

to turn it, how to open the door wide, how to close it, how to move away from the door, how to walk in the hall and take hold of the banister, how to go down stairs, etc., etc. Each sentence is taken up according to the method given above, and pronunciation and meaning learned at the same time."

The adults seem to appreciate and to enjoy thoroughly the system. It is almost surprising to see how pupils understand and talk after a few lessons.

Some words seem rather hard to pronounce, but Monsieur Muzzarelli encourages his students and drills them like a company of soldiers—"J'ouvre la porte!" he says. "Do just as I do—r-r-r-r-r. J'ouvre—No, not joove—not joover, either, but J'ouvr-r-r. Now, all together, r-r-r-r-r—J'ouvre. Ah, c'est parfait. Mesdames, you have a good ear—you are beating the gentlemen; but, ah, I knew that before;" and the amiable professor bows pleasantly.

Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography gives quite a flattering sketch of the doctor, who has been recently rewarded by the French government for his services in the field of education. He is in love, he says, with this country for which his great-grandfather gave up his life at the siege of Yorktown with Lafayette; and, besides, he has just married an American girl from Missouri.

The "News" is ever willing to encourage efforts for education and takes pleasure in calling attention to the opportunity Professor Muzzarelli offers the public to become acquainted with the beautiful language of our European sister republic.

THE WORLD MOVES.

The New York World notes that it is a sign of a healthy interest in the practical affairs of life that the clergymen of the country are beginning to deliver sermons on the question of whether or not the world is growing worse. It holds that it is gratifying to believe that the consensus of opinion is that on the whole this ancient and honored abode of mankind is improving. It is shown that it would be very uncomfortable to the clergy if in spite of their devoted labors our habitation should keep on going from bad to worse and a good deal worse for those of us who would have to get along with the results of the degenerate condition.

Our Gotham cotemporary holds that as poor as the world is it is only necessary to give study to the facts of its condition to be assured that it realizes Gladstone's conclusion as to the next world, which he pronounced a condition of improvement. Mortal man, it is said, having a body as well as a soul, must be fed in order to live, and man is better fed today than ever. He is better lodged, better clothed and has his health better cared for. He is cleaner as well as healthier, and, in a word, his bodily wants are better supplied now than at any former time.

It is then pointed out to us that mentally the world is improving. Education is a steadily widening influence, and with the dissipation of ignorance comes the disappearance of many mental troubles. Even politically we are constantly reaching out for better things, although, of course, we can tell more about that after the election returns are all in.

Yes, many of us certainly are reaching out for better things politically, but who is there that has the temerity to undertake to point out wherein or how we have succeeded in getting hold of such things? The "even" is very appropriately used, as signifying something a little more difficult than the rest to get at; but it would puzzle a con-

jurer to point out specifically in what respects our partisan politics had undergone any material change for the better. It is still a struggle for party supremacy, still a combat looking to the control of the distribution of the loaves and fishes, still a scramble for place, with the old-time brass band, and hoop-la attachments. The other departments of social life may be getting on somewhat, in some respects are decidedly doing so; but politics practically considered is the same yesterday, today and forever.

THE BEET INDUSTRY.

At this season of the year it incites to study to take a glimpse at the freight trains which trend toward the sugar factory. Sometimes these are long and capacious and every one is laden to its full capacity with white sugar beets. A whole trainload is a great many, especially when here and there throughout it is a car which is labeled as good for twenty-five tons, as many of them are. Such a train means a very large consignment of the vegetable out of which sugar is produced, but take into consideration several such every day coming from different directions, put them all together by a mental process, and then multiply the product by the number of days in the season, and an enormously large figure will be the result. All these beets, or at least the saccharine matter which they contain, will soon appear upon the market in various capacities and quantities, from a paper sackful at the grocer's to drayloads of bags going to the stores.

It is a source of immense revenue to our State. Great as it is it is still in its infancy. It has gone just far enough to show us what the possibilities in that direction are. There are yet hundreds of thousands of acres of arable lands in this State adapted to successful beet culture and the art of raising them is not specially a "fine" one, but one that almost anybody can learn in a short time, and the profits of the product are uniformly good. It seems as if here was an opportunity for those who have not and cannot obtain employment. There are too many hovering around the cities looking for "jobs" while nature's great law of production is being unstudied and unapplied. Let us have more people engaged in extracting the hidden wealth of the soil in an agricultural way and all other avenues of industry will be widened and improved thereby. Cultivate beets. The ground can be had for almost nothing, and the returns, in cash, are sure in almost every case.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Spanish peace commissioners, as was expected, have flatly refused to accede to the demands of the Americans for a surrender of the Philippine Islands. They refuse on the ground that the United States has acquired no rights in the islands whatever and can acquire no right except through negotiations and on terms satisfactory to Spain. They further charge that Manila was taken after the cessation of hostilities and that the exploits of our soldiers there are in violation of international law.

The question now is whether Spain intends to hold this position to the bitter end, or whether the stand taken is but a play to the galleries for the time being. The United States representatives have stated their demands and they are not in the habit of receding from a position taken after mature consideration.

What will follow, if Spain ends the peace negotiations, is only a matter of speculation, but the probability is that events will go on just as they now are, following the channels into which they have been turned by the late war. That the United States will have to fight again for the islands is not probable. Spain cannot resume hostilities. Being without money and without ships, she cannot start out to retake any of her lost possessions. Suppose the United States, with or without such aid as the natives can render, proceeds to the organization of a government and the establishing of order in the archipelago, what can Spain do but silently look on? The American journals that fear a renewal of the war with Spain do not take into account the helplessness of that country.

There is another fact which has often been overlooked. Aguinaldo was exiled from his country as a rebel, but was returned as an ally of the United States. He and all his followers are really under sentence of death, if Spanish rule is restored in the Philippines. American honor is pledged for the protection of our allies, and how can that honor be redeemed except by placing the country from which they are virtually expatriated under American protection? No stipulation can be made in the treaty of peace that cannot be violated by Spanish assassins. There are thousands of Filipinos whose lives would be in daily jeopardy from the moment the Americans withdrew. The victories won place upon the United States the responsibility of preventing a recurrence of the sanguinary scenes of Cuba on the soil of the Philippines. It is a question that must be solved in the interest of humanity. When a nation has proved itself unable or unwilling to uphold the standard of civilization within its territory, by the decree of the Almighty it must give up its sacred trust.

AT MANILA.

The New York Sun's Manila correspondent sets out a condition of things there which is not altogether "cavare to the general." Nearly every newspaper of any consequence in this country has more or less correspondence from the far-away isles and as they are respecting most things invariably pitched in the same key, there is but little that is new nowadays to be said. The New York paper's contributor begins his letter with a statement that "Uncle Sam's boys there are 'mighty homeaick'"—by no means a new statement of the case—and adds that the going of Generals Merritt and Green has not helped matters in the least. It presents a contradictory condition of things, in that the troops admit that Manila is not such a bad place to stay, much better than they had been led to suppose and are just as positive as ever that the United States should never return the islands to Spain. All applications for release are promptly denied.

While admitting that the sending of General Merritt to Paris undoubtedly was natural, it is claimed that just as certainly it was not the wisest selection that could have been made. If knowledge of the situation here or of the complexities of interest involved was what was desired, the one man who, of course, is in the best position to give information is Admiral Dewey. He has made a thorough study of the whole problem from all sides, and has been so situated that he could obtain valuable information from all the most trustworthy and best equipped sources. He has a complete grasp of the question. But he would not go to Paris or