

POETRY AND SCIENCE.

Poet Laureate Austin Says They Are Not Antagonistic.

It is so commonly assumed that poetry and science are antagonistic that an address delivered by the Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin, at the opening of a new school of science and art last week, deserves a wide publicity. Macaulay, with his well-known love of antithesis, once endeavored to show that as civilization advances, poetry almost necessarily declines; and taking science as one of the most important factors in the civilizing process, the inference is that a poet with knowledge of scientific facts labors under a disadvantage. Now, however, we are able to give a poet laureate's opinion that science and art are complementary to one another and not rivals. Science, said Mr. Austin, is exact knowledge—that and nothing more. But exact knowledge is the foundation of all the arts, and no man ever achieved real greatness in any of them who did not have the firmest grasp of the permanent facts which underlie them. Music, the most intangible and fantastic of the arts, cannot move one step nor excite a single emotion without submitting to the severe discipline of numbers. Finally, the matter of a poet's verse is not of much account unless it be animated by the scientific spirit of close and wide observation and of loving accuracy.

It must be obvious to anyone who has read the "Divina Commedia" that the greatest poet of the middle ages, than whom there was none greater in any age, was thoroughly familiar with all the science or exact knowledge of his time; and Leonardo da Vinci, who might have equals but had no superior in the realm of painting, was not more fascinated by artistic conceptions than by what are called scientific problems, and at these he labored indefatigably. Alike, therefore, by necessity and choice, art exhibits a sympathetic kinship with science. The scientific spirit, far from being hostile to the artistic spirit, is ancillary to it, for, as Dryden said: "Genius is perfected by science." The noblest manifestations of both have always occurred in one and the same epoch. Athens produced Euclid as well as Praxiteles; the vigorous old age of Michael Angelo overlapped the precocious youth of Galileo, and Bacon was the contemporary of Shakespeare. And though the century now drawing to a close has been preeminently a scientific century, the locomotive and the telephone will not be more enduring than the verse of Byron and Tennyson or than the pictures of Turner and Whistler. The reasoning intellect is the foundation alike of science and of art; but, concluded Mr. Austin, while reason alone suffice to science, art is reason transfigured by emotion—Nature.

TARDY RECOGNITION.

Eminent Specialist Wanted Appreciation as Well as a Fee.

Eminent specialist as he was, Dr. M. C. O'TOOLE was not without vanity, and he not only expected appreciation, but also the unequivocal expression of it. With him the mere payment of a bill by no means discharged the obligation. In fact, monetary remuneration was his least valued reward.

A case in point was his highly successful treatment, 20 years ago, of the young daughter of an acquaintance. The girl had swallowed a pin, which had lodged half-way down her throat in a very dangerous position. Its removal necessitated a very delicate operation, but Dr. O'Toole dislodged it without injury to the child, although considerably damaging her father's exchequer. Some time afterward a sister of the girl thus operated on met the doctor, to whom she spoke of his skillful treatment of her sister.

"Yes," growled the doctor, "and she never so much as came to thank me!" following the surprising remark with a long tirade against the ingratitude of people in general and of women in particular.

A year or two ago the pin-swallowing girl, now a woman with pin-swallowers of her own, revisited San Francisco, and meeting Dr. O'Toole, recalled how he had saved her life. He remembered all the circumstances perfectly, though he was but half mollified at the tardy acknowledgment. The lady tried to say how much she appreciated what he had done for her.

"Yes," snarled the specialist, "you must! Took you just 20 years to realize it!"—San Francisco News Letter.

Heat holidays have been established by law in the public schools of Switzerland. Recognizing the well-known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the thermometer goes above a certain point.

Venezuela has 2,000,000 acres of forest, in which grow all the varieties of ebony, as well as rosewood, satinwood and mahogany.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

Young Surgeon Was Ambitious to Try His Skill.

There was deepest sorrow in the Brown family. A fearful calamity had befallen them. The only child, a beautiful little girl of two years, was in a most critical condition. Not only was her life in jeopardy, but if it was saved she would be hopelessly disfigured.

One physician after another had been consulted in the quiet little town where they lived, but the case had proven quite beyond their skill.

The trouble seemed to have developed quite suddenly, or, rather, it had suddenly assumed an alarmingly serious phase. The child had been suffering from a cold for some days, but had nearly gotten over it when one afternoon her mother left her in charge of a maid while she went to a reception. When she returned the child was suffering intensely and the trouble seemed to have centered in her nose.

A physician was summoned, and he pronounced it incipient abscess. He said it was a most unusual case, as colds with children more frequently brought about an attack of croup. He tried the scattering process, and for a couple of days the tiny face was saturated in camphorated oil. Then he tried soothing applications, and for days the little face was hidden in a nest of hop bags. But it was all to no avail; she was no better although, perhaps, but little worse.

Another doctor was called in. He was young, very popular, and fresh from special advantages for surgical instruction. He had performed some very skillful operations and regarded a nice bit of surgery as the most attractive work of art that could be conceived of. With a grand flourish of trumpets and a mystifying use of medical terms he succeeded in impressing his auditors with the necessity of a surgical operation.

The mother groaned aloud when she heard the suggestion. Her teller would give the baby an anesthetic so it wouldn't feel the pain. But that was small consolation to the heartbroken mother. Her beautiful darling would be hopelessly disfigured. She had felt special pride in the child's patrician nose.

The mother dared not take the responsibility of deciding alone. The child's father was a traveling man and several days would elapse before he would be home. The surgeon assured her a few days' delay would do no harm and they waited.

Mr. Brown was shocked to find his husband plunged in such abject misery, but he wasn't frightened in the least. Bessie was a strong, healthy child and he didn't believe there was anything that a thoroughly good surgeon couldn't remedy, but he didn't propose having any amateurs experimenting on his little one. They would go at once to Chicago and find a skilled specialist and know what was the matter the first thing they did, and then they would be governed accordingly.

They took the child to one of Chicago's best surgeons. They were prepared to give him the minutest details of the case to aid his diagnosis, but it wasn't necessary, the trained eye of the expert penetrated the mystery at once. He made a slight examination, and then with utmost care and gentleness he removed from the child's nostril a wretched little shoe button.—Banner of Gold.

Dog Called by Telephone.

A lady in Philadelphia, while making a visit, departed accidentally left a little cocker spaniel behind her. The home of the dog's mistress was a mile off. In vain did the people of the house endeavor to drive the little dog away, he having frequently made the trip. At last the dog was taken to the telephone. The mistress was called up and the situation explained. The trumpet was applied to the dog's ear, and the mistress said: "Come home at once, Paddy."

Immediately Paddy wriggled out of the arms of the person who was holding him, ran to the door and barked until let out, when he immediately scooted for home.—N. Y. Journal.

New Use for Peanuts.

A new use for peanuts is developing as the peanut butter industry becomes better understood. The product of the peanut answers in the place of ordinary butter for the table use, and is said to be excellent for shortening purposes, and for gravies, sauces, etc. In point of purity it is well designed for the use of vegetarians, who strenuously object to anything animal. There is already a considerable demand for this butter substitute, and it is very probable there will be an enlarged market for the nuts. At present the product of the United States is about 500,000 bags annually, and that of the world is 600,000,000 pounds.—West Coast Trade.

In trying to get to a man's heart by way of his stomach, a woman usually gets his liver out of order before she gets anywhere near his heart.—Chicago News.

Every barber has some peculiar way of his own of doing his work.—Washington Democrat.

HE WOULDN'T WORK.

A New Jersey Prisoner Who Preferred Death to Labor.

Of the 1,245 prisoners in the New Jersey state penitentiary at Trenton there is one who will not work, nor can he be compelled to work. He is a man of intelligence and has been put to different kinds of work, but he will not raise a hand, so the officials and keepers have given up the idea of making him toil. He has the run of the prison and can do pretty much as he chooses.

He was sent up from one of the lower counties of New Jersey for forgery. On his arrival at the prison he was put to work at keeping books, but he simply "laid down" as the saying goes. He was told he must work, but he wouldn't, so he was placed in the dungeon.

At the end of three days he was brought out and put back to his desk. There he sat.

Again he went back into the dungeon and was fed on bread and water for four days. This time it was thought he had been cured. But he wasn't. He was brought out once more and put into the shoe department. He still refused to toil. The keepers now began to get angry, and resorted to the last method applied to stubborn prisoners. In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.

One physician after another had

tried the scattering process, and

resorted to the last method applied

to stubborn prisoners.

In one section of the penitentiary is a big tank about seven feet deep. A prisoner who persists in violating the rules of the penitentiary is placed in the center of the tank and his feet are strapped to the bottom. The water is then turned on gradually, and, to prevent it from going over the prisoner's head, he is expected to pump and keep on pumping or run his head.