

under similar conditions and have equal ability and industry.

Can the Rev. Byron Beall prove that those who pray for long life and for restoration to health when sick, get long life or recovery from disease more frequently than those who do not pray? The prayer for life, the supplication to be spared from death, is undoubtedly the most frequently uttered of any. There are many families which for generations have been praying families, fully believing in the efficacy of prayer, and in all their generations they have asked to be allowed to live long in the land of their fathers. Do the records show that such families are endowed with greater longevity than non-prayer-making families? If praying for long life through a lengthy line of ancestry has resulted in giving long life to any families in this country or any other, why have not the life insurance companies found this out? And when asking whether your ancestors were of a tuberculous diathesis, whether your grandfather or your grandmother ever had chronic rheumatism, and a whole lot of similar questions besides, why do they not ask whether you are descended from an extended line of ancestry given to praying for long life? If prayers for longevity in certain families have been efficacious, it is rather strange that the life insurance companies have not found it out and made a special reduced rate for the descendants of prayer-makers. If making prayers at the bed of the sick had proved efficacious, would not the modern doctor be accompanied by a prayer-maker to every bedside? Every intelligent physician would have a prayer-maker partner accompany him in visiting his patients.

Public prayers for the sovereigns of every state, Protestant and Catholic alike, have been, in the spirit of the Episcopal prayer-book which asks that the president here and the sovereign in England may be granted health long to live. But have the members of the royal houses of Great Britain averaged a longer life than the unprayed-for members of the medical profession or the English gentry? On the contrary, they have averaged only 64.4 years, while the gentry have averaged a longevity of 70.22 years. The sovereigns of Great Britain have been the shortest lived of all those having the advantage of affluence. The clergy, lawyers and medical men in England show an average of 69 years for the first class, 68 years for the second and 67 years for the third. Thus, it is observed that the prayer for royal persons seems to have been inefficient if a table, from which we quote, and which includes all the classes named from the year 1758 to the year 1843, may be taken as reliable statistical data. The liturgy of the Church of England prays "that the no-

bility may be endowed with grace, wisdom and understanding." But, are the nobility spared from insanity, imbecility, gracelessness and ignorance? Are religious people delivered from insanity more often than the irreligious?

The Rev. Byron Beall seems to forget that there is a growing feeling in the United States very intensely opposed to the belief that the general laws of nature may be suspended by human prayer. In the Psalms the belief is frequently expressed that the descendants of the righteous shall continue, and that those of the wicked shall surely fail. But this faith is not verified by the history of the English peerage, nor by the history of prominent political personages whose names are recorded in the United States.

Rev. Byron Beall should give statistical data more recently gathered up than that which he details from the Old Testament.

Finally, if the Rev. Byron Beall were compelled to sail out into a storm-lashed sea and he were given the choice of two steamships leaving port at the same moment of time, one of them manned completely with experienced, but profane and wicked sailors from the captain down, and the other wholly in charge of good Christian prayer-makers unskilled in nautical matters and unused to ocean storms, on which craft would the Rev. Byron Beall embark? Would he have faith in the skilled sailors who are sinners or the unskilled prayer-makers who are Christians?

Two weeks among
COLORADO. the mountains,
mines, cities and

ranches of Colorado will convince any thoughtful, reasoning man that the resources, of that commonwealth are inexhaustible. From gold and silver and copper and coal down to cantaloupe melons, sugar beets, plums, peaches and grapes, Colorado is miraculous. There is wealth in vast diversity all over that mountainous state, and health in every breath of its deliciously pure and exhilarating climate.

MAKING LANDSCAPE GARDENING AN ART.

Mr. Sylvester Baxter writes in *The World's Work* of the important work of the Arnold Arboretum, its present achievements and the unlimited promise of its future. This school—for school it is—was the beginning of what is already a national movement for making more beautiful everything in our cities, from the great parks to the railroad stations.

"Materials," says Mr. Baxter, "have been brought within reach of the public. Before the Arboretum was started, it was difficult to obtain American shrubs for horticultural purposes without send-

ing to Europe. But that institution has taught our gardeners, our wealthy amateurs, and the public at large the great value of our native growths, and how for beauty and climatic suitability they are best adapted to local conditions. Today, there is hardly a park in the country that does not bear witness to the influence of the Arnold Arboretum. The services of the great institution stand freely at the disposition of everybody. Any one who chooses, may avail himself of the results of its investigations and make practical use of its new introductions from other parts of the world. Economic horticulture and timber culture are thus obtaining immense benefits.

"This important work has been carried on at a singularly small cost. The city of Boston has spent over half a million dollars in fulfilling its contract with Harvard University—a contract that insures the existence of the Arboretum, both as a scientific institution and as a public pleasure-ground for at least a thousand years, and guards the university against any temptation to realize on its land value, which already is estimated at over two million dollars. The museum building and the unsurpassed herbarium were given by Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, but the original fund, increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the accumulation of interest, has remained the sole endowment. The Arboretum is national in its usefulness and scope. With a broader endowment its usefulness to the whole world could be widely increased, and the scientific name of America greatly broadened."

LITERARY NOTES.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett's novel, "The Tory Lover," will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., about the twentieth of September. It is at once the longest and the strongest book that Miss Jewett has yet written. It is a story of the revolution, and the stirring scenes and powerful passions of the time give it a highly dramatic character. Paul Jones figures picturesquely in it, and the exploits of his *Ranger* on the seacoast of England lend a vivid light to it. The spirit of the epoch is finely reproduced, and the tory lover, Roger Wallingford, who became a patriot for love of Mary Hamilton, is a noble character, while Mary Hamilton herself is one of the most attractive heroines in modern fiction. The story will contain several illustrations by Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Woodbury.

In the view of the Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.), "The omission of steamship subsidy is more significant than anything that the Iowa platform contains in relation to current issues."