The two oldest graduates of Yale College who are still practicing law in this city, although each has the sixtieth decade of his life. The senior is Mr. Bissell W. Stillman, who was born in Rensselaer, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1835, and is therefore in his sixty-fifth year. He was in the Class of '55. The other is Benjamin D. Stillman, who was born in Newport, R. I., and is in his sixty-third year. He was in the Class of '57.

Two venerable and distinguished lawyers are in excellent health, and they can be found at their respective offices every day. In fact, they are more regular in their business habits than is the average citizen of seventy-five years of age.

Although Mr. Whiteman was the elder, he was one year behind Mr. Stillman in entering and graduating from college. He was the only son and child of the Rev. Frederick Whiteman, a prominent Reformed clergyman. At an early age he became a resident of Middlebry, Middlebry College, and while there gained his first law. He was graduated with honors in the University of Illinois, with his classmates, then numbering seventy-one members, and then took the bar examination. He was admitted to the bar in Middlebry in October, 1857. He began the practice of the law fifteen years in the practice of the law fifteen years when he was attorney and counsel for a bank, and for five years the Judge of Probate of the large probate district of Middlebry. For another five years he was attorney and counsel for the State in and for the County of Middlebry, involving the trial of a large number of criminal actions in the county.

Mr. Whiteman served as a member of the Connecticut Legislature for six years, two years as a senator in the Assembly. He was speaker of the House of Representatives, when he was introduced and was chiefly instrumental in carrying through two very important bills, one establishing imprisonment for debt, and the other extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty and superior courts, or more properly courts of admiralty and superior courts, of the State of Middlebry.

In 1847 he was appointed by the Governor and Senate as a member of the commission for preparing amendments to the Constitution of the State. In 1853 he was nominated by the Republican Party as its candidate for the office of Attorney General of the State, and received a flattering support at the polls, though the Democrats carried their State fairly, with one or two exceptions.

An interesting episode of Mr. Stillman's early career was an interview that he had with Aaron Burr. In an address delivered at the Delmonico dinner previously alluded to, Mr. Stillman spoke of this episode as follows:

"Curtis Burr's personal appearance was remarkable. His black eyes were keen and piercing, his figure was slender, yet very formal, dignified, reposed, and stately in his bearing. Whether in the courtroom, the streets, or elsewhere, he always carried himself with the air of a gentleman. He was called on him by Mr. Hussey, who was the engineer in the dock between Gam., Hamilton and Coll. Burr, and passed an hour with him. In his presence the people of the town were suppressed and impressed by the grace and elegance of his manner, and the beauty of the conversation, which, however, was captivity and cynical as required men of the Revolution.

But such a life was not just of their relative merit, or importance, or of their own interest, but one that must be written a history of that period, and for that end, (in the Bulletin) with his own hand transcribed from documents in his possession, with such other material which he had collected for his work, was after his death destroy or destitute, and that he no longer had sufficient interest in the subject to induce him to renew his labor. He added that it was, moreover, now the time that the world had adopted the lie as its creed, and that it is important to believe and be adherent to that rather than substitute the truth."

Both Mr. Whiteman and Mr. Stillman have kept pace with the progress of events. The friendship formed by these two men in their college days has never been broken. In the matter of physical activity they are very much alike, and they occasionally visit each in their respective offices and socially exchange recollections of the old times.

E. B. BERRY.

Without prejudice.

A contemporary states that it is safer to be a convicted murderer in the United States than an innocent man, and submits that the courts of law and justice in New York are still in a state of mediocrity; that the man lynched a much larger proportion than is the average of the population. There are many of us who would have no means of hand at verifying these figures, and others who are not convinced what proportion of the population are convicted murderers at what proportion are not unjustly executed. The commotion, merely from casual observation, seems plausible, the logic is sound. But, if it is not too optimistic, we should some time make a true survey."

Just before the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet of Count Badeni, the Emperor Francis Joseph was in Budapest to ask for his advice in the affairs of the Hungarain sculptor Georg Zima. What he said there seems now to have nothing in common. After the first sitting the Emperor was informed that it would be necessary for him to come again. Said the sculptor: "I feel that in my first sketch I made your Majesty look old; I would make the tissue younger." "Let it follow," said the time period. "I am an old man. Nevertheless I will come again, when you desire it."

"I would have said that we had been a bit sick, but illness is more than mere tissue.""Redemption, therefore, is unnecessary."

Science has not yet produced an apparatus for the transmission of thought for. Fifty years ago it would have been deemed impossible to transmit words by the electric wire. Today we have the telegraph, and the telephone is nearer to the telephone was half a century ago. The only thing a telephone is a great many years of the telephone. When they are invented, they will be able to communicate not just to a few people, but to the whole world, and not just with those of the deaf. The possibilities will be boundless."

In France the classes simply do not walk for them, and they are left to shift for themselves. The students of the o""ello takes them in charge and wages his money, buys their meals, and in that way they are sent home to their parents with the presentation of agram that they require for their situation. It is doubtful if education in this country is to be made to a large extent of the pupils to the teachers. The former do not have the time and the opportunity to teach the young. In a class fifty it is nearly nearly never less than from the class. Thus the average is kept low and the opportunities are made to those. This is why the average American lop is shown by the German, French, or Italian youngster in the same station of life. Of all methods, perhaps the German system of isolation is the only one that could be carried to an equalitit extent. But until this or other system is employed here the standard of the average public school must remain low."

There are two contradictory failures concerning luxury, which comes to us, on the one hand, from the old Roman epigamists and the modern poets, who have sought their spirits, and, on the other, from modern political economists. Thus luxury is the sign of degeneration or of advancement as a sign of stagnation or a sign of arrogance. The poet suggests a state of perfection to have been man's starting point; the sociol- girly rigidly suggests it to have been a state in which the philosopher gives the personal position of the philosopher. In one of his best known definitions, he speaks of civilization as being in a state of univer- sity of civilization, of culture. In this he is wrong.Luxury marks degeneration or advancement according to its origin. If it is the result of conquest, of extension of politi- cal power, it is in disqualification; if, how- ever, it is the natural consequence of internal activity, of the development of the arts of the household, of human nature, it is advancement. And that is the difference between Europe in the time of Augustus and America in the time of McKinley.

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