

COSMIC WEIGHTS AND MOTIONS.

By HENRY HAMILTON HARWOOD.

MUST BE either an unimpaired man or a very learned man who derived neither pleasure nor information from Professor Edgar L. Larkin's article...

1904, when this entire world weighed one ounce, this one-half of the earth, and so on, until it lost all its weight...

evidently momentarily forgot certain other facts with which he is, of course, well acquainted as he is with the alphabet...

manifest itself as weight, when any part of the other members of the solar system. Hence, it does not at those two moments become "relatively weightless."

the moon, and the sun revolve about a common center which happens, from the greater size of the sun, to be within the mass of the sun...

conditions must exist—either one body must be brought to rest in contact with a moving body, or both bodies must be brought to rest at a distance from each other.

I once heard a man who called himself "merely a student of astronomy," say that it was his opinion that the perpetual endeavor of the substance of the sun to adjust itself to the numerous incessantly shifting centers of revolution within itself, common to itself and the planets was a sufficient explanation of sun-spots, sun-storms and probably other solar phenomena.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

By BISHOP GEORGE F. SEYMOUR OF ILLINOIS.

THE subject of divorce confronts us every day in the newspapers, in the magazines, in the popular press, like the list of marriages and deaths. It appals us in the social circle, when the whisper reaches our ears that those who are esteemed its ornaments have been divorced.

divorce may be secured varies in different States of the Union, and in some the process of severing the marriage bond is as easy as possible.

consciously helping to degrade and ruin the marriage. I will make the attempt, and I address the clergy, my brethren in the sacred ministry, first, to whom I have a right to speak, and all others to whom my words may come, whom I entreat in the Lord's name to hear me.

as holding a higher trust than that of an agent of the civil authority, to celebrate the marriage for any parties whom it may permit him to marry, and to pocket the fee and be rid of the whole affair.

and the brightness and refinement which education and culture have added as charms to nature's gifts. Years of watchfulness and care have been bestowed upon her, and parental love has poured its life into her.

dark shadow: It is the shadow of the minister of God, who lent himself to serve the purpose of some designing adventurer, who stole the heart of some guileless girl, and imposed upon her his name and his presence and squandered her wealth and deserted her when youth and beauty and money were gone, and left her in poverty and disgrace to bear the burden of a family of children.

Are God's ministers to officiate at such unallowed alliances which God forbids? It makes one shudder to think of such things. There are remedies which would lessen the evil could they be rigorously applied.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CHILD - - By MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

WHEN you and I were children, you said a middle-aged woman was a middle-aged woman, and a popular proverb to the effect that children should be seen and not heard, and that they should be seen and not heard, unless you are a child, you are nobody.

its future career. During the first year, the mother takes a child to her, and she is not a thing to be overlooked. Children are not through a delicate scientific training from birth to the end of their lives.

It is a generation, and the story it unfolds is of a sort to gladden the soul of our outspoken President. For the household groups whose simple annals are there recorded seldom consisted of less than eight sturdy children, and often there was a round dozen, following each other cheerily into his troublesome world at intervals of eighteen or twenty months.

whom the realities of living meant much. New books loomed large as objects of interest when books were few, and children picked up the crumbs from learning's table at home with an eager zest which well fitted them for the wholesome routine of the little red schoolhouse to which they trudged gayly through sun, dust, cold or snow as the calendar might appoint for them.

The lady looked up from the brown book. "How lightly they take to take their responsibilities," she said. "It must have been easier for your great-grandfather and his wife to raise twelve than it is for one of us now to bring up three."

same family, the children differ. Give the child room to grow, physically, mentally and morally. Have few rules. Let the atmosphere be sweet and life home full of charity and sincerity. The world is full of children who are not happy because we cannot do our best for our children if we insist on shaping them alike, and if we heedless sacrifice ourselves.

ART OF SELF-DEFENSE. By MAURICE MAETERLINCK. DURING the vacation months which have just ended, and when most of us spend at least part of it in the country, we thought comes quite naturally to us to consider the art of self-defense, which is ever ready to meet all dangers.

FAMOUS WORKS OF ART.

MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE.

By PROF. EDGAR L. LARKIN, of the Lowe Observatory. I treat the subject of what late deductions of science teach regarding man's place in nature would require a book, and the volume ought to be divided into three sections—astronomical, biological and psychological.

THE Vatican, that venerable treasure house of the finest examples of the works of the great Italian masters, both in sculpture and painting, especially of the great men of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, is also rich in the quality and quantity of specimens of antique sculpture which it possesses.

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the sun's nearest neighbor is known within the limit of small area. No mental power of man in his present scarcely trained and barbaric condition is able even to begin a series of coherent thoughts on this mighty maze of figures. For let a mind be trained now to a degree of culture the highest at present attainable such as that reached by the great French and German mathematicians—where one mind knows more and more than ten million other selected minds—each these vast numbers, then it would be overwhelmed in a moment.

Research in this note, striving to find how small the earth is, has scarcely commenced yet, for although the space sphere, having a diameter of twenty-five trillion miles, is large enough to contain thirty cotton worlds like the earth, the appalling fact now looms up this colossal sphere itself, to be described with near approach to accuracy, would require the use of that short, simple, easily remembered, impressive, and potent word "nothing." It comes in at the critical time when searching for words, and sullies the case admirably.

This is not strange, however, as it was largely through the instigation of the Popes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries that excavations in the ancient city of Rome were carried on for the purpose of recovering of the art of the past. Yet great as are the treasures which have been recovered in Rome and other places in Italy they are a very insignificant part of what ancient Rome possessed. Rome was the great conqueror of the ancient world and she seldom hesitated to follow up her conquests with confiscation.

Most of the world's treasures which were centered in Rome, both of an artistic and artisan character, have disappeared almost as effectually as the treasures in the great temple of Jerusalem after the conquest of that city by Vespasian and Titus. What is left of the past of Greece and Rome in the form of sculpture consists mostly of fragments from which the beauty of the whole statue can be conjectured. These fragments show, however, or rather prove, that the Greeks especially were the master sculptors of the world. And to-day it is impossible very often to tell when a piece of really good sculpture comes to light in Italy whether it is not Greek. The Romans were great builders, but they never equalled the Greeks as sculptors or decorators.

The strength of the snail is wonderful. Compared to these, we and the majority of all mammals are only massed lumps of slightly different from the original protoplasm. It is usually would strictly follow the will of nature, the fact—which is the same to us as the horns to the bull and the paws to the lion—ought to be a strong motive weapon for us to use under circumstances when we should want to fight beings of our own class.

When we look at a trained pugilist we become aware how sadly we have neglected one of the most wonderful gifts of nature, which we have neglected so much we might gain by continued training of our muscles and eyes. The kick of a horse, the bite of a dog, the powerful weight of a man's arm, and automatically perfect, and could not be improved upon, but we who consider ourselves the masterpieces of the Creator do not know how to strike a decent blow with our fist.

VENUS COMING FROM THE BATH. ANTIQUE SCULPTURE IN THE VATICAN. The person who feels sure of his ability to defend himself and his honor, does not see an invading army; he does not get excited, but remains calm, well knowing that when the proper moment comes he can say "so far and no farther." He does not get excited, but strikes the offender, but he does not strike that blow until it becomes absolutely necessary.



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