THE APPRAL. THE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT

4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans. 5-It is not controlled by any ring or clique-6-It asks no support but the people's.

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DAILY GROG FOR OUR TROOPS

HE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS

1-It aims to publish all the news possible. 2-it does so impartially, wasting no words. 3-its correspondents are able and energetic

(By Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, assist-, The tremendous consumption of alconol ant surgeon, United States army, Fort in our Civil war and the huge crop of are guarded they are gathered in by the IN SPITE of the fact that alcohol in

large amounts is a dangerous stimulant and a slow poison, it cannot amounts it is a food, for it has same combats this field exhaustion by issuing what of the chemical composition of spirits at the proper times. They prevent starches, sugars and fats, and burns ap in the body, producing heat and other the drunkards after the damage is done. forms of energy. The amount that can. mals, must adhere to the foods by means of which he attained his present zoologtive and powerful being long ages bechange to alcohol than to suppose that we can feed meats to horses.

Wherever man goes he finds a stimulant | starvation." necessary if he is to live long and work well, and the stimulant which has survived the test of many centuries is caffeine. Some use it in coffee, others in same manner as the hot baths of Arkantea or cocoa, and its use is almost universal in civilization. Even among the most rabid antagonists of all stimulants, its ulation. The first effect of the tropics use may be so excessive as to be harmful. Its moderate use seems to fill all the needs of existence of normal men in normal surroundings and makes any other stimulant unnecessary.

We are thus still further limited in our discussion, to the use of alcohol as a stimulant for abnormal men or for all men in abnormal surroundings. For one class of abnormal men, the diseased, its use in such a fixture of the soundest medical practice that it is a waste of to disease and slow recoveries. The only time to discuss it. It is a medicine classed with strychnine, digitalis and all other stimulants, and in the hands of intelligent physicians saves so many lives that we cannot dispense with it. The very small number of physicians who are opposed to its use are so illogical in their argument that we can safely ignore them. When life flags and needs a whip and a push we do exactly what an engineer does when he wants his engine to put forth an extra exertion. He uses an the tropics-feeding. easily burned fuel. Alcohol likewise furnishes energy for the human machine, just when it is most needed, for it is more easily oxydizêd than a ther food, and it is the whip at the same time. No other stimulant can take its place.

Another class of men who need alcohol sists of those who, though not abnormal, have passed their prime and are on the downward path to the grave. There does not seem to be any reasonable doubt that they are better off, work better and live longer, if they help the machine along a little. A toddy in the afternoon helps to repair the damage of the day's work, aids digestion and other vital processes, and certainly preserves good men for many years of useful work. We all know old men who would do better work if they were not so constantly feeble and exhausted from depending on their own

The next class consists of abnormal frail men who in former ages invariably perished before maturity. Modern science and civilization save them as babies, develop them as adolescents and keep them alive as adults. Without help they are a prey to all disease producing bacteria and other enemies. They fill our clinics, hospitals, asylums, almshouses and jails. Whether they ought to be nelped to survive and keep the race deteriorated is a foolish discussion for such family lines die out as a rule and the species purifies itself. Yet in the number are men of extreme value to the nation and to the world, men, for instance, with big brains, but a tendency to consumption, who could be preserved by a little alcohol judiciously administered. Men once lived in the open air and that is still their normal existence, for housing is fatal. City life is particularly deadly and cities are called "consumers of population," which comes in streams from the country. This unnatural, unwholesome existence is so bad and vitality is so reduced that artificial food and stimulants are needed in more cases and much sooner than in the country. The liquor traffic is a necessity of modern deadly city life.

Now soldiers do not belong to any of the above classes, for they are absolutely healthy, normal young men so carefully selected that three-fourths of the applicants are rejected. At home they lead a healthy outdoor country life. normal peace conditions, alcohol is no more necessary for them than it is for horses. Once upon a time the soldier was given whisky every day, but that was a time every gentleman was expected to get drunk before bedtime. Nothing can be more certain than that the uniissue of whisky to young men who did not need it led to drunkenness and ruined many a promising life. The practice was sc vicious that when the whisky ration was abolished and more food issued in lieu of it, a grand thing was done for

The usefulness of alcohol for soldiers is then restricted to such times as they need it as a result of abnormal conditions The chief occasion is when exhausted from overwork and insufficient food in Though the commissary department furnishes every conceivable practicable article of food which human ingenuity can suggest, it is not possible for them to supply everything which a man should have to keep him in health, and the law will not permit them to supply enough of the articles composing the ration. The law does not give the soldier enough to eat, our ration being one of the least liberal in the world. In garrison we have means of getting additional supplies which the government is too niggardly to pay for. In the field these means fail and if the soldier cannot buy extras he is hungry, underfed and exhausted, and instinctively turns to alcohol for support. If the exhaustion continues, he acquires chronic alcoholic craving and sinks into drunkenness just as civilians do, for this condition, whether steady or periodical, is a symptom of exhaustion in nervous, unstable men, the congenitally weak being the chief sufferers. In soldiers it is a result of ex hausting work in the line of duty

drunken veterans, many of whom subsequently recovered under home feeding. were directly traceable to the exhaustion of overwork and starvation. Every civilbe successfully denied that in small | ized nation in the world except ourselves drunkenness, but we prefer to "reform"

The temperance agitation, which has be oxydized in one day is very small, a been of such inestimable benefit in checkmere ounce or two, and as an equivalent ing that frightful drinking habit of the energy may be obtained from a generous last century, has been so strong in Amer- foil them the "canteen" or "exchange" slice of bread and butter, we are justified ica as to swing the pendulum of public in ignoring it as a food under ordinary opinion too far In abolishing the worse circumstances. The war now being waged over the theory as to whether or not it or the soldier of a much-needed supis a food, is a tempest in a teapot, of no port in the field. There can be no quespractical utility. Man, like all other ani- tion that whisky should be restored to the "boy" from the sharks. To secure tions of exhaustion. The surgeon is the allow beer in a different part of the exical position. He was an intelligent, ac- only man in the army who can give gov- change, separated from the rest. The fore he knew of alcohol, and it is no more there is no reason for changing this cus- been superb beyond our highest expectalogical to suppose that he can safely tem; but I do think it very illogical to tions, tell the surgeon, "You may stimulate men in hospital exhausted by the typhoid Discussions of alcohol are thus nar- bacillus, but you must not stimulate those rowed down to its use as a stimulant. out of hospital exhausted by fatigue and

The 'ast abnormal condition affecting chemistry is too sluggish and needs stimthen is increased mental activity and feeling of well-being, so that newcomers are generally delighted with the climate, cable that the climate is perfect. In accordance with law, this excessive activity results in exhaustion, which shows itself in every conceivable way-muscular, nervous and mental exhaustion, lowering of all vital processes, rapid aging of men past their prime, feeble resistance logical conclusion is to treat such cases exactly as we do at home. Once upon a time doctors starved their exhausted patients; but they killed so many that a great genius who started the reform was so proud of his discovery that he asked that these words be engraved on his "He fed fevers." Nowadays we tomb: resort to the same treatment for every exhaustion, no matter where we find it, in the hospital, asylum, sanitarium or in

But food is not enough. We must stimulate them or the nourishment is too much for the feeble digestion; and the alcohol supplies energy just when it is needed. Hence a whisky ration is an essential for troops in the tropics, and would not issue it indiscrin inately, yet it should always be on hand with the bacon and hard-tack, ready for use on the recommendation of the regimental surgeon. As a rule the maximum amount should not exceed four ounces a day, and some men will need much less and some will not need any.

A naval surgeon has recently advocated a ration of whisky for men after they have had exhausting work in the hot fire-rooms of warships. His recommendation is considered safe for it creates no comment, but this same recommendation as to soldiers exhausted by the constant and therefore more terrible heat of the tropics, has created very unreasonable opposition. Is the exhausted soldier less worthy of being saved from illness than the sailor? Let the mothers answer the fanatics who would prefer the soldier to come home starved into living skeletons by our ration in the tropics rather than help them with alcohol. The horrors of Montauk make no impressions on such warped minds. Regiment after regiment arrived at the place with the men so emaciated and enfecbled by the army ration in Santiago that they could not walk 100 yards without a halt for a rest. Is there a sensible man on earth who would dare to refuse stimulants to

such enfeebled men? Alcohol in larger amounts than we have mentioned is a poison except when given ie special cases of disease. deleterious effects are so well known that it is useless to discuss them here. We need only mention that one of these effects is more exhaustion-and this is the cause of death in many cases of acute alcoholism. Hence there is no reason to doubt that in the tropics this double exhaustion makes excessive drinking more deadly than at home-an apparent conradiction of the statistics which show that the deaths from alcoholism increase as we go north, though the per capita consumption of alcohol is less. cool, bracing North few people feel the need of alcohol, and only those who are weak from congenital defect or other cause have great desire; and these are the very ones most prone to excess. As we go south more of the normal people feel the need of stimulation to counteract the effects of the heat, until we reach lands where every one drinks moderately. This has been going on many ages and some writers believe that the weaklings have been killed off long ago and through the survival of the fittest the subtropical civilized races are immune to alcoholism Whether this is true or not, we must accept the facts that in hot countries all civilized people drink alcohol, though far less of them die than in the cooelr regions. . Moderate drinking is not only less deadly in the tropics than we were once taught, but is necessary to combat the exhaustitons. These views, which formulated over a year ago, after a most unwilling acceptance of the facts, I see no reason for changing. As long as we have to keep men in the tropics we might as well face the facts at once.

The nervous system of children is un stable and easily poisoned, so that stimulants are always harmful, but at what age their use can be safely begun depends upon the race and climate. In southern climes they feed alcohol to children at an age fatal to those of the North, and in the tropics tea and coffee can be used before it is safe for us. Racial immunities may even reverse rules, for the opium habit so fatal to the nervous system of whites is beneficial to that of the peoples of Southeastern Asia. It is prob- edge has added little or nothing to the outdoor conditions north of Mason and Dixon's line, teas and coffee had better be withheld until nervous maturitytwenty-five years of age, and alcohol until after full mental maturity-forty years of age. In spite of these theoretical rules, there are no data from which we can prove that the moderate use of coffee erans, rulned by their sacrifices for the civilians who stayed at home, is a Christian virtue not expected of the Pharisess. beyond the damage done by occasional

excesses so certain to happen in young drinkers. It is more of an ethical than a scientific question.

But boys will be boys in spite of all our efforts to make them act like old men. They think it "smart" to drink occasionally even to excess, and unless they are guarded they are gathered in by the rumseller. They will fly off the track when they first leave home, as many a college town could testify. In the army we try to guard our "boys" from harm, always thinking of the dear old anxious "mother" at home. If we could secure a law that no rum shops should exist within ten miles of an army post, we would be very happy. Unfortunately, the rum figures follow the soldier, camp on sionally ,even to excess, and unless they rum fiends follow the soldier, camp on his trail, surround every army post and have a trémendous political influence. To was started to see if, by giving the men pleasant reading, amusement and billiard association buildings, we could not keep the commissary stores for use in condi- those who drank we were compelled to ernment liquor to exhausted men, and results-reduction of drunkenness-have

The "exchange" has become an indispensible instrument for enhancing discipline, and its profits are partly used in feeding the soldier. At this post the soldiers eat one-fifth more than the ration, the excess being thus purchased: The the soldier is the heat of the tropics. It government, instead of being too liberal, causes increased tissue change in the is contemptibly mean, as it depends for part of the soldiers' food upon the profits sas, to which we send cases whose body of the sale of beer, profits taken out of the soldiers' pockets. Unfortunately, the rum dealers fight the canteen because it reduces drinking, and the temperance folk fight it because of the way it reduces drunkenness. We perfectly agree with write home enthusiastic letters, and even the temperance folk that, as a matter of pure ethics the soldier should not have beer when he is under normal conditions and given plenty to eat, but we believe it is good practice to allow a little and thus substitute a tiny evil for a great one. We have thus abolished many of the low, groggeries around some of the army posts from which vile drinks formerly ruined young men fresh from The greatest opposition to the canteen comes from people who do not know what it is, and many of them are of the same class which condemned

Christ for making wine from water and

EASY WAY TO EARN \$12.

New Yorker Who Wanted to Meet a Bunko Man Is Now Sattafied. A New Yorker who, like many another, has often expressed a desire to be up against a real bunko game in order to

n anxious tones:

in anxious tones:
"I beg your pardon but are you traveling on mileage?"
The New Yorker was not, but perceiving the tall man's anxious bearing asked, what the tfouble was. In reply the stranger said:
"You're from New York, aren't you?'
Being assured that his surmise was correct, he proceeded to explain hurried-ly.

My mother and sister are in this car.' "My mother and sister are in this car," indicating the rear car, "and my wife is in this one, and we have run out of m.leage. It's quite my fault, and I am most embarrassed. We are the Wildens, of Madison avenue and Forty-third street, and while it may not be a very delicate thing to say, we certainly have all we could wish for there, and it is trying to be unable to reach anything here. It means that unless I can raise this mileage in a minute practically my mother and sister must get out here and pass the night till I can telegraph home for funds, and my mother is not at all well. We have been away on account of her health."

health."
The New Yorker's sympathies were aroused, and upon inquiring how much the stranger needed, was assured that \$12 would buy the two tickets. This seemed a reasonable story, and yet faint memories of games of all kinds passed through his brain, and in order to secure himself he said to the tall stranger:
"How do I know you are not alone and are not merely trying to impose upon me?"

The otranger was equal to this, for he said, "Certainly, here's my wife in the

Rushing in, he went directly to lower berth s.x., and parting the curtains, thrust his head in, and to all appearances was telling his wife that he had found a benefactor. Upon drawing his head out, the head of a woman quickly followed, and a hand clutched the curtains close to her chin for a moment, while the stranger stepped forward to the New Yorker and half whispered, "Of course I cannot present you under the circumstances, and another thing, I don't know your name."

The New Yorker retired in perfect satisfaction, feeling that at least he could keep his eyes on his companion in any event. So, passing the \$12 over to the stranger, he saw him rush off to got the tickets.

book to the rest of the world, may make journey to the university where is to be contained all the knowledge of ail to be contained all the knowledge of all the ages, claim admittance and learn to know himself.

Here he will be thet by the trained delvers into character. Here he will be studied even as under the microscope tre scientist studies a rare find whose dissection is to benefit all the worlds. Here the young man will be informed of his defects, mental, moral, physical and of his stronger capabilities. Here he will learn to ascertain in others the advantages lacking in his own composition. Here he will be furnished with a diploma declaring him eligible to a life partnership with some young person of the opposite sex whose character having been determined as most suited to blend with his own.

As result of this system there are to be a correction of the correction of the system there are to be not some time to the correction.

As a result of this system there are to As a result of this system there are to be no more unhappy marriages, because there are to be no mismated couples. Consequently there are to be no more separations of the once wedded, and the occupation of the divorce lawyer, that of Othello, will be gone. The world is to be distinctly bettered by this grand plan, and the demon of discord is to be exorcised from the pleasant land. The father of this scheme for the world's regeneration is T. I. Brooks. Mr. Broks is a resident of Atwood. Chances are, the average reader has never heard of Atwood, but Mr. Brooks purposes to make the name of the obscure little Tennessee town go thundering down the make the name of the obscure little Tennessee town go thundering down the ages as the birthplace of mankind's recemption. Mr. Brooks has dipped deep into the mysterious pool known sometimes as "the new thought." He is in many ways a remarkable man. His autobiography is terse and characteristic of the man. Here it is:

Born Oct. 17, 1870. Paternal grandfather came from Ireland. Reared on a farm. Lived there most of the time. Teach school and meddle in politics. Blonde. Temperament bilous and sangune compound. Unmarried.

Perhaps no better explanation of the idea can be conveyed than by quoting an expression of purpose which its originator has made for the Herald:

"How came you in this world? Are you not what you are and who you are as a result of a train of circumstances which brought your parents together in wedlock? Are you not concerned about whatever was left you by them as a heritage? Are you not concerned about what vou leave as a heritage to your posterity?

"twould you give your brains, or any part of them—any part of your accomplishment, or any part of your physical health and well being—for any legacy of wealth? A sound and vigorous physical and mental inheritance is the greatest legacy man can hold in fee. A mated pair, a young couple of sweethearts, are the happiest souls alive

pair, a young couple of sweethearts, are the happiest souls alive. "If scientific courtship and propagation

THE NORTH POLE WOBBLES The HEN one stops to think of it the search for the the search for the north pole I future. Scientific men are already busy

is one of the funniest things imaginable. The question has been asked, How is a man to know when he has reached the north pole? How is he to find his way back home? is another. It would take a scientific man and considerable

space to answer. But here is an odder proposition. Suppose an explorer actually makes his way to where the north pole ought to be, and when he gets there finds that it has moved. Yet this is precisely what science says will happen him. Then, too, the pole moves in a most mysterious way. There are no wagon tracks to show the direction it took; no trail to follow. And in order to catch up with it the man on the scene must know exactly where the pole

was on such and such a date, and where it ought to be on that particular day that he hopes to overtake it. In other words, the pole is not a fixed but a constantly varying point on the earth's surface. Prof. S. C. Chandler of New Haven, Conn., is the man to whom the credit is

due for having demonstrated not only that the poles are in motion but for determining after a long series of mathematical calculations the direction of the movement and the law by which it could be approximately predicted. For his won-derful study of all available observations Prof. Chandler was awarded the gold medal by the Royal Astronomical society. Columbus university observatory is at

present engaged in important confirmabeen completed May 1 this year. The work has been extending over six and one-half years. The observers are Professors Rees and Jacoby and Dr. H. S. Davis of New York city. The zenith telescope used throughout this work was made by Waunscaff of Berlin fer this special purpose. Up to the present time measurements have been made upon 6.518 pairs of stars, and the observed epochs correspond to the computed time very losely.

R. H. Tucker of the Liek observatory on Mount Hamilton has made a provis- firmed. ional determination of the amount of latitude change at the location of that observatory, and fixes it at one-tenth of a second latitude yearly.

The International Geodetic association of the poles at six specially selected observatories strung along the thirty-ninth investigation.

Prof. Charles Doolittle of the Folwer sylvania, as the result of his most careful research in this direction, concludes that at Philadelphia the movement of latnually. The strange aspect of the matevement, due to causes which have not peen yet discovered. Furthermore, the motion may increase its speed at any

The consequences of this discovery are far-reaching. The sea level is changing. and even the motion of the moon is affected by the displacement of the earth's axis and the resulting uneven rotation. The longitude and latitude of all points are fluctuating, and this method of fixing position on the earth's surface may have | Charjui, on the Amu Daria. o be superseded or much modified. The instability of the pole and the shifting of latitude will disconcert the geodetic surveyors, raise legal complications and conroversies over deeds and descriptions of land, and may upset state and national University of Cincinnati. boundaries to some extent, and require many adjustments not now foreseen. The the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, about northern boundaries of the states of our thirty miles northwest of Washington. Union are given in terms of latitude, and insettle the exact boundaries and virtually alter their legally established posiman living this year in the dominion of Canada may find himself in the United the Potsdam observatory. states next year, or vice versa.

Congress may be obliged to take action egarding the boundary between the United States and Canada, for assuming he maximum annual movement to be forty feet, a strip of land on the northern boundary of the United States between these two countries containing many thousands of acres may become disputed territory. The boundary between British America and Alaska will also be affected. The exact boundaries will have to be redetermined and fixed by natural landmarks, as latitude and longitude are no longer accurate methods of boundary definition.

Determination of longitude will certainly be exceedingly awkward to make, nasmuch as the basis of the world's most precise methods of observation of longitude, the meridian of Greenwich, is his day were turned upon the subject, not spared the uncertainty, as its position yet only negative results were obtained. s oscillating around the observatory at The great mathemetician, Leplace, be-Greenwich, England, which is by definition the zero longitude of the world. But the odd circumstance is that points on the would never vary. It is now known that earth's surface may at times be east and at his time instrumental precision had not at other times west of the town of Green-

Another difficulty which has arisen is that astronomers must revise their tables as the inaccuracies thus discovered permeate all previous catalogues of stars, nebulae and constellations. Furthermore, the variations of the axis of th earth's rotation unquestionably affect the moon's motion, introducing irregularities which must not be lost sight of in ac

curate determinations. Another consequence is the change in the sea level due to the same causes as the polar instability. Following an in genious suggestion of Prof. Newcomb of Washington, that changes would be found n the height of the mean sea level due o these causes, Dr. A. S. Christie of the tidal division of the coast survey exminedthe records of this department for thirty-five years back, and a steady change in the mean sea level was dis covered such as would be expected if th rariations of latitude actually took place. Notwithstanding the natural distrust of measurements as fine as this, the harmony between tidal and astronomical observations can hardly be due to chance. This change in sea level affects the entire oast line of the world, and while amounting to but a couple of inches in a decade, s still sufficient to be taken account of for accurate computations.

As to the cause of the motions of the

awaken much controversy in the near proposing theories. Dr. N. Herz suggests a rather improbable electrical explanation, involving the opacity of the earth to the electrical rays from the sun. Certain perturbations, others say, are also caused by the varying attraction of the moon, due to the earth's uneven rotaion. Rainfall and spring freshets from melting snow might add to the general ffect, while Prof. Newcomb of Washingon dalls attention to the discovered changes in sea level mentioned above as a oincident phenomenon. Periodic high ides, ccean currents, and the movements of the atmosphere unquestionably play mportant parts in complicating the move-

Another and very interesting theory comes from Prof. Vito Volterro, the famous Italian mathematician, who is able to account for the observed motions by assuming permanent currents in the molten interior of the earth.

Special attention has been drawn to the till more positive factor in the phenomenon, namely, the unequal distribution of land in the northern hemisphere, as well as its uneven massing around the arth from east to west.

Prof. Newcomb hints at a possible combination of all these causes operating to produce the observed fluctuations. If this s a fact, it might easily happen that they might at some future time all operate in conjunction in the same direction and produce a great increase in the velocity of motion of the poles which could not at present be predicted, but which would seriously affect geographical positions and boundaries determined in terms of latitude and longitude.

Prof. Chandler's results showed a great need for a more widely extended series of observation, planned especially for this purpose. In twenty-nine series of observations, made at eighteen different stations, Prof. Chandler has tested his theory thoroughly at three different langitudes-that of Kasan, that of Berlin and that of Bethlehem, Pa .- and in each case the results have been con-

Perhaps the most rigid test of his conclusions was his willingness to rect his theory upon the accuracy of his prediction of the movement of the pole through several years. Already the correspondence is undertaking a systematic study and is found to be remarkable, and in spite of accurate determination of the movements the slight discrepancies not yet accounted for, the observations confirm the predictions so remarkably as to "cut the parallel of north latitude around the ground from under the feet of those who world. Important results may be expect- wish to put aside the variation of latied from their hearty co-operation in the tude as empirical or not proved." The evidence for its existence and for the observatory at the University of Penn-Prof. Chandler is already overwhelming, general truth of the law formulated

and new observations only add to it.

The International Geodetic association has prepared an elaborate scheme for the itude amounts to at least forty feet an- systematic observation of these variations of latitude. The same general form of ter, however, says the Chicago Times- zenith instrument will be used in all the Herald, is that it is varying in rate of obsectatories, and the best for the purpose. Although three stations could have determined the polar motion with considerable accuracy, yet for the sake of greater precision six stations have been selected. The work is now in progress, and the following are the official observaories co-operating in the investigation: Torre di San Vittorio, Carloforte, in

the Island of San Pietro, near the coast of the Island of Sardinia. 2. A place nine kilometers north of 3. The observatory at Mizusawa in the

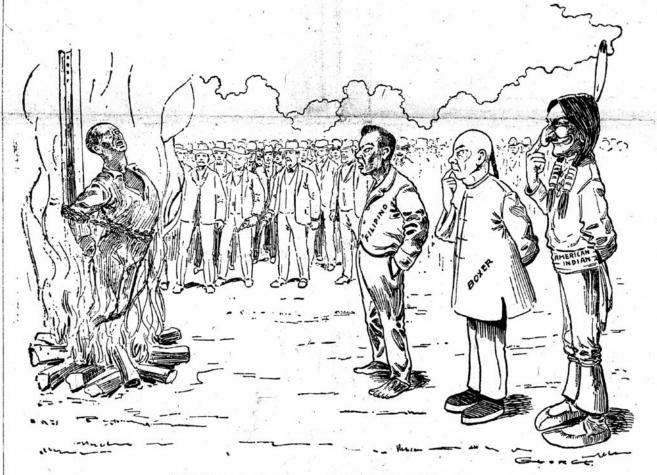
valley of Kitakami, Japan. 4. The observatory established especially for this work at Ukiah, Cal. 5. The permanent observatory of the

6. At Gaithersburg, Md., a station on

The work of observation has been inthe discovered vacillation of latitude will augurated, and reports are already being received at Potsdam from Carloforte. Charjui and Cincinnati. It is intended tions. This will throw into confusion that the observations shall extend nearly 9,000 miles of state boundaries. A through a period of five years. Deducions of the observations will be made at

The possibility of a variation in latitude was first raised by a German astronomer named Leonard Euler, who some years ago was studying the mechanics of rotating bodies, with special reference to the movements of the earth. He came to the conclusion that theoretically the axis of rotation of the earth could not be perfectly fixed, because of the unequal distribution of the land masses, the land areas being massed in the northern hemisphere. The earth was "topheavy" and would probably show some gyrations like a tcp. As a result he predicted that the axis of the earth's rotation would be found to be unstable. This he believed to be theoretically true, but although the lieved, on the contrary, that the earth's axis was fixed—that is, that latitude reached a point where the existing perturbations could have been detected. At any rate, Euler's idea was laid aside, and down to the time of Kustner, Fergola and Chandler ast onomers have worked on the supposition of the stability of the oles. The first attempt to test Euler's theory, however, was by C. A. F. Peters of Pulkowa observatory in Russia. Nothing came of the work; the results were negative. The observations at Washington yielded no evidence, nor did the research work of Clerk-Maxwell and Downing upon data provided by the Greenwich observatory. Finally, upon a suggestion of Kustner, who noticed certain errors in previous observations, the Geodetic association adopted new methods, which met with immediate and conspicuous success. Prof. Chandler, to whom the greatest

credit is due, made the most masterly study of all available data, and himself conducted a series of observations during thirteen months, with an instrument es pecially designed for this work, called tne "asmucanter," which revealed a progressive change in the value of the latiude as given by this instrument. He was unable to refer this to any defect in his instrument, but he says later that he hesitated to ascribe it to a real change of latitude without further study. His hesitancy induced him to lay aside the work for six years, at the end of which time the publication of the work of Kustearth's axis, the aberration of the poles, ner, which corroborated his own, prompt-and consequent variation in latitude, the ed him to undertake the study with rediscussion is now open and will certainly newed energy. Then followed a series of



A Study of American Civilization.

Statistics can prove anything, and alhough English life insurance companies show that moderate drinkers live the longest, total abstainers less, heavy drinkers still less and drunkards the shortest, we are justified in slightly modifying this order. The class of total abstainers contains many unstable, shortlived men who cannot stand any alcohol and who abstain from self-preservation. Young moderate drinkers surely injure themselves by occasional lapses. We are then safe in classifying young, vigorous civilians as to their vital powers in the following order: Abstainers, moderate drinkers and heavy drinkers. We should expect that when we take these three classes to the tropics the first would stand the climate the best, the second less and the third, being most damaged beforehand, furnish the most cases of collapse. This is said to be a fact, but that does not alter the other fact that

tropics if they abstain and thus upset a habit, bad though it be. We are safe in predicting that as the men on coming home find the cool air indescribably refreshing and stimulating. they will not crave alcohol as they did in the tropics, and we will not have nearly the large percentage of drun' there were among the veterans of

they all need a little alcohol when they

are exhausted. Men accustomed to alco-

hol are even said to fare badly in the

Civil war. In the tropies a long, long time ago people were advised not to look upon the wine when it was red, and were cold that nc drunkard could enter the kinddom heaven. The apostle Paul, from his exvice to Timothy: "Drink no longer water out use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." Thus correct ideas upon the use and misuse of alcohol are probably as old as the know *dge of alcohol. Recent scientific knowlpractical rules in use for two thousand years.

Scripture Explained. Teacher (trying to inculcate a moral)-Now, children, why is it the lions would not touch Daniel? Johnny whose father is a politician) Cause dey was 'fraid of gettin' their tails looked over the ground to see it there was a weak point anywhere. The strangard and evidently gone to his mother and lister in the other car, for he did not return to his "wife." The New Yorker wondered it this way not a charge, that the ister in the other car, for he did not return to his "wife." The New Yorker wondered if this was not a chance that the party might be getting off at some point before reaching New York. So, calling the porter, he inquired where the woman in lower berth six was going. Being assured that she was going to New York the New Yorker added that he had just assisted the husband in a little transaction. This seemed to make no impression then on the porter, but presently, with a then on the porter, but presently, with a puzzled look, he went to the New Yorker

then on the porter, but presently, with a puzzled look, he went to the New Yorker and said:

"I wonder did that lady ever see that gentleman before, for I think her husband is in lower seven?"

Upon inquiry of the occupant of lower berth six it was learned that she had never seen the strenger before, that he had thrust his head through the curtains of the berth at a blind venture, and had mumbled something about looking for some one, but had made a mistake, and the woman's curiosity had induced her to thrust her head out, which action was taken by the New Yorker to be in response to a request by her husband."

A search of the train naturally failed to reveal the tall stranger, but when the victim told the conductor the latter was overcome for a moment. Sitting down hard in one of the seats, he exclaimed: "Well, I have been in this business a long time, and I have seen a heap of silck games, but this is the best yet."

And when the New Yorker asked if he had suddenly become "easy," and if he was to be called a jay, the conductor assured him that no gentleman could have done differently.

A careful description was sent to Rochester and to the detective force of the road. Mr. "Wilden" was about thirty-

A careful description was sent to Rochester and to the detective force of the road. Mr. "Wilden" was about thirty-three, five feet ten inches tall, with a clean shaven face. He wore a long, gray overcoat, and spoke with a slightly Southern accent, and if the New Yorker ever meets him he may be sure of a really cordial reception, for any man who can do anything so well is entitled to admiration.—New York Sun.

signing to each his or her affinity!

The wondrous twentieth century is looked for to produce undreamed of possibilities, but it is safe to say that the projected establishment of a college for courtship will not take the least rank among coming novelties. When the plan materialises the young man untutored in the ways of love, divinely ignorant of those personal qualities which are ever

were established there would be a race of people reared up in two generations as far superior to the present race as the present race is above the Bedouin. The application of scientific principles ourtship and propagation will mark the

courtship and propagation will mark the grandest epoch in the progressive evolution of the human race since the morning stars sang together.

"It is horrible think of the haphazardness of past and present methods of mtachmaking.

"Every marriageable man and woman should have the X-ray of science turned upon him or her, and the physical and mental makeup of each indicated on tabulated charts, and the character of the person suited for a life companion made known. A heavy penalty should be attached to the fraudulent use in any way of these charts. The milleninum will never come at a bound. It must be developed.

"Guided and directed by compatible."

"Guided and directed by competent ex retriated and directed by competent experts in the science of human character, every one fit to marry could select with certainty a better half and posterity be dowered with a legacy of health and brains. There would thus be no divorce courts, or miserable, mismated homes."

"T. J. BROOKS."

—New York Herald.

TWO WOMEN KNIGHTED. they Earned the Honor by Gallantry

During the Siege of the Legations. In the list of honors proposed by the French foreign office, and just signed by the president of the republic, arc the names of two ladies, Mme. Lleutier and Mme. con Rosthorn. The two new feminine Knights of the Legion of Honor have both been decorated for gallant conduc in China. The former is the lady superintendent of the French hospital at Pe Tang, the latter the wife of the charge really cordial reception, for any man who can do anything so well is entitled to admiration.—New York Sun.

COLLEGE OF COURTSHIP.

Original Plan of a Schoolmaster for Development of an Ideal Race.

Great Eros! think of it. A school for courtship! An institution where the man and the maid may be so trained in the way they should go as to result in the upspringing of a new race, a race of intellectual and physical giants! A university of examination into character, with the experts of the faculty passing upon the peculiarities of the students and assigning to each his or her affinity!

The wondrous twenteth century is looked for to produce undreamed of possibilities, but it is safe to say that the projected establishment of a college for courtship will not take the least rank among coming noveltles. When the plan materializes the young loss numbered in the ways of love, duvinely ignorant of those personal qualities which are ever d'affairs of Astro-Hungary at Pekin

Defective ₽ Ω Ø