

than 25,000,000. But it is as difficult to grasp the one set of figures as the other, so ghastly is the impact of scientific computation on the mind when measuring time and space by such colossal expressions. The practical acceptance of the evolution doctrine by the thinking world, even among people of highly religious minds, makes Haeckel's statement of the deepest interest.

Bulls, however absurd as logic in speech, sometimes present an idea with extraordinary vividness. Two Irish bulls, quoted as prize examples in a recent book, illustrate this. The first is by Timothy Healy, "As long as the voice of Irish suffering is dumb the ear of English compassion is deaf to it," and this from *The Irish Times*, "The key of the Irish difficulty is not to be found in the empty pocket of the landlord." Accuracy of phrase would take out the backbone from these Hibernianisms.

The world rarely scrutinizes evidence closely in favor of something which it is anxious to believe. This enables many intelligent men to form honest convictions which do great discredit to their good sense.

"When one seeks the cause of the successes of great generals, one is astonished to find that they did everything necessary to insure them," said Napoleon. "When a successful campaign is studied, we are amazed that it was won in spite of so many blunders," said Gustavus Adolphus. Which is right?

Schiller's patent of nobility has been recently found among the archives of the Wurttemberg government, whereupon the *Frankfurter Zeitung* waxes ironical and suggests that it is time for Germans to recognize the true nobility of Goethe and Schiller in their works, not in the comic prefix "von."

Consideration for woman is the one infallible measure of a nation's moral and social life.

It has been suggested to form an association for the protection of a certain great admiral when he returns home from too promiscuous kissing, but he certainly should have no nominal objection to dewy lips.

The *London Spectator* advocates a plan which would have made the statesmen ruling English affairs 24 years ago open their eyes with amazement. It proposes the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and in its place one whereby the two nations of England and America guarantee for each other the control of the Suez and the Nicaragua canals against all comers. This would constitute a pact of invincible strength, and the official discussion would make the rest of the world squirm. Probably no serious opposition

could or would be made to such an agreement, but none the less it would be felt as a slap in the face by every continental power. It would be looked on as the final seal of Anglo-Saxon partnership. Stranger things have certainly come to pass.

It is complacently announced that Santiago will be immediately blessed with the introduction of the American school system and that 4,000 children of varicolored skins will be at once introduced to the pedagogue, all in good time. But the city of St. James needs other things first. Among these is a system of sewerage and street cleaning which will make healthful school buildings possible.

Observation of life shows that more enduring friendships and affections are based on contrasts than on similarities. Healthy minded people tire of themselves and crave the companionship of those widely different.

Promoter Hooley's bridges to wealth seem to have been built on very rotten peers.

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

September 8.

- 70—Jerusalem was taken by the Romans.
- 1474—Ariosto, poet, born near Modena; died 1533.
- 1560—Amy Robsart, wife of the Earl of Leicester, murdered by his order.
- 1644—Francis Quarles, the leading poet just preceding Dryden, died.
- 1828—General George Crook GEN. CROOK. born at Dayton, O.; died 1891.
- 1855—End of the siege of Sevastopol and retreat of the Russians.
- 1885—Rear Admiral John W. Livingston, U. S. N., a veteran officer of distinction, died in New York city; born there 1804.
- 1894—The Count of Paris, head of the French royal family and grandson of Louis Philippe, made heir apparent by the death of his father, the Duke of Orleans, died in London, where he had long resided as an exile; born 1838. The Count of Paris was one of the Orleans princes who served on the staff of General McClellan on the peninsula in 1862. His rank was that of captain. With his brother, Duke of Chartres, and his uncle, the Prince de Joinville, he was engaged in several battles, among them Williamsburg and Gaines Mill.
- 1896—General R. C. Catlin, veteran of the Seminole, Mexican and civil wars, died at Mount Nebo, Ark.; born 1809.
- 1897—Treaty of annexation to the United States ratified by the Hawaiian senate.



September 9.

- 1087—William the Conqueror died at Hermandrue, a village near Rouen; born at Falaise, Normandy, 1027.
- 1356—Battle of Poitiers; Edward the Black Prince, with 8,000 men, defeated 50,000 French.
- 1513—Battle of Flodden; James IV of Scotland, 30 of his nobles and 10,000 of his men were slain.
- 1822—Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Jerome Bonaparte, son of Jerome and nephew of Napoleon I, born; died 1891.
- 1850—President Fillmore signed the act admitting California as a state. California narrowly missed becoming an English colony. The American flag was hoisted at Monterey in the face of British vessels whose mission in the harbor was to set up some form of

protectorate. In this the British were anticipated by Lieutenant John C. Fremont, who conquered northern California while the Mexican war was in progress.

- 1870—Rev. Dr. Nathan Lord, president of Dartmouth college, died at Hanover, N. H.; born 1817.
- 1896—Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio died at Cleveland; born 1810.

September 10.

- 1787—John Jordan Crittenden, famous for his peace measures, was born in Woodford county, Ky.; died 1863.
- 1797—Mrs. Godwin (Mary Wollstonecraft), famous innovator in social matters, died; born 1759.
- 1813—Perry's victory on Lake Erie. The battle of Lake Erie was the most important naval fleet struggle ever fought by American ships. Perry counterbalanced the British odds in guns by running in close. He forced the enemy to fight that day. His own flagship was disabled, but after defeating the enemy he returned to her battered and gory decks and there wrote the famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."
- 1845—Judge Joseph Story, eminent American jurist and justice of the United States supreme court, died at Cambridge, Mass.; born 1779.
- 1896—Luigi Palmieri, noted Italian meteorologist, died at Rome; born 1807. James Lewis, noted American comedian, died at West Hampton, N. Y.
- 1897—Miners' riot at Lattimer, near Hazleton, Pa.; over 60 workmen shot down by a sheriff's posse.

September 11.

- 1609—Hudson discovered the river bearing his name.
- 1611—Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne (Viscount Turenne), famous French commander, born in Sedan; killed 1675.
- 1700—James Thomson, author of "The Seasons," was born; died 1748.
- 1709—Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French under Marshal de Villars.
- 1814—Macdonough's brilliant naval victory on Lake Champlain.
- 1824—Pio Pico, last Mexican governor of California, died in Los Angeles; born there 1801. Pico resisted the conquest of California by the Americans under Fremont, but in the end submitted in good grace and retired to a ranch, where he spent his days under the sway of the stars and stripes.
- 1897—Justice John Sedgwick, a noted jurist, died at Norfolk, Conn.; born 1829.

September 12.

- 1494—Francis I of France was born; died 1547.
- 1683—John Sobieski and his Poles drove an army of 200,000 Turks from the siege of Vienna.
- 1806—Andrew Hull Foote, American naval hero, famous for his exploits on the upper Mississippi in 1862, born in New Haven; died 1863. Foote commanded the navy at Forts Henry, COM. FOOTE. and Donelson and at Island No. 10. After accomplishing the overthrow of the Confederate ships around the latter stronghold he received the surrender of the garrison. He was wounded at Fort Donelson and compelled to retire from active service. Having recovered, as was supposed, he was on his way to a command in Charleston harbor when he died.
- 1809—Mendelssohn born.
- 1819—Gebhard Leberecht von Blucher, the famous Prussian commander who saved Wellington at Waterloo, died; born 1742.
- 1885—Guizot, French historian and statesman, died; born 1787.
- 1892—Rear Admiral John Cumming Howell, U. S. N., died at Folkestone, England; born in Philadelphia 1819.
- 1895—Rev. Dr. Charles Hall, prominent Episcopal divine, died in Brooklyn; born 1831.



September 13.

- 1520—Sir William Cecil (Lord Burleigh), famous at Queen Elizabeth's court, born; died 1598.
- 1592—Michael de Montaigne, celebrated essayist, died on his estate near Bordeaux; born 1533.