#### ATHE STRUE SWITNESS AND CATHOLICS CHRONICLES STEPHIDMBER 22. 1897

HIGHER EDUCATION WOMEN.

Interesting Contribution From the Pen of Margaret F. Sullivan,

The Effects of a University on Women Outlined-Some Features of the Work Th y Have Achieved in Early Days-A Tribute to Members of Religious Orders.

The appouncement made some time ago that work had been commenced in connection with the new Catholic college for women at Washington was fol lowed by the suggestion that this was a "departure from the usual conservative \_methods of Reman Catholic education." Margaret F. Sullivan, in referring to

this statement, writes an interesting article for the New York Sun, in which she says: It is a common error to suppose that the comparatively recent open ing of some universities to women is a nineteenth century innovation. Mrs. Browning writes in Aurora Leigh :

In the first onru-h of life's chariot wheels We know not if the forests move or we.

Some years ago I had the honor to write for The Catholic World magazine a sketch of the higher opportunities afforded women in earlier times in older countries than ours. Subsequently there appeared elsewhere a circumstantial account of learned women of Bologna, by an Italian writer, who recited with considerable fullness the story of women's connection with the departments of law, science, medicine and philosophy in that ancient and famous university prior and subsequent to the reformation. It would give me great pleasure to quote particularly the pic turesque description of the dazzing scene of the public crowning of Laura Bassi when the degree of doctor of laws was conterred upon her by the

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after she had completed the customary examinations and withstood theseverest tests. The citizens combined with the university government to render the oc casion one of beauty and splendor heightened by soundest enthusiasm. The after career of Laura Bussi, doctor of laws, is not of a kind to make the conservative timid about the domestic effects of the higher education of women. A correct clew to learned women of Bologna may be found in Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature," under "Wo-men in the Middle Ages." Copious in formation against the idea that the new Trinity college is "a departure" is presented in "Christian Schools and Scholars," by Mother Drane of Stone, Stafford shire, England. The French historian and critic Demogeot, in his estimate of Italian literature, is another witness to the breadth of woman's education under the conservative methods of the Church in mediaval Italy.

The life, education, sims and precepts of venerable Souhie Madeline Barat of France, foundress of the community of the Sacred Heart, refute the error that the new Trinity College, the woman's College at Washington, is "a departure" from conservative Catholic ideas.

whose president, Dr. William R Harper, with gold dust, but this ceremony was has said to me that he will never consent to a rule disoriminating prejudicially between men and women. May the new Trinity flourish from its birth and add, another to the glories of our country l

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### Yellow Journalism.

The Sacred Heart Review has an article on "Yellow Journalism," the latest development of sensational newspaperdom of New York. The evil of sensational stories of crimes is incalculable and spreads a motal leprosy on society. The extract is as follows :--

"The svil developed by what is called yellow journalism' is incalculable and Catholic parents should carefully banish papers that may be classed under the above named term from the homes. In New York the other day, a girl of fourteen who had been addicted to reading these vile sheets and glancing over their atrocious illustrations, left a note adcressed to her mother, in which she said she was going to Jersey City to drown herself. She was induced to do this by seeing a newspaper picture of a young girl suicide. This note of course, caused great uneasiness in the minds of her father and mother, who sought high and low for her. The aid of the police was also invoked, and a general alarm was sent out. The cause of all this trouble was eventually found in the cellar of the house, where she had been hiding for twelve hours. A "yellow journal" printed a story a column long of her supposed enicide, in which, according to the New York Sun, it quoted her "last words to a play mate," described her as one who had pondered over the pros and cons of existence." spoke of her terrible resolve," and told how she wrote out "her tragic message and then folded it up and went out into the night." It concluded its sickening pathos with the query: 'Did she go to her death ?" This gave the girl just what she wanted-notoriety, and with the account that was given what purported to be a picture of the little preiender. The dime novels, no doubt, are a great cause of demoralization among boys and girls, but they are no worse in their corrupting influences than "yel-low journalism." Both should be condemned on all occasions possible, and especially by Catholies, in church, in school, and in the social circle.

# What Marriage Has Come To.

Some males and females in Boston are working to establish a branch of the English Legitimation League. The object of the league is practically to abolish the Christian institution of marriage and substitute for it a contract dissoluble at will, by which a male and a temsle shall agree to live together as husband and wife and to recognize as legitimate any children bera of the union. This is one of the many moves in our times in the direction of paganism. It is a logical result of the Protestant denial of the Sacramental character of marriage and practically reducing it o a mere civil contract of co-partner

ship. The children of these temporary contracts, we are told, are to be declared the rightful heirs in the estates of both father and mother. Nothing is said of what is to become of those children whose parents have no estates and who separate at will and go to seek new tem porary companions. Presumably they are. in the haste of departure, to be left on the first doorstep or sent to a public asylum to be brought up at the expense of a decent and virtuous community, while the busy par nts are making new contracts and , resenting new res ponsibilities to society. In the last analysis this proposed new marringe contract is nothing more than the old temporary contract between the rake and the prostitute, which is as old as history, and always considered criminal. Compared to the theory of these pestiferous cranks, Mormonism is res-

never witnessed by the Spaniards, and the story may simply be another version of the Ei Dorado myth.

The name El Dorado was commonly used to describe the city or country which was the object of the search, but a later usage of the term has been its figurative application to any region of more than common richness. El Dorado county, in California, was the scene of the famous gold finds of '49, and since then the expression has been used to describe many gold camps.

# Blind Buyer for the Blind.

### From the Chicago Times-Herald.

This is about a blind man who works for a man who is also blind and does work for which men who can see are well paid. The blind man who does the work does it as well as a man with eyes, and he never makes a mistake. He depends entirely on his sense of touch, which is extraordinarily well developed.

Away back in war times T. J. Lockwood went to the front. He was a good soldier until he lost his sight. A rifle ball put out one eye, and the shock and concussion so affected the other that it was destroyed. Totally blind, Mr. Lockwood came back to his old home, and for a time was discouraged Then he decided that there were things that he could do to earn a livelihood. He set up a store and dealt in men's merchandise in Buda, Ill. Fate was kind to him at last, and he prospered. Time went on, and his employee were faithful to the man who had lost his most precious sense while fighting for the most rightous cause in which men ever drew arms.

The man who was the buyer for Mr. Lockwood was and is J. Oechsley. He worked for Mr. Lockwood for many years and was one of the most important of his employes. But one day misfortune all parts of the country. Many, perhaps same to him. Oddly enough, it struck at his eyes. He was laid low with a nervous alliction, and when he was able to be told of it the doctors announced to best horses. This will enrich the city him that he was to go through life in the came condition as his employer. His sight was gone and never would be restored. But Mr. Occhsley is a man of iron will, and the loss of his sight, while it was terribly depressing, did not floor him. Finally Mr Oecheley was able to leave his room. He was not rich, and the illness had made a deep hole in his store of savings. The old problem of keeping the wolf from the door was to be met once more.

The old store Mr. Oecheley knew by heart. He was at home there, even if he could not see, and as the days went on he realized that all was not gone, even if his sight was lost. He found that he could tell as of old the differences that lie in materials.

His hands seemed to have been given an extra share of cunning, and in a measure became his sight. His whole energy was thrown into the work he had put himself to do, and in a short time it was found that as a buyer of goods he was almost as good as before the calam-ity overlook him. The merch-ants and jubbers with whom he deals know him. They would not take advantage of him if they could. And they all admit that they could not if they would. The hands of this man are as good and better in their way than the eyes of most men. He tells all about a piece of goods, no matter what it is, by feeling the texture and finish. He is considered to be a first-class buyer, and when merchants say this of him they add that they do not take into consideration the fact that he is blind in passing their

years of age. She was divorced from him in 1497, and next year married Al-fonso, Prince of Salerno, who was killed in 1500 by her brother, Casar Borgia Both Alfonso and Hercules were equally desirous of possessing Irish horses, or "hobbies." as they were then called, and Henry VII. did his best to gratify their wishes. Henry VIII., in his turn, ex-bibited the same good will, and, as a consequence, during several years Irish horses were sent from this country to Italy.

One of the most useful portions of Dr. Cox's work is that in which he reproduces an essay upon the advancement of trade in Ireland, from the pen of Sir William Temple, in which that able writer in 1673 urged upon the then Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Essex, the ad vantages which would flow from the development of the breed of Irish horses. It is a curious fact that in the paper reterred to, Temple proposed the holding of an annual display somewhat similar in design to the Horse Show of the present day. He pressed upon the Viceroy that there should "be set up both a horse fair and races to be held at a certain time every year for the space of a week; the first in the fairest green near the City of Dublin, the latter in that place designed by your Lordship in the park for some such purpose." Temple, however saw further advantages which would accrue besides the improvement of the breed of borses. He said, "The benefit, by such an institution as this, will be very great and various; for besides the encouragement to breed the best horses, from the honor and gain already mentioned, there will be a sort of public entertainment for the one whole week, during which the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor of the city, and the great officers, both civil and military, ought to keep open tables for all strangers. This will draw a confluence of people from from the nearer parts of England may come, and not only as to a public kind of solemnity, but as to a great part of the by the expense of such a concourse and the country by the sale of many horses into England, and in time (or from thence) into foreign parts." Here we have what was by no nieans an inaccurate forecast of what is annually visible in connection with the Ballsbridge Snow. We have, however, probably said enough to make clear the value and variety of the evidences which Dr. Cox has brought together, and which makes his "Notes on the History of the Irish Horse" a work full of interest and usefulness.-

A PATRIOT PREACHER.

Weekly Nation.

### A. P. A. President in Washington bas •• We**nt**,"

The "Rev." State President of the A. P. A. of Washington is numbered amongst the missing In the phrase-ology peculiar to the orators of the beetle browed, he has "went" and of his present whereabouts no one knows. Like the Arab, or like Donald Ross, he quietly folded his tent in the night and departed without bidding adieu to his brethren of the catacombs. The lodges are draped in mourning since his hasty flight and there is no comfort or peace tor his bereaved followers-no, none.

The ordinary citizen, who is not duly impressed with the treachery of the disloyal Papists, and who does not thoroughly realize the grave danger of an ungracious act of this sizzling patriot and sanctimonious preacher that he should thus bastily depart, to the incliable grief of all the patriots of the State of Washington. But one cannot account for the movements of the A. P. A. leaders. Perhaps the Methodist preachers may be able to explain. The missing State President is ' Rev." W. T. Ford, formerly pastor of the Madison street Methodist Episcopal Church of Seattle. Some years ago, in consequence of the shortness of grass in Idaho, he immigrated to Seattle. There he did no discover very fat pastures. However it soon dawned on him that this country was going to the blankeryblank and that the Pope of Rome and the Pope's hierarchy were the cause of all Uncle Sam's woes and troubles. "Rev." Ford, like a brave and manly patriot, sprang to the rescue of the beMontreal School of Elocution. Y.A C.A. Building, Dominion Sq.

MR. STEPHEN is now at the rooms daily, to eproll new pupils and give information. Pupils may hereafter have MR, STEPHEN'S personal instruction exclusively or combined with MISS SIMPKIN'S. Telephone 3418. Y.M.C.A. Building.

nighted nation. After he had been suppose I must have known what I said duly installed a member of the A.P.A., when in one of those peculiar moods, but he took up the cudgels against the it was the outcome of some uncontrollenemy.

He was the loudest and windiest of all the A P.A. lecturers of Washington. His philippics against Rome made the atmosphere fairly sizzle. Honors came thick and fast upon him and at last he achieved the crowning distinction of | not to have said. My friends and acquaintbeing elected State President of the A.P.A. He was also a member of other | kind to me, and when I said what might secret societies and gathered in the nickels by soliciting insurance for the Knights of Pythias. But alas! his glory is dimmed, his name is "Mud," and his address an unknown quantity.

He was to have appeared before a com-mittee of the Methodist preachers of Seattle on Wednesday, August 25th, but two weeks previously he skipped the town. The preachers had some charges to prefer against him. It was, of course, the old, old trouble. But there is a peculiar infamy in Ford's case. The girl who has sworn to the charges against him is only fifteen years of age; she has no mother and her father is absent from Seattle.

Down in Louisville, also, the A P.A. is losing a good and loyal member. Before his election to be Governor of Kentucky, Bill Bradley was in good standing on the rolls of the beetle-browed. His dues were regularly paid up and he got into office through the support of the But, alas for human gratipatriots." tude! No sooner was he seated in the Governor's chair than he gave the marble heart to his supporters. For many moons the clink of his coin has not been heard in the catacombs, and there is a large and constantly increasing indebtedness recorded after his name. Now the lodges are about to take drastic measures against him and the Governor of Kentucky has been summoned before them to answer for various charges of treason. Mayor Todd of Louisville is now the hero of the beetle browed and he is after the scalp of the Governor. Politics is, of course, at the bottom of the quarrel. The APA's have, indeed, fallen on

hard lines. With their State President in Washington a fugitive from the baunts of civilization, and their leaders decorating the penitentiaries of the land. it is no wonder that they have given up all hope of saving the Republic from the Pope.

The Art of Longevity.

It seems to be true, as far as the histories of recorded cases enable us to judge, that great longevity has been attained under such various conditions of living as to render it impossible to attach much importance to any of them. If there be any single character common to long livers in general. or to the majority of them, it is probably the avoidance of excuss-or rather the habitual practice of moderation-in eating. The old saying, that mendig their graves with their teeth, has manifestly a basis of truth underlying it, and it is possible that the

art of the dentist, extolled though it has heen as a factor contributory to length of days, may sometimes, especially in the Uncle Sam from the Pope of Rome, may | moderately aged, exert an opposite influ-

able impulses. After a while my mind would shake off its load, and, like a song of music from a phonograph, what I had said would come back to me. It was like the memory of a dream, yet with the conviction that I had said things I ought ances and even strangers have been very offend them they have, it seems, been kind to me. I have never failed, I hope, to go to them, and apologize for my words. They would take my hand and say: 'We know how it is; don't worry. You are getting better every day men-tally as well as physically.' I think I

am all right now; I know I am more guarded. If I am eccentric and abrupt at times, these moods are getting more uncommon. If my friends will just con-tinue to be as kind and patient as they have been, it will be all right very soon for sure."

"Has the accident left any sense of dread in ascending high places ?

"I can't exactly tell you. It is not a dread, because I cannot remember the fall, and I have suffered no serious pain since I recovered consciousness. I think that the effect of the accident is more that of a desire to be more careful than of a dread. You might say that it has been more of an object lesson than an experience with me."

## **KIDNBY TROUBLE CURED.**

- WELL KNOWN HOTEL-KEEFER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE.
- HE SUFFERED GREATLY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE AND INDIGESTION-HE DCC-TORED FOR A LONG TIME WITHOUT GETTING ANY RELIEF.

From the Standard, Cornwall.

The march of the world's progress is forced, protracted and continuous, the competition for supremacy is keen. The man of business must keep rank if he would secure any covetable measure of success. The watchfulness, vigilance and thought involved in modern superintendency produces a severe strain on the physical and mental powers of modern business men, and exposes them to the attacks of certain diseases. Considering that much depends on health in this struggle, it behouves three who would be victorious, to guard against the first approach of disease. Neglect of early adjustment of digestive and kidney disorders is often tranght with dire results, added to this is the unpardonable trifling with health by experimenting with all manner of worthless decoctions. It is simply invaluable to make the acquaintance of a safe and effective remedy such as Dr. Williams Pink Pills. James Macpherson, hotelkeeper in the village of Lancaster, Glengarry county, has done business for a number of years in Lancaster, and having successfully catered for the patronage of the travelling public, therefore is favorably known not only at home but also abroad. In conversaence by allowing the digging to be done tion with a newspaper reporter he enumerated some of his ailments and how he was cured. About two years ago he said, my whole digestive apparatus seemed to become disordered. Some days I could move around, then again I would be obliged to go to bed. I tried several things but with indifferent success. Occasionally I felt relieved, but in a day or two the old symptoms would This kind of thing went on until I became troubled with my kidneys, which was a very annoying addition to my sufferings. I was restless, with a sensation of sickness at the stomach, with intermittent pain in the small of my back. I was miserable enough when I consulted the doctor who probably did me some good, because I felt relieved. The doctor's medicine was taken and his directions obeyed, but I did not improve. I had heard of the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My wife believed in them and urged me to try them. I am glad I did so for after taking one box I felt bet-ter, and I continued taking the pills until I was completely cured. This summer I had an attack of the same complaints and I found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as effective as before. I had this advantages my knowledge and belief in the pall, saved me from costly and tedious experimenting such as I had undergone previously. I may further add that both myself and Mrs. Macpherson have derived much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can cordially recommend them to those who are suffer-

Those ideas were superbly set forth by Sir Thomas More when he employed the eminent Dutch classical scholar Erasmas to teach in his houshold, the members thereof and some companions of both sexes receiving identical instruction. How great the contrast between the unnatural conduct of the unta ght daughters of John Milton, the flower of Puritanism, and the noble womanliness of the thoroughly taught daughters of the martyred chancellor! Judging by the

#### COGENT AND LUCID CONTRIBUTION

by his eminence Cardinal Gibbons, in the Century Magazine several years ago, on the subject of women physicians, we ought to expect the early opeoing of a medical department in the new Trinity. which, in all its departments, will be cordially and effectually supported by the American hierarchy and clergy, a collective body whose renown for aspira tion and achievement is coextensive with civilization in the old as in the new world.

That body has devoted itself hitherto with the cooperation of thousands of trained men and women, a heroic army of voluntary teachers, mainly to the indispensable-for the many-primary and secondary instruction, waiting in fortitude and hope for the means and the time to arrive for higher education, which, in all countries, in every age, has necessarily been the privilege of the comparatively few. Fortunately for all, Gwendolen Caldwell, foundress of the Catholic University of America, has not perpetuated an English precedent on American soil. The new Trinity will inspire and reward the magnificent work being done all over the country by numerous admirable conventional acad emies.

In affiliating a woman's college the Catholic University of America, founded by a woman, commits no "departure." It restores the too long suspended rights of Catholic women, according to the ancient ideals and the most conservative and authentic standard.

The new Trinity only emphasizes a friend approved of by experience and sanctioned by the most advanced thought in higher education in all advancing countries-that academic and collegiate training for youth should be co-ordinate, but, for greater convenience and prudence, in separate institutions, when so preferred by parents, and that university privileges, honors and emolument, direct and indirect, should be open, in secular culture, to men and women on equal conditions. Women will continue to go to Vassar, to Barnard, to Radcliffe, to the various state colleges open to them, as they will commence next year to go to the new Trinity; but the university to be approved of by the head and heart of the

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pectable. The family is the unit of society. Whatever tends to destroy the family is a menace to the very existence of society, and should be so treated. This league should be called a society for the enlarge ment of the privileges of the poor, down trodden rake or blackguard whose aspirations to join the brute kingdom are hampered by present laws .-- New York Freeman's Journal.

# Myth of the Term El Dorado.

El Dorado is the term now heard on every side in connection with the placer mines of Canada. Its derivation is of interest. In the fifteenth century it was rumoured that there existed in the northern part of South America a city of great wealth called Manoa, whose king, El Dorado, was periodically smeared with oil or balsam and was then powdered with gold dust until his body had a gilded appearance. It was said that on these occasions he threw gold, emeralds, and other precious metals and gems into a sacred lake in which he afterwards bathed. Beginning in 1532 the Spaniards sent many large expeditions to search for this phantom city, and most of them ended disastrously, hundreds of lives being lost. One explorer, Orellano, averred that he found El Dorado in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540. This was disproved, but the search was con-

tinued down to the eighteenth century. Some of the results were the conquest and settlement of New Granada, the making known to the world of the mountain region of Venezuela, the discovery of the noble rivers, the Orinoco and the Amazon, and the exploration of the vast forests west of the Andes. About the end of the sixteenth century an English expedition either sent out or under. the personal leadership of Raleigh, penetrated into Guiana, thereby obtaining a claim on that country which has result-British colony of that name.

oldest, Bologna, and of the youngest- celebration of Indians near Borota twice married-first, to Giovanni Sforza young, but already valiant-Chicago, whose chief was on these occasions gilded in 1498, when she was only thirteen

udgment of his ability.

The other blind man-the employeris thoroughly satisfied with the work done by the one who sees with his hands. The store is prospering, and the men who play the highest part in it are happy, realizi g that life is still worth the living, even if one of God's greatest gilts has been taken from them.

### "The Irish Horse."

Dr. Michael F. Cox. FRC.P.I., has just had produced from the press of Messrs. Sealy, Bryers and Walker a very interesting little work entitled "Notes on the History of the Irish Horse."

In the opening pages of his treatise, Cr. Cox reminds the reader that "Racing has ever been indigenous to the country ; in the Brehon Laws, the King's Race Course is reterred to—young nobles being the riders; and we find recorded in our Annals the death of a young Ulster Lord who was killed by a fall from his horse when riding a race. In a poem written in the 17th century, after the Plantation . of Ulster, one of the chief causes of complaint is that the chase was abandoned, and that the people no longer gathered for the race. In an ancient glossary, the word Curragh is explained 'a cursu equorum'-from the horses' course; and also 'a curribus' -from the chariots; chariots having been much used in ancient Ireland, as in Britain and Gaul. Various places were formerly known by the name of Curragh, the most famous of which has always been the Curragh of Kildare, anciently the field of sports, attached to the Royal Fort of Dun Ailline, one of the palaces of the Kings of Leinster. Next to it in importance, as a racecourse, was a Curragh of Kinnetty, near Roscommon." Amongst the remains of prehistoric settlements and habitations which have been unearthed at various periods in this country, the skeletons of horses have been invariably found in circumstances which indicate that at a remote age the noble animal was regarded by our ancestors as the friend of man.

In the course of his investigations Dr. Cox has made the curious discovery that more than four centuries ago Irish ho ses were in high favour on the Continent. From the archives of Venice and Modena comes the evidence which shows that the fame of Irish horses had reached Italy, and taken the fancy of the Duke of Ferrara. Hercules, Duke of Ferrara, was made Knight of the Garter in 1480 by Edward IV. He was succeeded in 1505 by his son Alfonso, who was then on a visit with Henry VII. of England. ed in the acquirement of the modern Alfonso was married in 1502 to the famous Lucrezia Borgia. He was then approved of by the head and heart of the uture will be of the type of one of the stor of this fable arose from the yearly Lucrezia twenty two, She had been

#### THE WEDDING RING.

Death lurks in every place in this "vale of tears." There is no happiness, no joy, no gaiety, no success, no sorrow and failure that may not secrete him. A favorite hiding-place for death, where wo men are concerned, is in the very happiness and repture of wifehood and the sa-cred joy of motherhood. But too fre-

But too fre-quently there is death in the embrace of love, and the first touch of baby-fingers is succeded by the chilly grasp of the grim destroyer. If wives and mothers would only resort to the right remedy when they suffer from weakness and disease of the delicate and important feminine organs that are baby's threshold to life, there would be fewer hus-bands bereft, and fewer houses saddened bands bereft, and fewer homes saddened by an infant's loss. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes the feminine ergans strong, healthy and vigorous. It fits for wifehood and metherhood. It banishes the maladies of the period of suspense, and makes baby's entry to the world easy and comparatively painless. An henest drug-gist will not try to induce a customer to take an inferior substitute for this great remedy, for the sake of extra profit.

remedy, for the sake of extra profit. "Mrs. Sengle was a great sufferer from a com-bination of female diseases, a few years ago, from which she has been entirely cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription," writes Geo. A. Seagle, Esq., of Dex 130, Wytheville, Va. "She is thorsughly convinced that there is no miedi-cine on earth equal to the 'Favorite Prescription," and she doesn't hesitate to say so. She has rec-ommended it to her lady friends, and in all cases, where it has been given a fair trial, it has given entire satisfaction."

In cases of constipation and torpid, liver, In cases of constitution and torpia, liver, no remedy is equal to Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. They never fail, One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe: An honest dealer will not urge a substitute upon you.

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more effectively. However this may be, it is at least certain that Sir Isaac Holden was a very moderate eater, and Cornaro. who also lived to a great age, carried frugality of diet to the brink of starva tion. But it must probably be assumed that length of days in most cases is largely dependent upon some inherent peculiarity in the organism, by which it is enabled to exist for a period beyond return with a more depressing effect. the average. Long life is often hereditarv in families, and may be a characteristic of them for many generations ; but, apart from this, we should be inclined to say that one of its most constant factors is hobitual tranquility of mind-a state which may be arrived at by very different paths .- London Hospital.

## Oueer Effects of a Fall.

#### From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Never was there a case to which more peculiar circumstances attached than that of Elmer Dolittle of Sherman, Texas. First he plunged head first from the cupola of the Diamond Mill elevator to the ground, a distance of sixty-seven feet, and escaped with a few bruises about the face and rupture of the nose and a slight fracture of the bones in one foot. Within a few days he began to mend rapidly, and he was soon out. He was able to remember distinctly scenes and even important utterauces and incidents immediately preceding the accident, but from his mind was blotted out all remembrance of the accident. He could not remember having on that day met Walter Morris, who fell with him and died in the evening of the same day. He heard of the accident and the fatal results attending it as one would hear of something that had befallen a friend off somewhere. He was taken to the scene of the accident in the hope that this would clear away the hiatus that seemed to exist, but the effort was uscless.

Lately he has recovered his physical strength rapidly, and is now able to go about easily, even the wound in the foot giving little trouble and pain. Once or wice his friends have become very ap prehensive of ultimate results of the accident. At times his mind would wander, and he went off into statements. foreign to the subject under discussion, and in a strain not natural with him. A word directly addressed to him brought him back to the original subject again, and he picked up the thread of conversation, even in the middle of an interrupted or broken sentence.

Now he is as bright and cheerful as ver and his mind as clear as a bell. He discussed his strange condition lucidly. With a sigh of relief and a happy smile he turned to the News reporter : "Thank Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula' goodness I am myself again. I have salt rheum and all other manifestations realized that in some way I was dazed of impure blood are cured by Hood's and out of line with myself at times. T. Sarsaparilla.

ing similarly." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Bismarck's brain, according to the estimate from external measurements made by Herr Ammon, an anthropologist, and the sculptor who made the iron Chancellor's bust, probably weighs 1,897 grammes, in which case it is the heaviest grammes, in which case it is the neaviest on record. Cuvier's brain weighed 1.830 grammes, Byron's 1.807, Kant's 1.630, and Schiller's 1.580. The average weight of the brain for an intelligent Europeer is 1,380 grammes.

France must face the question whether women may pratice law. While degrees have been conferred before on women, a woman doctor of laws now for the first time applies for admission to the bar st Paris.