

er in the aggregate than that which Napoleon III mobilized for the invasion of Germany."

ONE of Philadelphia's bright little girls, has written for the Cincinnati Enquirer the following essays on boys: "Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas and girls are women that will be ladies by-an-by. When God looked at Adam He said to Himself, 'Well, I think I can do better if I try again,' and He made Eve. Boys are a trouble. They wear out everything but soap. If I had my way the world would be girls and the rest dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy. Man was made, and on the seventh day he rested. Women was then made, and he has never rested since."

THE first night train, according to a writer for Leslie's Monthly, was established by the Democratic nominee for vice president. The story follows: "Henry Gassaway Davis found his first advancement when he secured the coveted position of brakeman on a freight train of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It was not long before he was advanced to the more responsible position of freight conductor, responsible in these days, but far more so, relatively, in those. At twenty-four he was again promoted, this time to the position of superintendent in charge of the running of all the trains. He introduced an innovation which marked a decided advance step in railroading. Up to that time it had not been considered practicable to run trains at night. When nightfall came freight trains and passenger trains alike were tied up, their journeys to be resumed only when daylight came. Davis held that there was no good reason why they should not be run by night as well as by day, and proved it. His first night train from Cumberland to Baltimore marked an important epoch in railroading."

A PRETTY parable for today is offered by the Chicago Record-Herald: "A woman lost two little charms, the joint gift of God and a good man. She hunted long for them. She searched in parlor, in ball room and in theatre. She crowded men from the great, gaunt buildings where they earned their bread and hunted there for her lost jewels. She did things that made the world take a quick little breath and then call her a 'good fellow.' But she found them not. Weary and worn she went back to the beginning, and there, in kitchen and nursery, she found the two 'white stones,' and written on one was 'happiness' and on the other 'love.'"

THE divorce figures of the census bureau recently published show that divorces are increasing, and present some interesting features, notably the fact that early marriages appear to be the least imprudent. The Chicago Tribune says: "In 1900 five out of every 1,000 men, gainfully employed, who had been married, were living in a state of divorce on census day, compared with four out of every 1,000 in 1890. This ratio of increase held good in nearly every occupation, except that there was no greater tendency to divorce is shown in the case of clergymen, teachers, professors in colleges, manufacturers, public officials, or textile mill operatives."

CONSIDERING the occupations of males in five great classes, the Tribune finds that the highest percentage of divorces was in the class devoted to domestic and personal service. The Tribune says: "In this class eight out of every 1,000 who had been married were divorced, being 60 per cent more than in 1890. The lowest percentage was found among men engaged in agricultural pursuits. The number of divorced men here was four to every 1,000 who had been married, but this was considerably higher than the percentage in 1890. Fickle above all men in their marriage relations are soldiers, sailors and marines. The following are the occupations by groups in which the percentage of divorced men is exceptionally high, the number given being the number of those divorced out of every 1,000 married: Hostlers, 18; actors, 17; agricultural laborers, 15; bartenders, 15; servants and waiters, 13; woodchoppers, 12; musicians and teachers of music, 12; stockraisers, herders, and drovers, 10; photographers, 10; paper-hangers, 10; barbers and hair dressers, 9; lumbermen and raftsmen, 9; clock and watch makers and repairers, 9; painters, glaziers and varnishers, 9. On further analysis the census bureau found that most of the above occupations contain a high percentage of bachelors. The statistics show that in nine of the fifteen occupations in this line the

tendency to defer marriage is exceptionally strong. It is shown in a long list of occupations by groups in which there were not more than three divorces to the 1,000 marriages, the tendency is toward early matrimony."

THE work of constructing Uncle Sam's buildings is very slow. This is well shown by the history of Chicago's new federal building. The Chicago Tribune presents that history in a nutshell as follows: "Authorized by congress Feb. 28, 1895. Estimated by treasury department that building would be finished in five years. First work on foundation Aug. 20, 1897. Corner stone laid Oct. 9, 1899. Henry I. Cobb dismissed Aug. 22, 1903. Building three years overdue. Building will be finished for occupancy above third floor April 1, 1905. Postoffice expects to move in July, 1905. Building five years overdue."

IN THE battle of Liao Yang, August, 1904, 240,000 and 180,000 Russians were engaged. This makes a total of 420,000 in that battle. The Cincinnati Enquirer presents an interesting table showing the size of the armies engaged in some of the most famous battles in history. It says that with the exception of Leipsic, the battle of Liao Yang heads the list in the numbers supposed to have been engaged. The list follows: Leipsic, Oct. 16, 1813; allies 300,000, French 130,000; total 430,000. Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870; German 250,000, French 140,000; total 390,000. Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870; Germans 200,000, French 120,000; total 320,000. Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Union 100,000, Confederate 78,000; total 191,000. The Wilderness, May 3, 1864; Union 100,000, Confederate 80,000; total 180,000. Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Union 94,000, Confederate 78,000; total 172,000. Jena, Oct. 14, 1808; French 100,000, Germans 60,000; total 160,000.

DR. THOS. HERRAN, who represented Columbia at Washington for several years, up to the time of the Panama incident, died at Liberty, N. Y., August 1. Dr. Herran had been ill for some time and went to Liberty in the hope that the sojourn there would restore his health. The New York correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Dr. Thomas Herran first went to Washington at the age of 3, his father having served there as minister from 1846 to 1863, when he assisted in the negotiations of the treaty of New Granada. Although born in Colombia, most of Dr. Herran's early life was spent in Washington up to the time of his graduation from Georgetown university in 1863, when he went to London as private secretary to the Colombian minister to Great Britain. He traveled extensively and devoted considerable time to the study of language, four of which he spoke fluently. In 1900 he was attached to the Colombian legation at Washington and throughout the regime of Minister Concha was the executive head of the legation. Upon the sudden departure of Minister Concha, Dr. Herran was made charge d'affaires ad interim and in this capacity signed with Mr. Hay, on January 22, 1903, the Panama canal treaty between the United States and Colombia, which, despite all that the charge could do, was rejected by the Colombian congress. This was the disappointment of Dr. Herran's life and from the severe strain under which he labored throughout the negotiations he never fully recovered. He did not receive what he considered proper treatment from the Bogota government after the failure of the treaty and in the spring of 1904 he quietly closed the legation here and left Washington without presenting his official letters of recall. Dr. Herran leaves a large family."

WILLIAM E. THORNBROUGH, of Wingo, Ky., has won fame as "the unluckiest man." According to the Chicago Chronicle, Mr. Thornbrough's record is as follows: "He has been pronounced fatally injured five times. He has broken nearly every bone in his arms and legs. His scalp has been torn from his head. His neck has been dislocated. His face has been battered out of resemblance to a human being. His ribs have been fractured. His lungs have been ruptured. He has fallen into a well 33 feet deep. He has been run over by a hand car. He has fallen from a high trapeze, dislocating his neck. He has fallen from a second-story window, striking on his face. He has been gored by a vicious bull."

COLONEL JOHN L. CLEM, chief quartermaster of the division of the Philippines, has been reprimanded because he recently turned back into the treasury \$423,000 as "unexpended balance" of appropriations made by congress for the use of quartermaster's department of the army in the

Philippines. The Washington correspondent for the New York Herald, says: "The reprimand states that the colonel's action is disapproved and would not have occurred if he had a proper conception of his duties. It is not unlikely that Colonel Clem will be detached from duty in the Philippines and ordered home. It is stated that the quartermaster's department will be much embarrassed, as the money, which was needed for work already planned but not executed, is now placed beyond reach of the war department. It must be reappropriated by the next congress." Colonel Clem earned the sobriquet of "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh" in the civil war. He has an excellent record.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, archbishop of Canterbury, is now on a visit to the United States. Dr. Davidson will spend some time in the city of New York and will then proceed to Quebec where he will participate in the centennial of the English cathedral, after which he will visit Montreal and Toronto. He will subsequently go to Washington where he will attend the congress of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States. Newspaper dispatches say that this is the first official visit ever before made overseas by an archbishop of Canterbury during his term of office.

INTERESTING information concerning Dr. Davidson is given by a writer in the Rochester, N. Y., Post-Express. This writer says that "Mr. Davidson is the ninety-fifth archbishop of Canterbury, dating from the foundation of the see, in A. D. 597. He was born in Edinburgh on April 7, 1848. His parents were pure Scotch, and on his mother's side Dr. Davidson descended from King Robert III of Scotland. His father was a professional man in moderate circumstances and the son was sent to Harrow. From Harrow he went to Trinity college, Oxford, where he was graduated in 1871. He was ordained in 1874 and for three years was curate of a small church at Dartford, in Kent. Shortly after leaving college Dr. Davidson was accidentally shot while hunting, an accident that threatened to wreck his whole career, but which proved, however, to be a happy accident. The young man's misfortune aroused the sympathy of Archbishop Tait of Canterbury, and he was invited to become the archbishop's chaplain and private secretary. In 1878 the young chaplain married Miss Edith Tait, the primate's daughter. Archbishop Tait died in 1882, when Dr. Davidson received from Queen Victoria the appointment of dean of Windsor. He was a great favorite with Queen Victoria, and when Archbishop Benson died she expressed the wish that Dr. Davidson should become his successor. Dr. Davidson, however, requested permission to decline the honor, and Dr. Temple was nominated to the see of Canterbury. In 1889 Dr. Davidson was appointed to the see of Rochester, and in 1895, his health being poor, he accepted the see of Winchester, where his residence was in Farnham castle, situated in one of the most beautiful and salubrious spots in England. On the death of Archbishop Temple, Dr. Davidson was again offered the see of Canterbury, and this time accepted."

THE salary of the Archbishop of Canterbury is \$75,000 per year. According to the Post-Express writer, this salary is derived from the treasury of the church, the income of which is estimated at \$40,000,000. The archbishop's official residence is at "Lambeth Place," which is situated on the banks of the Thames almost opposite the houses of parliament at Winchester. The Post-Express writer adds: "In this palace, the archbishop entertains in great state during the London season. Dr. Davidson is described as a 'plain-looking man, neither decorative nor impressive.' He is said to have a keen sense of humor, and, like all men of humor; he is exceptionally broad-minded, which is shown by his intimate friendship with the clergy of different religious denominations. The archbishop of Canterbury enjoys many prerogatives. The most important is that of heading the commission of dignitaries of the realm who form a council of regency in the event of an interregnum. The last occasion on which the primate of all England was called upon to fill this office was on the death of Queen Anne. Several days elapsed before her successor, George I, reached England from Hanover. The archbishop also enjoys the privilege of ranking next to royalty, and on all state occasions he takes precedence over all others in the king's domain. Curiously enough, the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury has no official rank whatever, and is addressed the same as any lady in private life."