# DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY FEBRUARY 1 1908

demand the money so placed to their | graduate departments. This change, strides toward building up a mining It is found, will save a year of strictdepartment, which is already winning for its munagement high enconiums,

NOT THE RELIGION OF JESUS. The following observations by a ontributor to the Railroad Telegrapher will commend themselves to the thoughful reader:

"Most of us educated people, sat-urated with the fanaticism of all heathen religions, and those which we have inoculated in what we call Chris-tianity, most of us are slates, on which a formidable array of crooked percep-tions have been written down. There tions have been written down. There healthy thoughts, any high ideals of preached by Jesus. \* \* The propreached by Jesus. \* \* The pro-longation of wrongs, both individual-ized, and legalized, the former pro-duced by the latter, as the larger in-volves all the lesser ones, prove that humanity is yet under the sway and malignant influence of a complex and humanity manipulated Christlenity, practically and fundamentally sweep-ing out of existence the simple and existence the simple and ng out sublime Christianity of Jesus." To recognize that we are steering in

wrong direction is a good beginning to a return to the right course. It is a necessary preliminary. The sooner the world realizes that a complete apostasy has taken place from the spiritual goernment of Jesus, the sooner we may hope for repentance and submission. The world, without the gospel of the Redeemer, is lost. Many of the honest in heart everywhere realize that fact.

# A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.] Don't be in too much of a hurry to gain advancement. Impatience e and greed never amount to anything that is worth while. I like to see a man plug along day by day, taking advantage of every opportunity offered, and keeping his eyes open for better things. But there is no hope for the chap who expects a raise every five minutes, and spends four minutes out of the five asking for one.

We once had a bookkeeper apply for position who said he left his last place because advancement was too low. Upon investigation it was found that he had been on the job only four days. I suppose if he figured that way he would expect to own half the business inside of a month or two.

Give your job a fair show. Don't make up your mind that there is no advancement until you are well qualified to judge. You cannot size up a position in a day or two and a hasty conclusion on such an important question often means a lost opportunity. Many times a young man will give up a good position because he sees no advancement immediately before him. The advancement may be there but he is not able to recognize it. Look twice and avoid making a false move.

Better novelists in politics than politics in novels.

Georgia		now	is	88	free	fro
snakes	as	Ireland	is.			
		A SALES AND A				

### The cold weather makes glad the heart of the iceman.

No foreign nobleman ever married an American girl who was poor.

The breakfast fooders so far have been unable to beat ham and eggs.

Time alone can tell whether a Nevada policeman's lot will be a happy one

# Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Prohibition Notwithstanding their protest that prohibition does not hurt their busi-Does hurt The Saloons. ness, notwithstanding the

fact that internal revenue figures snow increased sales of mait and spirituous squors in 1907 over 1906, brewers, dis-tillers, and wholesale liquor dealers are girding their lolns. Never before as any one been able to make the "liquor interests" stand together on anything, but common danger has anything, but common danger has orought about common interest. Brew-er and distiller are shoulder to shoulder to dispute the open territory left to them. The brewers are especially acthem. The brewers are expectedly ac-tive, and the brewers, among the larg-er interests, are mainly responsible for the degradation of the American sa-loon; the smail, local brewers, that is, not the big ones who ship their beer far away. As the brewers deal with the lighter and less harmful form of aloholic beverages this bad leadership or nfluence bears the look of paradox. But the manufacturers and distributers of spirits, making an imperishable and comparatively concentrated product, or spirits, making an imperiatable and comparatively concentrated product, are in only distant touch with the sa-boonkeepers; while the browers, with their bulky and perishable goods, must maintain close touch. This contact with their customers, together with an intemperate race for business among broweries has begotten a system to broweries, has begotten a system to which many of the increasing evils of the saloon business are due. When a few years ago the saloonkeepers of Chicago made a declaration of their business, as required by state law, 5,000 out of \$,000 stated that they were "agents for breweries." It is the conse-quent degradation which has driven "drinking" men, south and west, to cope with the Prohibitionists, for noth-ing is more certain about this "prohibi-tion wave," than that it acquires its great strength not from pure hatred of strong drink, but from hostility to our system of distribution—the American breweries, has begotten a system to

and victorious conflict are holding rev-el within a poor victim, what a trans, formation takes place. Energy and vigiur, and that masterful sense of virile power, and buoyant, exuitant life, give place to gloom and ineri de-beright side of everything, a murky, sombre sense of depression effectively banishes all vivacity and sunshine; and he is plunged in the depths of a cheerless dejection; until, his tor-mentors having run their course and died off, and the friendly phagocites having begun again to assert them-solves and to basten the extermination of the invading micrococci or baccilli, once more he assumes his would vigor and vivacity, and is himself again. But there is a Realm where sickness, and pain, and sorrow, are unknown; where there are no painful aliments of the body, and no heart-athe no grawing grief, no suffering of the mind. And any child of earth won so desires may become an inheritor of that Realm through Him who is the way the Truth, and the Life. For He, the Son of God, the Lord of glory, took upon Himself our flesh, and after a life of penury and sorrow, paid on the cross the penalty due by us on account of our transgressions. But that pro-pitation is only for those who surren-der themselves to Him, and obey His hws.—A Banker.

Inws.—A Banker. The Acroplane We know that we A Practical have made the aero-Machine Now. plane a practical ma-chine, but we are not over-sangulne about its revolutioniz-ing the transportation of the future. It will scarcely displace the railroad or the steamboat; necessarily, its ex-penditure of fuel will be too great. In a steamship, it is calculated that the heat from the burning of a sheet of letter paper will carry a ton a mile; heat from the burning of a sneet of letter paper will carry a ton a mile; you could scarcely epect such results in an airsnip. The airship, so far as we can see at present, will have its chier value for warfare, and for reaching in-accessible places—for such uses as ex-peditions in the Kiondike, or to Pékin during its slear a few years ago. The system of distribution—the American saloon,—Collier's Weekly, When We AreSome men are pitched to during its siege a few years ago. The value of an airship moving faster than a railroad train for reconnoitering or dropping explosives upon an enemy in time of war is now obvious to the en-

When We AreSome men are pliched to Pitched to a minor key. They A Minor Key, probably do not realize it; but there is a down-ward tendency in their thought and conversation. Everything is down-business poor, prospects dark. They are always seeing snags ahead. They see tendencies in American life which are sure to undermine our democracy and end in revolution. Nothing is as it used to be when they were young. They eaanot get any more decent help. Everything is in a deplorable condition. It is a most unfortunate thing to get into such a mental hab-it. I know some of these people. Their letters are always pessimistic. They go through life like a tornado cloud, carrying blackness and threat-ening disaster wherever they go. Every-thing depends upon the way we look at things. Near these calamity howlers we find people living practically un-der the same conditions, who see beau-ty and increasing goodness, and an up-ward thered in civilization everywhere. time of war is now obvious to the en-tire dvilized world. The aeroplane may also be of great value in the near fualso be of great value in the near fu-ture for service like the carrying of mail. There is no question but that a man can make a lighter and more effi-cient wing than a bird's. A cloth sur-face, for instance, can be produced, offering less surface friction than feath-ers. The reason for this fact is that a bird's wing is really a compromise. It is not made for flying only—it must be folded up and gotten out of the way when the bird is on its feet; and effifolded up and gotten out of the way when the bird is on its feet; and effi-clency in flying  $m \$ t be sacrificed to permit this. The wings of aeroplanes will vary in size according to speed. A slow machine will require a large wing; but the faster the speed, the less will be the supporting surface neces-eary and wings for high speeds will der the same conditions, who see beau-ty and increasing goodness, and an up-ward trend in civilization everywhere. What an untold blessing to form early in life the optimistic habit of seeing the best instead of the worst! Think how much more those get out of life who are always courageous, hopeful, always grateful for every god thing that comes to them, and who have a great faith in the goodness of hu-man nature and in the honesty of most people,-Orison Swett Marden in "Suc-cess Magazine." sary, and wings for high speeds will naturally be very small. Not only will less support be needed, but the size must be reduced to reduce the friction of the air."-George McClure's Magazine. Two Authors Criticize Each Other.

Many Ills It may at once be stated That Flesh that this article is not a Is Heir To. algh-flown appreciation of some invaluable po-tion which for generations past has conferred an enormous boon upon

teresting conversation he once had with Ibsen regarding Scandinavian politics and culture. "The North," said Ibsen, "lies outside the current of civilization. The unfortunate result is that we pass through all its stages after the rest of Europe has left them behind. It is as if one undertook to introduce astronomy in Madagascar and began with the Ptolemaic system." With Bjornson's republicanism Ibsen had no sympathy; he held that every nation was in duty bound to contribute its share toward the progress of the world, and that this could only be done under monarchic and aristocratic rule. For Bjornson's faith in the peas-antry Ibsen had nothing but derision, poor humanity by discomflting the virulent attacks of all manner of ma-lignant microbes and malevolent bacteria, and has conferred renewed youth teria, and has conferred renewed youth and vigor upon all who take a few doses of it; or of some absolutely in-failible bolus which if taken in suffi-cient quantity will cure anything and everything from a chilbiain to a brok-en heart. But what a different world would this be if these varied ills to which poor mortal flesh is heir were heariebed from of this earth; if well antry Ibsen had nothing but derision, to him the Norweglan peasants were, with few exceptions, an unwashed rab-ble. "Let them get into parliament which poor mortal less is here were banished from off this earth; if suffi-ciently increased power were con-ferred upon those benignant "phago-cites," those scavengers of the blood whose function it is to combat and dethen we'll see them as they are." He poked fun at the romantic love affairs whose function it is to combat and de-vour those varied noisome and pesti-lent organisms, which—each ailment having its distinct genus—swooping down upon its victim, effect an en-trance into his vital fluid, and then, after a fight to the death with these beneficent little guardians of our depicted in Bjornsen's peasant novels;

dalene Thoresen as being badly writ-ten and untrue to life; "however," he continued, "she has more talent than this fellow Bjornson." Brandes adds that "nevertheless Ibsen never spoke of Bjornson quite so comtemptuously as Bjornson quite so comtemptuously as Bjornson spoke of him."--New York Evening Post.

Architects Interested In Concrete. Architects, one of the speakers stated that in most of his work, the architect has id

most of his work, the architect has a content himself with an intellectur substitute for real feeling, and hi conscious delight is rather intellectur than emotional as the idea takes for in the sketch and in preliminary pla and elevation. His fingers may itch-they do itch—to feel the flow of the mass, but the feeling remains abstra-and intellectual. Therefore, cortai mass, but the feering remains abstract and intellectual. Therefore, certail architects, if not indeed the architect ural body in general, are viewing with keen interest when not actively aid ing, the development of the possibilities of the fairly new and altogethe plastic medium, reinforced concrete a medium which really does flow an is molded and through which the feer is molded, and through which the for is molded, and through which the form appears in gracefully unfolding stages till the final mass stands revealed, a verifable unit. One cannot in thought connect with this materializa-tion the shock of unloading beams, the ratiling musketry of riveting, the petty and fussy application of fire-proofing and surface-coating. In fan-cy, almost in fact, the architect sees the flowing mass take form under his own hands.—Cement Age.

# JUST FOR FUN.

#### Nearing the End.

Joe Lincoln, whose Cape Cod folka are well-known characters, recently attended a lecture. When asked how he liked it, he related this little story: A stranger entered a church in the middle of the sermon and seated him-self in the back pew. After a while he began to fidget. Leaning over to the white-halred man at his side, evi-dently an old member of the congre-gation, he whispered:

"How long has he been preaching?" "Thirty or forty years, I think," the old man answered. "I don't know exactly

exactly." "I'll stay then," decided the strang-er. "He must be nearly done."—Ey-erybody's Magazine.

#### Ups and Downs.

"I suppose," said the manager, "that you are still determined to ele-vate the stage?" "No," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "I haven't been thinking so much of elevating the stage. What I would like now is some way of lower-ing railway fares."—Washington Star,

#### Cold and Calculating.

Ascum-Did you actually have the Ascum-Did you actually have the nerve to propose to that Boston ght? Yerner-Yes, I told her my heart beat wildly for her alone and-Ascum-She didn't believe you? Yerner-No; she reached over and felt my pulse.--Philadelphia Press.

# Puzzling.

refers in the Ger-man periodical Morgen to an interesting conversation he once had with Ibsen regarding Scandinavian politics and culture. "The North," "Dees langwadge of yours." said the visitor from Italy, "ees vera queer

queer." "How?" asked the American. "I say to my frand Guiseppe: 'You are getting on well?" he say: 'Yes, I am well off now."-Philadelphia Press.

#### Those Dear Friends.

Nan-I could wear as small a shoe as you do if I wanted to. Fan-Yes, dear-if you wanted to take chloroform.-Chicago Tribune.

## Mean Trick.

Eva-Jack is a brute! Edna-Why, dear? Eva-He said he was going to send no something that would make my

nouth water. Edna-Ah, a box of chocolates" Eva-No, he sent me a lemon.--

Chicago News. "Now that I have consented to be-come your husband," said the man to the leap year girl, "I want you to re-mber one thing." "Yes, dear," replied the happy maid-en. "What is it?" "That I don't want to hear any talk

Corner of South Temple and Fast Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah. certificates, and were to use them in payment of balances to one another. Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager. the purpose of the device would have 

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been defeated. The result would simply be that no bank would pay cash for its daily indebtedness to other clearing house institutions. In one month of 1893, no less than 95 per cent, of these mutual balances was paid in loan ertificates, and something like this Correspondence and other reading mat te; for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR. Address all business communications and all remittances: THE DESERT NEWS. Salt Lake City. Utab. just have happened last November. It therefore seems unwise and unsafe to rely permanently upon such exprlients, clever and serviceable as they have often been. Bankers should grapple with this problem in a larger Entered at the Postoffice of Sait Lake City as second class maiter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879. way. The belief that the mere resources of the banks themselves would e sufficient to guarantee confidence and to prevent the disastrous effec s SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 1, 1908. of an unnecessary panic has been disproved. Suspension of payments oc-SCIENTISTS CHANGE VIEWS. curred on a large scale in 1907, and were at least as serious among the Nothing is more certain than the unbanks as in the panic of 1873 and 1893. certainty of many scientific theories. The money system and the banking They are formed to explain known ystem of this country deserves all the facts, but it very often happens that attention it is now receiving with the as soon as they have obtained currenview of finding a remedy for their dem-

onstrated weakness.

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cy, other facts are discovered, which

upset the old theories and necessitate

their modification, or entire recon-

We are again reminded of this by

a newspaper statement to the effect

that scientists are about to abandon

the so-called nebular hypothesis as an

entirely unsatisfactory attempt at ex-

plaining the creation of worlds. Ac-

cording to an article in the Maroon,

the University of Chicago paper, a ne.

theory has been accepted as more sav-

isfactory by members of the geology

and astronomy departments of that in-

The nebular hypothesis supposes that

our sun at one time was a stupendous

cloud extending to the vast distances

in which the most remote planets move.

This nebulous mass rotated, and as h

cooled off it contracted towards the

center. But as it contracted, the ro-

tation became more rapid, and finally

the outer part of the mass was thrown

off. This portion, separated from the

rest, condensed and formed planets and

satellites, while the central mass be-

came a sun. The theory has very

generally been accepted as the best

one offered, though there have always

The new theory, as explained b"

Prof. Salisbury in an address before the

College of Philosophy, states that the

earth was formed from the collecting

together in space of the masses of mat-

ter cast off by collisions of heavenly

bodies, the larger attracting the small-

er, and the mass constantly growing.

The tremendous pressure of gravity,

which is being constantly increased by

this growth, accounts for the heat a.

the center of the earth; in fact, ac-

counts for a tremendously greater heat

than would be possible by the claim of

The growth of the earth in this man-

ner to any considerable extent has

ceased millions of years ago, the Pro-

fessor said, although millions of small

meteoric bodies are constantly failing

upon the earth. The compression of

the material at the center causing great

heat also causes the elements to form

new compounds, which, of course, will

be denser, and therefore occupy less

space. It is thus that the formation

of smaller masses at the center leaves

the outer and cooler crust too large,

and it must wrinkle and warp, ac-

counting for the earthquakes, moun-

struction.

stitute of learning.

been doubters.

the nebular theory.

#### ECONOMICS AND RELIGION.

The report of the President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advance ment of Teaching discloses the curious fact that those American universities whose incomes are the largest are apparently most in need of money.

This condition arises not only out of the great increase in the number of students at the larger institutions, but also from the fact that the cost per student per year has greatly increased In 1870 when Harvard College and the Lawrence Scientific School had but five hundred and seventy-five students, the cost per student per year was two hundred and fifty-four dollars. In 1906, when there were twenty-eight hundre students in the college, the scientific school, and the graduate school, the cost per student per year had risen to four hundred and twenty dollars.

It is believed that the lack of economic methods of administration accounts for much of this extraordinary rise in the cost per student in institutions of higher learning.

On the subject of denominational colleges, the report refers to the arguments that have been presented to the Foundation emphasizing the need of religious training and concedes that men are right in saying that the problem of religious training is a profoundly serious one, but argues that the question still remains open, as to whether denominational connection gives any greater security of such influence on the life of the youth in colleges. It claims that what is needed today is religious leadership, and doubts whether such leadership is more likely to be secured by seeking it within a specified denomination or without regard to denominational lines, and whether the leadership chosen within a given denomination will tend rather to be denominational than religious. This significant statement is made: "The experience of the past certainly inclines thoughtful men to question whether those whose primary object is to save men's souls are the best qualified for training their minds."

Such may have been the narrowness of many religious teachers in the past; but bigotry and religious zeal are not synonyms. It should be possible to find teachers who are religious, edu-

credit, but accepted these six per cent due bills instead. This expedient served ly professional study. to support many institutions by reason There is a marked advance over the of the credit of the large ones. But if previous academic year in the genall the banks were to take out such eral aim and scope of instruction in the several subjects of study. In the

matter of Latin, it is intended that by the close of Freshman year, the student shall have gained a clear conception of the genius of the language and its relations to other ancient and to modern tongues, a good knowledge of the characteristics of Latin literaure, the essential facts of Roman his tory, and some appreciation of . the position of Rome in the history of civillzation. The connections of Latin with English are emphasized, and written translations are from time to time required and criticized with reference both to faithful reproduction of the Latin thought and to idiomatic English, Greek may be continued through the four years of the college course, if desired, or cut off at the close of the course of required general work. The reading of the noted Greek writers is selected with a view to familiarizing the student with the leading branches of Greek literature and the most interesting phases of Greek life and thought. There is a tendency to minimize grammatical detail and maximize literary quality, structure of the text, forms, arrange ments of words, rythm and construction. Then the growth and development of the language is considered as well as the development of its literature. Courses in Platonic and Aristotellan philosophy are offered in group

ourse in philosophy.

More attention is being paid to clasical archaeology to Greek sculpture, architecture and lesser arts, topography and monuments, Roman and Etruscan art, Extended opportunities are offered for comprehensive study and original research in Sanskrit, linguistics and comparative philology, with special investigation into the Indo-European family of languages, The study of Biblical literature and the Semitic languages may now begin in the Sophomore year, at Yale, and continue through Senior year, the same being credited to the student in postgraduate study in the divinity school A marked increase of attention is being now paid to the Romance languages (French, Spanish, and Italian), with the study of the last two languages begun in Sophomore year. German and Scandinavian may be studied at Yale the entire course, constant sight translation being used to strengthen and develop the student vocabulary; but to teach conversation in German is not a leading aim. The instruction in English is extensive and thorough, more than ever. There is a constant crowding of the higher mathematics into the earlier years of the course; and in physics, chemistry, geology, philosophy, biology and the medical sciences there is noted progress in the ground covered. Theory and practice of education courses appear this year in the catalogues. more important place than ever is given to economics and law as undergraduate studies, which are proving a drawing card; and music and the fine arts are given greater prominence. It has been found advisable in the Scientific schools, not only of Yale and Cornell but elsewhere to require a working knowledge of Latin for admission. Scientific technology is based on Latin and Greek (mostly the former), and lack of knowledge of Latin etymology has been found a hindrance to stude progress; so now Virgil and Caesar Latin grammar with Roman and Greek history are required. A new and valuable feature in the Yale and Colum-

tains, and so on. When the earth became large enough cated, and broadminded.

to hold water vapor in its atmosphere life, as we understand it, became possible and this condition probably began hundreds of millions of years back.

This is the new theory. It regards matter as eratent in space, in a chaotic, scattered condition, and the formation of worlds as the result of the operation of the laws of nature, whereby suns and planets after being broken up are again re-formed into new globes.

This theory certainly is more in accordance with the views expressed by Latter-day Saints and founded on the Scriptures. A modification of the theories concerning the duration of the geological ages would seem to follow from the abandonment of the nebular hypothesis.

The present status of the interior of the earth is another question that must be reconsidered, when the new theory is accepted. Is the earth a molten fluid upon which floats a thin solid shell? Lord Kelvin always denied this. The story is told that he, on one occasion, to prove his contention that the interior of the earth must be solid, took two eggs, one hard boiled and the other raw, and, suspending them by cords, spun them in imitation of the earth's rotation. In a very short while the raw egg lost its momentum and came to rest, while the boiled one went on spinning merrily for quite a long while. From this he argued that if the earth had a liquid core it would have come to an end long ago.

As we have said, theories change. Scientists shift ground as they receive new light. And the lesson of it all is that man, notwithstanding all his achievements, is dependent upon higher wisdom than his own, for that knowledge which does not pass away. Left to himself he is groping about, slowly finding his way, stumbling over obstacles and falling into hidden pits. He needs the light of revelation even in his scientific researches.

## THE MONEY CERTIFICATES.

The president of the New York Clearing House has publicly stated that at the crisis, of the recent money panic, \$97,000,000 in loan certificates had been issued there. The amount issued during the panie of 1893, which held the previous record, was \$38,060,-000.

The reserve money in the banks there In November was 20 per cent of the

RECOGNIZING ART.

In the national struggle for the accumulation of gold, art in America has been sadly overlooked. Those who have worked with chisel, brush, and pencil, have mostly worked because they valued their art more than a livelihood.

But in the recent turn of sentiment, art is receiving broader recognition. The scramble for money seems to have very nearly exhausted itself. Watering stocks, pyramiding securities, taking out exorbitant dividends, have ceased to be considered respectable, and it is to be hoped that the country has passed its greatest activity in this

line, never to return to it. Meanwhile from Columbia University, geographically centered to begin so important a task, comes a reasuring bit of news. Kenyon Cox, Daniel C. French and John La Farge are announced as additional members to the faculty, the first to be professor of painting; the second professor of sculpture, and the last, professor of the decorative arts.

With this beginning, how long will it be before a national school of art is established in a country where, ten years ago, a big pork packer is said to have offered to buy a painting, if the artist would fatten up the cow in the foreground, and sketch a few pigs in the back ground, so that he might hang it up as an advertisement for his business?

# AMERICAN EDUCATION.

Some pretentious university catalogues for the current academic year are at hand from the east. The Bulletin of Yale University, and the Cornell University Register show steady advances in methods and extent of instruction of these universities, with that constant tendency to specialization that so marks the educational spirit of the age. The genus of today becomes the species tomorrow, this steady progress of subdivision branching out into a ramification of detail in research and individual investigation not even dreamed of a few years ago, This tendency is illustrated in the increase in electives, the more and more subordinating of the common ground eign countries. work to the secondary schools and Freshman and Sophomore years in

bla catalogues is the Yale-Columbia r not. course in preparation for consular service. The total Yale registration is

3,433 students, of whom 92 are from 17 foreign countries. China sends 25 Japan 16, Canada, 21, Turkey 7. Utah sends four students, Wyoming one, Idaho two, Montana eight, New Mexico one, Colorado 30, Nevada one, California 44, Arizona three. The Philippines sends six students. One hundred and sixtyfive other colleges and universities have graduates studying in the differ-

ent departments at Yale. The Cornell Register evidences a very material advance in scientific instruction; and the thoroughness of this is illustrated by the fact that a young graduate in civil engineering went to Africa, where he superintended suc-

cessfully the erection of a series of steel bridges for the Uganda railway. The work of the undergraduate in engineering is based upon an extended course in mechanics, and the graphics and economics of engineering; the object aimed at being as thorough a preparation as possible, for instance, in the survey, location and construction of roads, railroads, canals and waterworks, construction of foundations in water and on land, and of superstructures and tunnels; improvement and defense of coasts, regulation of rivers, harbors and lakes; the as tronomical determination of geographi cal co-ordinates for geodetic and other purposes, the application of mechanics, graphical statics, and descriptive geom etry to the construction of the various kinds of arches, bridges, roofs, trusses, suspension and cantilever bridges; the dralnage of districts, sewerage of towns, irrigation and reclaiming of lands; design and construction, application and tests of wind and hydraulic motors, electrical and heat engines and pneumatic works; preparation of detail drawings of plans and specifications. and proper inspection, selection and tests of material used in construction. Instruction is also given in engineering and mining economy, finance and engineering jurisprudence. The state college of agriculture and the State Veterinary college, with the former Believue Medical college in New York city, are part of the University. The total number of students is 3,635, of whom 14 are from Cuba, 26 from China, 13 from the Argentine Republic, 10 from India, and 55 from 23 other for-

In mining instruction, the foremost

Motto of the Pennsylvania state

capitol grafters; "Make money while the contract lasts."

Admiral Evans's fleet is about to cross the Rubicon; that is, it has just entered the Straits of Magellan.

It is a long way from an endorsement to a nomination, but it is a still longer way from a nomination to an election.

The mayor of Boston is wielding his tomahawk so freely and fiercely that Bay state people are reminded of the Deerfield massacre.

Rose Pastor Stokes says that she loves the red flag better than the Stars and Stripes. She can't help it, for love goes where it is sent.

Probably the real reason why the Columbia debaters refused to meet the Cornell coed. in a debate, is that she would insist on having the last word.

Manila and not Subig Bay will be the ultimate naval base of America in the Far East. It is to be hoped that the ultra ethical press will not see in this a taunting of Japan.

Contractor Sanderson says that he did not charge as much for the furniture supplied the Pennsylvania capitol as he was entitled to. His modesty and self denial are remarkable and without precedent.

"Often these international marriages are not marriages, but strokes of business. My marriage with Miss Shonts is nothing of the sort," says the Duc de Chaulnes. Not a stroke of business, just a stroke of fortune.

On the 12th of this month, one year hence, a full century will have passed since the birth of Abraham Lincoln. We presume some suitable arrangement for a national celebration of the event will be made, and a year is not a too long time for the necessary preparations, if the occasion is to be one commensurate with the greatness of the man and the importance of his role in the history of his country, and the world,

# NEWSPAPER EVOLUTION.

Harper's Magazine. In November was 30 per cent of the presiminar and sommaries of admission today, same as at the crisis of 1893. These loan certificates undoubtedly the papers. These certificates meant simply that the professional schools, elementary the stronger banks lent their credits to the stronger banks lent their credits to the sense. The latter did not junior and senior years of the under-

after a fight to the death with these beneficent little guardians of our health, if victorious, multiply with in-credible rapidity, batten upon their conquered foes, and strike down even a Hercules or a Samson, leaving him helpless as a babe. And when these malefic invaders, after a sanguinary

in his own opinion this love was better illustrated by a fellow of 20 marry-ing a woman of 70 for her money. When Ibsen's letters were published, When losen's letters were published, Brandes saw that there were times when he had a friendly and even an enthusiastic regard for Bjornson; but "personally I never knew him at that or any other time to speak of Bjorn-son except in terms of the strongest disapproval and depreciation." One day

'-George Kibbe Turner in

George Brandes

He

en. "What is it?" "That I don't want to hear any talk of your marrying me just for the pur pose of reformation."-Detroit Fre

