

## ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI. Something About the Apostolic Delegate to America.

His Birth and Early Years, Career as a Priest and Politician, and Previous Visit to America—His Simple Habits of Living and Charm in Private Life.

"Our venerable brother, Francis, titular Archbishop of Lepanto," is the stately title by which Pope Leo XIII. in his recent autograph letter to the officials of the University of Washington, refers to his chosen delegate to the United States, Mgr. Satolli.

"My Perugian Boy" is the more familiar term by which, it is said, the venerated father of the Catholic Church has often been heard to speak in private life, of his former pupil and protégé in the forty years or more during which he has constantly watched his career with friendly interest.

There is probably no man living who is closer to the head of the Catholic Church than Mgr. Satolli, who has enjoyed more unbroken intimacy with him, of who has participated to a greater extent in the broad, progressive policies of Leo XIII. in politics, philosophy and religion. He has now been appointed the first apostolic delegate to represent the Pope's views in Church matters in the United States. It is therefore, a position of interest and importance to learn what manner of man Mgr. Satolli is.

Francis Satolli was born in Perugia, Italy, about fifty-two years ago, of honorable parentage. In that quiet ecclesiastical city, whose university dates back to the beginning of the fourteenth century, his boyhood was passed amid associations which might naturally have led him to an ecclesiastical life, even if his own natural gifts and predilections had not irresistibly impelled him in that direction. "He was educated in the diocesan seminary of Perugia, then the most eminent ecclesiastical school in Italy, over which presided Joachim Pecci, Archbishop of Perugia, destined some years later to be called to the chair of St. Peter's as Pope Leo XIII. The earnest, liberal-minded Archbishop of Perugia, filled with far-reaching projects of welding together the philosophical teaching of the age of St. Thomas Aquinas, embodying the best thoughts of paganism and Christianity—the theories of Aristotle and Plato and the doctrines of the Gospels of St. Augustine—and adapting them to the treatment of the social questions of the day, and of the great democratic movement which formed at once the danger and the aspiration of the age, found in his favorite scholar an apt and enthusiastic follower. Satolli, even as a boy, displayed gifts of oratory of the highest order, both in his native Italian tongue and in the classical Latin of the Ciceronian period, and to these accomplishments he added great powers of original thought and marked facility as a writer.

It is scarcely to be wondered at, therefore, that when, on the death of Pío Nono, Archbishop Pecci was elected to the papal chair, he took an early opportunity of summoning his gifted pupil to Rome, where he became one of the Pope's chief helpers in the restoration of philosophical and theological studies. To him were intrusted the most important professorships in the most famous school in the Eternal City, the Propaganda and the Roman Seminary. It is stated that in all the broad domains of the Church there is hardly a diocese now where there is not at least one or more students who drew instructions in theology from Mgr. Satolli.

There is in Rome a special school of a remarkable character, known as the "Academy of the Noble Ecclesiastics," in which young clergymen of birth, fortune, and talents are trained in ecclesiastical diplomacy and prepared for the "nunciatures" and other branches of Church administration. They are especially trained for the handling of politico-religious and social questions which Leo XIII. has made so prominent in his encyclicals. It was to the Presidency of this important institution, requiring the utmost versatility of powers and a rare combination of the theoretical and the practical, that the Pope, some few years ago, thought proper to promote Mgr. Satolli, who in the mean time, had been created titular Archbishop of Lepanto. Here again he achieved a marked success, and it was from this responsible position that he was detached for service in America.

During all this period of activity and prominence as a teacher in the Academy he had been not less active and successful with his pen. Among the best known published works may be mentioned a course of philosophy in three volumes, a commentary on the "Summa" of St. Thomas in five volumes, and essays of the highest merit on the "Beautiful and True" in relation to the "Study of Nature," on the "Variety of Systems and Essential Defects of Modern Theology," and numerous other topics, his treatment of which was held up by Leo XIII. as a model to others in a special commendatory brief, dated June 28, 1889. The pen which thus won laurels in the field of theology and philosophy was also equally successful in the domain of practical politics. He is the author of several notable treatises on Concordance and on the relations of the Church and State, and of the early centuries of Christianity.

Mgr. Satolli has been especially in sympathy with the enlightened policy of the Pope, which has led him invariably to use his potent influence on the side of peace and the line of truth and justice.

which has always counseled moderation, which has induced him to defend the rights of labor, and has caused him to give his unhesitating approval to the democratic form of government for nations that see in that form their life and prosperity. Harmony and conciliation have been the keynote of Leo's policy, and have been the burden of his teaching, from his first encyclical, in which he outlined the programme of his Pontificate, down to the memorable letters addressed to the French clergy and people when the state of the French republic seemed to hang trembling in the balance. Satolli was an earnest advocate of that bold and liberal policy which threw the vast weight of the Papal influence, after the disaster at Sedan, in favor of the combination of moderate Orleanists and moderate Radicals which preserved the French Republic against the machinations of the Legitimists, the Bonapartists and other extremists. His entire accord with the liberalizing tendencies of the Pope's mind is further manifested in the toleration of the anti-poverty economic theories of Dr. McGlynn and still more so in the hearty acceptance and advocacy of the so-called Fairbairn plan, championed by Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Gibbons, of harmonizing the relations of Church and State on the public school question in the United States. It is, perhaps, not without significance that on his return to the United States as a permanent resident Mgr. Satolli selected for his first public appearance, in the celebration of high mass, the Church of St. Augustine, in Washington, an edifice maintained almost exclusively by Catholics of the colored race.

In the fall of 1889, Archbishop Satolli was deputed by the Pope to represent him at Baltimore on the occasion of the celebration in Baltimore of the centenary of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States, and also at the inauguration of the Catholic University of the United States in Washington City. It was on these occasions that he made the acquaintance of Archbishop Ireland, for whom he acquired strong feelings of admiration and regard, which were deepened by Mgr. Ireland's subsequent visit to Rome to lay before the Pope the details of the Fairbairn plan. Satolli was presented to the President and Cabinet, and became greatly impressed with the vast possibilities for the advancement of the Church in the United States. This visit, and the accounts he carried back to the Pope, formed the prelude to his designation as Apostolic Delegate to the United States. It is obvious that there has been nothing accidental in the progress of recent events. All were deliberately thought out and planned beforehand, but their far-reaching consequences have yet to be measured.

In appearance Mgr. Satolli is the typical, high-grade, intellectual Italian. He is of medium height and of rather slender build, with raven-black hair, to which his fifty-two years of hard study and energetic work have not yet imparted a streak of gray, with lustrous, expressive dark eyes, a massive forehead, and thin lips, capable of giving to his face the utmost variety of expression. Power is stamped on every feature—power and self-control, and, if need be, unfathomable reticence.

His habits, like those of his master, Leo, are studious and simple. He is an early riser, a frugal liver, an indefatigable worker. He occupies a modest suite of rooms at the Catholic University, and takes his meals, without any separate state, with Bishop Keane, the rector, and Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, Father Shaham, and other members of the faculty of the university. His chambers comprise a study, reception room, and sleeping chamber. His high office imposes upon him, for the most part, a dignified retirement, but on proper occasions, he can unbend and become one of the most delightful of companions, though he confines his conversation to the Latin and Italian tongues.

The University will continue to be his place of residence during his stay in America, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. While the fact that the Pope is no longer a temporary avenger deprives the Papal delegate of a recognized diplomatic rank, there appears to be a tacit purpose to accord to Mgr. Satolli in Washington an unofficial recognition as an added member of the diplomatic body. This has already been made manifest by the interchange of visits with the Secretary of State and the ministerial courtesies extended to the distinguished Italian by the French Minister and other members of the diplomatic corps.—New York Sun.

**A Polyglot Assemblage.**  
One of the most remarkable gatherings which have as yet taken place in honor of the discoverer of the New World was held last month in Rome, the convener and host being Mgr. Benavides, a Spanish prelate, who has earned the gratitude of the Roman population by devoting his time and abilities to many works of practical benevolence. At this reunion, over which the distinguished archeologist, De Rossi, presided, and which was composed of a number of eminent men living in Rome, the extraordinary genius of Columbus and the magnanimity of Isabella the Catholic were eulogized in eight languages—Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, ancient Solvian, Greek, Latin, Italian and Spanish. It was peculiarly appropriate that Mgr. Benavides should have been the promoter of the polyglot assemblage, for he has established free schools for the poor in which every language is taught, and nowhere else is teaching so successfully carried out as in Rome.

## OFFICE OF CARDINALS. Its Place in the Affairs of the Church.

The Cardinal-Priests and Their Duties—As Bishops They Elect the Pope—They Adopted a Special Costume Under Innocent IV.

The origin of the illustrious body of Cardinals who occupy so important a place in the Catholic Church, though but rarely inquired into, is very interesting. In the early days of the church those who in the present day are called rectors and who fulfilled the duties of a parish priest at Rome, were called Cardinal-Priests. In the second and third centuries they administered Baptism and gave Christian burial. After the fifth century, the Cardinal-Priests exercised jurisdiction over other priests, non-Cardinals, and over the clergy of the parish, being always, however, himself dependent on his Bishop. The next modification was that the Cardinal-Priests no longer reserved for themselves the exclusive privilege of bestowing Baptism and Christian burial; in exchange they were frequently chosen to fill the post of Apostolic Legate, and were also often raised to the Pontificate. But the grandeur, properly speaking, of Cardinal-Priests dates from the time of Pope Gregory VII. Neither the Emperor, clergy nor people had any voice in the election of Popes since that epoch; the exclusive power was henceforth in the hands of the Cardinal-Priests, who were dowered with ecclesiastical property in order to maintain their rank and dignity. When Cardinal-Priests became Bishops they laid aside the title of Cardinal, but later on petition was made (and granted) that they might be allowed to retain the two titles, that is to say, Cardinal-Bishops of the Catholic Church. Before the Pontificate of Innocent IV., the costume of ordinary priests and Cardinals was precisely the same. Innocent IV. gave the latter the red hat in the famous Council of Lyons, and later on Pope Boniface VIII. bestowed the red cassock which is actually worn by their eminences.

**The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.**  
In one place kneels, perhaps, some poor, grey-headed, aged man, telling his beads, for he cannot even read his own language. By his side is a young child with a book full of pictures, and at each separate division of the Mass he says one of the prayers before her. Close at hand is a steady, sober, respectable gentleman, holding in his hand a well-bound missal, in which he attentively reads every word, whether in Latin or English. Near him, again, is a young woman with her face buried in her hands, or with a look expressing the intensest veneration and love, gazing at the Adorable Presence before her, forgetting for a while every pang of heart or pain of body. Another like herself alternately reads and meditates. By her side is a person hearing Mass for the second time that day, and after communicating at first, converting every step of the second into the most acceptable of the thanksgivings for the transcendent gift just vouchsafed to him. Yet amidst all this holy and endless variety there is but one mind. The prayers of the priest are not substituted for those of the people. No one desires to force his brother against his will. No one desires to participate in a mere congregational service. No one complains that Latin is the only language used, or that much of what the priest says is heard by no one. It is the most marvellous union of liberty and law which this world can show. To those who are without, it may seem a mummy, but to those who are within it is a foretaste of Heaven.

**Predicts Supremacy of Catholics.**  
President Hyde of Bowdoin, in his talk to the college students on a recent Sunday, spoke of the rapid increase in the Catholic population of this country, and predicted that the time is not far distant when they will outnumber the Protestants. In this connection he denounced the position taken by some over-zealous Protestants who seek to drive Catholics from their religious creed. He said nothing was gained by such a course, and argued that it is the duty of good citizens to welcome new comers. "The right things and best things," he said, "will be the ones that will be handed down the ages. It will become a question of the survival of the fittest."

**To Honor a Cherished Spot.**  
Where was the first Mass said on the American continent? How many people know? It was on the bank of the Grimalva river, and Bishop Manuel Arzaga, of the Tabasco Diocese of Mexico, has issued an appeal to the Catholics of Mexico, the United States and Canada for money to be used in the erection of a magnificent cathedral on the spot where the Holy Sacrifice was first performed. The church will be one of the finest in America if the contributions amount to as much as is expected from present indications. The Mexicans are enthusiastic over the pious project. At present the spot referred to has no mark to distinguish it.

**Private Opinion.**  
Left to himself the Catholic likes and would maintain his own opinion and his private judgment just as much as a Protestant; and he has it, and maintains it just so far as the Church does not, by the authority of revelation, supersede it. The intellect of man is active and independent; he forms opinions about everything; he feels no deference for another's opinion, excepting in proportion as he

thinks that that other is more likely than he to be right—except when he is sure that that other knows for certain. He is sure that God knows, therefore he sacrifices his opinion to the voice of God speaking through His Church.

The Catholics of Germany are on the eve of scoring a signal victory through their faithful representatives in the Reichstag. Not only is the measure that was instituted twenty years ago for the expulsion of the Jesuits to be repealed, but it is said the repeal of the unjust law is to be moved in person by Chancellor Caprivi, the successor of Bismarck, who secured its enactment.

**Sign of the Times in England.**  
There is, perhaps, nothing that indicates so clearly the change which has come over England in its attitude towards Catholics as the public feeling excited when a dignity is conferred on a distinguished English Catholic by the Holy See. Not so long ago that feeling would have been indignation pure and simple; now it is satisfaction, approaching even to gratitude. The news that the Archbishop of Westminster had been raised to the dignity of a Cardinal afforded sincere gratification not only to Catholics, but also to non-Catholics in every part of the country. All recognize the power for good which he exercises by his great activity and social energy. Those who were strongly opposed to his elevation to the Archbishopric now perceive that the See of Westminster has got a ruler who is determined to work in a practical way and in a thorough spirit of self-sacrifice. His Grace's visitations to various missions, his minute inquiries into their condition, and his efforts to bring them up to a high level of success show how keenly alive he is to administrative details and to the essential requirements for progress.—Liverpool Times.

**Spencer on Present-Day Education.**  
The vice of our educational system is this: It neglects the plant for the sake of the flower. In anxiety for elegance it forgets substance. While it gives no knowledge conducive to self-preservation, while no knowledge that facilitates gaining a livelihood it gives but the rudiments, and leaves the greater part to be picked up any how in afterlife, while for the discharge of parental functions it makes not the slightest provision; and while for the duties of citizenship it prepares by imparting a mass of facts most of which are irrelevant and the rest without a key; it is diligent in teaching whatever adds to refinement, polish, and color.

**A Priest's Peculiar Present.**  
One of the strangest presents was that received by the Rev. Father Twigg, of Brooklyn. Three months ago, in getting off a street car, he was thrown down and so injured that his leg had to be amputated. Remembering this, a good Episcopalian lady, Mrs. E. W. Lowe, of Bay Ridge, sent him a wooden leg of intricate mechanical action to replace the missing limb.

**A Notable Gift.**  
A notable gift to the Pope from a Protestant sovereign is the fac simile copy of MS. of the Hexameron, a medieval theological treatise in verse, which is one of the treasures of the Copenhagen Royal Library. The fac simile was prepared at the expense of the King of Denmark, and is his Jubilee present to the Pope.

**True Friendship.**  
When a man has given himself to God, God gives back friendship with all His other gifts a hundredfold. Friends are then loved no longer for themselves only but for God, and that with a love lively and tender; for God can easily purify feeling. It is not feeling but self-love which corrupts friendship.

**Goodness Too Timid.**  
The great difficulty with goodness throughout the world is that it is a little timid, and vice is very bold. Good people following out their instincts imagine that all that is necessary to convert the world is to show the right path.—Archbishop Ireland.

**Christopher Columbus.**  
Columbus was tall, well formed, and muscular, and of an elevated and dignified demeanor. His visage was long, and neither full nor meagre; his complexion fair and freckled, and inclined to ruddy; his nose aquiline; his cheek bones were rather high; his eyes light gray and apt to kindle; his whole countenance had an air of authority. His hair was, in his youthful days, of a light color, but care and trouble soon turned it gray, and at thirty years of age it was quite white. He was moderate and simple in diet and apparel, eloquent in discourse, engaging and affable with strangers, and of an amiableness and staidness in domestic life that strongly attached his household to his person.

**The Schools of Rome.**  
Samuel Laing, a Protestant, in his travels, says of Catholic countries: "Education is in reality not only not repressed, but is encouraged by the Popish Church, and is a mighty instrument in its hands and 'ably used.' It is by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people that the Popish priesthood of the present day seeks to keep ahead of the intellectual progress of the community. The 'statistical fact' that Rome has above a hundred schools more than Berlin for a population a little more than half that of Berlin puts to flight a world of humbug about systems of national education carried on by governments."

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S IMPORTANT DOINGS.

The News Itself, Clipped, Culled, Condensed and Presented Without Paddling or Flowers and with a Special Concern for the Convenience of the Busy Public in General.

A Berlin dispatch says: The Social Democrats are busy sowing socialist propaganda among the unemployed. Four meetings were held under the auspices of the socialists, and were addressed by socialist speakers. All the meetings were very disorderly.

Carl Dunlap of St. Louis has accepted the challenge of William Stanton of Troy to juggle Indian clubs for the championship of the world and for a prize of \$2,000 or \$5,000.

At Kansas City, Mo., the Ninth street theater was totally destroyed by fire. Lorenzo Brown was playing an engagement at the house and lost all of their effects.

The Presbyterian society of Hoosick Falls voted to extend a call to the pastorate to Rev. George W. Plack of Long Island.

Appropriations for the World's fair by foreign governments and the different states of this country are practically closed up.

Lord Elphinstone died in Musselburgh, Scotland.

Michael Davitt, anti-Parnellite, has consented to stand as a candidate for Northeast Cork, one of the seats to which William O'Brien was elected in July. Davitt's election is certain, there having been no opposition to the Nationalist candidate there for several years.

Governor Brown of Maryland has decided not to recognize the application of Governor Chase of Indiana for the extradition of Amos H. Homer and Edward W. House, who indicted Iron Hall officers charged with embezzlement.

At Cleveland, O., while a sleighing party of fifteen or twenty persons was returning from Euclid the sleigh was run into from the rear by an electric motor car, throwing the occupants in all directions and injuring six persons seriously.

A special from Washington to the Louisville Evening Times says: John G. Carlisle has resigned as United States senator from Kentucky.

A London dispatch says: Benjamin Tilley, the labor leader, has been committed for trial at Bristol on the charge of inciting to riot.

At Caledonia, Ont., fire destroyed one of the principal business blocks. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$17,000.

Farmers about Great Falls, Mont., have been plowing for the last three weeks. The thermometer now stands at 50 degrees above zero.

The Lima and Honoyra Falls road has been opened up for business. The first train carried the directors and a number of prominent citizens.

A Paris dispatch says a warrant has been issued by the French authorities for Cornelius Herz on grounds that will justify his immediate extradition.

In the libel suit of Wilton Bennett of Port Jervis, against C. Marcandell, publisher of The Daily Argus, for \$25,000 damages, the jury awarded the plaintiff \$1.

At Hudson, N. Y., a water main burst, flooding the streets, doing considerable damage and necessitating the shutting down of several large mills and factories.

At New York, Story's large storage warehouse on the corner of Washington and King streets was burned.

A dispatch from Vienna says: The cold weather shows signs of breaking up, but there is still intense suffering in isolated districts on account of lack of fuel and food.

A hurricane passed over Greece and did much damage. Shipping has suffered greatly. A number of villages have been injured.

Father Jones, adjutant general of the Society of Jesus, died at the Loyola convent, situated at Loyola, Province of Biscaya.

Jake Gaudaur has issued a challenge to any man in the world to row for the championship of America.

The conference of Welsh colliers and their employers as to the amended scale of wages broke up at Cardiff without having reached an agreement. The interests of 100,000 operative miners are at stake.

The death of the Hon. David Noble, quite a prominent resident of Warren county, occurred at Wolvorton, N. Y., at the age of 78 years. In 1847-48 he was a judge of Warren county and in 1851-54 he was a member of the assembly.

The boiler of a rock crushing machine, operated by Jackson county, Missouri, near Leeds, exploded. Engineer Frank Hunt was blown thirty feet and instantly killed. Tim Dwyer, another employee, received a fracture of the skull.

A Kingston, N. Y., dispatch says: John Gersch, Jr., aged 10, fell from a sleigh at the Highland crossing of the West Shore railroad and dropped under an approaching train. He was killed instantly.

The second annual meeting of the Cheviot Sheep Breeders' association of the United States and Canada will be held at the Central hotel, Ontario, N. Y., Jan. 25 and 26.

At New York, Stephen Neibur, a German sailor, when informed that his wife was starving in Germany, blew out his brains.

An ice field, forty miles wide and 200 miles long, extends from the mouth of the Danube to the northwestern coast of the Crimea.

Sixty persons were frozen to death in Russian Poland. The thermometer registered 61 degrees below zero one day.

A dispatch from Rome says: The Guarini Banking company have suspended payment and closed their doors. The depositors will be paid in full, as the assets exceed the liabilities by 1,600,000 lire.

A man who registered as John F. Swartley, Coleman, Pa., was found dead in the Mount Vernon hotel in Washington, asphyxiated by gas.

At Richmond, Va., the weaving, carding and spinning departments of the Old Dominion cotton mills were burned. Loss \$60,000; insured.

At Washington one of the oldest employees of the postoffice department, Theodore K. Clifton of Maryland, fell dead while at work.

The Haytian legation at Paris has issued a statement to the effect that tranquillity now prevails everywhere in Hayti.

It is stated that the Earl of Aberdeen was succeeding to the governorship of Canada next June.

**A ROARING MASS OF FLAMES.**  
A Business Block Burned at Rochester and Two Firemen Killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 23.—One of the most disastrous fires that has occurred in this city in five years broke out at 10 o'clock Saturday night in the large six-story McKay building on Stone street. The fire started in the fourth story, and hardly had the alarm been given before the four upper floors were a roaring mass of flames. The fire spread rapidly into the story below, and in spite of the hard-working firemen at midnight the building was in ruins.

Half an hour after the alarm was given a corner of the wall was seen to topple. A group of firemen had just descended from the ladder when the warning was given.

The foreman ordered them on the north side of the Hayes truck to push it out of the way, and three of the men, mistaking the order, went to the south. The wall fell upon them, killing one instantly and injuring the two others. One of these two latter died three hours later. The names of the three firemen are Sylvester W. Burns, killed instantly; John H. Hess, who was fatally injured, and Frederick Sackett, who escaped with a broken leg and other slight injuries.

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The Lighthouse Manufacturing company had just executed a contract with the government for furnishing \$1,000,000 worth of mail bags. The estimated loss on the contents of the building is \$200,000, about half insured.

**KILLED ON A CROSSING.**  
Elmira, N. Y., the Scene of Another Fatal Accident.

ELMIRA, Jan. 23.—At 11:30 last evening a sleighing party returning from Horse Head, N. Y., was struck on a grade crossing a mile outside the city limits by an express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad.

Three young men were on the front seat of the sleigh and three young ladies on the rear seat. All were thrown a considerable distance, alighting in the snow. One of the girls, Bertha Munson, was instantly killed, and another, Vira Wheeler, so badly injured that recovery seems impossible. The others escaped unhurt.

**THE WOMAN MEN LIKE.**  
She Must Be Cheerful, Tactful, Sensible and Sentimental.

A very remarkable personage, who was called in her day and by competent critics the most brilliant woman in America, said once to a young girl admirer, "My dear, if you aspire to the position of favorite with men, be a fool!"

It might be objected that this bitter outburst was the result of temperament rather than intellectual differences, as in the case of Margaret Fuller, whose tactlessness and not her wisdom formed an obstacle to friendship. The first-mentioned woman, however, differed widely from Margaret Fuller. She was cheery and sweet tempered as well as witty and amusing, only—and therein lay very possibly the secret—she had not an atom of sentiment. She was a good comrade to men, but when the sense of fun was strong upon her she would laugh at them as well as with them. And this is an offense for which it may be doubted whether the offender is ever forgiven or forgotten.

Men like a jolly woman, but they rarely love her. They laugh a good deal among themselves, and feminine jesting apparently is considered rather weak diet. Then, too, it is apt to be tinged with satire, and that is itself is sufficient to seal the least. Yet its antithesis—faust finding, querulousness or the mildest expression of sorrow—they flee from as from the jaws of death.

But men don't like a fool. For a fool is apt to tease and torment in a thousand forms, like a human gadfly. If requires not a little intellect to know when and how and what to speak, also how to suppress one's knowledge.

To be brief, the woman who is a masculine favorite is invariably cheerful in public, keeping her woe for private contemplation; has tact enough to manage a state; cares a great deal more for dress than she pretends; is never monotonous nor slow, although she scrupulously keys her voice below sharpness or complaint; will not for any consideration speak ill of a friend; asks a great many innocent questions, and none that may be difficult to answer; can make others do the talking and exploit themselves; while she serves only as a whipper-in, and last, but not so far from least that it is the most important of all, cultivates all the sentiment of her companion to the utmost.

This ideal character is not only liked by the other sex, but, what is infinitely more to her credit, she is loved by her own. Infinitely more to her credit—Mary Clemmner wrote of Alice Cary and her strong held upon all the lives with which her own ever came in contact. For a man to love a woman is of nature; for a woman to love a man is of grace.

**Remembered.**  
I need not be missed if another succeed me  
To reap down the fields that in my life have  
sown.  
He who plowed and who sowed is not missed  
by the reaper;  
He is only remembered by what he has done.  
Not myself, but the truth that in life I have  
spoken.  
Not myself, but the seed that in life I have  
sown.  
Shall pass on to ages—all about me forgotten.  
Save the truth I have spoken, the things I  
have done.

To let my living be, so be my dying;  
So let my name be unblended, unknown;  
Unpraised and unmourned I shall yet be  
remembered.  
Yes, but remembered by what I have done.  
—Horatio Bonar

**Enthroned.**  
He sits enthroned who sits supreme  
Above the passions of his clay.  
Nor fears removal from the throne  
Of conquest with the end of day.  
He has no greed for wealth that dies  
By bargain in the marts of sin;  
Nor lust for fame whose praise is mock  
The hollow heart that withers when  
His life is stoned to dust and lies.  
He sings as sang the early stars;  
His clean hands suited to God's plan.  
His handwork no blemish mars.  
He gives to all without stint  
Nor claims what others may not share.  
And every cry of woe he hears.  
His ready bounty with his prayer  
So, doing God's will on the earth.  
With love that knows no end  
Though waiting yet his higher throne.  
He sits enthroned.  
—Samuel May

**A Beautiful Metaphor.**  
Our lives are albums, written through  
With good or ill, with pleasure or  
And the life of the world is the  
The pages of our existence  
God grant they read for good  
And not the ill which

## IN PEACEFUL SLEEP.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES LAID AT REST IN FREMONT.

Thousands of People Attend the Funeral Services Over the Remains of the Great Statesman—The Casket Covered with a Wealth of Floral Tributes—President-elect Cleveland and Members of the Cabinet Present.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 23.—Never before has this city been so universally clothed in a dress of deep mourning as is witnessed on every hand here today, all of the business places and many of the private residences being heavily draped in honor of the memory of Ohio's favorite son, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. Emblems of mourning are seen everywhere, and this afternoon all classes of citizens, from the mill-homes to the occupants of the most humble home in Fremont, turned out to pay the last tribute of respect to the honored statesman, able jurist and brave soldier, by attending the sad and impressive services over the remains of the distinguished dead, who was laid at rest beneath the sod and snow in the old graveyard beside his wife, who died in 1882.

For more than an hour before the services began the street in front of the Methodist church was literally packed with people and the sad scene presented was something of a repetition of that of three years ago, when the funeral of Mrs. Hayes took place from the same house of worship. The severe weather and deep snow had no effect upon the crowd, and seemed to keep no one away, for when the services, which were short, were drawn to a close with the final prayer, the street was still thronged with people who were given an opportunity of passing through the church and taking a last look at the face of one who in life commanded the respect of all—the rich and the poor alike.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Bashford, president of the Ohio Wesleyan university of Delaware, O. This selection was made because Delaware was General Hayes' birthplace and it was at the Ohio Wesleyan university that his wife received her education.

Dr. Bashford officiated at the funeral of the ex-president's wife in June, 1882. The G. A. R. had official charge of the obsequies, and the exercises which were in accordance with the ritual of that order.

**Associate Justice Lamar Dead.**  
MACON, Ga., Jan. 24.—Justice Lullus Quintus Christianus Lamar died here at a late hour last evening. The death was sudden in the extreme, for although he has been ailing for some time Justice Lamar appeared to be gradually gaining in health. He came from Washington to Macon about a month ago and had been visiting at the residence of W. H. Virginia in Vineville, a suburb of this city.

Justice Lamar took his office in 1888, and was one of the ablest jurists of the country. He was a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Hayes.

Justice Lamar was born in Macon, Ga., in 1825. He was educated at the University of Georgia, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He practiced law in Macon for many years, and was elected to the Georgia legislature in 1858.

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