SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

-The home consumption of cotion in this country reached 2,077,587 bales of 400 pounds during the past year, a gain of over six per cent.

-- A new source of error in marine chronometers has been discovered in Germany. This is the great dampness of sea air. It causes variations like those produced by changes of temperature.-N. Y. Ledger.

-There is no historical fact in the world better established than that America was discovered by Icelanders in the year A. D. 1001," writes Prof. Majuanssun, of Cambridge University in England, and he adds that there is not a learned body in Europe that ever breathes a doubt about it.

-Mr. Claus Spreckels, the great sugar-refiner, is reported to be contemplating the experiment of growing beetroot sugar in this country in one of the central Western States. It is claimed that the climate is similar to that in Germany and Austria, where beet-root cultivation is a most important industry .- Public Opinion.

-A scientific journal, in an attempt to prove that mankind could not exert mechanical force enough of their own to produce the amount of heat needed to raise the crops necessary daily to feed themselves, states that "the mechanical equivalent of the vertical sunshine received upon a square mile of the earth's surface is computed to be 3,323,000,000 pounds raised a foot high in a second."-Boston Budget.

-In behalf of the Australian colony of Victoria, Sir Graham Berry has requested the British government to contribute twenty-five thousand dollars toward the expenses of an expedition for the further exploration of the regions about the South Pole. No advance in Antartic discovery has been made since 1842, when Sir James Ross reached the highest southern latitude ever attained, seventy-right degrees, nine minutes and thirty seconds.-N. Y. Ledger.

-M. Faye, the well-known French astronomer, has drawn attention at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences to the apparent geological law that the cooling of the terrestrial crust goes on more rapidly under the sea than with a land surface. Hence he argues that the crust must thicken under oceans at a more rapid rate, and so give rise to a swelling up and distortion of the thinner portions of the crust-in other words, to the formation of mountain chains .-- Engineering.

-Prof. A. H. Savee, in his address before the British Associatiation for the Advancement of Science, said that the Highland costume, now distinctively associated with Scotland, was once also worn in Ireland and Wales. The scientific bearing of this fact, when stated by itself, may not be apparent, but the speaker insisted that a study of the history of dress would throw light on many problems relating to the origin of particular races of men in various parts of the world .- N. Y. Ledger.

-A striking fact deduced from observations recorded by the late Dr. Parrott is the rapid growth of the brain in the first half year of life as

PENALTY OF WEALTH.

Laughable and Touching Esperiences of & Man's Life Saved by a Herole and a Charitable Man. Fearless Young Girl.

W. Childs, who is known both at home and abroad as one whose purse and good nature are umlimited, when spoken to on this subject, handed his visitor a budget of letters received and his granddaughter, and frequented that day. The first of them was from a young woman, who proposed in all health that a balmy atmosphere, spiced good faith that he should purchase a music-box for an invalid friend of hers. She said that while reading the lives of "Famous Men" it occurred to her how much pleasure it would afford Mr. Childs to do this; that her friend, of course, kn:w nothing of her writing, but as every one felt honored in being permitted to do any thing for her, w om she characterized as the "idol of the townsfolk," she

wanted to give him a chance. The next letter was from a man who had a perfect set of the original issue of one hundred copies of Audubon's "Birds of America," published in 1832. and which was the one thing needed to make Mr. Childs' office complete. The lever following this was from a colored woman, who wanted him to adopt her twin babies. Another woman, a widow, wrote from somewhere in New Jersey for money to help her support her only child, a boy of twelve years, "who," said she, "is following in his gifted father's footsteps"-here the page turned and continued-"in the footsteps of the destroyer, consump-Letters from an upholsterer tion." who wanted work and a confectioner with a suggestion that Mr. Childs should go into partnership with him followed.

One young man, who desired a two years' medical course, added a postscript to the effect that if he could not have two years one would do. The next letter was from a man who said that he was an escaped convict and wanted help to aid him in resisting temptation. After vividly painting the struggle he was undergoing between the desire to do right and the tendency to do wrong, he added that he had tried unsuccessfully to see Mr. Childs several times, but that if he could see him he would "make the very cobblestones ring with horror." A postscript was added to the effect that he eraved pardon for the soiled appearance of his letter, but that in his present unfortunate state he was unable to bathe as frequently as he would like to.

A woman in Troy asked for a gift of \$100 and a man in Richmond, after asking for \$150, said that he hoped for "many happy returns." The next appeal was from a man in this State for money to start a store. After having explained all his plans and prospects he closed as follows: "And now, my dear Mr. Childs, if you will give me this money, I will do any thing you ask me to, provided it be lawful." A Virginian who wanted his note for \$3,200 discounted, couched his plea in these terms: "I am poor; nothing remarkable in that; I have one leg; that is unusual; without friends, rich or poor, would like to spend the night in a which is not peculiar; with a paralyzed church-yard? And yet it is a holy father and his family to support, which place where evil spirits may not come. is my duty."

Several appeals for money to pay church debts, or to help build churches. trying to the nerves. There are shudfrom States as wide apart as Vermont derous terrors of ambiguity. and Kansas were found in the collecof gratitude for money and aid renderfrom persons to whose letters no attenthat he rarely did. One man had James McQuade. written several times, appointing a time and place for some money to be sent, and when he evidently despaired of getting it he sent the following dispatch: "May God have more mercy on you than you've had on me." Fully three-fourth of the letters begin: "Although a stranger to you." and most of them give as a reason for for warm days. expecting aid from him that he has so much money it will be a relief to him to get rid of it. - Providence Record.

INTREPID RESOLUTION.

Out in the northern wilds of the Adirondacks, remote from a settlement, is a mountain retreat, occupied as a summer home by a gentleman by husters and those seeking the with gum-distilling trees, bears on healing wings.

Two visitors had been out hunting far from this retrat, in a dense forest contai. ing but an imperfect and indefinite trail. They became seperated. and as night approached, the younger, appreciating the necessity of keeping the trail in view while daylight lasted. hastened his return, supposing that his companion would take the same course. He reached the retreat about nightfall, but the elder sportsman, less vigorous, unable to bear up under fatigue, lagged behind, and had not arrived when the occupants of the house retired. But one did not retire; a young girl who had spent months exploring the wilderness, and knew how difficult it would be for a person unfamiliar with its recesses to follow the feeble trail.

At a late hour she called up her colored maid to accompany her, and, donning a hunting dress, sallied forth, rifle in hand, into the darkness. She took the precaution to send a stable boy with a boat up the adjacent lake, to be used in case an accident had happened which would render its employment necessary. No one in the house snew of her intention; no one else had the thoughtfulness to entertain it, nor the

courage to put it in execution.

Attended by her maid, then, she lunged fearlessly into the gloomy forest, fording streams, clambering over rocks, and forcing a way through thick undergrowth on her merciful mission. After a long search, a fain: response came to the hailing call she kept up, and her view-halloo was feebly echoed from a clump of bushes, where she found the object of her search, ex anusted, dazed, unable to move without assistance. The boat was called, and soon arrived at a convenient vicinity, and after the application of restoratives the sufferer was placed in it and carried to the retreat, arriving about daybreak.

Night in the wilderness is a shivering time at best. Ghunt trees out stretch uncanny limbs in shadeful de jection; rebellious twigs, forced aside in finding a path, strike back in the face with startling sting; the air is filled with frightful vagueness, more oppressive because the shadowy influence takes no definite form. There are but few who are not cowards in the

"Like one that on a lonesome road Doth walk in fear and dread, And, having once turned round, walks on And turns no more his head.

We may reason, but fear is deaf to reason. How many are there who Not the dangers that are palpable, but

arain, of Dacca, there was a ful grown tiger which used to go about red, with alternate stripes of white. poor creature was quite young chloro of the width of seven stripes. On the form had been recently introduced 14th of June, 1777, the Continental into India, and, possibly by way of a Congress resolved: "That the flag of crucial experiment of the strength of the United States be thirteen stripes, chloroform, a doctor, who was really alternate red and white, and that the the most kind-hearted in the profes- Union be thirteen white stars on a blue sion, extracted all the teeth and claws held, representing a new constellaof this young tiger under chloroform. tion." Previous to this, however, our The animal thenceforth was treated as National banner was the Union flag. a big cat, and was petted and played combining the crosses of St. George with during the day, while at night he was chained up outside the entrance of the ladies' apartments, in case any battle of Saratoga on the occasion of one should wish unauthorizedly to enter or emerge from that part of the house. This tiger had, of course, to be fed on soft food; boiled goat's flesh and rice and vegetables were the "chief of his diet." In an evil hour the men who had to feed the tiger thought to amuse themselves by letting him kill the goats which were brought for his food, and this he was easily able to do by a blow from The stars were disposed in a circle his huge forepaws, though deprived of symbolizing the perpetuity of the his claws. Having thus learned how Union, the circle being the sign of to kill a live being, he unhappily one night jumped on a small boy who had with one stroke broke the child's neck. he had done. But, of course, he had to pay the penalty of his crime, and was immediately shot by the Rajah's orders. Among the impracticable tigers which would not be tamed, and which were deaf to blandishments, there were two that had been regular maneaters. They belonged to a family of seven tigers which infested the main road to Hazarebagh, and had killed a large number of people. As it was found almost impossible to shoot them, family. But though it is comparait is very difficult to get him out of it the admission of each State into the brought out uninjured. The procedure is rather elaborate. A regular mine has to be driven up to one side of the pitfall, and in the mine a strong cage Let the wide beams of thy full constellation of bamboo has to be built, so that when, at last, the side of the pitfall is opened and the tiger enters the mine. he is secured in the cage, which is then dug out with its captive. This must be rather nervous work for the he'll hab kinder hard work to make shikarees who undertake it; but their bofe ends meet." Pete (who never courage is remarkable, and the cage is heard the expression before-"Bofe made of solid bamboos, four or five ends meat, ch! Well, judgin' by his inches in diameter, which are thore present circumstans, he'll be mighty day-occurrence sort of light of vice as sinshing damsel, "that's my feller out-side. He wouldn't come in." oughly tiger-proof. - Cassell's Maga-table. -- Barper's Basar. Chambers' Journal

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-Twenty-eight women are now studying at Columbia College, and coeducation is like to be the rule there in the near future.

-General W. H. Gibson, the silvertongued Republican orator, is now a regularly ordained minister in the Methodist Episcopal church.

-Rev. Dr. Goerge Dana Board man has the earliest record book o the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, dating back to 1690.

-A Boston Ramabai Association has been organized for the purpose of raising the condition of the widows and illiterate women in India.

-There have been fifteen hundred conversions since 1881 on the Mosquite coast, in Central America, due to the labors of Moravian missionaries.

-There are now thirty-five hundred Societies of Christian Endeavor in all the evangelical denominations in America, containing two hundred and fifty thousand members.

Hobart College, is a regularly ordained colonies became more united in their clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal purposes of resistance to British enchurch. He is known as Rev. Sherman Coolidge.

-The clerical gown worn in Gyr- tude of about to strike, with the motto; many is of cloth. Dr. Kogel, court preacher in Bellin, 14 the only Protestant minister in all Germany that wears a silk gown, and that by special permission of the Emperor.

-One thing is certain-if home mi+ sions are neglected, foreign missionwill languish; for it is only by keep ng up the spirit of missions and of true Christianity at home that the fervor and zeal can be aroused that will snake is found nowhere but in Amermaintain foreign m'ssions. - Standard

boasts of a certain church possessing : lady who saves the congregation where she worships \$10,000 a year. A womaof wealth and of high social culturand position, she makes it her rule and the fashion to dress for church in sc plain and inexpensive a manner as to throw the whole social influence of the habit her country. She appears apcongregation against extravagance in parently weak and defenseless, but her dress.

-In New Jersey last year the sum of \$2,698,185.17 was expended by the State and localities for public school-The total amount expended of city andistrict taxes for the building and repairing of school-houses was \$628,89:-The school property of the State is van ued at \$7,486.206. The school censu shows that there are 374,011 children between five and eighteen years, and that there were 224, 107 children in at tendance during the year. The nunber of male teachers is 825, and of fi male teachers 3,177. The average monthly salary of male teachers \$64.07; of female teachers, \$41.31 There is a serious want of school facil ities in most of the cities and towns o onsiderable population.

A TOOTHLESS TIGER.

He Was Harmless at First, But Soot Learned Daogerous Tricks. In the household of Rajah Kalin

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Facts About the Origin of Our National Fing and Its Meaning.

So much has been said and written concerning the origin of the American flag, our cherished banner of the "Stars and Stripes," permit me to furnish the following data, which are authentic and his orically true, as to the history of the United States flag.

The idea of standards originated with the Egyptians at an early age, The Crusaders added the cross to their banners. The union of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick marks, first, the union of England and Scotland into the kingdom of Great Britain, and then this kingdom with Ireland. This is termed

the great union flag of Great Britain, and was brought by the colonists to America.

When the thirteen colonies began to feel the iron pressure of British tyranny and despotie rule, they placed upon their banners a rattlesnake, cut in thirteen pieces, representing the -An Arapahoe Indian of full blood, th ricen original colonies, with the now taking a post-graduate course at motto: "Join or die." When these

slavement, they placed upon their flag a well-formed rattlesnaka, in the atti-

"Don't tread on me.

Dr. Franklin, seeing this emblem on one of the drums of that day, writes as follows: "On inquiry, and from study. I learned that the ancients considered the scrpent an emblem of wisdom, and, in some attitudes, of endless duration. Also, that countries are often represented by animals peculiar to that country. The rattleica. Her eye is exceedingly bright -One of our religious exchanges and without eyelids-emblem of vigilance. She never begins an attack, and she never surrenders-emblem of magnanimity and courage. She never wounds even her enemies, till she generously gives them warning not to tread on her--which is emblematical of the spirit of the people who inveapons are, nevertheless, formidable. Her poison is the necessary means for the digestion of her food. but certain destruction to herenemies, showing the power of American resources. Her thirteen rattles, the only part of which increases in number, are distinct from each other, and yet so united that they can not be disconnected without breaking them to pieces, showing the impossibility of an American republic without a union of States." How marvelously pro-

> "A single rattle will give no sound alone, but the ringing of the thirteen together is sufficient to startle the boldest man alive. She is beaut ful in youth. which increaseth with her age. Her tongue is forked, as the lightning, and her abode is among the impenetrable rocks."

phetic.

The next form of the United States flag was the stars and stripes. Its proportions are perfect when properly ade, the first and last stripe being

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-Ten counties in Iowa have women school superintendents.

-The McAll Mission in Paris now occupies thirty-fit e rtations.

-If good people would but make goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how many would they gain to the good cause?-Ussher.

-The receipts of the American Board for the first month of the present year amounted to \$30,668.57, being double that of the same month last year.

-If a man should lose an article of wearing apparel every time he told a lie, there are men who would never pray for winter .- Pomeroy's Advance Thoughts

-The American Board recently held a farewell meeting in Boston for fiftyeight missionaries-one to Spain, nine to India, thirteen to Turkey, sixteen to Japan, nineteen to China, -- Public Opinion.

-Prot. Thomas Carnelly and a Mr. Holdam, of a college at Dundee, have been investigating sewer air, and report that it averages as pure so far as disca e germs are concerned, as the air in ordinary houses.

-The Presbyterians of New York City are talking about raising a fund of \$1,000,000 for ministerial relief, and it is desired to have the amount pledged before the centennial of Presbyterianism in 1888.

-In studying the Word of God digest it under these two heads: either as removing some obstructions that keep God and thee asunder, or as supplying some uniting power to bring God and thee together. - Cecil.

-A writer in a recent number of the Chautauquan, who, as editor of a New York paper, has had long experience in the examination of manuscripts, states that Princeton graduates show the best training in English, and write the least like amateurs, and Harvard students rank next. His observations embrace at least twenty institutions.

-The Ladies' Association of the Established Church of Scotland raised \$31,785 in 1886, and in its mission in Africa, India and China they support 12 European missionaries and 98 Eurusian and native workers. In their 33 schools are 2,463 scholars, and 400 Zenanas welcome the visits and teaching of their Christian agents .-Public Opinion.

-- The following statistics have been published of London: Aggregate midsummer population. 5,416.006; total church sittings, 1,903,509-a proportion of 35 per cent. to the population. Of this 35 per cent. the Establishment supplies 4.95 per cent, and the free churches 50.5 per cent. It is estimated that not more than one-half the accommodation is actually us d for public worship.

-The Congregationalists at Naugatuck, Conn., are creeting a parish house with twenty-four rooms, besides hall, cloak-rooms and closets. The first floor has an assembly-room, reception-room, Sunday-school, library nd seven class-rooms, and on t ond floor eight class-rooms, readingrooms, kitchen, dining-room, coat and cloak rooms. On the third floo will be the pastor's study and a roo r a gymnasium.-Public Opinion.

compared with the increase in height and the growth of other organs. Taking the total growth between birth and six years of age as 100, the weight of the heart increases 11.43 in girls and 11.88 in boys during their first six months of life; the height increase 20.8 in girls and 14.4 in boys: while the weight increases 27.41 in girls and 23.51 in boys. -Arkansaw Traveler.

-From 8,000 to 10,000 gallons of blood a day are used in making buttons in a large factory in Bridgeport, near Chicago. About 100 men and boys are employed in the factory. The blood must be fresh beef blood. A Mr. Hirsch was the first to introduce the business, some years ago, and is now immensely wealthy. Much of the blood evaporates in the process of drying, but the pure albumen remains. Blood sheets are used by cloth manufacturers for "setting" the color in calico goods. These sheets, broken up, will make buttons, earrings, breastpins, belt clasps, combs and even door knobs. There are a number of "blood" utilizing factories in England, and a blood door knob factory in Trenton, N. J.-N. Y. Sun.

THE CAT MARKET. Recognition of the Domesticated Feline as a Fur-Bearing Animal.

It is estimated that not less than 9,000,000 kittens are annually brought into this sinful world. Of these, the great majority are misorably drowned -a practice which is destined shortly to be done away with by the recognition of the cat as a fur-bearing animal. Rugs of selected Maltese and tortoiseshell are already quite expensive, and excellent imitations of various furs are made in this material. Taxidermists, too, are advertising for kittens by the thousand, to stuff for ornamental purposes. At present the only purpose to which they are applied in this country is the manufacture of carriage robes but vast numbers of them are sent to Europe, where they are in great demand for coats and hats, dressinggown linings, and other garments.

The pelts come in from all parts of the country. They are gathered by professional collectors, who supply them by the quantity at regular schedule rates. A common cat skin is worth five cents, a pure Maltese ten cents, and a black one twenty-five cents. A carriage robe of the best cat fur is worth from forty to fifty dollars. There are always plenty of stray cats running wild in the rural districts. The Maine woods are full of them. They breed wonderfully fast, and it is good sport popping them off the fonces and stone walls along the roadside.-Boston Herald.

-A schooner went ashore off San Buenaventura, Cal., the other day, and the crew were in danger of being lost. They owe their safety largely to a fine red Irish setter, who swam out through the breakers, seized a stake that had been thrown overboard with a rope attached, and succeeded in carrying it to the shore.

-The report of the State Treasurer shows that 344 bears were killed in Maine in 1887. As the bounty is five twenty-three bears having been killed elaborate. in that town alone.

-Eight bills for the erection of public buildings in various cities, and ap- very extensively used remains to be propriating a total of \$1,262,000 therefor, passed the House of Representatives in one day, recently, and twentytwo other bills have been reported which propose to give away \$2,745,000 more.

-A novel case was taken before a New York police justice the other day. A red-headed girl sued the daughter of a neighbor, charging that the latter shouted "white horse" every time the complainant went out of the house.

-The mirage, once a frequent spectacle in Western Kansas, is disappearing as the country grows up. The phenomenon belongs to the desert and black braid over white are very efdeparts with it.

-Indiana is said to have more politicians in proportion to its inhabitants than any other State in the Union.

-There are 4,000 theaters in the United States, and \$1,000,000 a day is paid for amusements.

the nuknown and unseen, are the most

I regard that night journey in the tion. Letters containing expressions primeval forest by a delicate, tenderlynurtured young lady as an admirable ed were there. In response to a query exhibition of the intrepid resolution whether he ever received any abuse that makes heroines, and I put it on record as an example of woman's tion had been paid Mr. Childs said bravery .- From a Speech by the Late

SUMMER FASHIONS.

Dress Fabrics, Trimmings and Accesso-ries for the Coming Season.

For summer wear China and India silk will be very popular and handsome; it is both plain and figured, very smooth in texture, and very light

Cotton dress fabrics seem to grow handsomer every year. The French and domestic sateens follow closely the designs of the figured silks.

Scotch ginghams and zephyrs are very handsome in fine checks, which are combined with plain goods of some harmonizing shade. Some of the hair-line check ginghams in dark colors really give the effect of a sateen, they are so highly finished.

Embroidered zephyrs and ginghams make very dainty suits in soft blues and pinks, and the same materials are made into pretty house-gowns. Embroidered muslins are endless in varidollars for each bear, the total sum ety; simplicity of style is always depaid the hunters was \$1,720. Green. sirable in these fabrics apart from the ville, Piscataquis County, leads the list, difficulty of washing any thing very

> Moire is still the favorite ribbon, and there is a revival of omber or shaded colors. Whether they will be seen, but the newest ribbons displayed show this effect. Electric blue, shading into old pink, was one combination; another was pistachio green shading into terra-cotta. They differ from the ombar ribbons formerly in vogue, which were variations of one tint.

Handsome buckles of cut metal are used in fastening clusters of drapery; in fact, filagree' metal work and metallie braiding or passementerie seem as much in vogue as ever. Braid laid over a contrasting color is both handsome and stylish, and is much used on cloth gowns. Vests and panels of fective on a dark-colored gown of blue, green or dull red.-Rural New Yorker.

-"Is any body waiting on you?" said a polite salesman to a girl from the country. "Yes, sir," said the

loose on the premises. When this The blue field for the stars is the square and St. Andrew. The stars and stripes were unfur ed for the first time at the the surrender of General Burgoyne. The stars of the flag represent the idea taken from the constellation Lyra, which signifies harmony. The blge of the field was taken from the banner of the Covenanters of Scotland, likewise significant of the league and covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, and incidentally involving vigilance, perseverence and justice. eternity, Both the thirteen stripes and the stars showed the number of

come within reach of his chain, and the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to, and He was found in the morning appar- their dependence upon, the Union, as ently very sorry and surprised at what well as equality among themselves. The whole was a blending of the previous banners, namely, the red flag of the army and the white one of the navy. The red color, which in the

days of Roman glory was the signal of defiance, denoted daring, and the white purity. On the 13th of January, 1794, by an

act of Congress, the flag was altered to fifteen red and white stripes and tifteen stars. On the 4th of April, 1818, Congress again altered the flag by returning to the original thirteen a sporting native nobleman set to work stripes and fifteen stars, as the adding to eatch them in pitfalls, and he suc- of a new stripe for each additional ceeded gradually in catching the whole State would make the flag too unwieldy. The new star is added to the tively easy to catch a tiger in a pitfall. flag on the Fourth of July following alive, and only two of the seven were Union. I conclude with the following apostrophe to the beloved old flag:

Light of our firmament, guide of our Nation Pride of our children a id honored afar; Scatter each cloud that would darken a star. -Washington Star.

-Reuben-" It's too bad, Pete, 'bout Wilsung bein' out o' work. I'm 'fraid

LOW-TONED FICTION.

Women the Most Prolific Producers Questionable Literature.

Many of the novels now publishe may be classed under the above heading, more especially those written by inferior novelists. Women are great offenders in this respect, some honorable exceptions shining out among others like stars in a cloudy sky. Every day sees some novel issue from the press; and chronicles the plunge of yet another aspirant for literary fame into the crowded arena to swell the lengthy list of authors. It is a sign of the times that what are termed "racy" novels are the most run after by the fiction-reading public, and consequently those most readily accepted by certain publishers. In this money-getting, money-grubbing age some publishers and authors seem to have met on common grounds in pandering to a vitiated public taste, and producing books which will not bear the test of being read aloud in the home circle. Among the worst offenders in such novelwriting are women, who choose risque subjects to write on, and dwell with a minuteness of detail on topics which the purer-minded of their sisters would hesitate to speak of. There are exceptions, as we have said-women who do not degrade their talents, but write with a purity of purpose books which it is a pleasure to read and re-read. Can any one, looking at the question of nineteenth-century light literature from an unprejudiced point of view, say that the style of writing now is an improvement on that which obtained a century ago? The novels of those days were decidedly coarse, their plainness of speech corresponding with the habits and customs of the period; but books were then written with the laudable intention of showing up the vices of which they treated, and, if possible, checking such vices by pungent and scathing satire, thus being in advance of fashionable modern society novels, which, though more refined in speech, are more destructive to morality, in that the authors gloss over sin, picturing it in alluring colors, wrapping it up in sensuous word painting, and, while professing to disapprove, yet setting it before youthful imaginations in any thing but its indeous reality; or else write in such a matter-of-fact, every-Chambers' Journal