

be said that before two years elapse its members may find that at the lowest prevailing wages they would get more cash as laborers in a year than they would in three by the plan proposed, and not being held by an unwavering force to the success of their co-operative movement above any temporary financial consideration, the commonwealth will go to pieces. The result will be a throwing on to some locality in the State fifteen hundred to two thousand men, with their dependents, filled with discontent and discouragement at the failure of their scheme. This would not be conducive to the welfare of the State.

The probability is that the whole thing will fizzle out at an early day, perhaps with no graver effect than to cause a loss of confidence to its promoters. But if it should be so successful as to gather together a vast body of adherents, the movement toward this State is all the more objectionable because of the increased magnitude of the failure that is sure to come sooner or later, and the consequent heavy burden it would entail in the state where it might happen to be operating.

THE YERKES TELESCOPE.

Great things are expected from the Yerkes telescope now placed in position for the benefit of astronomy. It is calculated that this great lens brings the moon within a distance of 200 miles from the earth, and it is expected that new light will be thrown on the conditions prevailing on our satellite, especially with regard to the question whether it is habitable or not. When it is remembered that flash lights have been observed at a distance of 180 miles, it is easy to imagine the clearness with which some of the details of the moon's surface may be seen by an observer through this telescope, to whom the celestial body virtually is only 200 miles away.

A writer in the New York Journal points out that if the great instrument were transferred to the moon and the earth observed through it, our globe would be seen as an enormous orb glistening in the sun in a variety of colors. Not only would the outline of continents be visible, but lakes, rivers, towns and railroads would be perceived. Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, would each appear during spring time as brown patches in the surrounding landscape of green and yellow. The great lakes would seem like patches of silver. The prairies would look like emeralds. The Bad Lands of Dakota would appear as great stretches of slenna, unrelieved by any verdure. The Rocky Mountains would catch the eye by reason of the perpetual snow on their summits.

On the Atlantic ocean the large steamships probably would appear as black bugs crawling across a bright surface, and across the steppes of Russia the new Transiberian railway, which Russia is building, might be picked out, like the track of a snail.

There are only a few of the earth's details that a moon astronomer would see through the Yerkes telescope,

conditions being favorable, but from these it may be judged what an invaluable aid to research in space, it will be. The largest telescope hitherto made is that at Lick observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal. The Yerkes telescope is one-fourth more powerful, which means that it will penetrate one-fourth further into the immensity of space.

PRONOUNCED DEAD, BUT LIVES.

It is not often that a person revives and lives after the attending physician has certified that death has taken place; yet such things happen once in a while, and the case of little Lauretta Palmer, Brooklyn, is one of them. The child is about six weeks old, and became affected with cerebro spinal meningitis. The doctor did what he could, and finally said the child must die. On May 29 its heart ceased to beat, so far as could be ascertained by outward test, the limbs were stiff and cold, and the skin had a slightly bluish tinge. That was Saturday night. The doctor came and on Sunday morning issued a certificate of death, the undertaker took measurements for the coffin, made other preparations for the funeral, and the baby was laid out for burial. A little later the undertaker re-entered the room, and uncovered the baby's face. He observed a twitching of the right eyelid, causing a queer sensation to creep over him. He took a glass from the table and inverted it over the baby's lips, when a slight film appeared, indicating that the child was breathing. He began immediately to rub the arms and legs, and soon a heartbeating became perceptible, and the babe began to cry. Then the father was called, and so was the doctor. The latter admitted the case to be very strange, but said the disease was sufficient to kill the child, and it would go anyway. Another physician came, and by the next day, Monday, which is the latest report, the child had improved so much that the doctor was confident it would recover. Whatever may be the result in this particular case, its career thus far is one other indication of the mystery of life and death yet being beyond the power of human perceptions in its operations.

THE FAIRFIELD MANUSCRIPT.

A short time since, the News mentioned the alleged finding of an Aztec manuscript at Fairfield, Iowa. It was said to be a roll of birch bark on which were hieroglyphics made with red pigment. The relic was sent to the archaeological museum of the Ohio state university, where, according to the Columbus Dispatch, its Aztec origin was speedily determined upon examination by Professor Morehead, said to be familiar with the sign writing of Aztecs. Since this publication more has been learned of the manuscript, yet not sufficient to warrant a positive opinion whether or not it really is a relic of ancient American days. One thing is certain, however, that it is not an Aztec manuscript, such as Professor Morehead is credited with claiming it to be. It is

is a genuine relic of prehistoric times, it is of a date anterior to the Aztecs, since these employed picture writing, and not the hieroglyphics used on the roll alleged to have been unearthed at Fairfield. It is also equally certain not to be of Maya origin, the characters being dissimilar. There will have to be some further critical examination to determine to what period of antiquity the alleged discovery belongs, if, indeed, it is an ancient manuscript at all.

THE SOUTH AND NEGROES.

There may be some people who think the negro and the white man are equal in the South in the way of enjoying the political franchise. To such the following, from the Gulf, Alabama, Gazette of May 29, may come as a surprising revelation of the existing state of affairs:

The Republicans of the North had just as well get it into their heads right now that the race question is settled, so far as the South is concerned, and that we will not tolerate negro office-holding. There is not a negro in the South, who has the good of his race at heart, that will want to hold office over a white man; there is not a man in the Republican party that is a gentleman, who will want to force a negro into office over the white men of the South. If McKinley appoints a negro postmaster for Augusta we will have to beg pardon for ever thinking him a gentleman.

AS TO A JEWISH STATE.

Some time ago the News mentioned a plan, the originator of which is an eminent jurist, Dr. Herzl, for the colonization of Jews in Palestine. A conference of Hebrews has now been called during the summer at Munich, Bavaria, for the purpose of discussing the project. It is stated that several prominent Jews, both in Europe and in this country, are interested in the enterprise.

As might be expected, there is also much opposition. The Jewish Messenger declares the whole scheme impracticable. The paper argues that Judaism is not a question of soil. It was made possible only when the temple and nationality fell. Zionism, the paper says, is not Judaism. It is a weird specter of the past, historically allied with the era of the Crusades. It recalls the succession of false Messiahs that almost every century has produced—the long list of prophets that have deluded the people and led them to their destruction. Judaism in America will have none of it.

The Hebrew Standard denounces the plan because of the expenditure it involves and exclaims: "Look around you; help your starving brethren at your own door."

The New York Independent objects to the gathering of the Hebrews on the ground that it would be impracticable for them to rebuild the temple and restore the sacrifices. The revived Mosaic state, that conservative journal thinks, would be controlled by the most unenlightened Russian and Polish Jews and would be an object of contempt and ridicule. Only the riff-raff would consent to live under such control.

Whether the plan of Dr. Herzl is