt water has leaked in and tainted the contents.

NEW BELT FOR MEN. The belt is in two sections. At the back, between the two straps, are several small springs, which give the resiliency desired. The buckle usually seen in the front is missing. Instead the belt is attached to the trousers by detachable fasteners.

In fact, this belt is not worn outside of the trousers, but inside. The advantage of the springs will be apparent. With the various motions of the body the springs expand or relax as required.

NEEDLEWORK PICTURES. Trade Productions Thought Artistic Because They Were Useless.

The samplers of our foremothers, long banished to the attic, have in recent years been restored to positions of honor. Their quaintness and associations make even ordinary specimens interesting, and some of the more elaborate are wonderful examples of needlework.

Not upon samplers alone, however, did our skillful young ancestresses lavish their artistic efforts. Even more curious were some of their wrought pictures and mourning pieces. Instruction in making these objects was a valued part of the curriculum in all fashionable girls' schools.

Mrs. Katy Brown's school in old-time Newburyport was famous for its pictures, a few of which still survive, and a description of others have been preserved.

"Sophronia Peabody of this school," an admiring fellow pupil has recorded, "embroidered a mourning piece, a memorial to her sister Filla, who died in her fifth year."

In the foreground, on a green mound stood a white monument, surmounted by an urn; the front of the pillar bore the name and age of the deceased; above drooped a luxuriant weeping willow; beside the tomb stood a lady, clad in the height of French fashion, very properly drying her tears on a large handkerchief in the right hand; beyond stretched a bit of landscape, put in by Mrs. Brown in colored silk.

The passing of Hector and Andromache was a favorite picture amongst the girls of Mrs. Brown's school. The couple were represented in a final embrace on the portico of a palace. Massive pillars supported the roof; the floor was of alternate squares of black and white, representing marble. A little apart stood the nurse, bearing the infant heir, while the background showed a plain dotted by tents.

At the rival school of Miss Dow, copies of the portraits of the Washington

family were executed in silk embroidery. Although slightly inexpensive of countenance, and scarcely flattering to either George or Martha Washington, they were looked upon as a lofty achievement in art.

Possesters of such wrought pictures, even apart from family associations, may well cherish them as curios, for it is not probable that their like will be produced again. In all the revivals of old-time feminine handwork—netting, weaving, lace-making, dyeing, embroidery of counterpanes, linens and garments—there is no promise that the wrought picture will reappear. The makers thought it the best that they could do, because, being wholly artistic, it was deemed wholly artistic.

Years have passed since then, but in at least one village in Korea all events still date back to "the night when the morning didn't come."

Making Millions to Order. The famous Coeur d'Alene mining district of northern Idaho might well be called the millionaires' factory of America.

Rich men are in the making there: Charles Sweeny, a deputy marshal during the Coey labor troubles of a dozen years ago, now president of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, the four mines of which, although three were closed the latter part of the year, earned a net profit last year of \$1,500,000; C. H. Reeves, once a baron of Wallace, now a millionaire of Spokane, the mine which his son-in-law located paying regular monthly dividends of \$96,000; August Paulson, a few years ago, driving a milk wagon for \$40 a month, now creating eleven steel story concrete office structures and able to write his check—and have it cashed—in six numerals; L. W. Hutton, once a railroad engineer, his wife the proprietress of a village eating house, together now accredited people of great wealth—the record might be extended to include several dozen names.

In spite of the slump in the prices of lead base, the net profits of the big mining companies in the district amounted last year to \$5,119,830, adding to the majority of instances to the great wealth of men and women who a decade ago were in humble walks of life.

The records of this millionaires' factory of the Northwest are crammed full of pictures, even romantic pages. Fact is stranger than fiction throughout the entire story.—Technical World Magazine.

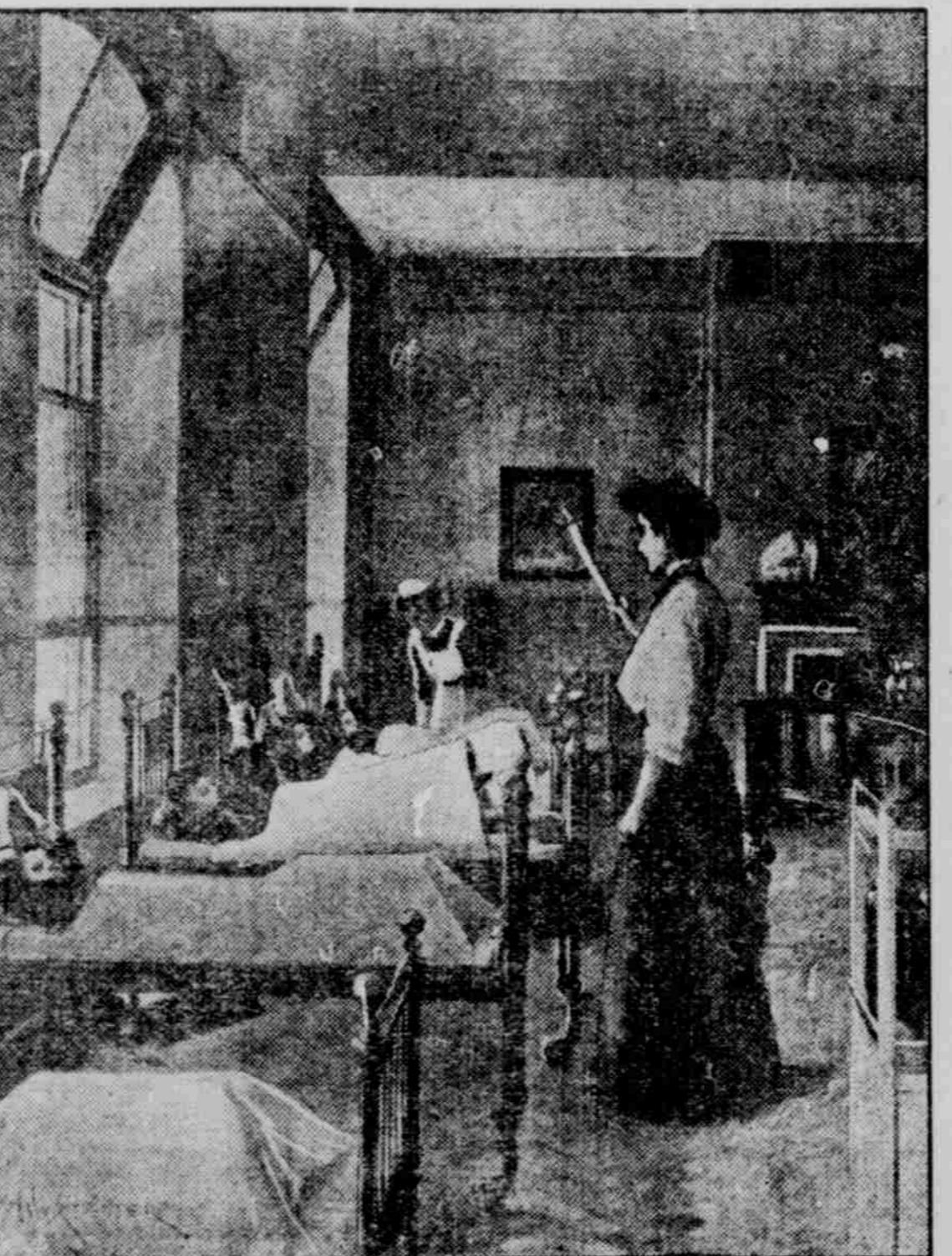
Watching Out for Him. "Does your wife read your personal letters?"

"She didn't up to a few weeks ago. Now she's so scared I'm going to get a letter from Archbold that she opens everything."—Detroit Free Press.

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factory of the Northwest are crammed full of pictures, even romantic pages. Fact is stranger than fiction throughout the entire story.—Technical World Magazine.

## DRILL FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.



### LITTLE HOSPITAL PATIENTS DOING PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

The authorities of the Alexandra Hospital for London Children with Hip Disease make it their affair not only to do what they can towards curing their charges, but to endeavor to fit them for the inevitable battle with the world. School is held in the wards. The "three R's" are taught, and the pupils are instructed also in such things as drawing, lace-making, knitting, sewing and basket-weaving. Nor are they left without such exercise as is possible for them, and there is a regular course of physical drill. School time is from 10 to 12 in the morning, and from half-past 1 to 3 in the afternoon.—London Illustrated News.

### TAXES PAID BY MILLIONAIRES.

#### Hove Macaiks, Whitneys and Others Help Rural Communities.

With the Clarence H. Macaiks, the William H. Vanderbilt, Jr., the Guggenheims, Howard Gould, several Whitneys and other wealthy residents of the town of North Hempstead, L. I., a most fortunately situated, the residents think. The bulk of the taxes is paid by these millionaires and a few others, according to the New York World.

At the top of the list are Macaiks,

Mrs. Macaik having an assessment of \$171,000 at Harbor Hill, Roslyn, W. Macaik has \$5,000 real and \$150,000 personal property. The Vanderbilts at Lakeville total \$280,000, of which Mrs. Vanderbilt has \$100,000 real and W. S. Jr., has \$80,000 real and \$100,000 personal. Howard Gould of Castle Gould has \$140,000 assessed to him.

Out toward Westbury John S.

Philip has the lead with \$110,000 real and \$20,000 personal. The A. Cass

Campfield estate is assessed at \$30,000 real and \$6,000 personal.

Mr. Brown also possesses another

million, which has no artistic worth, but

is of interest to the antiquarian. It

is of wood, practically unvarnished, and

was taken from an Aztec tomb in Mexico.

It is modeled, somewhat crudely, after the European violin pattern, showing that it was made, in all probability, by natives after the Spanish Invasion.

It is an oddity in that it has a double set of strings, one lying just below each string played by the bow.

Mr. Brown has presented the Dufto

progear to his daughter. It is not for

sale, but its value is far up in the

thousands.

runs thus quarterly:

Speechless, alive,  
I heard the feathered throng;  
Since they are dead,  
I emulate their song.

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