ALONG THE WAY.

The loungers gaped at him, sized

him up critically, and looked amused.

glasses for a short start. Then grad-

Reading the signs aright the strang-

er walked up to the bar, and putting

his place. The talk at his elbow

broadly and the bright little eyes

twinkled. He whirled about, left the

saloon, and walked rapidly until he

came to his resting-place of the night

before. Placing his satchel carefully

upon the ground he opened it and

took out a chamois-covered package,

Untying the buckskin strings he un-

wound the chamois-skin wrapping un-

til four superb pistols became visible.

the barrels long and slender. Taking

the guns up affectionately the strang-

er scrutinized every part. He tested

sight. Then apparently satisfied, he re-

their half-closed lids.

alone worth the seeing.

The judge of the contest was no oth

county. Mounting the box which had

been set up against the back of the

saloon to serve as the judge's stand

"Fellow-citizens, the following con-

test is for the championship of San

Marcial County and a prize of one

hundred dollars in gold. It is open to

all comers. The rules are as follows:

Each man must empty four six-shoot-

ers, which are to be drawn from the

holsters and fired. Two holsters are

to be worn at the belt and one unde

each armpit-and each brace of pistols

is to be put back in its holsters be-

fore the second brace is fired. In de-

ciding the points, the number of shots

in the target and the time taken to

put them there will both be counted.

A burly, red-faced rancher slouched

out of the crowd, and, stepping up to the sheriff, said something to him.

"First entry-Tim Whitsett!" shout

ed the sheriff. The crowd cheered

faintly. Whitsett was a bully, and

There was a pause. Then there

arose a general snicker which gradual-

ly swelled to a great roar of laughter

A hundred fingers were pointed at the

queer, insignificant figure that was

now seen approaching the judge's

stand. Then they began to hoot him,

It was the stranger. With his loose

coat removed his thinness and dwarf-

like stature, were ludicrously accent-

cated. Pausing a moment he drew

from his pocket a large pair of Lizznes,

wiped them carefully, and placed them

upon his nose. At this move the risi-

bilities of the crowd burst out anew-

parently oblivious of the noisy ridicule

that his appearance had provoked, he

Then the latter, struggling vainly

Wintsett was laughing immoderate

ducing his mirth to a very broad smile

he took his place on the mark, his bands banging at his sides.

"Ready!" called the sheriff, watch

Whitsett's hands swept suffily, al-most mechanically, to the hols'ers. The red-sleeved arms came to an in-

As soon as he succeeded in re-

"Second entry-Henry

with his countenance, announced

spoke a few words to the sheriff.

Juson, of San Francisco!

with gusto:

had few friends.

I am now ready to receive entries."

he raised his hand for silence:

end of the

trigger, the cylinder, and the

They were of the finest workmanship,

The Stranger at San Marcial.

A PROFITABLE INTERMISSION IN A WEARY JOURNEY.... BY JULIAN JOSEPHSON.

The tra ... hough scarcely past satchel firmly he walked in. The place middle age, was a withcred little shrub was crowded with noisy, demonstrative of a man-a thin and crooked-backed fellows. Some were drinking at the as if he were seventy. His face was bar; others were playing cards in the angular and wisened. His eyes were back of the room; the rest were standlittle, and seemed half closed; his ing around the big, barrel-shaped mouth was big and amiable. His whole stove. As the stranger entered there countenance gave the impression of was a momentary hush which he could sly good nature. He was dressed not but notice. plainly-almost shabbily-and carried a long gray overcoat across his shoulder. His only visible article of lug- The bar-tender indulged in a smile gage was a greasy, battered leather that was bland, politic, almost impersatchel, which he handled with great ceptible. Those at the bar rested their

In spite of his decrepit appearance, | ually the stranger became less and less the man proved himself a tireless an object of interest, until finally he walker, using a long, swinging stride was scarcely noticed. that carried him shead at a surprising speed. For more than an hour he walked on steadily. All at once he down a dime quietly ordered a whisheard not far behind him the squeak- key. He swallowed the flery stuff with ing of a brake and the bumping of a slight grimace, and was about to wagon wheels upon the rocky road. A leave when he heard some words at few seconds later the Antonio and Fort his elbow which caused him to keep Stanton stage hove into sight. "Howdy!" shouted the big, red- went on. And as he listened the lines

whiskered driver, heartily, pulling up of his good-natured mouth relaxed his horses. "The same to you, pardner!" The

voice was surprisingly resonant. "Where you bound for?" "Next town. How far is it from

"Well, sir, San Marcial's every bit of eight miles-and mighty bad walkin' in the dark. Better jump up here with me! Got plenty o' room!"

"Thanks, pardner, I don't care if I do!" Thereupon he swung himself up beside the driver with an ease that astonished this good-hearted individ-

"You're powerful spry for an old man!" he observed, admiringly.

The stranger smiled slyly and nod-"Tomorrow's the Founth of July," he muttered, half to himself "That's right," replied the driver, re-

gretfully. "There'll be big doin's at San tomorrow-an' it's just my blamed luck to have to miss 'em. By George! I'd give a dollar just to see the big shoot!"

s companion seemed mildly in shooting contest?" The big pistol-shoot for the the county. Whi

The stage was now descending a crudely lettered placard placed midticklish grade, and the driver's atten- way between the two targets anoccupied in guiding his horses-so that the stranger was left to his own thoughts. He shook cial County and a prize of one hunhis head dubiously. San Marcial was dred dollars in gold was to begin at perhaps the last place in which he half-past three—sharp. would have expected ever to find himself. But this was before the "Royal Amusement Company" of San Francisco had been stranded. When the crash came, he found himself marooned in a | against a goodly number of men-all little Arizona town without even sufficient money to make his way back to with the pistol-Tim Whitsett had Phoenix. He had already written to twice given conclusive proof of his suhis brother in San Francisco; but he periority. For the last two years be knew that it would be many days be- had carried off the prize-badly defore the money could reach him. Besides, his boy was at Phoenix. And defeat seemed certain and there was at the thought of the child-a little curly headed rogue of ten-the father's to enter the lists. But then San Mareyes grew moist. Inured though he cial considered Whitsett's shooting was to long abscence from his boy, be was suddenly seized with a longing to see him-to hold him in his arms But as yet this longing seemed cruelly far from realization. For as matters now stood the man figured that it was at least a hundred and fifty miles to Phoenix. And he had just three dimes in his pocket. At last he had decided to start out for Phoenix on foot, hoping that perhaps something might turn up. At the moment when the stage driver had picked him up he

was finishing his third day's journey. For a long time the man sat absorbed in his gloomy thoughts, dreamily watching the trees and rocks and bushes as they grew shadowy and indistinct in the thickening darkness. He was roused at length by the hearty voice of the driver.

"Well, pardner, here we are!" As the stage drew up the stranger thanked the driver earnestly. The men shook hands, and the stranger jumped lightly to the ground.

"Good luck to you!" called the big driver. Then cracking his whip and shouting at his wiry, thin-necked sorrels, he sent them down the main street of San Marcial at a spanking The stranger watched the lumbering stage as it pounded away through the darkness, and long after it was out of sight listened to the rapclatter of the horses' hooves. Then he looked about him. Except for a few stragglers the street was de-The man deliberated a moment. Then he began to walk rapidly fown the street, continuing his pace until he came to a dense patch of brush just outside of the town. Plunging into this he found a small cleared space where he could not be observed the road. He then cut a few and the atranger was saluted cries of "Grandpa!" "Humpy!" leafy boughs and spread them on the ground. Buttoning his long heavy overcoat closely about him he lay down, and was soon fast asleep.

San Marcial was at its best. From the sparsely settled surrounding coun their wives and children—had been straggling in since daylight. Now at the street was alive with figures. Lounging in front of San Marcial's three saloons in evenly groups were about thirty ranchers and ros—whites, Mexicans, and In-Nearly as many horses were ti-thered to the scrub oaks at the side

white surface of the target. Still amoking, the empty pistols were fished into their hoisters. Then both hands flew upward, touched for an in-stant the shoulders, and shot out again. There was a bright gleam of steel-and again came six rapid double reports. Whitsett shoved the pistols quickly into the shoulder holsters and swaggered into the background. The sheriff ran down to the target, counted the shots, and made a note of the result. Then he returned and mounted the box.

"Score of Tim Whitsett! Time: Thirteen seconds. Target score: Four in the bull's eye, nine in the first ring, six in the second, five in the third. This breaks the time record and target record made by Mr. Whitsett last

The crowd responded but faintly. It hated to see Whitsett win. Jason's face was stern and immovable as he took his position. The laugh that had started among

crowd died away involuntarily. Whitsett's face alone wore an expansive smile of contempt. After all the crowd had begun to think that there was something inscrutably cool and business-like about this little misshapen tenderfoot. Jason's eves were fixed alertly up

on the target. At the word "Fire!" the blue damasceened nistols leaped so swiftly into his skinny fingers that the spectators could not follow the movement with their eyes. They saw only a flashing double crescent of steel. Then, before anyone had comprehended what was happening both pistols were whirling high in the air. San Marcial held its breath. In a moment the pistols had descended, and twelve reports rang out so rapidly that they seemed to blend into six. With a quick twist the wonderful little stranger sent the guns into their holsters. Again, almost before the thoroughly amazed crowd knew what was taking place, a new pistol glistened in each of Jason's hands. time only one pistol flew into the airand as it whirled in the sunlight, the magician discharged the other twice in lightning like succession. Then, deftly catching the descending pistol, he emptied both guns with incredible rapidity and seemingly without aim. Returning the pistols to their holsters with some quickness, be leaned cooly against the judge's box, his face as inscrutable as ever.

loaded each chamber carefully, and put the pistols back in their wrap-Then San Marcial went wild. They did not wait for the score—they knew Helding out both hands with the good shooting when they saw it. They palms downward, he regarded them, liked a man, moreover, and appreciat critically. "Steady as a rock!" he ed one-even if he did happen to be a muttered to himself. And the little tenderfoot. Whitsett, with a scowl of eyes twinkled merrily from under rage on his bloated face, slunk into the crowd. He knew that he was beat-At two o'clock an occasional stragcial rejoiced in gler might have been seen entering the his de

acant lot behind Shield's saloon. By cross the lot three o'clock a crowd of two hundred and exi As he once men had gathered there. At the far more ma lence was at ware two old army

d white, upon "Soure of Menry Jason, San Franhimself, chalk offsco. Time: Eleven and one-half placing a seconds. Target score: Seven in the number of concentric circles. A large, bull's eye, twelve in the first ring, five in the second. Which breaks all records!" The sheriff drew himself in to his full height, and as soon as test for the championship of San Marthe shouts and cheers of the crowd had subsided, went on: "As sheriff of this county and in behalf of my fellow citizens I want to anologize Mr. The placard called it a contest But Jason, for the shabby way we treated as a matter of fact everybody in San you. And I want to congratulate you Marcial felt pretty certain that there Mr. Jason, on the finest handling of would be only one contestant, Pitted shooting irons ever seen in Arizona! Thereupon he handed Jason five shin-

more or less noted for their prowess ing twenties. Jason pocketed them with murmur ed thanks howed low to the crowd. and repaired at once to the saloon where, surrounded by an admiring feating the best of his competitors. As group of citizens, he cleaned and polished his pistols until the blue, damonly one prize, no one else now cared asceened barrels fairly sparkled. This done he replaced them carefully in heir wrapping.

"Good-day, gents," he said, evenly, and left the saloon. er than Bob Evans, sheriff of the

That night Henry Jason, lately of he Royal Amusement company—but better known to a few seekers after curious information as the champion trick pistol shot of the world-lay back contentedly in the blg padded seat of the south-bound Antonio and Fort Stanton stage. His right hand rested lightly upon the handle of a greasy, battered, little satchel. His left hand was hidden-but from the ample folds of his gray overcoat came the faint yet unmistakable clink of

double eagles. Out of the darkness he seemed to see a curly headed little rogue coming breathlessly to meet him. And as he meditated dreamlly upon the pleasant illusion, a happy, wistful smile played about his lips -San Francisco Argonant.

His Sentiments.

Albert E. Pillsbury, former attorney general of Massachusetts, on yisiting the birthplace of Horace Greeley in Amberst, N. H., noticed that there was no placard about the place to inform the public of its historical interest Accordingly, he himself tacked on the house a card, which read: "This is the birthplace of Horace Greeley." While he was engaged at this task passing native paused to read the card, and, turning to Mr. Pilisbury, he remarked with some acidity: gall of some of you fellers that he made money in the city is fairly sick' nin'. What do you suppose folks her care whether you was born on this farm or some other old farm? Them's my sentiments, Mr. Greeley, and don't you forgit it."-Hartford Times.

He Recognized Them Permitted to return to earth for an vening, Henry VIII. was witnessing the performance of a modern minstre

It was evident from the King's be havior that things theatrical had great ly changed since his time, "Is there anything at all far

about this entertainment, sire?" the Henry shook his head, sadly, "Noth

ing but the jokes," responded he.

"Yes," said Slopay, "the suit fits me elendidly. Great piece of work; it's credit to you."

One of our exchanges mentions an incident of recovering run down land of a farmer in Pennsylvania, who bought 70 acres of such land some 12 years ago. This farm then furnish ed feed for two horses and six cowr The average annual income amounted to less than \$3000, supporting a very common sort of way its owner and family. Today this farm maintains forty head of cows and enough horses to do the farm work. Last year the sales from it reached near \$4500. The change has been brought about by intelligent farming, in which soilingthat is keeping animals in stables instead of pastures and feeding green crops to them-has been one of the leading principles.—Indiana Farmer.

Poultry on a Town Lot.

It is surprising how easily a few hens may be kept on a small town lot -say twenty-five feet square-and practically at no cost whatever.

The scraps from the table and those things that would otherwise go to waste, will be sufficient to feed a dozen hens throughout the entire year. Only a few minutes' time each day will be necessary to attend to them, and they will supply a small family with all the fresh eggs they will need.

Of course, you cannot keep many, but a few will give surprising results Let those who find it difficult to se cure fresh eggs, especially during the summer months, built a small yard and house and try what luck they will We venture to say that they have. will never again depend on the market man for their supply.

To Prevent Alfalfa Bloat.

At one of the institutes recently held the subject of alfalfa causing bloat was brought up. One replied as follows: "I have known two or three instances where cattle died from pasturing on alfalfa alone, but where it was sown with a mixture of grasses I have not known of such cases." An other said: "Some farmers in Oh!o sow it with brome grass and clover. It is an excellent mixture, and with it the danger of bloating is extremely smail. f wheat straw stacks are available. the danger is reduced to nothing, as the cattle will cat the alfalfa for two or three hours and then eat the straw. Another gave it as bis opinion that we are growing it pure and mixed. and I think it is quite possible to grow it profitably in a rotation where there is only two years in hay. The crop is very much greater than we could get from the common red clover, so much so that it more than pays

Feeding Lambs.

for extra cost of seed."-Weekly Wit-

Sixty lambs fed 100 days on eleven and six-tenth acres of field peas which were raised on sed land without in rigation. These lambs harvested the eron made better gains, and went to market in better condition than lambs from the feed pens which were fed alfalfa and corn.

It is possible to fatten lambs with out grain on a cheap ration of alfalfa, urnips, and oil meal, and such rations will be further investigated A complete and well balanced ration of alfalfa, turnips, corn, and oil meal gave the largest gains on the smallest

actual amount of nutrients in the food. There are probably better and more ractical rations for fattening lambs in Wyoming than the alfalfa corn ration commonly used.

Combinations of wheat and barley fed alternately in ten-day periods did not give the best results. Fed in this manner, the lambs ate less and made smaller gains than on other grain rations.

Under our conditions, it will not pay to feed small stunted lambs on full grain rations for short periods. -Wyoming Experiment Station.

Harvesting Buckwheat.

The harvesting of buckwheat quires some nicety of touch, for, like oats-only more so-it does not ripen its seed uniformly. The succession of blooming and ripening is so long that first-formed seeds may be ready to shed while those following on are still green. The only plan, however, is to ex-

amine the crop carefully from time to time, and reap when there is greatest attainable quantity of ripo and bold seeds. And with crops of this peculiar ripening it should always be borne in mind that the earliest seeds are far the best, so that it is better to lose two of the later than one of the earlier. The crop may be reaped or mown, cut with machinery or otherwise. The fashion used to be to pull it, but that plan would not suit us nowadays. It was held by our forefathers that pulling did not shake out so much seed as reaping. But the cradle scythe always was a popular plan, and if you have only a little to cut, there is no better plan for you to pursue today. If, however, weather ly in the morning and in the evening, the same as we take beans when over ripe. The dew and damp of morn or eve then saves shedding of the seed to a considerable extent. If buck-wheat is reaped before the last stage of ripening, as most of our other crops

are, there is too great a loss in the secondard and later ripening grains. The crop may either be sheafed and shocked like wheat, or be left in cocks or bunches like peas. In the former plan no moving is needed till cartingwade may require turning a time or two-particularly if rain falls, But hroughout the process the less mov-ng the better, so long as the straw is gof quite dry, as the more moving the more abedding. There is liable to be heating in stack, to ... In fact, is sure to be, if leading is conducted before

here, as in hay-making. Some fa. mers put in a layer or two of brush or straw in the stack to give air and save fermentation. As with other crops that do not ripen uniformly or regularly, buckwheat needs extra care in carting and stacking, as well as in the reaping .- J. W. R., in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Exterminating Mice and Lice.

To have poultry do well in hot weather, it is essential to keep a sharp cokout for mites and lice. There are everal species of hen lice, but the one that gives the most trouble is about one-twelfth of an inch long, with body elongated, of whitish color, smooth and shining. The head large and round on the anterior margin, and the margins of the body are black. Its whole appearance, therefore, is distinct from any other species of lice, and it is also larger.

Known as Lipeurus verabilis, N., it is by far the most numerous of all species that infest poultry, and during the hot weather of July and August will, if not checked, increase so rapidly as to cause even the most vigorous fowls soon to stop laying, grow poor, and cease to be profitable. But if there is any difference, it seems to have a special fondness for young chicks. Accordingly if they begin to act sleepy and refuse to eat, it is well examine them closely for these lice. Look on their heads and necks and around the vents, for it is there that they congregate and do the mischief. In point of fact one of these blood-suckers is sufficient to cause the death of a chick. And what should be done when they are found? Simply mix together a teaspoonful of kerosene and a teacup of lard, and grease all the infested parts, but be cautious not to get any of it otherwise on the

bodies of the chicks. Insect powder is good to use or hens similarly afflicted. To be sure to have it take effect, they should individually be held up by the legs so that the powder, thoroughly dusted on to the feathers, will fall down beand reach the skin. Access t n dust bath will also assist # iltry to rid themselves of they can be exterminmeans mentioned, any which may be present will have to go.

Not so, however, with the red mites These, staying on the birds only a night, secrete themselves turing the day in small cracks and crevices, on the roof and walls and nests. As a matter of truth, they seem to flourish in filth. If present in a poultry house therefore, the proper thing to do is to strike them in their retreats. For this nxtures should hrs be removed and thoroughly cleansed Some good, strong whitewash containing a few teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid should then be made, and with a powerful force pump, sprayed into every crack and crevice where it is possible for them to be. This solution will kill every louse with which it comes in contact. As some, nevertheless, may escape. the spraying should be repeated in a few days.

As to the roost poles, nests and the like removed from the building, go over them thoroughly with a mixture composed of one pint each of turpentine and crude carbolic acid and one half gallon of gasolene, kept in a cau tightly covered until used. Upon being restored to their place these too should be whitewashed In conclusion, it is well to whitewash even the fences near poultry quarters that have been infested with lice Cleanliness is the object desired, and that cannot be attained unless the poultryman is prompt and thorough in doing his part.-Fred O. Sibley, in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

From Paris to Timbuctoo. Timbuctoo has been brought well

within the reach of the traveler by the exertions of Lieut. LeBlavee, who has just arrived in Paris after carrying out the difficult task of organizing a steamer service on the River Niger. Since July 1 a regular steam ship service has been in working on the Niger from Kouli-Koro to Timbue too. Two steamers connect those place es, which are nearly 700 miles apart

by a trip made once a month, and it is hoped that the service will be itaproved greatly next year. Lieut, Le Blavee thinks that henceforth the journey from Paris to Timbuctoo will not take longer than 19 days-that is, one day by rail from Paris to Bor deaux, eight days from Bordeaux to Dakar by sea, one day by rail from Dakar to Saint Louis, three days' navigation of the River Senegal from Saint Louis to Kayes, two days by rail from Kayes to the Niger, and then four days by a steamer until Timbuc too is reached,-London Globe,

One July Sunday Schubert, Doppler and others were returning to Vienni from Potzleindorf, and strolling through the village of Wahring, they espied that a friend, Fieze, seated at one of the tables. They agreed to call a halt, and

Schubert sat down beside Fiero and began to turn over the leaves of his book which was lying open on the

to some verses exclaimed; "Such a levely melody has come into my head; with me!"

and then and there in the midst of and the skittle-players, of waiters run

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. DR. H. ALLEN TUPPER.

Subject: Marriage and Divorce.

New York City.—Dr. H. Allen Tu per, pastor of the Fifteenth Street Bap-tist Church, preached Sunday on "Mar-riage and Divorce." The text was Matthew xix.4-6: "And He answered and said unto them: Have ye not read that He which made them at the hethat He which made them at the beginning made them male and female, and said for this cause shall a man leave father and mother and shall leave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh? What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." Dr. Tupper said: Marriage was the first institutional

gift of God to man; and the family was the first organization formed by for the blessing of humanity. During all the centuries, amid the changes of governments, ceremonies and dispensans, the impress of divine favor rested upon these heaven-born establishments, and when their integrity has been maintained they have been the sources and centres of light and love; but when their integrity has been assailed untold sorrows and suffering have come upon mankind.

Chris, wrought the beginning of His miracles at a marriage feast, in a gathering of families; and the pen of in-spiration pictures Him as the Brideroom and His Church as the Bride. The holy ordinance of marriage was given to support social order; to inhuman happiness, and to vide that through well regulated families truth and righteousness might be transmitted from age to age. The violation of its vows is the canker at the heart of human progress and civiliza-tion. In the West Indies, we are told, there is a timber that has all the appearance of strength and solidity, but when the test is applied it snaps asunder and a fine white powder fills the air. The cause is now apparent; a worm has wood and slowly but surely devoured its fiber until a hollow shell only remains.

The divorce cyll, if not arrested, will gradually undermine our proud civilization, and when the testing time comes what appeared to be so attractive will prove to be only a hollow sham.

In the discussion of marriage and divorce I will call your attention to a divine law, a social disease and a fatal First-A divine law. Centuries ago

the cunning Pharisees attempted to en-trap the divine Teacher by asking Him the question: "Is it lawful for a man put away his wife for every cause?" In that day there existed two opposing schools. At the head of one was Sham mai, who insisted that divorce should be allowed only in the case of adultery: at the head of the other was Hillel, who maintained that a man might put way his wife for any cause at all. The tempters of Christ thought that the rap was well set, for if He falled to hold strict views on the marriage question they would report Him to the fol-lowers of Shammal, and if He held the Him the comity of the followers of Hillel, one of whose strong adherents was Herod, who had just beheaded John the Baptist. In the words of an-

other: "Brushing aside their quibbling, Jesus goes back to foundation principles and gives His message to the church of all ages concerning marriage and divorce." It is a fivefold message: The marriage of one man and one woman is a foins busband and wife in a relation closer and more binding than the relation of parent and child; it so unifies husband and wife that they cease to be two and become one flesh; and it can

be dissolved only by death. When the the Pharisces that Moses maintained that a writing of divorcement shall be given under certain conditions, Jesus declared that this was a concession to the hardness of heart of the people.

The position of Jesus Christ on the subject under discussion is clearly set forth in His Sermon on the Mount: has been said, 'Whosoever shall pr away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement, but I say unto you that whoseever shall put away his

wife saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery And Mark records these words Jesus: "Whosoever putteth away his wife and marrieth another committeth adultery against her. And if a woman shall put away her husband and b married to another, she committeth adultery." And in Luke we have set forth the same law of Christ. Fron the following conclusions: That Jesu allowed divorce on one and only one ground, namely, adultery, and that He seems to allow the re-marriage of the innocent party.
In Ephesians v:22-28 Paul gives the

oblest picture of the sanctity and dig nity of the marriage relation, for h compares it to the mystic union be tween Christ and the glorious church o the redeemed for whom Christ died. This is no temporary bond to be snapped at will. Jesus is to-day the Head of His Church, and it is being purified by Him and made without spot or wrinkle. Moreover, in Romans vii:1-6 Paul argues that the Christia is set free from the bondage of the law, as the woman can have a new husband only on the death of the former husband. But in I Corinthian vii:12-16 Paul speaks of the problem i family life presented where the hu band is a Christian and the wife seathen and vice versa. He has two things to say about this new problem that had not arisen when Jesus spok on the subject. His first word is that the Christian must not force a separa-tion. If the heathen husband or wife Is willing to continue the union, the Christian must be willing to do a The marriage is legitimate and the continue of the con children are legitimate. But the other word is this: Suppose the heath husgand or wife is not willing to ke

husgand or wife is not willing to keep up the marriage relation and insists or separation, then what? Well, let the unbelieving husband or wife go, says Paul. He uses the word "depart" here not the lechnical word "put away."

It would seem that this is a case of voluntary separation, not a legal divorce. If this be true, there could, or course, be no re-marriage in such cases, for the marriage has never beer legally annulled. This alternative is not even raised by Paul in this connection. It may be properly said, then, tion. It may be properly said, then that Paul did not advocate divorce for inything save adultery, though he does not even indicate this exception save by This divine law is set forth in no

per cent. of marriages ended in divorce. In 1880, 4.8 per cent. In 1890, 6.2 per cent. In 1900, 8.1 per cent. In 1890 the percentage of the divorced to the married was 0.5. In 1900 it was 0.7. According to the census of 1900 there were 2457 divorced women in the United States under the age of twenty, and 18,175 divorced women between twenty and twenty-five years of age. South Carolina is the only State in the Union which grants no divorce. New York is the only State in the Union which proposes to grant divorces only on Scriptural grounds; yet New York grants, annually, more than a

thousand divorces. Illinois gives a fair illustration of the laws of almost all the States. After reciting a long list of grounds upon which a divorce may be granted, the law concludes by empowering the court to grant a divorce upon any plea which

it thinks justifiable.

The Western States, in order to increase their population, are making open and shameless bids for those dis-satisfied with the married state to come to them and have it dissolved. Statistics given by the Chicago Daily News Almanac, 1903, show the follow-

ing number of divorces granted in leading cities of our country in 1901: Providence, 327; Cincinnati, 405; Bosten, 406; Cleveland, 454; Philadelphia, 492; St. Louis, 573; New York, 817; San Francisco, 846; Chicago, 1808

The statistics of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, for twenty years, from 1867 to 1886, show 328,712 divorces granted in the United States in those years. In 1867, 9937 divorces were granted, while in 1886 25,535 divorces were granted, making an in-crease of 157 per cent. The increase of population was sixty per cent. during

the same period.
In 1867 Ohio granted 901 divorces and in 1900 the State granted 3217 divorces—one to every eleven marriages solemnized in the State. Indiana granted, in 1867, 1006 divorces, and in 1900, 4599-one divorce to every six marriages solemnized in the State Only a short time ago the papers were telling of a woman in Indiana who had eight living busbands, from she had been divorced, and this same woman was then preparing to be mar-ried to the ninth victim. Michigan in 1807 granted 449 divorces, and in 1900 granted 2418 divorces-one divorce to of war at Postsmouth more than at every eleven marriages solemnized in

A table of divorces in the Christian world lu 1885, as given in "Studies in History, Economics and Public Law," issued by Columbia University, gives the following interesting fact: Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Roumania, Russia and Australia granted a total of 20,111 divorces, while in the same year the United States granted 23,472 divorces-an excess over all other countries in the Christian world of 3361.

Forty-five States and several Territories have various and conflicting laws, and more than 3000 courts have jurisdiction of divorce cases. A learned essavist says of our legislation rint it "presents the largest and strang-est,and perhaps the saddest experiment in the sphere of family laws which opposite opinion they would turn upon | free, self-governing countries have ever tried." "A was published in a recei journal that divorces were granted in Chicago for the following causes: Snor-ing, cold feet, eating with a knife, insisting upon going to bed in his over-coat and boots, smoking cigarettes,

failure as a cook. During recent years divorce has de veloped into an industry in the United States, the legal profession and the each have done much to encourage this terrible traffic.

For 6211 divorces in France in a given period, the United States offers 25,000, the United Kingdom showing 475 and the German Empire 6078 for the same time. For a period of twenty years in Maryland the rate of marriage to divorce was 61.94. Massachusetts

averaged 31.28 to every divorce Some of the popular theories are that divorce is due to the conflicting and inharmonious statutes of various State Thus as Colonel Wright, in his report informs us, it is the belief that per residing in the State of New where the law is strict, are in the habit of seeking divorces in Rhode Island But the statistics show that of 4462 divorces granted in Rhode Island only ninety-seven were to parties married in New York, and of 6020 granted in Pennsylvania, only 765 were to parties married in New York, while of the 289,546 couples whose place of marriage was ascertained, 231,867 were diorced in the same State in which they

had been married. Third-A fatal danger. The attack upon the integrity of the family is an unmitigated evil and a crime against social order, which can only result it the destruction of all that is purest, noblest and best in the world. Here we find the secret cause of the decline laws as to family life were loose; di-vorce became epidemic, and the empire went down in ruin and disgrace. The Reign of Terror in France followed the establishment of a law that marriage

could be dissolved merely by applica cation; 20,000 divorces were granted in Paris in one year, and during the same period 48,000 outcast children were car-ried into foundling hospitals and near-ly 10,000 new-born babies were taken out of the sewers of the city and from the secret places by the police. The indescribable horrors of those times it is impossible to picture, and who will say that directly or indirectly the violation of the sanctity of the marriage state and the purity of the family life did not contribute largely toward those days of terror? The rejection of the Bible, the denial of God and the desc cration of the home yielded bitter fruit, the taste of which still lingers in the mouth of France, and lessons written in blood have never been forgotten. To-day in that country it is allowable to obtain separation for five years, and at the end of that time to apply for the conversion of the separation into absolute divorce if the parties have not been reconciled. The practical results of the imperial

divorce law in Germany have been gratifying. It gives four grounds for the other; malicious, willful desertion and couringed violation of the marriage yows. Both in France and Germany attempts are being made to escape threatening dangers by the enforce-ment of stricter laws on marriage and

were 176 divorces in 1870; 336 in 1880; 364 in 1900, and 727 in 1880; and the

a corrective movement in 1878, and what is now know, as the National League for the Protection of the Family, founded upon a broad brais, was organized in 1881. The results from this and kindred organizations baye been marked and encouraging. Radical improvements are noticed in the laws of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; divorces after residence of only three or six months are no longer permitted, as they forare no longer permitted, as they for-merly were, in North Dakota, Georgia, California and several Territories, All causes for divorce but one have been stricken from the laws of the District of Columbia, and commissions on unf-formity by co-operation of the States now exist in no less than thirty-four

States and Territories. The question of a constitutional amendment and admission of a national law on the matter under discussion have been agitated; but as long as twelve States can be rallied in defe of the maintenance of State rights, it is a waste of time to attempt the amendments on marriage or divorce. But the agitation against this evil goes on as never before. The pulpit, the press, the platform, the schools, col-leges and universities are awakening to a sense of the moral and social danger that threatens us, and the outspoken discussion of the marriage relation and the divorce laws must result

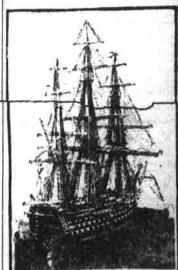
in great good.

Thirty years ago none of our higher educational institutions gave any attention to the study of the family. but now the theological seminaries, the law schools and the universities are giving special care to this most im-portant subject. We may be assured that our boasted civilization, our proud commercial greatness, our high edu cational attainments and our brilliant material developments will only basten the day of our disaster unless we protect the family and honor the God of home, who is the Father of us a

AN ANCIENT SHIP.

mteresting Curiosity Is Nelson's Fa-

mous Ship Victory. There are few more interesting curicelties in the world than the model of Nelson's famous ship, the Victory, which was made by French prisoners untergraps. This model is owned by a resident of Bedford, England. The lory in connection with it is that show a number of French prisoners were confined in one of the prisons at Portsmouth they occupied themselves in building this model. The material used in its construction was taken from the bones of the meat supplied to the prisoners, and the time The model is three feet eight inches in length and has 100 workable guns.



Her masts, yards and booms are in mammoth ivory, while the eyes of her rigging and strapping of all blocks are secred, the dead-eyes and blocks numbering about 1,000. . She I equipped with six boats, viz., the miral's galley, aft: the big launch, starboard barge, port pinnance and first and second cutter, port and starboard, accompanied with four anchors, two sheet and two bow, as in Nelson's day. In fact, this model in a faithful reproduction of the famous Victory at the time of Nelson's success. A brass tablet indicates the spot where Nelson fell, and the steps, too, are there down which the fallen hero was carried. To-day the model is in a state of perfect preservation and is kept in a glass case. The owner informs the writer that the model s valued at 1,000 pounds sterling. New York Herald.

WHO IS KODAMA?

Power Behind the Throne Says Newspaper Correspondent. If one asks who Kodama is there are two answers; one, that he is the chief of the general staff in the Japanese army, and the other that he l besides, a poor unlettered man, w it 52 years of age, rules Japan

uides her armies. Richard Barry, the war correspent, says, in "Port Arthur," the man thinks while others ale works while others ear He is the power behind the throne, the adviser at the general's ear.

Many public men in Japan believ Kodama to be an unsafe person second-rate capacity. He had be sent to Formosa, to "get rid of him." There he raised the place from say agery to a commercial prosperity. He could have been prime minister. "No," he said. "I would rather pull strings than be one of the strings to be pulled. Russia is peeping up

the border. Let us prepare. me a desk in the war office." So the critics were glad to get the upstart out of the way. But when I war came, one man had his finger's things, and knew when and where Korean coast where an army be landed. He knew how so could be transported there; where the merchant steamers were, and h long it would take to furn them is ransports; and he had the au

He was not a very presentable m de had never traveled, and sothing but Japanese. He vaugh like a boy at what he nd frown over what dis And he second a Frock cont and a to a kimono. But the emperor