

RELATIONS OF NUMBERS.

A Curious Law Which Has Never Been Accounted For.

There are many illustrations of the odd properties and relation of numbers; but one of the most interesting and remarkable is that known as Bode's Law.

As most girls and boys doubtless know, the earth on which we live is one of the eight planets which are continually revolving around the sun.

Astronomers have calculated with remarkable accuracy the distances of these planets from each other and from the sun.

Now, at one time, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn were the only planets known to astronomers.

According to Prof. Lockyer, Titius discovered that if we write down a row of fours and place under them the figures 0, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, thus:

4 4 4 4 4 4 4
0 3 6 12 24 48 96
4 7 10 16 28 52 100

By adding, we get an odd series of numbers. They represent very nearly the relative distances from the sun of the planets above mentioned, as follows: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

As fifty-two in the above series represents the relative distance of Jupiter, there was among the planets apparently no representative for the fifth term of the series.

The surprising accuracy, however, with which the series represented the distances of the other planets caused many astronomers to firmly believe that the number twenty-eight stood for an undiscovered planet.

When, some years later, upon the discovery of the planet Uranus, it was found that the position of this planet was very well represented by the next term of Bode's series, 196, an organized search for the suspected planet was determined upon.

A society of astronomers was formed for this purpose, and a certain section of the heavens assigned to each member of the society.

The results of these efforts was the discovery of the asteroid, the first and largest of which, Ceres, was discovered on the first day of the present century.

Since that time about 800 of these small planets have been discovered.

No satisfactory physical reason has yet been given to account for the workings of this law, which remains classed among the oddities of numbers.

HORSE POWER.

Established as a Unit by James Watt About a Century Ago.

When men first begin to become familiar with the methods of measuring mechanical power they often speculate on where the breed of horses is that can keep at work raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or the equivalent, which is more familiar to some mechanics, of raising 330 pounds 100 feet per minute.

Luminous East Indian Plants.

Upwards of sixty species of East Indian plants, mostly of the fern family, with a goodly sprinkling of grasses and creeping vines, are luminous, and it is said that the sides of the mountains in the vicinity of Syree are nightly illuminated by the pale, white light which they emit.

Clearly Incurable.

Discouraged father—"I don't know what to do with the boy. He gets worse and worse all the time." Friend of the family—"Do you try to develop the moral and religious side of his nature?"

Bought a Baby Carriage.

A loving couple from the rural districts of Moose river went up to Bangor the other day and got married. After the nuptial knot had been tied they made a tour of the town in the electric cars.

MANY LAWYERS IN CONGRESS.

Never Before Has the Profession Been Represented in Such Numbers.

From the St. Louis Republic: The preponderance of lawyers is especially heavy in the membership of the present congress. Of the eighty-nine members of the senate, thirty are lawyers of more or less experience and renown.

DANCING IN FRANCE.

M. Desrats Says the Terpsichorean Art Has Greatly Degenerated.

France has already arrogated to herself supremacy in the terpsichorean art, but this proud position, according to M. Desrats, an acknowledged authority on dancing, is being rapidly lost.

Municipal Ownership.

Among the many new things started recently by the Glasgow corporation is a "family home." It is intended mainly for widowers and widows who go out to work.

The Old Story.

Seedy individual (approaching)—My dear, sir, you look like an American. I am one of your countrymen. For God's sake, help me to get something to eat!

In Colonial Days.

In the old colonial times there were only seventy-five postoffices in America. Ten years later there were 900 offices; in 1880, 42,000; in 1883, 67,000, and today about seventy thousand have regular postmasters, receive and deliver mail matter and employ 2,000,000 employees, men and women.

HANDLING DEAD LETTERS.

An Interesting Division of the Postoffice Department at Washington.

Mary Nimmo Baletine, writing of "Women in the Government Department" in the December Woman's Home Companion, says: "Eight hundred and twenty-two clerks find employment in the postoffice department, of whom 127 were women. Their salaries range from nine hundred to eighteen hundred dollars a year, and they are engaged in general clerical work and copying.

Plenty of Church Room.

Some one has said: "If on the Sabbath morning every person of suitable age should attend public worship not more than one-fourth could be comfortably accommodated."

In the eleventh census of the United States, for 1890, in the volume of "Statistics of Churches," page 17, the total number of church sittings is given at 43,664,863. Add to these sittings in halls, schoolhouses, etc., used as places of public worship—a total sitting for 2,450,858—and there is actually provided a grand total of 46,000,000 of sittings at any one hour of public worship for a population of 65,000,000.

Both Wives Blind.

John I. Anderson, a business man of prominence and influence, has just been married to his second blind wife, Mrs. L. O. Barton, a highly respected widow lady of Belle Plain.

Very Discreet.

In the Brazilian hotels men are employed to do the chamber work, and they are prone to rush into the bedrooms of the guests when occasion requires without knocking.

The "Holy Laughters."

In south Georgia, in the rural districts around Brunswick, a strange religious sect, the "Holy Laughters," are creating tremendous excitement, and for miles around the farmers are giving up their work and devoting their time to furthering the cause of the new creed.

Cost of a Naval Battle.

Some expert declares that a sixty-minute engagement between two big fleets of the modern type would involve a cost of over \$500,000. And this estimate takes into view only expenditure of ammunition and wear and tear of guns—leaving out of consideration damage to and loss of vessels, which might amount to millions of dollars.

Not Guaranteed.

Tom—"Hain't Miss Bloom a beautiful complexion?" Clara—"Yes. But I'm afraid it won't wash."

WHAT ROME TEACHES

In the Year 1900 Rome Will Take This Country and Keep It—Hecker.

She Boasts That Religious Liberty Is Only Endured Until the Opposite Side can Be Put into Effect Without Injury to the Roman Church.

Education outside of the Catholic Church is a damnable heresy.—Pope Pius IX.

Education must be controlled by Catholic authorities, even to war and bloodshed.—Catholic World.

I frankly confess that the Catholics stand before the country as the enemies of the public schools.—Father Phelan.

I would as soon administer sacrament to a dog as to Catholics who send their children to public schools.—Father Walker.

The public schools have produced nothing but a godless generation of thieves and blackguards.—Father Schaner.

It will be a glorious day in this country when under the laws the school system will be shivered to pieces.—Catholic Telegraph.

The public schools are nurseries of vice; they are godless and unless suppressed will prove the damnation of this country.—Father Walker.

We must take part in the elections, move in a solid mass in every state against the party pledged to sustain the integrity of the public schools.—McCloskey.

The common schools of this country are sinks of moral pollution and nurseries of hell.—Chicago Tablet.

The time is not far away when the Roman Catholic Church of the Republic of the United States, at the order of the Pope, will refuse to pay their school tax, and will send bullets to the breasts of the government agents rather than pay it.

We hate Protestantism; we detest it with our whole heart and soul.—Catholic Visitor.

No man has a right to choose his religion.—Archbishop Hughes in Freeman's Journal, Jan. 29, 1852.

If Catholics ever gain sufficient numerical majority in this country, religious freedom is at an end.—Catholic Shepherd of the Valley, Nov. 23, 1851.

Protestantism, of every form, has not, and never can have any right where Catholicity is triumphant.—Dr. O. A. Brownson's Catholic Review, June, 1851.

We have taken this principle for a basis: That the Catholic religion with all its rights, ought to be exclusively dominant, in such sort, that every other worship shall be banished and interdicted.—Pius IX. in his allocution to a Consistory of Cardinals, September, 1851.

Protestantism—why, we should draw and quarter it, and hang up the crow's meat. We would tear it with vipers and fire it with hot irons! Fill it with molten lead and sink it in hell fire one hundred fathoms deep.—Father Phelan, Editor Western Watchman.

Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite side can be carried into effect, without peril to the Catholic Church.—Bishop O'Connor.

The Roman Catholic is to wield his vote for the purpose of securing Catholic ascendancy in this country.—Father Hecker, in the Catholic World, July, 1870.

Undoubtedly it is the intention of the Pope to possess this country. In this intention he is aided by the Jesuits and Catholic prelates and priests.—Brownson's Catholic Review, July, 1864.

When a Catholic candidate is on a ticket and his opponent is a non-Catholic, let the Catholic candidate have the vote, no matter what he represents.—Catholic Review, July, 1894.

In case of conflicting laws between the two powers, the laws of the church must prevail over the state.—Pius IX, Syllabus 1864.

We hold the stars to be only an inferior court, receiving its authority from the church and liable to have its decrees reversed upon appeal.—Brownson's Essays, p. 282.

We do not accept this government or hold it to be any government at all, or as capable of performing any of the proper functions of government. If the American government is to be sustained and preserved at all, it must be by the rejection of the principles of the Reformation (that is, the government of the people), and the acceptance of the Catholic principle, which is the government of the pope.—Catholic World, September, 1871.

I acknowledge no civil power.—Cardinal Manning, speaking in the name of the Pope, S. R. S., 1873.

The Pope, as the head and mouthpiece of the Catholic Church, administers its discipline and issues orders to which every Catholic under pain of sin must yield obedience.—Catholic World, of August, 1868.

In 1900 Rome will take this country and keep it.—Priest Hecker.

The will of the Pope is the supreme law of all lands.—Archbishop Ireland.

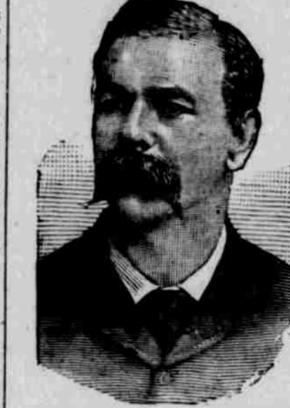
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