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REVERSING THE TELESCOPE.
Are the Inhabitants of Other Worlds Taking a Sly Peep at Us?
Scientific people and those attracted by the results of their labors and discoveries, have doubtless been deeply interested in the discussion of the proposition that has come from California looking to the construction of a forty inch telescope for the deeper and clearer study of the wonders of the heavens above us. The announcement, on the highest authority in this country, that there are no insurmountable obstacles in the way of producing even a sixty inch lens, provided there are

stimulate the imagination to an excited pitch over the dazzling prospects of the new fields of science to be worked by such powerful means. And if, with such achievement, prophecy should grow bolder, and the world's horizons be enlarged, what larger things, why would it be necessary to stop at the largest limitations yet dreamed of?

Much as the telescope has already shown about the world beyond, it has only intensified the earnestness of the scientists to extend its wonderful power and lead them still further into the fascinating of those undiscovered countries. In spite of all the study of centuries, our knowledge of the world's history is still very elementary and largely infelicitous. The time may not be far distant when we shall be able to confirm or reject on the basis of ocular proof many of the theories now wholly or in part accepted. It is not too much to suppose, that some of the other planets

are capable of supporting intelligent forms of life, we have certainly not yet advanced so far as to threaten the privileged beings who are our planetary neighbors.

But can we feel sure that we are equally secure? In our abounding humanism, we have not yet learned to stand at the head of all physical and moral life. We maintain, without any annoying contradiction, that we are secure against the possibility of a world in which we have ever compared ourselves. The growth of the telephone may yet bring a severe shock to our self-complacency. We have not yet learned that the universe was made exclusively for the benefit of that inflated form of life called man. Judging of the unknown, it is not for us to say that one of

our ends is not to furnish objects of speculation, but to furnish objects of contemplation, of richer endowments and more wonderful development than ourselves. It is similar with Fitz James O'Brien's story of the mad microscopist, who, with a dissection of the human eye, through a drop of water with marvelous results. There he saw the life of the human body, the fields, and resplendent perspective everywhere. Yet all this was but the habitation, the shadow of the thing that he sought. His search was rewarded by the appearance of a slyph of radiant beauty, in human form, with the face of a woman, and the limitless heights beyond the forested daughters of Adam. He became frantic, and he died. He was a madman, a malefic. He wasted days and nights studying the grace of form and action and the life of the human body, and the drop of water evaporated, when the shriveled and dead, leaving him stricken with grief.

How do we know but many a Brodigious telescopeist has his animalcule, his little world, his little life, his little red-dense cloud layers that envelop his re-

The People of Eozemania.

The Roumanians or Wallachians are a people of entirely different type from the Bulgarians. A conquered race, though they claim descent from the Thracians, they are nevertheless regarded with contempt by the latter. They have become habituated by centuries of oppression and abuse to habits of cowardice, and are a very inferior race, with a race of singular vigor and fertility, and for their longevity and personal strength, they are inferior to the negroes look as if rudely carved from wood,

The forms assumed by their superstitions and their religious ideas, their customs and poetical people. They have cordiality and generous manners, and their family ties are strong. They are not without a certain amount of piety, and are full of respect for God, and of blessing from the Almighty, and to affectionate children as the greatest of afflictions. They are not without a certain amount of piety, and are full of respect for God, and of blessing from the Almighty, and to affectionate children as the greatest of afflictions. They are not without a certain amount of piety, and are full of respect for God, and of blessing from the Almighty, and to affectionate children as the greatest of afflictions.

"literary work, paper, cigarettes and the bowl of hew. He is said to be writing his 'The American' in the city. He has acquired a knowledge of the American game that enables him to entertain his friends. He smokes an incalculable number of cigarettes and drinks large quantities of beer. But to the young he begins to tell on him. He is said to be thin and nervous. He is said to be losing his grip on his health will convince him of the necessity of giving up his literary work. Chicago Herald.

Wine of the Grapes Vines.
The vino growers of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel valleys of California think that a new disease has attacked the vines. It is called "the little death." When attacked the vines wither and die at once. It is infectious and spreads rapidly. It is said to be far more potent to pull up and burn the vines the moquent they show the blight.—New York Sun.

An Electrical Problem.
In the ordinary sixteen candle power incandescent lamp, according to Prof.

A curious local name for a plant is "John go to bed at noon," applied to England to the yellow goat's beard, which opens at 4 and closes just before 12 o'clock.

In four years the British museum acquired 270,000 specimens in partnership of zoology alone.

The last census of Irish population of 88,982,000 of 900,000 more males it