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## AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR SERVICES

MARS AND JUPITER

Tuesday, Augustata, 1908

We are told that Mars and Jupiter were to be in conjunction on Friday last, and therefore that we should be on the lookout for extreme heat. If it were not for things of this kind, very few of us would think about the stars, which stud the sky. The popular knowledge of astronomy is very limited, more so than it was a quarter of a century ago. Then popular lecturers were accustomed to address audiences on astronomical subjects, and illustrate their remarks with lantern slides; but that sort of thing is voted "slow" nowadays. The questions one hears asked about the stars disclose such an extraordinary lack of general information about them, that a few things in that regard may be not untimely.
We apply the word "stars" to three distinct classes

of objects: Fixed stars, planets and meteors. Fixed stars are those that twinkle; they are vast bodies, some of them much greater than the sun, and separated from us and from each other by enormous distances. Planets are members of the solar system of which this world is also one. Some of them are larger, some smaller than the earth; relatively to the fixed stars, they are near together. Shooting stars are small bodies, the origin of which is unknown. They are only visible when they enter the earth's atsphere, and then only because they are heated by friction with it until they become incandescent. Generally they explode and fall to the surface of the earth in the form of minute dust. We shall say something more about these several matters in sub-

The planets revolve around the Sun, but their orhits vary in diameter. Hence it sometimes happens that two or more of them will for a short period be on the same meridian, and sometimes in the same latitude, so that the nearer will obscure the more distant. They are then said to be in conjun When several planets are on the same line, it is called a grand conjunction. Chinese history records one of these as having taken place about forty-five hundred years ago, and astronomers have verified this by calculation. Grand conjunctions are of rare occurrence, and ordinary conjunctions of most of the planets are infrequent, as will appear from what fol-

The planets do not all make their revolutions around the Sun in the same time. For instance, Mars requires 686 of our days to make the journey. for it is further away from the central luminary than the earth is, and hence its circular path is longer. Jupiter is further away still, and takes nearly twelve of our years to move around the Sun. Hence it is evident that the earth, Mars and Jupiter will not be in the same line, that is, in conjunction, very frequently. Mars is only about one-sixth the size of the earth, and its density is less than 75 per cent the earth, and its density is less than 75 per cent that of our planet. It revolves on its axis, requiring half an hour more to accomplish this than the earth does. It has two moons, both very small. One of them revolves around the planet in seven and a half hours, of our planet. It revolves on its axis, requiring half an hour more to accomplish this than the earth does. It has two moons, both very small. One of them revolves around the planet in seven and a half hours, or three times a day. This causes it to rise in the west and set in the east, a fact that for some time puzzled astronomers and created doubt as to the correctness of the Newtonian laws of gravitation. Mars appears to have an atmosphere, and to have annual snowfalls at its Poles, but about these snowcaps and the so-called canais, it is hardly necessary to say anything here, for article after article have been printed about them much of which has been largely guess work. About all that can be said with certainty about the "canais" is that they appear to exist. Even this is not known with absolute certainty, and all talk about communicating with the planet is the veriest nonsense.

Of Jupiter we do not read so much. It is the largest of all the planets, being 1,275 times as large as the earth. It is more than five times as far from.

Whet delay has be to be country from the great earls, whose tenure of office he abolished, substituting for them sherlifs, who administered the government in his name. William died in his sixtleth year, in consequence of an injury received while on horseback, while engaged in war with France. He was a very stout man, and his horse chancing to stumble, he received a blow on the stomach from the powers the mass about man, and his horse chancing to stumble, he received a blow on the stomach from the powers to them sherlifs, who administered the government in his name. William died in his sixtleth year, in consequence of an injury received while on horseback, while engaged in war with France. He was a very stout man, and his horse chancing to stumble, he received a blow on the stomach from the powers that his tooy of his name. William died in his sixtleth year, in consequence of an injury received while on horseback, while engaged in war with France. He was a tout man, and his horse

These moons revolve around Jupiter in varying periods, the nearest making the circuit in less than twelve hours, the most remote requiring twenty-six days. The moons are eclipsed by the planet at each revolution, and it was by observations upon their emergence that the speed of light was first calculated. The characteristic feature of Jupiter is its "belt," which consists of colored bands encompassing it. These bands are changeable in breadth and color. In addition to these, numerous spots of great brightness diversify the surface. By these an attempt has been made to determine the time in which Jupiter rotates upon its axis, and the conclusion has been reached that it is a little less than ten hours. Jupiter appears in the telescope to be enveloped in cloud of enormous thickness. A long series of observations and calculations have led astronomers to the conclusion that Jupiter is very unlike the earth in its general condition, and more nearly resembles the Sun. It is supposed to be intensely hot, not from heat originating in the Sun, but arising from within itself. In other words, Jupiter may possible consist of a comparatively small, but highly heated solid. nucleus surrounded by vapors in process of solidifi-cation. That is, it may be in a stage of evolution cation. That is, it may be in a stage of evolution similar to that in which it is supposed the earth was at one time. It may have been thrown off from the Sun, or been formed in space from the cooling of nabulus matter at the same time as the earth, but being vastly larger, the cooling process has not proceeded as far as it has on the earth, Venus, Mercury or Mars. This theory of inherent heat in Jupiter is supported by the great brightness which the planet displays, if it shone only by reflected light, as we know the Moon Venus and Mars do, its remoteness from the Sun is so great that this reflection would be exceedingly dim. We may conclude that natural laws are the same everywhere, and that as a solid planet near the Sun reflects with greater brightness the Sun's rays than one further away, the diminution of the power of the reflected light would continue the further the planet is from the Sun. On this supposition, if Jupiter shone only by reflected light, it would be hardly visible to the haked eye, instead of being, as it is, one of the brightest objects in the heavens. Hence we seem driven to the conclusion that Jupiter shines almost wholly from its own inherent light, just as the Sun and the fixed stars do.

## MAKERS OF HISTORY XIX.

While the Saxons and Danes were striving for supermacy in England, a kindred race were gaining a loothold on the Continent. The Normans, or Northmen came from Scandinavia, and chiefly from that part of it known now as Norway. At least, that is how historians have agreed to think. They seem to how historians have agreed to think. They seem to have been similar in origin to the other tribes above hamed, and to have been in the enjoyment of similar institutions. When they came in contact with the Franco-Roman civilization of Gaul, they changed steatly. Though conquerors of the land, they were themselves subdued by it, and at the close of the Forth Century were a far different people from their tousins, who had established themselves in Britain They were restless rovers in their former home, and they did not lose that trait in their new one, so that we find them embarking in expeditions to other lands, and especially engaging in an effort to drive the ind especially engaging in an effort to drive the

Arabs out of Sicily and Southern Italy, where they in the end established a monarchy. The Dukedom of Normandy was during the reign of Robert II, the most aggressive and powerful military state in all Europe, although it was at that time little more than a century old. Robert happened one day, as he went abroad with his courtiers, to espy Ariotta, daughter-of a humble tanner, washing clothes by a wayside brook. She was very fair to look upon, and Robert loved her after the manner of those times. Their union was not sanctioned by marriage vows, but this did not prevent their son, William, from being dearly loved by his father, who, before starting on a pilgrim-age to the Holy Land, called his nobles together and persuaded them to choose William as his successor. Two years later Robert died, and William became Duke of Normandy in the ninth year of his age. Rebellion broke out, but it failed to accomplish its purpose, although for twelve years the soil of Normandy was stained by blood. When William was of age he was stained by blood. When with and gave proof asserted his right to rule the state, and gave proof asserted his right to rule the state, and gave proof of his fitness to do so by crushing the rebellion. Four years later he visited England, and there received a promise from Edward the Confessor that he should inherit the English crown. Returning home, he engaged in war with the King of France and gained tensive territories. In 1064 Harold, Earl of Wessex, was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy, and it is said that his presence there was due to purposes that would not bear explanation. He fell into William's hands, and to secure his safety swore that he would support his captor's claim to the English crown. It may be mentioned that Wessex was one of the four great earldoms into which Cnut, the first of the Danish kings, had divided England. When Edward the Confessor died Harvild was above. of the Danish kings, had divided England. When Edward the Confessor died, Harold was chosen king, for be it known the kings of England in those days gained the crown by the consent and choice of the people, whereupon William resolved to invade the country. His plans were alded by a Danish invasion of Northumbria, which Harold set out to prevent, thus leaving the South of England comparatively unprotected. William assembled 60,000 troops, and with 1,000 vessels, large and small, invaded the island. He met the forces of Harold at the hill called Senlac, and the result of the battle was the defeat Senlac, and the result of the battle was the defeat and death of Harold, after which William was and death of Harold, after which William was crowned king by the bishops, the people being present in large numbers to sanction the act. But this sanction was purely local, and William was obliged to fight, foot by foot almost, for the mastery of the country, and it was not until six years had passed, during which thousands of people had been slain and many square miles of country had been laid waste that he was able to say he had conquered waste, that he was able to say he had conquered England. Thus William was king by a double right, by the sanction of the people officially given, and by the conquest of the country from the great earls, whose tenure of office he abolished, substituting for

represented as a usurper, who forced upon England institutions foreign to the land and burdensome to the people. This is far from being the case. But the real nature of his work can be best understood from specific references to it. In the first place, let it be noted that William was king by right of conquest. This is important, for by conquest be be-came the owner of the greater part of the land of the kingdom. Some of the people retained a part of their possessions, but the most of them were deprived of them as the result of battle, in many cases no one being left to inherit the domains once owned by the being left to inherit the domains once owned by the men who fell in fight. Previous to William's time the Crown was not regarded as the owner of the land. The king held much or little as the case might be, and the great body of the kingdom was known as folk-land, that is, the land of the people, divided among many owners, of course, but each owner's right was independent of the king. From William therefore, we get our idea of Crown Lands, and although in the evolution of our system of government, it is understood that these lands are held by the Crown in trust for the people, the name given ernment, it is understood that these lands are held by the Crown in trust for the people, the name given to them is a survival of the days when Arlotta's son proclaimed that he was master of England, not only because the bishops had crowned him, and the peo-ple present had hailed him as king, but because he had made the land his own, to do as he wished with it, by the power of the sword. This was the first great change wrought by William in England. It was fundamental in its character. How he dealt with the land to which he had thus acquired a title must be left for another day, for the place of William in history is so important that it cannot be dealt with in a single article. We will take leave of him by saying that throughout the land, over which he exercised sovereign sway, he established and maintained order, so that, as one of the old chroniclers said, "one might travel in safety from one end of the kingdom to the other with a bosom full of gold." Yet he brought about this condition of things without any undue severity in the admin-istration of the laws. He abolished capital pun-ishment, and during the twenty-one years of his ishment, and during the twenty-one years of his reign in England, only one person paid the penalty of death for crime. He likewise asserted the independence of England from the control of the Papacy. When told that he ought to accept his crown anew from the hands of the Pope, he replied: "Why should I do homage to him, when none of my predecessors ever did homage to his predecessors?" He was a good friend to the Church in England. He centred in himself the administration of justice, for, although the court of King's Bench existed in the days of the Saxon kings, it did not attain a supremedays of the Saxon kings, it did not attain a supremedays of the Saxon kings, it did not attain a supremeday. days of the Saxon kings, it did not attain a supremacy over all other courts until the time of William,

acy over all other courts until the time of William, whose "stark" temper would tolerate in his kingdom no authority equal to his own.

It is the custom of some writers, and notable among them is Green, the historian, to refer to William as a foreign ruler; but in view of all the facts, this seems to be an extreme view to take. It is true that he came from a foreign land, but he belonged to the same great family as the man whom he supplanted. His conquest of the country was very different from its conquest by the Angles and Saxons. They either exterminated or drove out the people whom they found in possession, but between Normans and Englishmen there was an affinity that lent itself to their assimilation. England was none the less English because of the Norman invasion. It only acquired new and valuable qualities.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

VOLTAIRE.

With the advancement of civilization and the attaining of greater intellectual freedom, we have acquired a breadth of thought and a liberality of nt, which would have been stifled at its birth, judgment, which would have been stifled at its birth, had it appeared even half a century ago. Tolerance of the disregard of established customs and beliefs was then almost unknown, and, if it appeared, was punishable to an almost unlimited extent. Prejudice against all innovations, scientific, religious as intellectual, was more than tolerated, it was encouraged by the institutions of the Church and, for the most part, of the State. Probably today we are not wholly fair in respect of our estimate of contemporaries, who are taking the initiative in the temporaries, who are taking the initiative in the establishment of new truths, even though such an establishment may mean our own betterment and enlightenment. But we have at all events, learned to look back upon the men and women, whose names history has made deservedly great, and study their lives and their works in all fairness, without our minds being embittered by a prejudice, that does not permit a really honest judgment. It is very easy to exaggerate defects and minimize the good qualities of those whose views do not coincide with ours but if we attempt to describe the work of any man we have no right to let our own views have any weight whatever. In the first place, the reader cares nothing for our opinion; in the second place, it is a distinct breach of the laws of rhetoric to intrude our personality in a review of this kind, and lately, rely shows great presumption to weigh our own ideas in the same scale with those of the greatest thinkers the world has produced. Not only in writing, but in reading, if we wish to understand clearly and fairly, and judge with unbiased judgment, must we bear this fact in mind.

A score or so of years ago to read Veltaire or to write of him, except disparagingly, would have immediately classed reader or writer as an extremist and a skeptic; any tolerance in his criticism would have been ranked as heresy, and the writer would doubtless have placed himself under the ban of the Church. But today we can read or write of Voltaire church. But today we can read or write of Voltaire reasonably and dispassionately, recognizing the faults of which he, like all men, was guilty, recognizing, too, the power, the fearlessness, the versathity of his character, the almost unsurpassed scholariness and eloquence of his writings and the effect that his works had upon the politics of Europe—an effect that was deplorable in a result, which result Voltaire could not have foreseen, else had he done what he could to avoid it. done what he could to avoid it.

puzzled astronomers and created doubt as to the correctness of the Newtonian laws of gravitation. Mars appears to have an atmosphere, and to have annual snowfalls at its Poles, but about these snow-caps and the so-called canals, it is hardly necessary to say anything here, for article after article have been printed about them much of which has been largely guess work. About all that can be said with certainty about the "canals" is that they appear to exist. Even this is not known with aboutte certainty, and all talk about communicating with the planet; is the vertest monsense.

Of Jupiter we do not read so much. It is the largest of all the planets, being 1,275 times as large as the earth, It is more than five times as far from the pommel of his saddle that led to his death in a short time. The last that history tells of him is that his body lay and alone on the floor of the room in which he last that history tells of him is that his body lay naked that led to his death in a short time. The last that history tells of him is that his body lay naked and alone on the floor of the room in which he last that history tells of him is that his body lay naked and alone on the floor of the room in which he last that history tells of him is that his body lay naked and alone on the floor of the room in which he last that history tells of him is that his body lay naked and alone on the floor of the room in which he last that history tells of him is that his body lay naked and alone on the floor of the room in which he last that history tells of him is that his body lay naked and alone on the floor of the room in which he last that his body lay naked and alone on the floor of the room in which he last that his body lay naked and alone on the floor of the room in which he said with the last that his body lay naked that led to his death in a short time. The last that his body lay naked that led to his death in a short time. The last that his body lay naked that led to his death in a short time. The last that his body lay nake less. He wished to view life from all sides, though he himself loved to surround himself with luxuries. He was early given an opportunity of judging of the most difficult of conditions, for, accused of having written some verses reflecting on the government, he was imprisoned in the Bastile for a year. He continued his literary work while in prison, and there finished his OEdipe. Upon leaving the Bastile, he changed his name to Voltaire, hoping, as he told his friends, to be more fortunate under the new name than the old. His tragedy met with immediate and great success, and Voltaire was well received by the Regent. He became immensely popular, and was courted and flattered by the members of the most brilliant society in France. In spite of this, however, he worked with unabated snthusiasm while visiting from castle to castle. As the result of a quarrel with the Chevalier de Rohan, Voltaire was once more imprisoned in the Bastile, only for a short time, howprisoned in the Bastile, only for a short time, however, as public sympathy was almost entirely with the poet, who had been waylaid and beaten by ser-vants of the Chevalier, and given no opportunity to

vants of the Chevaller, and given no opportunity to defend himself.

He left the Bastile to go to England, where he passed three years studying the language and continuing his work. While here he met with the greatest scholars and thinkers of the day, and some of his works went through three successive editions. Returning to France, he published his "English Letters," which were a satire upon everything French, and showed the author's preference for the philosophical system of Newton over that of Descartes. In a bantering manner he also attacked religion, which latter fact angered Cardinal Fleury. The book was brought before parliament, confiscated and burnt, the bookseller was imprisoned in the Bastile, and Voltaire was also sentenced. The author, however, escaped to Lorraine, where, for fifteen years, he remained, and produced some of his best plays.

History has made us acquainted with the poet's life at the Prussian court, where, as the friend and teacher of Frederick the Great, he passed three years, troublous years, disturbed by many quarrels with the king's favoritees, especially Maupertius, president of the Academy. Frederick detested the poet's overpowering conceit and his careless manner of living, but he loved him for his wit, his philosophy, his courage and the dazzling charm of his conversation. Desiring to return to France, the poet asked leave of his kingly patron. "I wrote him a very respectful letter," said Voltaire in a note to Madame Denis, "and what do you think he did—answered me, saying he would rather have me live with him than Maupertius. What is quite certain, is that I would live neither with the one nor with the other."

When Voltaire on his return from Prussia took up his residence at Ferney, he joined the ranks of the

When Voltaire on his return from Prussia took up his residence at Ferney, he joined the ranks of the philosophers in their campaign against Christianity as it was then exemplified in the churches. He showed this disapproval in nearly all of his later writings. The attacks upon Rousseau, which he made at this time, were at once unfair and ill-founded, and though he preached philosophy, so unphilosophical was the life he led, that President de Brosse wrote to him: "I only wish you had in your heart a half-quarter of the morality and philosophy contained in your works." At the same time Voltaire championed the cause of the persecuted Protestants in such a way as to cover a multitude of sins. A citation may be given of the case of John Calas, who had, according to an edict of the Parliament of Toulouse, been broken on the wheel on the trumped-up charge of murdering his own son. For three years Voltaire

ored on behalf of the family of Calas, to clear the labored on behalf of the family of Calas, to clear the father's name and to have justice done to his wife and children. That the poet succeeded was evidenced by the fact that the memory of Calas was cleared of the ignominy attached to it, and that the king granted his widow and her children a gratuity of thirty-six thousand livres. Another instance of Voltaire's disinterested kindness was that of the freeing of Chaumont, who had been condemned to the galleys. When released, Chaumont rushed to Ferney to thank Voltaire. The latter in delighted surprise upon seeing taire. The latter in delighted surprise upon seeing him, exclaimed: 'What, my poor, good little fellow, they sent you to the galleys! What did they mean to do with you? What a conscience they must have to put in fetters and chain to the oar a man who has amitted no crime beyond praying to God in bad

During the last years of his life, Catherine II. of Russia became his friend and patroness. He called her "the Semiramis of the North," and delighted to receive honors at her hands. For several years he lived a peaceful life at Ferney, surrounded by friends and undisturbed by hostile elements. But in the end he returned to Paris to die. And the Paris that had exiled him in the past, well-nigh made up for what had been, by the glory she showered upon him now. When he first appeared in public at the Academy and at the play, he found the streets thronged, the doors and approaches to the Acadamy besieged with people, who cheered endlessly upon seeing him, while the whole Academy advanced to the entrance to meet him. At the theatre, which was packed to suffoca-tion, and where his drama, "Irene," was being en-acted, he was greeted with shouts of joy, and the play interrupted while the leading actress crowned him with a wreath of laurels.

The final exciting triumph proved too much for the old poet, who had led a life of such perpetual agitation, and was even weak to the point of collapse. He died at the very height of success and fame, at the beginning of a new and promising reign. Could be have forces about the teleprocess. he have foreseen how the reign would end, and known to what a great extent his own teachings would be responsible for the dreadful catastrophe of the French Revolution, his end would have been far from

Guizot, the great French historian, gives the fol-Guizot, the great French historian, gives the following estimate of Voltaire's character: "He contributed powerfully to the triumph of those notions of humanity, justice and freedom, which, superior to his own ideals, did honor to the eighteenth century; he became the model of a style, clear heat, brilliant, the natural exponent of his own mind, far more than of the, as yet, confused hopes and aspirations of his own age; he defended the rights of common sense, and sometimes withstood the anti-religious passion and sometimes withstood the anti-religious passion of his friends, but he blasted both minds and souls with his skeptical gibes; his bitter and at the same time temperate banter disturbed consciences, which would have been revolted by the materialistic doctrines of the Encyclopaedists; the circle of in-fidelity widened under his hands; his disciples were able to go beyond him on the fatal path he had opened to them."

But whatever Voltaire's faults, and he had many, But whatever Voltaire's faults, and he had many, he can scarcely be entitled to that derogatory term, which so many erroneously apply to him. He was not an atheist. He was the product of an unsettled age, and the favorite of unscrupulous but all-powerful men and women. His moral nature was weak, his liftellect gigantic. He was versatile, and gave his talents no rest, for the very reason that he never could find either rest or peace. Had he lived in a calmer period, had he been less under the influence of others, his genius might have been only nobly directed and left behind none but worthy effects. These things he must have realized, and the realization doubtless gave birth to the words when he wrote:

"Oh God, Whom men ignore, Whom everything

reveals,
Hear Thou the latest word of him who now appeals; out Thy law t My heart may go astray, but it is full of thee."

## THE STORY TELLER

Miss Lillian B. Hill, the advertising expert, said, at a clothier's banquet in Grand Rapids: "I am glad you clothiers now advertise, now print pictures of men's and boys' fashions. Thus you smarten up the country, and you help to abolish the cutting down of the father's clothes for the son. I remember how, in the distant past, my little brother rushed whispering into my room one night. "Oh, dear," he whined, "pa's had his beard shaved off, and now I guess I've got to wear the old red thing!"

Grover Cleveland once declared that he was an optimist, but not an "if-ist."

"An if-ist," said Mr. Cleveland, "is a person who is a slave to the little word if, whereas an optimist hopes for the best in a sane manner. The if-ist is never quite sane. I once knew an if-ist who was lost in the Maine woods with a companion on a hunting expedition. As night came on they made camp, but, although they were hungry, they had shot no game and had nothing to eat. With a perfectly serious look this fellow looked at his companion and said: said:
"If we only had some ham, we'd have ham and eggs, if we only had some eggs!"

"Now, sir," began the smart K. C., "you say you discharged the plaintiff from your service because he was somewhat addicted to liquor. Is that correct?" "It is," answered the defendant. "Good!" said the K. C. "You do not consider it advantageous to yourself that your employes should be devotees of Bacchus?"

be devotees of Bacchus?"

"That is so."

"Now, kindly tell the gentlemen of the jury\_do you drink yourself?"

"That is my business!" retorted the defendant "Quite so!" assented the K. C. suavely. "And have you any other business?"

A great hullabaloo of voices issued from the open ndows of the Murphy's dwelling house into the

The words "blitherin idjit" and "rascally spalpeen" were not indistinguishable.

"What on earth is the matter inside?" asked a passing stranger of an old man who was smoking placidly on the doorstep. "Anything wrong?"

"Och, nothin' at all!" answered the veteran.

"There's just a little fhamily difference betwane the Murphys, an' they took it to the court; but the magistrates adjourned the case to see if the two sides couldn't come to a settlement. An' now they're just settlin' it frindly-like, bedad!"

As he was passing a cab, which had drawn up outside a railway station, says Answers, the young man suddenly beheld a purse lying on one of the

man suddenly beheld a purse lying on one of the seats.

Deftly snatching up the article unobserved, he hailed the cabby, and told him to drive as fast as possible to a street a short way off. When he entered the cab his face had been wild with excitement; but as he paid his fare, and hurried away, there was an unmistakable look of disgust on his countenance.

The cabby looked after him with a grin, and, entering his vehicle, calmly came out with the very purse the young man had extracted from the seat.

"There!" he murmured, eyeing the object lovingly. "That's the seventh fare this old purse has brought me since I picked it up this morning and put it on that seat!" 

## WITH THE POETS

The rain is falling steadily From leaden sky to leaden sea: In all the earth and sea and sky No soul's alive but you and I.

No living soul but I and you The broad earth curves between us two, Yet you to me are dearer much Than those whom now my hands can touch.

So you and I are quite alone,
Save for the rain's dull monotone,
Its quivering network on the sea—
But, ah, my Love, come close to me!
—Dorothea Mackellar in Appleton's Magazine.

I saw a vision once of future life, it came in answer to my earnest prayer, and at a moment of discouragement, when God's bright truth seemed wanished all away, and life a meaner thing, and purposeless. And in the agony of my soul, I cried:
"Oh, make me strong, Thou, Father of Soul in Man, and to me a vision send of future life, That will give back its grandeur and its hope!" The vision came: upon the marge I stood Of a wide and sullen sea, whose heaving waves Gave off a purple glint; I stood alone, and o'er me bent the heavy purple sky, In massive rolls of cloud, through which no light Could enter; and I felt awed and afreid. But lo! in the west the clouds break into light, as in the sunsets and the glory strikes Full on my face, and misty movement there Beyond the clouds, in glorious light, I see; and, far above me, shadowy, indistinct, Yet irresistible in its silent force, A mighty Hand, pointing me toward the light, where is my fear? I cross that sullen sea,— In truth that sullen sea is future life, Shut in by clouds of doubt and ignorance, and while that light shines from Beyond, I feel But gladness in the journey, and but joy In buffeting the rough billows; while that Hand Shall point the way, I go in trustfulness. This is a vision true of future life!

I sail that sullen sea, in joy I sail
Down the long way, that leads at last to light!
"Tis human life, that merges in divine!
"Tis human life, with its undying hope!

—Mary Isabel Wymor A Vision

-Mary Isabel Wymore

The Battlefields of Quebec Shrouded in mist and snowdrift, But dim in the dawning light, From old Icelandic Sagas, The "New Lands" spring to sight,

When into a mighty river Oame Viking Chiefs of yore And salled under steep and headland, And ran their ships ashore.

Erie, and Leif, and Thorfinn,
Did they break through the silent floe?
Did they rouse the sleeping monsters?
Did they find them friend or foe?

Did they track racoon and marten
And sleep in the wild dog's lair?
Did they rifle the hoard of the chipme
And steal his coat from the bear?

As they sailed up the great St. Lawrence Did they look to a day once more, When a handful of dauntless sailors Should land on that upland shore?

Did they dream of the strife and struggle. A contingent lost and gained?
Of a field once green as the Chestnut
Then red as the Maple stained.

When the heart of a far small island Three thousand miles away Would thrill at the deeds of valor e were told of thet sons that day)

Would glow as She laid Her tribute.
The clive branch and the palm,
Alike upon friend and forman,
On Wolfe and on brave Montcalm.

And how friend and foe would mingle,
Till a world-wide nation grew.
A nation of equal sonship.
Wherever her banner flew.

And those fields once red as the maple Would be green as her leaf in May, When the clash of arms was silent.

And Britain's Rule held sway.

And Her Sons from that far small island
As they stand on the Liner's deck
Would be shown a great peace Angel
On the heights above Quebec. orothes Gore Browne, daughter of the late Bish(
of Winchester,

To the Wise-A Bargain To the Wise—A Bargain
Said the Slumchild to the Wise—
To the people of place and power
Who govern and guide the hour,
To the people who write and teach,
Ruling our thought and speech,
And all the Captains and Kings
Who command the making of things—
Give me the good ye know,
That I, the Child, may growf
Light, for the whole day long,
Food that is pure and strong,
Housing and clothing fair,
Clear water and clean air,
Teaching from day to day,
And room—for a child to play!

Then the Wise made answer cold: These things are not given, but sold. They shall be yours today If you can pay.

Pay!' said the Child, 'Pay you? What can I do?
Only in years' slow length Shall I have strength.
I have not power nor skill, Wisdom nor wit nor will—What service weak and wild Can you ask of a little child?

But the Wise made answer bolds Goods must be bought and sold; You shall have nothing here Without paying—paying dear! And the Rulecs turned away, But the Child cried on them; Stay! Wait! I will pay!

Wait! I will pay!

For the foulness where I live,
Fifth in return I give.
For the greed that withholds my right
Greed that shall shake your might.
For the sin I live in and learn,
Plentiful sin I return.
For my lack in home and school,
Ignorance comes to rule.
From where I sicken and die,
Disease in your homes shall lie,
My all uncounted death
Shall choke your children's breath,
Degenerate—crippled—base—
I degrade the human race;
And the people you have made—
These shall make you afraid!

I ask no more. I take
The terms you make;
And steadily, day by day,
I will pay,
—Charlotte Perkins Gilman in The Pub