

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

A Refugee Pointed Out for a Skeptical Young Man.

The New York Sun endeavors to extricate a correspondent from his dilemma and advise him to retain his doubts and join the Presbyterian Church.

"A skeptical young man warring with his religious doubts," appeals to the New York Sun in his trouble and is very intelligently advised by that excellent journal.

The Sun says: A correspondent in the interior of this state writes to us that as a result of eight years' study of science and of theology he has got himself into a snarl from which he asks us to extricate him. Here is his case, and, as he seems to be a conscientious man, we will do the best we can for him:

"One cannot fail to see the great difference between the Bible story of the creation (or rather stories, because there are two) and the scientific theory. I have read and reread the nebular hypothesis, and have reasoned it out in my own mind, and found no conflicting thought. How, then, can I accept the Bible story, and if I do, which one of the one that ends with man, or the one that begins with man?"

"Similar difficulties present themselves when I try to compare the Bible and modern astronomy. Then I compare the evidences we have of primitive man with the chronology of the Bible, and again I grope in darkness and mystery. I will not speak of ethnological problems, but they will present themselves to the thoughtful mind. Then, on the other hand, when I turn to the New Testament and read and reflect on the teachings of Jesus, I am compelled to exclaim with the writer: 'Never spoke man as this!'"

"Now to sum up: Science appeals to my reason, religion to my affections. If I cannot make the two harmonize, which shall I control? Shall I give up my science, or shall I give up my religion?"

Ten or fifteen years ago we should have been at a loss how to advise this skeptical young man with a strong religious sentiment warring with his religious doubts. We should have been obliged to tell him, that, until one or the other had conquered, it would be impossible for him to find a place in which to get rest for his soul, he is simply going through the old battle between faith and infidelity, and, according to the orthodoxy of the past, while that is proceeding the man cannot obtain the shelter of his fold. It demanded that he should conquer his doubts to make him eligible for admission into the church. Nobody who questioned the absolute truth and divine perfection of the Bible was allowed to come in. He had to remain outside in the ranks of the infidels.

Now, however, the situation has changed radically. Our skeptical correspondent's state of mind is no bar to his admission into the most orthodox of churches, the Presbyterian, for instance, if we continue the designation formerly applied. If he be otherwise qualified, his criticisms of the Bible constitute no obstacle to his ordination as a Presbyterian minister, in the New York Presbyterian at least, or to his subsequent appointment as a professor in a Presbyterian theological seminary. He has no reason to be troubled in soul because of his doubts, for Dr. Van Dyke describes such belief as he craves, to be a matter of non-essential opinion merely.

Dr. Briggs went through the same process of questioning the Bible, and reached the conclusion of rejecting everything which did not commend itself to his reason; yet he has been adjudged by the New York Presbytery a good enough Presbyterian for these days. Our correspondent and he stand on substantially the same ground so far as concerns science and religion. When the Bible conflicts with science, the Bible is wrong in the estimation of Dr. Briggs, and he does not vex himself more over the matter. The Biblical story or stories of creation he explains to be a compilation of ancient records and traditions made centuries after the time of Moses; and the contradiction of which our friend speaks, he ascribes to the carelessness of the unknown editors. Under the teaching of Dr. Briggs, justified by the New York Presbytery, this young man is needlessly alarming himself and undertaking an impossible task in trying to reconcile the Bible with modern astronomy, geology and ethnology.

Hence, in reply to his final question, whether he shall give up science or religion, we advise him to keep both and become a Presbyterian.

The Blessed Sacrament.

We who live near to this great Sacrament are like people dying of thirst beside a stream of running water, yet they need not stoop to quench their thirst. We are like people who stay in their poverty beside a rich treasure, and yet they need not hold out their hand to be rich. Without the Divine Eucharist there would be no happiness in the world. Life would be unbearable. When we receive Holy Communion we receive our joy and happiness. When we come home after Holy Communion if anybody asked us what we were bringing with us, we might answer, "Heaven." When we come away from the Holy Table we are as highly favored as the Eastern Kings who have been if they could have carried away the Child Jesus with them.

It is not enough to see that God wishes the good we aim at, but that He wishes it through our instrumentality, in our manner and in our time; and we come to discern all this by true obedience.

How I love to picture to myself St. Joseph under a rustic roof in a small, poor house, far removed from the noise and tumult of the world, sanctifying himself by prayer, solitude and labor.

Only those of truly heroic mould can fully comprehend or appreciate heroic souls, only the great and noble of purpose can fully know the souls who have been called to heroic purpose, into so

Archbishop Ryan on the Holy Father.

In the course of an eloquent pastoral letter to the clergy of the archdiocese, his Grace the Archbishop of Philadelphia thus refers to the Holy Father: When an office so exalted and essential to the organism of the Church is filled by a man whom God has blessed with all the great qualities which it demands; a man, who in a marvellous manner, harmonizes all that is true and conservative in the past with what is progressive in the present, who so clearly distinguishes between what is necessary to the Church's life and mission and what are but the traditions of accidental, variable past environments; a man who feels that the same God who of old sent His prophet with a vial of oil to anoint the heads of kings, now sends His Pontiff to consecrate the brows of the people; when so great an office is filled by so great an officer, and when the outside world freely acknowledges this, should not we, his children, proclaim our veneration and love for such a Pontiff? Greatness of intellect and the possession of vast and accurate erudition, with the power to lead and rule men, must ever challenge our admiration, but when to these qualities we add "the greatness of goodness," when we consider pure and lofty motives of action, not greed for wealth, nor what has attraction for great minds—greed of power, our admiration and affection become intensified. Behold this wonderful man, nearing the shores of eternity, his mind strengthening and brightening as his body seems to fade away, conscious that soon he shall have to stand before the tribunal of Him whose Viceregent he is to give account of mighty interests committed to his keeping, give account of both "the sheep and the lambs," bishops, priests and peoples. What motive of action can affect such a man? Paltry wealth and passing power influence him not. He feels that, great and high as he is, the Church is greater and higher and shall survive him, and to God and to her, he consecrates the evening of his life day, in ardent prayer and incessant labor.

Two Classes of Missionaries.

The Catholic missionary, imitating the example of St. Paul and St. Barnabas—often receiving no salary—and always less than the common laborer—presents himself without fear before pagan crowd, and in spite of menaces, stripes, and death, announces to them, by word of mouth, "the living oracles of God." During twenty, thirty, or forty years, he accepts without repugnance a life of poverty and toil; and if the instruments of torture are one day arrayed before his eyes, he is so far from contemplating them with surprise or dismay, that he has often begged, as a special favor from God, before entering upon the Apostolic career that he might be deemed worthy of this very trial. He has dared to ask that he might find grace to resemble his Master, not only in the tenor of his life, but even in the agony of his death. Many examples will teach us how such petitions are answered. The Protestant missionary on the other hand, encumbered, for the most part, by domestic ties, and busy with the incessant precautions which they suggest and justify—for the claims of a wife and family and sufficiently sacred and imperative to precede all others—naturally declines to enter upon a course so dangerous and difficult, and relies chiefly upon the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, or of religious tracts, which he scatters along the coast, or despatches into the interior, and there leaves them to produce their own effect. In many countries, and especially in China and the Levant, the action of Protestant missionaries has been almost entirely limited to this distribution of books; although, as one of their own body observes, after an experience prolonged through several years, "It seems of little use to give books profusely without abundant personal preaching," an opinion which he confirms by the forcible remark, "It is quite evident that the Apostles proceeded in this manner."

DOMESTIC READING.

Attempt great things for God; expect great things of God.

Our Lord regards the prayers of St. Joseph as commands.

To obey is to go to Heaven borne on the shoulders of another.

When God desires to enrich a soul with grace, He enriches it first with confidence.

When a soul is niggardly towards God, it well deserves that God should show himself niggardly towards it.

Jesus desires that we should love His Mother, so that in this, as in everything else, we should resemble Him.

We have countless excuses for our own faults, yet we admit none for the shortcomings of others.—Corneyeille.

If thou durst pass by thy neighbor here, he will lie in thy path when thou passest over to the gate of heaven.

Though you have several saints as advocates, be particularly devout to St. Joseph; he is very powerful with God.

Oh! what great mysteries of hope and love for us are the Passion of Jesus and the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist.

The value of acts of virtue, love, hope, resignation and contrition, do not consist in the sentiment but in the will.

It would be an abuse to leave good works which must be public in order to avoid the dangers of vain glory.—St. Teresa.

Let us beware in matters of impurity of reasoning with the temptation. Let us reject it immediately without examination.

Bear with each other's faults, for you know that was the sign which our Lord gave whereby he should know his true disciples.

To assure our salvation it does not suffice to call ourselves children of Mary, therefore let us always have the fear of God in our hearts.

As it is well for a soul to know that of herself she can do nothing, so it is always well for her to know that she can do all things in God.

A WEEKS HAPPENINGS.

CULLED FROM DISPATCHES FROM BOTH HEMISPHERES.

A General Resume of the Leading News of the Day, Prepared in a Suitable Form for the Busy Reader.—A Concise Report of Important Events Throughout the World.

A man threw himself in front of a train on the elevated road tracks in Peoria, Ill., and was crushed to death before the train could be stopped.

A tremendous blast was fired at Carpenter Bros. quarry at Ft. Lee, N. J. Congest engineers estimate the quantity displaced at 100,000 tons. "Washington's head," an old landmark between Fort Lee and Coatesville, and 300 feet of the palisades, were torn away by the blast.

Miss Rose Wood, a wealthy maiden residing seven miles northeast of Savannah, Ga., was attacked by Frank Forkey, and she fired seven bullets at him, three of which took effect. One of the bullets ploughed a furrow through Forkey's forehead, and the other two lodged in his body. Forkey escaped.

Attorney General Olney has made the following appointments in the department of justice: W. C. Endicott, Jr., of Massachusetts, private secretary to the attorney general; Frank Strobel of Arkansas, general agent of the department of justice.

The Ellis Island (N. Y.) officers are looking for a big influx of immigrants within the next three months. They say immigration to this port this spring will exceed that of last spring by many thousands.

At Boston, Mass., the body of Charles T. Odiorne, another victim of last Friday's big fire, has been found in the ruins. This, it is believed, completes the list of the dead, which numbers five.

The operative cotton spinners of Manchester, Eng., have offered to resume work forthwith if the reduction of wages be limited to 2½ per cent. They also suggest arbitration as the means of settling future disputes between masters and men. The strike of the cotton spinners, which has lasted almost five months, was caused by an attempt of the masters to enforce a 5 per cent reduction.

Another princely gift has been made to the Teachers' college of New York, to which George W. Vanderbilt recently presented \$1 tons. The latest gift to the college is to be a building known as the department of mechanic arts and of form study and drawing. Its cost is to be not less than \$200,000. This gift is from a lady, a friend of the college, living outside of New York, and her only condition is that her name shall be kept a secret.

A London dispatch says the loss of five lives is reported from Millport, on the south side of the Isle of Great Cumbria, in Buteshire. A man named Wallace, the keeper of the lighthouse near the entrance of Millport harbor, started in a small boat with his four children for the town. In some unexplained manner his boat was capsized and they were all drowned.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Baldy was arrested at a telegram from Superintendent Byrnes, charging her with grand larceny in New York. The woman conducted the defunct Southern Silk and Land association, by which hundreds of Baltimoreans lost money in the purchase of silkworm farms at Odenton, Md.

Samuel C. Bartlett, a prominent board of trade man, and his home in Winnetka, a suburb of Chicago.

J. E. Strong of Shelby County, Tenn., is the winner of the Courier Journal's prize of \$10,000 for the person guessing nearest to the number of votes cast for president. His guess is 12,138,610. The number of votes actually cast being 12,138,592.

At Honesdale, Pa., the following business places in the center of the city were burned out: William Reif, boots and shoes; F. G. Terwilliger, china and glass; Barber & Mangin, fruit; William Reif, hardware house, and L. Grambs. The Post-Telegraph office was destroyed and all the wires are down. The total loss is estimated at \$30,000.

The residence of James W. Wood at 4206 Walnut street, Philadelphia, was partially destroyed by fire, and Rose Gallagher, a servant, was burned to death, and the adjoining property of Miss Elizabeth W. Morris was badly damaged. The loss by the fire is about \$20,000.

The expedition to liberate the island of Cuba, judging from the present movements, will not end in mere talk. It is said that \$12,000 has just been carried away from Key West for the purpose of purchasing munitions of war.

Three men of dynamite have been found in the possession of the Cuban revolutionists at their military headquarters.

Fire at Athens, Ala., destroyed several stores and small buildings. Total damage will not exceed \$60,000. W. Chandler of McKendree, Tenn., and Owen Brown of Athens were caught under falling walls and crushed to death.

Brakeman Townsend of Morristown, N. Y., was knocked off his train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad by a bridge near Hammond and instantly killed.

At Madison, Ind., Captain William Eaine, a prominent produce dealer, shot and seriously wounded his wife. The shot was intended for James Whitty, but Mrs. Eaine threw herself between the intended victim and her husband. Eaine and Whitty are both in jail.

Officer P. H. Conklin, a member of the police force of Troy, N. Y., has fallen heir to a large estate in England by the death of General Conklin of the British army, who served long in India and made a large fortune there. The estate is valued at \$400,000.

Trust to the Dear Women.

Those legislators who are making fools of themselves by introducing bills to prohibit the wearing of crinolines know nothing of the force of fashion and the nature of women. American ladies are as sensible as they are beautiful and can be safely trusted to regulate their costumes to suit themselves, being assured in advance that they will always suit American men. It is their providential peculiarity that they look lovely in anything—clinging skirts, wide skirts, poke bonnets, flat bonnets, soft lace, men's shirt fronts, no matter what, so long as the sweet face smiles above and the tiny foot peeps out beneath. If we have to enlarge our doors, stages, cars and sidewalks so as to accommodate the ladies who want to walk about in crinolines, that will be a small price to pay for the privilege of pleasing the fair women who are the sunshine of our lives and give us such a glimpse of heaven.

PANAMA TRIAL ENDS.

DE LESSEPS, BAIHAUT AND BLONDIN SENTENCED.

The sentences of Charles de Lesseps and M. Blondin comparatively light.—M. Baihaut to lose his Civil Rights, Pay 750,000 Francs and Go to Prison for Five Years.—De Lesseps Resigns His Innocence.

PARIS, March 22.—Charles de Lesseps, accused of corrupting ex-Minister of Public Works Baihaut to support the Panama lottery bonds bill, has been found guilty by the jury. Baihaut, who confessed his guilt, has also been found guilty, and Blondin, who acted as go-between in the bribery of Baihaut, has also been found guilty. All the other defendants are acquitted.

These are Marius Fontane, Panama canal director, Sans-Le Roy, ex-deputy, who was accused of changing his vote in committee on the Panama bill as the result of bribery; Senator Beral, accused of being bribed by Baron Reinech, and Deputies Dugue, de la Fauconnerie, Gebrod and Anton, who were accused of corruption.

The court, after deliberation, sentenced M. Baihaut to imprisonment for five years, to pay a fine of 750,000 francs and to the loss of civil rights.

M. Blondin was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and Charles de Lesseps to imprisonment for one year, the one year to run concurrently with the five years' sentence already imposed on him.

All three of the convicted phalanges were condemned to pay the costs and damages demanded by the civil parties to the proceedings.

The sentences of Charles de Lesseps and Blondin were made comparatively light on the ground of extenuating circumstances.

The court has also ordered M. de Lesseps, M. Blondin and M. Baihaut to pay to M. Moncheville, liquidator of the Panama canal company, \$75,000 francs, the amount taken from the treasury of the company and paid to M. Baihaut for his influence in favor of the lottery loan bill.

Charles de Lesseps received his sentence calmly, although the strain of the trial has rendered him exceedingly haggard and nervous. When he rose before the retirement of the jury to reaffirm his innocence, he spoke with difficulty. He told the jury with apparent earnestness that he had always tried to do his duty as a director of the canal and that where he had erred in judgment he had at the time supposed that he was acting for the best interests of the canal and of the state.

He repeated briefly his charges of extortion against M. Baihaut and alluded with genuine emotion to the troubles which had overtaken his father. In his testimony he had told the truth and his conscience was clear of self-reproach.

BEHIND THE BARS.

But Not the Kind of Bars They Are Accustomed To.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 22.—Great excitement was created here when it was learned that Governor Leawell had commanded J. I. Sheppard of this city to arrest all violators of the prohibition laws. Yesterday morning 30 saloonkeepers were behind the bars of the county jail.

They were arrested on counts ranging in numbers from 10 to 35, and if the minimum penalty is applied for each man it will require a small fortune for each man to obtain his liberty.

It is a move instigated by the temperance people of Fort Scott to suppress the sale of liquor, which has been legalized by the municipal authorities for the past month.

To Honor His Memory.

ALBANY, March 22.—Before the senate met yesterday the joint committee appointed to arrange exercises to commemorate the death of General Husted met in the senate library. It was decided to hold the memorial exercises in the assembly chamber at 8 o'clock on the evening of March 23. They will be made by a quartette, prayer and an oration by Chauncey M. Depew. Two thousand invitations will be issued to members of the legislature, state officers and members' families.

Awaiting a Minister.

VALPARAISO, March 18.—The government of Chili is anxiously awaiting the appointment by President Cleveland of a minister to succeed Patrick Egan. Until such appointment is made all questions pending between the two countries will remain unsettled. It is probable that at the meeting of council of state the name of Domingo Gana will be submitted as minister from Chili to the United States.

Ordered a Favorable Report.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The senate finance committee has ordered a favorable report on the nominations of E. P. Baldwin, to be first auditor, and Thomas Holcomb, to be fifth auditor of the treasury.

Big Gain in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The 10 days statement issued by the treasury department gives the gold in the treasury at \$106,575,000, a gain of \$4,000,000 within the last ten days.

The late General Butler appointed the first Catholic to a judicial office in Massachusetts, in the person of Hon. M. J. McConville.

A fearful blizzard visited New Foundland. It was the worst that has been experienced in 12 years. The streets are snowed under to the extent of three feet. In the country the snow is 10 feet deep in places. All railway lines are blocked. At Salmoner five men were drowned by the swamping of a herring skiff. It is feared other disasters have occurred.

Grief Chastened.

Habitual sufferers are precisely those who least frequently doubt the Divine benevolence, and whose faith and love rise to the serene cheerfulness. Possessed by no idea of a prescriptive right to be happy, their blessings are not numbered by anticipation, but come to them fresh and brilliant as the first day's morning and evening light to the dwellers in paradise. With the happy it is their constant peace that seems to come by nature and to be blunted by its commonness, and their griefs to come from God, sharpened by their sacred origin. With the sufferer it is his pain that appears to be a thing of course and to require no explanation, while his relief is reverently welcomed as a Divine interposition and as a breath of heaven caressing the heart into melodies of praise.—J. Martineau.

LANGUAGE OF THE HAND.

Round nails belong to obstinate, generally stupid people.

Vigor of constitution is indicated by a long, clear life line.

Straight, good colored lines are generally favorable; very red lines indicate a bad temper.

The third finger belongs to Apollo, and its mount betokens the artistic in the temperament.

Prominence of any mount or clearness of any line intensifies the characteristics supposed to be indicated.

Long white nails are an indication of delicacy and treachery; also of a feeble constitution and much sickness.

Pointed fingers indicate rapid conception and execution. They are the fingers of the poet, the novelist, the religiousist.

When the line of the head unites with the heart line, it denotes an individual whose reason is overcome by his passions.

A liver line which extends from the mount of Mercury to the mountain of the moon denotes capriciousness of character.

Napoleon, who rarely gave attention to details, but laid plans for others to execute, had very small and perfectly formed hands, with taper fingers.

The line of the liver begins at the intersection of the life line with the wrist and runs diagonally across the palm to the base of the fourth finger.

A strong heart line, broken at the ends and here and there having an appearance like a chain, belongs to the gallant and indicates many love affairs.

A bifurcation of the life line at the base near the wrist, means mental decay brought on by severe sedentary labor. Such a sign is common among literary men and artists.

Knotty fingers, with square phalanges, are peculiar to theorists on practical matters—such as affairs of government and administration. Pascal and Descartes had such fingers.

The mountain of the moon is on the outside of the hand, opposite the thumb, and just above the wrist. When this mount is prominent, the indication is of a sentimental disposition.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHIP AND SPUR.

Goldsmith Maid's tail was so long that it swept the ground.

Pittsburg begins the grand circuit and Philadelphia ends it.

Missouri has a mule which weighs 1,800 pounds and stands 30 hands high.

Hagan farm, Arden station, Pa., has natural gas strong enough to supply heat and light.

Kremlin, 3.07%, and Belle Varra, 2.06%, both started out last spring with a record of 2:23½.

American innovations travel rapidly. A kite shaped track is being built at Leeds, England.

St. Julien, 2:11½, now 90 years old, is running out to pasture in his California home. He was once king of the turf.

Goldsmith Maid won more money and trotted more heats in 2:30 than any horse, mare or gelding that ever faced the starter.

The California Turf says that Santa Clara county of that state will be represented at the World's fair by a horse made of prunes.

That trotting is growing very popular abroad is shown by the fact that about 40 trotting meetings will be given in Great Britain during the year.

In daily use at the Pleasanton stock farm, California, is the sulky to which Nancy Hanks trotted her mile in 2:04. Double borrowed it for that occasion.

Walker H, the bay gelding that won a race in 2:27½ at the Buffalo fair last fall, was raised by a farmer near Albion, N. Y., and worked on the farm until four weeks before he made his record.

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS.

A New York woman testifying in a case the other day called herself a pantry lady.

One hundred cubic feet of wall require a cord of stone, three buckets of lime and a cubic yard of sand.

Hard coal loses 8 per cent in bulk per annum when exposed to the weather. Soft coal loses 12 per cent.

Electrotype reproductions of rare pieces of silver, such as are found only in museums or valuable art collections, are among the latest fads of the aristocracy.

Wife beating has become so common in New Jersey that there is a movement to erect whipping posts for the punishment of the cowardly bullies who practice it.

A new law has just been passed in Austria relative to dueling. A principal will in future only be incarcerated for a term of six months. Seconds, doctors and all others concerned will be exempt from punishment.

If the ivory trade increases at the present rate much longer, the elephant will soon become extinct. One firm alone in Sheffield, England, last year received the tusks of no fewer than 1,230 elephants. A few years ago 800 pairs of tusks were sufficient for them.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

How to get rid of a rusty screw: Apply a red-hot iron to the head for a short time, the screwdriver being applied while the screw is hot.

How to preserve eggs: Add 2 pints of alkali lime and a pint of salt to a pailful of water. Pickle your eggs in this fluid, and they will keep for a year.

How to kill the nerve of a hollow tooth: Take half a dram of white oxide of arsenic, a dram of sulphate of morphia, mix with a little creosote and apply to the cavity.

How to start a balky horse: Take the horse out of the shafts and make him go round in a circle until he is dizzy. It is a sure means of accomplishing your purpose.

How to color dress goods red: Take an ounce of cochineal, an ounce of muriate of tin and a little cream of tartar dissolved in water enough to cover them. Boil the goods in this preparation for 10 minutes.

POWDER AND BALL.

The swords of Toledo and Damascus were so popular in the middle ages that they sold for their weight in gold.

The French military schools graduate about 650 officers annually, and about the same number are lost by death, dismissal or retirement.

The recruits for the British army are now required to stand 5 feet 4 inches in their stockings, measure 33 inches around their chests and weigh 130 pounds.

The execution of the Lebel rifle, now used by the French, is reported to be something wonderful as well as dreadful, as in Germany the bullets passed through forest trees and killed Dahomeans behind them.

SONS OF ARMS.

While Mr. Scholl is familiar as a reader with several languages, he is able to converse fluently in Russian only.

William Russell is a much larger man than Grover Cleveland. He weighs over 300 pounds. He is an able lawyer.

John W. Mackay, Jr., son of the famous millionaire, is well known in society circles. He is tall, rather awkward, but of good address. His father is a millionaire.

It is claimed that the whole fortune of Count Turin was lost in the Panama failure. He still has a handsome income from Swiss canal funds.

Lord Bute's palace in Scotland—Mount Stuart—is said to be the most magnificent mansion in Great Britain. The building, decoration and furnishing of it cost \$2,000,000.

Probably the fastest homographist in New York is Edward F. Underhill of the autograph's court. He can write as fast as any one can speak and read his notes as if they were printed.

M. Tiburce Franqueville, the judge entrusted with the Panama prosecutions, is 40 years old and has a brilliant reputation outside legal circles, especially as a fatalist, his translations of Cicero being highly esteemed.

President Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., university in California is tall, lean and smooth shaven. As an inspector in the United States fish department he discovered more new species of fish than any other man in the service.

Barclay, Frederick J. Gleason of Long Island City, N. Y., ran through two fortunes in the east which he lost in California, and before his last loss to which was so poor that he lived for many days on a 5-cent loaf of bread.

John W. Bookwalter, the Ohio millionaire, said the other day, "I cannot tell you how much money I have spent trying to build a machine which will fly, but I think that I have a model under way now that will solve the problem."

Lord Londonderry is literally eaten up with pride and vanity, as is also the marchioness. Indeed the arrogance of the latter is considered intolerable by many people, and neither she nor her husband is at all popular in London society.

When Senator Davis is a few years older, he will bear a striking resemblance to the late General B. F. Butler. The likeness even now extends to the shape of the head, the expression of the face, the droop of the eyelids and the defective eyesight.

William J