#### TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SYMPATHY FOR THE GREEKS. SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text: "I Am Debtor Both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians"-Romans 1:14-Thermopylae and Bunker Hill.



OF

Vitt

7 T this time, when that behemoth of abominations, M obammedanism, a fter having gorged Witself on the carcasses of a hundred I thousand Armenians, is trying to put its paws upon one of the fairest of all nations, that of the Greeks. I preach this sermon

of sympathy and protest, for every intelligent person on this side of the sea, as well as the other side, like Paul, who wrote the text, is debtor to the Greeks. The present crisis is emphasized by the guns of the allied powers of Europe, ready to be unlimbered against the Hellenes, and I am asked to speak out. Paul, with a master intellect of the ages, sat in brilliant Corinth, the great Acro-Corinthus fortress frowning from the height of sixteen hundred and eighty-six feet, and in the house of Gaius, where he was a guest, a big pile of money near him, which he was taking to Jerusalem for the poor. In this letter to the Romans, which Chrysostom admired so much that he had it read to him twice a week, Paul practically says: 'I, the Apostle, am bankrupt, I owe what I cannot pay, but I will pay as large a percentage as I can. It is an obligation for what Greek literature and Greek sculpture and Greek architecture and Greek prowess have done for me. I will pay all I can in instaliments of evangelism. I am insolvent to the Greeks." Hellas, as the inhabitants call it, or Greece, as we call it, is insignificant in size, about a third as large as the state of New York, but what it lacks in breadth is makes up in height, with its mountains Cylene, and Eta, and Taygetus, and Tymphrestus, each over seven thousand feet in elevation, and its Parnassus, over eight thousand. Just the country for mighty men to be born in, for in all lands the most of the intellectual and moral giants were not born on the plain, but had for cradle the valley between two mountains. That country, no part of which is more than forty miles from the sea, has made its impress upon the world as no other nation, and it today holds a first mortgage of obligation upon all civilized people. While we must leave to statesmanship and diplomacy the settlement of the intricate questions which now involve all Europe, and indirectly all nations, it is time for all churches, all schools, all universities, all arts, all literature to sound out in the most emphatic way the declaration, "I am debtor to the Greeks. In the first place, we owe to their

the Aramean language, was soon put into Greek by our Savior's brother, James. To the Greek language we owe the best sermon ever preached, the best letters ever written, the best visions ever kindled. All the parables in Greek. All the miracles in Greek. The sermon on the mount in Greek. story of Bethlehem and Golgotha and Olivet and Jordan banks and Galilean beaches and Pauline embarkation and Pentecostal tongues and seven trumpets that sounded over Patmos, have come to the world in liquid, symmetric, picturesque, philosophic, unrivaled Greek, instead of the gibberish language in which many of the nations of the earth at that time jabbered. Who can forget it and who can exaggerate its thrilling importance, that Christ and heaven were introduced to us in the language of the Greeks? the language in which Homer had sung and Sophocles dramatized and Pluto dialogued and Socrates discoursed and Lycurgus legislated and Demosthenes thundered his oration on "The Crown?" Everlasting thanks to God that the waters of life were not handed to the world in the unwashed cup of corrupt languages from which nations had been drinking, but in the clean, bright, golden lipped, emeraldchalice of the Hellenes. Learned Curtius wrote a whole volume about the Greek verb. Philologists century after century have been measuring the symmetry of that language, laden with elegy and philippic, drama and comedy, Odyssey and Iliad; but the grandest thing that Greek language ever accomplished was to give to the world the benediction, the comfort, the

language our New Testament. All of

it was first written in Greek, except the

Book of Matthew, and that, written in

debtors to the Greeks. And while speaking of our philological obligation, let me call your attention to the fact that many of the intellectual and moral and theological leaders of the ages got much of their discipline and effectiveness from Greek literature. It is popular to scoff at the dead languages, but 50 per cent of the world's intellectuality would have been taken off if, through learned institutions our young men had not, under competent professors, been drilled Greek masterpieces, Hesiod's "Weeks and Days," or the eulogium by Simonides of the slain in war, or Pindar's , "Odes of Victory," or "The Recollections of Socrates," or "The Art of Greeks, along a road only wide enough Rev. R. S. MacArthur. Words," by Corax, or Xenophon's Anabasis.

irraditation, the salvation of the Gos-

pel of the Son of God. For that we are

From the Greeks the world learned hew to make history. Had there been no Herodotus and Thucydides, there would have been no Macaulay or Bancroft. Had there been no Sophocles in

The modern wits, who are now or have been out on the divine mission of making the world laugh at the right time. can be traced back to Aristophanes, the Athenian, and many of the jocosities that are now taken as new had their suggestions twenty-three hundred years ago in the fifty-four comedies of that master of merriment. Grecian mythology has been the richest mine from which orators and essayists have drawn their illustrations and painters the themes for their canvas, and although now an exhausted mine. Grecian mythology has done a work that nothing representing the north wind; Sisyphus, rolling the stone up the hill, only to have the same thing to do over again; Tantalus, with fruits above him that he could not reach; Achilles, with his arrows; Icarus, with his waxen wings, flying too near the sun; the Centaurs, half man and half beast: Orpheus, with his lyre; Atlas, with the world on his back, all these and more have helped literature, from the graduate's speech commencement day to Rufus Choate's eulogium on Daniel Webster at Dartmouth. Tragedy and comedy were born in the festivals of Dlonysius at Athens. The lyric and elegiac and epic poetry of Greece five hundred years before Christ has its echoes in the Tennysons, Longfellows and Bryants of eighteen and nineteen hundred years after Christ. There is not an effective pulpit or editorial chair or professor's room or cultured parlor or intelligent farmhouse today in America or Europe that could not appropriately employ Paul's ejaculation and say, am debtor to the Greeks."

mer, there would have been no Milton.

his oratorical power of expression from the Greeks. That he had studied their literature was evident, when standing en what Christ has done for their eterin the presence of an audience of Greek scholars on Mars' Hill, which overlooks | Where Demosthenic eloquence and Ho-Athens, he dared to quote from one of their own Greek poets, either Cleanthus or Aratus, declaring, "As certain also of your own poets have said, 'for we are also his offspring." And he made accurate quotation, Cleanthus, one of the poets, having written:

things that creep

Are but the echo of the voice divine.' And Aratus, one of their own poets,

"Doth care perplex? Is lowering dan-

had written

poets has said."

ger nigh?

to attempt to quote extemporaneously from a poem in a language foreign to his, and before Greek scholars, but Paul did it without stammering, and then acknowledged before the most distinguished audience on the planet his indebtedness to the Greeks, crying out in his oration, "As one of your own

Furthermore, all the world is obligated to Hellas more than it can ever pay for its beroics in the cause of liberty and right. United Europe today had not better think that the Greeks will not fight. There may be fallings back and vaciliations and temporary defeat, but if Greece is right all Europe cannot put her down. The other nations, before they open the port-holea of their men-of-war against that small kingdom had better read of the battle of Marathon, where ten thousand Athenians, led on by Miltiades, triumphed over one hundred thousand of their enemies. At that time in Greek council of war five generals were for beginning the battle and five were against it Callimachus presided at the council of war and had the deciding vote, and Miltiades addressed him, saying:

"It now rests with you, Callimachus, either to enslave Athens, or by insuring her freedom, to win yourself an immorof Marathon, where ten thousand Athenians, led on by Miltiades, triumphed danger as they are at this moment. If they bow the knee to these Medes, they are to be given up to Hippias, and you know what they will then have to suffer; but if Athens comes victorious out of this contest, she has it in her power to become the first city of Greece, Your vote is to decide whether we are to ioin battle or not. If we do not bring on a battle presently, some factious intrigue will disunite the Athenians and the city will be betrayed to the Medes. but if we fight before there is anything rotten in the state of Athens, I believe that, provided the gods will give fair field and no favor, we are able to get the best of it in the engagement."

That won the vote of Callimachus, and soon the battle opened, and in full run the men of Miltiades fell upon the Persian hosts, shouting, "On! Sons of Greece! Strike for the freedom of your country! Strike for the freedom your children and your wives, for the shrines of your father's gods, and for the sepulchres of your sires! All, all dominion and victory and song world are now staked on the strife." While only one hundred and ninety-two Greeks fell, six thousand four hundred Persians lay dead upon the field, and many of the Asiatic hosts who took to the war vessels in the harbor were consumed in the shipping. Persian oppression was rebuked, Grecian liberty was achieved, the cause of civilization was advanced, and the western world and all nations have felt the heroics. Had there been no Miltiades, there might bave been no Washington.

Also at Thermopylae, three hundred for a wheel track between a mountain and a marsh, died rather than surrender. Had there been no Thermopylae, there might have been no Bunker Hill. The echo of Athenian and Spartan heroics was heard at the gates of Luck- shut away get back to the soil and benow, and Sebastopol, and Bannocktragedy, there would have been no burn, and Lexington, and Gettysburg. labor problem lies at the end of this Shakespeare. Had there been no Ho- English Magna Charta, and Declara- road.—Rev. A. J. Wella.

tion of American Independence, and the song of Robert Burns, entitled, "A Man's a Man for a That," were only the long-continued reverberation of what was said and done twenty centuries before in that little kingdom that the powers of Europe are now imposing upon. Greece having again and again shown that ten men in the right are stronger than a hundred men in the wrong, the heroics of Leonidas and Aristides and Themistocles will not cease their mission until the last man on earth is as free as God made him. There is not on either side of the Atlantic today a republic that cannot else could have accomplished: Boreas, | truthfully employ the words of the text and say, "I am debtor to the Greeks."

But there is a better way to pay

them, and that is by their personal

salvation, which will never come to

them through books or through learned

presentation, because in literature and

intellectual realms they are masters.

They can out-argue, out-quote, out-

dogmatize you. Not through the gate

of the head, but through the gate of the

heart, you may capture them. When

men of learning and might are brought God they are brought simples story of what religion can do for a soul. They have lost children. Oh, tell them how Christ comforted you when you lost your bright boy or blue-eyed girt. They have found life a struggle. Oh, tell them how Christ has helped you all the way through. They are in bewilderment. Oh, tell them with how many hands of joy heaven beckons you upward. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," but when a warm-hearted Christian meets a man who needs pardon and sympathy and comfort and The fact is this. Paul had got much of Jeternal life, then comes victory. If you can, by some incident of self-sacrifice, bring to such scholarly men and womnal rescue, you may bring them in. meric imagery would fail, a kindly heart-throb may succeed. A gentleman of this city sends me the statement of what occurred a few days ago among the mines of British Columbia, It seems that Frank Conson and Jem Smith were down in the narrow shaft of a mine. They had loaded an iron bucket "For we thine offspring are. All with coal, and Jim Hemsworth, standing above ground, was hauling the bucket up by windlass, when the windlass broke and the loaded bucket was descending upon the two miners. Then Jim Hemsworth, seeing what must be certain death to the miners beneath, threw himself against the cogs of the whirling windlass, and though his We are his offspring, and to Jove we flesh was torn and his bones were broken, he stopped the whirling windlass and arrested the descending bucket It was rather a risky thing for Paul and saved the lives of the two miners beneath. The superintendent of the mine flew to the rescue and blocked the machinery. When Jim Hemsworth's bleeding and broken body was put on a litter and carried homeward, and some one exclaimed: "Jim, this is awful!" be replied: "Oh, what's the difference so long as I saved the boys!" What an illustration is was of suffering for others, and what a text from which to illustrate the behavior of our Christ. limping and lacerated and broken and torn and crushed in the work of stopping the descending ruin that would have destroyed our souls! Try such a scene of vicarious suffering as this on that man capable of overthrowing all your arguments for the truth, and he will sit down and weep. Draw your illustrations from the classics, and it is to him an old story, but Leyden jara and electric batteries and telescopes and Greek drama will all surrender to the story of Jim Hemsworth's, "Oh. what's the difference so long as I saved the boys?" Then if your illustration of Christ's

> self-sacrifice, drawn from some scene of today and your story of what Christ has done for you does not quite fetch him into the right way, just say to him, "Professor-Doctor-Judge! Why was t that Paul declared he was a debtor to the Greeks?" Ask your learned friend to take his Greek Testament and translate for you, in his own way, from Greek into English, the splendid peroration of Paul's sermon on Mars Hill, under the power of which the scholarly Dionysius surrendered, namely: "The times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent: because he hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead." By the time he has got through the translation from the Greek I think you will see his lip tremble and there will come a pallor on his face like the pallor on the sky at daybreak. By the eternal salvation of that scholar, that great thinker, that

## No Two Religions.

without end. Amen.

splendid man, you will have done

something to help pay your indebted-

ness to the Greeks. And now to God

the Father, God the Son, and God the

Holy Ghost, be honor and glory, and

There never were two true religions. Every true Jew is at heart a Christian. The word Christ is only another form of the Hebrew word Messiah. Both mean the anointed. All Hebrews who believe in the Messiah may be calledif I may make a word-Messiahans, which is just another word for Christians. Judaism is the gray dawn of the morning; Christianity, properly understood, is the sun at noonday .-

## The Labor Problem.

There will be no relief from growing poverty and distress until millions now come producers. The solution of the

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REPORTED BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

bills were introduced. By Mr. Allen of Vermillion-Ceding to the United States the jurisdiction over certain lands and their appurtenances for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, exempting the same from taxation and to provide for the exercise of suffrage therein. By Mr. Brignadello-Requiring all conditions in insurance policies to be expressed in bold letters and preventing insurance companies from limiting their common law liability. Several senate bills were advanced to third reading, among the number being the bill appropriating \$31,000 for the furnishing of the Soldier's Memorial Hall in the Chicago Public Library building. The bill of Murray of Stark county amending the exemption law was passed. It provides that money due a debtor from the sale of any property which was exempt from execution, writ of attachment or distress for rent, at the time of such sale. shall be exempt from attachment and garnishment to the same extent as suc property would be exempt had the same not been sold by such debtor. Mr. Boyd's bill amending the garnishment law prepared by the State Grocers' apsociation came up on third reading. The bill provides that in all cases where the claim was incurred by the head of the family for family expenses, no more than 75 per cent of the wages of the debtor shall be exempt from garnishment. Mr. Salmons led the discussion with a ferocious attack on the measure. Speeches against the bill were also made by Torrence and Blood, the chief argument against it being that it tended to the oppression of the poor. The bill was defended by Alschuler, Avery and Selby. Mr. McLaughlan, the especial representative of the laboring classes, spoke at length against the bill. Finally, on motion of Mr. Johnson of Whiteside, the bill was recalled from standing committees were of to second reading for the purpose of amendment. The house adjourned to bills prepared by the Chicago real es 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

March 34.

In the house the resolution providing for an investigation of the causes of the depletion of the state treasury and of the management of the state institutions came up as a special order, but its consideration was again postponed for one week. Mr. Sullivan by ond time and advanced to third read unanimous consent introduced a bill ing amending the election law, providing among other things that the illiterate | day at 5 p. m. voter may take into the voting booth with him any person whom he may designate to assist him in the preparation of his ballot. Mr. Revell's bill making it unlawful for any person to wear a uniform, badge or emblem of the United States army, national guard of Illinois or of the municipal police was taken up on second reading. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr Needles, so as to make it unlawful also to wear without authority the uniform badge or emblem of a secret society Mr. McGoorty moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. This was lost, and the bill was ordered to third reading. Shortly before noon Schwab precipitated the department store fight by requesting that the senate bill which had come over some time before be taken up at once and read a first time without reference to commit-

tee. ment store bill passed the senate. Five minutes later it came up in the house, where a political fight developed. The democrats sought to force the republicans to a vote, and to escape going on record a motion to adjourn was carried. In the absence of Lieutenant Governor Northcott today President Pro Tempore Fisher presided over the senate. The house joint resolution on the death of William M. Glenn was concurred in by a rising vote. The following bills were introduced among others: By Senator Granger-To permit women to vote for presidential electors, on drain age questions and at municipal elections. The following bills were passed among others: Senator Leeper's bill providing that the officers who prin the official ballot shall publish the same in two newspapers. The house bill changing the time of electing superior judges of Cook county so as to provide for the election of Judge Brentano's successor in June of this year. Senator Anthony called up the house bill consolidating the supreme court at Ottawa and asked that it be advanced to the order of second reading. Senator Littler's request the bill was made a special order for next Wednesday at 11 a. m.

March 25.

Again the anti-department store bill struck a snag in the house of representatives when it came up. But the positions of the two parties were versed—the objections came from the democratic wing. According to the agr ement made last evening Mr. Nohe moved the unanimous consent of the house to take up senate bill No. 278. Johnson of Whiteside instantly objected. Nohe explained that he only wanted to have the measure read in the house and referred, but Mr. Johnson, who remained standing from the first still exclaimed, "I object," Speaker Curtis said as objections were made the house would proceed with the regular order. Thus the bill was quickly disposed of for at least another day. The republicans were all ready to carry out their agreement with the business men made last night, but the unexpected objection from the democratic quarter blocked their programme.

Senator Humphrey, by unanimous consent, called up the Torrens land title bill on second reading. The bill was advanced to third reading, and made a speical order for next Thursday at 11:30 a. m. Among the bills introduced his estate to pay lawyer's fees.

was the following: By Senator Bo-By unanimous consent the following gardus-To protect trade and commerce against unlawful restrictions and monopolies. The bill is as follows: Every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce, in this state, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both said punishments. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce in the state shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court." Governor Tanner sent to the senate the following appointments, which were confirmed: Trustees of the Illinois charitable eye and ear infirmary, at Chicago-Dr. J. W. Pettit, Ottawa, to succeed Samuel S. Page, removed: Dr. Francis B. Phillips, Bloomington, to succeed Dr. Arthur E. Prince, term expired; Dr. L. S. Lambert, Galesburg, to succeed Dr. W. A. Pringer, removed The senate then adjourned.

March 26.

The foes of the bicycle baggage bi were defeated in the House, when the measure was unfavorably reported from the committee on roads and bridges. The House, by a vote of 6 to 27, non-concurred in the committee decision and the bill was sent to it first reading.

Senator Baxter called the Senate to order at 9 a. m. today with scarcely a quorum present. Several reports fered, among which were the revenue tate board. Senator Dunlap made at effort to have the bills advanced to second reading, but Senator Crawford objected, and Senator Dunlap withdrew his motion. Senator Humphrey's bill providing for the consolidation of townships in Cook County under one township organization was read a sec

The Senate then adjourned to Mon

March 29.

The House convened at 5 o'clock, and though less than a quorum was present, the session lasted an hour, and considerable business was done in the way of advancement of bills. Mr. Nohe asked leave to introduce an insurance bill, stating that this was the first insurance bill he had sought to introduce. Unanimous consent being tained, he introduced a bill to prevent fire-insurance companies organized in states and countries foreign to the state of Illinois from reinsuring or disposing of by treaty or otherwise any liability for insurance on property located in the state of Illinois. Thirty House bills on the order of first reading were read a first time and advanced to second reading. This left seventeen bills still on the order of first reading, the bloycle baggage bill being at the bottom of the calendar on that order. Among the bills advanced to second reading were the following: Needles' to require foreign corporations to have a public office or place of business in this state; Brown's to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs; Steen's to regulate the employ ment of children; Cochran's to establish a law department at the University of lilinois; Ely's to punish persons making false entries in the books of corporations or false statements to of ficers thereof; Eldredge's regulating the sale of ice; La Monte's increasing the salary of the Cook County judges to \$19,000 per annum, and the bill of Allen of Vermillion to authorize county boards to grant aid to homes for indigent orphan children. The House adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow. The Senate met at a p. m., without a quorum present. No business was transacted, and immediately after the reading of the journal an adjournment was taken until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

State Items. John Converse of Clinton, a wellknown printer and for many years an editor, and being unable to work longer, has gone to the Soldier's Home at Quincy.

Missouri, Kansas, Indiana and Illinois all report great damage to winter wheat. Kentucky alone of the wheatgrowing states reports the crop little

An effort is again being made to resurrect the Press Association in Fulton county. A former Press Association in that county went to an untime-

Mrs. Jennie Denton, wife of J. W. Denton, of Bloomington, has filed a bill for divorce. She claims Denton, who is a prominent horseman, is fonder of his horses than his wife, and she will leave him to his horses

There is trouble in the armory company C of the Fifth regiment Springfield. Three privates, for a joke, smeared limburger over the armory. and now Capt. O'Brien says they shall have dishonorable discharges.

Fong Hee of Chicago offered another Chinaman \$250 for a good wife. She was furnished and the money was paid. Then Fong Hee found that his bride was a cleverly disguised Chinaman. He consulted an attorney, and farm of 112 acres mear I now is sued in court for the balance of | Ky., on which Abraham Li

#### BLONDIN THE WONDER

CELEBRATED TIGHT WALKER DIED THE OTHER DAY

& Sketch of His Life-The First Man to Cross the Niagura River, Over the Great Falls, on a Tight Rope Other Wonderful Feats.



EAN FRANCIS Gravelet, better known as Blondin, celebrated the tight rope walker, who was the first to cross person Niagara Falls on a tight rope, which feat he performed

dled from diabetes the other day at his home in South Ealing, a suburb of London. Blondin was born near Calais, in France, in 1824, which made him 73 years of age. His nickname he derived from his father, who was called "Blondin" on account of the color of his hair. He commenced rope walking when he was four years of age and four years later gave an exhibition before the king of Italy. In 1855 he came to America, and when at Niagara Falls the idea struck him of crossing on a rope. It was not until 1859 that he attempted the feat

He once performed at the Zoological

Cardens, Liverpool. He had given an afternoon performance there, and was to perform again in the evening. During the interval between the performances some one suggested playfully that it would be a fine thing for him to take a lion across. Capital idea. thought Blondin. So he indicated to the management his readiness to wheel across any lion they liked to send up to him. The lion chosen was eighteen months old, and was known as "Tom Sayers." The performance was in the open air, and it was just getting dark when the lion was slung up and strapped to the barrow. A pretty stiff gale was blowing. The rope sagged & good deal, too, so that there was a steep decline from each mast. It was, therefore deemed advisable that some control should be kept over the barrow and its strange freight from the platform, in case Blondin might not be able to prevent it from running away with him down hill. So a line was attached to the barrow to keep it in check, and the end of this was retained by an attendant on the platform at the masthead. On walked Blondin, trundling his load before him, which must have been doubly difficult owing to his hands being fully engaged steadying himself with his pole, when, through stupid bungling on the part of the individual who had charge of the line. the latter let it slip out of his hands. An exclamation of horror and surprise rang through the assembled masses. who, on this occasion, were said to number 190,000. The excitement now became intense, and those who had taker up positions immediately under the rope or hawser betook themselves



o less dangerous places, as every one anticipated that the hero of this story would be precipitated, together with his comrade in danger, to mother earth. The wheelbarrow, deprived of its check. hurried onward at a terrific pace, down down the incline of rope with frightful rapidity. The line that had been let go became entangled in the topmost branches of some trees, whither it had fallen. The worst fears were now entertained, as it appeared evident that on the line becoming taut Blondin would be either jerked off the hawser or prevented from reaching his des tination—the opposite masthead. The excitement at this stage was painful in the extreme, every one being as silent as the grave, the destruction of this daring fellow being apparent and free evitable. Blondin, however, remaining motionless for a short time, like a statue in the elements, began to more slowly backwards; cheer after chees arose from the vast concourse at this movement, and a feeling of relief settled upon all, and gave place to admiration at the splendid style in which he completed his extremely d backward journey. After a brief a Blondin set out again with Tom Sayers and accomplished the feat he had and dertaken without a hitch.

Dr. Ward's New Post. Dr. Ward of Trinity College has been selected for the new professorship mental philosophy and logic at bridge university, England. He een fellow and tutor of Tri twenty-one years, and has devoted self with much success to college while his contributions to the clopaedia Britannica" have made widely known.

Efforts are being made to sell American government for