

wards fortified Athens with strong walls, and rebuilt the Piræus, its harbour. But he lost the favour of his countrymen and was banished. He took refuge at the court of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, and is said to have poisoned himself rather than lead an army against Athens, 449 B.C.

Tillotson, John, born 1630, was made Archbishop of Canterbury by William III. in 1691; he died in 1694. His *Sermons* hold a permanent place in English literature.

Titus, Flavius Vespasianus, a distinguished Roman emperor, was born in 40 A.D. When his father Vespasian became emperor, he left Titus to undertake the siege of Jerusalem, and he took the city in 70 A.D. He was somewhat reckless in his youth; but as emperor, he became a pattern of virtue, and a great reformer of abuses. His people called him "The delight of the human race." He died in 81 A.D.

Turner, Joseph W. M., a celebrated English landscape painter, was born in 1775 at London, where his father was a barber. He was entirely self-taught, and exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy in his twelfth year. In 1802 he was elected an Academician. Though the first landscape painter of his day, he kept aloof from all society, and was suspected of hoarding money and his own pictures, as he used to repurchase the best of his early works whenever they were offered for sale; but on his death, it was found that he had bequeathed all his pictures and drawings to the nation. He died in an obscure lodging at Chelsea, where he had for some time lived under an assumed name;—1851.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, the greatest British soldier of modern times, was born in Ireland in 1769. He first served in India, where he gained his first great victory at Assaye in 1803. He entered Parliament in 1807, and became Secretary for Ireland. In 1808 he assumed the command in the Peninsula, and by a brilliant series of campaigns drove the French northward across the Pyrenees

(1814). He gained his crowning victory at Waterloo in 1815. Then began his career as a statesman. He was Prime Minister from 1828 till 1830, and was the confidential adviser of the Queen till his death in 1852.

William of Orange was the grandson of Charles I. and the son-in-law of James II. of England. After the Revolution had driven the latter from his throne, the Prince of Orange was called to succeed him, and was crowned as William III. in 1689. He spent nearly the whole of his life and energy in Continental warfare, the great object of his policy being to check the power of Louis XIV. of France. He was born in 1650, and died in 1702.

Wilson, Dr. George, a distinguished chemist, born at Edinburgh in 1818. His life was devoted to the prosecution of natural science. In 1855 he became Professor of Technology (the science of the industrial arts) in the University of Edinburgh. His mind was quaint, fanciful, and humorous; his style is nervous and polished. He died in 1859.

Wordsworth, William, the chief of the "Lake Poets" (the others were Coleridge and Southey), so called because they lived near the Lakes of Cumberland. He was born in Cumberland in 1770. He was chiefly instrumental in reviving a taste for natural poetry. His greatest poems are *The Excursion* and *The Prelude*; but he is best known by such simple ballads as *Lucy Gray*; *We are Seven*, and *Ruth*. He became poet laureate in 1843, and died in 1850.

Zeno, the founder of the philosophic sect of the Stoics (from Greek *stoa*, a porch, the name of the colonnade where he taught his followers), was born in Cyprus, 355 B.C. He taught that man should live according to nature, and be equally unaffected by pleasure and by pain. His philosophy was highly popular at Rome. Zeno, as well as Cato and Seneca, the greatest of the Roman Stoics, died by suicide; he about 260 B.C.