

U. S. LEADS IN DIVORCES

Make Marriage Irremediable, Says Dr. Parkhurst.

A WAY TO ENTER SOCIETY

Clergymen Aroused—The Episcopal Board Introduced a Canon Doing Away With Divorces—It is Now Within Discretion of Ministers to Decline to Marry Divorced.

The discovery that San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, and Seattle count divorces at the rate of one to every four marriages is all the more significant when it is considered that Paris, long famed for the laxity of its morals, records nineteen marriages to every divorce.

In 1901 Paris had 9,404 more marriages than Chicago, and 486 less divorces. Nor is it only in France that the United States suffers by comparison.

The statistics compiled by the United States Commissioner of Labor show that the increase in the number of divorces granted in this country has been at the rate of 5.4 per cent a year. On this basis, those permitted in 1905 will number 48,820, says The Globe.

On the other hand recent statistics of Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Russia, and the Netherlands show that the increase in Europe has been at the rate of .675 per cent a year. This would place the total for Europe and Australia for 1905 at 23,127.

If, therefore, the increase has been maintained at 5.4 per cent a year, as every indication would seem to point, the United States at the present time issues each year twice as many divorces as Europe, Canada, and Australia combined.

Thinking men and women the world over have not been slow to recognize this great menace to society and the home. W. E. Gladstone himself, shortly before his death, sounded a note of warning particularly directed at the United States.

"The future of America in its highest features," said he, "naturally depends upon the incidents of marriage. No country has ever been so directly challenged as America now is to choose its course definitely with reference to one, of the very greatest of those incidents.

"The solidity and health of the social body depend upon the soundness of its unit. That unit is the family; and the hinge of the family is to be found in the great and profound institution of marriage.

"It might be too much to say that a good system of marriage law and of the practice appertaining to it, of itself, insures the well being of a community. But I cannot doubt that this converse is true, and that, if the relations of husband and wife are wrongly comprehended in what most belongs to them, either as to law or as to conduct, no nation can expect to the fulfillment of the higher destinies of man.

"While divorce of any kind impairs the integrity of the family, divorce with re-marriage destroys it with root and branch."

On this side of the Atlantic, the highest minds of the clergy have sought a remedy. The Methodist Episcopal church, at its last general conference, recognizing a united effort on the part of the Protestant churches of the United States "to rouse the religious and moral sentiment of the land in defense of the purity and stability of the marriage relation," appointed representatives to the Inter-Church conference, and urged upon its ministers the strict enforcement of the law of the church forbidding the re-marriage of all divorced persons. The law makes an exception in the case of the innocent party in a divorce obtained for infidelity.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church North enjoined all the ministers of the church to refuse to perform marriages in the cases of divorced persons, except those divorced for causes allowed by the standards of the church.

At the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church a canon doing away with all divorce was introduced in the House of Deputies. Although this failed of passage, provision was made that it would be within the discretion of any minister to decline to celebrate the marriage of divorced persons. In this way those ministers who have conscientious objections to the re-marriage of all divorced persons are left free to decline to officiate at such marriages.

The National League for the Protection of the Family, an association with such men as Nathaniel Shipman, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, Seth Low, and President George Harris of Amherst at its head, has also been very active in its efforts to obtain uniform divorce legislation for the whole of the United States. Practically every clergyman of note in this city has assailed the evil from his pulpit, but the sore spreads, and radical measures are needed in order to check its progress.

In one unbroken nocturnal flight the European bird known as the northern bluetrail has been known to travel from Central Africa to the German Ocean, a distance of 1,600 miles, making the journey in nine hours.

Lizards were the only living things found by the expedition which recently, for the first time, explored the region in Australia lying south of the MacDonnell Mountains. On one occasion they were ten days without finding water.

CHINA AWAKENING.

Signs of Impending Activity in Her East Population.

Out of over eleven hundred new works in Chinese that have been issued up to date by native publishing houses, one hundred and twenty, or more than 10 per cent, are on the art of war. Those on other subjects wholly foreign to Confucianism and Chinese methods in the past are numerous, such as works on education, political economy, government, law, and the mutual relations of nations.

To these and collateral subjects no fewer than three hundred and sixty publications are devoted, while a hundred and thirty take up the subjects of mathematics and mechanics. Some thirty have been published on the science of agriculture, and twice as many on electricity, chemistry, and science generally; some forty on philosophy and seventy on hygiene. Works on literature, languages, astronomy and higher subjects go to complete the list of books with which the native publishing houses at Shanghai and elsewhere are described by a correspondent as literally flooding the country.

In connection with this subject it may also be mentioned that whereas a few years ago there were only seven newspapers in all China, there are now 157 dailies, weeklies and monthlies discussing public questions and publishing news of the outside world. It is even said that there is probably hardly a Chinese family of any consequence in any of the treaty ports or Peking that does not take in one or more native papers. What this signifies can only be understood when it is remembered that less than fifty years ago no one in China, except the Mandarins, whose business was politics and money making took the slightest interest in public affairs. A good deal of this progressive movement is undoubtedly due to Japanese influence, but much more, as is now being seen, to Chinese initiative, forced on by Western pressure and aggression.

The virtual director of the Chinese Board of Commerce during the past year was its Japanese adviser, and Japanese explorers have visited all the outlying provinces of the empire from the frontier of Siberia to Tibet, and as far west as Kashgar. They have been active in studying the resources of this immense territory, into which Chinese are pressing steadily from the overpopulated provinces of Western China, displacing the nomads and occupying the soil; and one Japanese traveller has made a complete report on the Central Asian trade routes after an exploration extending over two years.

An English writer, reviewing the situation generally, says that the mental attitude of China today is one of critical importance. Its people in thought are breaking away from their old moorings, whether to cut out a path for themselves or to fall under the influence of others cannot yet be determined, but the tendency is distinctly toward the Japanese in quarters where foreign influence is welcomed. The British opium wars and opium trade and the exclusion laws of Australia; the atrocities and devastation that marked the advance of the European troops to Peking in 1900, and the latest reports respecting China from the South African gold mines of the treatment of the coolies working there, are described as having almost completely alienated the Chinese from European influences.

As the London Spectator has been forced to say, "There never was a civilized people who have suffered such a series of appalling insults as China."

Here, then, is an opportunity for American statesmanship that if allowed to pass may never be recovered. It is one transcending almost every other question connected with our foreign relations, for a sympathetic attitude on our part toward China at a moment when it is undergoing a transformation amounting almost to a new birth, can win for us all and more than aggression and cannon have lost to Europe. A recent dispatch announces the formation of a Chinese deliberative assembly to assist the Government in being more important even than that regarding the decision said to have been arrived at by the Czar to summon the old Russian zemski sobor.—New York Sun.



Governor E. W. Hoch, of Kansas.

Match-Box Furniture. A London hotel-keeper possesses a remarkable suit of furniture. For many years he had collected empty match boxes, which were eventually made by a skilled cabinet-maker into articles of furniture. The outfit consists of a waiting table with smoking apparatus, a fire-screen, a cabinet, a chair and smaller articles, in the construction of which many thousands of boxes were employed.

LEFT-HANDED THEORIES

Brilliant and Untenable Notions About This Condition.

MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE

Some Doctors Claim Left-handedness Transmitted From Mother Carrying Child on Left Arm and Developing Left Side at Expense of the Right.

More guesswork—scientific, quasi-scientific, unscientific and anti-scientific—has been applied to the solution of this question of right and left handedness than to any other physiological subject probably, and the mystery still remains unsolved. One thing, however, is certain, that there was never a race of men or women which was completely ambidextrous, or both-handed, nor any which was not predominantly right-handed, nor any in which a considerable proportion were not left-handed. Indians on the plains, Eskimos in the Arctic snows, negroes in the African jungle, Chinese, Hindus, black Australians, are right and left handed—but always the right-handed have the majority.

It is also certain that the seat of right and left handedness is in the brain, and that right-handed people have a special development, to cover the characteristic, in the left lobe of the brain, and left-handed people a special development in the right lobe of the brain.

Charles Reade, the great English novelist, wrote volumes to try to prove that people make their children right-handed by forcing them to handle the spoon, the knife and other articles with the right hand. His theory was that, unless the child were so guided, it would use either hand indifferently, and grow up both-handed; that all people, in fact, were intended by nature to be both-handed, and that either right or left handedness is a perversion. But it is doubtful if Reade ever convinced any one who has observed the persistent determination of any child to give preference either to one hand or the other.

Charles Reade's theory, by the way, took no account of the fact that people are right-handed and left-handed. It would be absurd to suppose that a natural equality of force and suppleness between the legs could be destroyed by making a child hold a spoon in its right hand.

A child, or a grown person, may be made, by training and practice, quite ambidextrous, but no person can be cured of the feeling of right-handedness or left-handedness as the case may be. Though we may not think of it, men are never entirely free from the positive sensation of a physical superiority on one side of the body above the other. Right or left handedness is ingrained in the consciousness.

This last-mentioned fact destroys another pretty notion, that the right hand of one right-handed person may be the same thing as the left hand of another; that is to say, that the whole human outfit of hands, so to speak, is graded up from a minimum to a maximum of dexterous capability, often modified by usage; that a "handy" person, for instance, may have two right hands, and a clumsy and unskilful person may merely possess two left hands.

The first left-handed man of whom I can recall any account in literature was Ehad the Benjamite, who made use of his peculiarity to enable him to assassinate King Eglon of Moab with that hand while he was pretending to give the tyrant a present from the Israelites with the right. As in this deed the left-handed man was carrying out an edict of the Lord, the first Scriptural mention of left-handedness is associated with an honorable distinction. But the opposite association of superior honor attached to the right hand goes back further than that. The Almighty is continually made right-handed in the Bible, from Exodus xv. 6 down.

It is a curious fact, too, that the Hebrews used the right hand to denote the south, from which quarter the power of the sun comes; "Jamin," the right hand, being the south, and "shemol," the left hand, the negative and unenergized north.

But all these expressions are from the point of view of right-handed people. If there were such a thing as left-handed people, all the expressions would be the other way.—L. E. W.

Proportion of Births and Deaths. M. Jacques Bertillon has recently developed the law of the parallelism of the movement of population, according to which the birth rate and the death rate are equally proportioned in the same country. Thus births and deaths are high and low in the same country in the same proportion. According to statistics furnished for the whole of Europe this law may be verified to the letter. Thus in the ten countries in which the mortality is lower than 20 per 1,000 inhabitants there are only one or two in which the birth rate is higher than 30 per 1,000. In the countries in which the mortality exceeds 20, the birth rate always exceeds 30, and is not lower than 35 in any other countries except in Baden, Wurtemberg, and Italy.—Translated from the Revue Scientifique.

Among every forty deaths in Germany there is one from cancer; the number of new cases is about 30,000 a year.

TREES WIRELESS ANTENNAE

Continuance of Major Squier's Experiments Will Likely Be of Value.

A correspondent of the Electrical World and Engineer, writing on the recent experiments by Major G. O. Squier, U. S. A., in using trees for wireless telegraph antennae, bears out the theory and practice of Major Squier, saying that some experiments he has made show that a tree can be made to give excellent results. He says, further, that he cannot report upon the use of a tree as a transmitting station. "I started first," he says, "with the intention of using a tree to elevate a wire that should be well insulated. As an alternative measure it seemed that an insulated wire resting on the treetop would at least give some results as a receiver, since the incoming impulses would not be of high potential. Copper double-coated paraffin-insulated bell wire was first used, and four wires were carried over the treetop in different directions and both ends of each wire were connected to a wire leading to suitable receiving apparatus, 100 feet away. The result was that on one occasion, with favorable conditions, a distant station, presumably New York, was so distinctly heard that an expert could have readily read the message. At one time both the New Haven De Forest station and the distant station were sending at the same time. The sound of the distant station was not completely overpowered. The New Haven station (three miles off) stopped, and then the distant station continued sounding and came out clearly.

"As it will probably be of general interest to know that a station eighty miles away has been heard by using an elm tree two feet in diameter and sixty or seventy feet high as an antenna, the ground for belief that the distant station was New York will, therefore, be stated. A day or two before the time alluded to, the New Haven station announced that after some time spent in tuning they had succeeded in calling up New York, and a few days later a number of messages were exchanged between the stations, which were published and the statement was added that New York was the only station available at present from the New Haven station.

"It was now suspected that the cover on the wire was practically a poor insulator, and that therefore the success did not depend upon the insulation. Later two large trees have been tried with bare galvanized wire, used in the same way, as was the insulated wire on the first tree. The result indicates that the bare wire works fully as well, if not better, than the insulated wire, as far as receiving is concerned. We have now arrived at what appears to be an extension of the reported method of Major Squier. The connection is made with the top of the tree instead of the upper part of the trunk, and instead of a ground at the bottom of the tree, another is provided at a distance. A tin roof was used at times.

"One more point will be mentioned, as it has a bearing on the use of trees as antennae. One large maple tree some 600 feet away gave good results over an iron telephone wire utilized for this connection. The distant call mentioned came out clearly on this wire. This opens up the possibility of combining the effect of a large number of isolated trees, each tuned by itself and all connected to one receiver, to increase the effect. I will mention that this distant tree gave strong effects with little regard to tuning when tested on the nearer New Haven station, while the nearer tree responded with more readiness to change in the tuning apparatus.

"Although trees may not be able to displace artificial antennae for the best long-distance work, it may turn out that the wide-spreading, many-branched top of a tree will furnish a model for the artificial antennae and guy wires, with additional attachment to contribute to the result. The fact that trees can be so readily prepared for use as antennae will doubtless greatly popularize the use of wireless telegraphy. Iron wire answers a good purpose at a considerable saving of expense. Wires can be pulled over a tree by a cord which has been drawn up by a thread. The thread is first thrown over attached to a weight which is projected by a rubber sling."



George F. Hagerup, Premier of Norway, who favors separation from Sweden.

Roads in Norway. Norway is famous for her many miles of excellent roads and the wonderful feats of engineering achieved with that good, solid roads might be had with the least possible grade over mountains of considerable altitude.



LILIES OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

In a recent interview with Mrs. Lily Langtry, she very wisely said: "The fact that I believe in the superior force of mind over matter does not blind me to the truth that the foundation of every successful life is good health; that the key-note to physical beauty is perfect physical health.

"A sick woman cannot be a beautiful woman, nor can she be anything but what we English call a poor-spirited woman.

"To a great extent a woman's beauty is measured by her vitality—by her health. "Work, Sunshine, Exercise, Water and Soap, Plain, Nourishing Food, Lots of Fresh Air, and a Happy, Contented Spirit—there, as you say, 'honest and true' is my working rule for youth, youthful spirits and youthful looks."

One great secret of youth and beauty for the young woman or the mother is the proper understanding of her womanly system and well-being. Every woman, young or old, should know herself and her physical make-up. A good way to arrive at this knowledge is to get a good doctor book, such for instance as "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can readily be procured by my working rule for youth, youthful spirits and youthful looks."

"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can always be relied upon to cure when everything else fails," writes Mrs. Dr. Nielsen, of 402 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill. "It is a certain cure for female troubles, diseases in their worst form. I suffered for years with ulceration, intense pains and a dreadful backache, which unfitted me for my work. Finally I grew so ill I had to keep to my bed. In this emergency I used 'Favorite Prescription' for three months and then I was well. Only those who have passed through such a siege of sickness as I have will understand how much I value Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce offers \$500 reward for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Protrusion, or Falling of Womb which he cannot cure. All he asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure. No substitute for "Favorite Prescription" offers so much.

Snow Preserved Apples.

The farmers in the vicinity of Belleville, near Lewistown, report that the ground under the trees in their orchards is covered with good apples of last year's crop. The crop was very large, and many of the less valuable varieties were not picked. These apples lay on the ground well covered with snow during the winter, and were thus preserved.

Must Pave in Boroughs.

Governor Pennypacker last week signed the bill which authorizes boroughs to require the grading, paving, repaving and repairing of sidewalks, and the constructing and repairing of curbs and gutters by the owner or owners of lots fronting thereon, and providing that in case of failure to comply with such requirements the borough may cause the work to be done and collect the cost and charges.

A New Rule.

An order has been issued by the passenger department of the Pennsylvania R. R. which will result in the trainmen calling out not only the name of the station, but also the time the train will stop, especially where a stop of two minutes or over is made. At present the trainmen call out only the name of the station.

Here is Relief for Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb drink for women's ailments called AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all druggists or by mail 50c. Sent FREE. Address: The Mother Gray Co., Lehigh, N. Y. 5-4-1

How to Cleanse the Blood.

A persevering use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., will soon relieve and ultimately cure cases of Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Debility of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the Blood. Price \$1.00, all druggists; 6 bottles for \$5.00.

The Lord will provide, provided you don't spend all your time praying for provisions.

Terrible Facts.

One-sixth of the deaths from disease are due to consumption. Ninety-eight per cent. of all those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for "weak lungs," have been perfectly and permanently cured. Cornelius McCawley, of Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., had in all eighty-one hemorrhages. He says: "My doctor did all he could for me but could not stop the hemorrhages, and all gave me up to die with consumption." What doctors could not do "Golden Medical Discovery" did. It stopped the hemorrhages and cured their cause. This is one case out of thousands. Investigate the facts.

Free. Dr. Pierce's great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A hoodoo is a fellow who hasn't sense enough to keep his hard luck stories to himself. KINDLY TAKE NOTICE that Ely's Liquid Cream Balm is of great benefit to those suffering from nasal catarrh who cannot inhale freely through the nose, but must treat themselves by spraying. Liquid Cream Balm differs in form, but not medicinally from the Cream Balm that has stood for years at the head of remedies for catarrh. It may be used in any nasal atomizer. The price, including a spraying tube, is 75 cts. Sold by druggists and mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

JURYMEN FOR MAY TERM.

The following are the "Gentlemen of the Jury," drawn to serve at the May term of Court:

PETIT JURORS.

- Michael Barrett, laborer, Conyngham; Frank Boyce, laborer, Bloom; Bowman Bower, laborer, Berwick; C. J. Britton, laborer, Berwick; Charles Bunder, laborer, Berwick; Charles Dorr, liveryman, Bloom; Frank Dettrick, laborer, Bloom; Frank Davis, farmer, Mt. Pleasant; Pardee Everhard, farmer, Jackson; Luther Eyer, clerk, Catawissa Boro; Jonas Edgar, carpenter, Greenwood; Edward Englehard, farmer, Franklin; Charles Fruit, mail carrier, Madison; John Gardner, farmer, Pine; E. B. Guice, coal dealer, Catawissa Boro; Henry Hippensteel, farmer, Orange twp; Edward Hartman, farmer, Madison; Lemuel Harman, farmer, Briareek; F. H. Hagenbusch, farmer, Center; L. E. Hippensteel, farmer, Mt. Pisnat; Rowe Kleier, farmer, Hemlock; John M. Johnston, farmer, Greenwood; Tilden Kline, blacksmith, Bloom; James Karshner, farmer, Millin; F. R. Kline, farmer, Benton twp; Emanuel Levan, namer, Conyngham; David Long, miller, Roaringcreek; Isaiah Masteller, farmer, Madison; W. H. Miller, farmer, Millin; Robert Morris, gent, Bloom; Frank W. Miller, merchant, Centralia; Hurley Moser, farmer, Madison; Benjamin McMichael, farmer, Greenwood; Geo. W. Miller, farmer, Greenwood; J. W. Millin, merchant, Bloom; John Mensch, farmer, Montour; Jerre Oberdorff, shoemaker, Cata. Boro; Edward Rooney, laborer, Conyngham; W. P. Robbins, farmer, Greenwood; Charles Rebble, laborer, Mt. Pleasant; David Sterner, laborer, Bloom; Jacob Steen, landlord, Sugarloaf; R. W. Smith, laborer, Millin; E. G. Sweeneyheiser, farmer, Center; S. E. Steadman, farmer, Sugarloaf; Jonah Townsend, farmer, Scott; Miles Welliver, farmer, Madison; Chas. M. Wenner, farmer, Fishingcreek.

SECOND WEEK.

- Charles Aten, farmer, Millin; P. Lloyd Appelman, carpenter, Benton B.; I. M. Betz, merchant, Montour; Evan Buckalew, dealer, Benton Boro; George Budman, laborer, Berwick; Emanuel Bogert, farmer, Fishingcreek; R. L. Beishline, farmer, Fishingcreek; D. W. Carter, laborer, Bloom; Joseph Chrisman, boatman, Bloom; Geo. M. Durling, farmer, Millin; Henry Deichmiller, farmer, Hemlock; W. E. Dietrich, merchant, Scott; Jackson Emmitt, farmer, Hemlock; William Gordaner, farmer, Pine; Harrison Greenly, farmer, Pine; Stephen Hughes, farmer, Cata. Boro; Clinton Hartman, tax collector, Scott; Reuben Hess, gent, Bloom; John H. Langer, J. P., Jackson; William Lenton, carpenter, Bloom; William Masteller, carpenter, Main; William McMahon, farmer, Mt. Pleasant; John G. McHenry, distiller, Benton B.; Bruce McMichael, farmer, Fishingcreek; John Morris, farmer, Pine; Mark Mendenhall, clerk, Millville; Moses Markle, shoemaker, Berwick; J. G. Quick, coal dealer, Bloom; W. E. Rinker, clerk, Bloom; W. H. Runyon, farmer, Madison; Josiah Ralston, merchant, Bloom; Elisha Ringrose, farmer, Center; B. F. Sharpless, gent, Bloom; R. F. Sutton, tax collector, Berwick; J. L. Williams, farmer, Center; Isaiah Yeager, farmer, Catawissa twp.

May Lippincott's Magazine.

In the current number of Lippincott's Magazine the opening novelette, by Ella Middleton Tybout, is placed in the little State of Delaware. So completely charming is "The Turn of the Tide" that it seems likely to be the forerunner of considerable "Blue Hen State" fiction.

"Braeburn Bonnie," a long short-story of a dog-show, is by Ralph Henry Barbour. This is one of the cleverest stories of its kind to appear in any magazine. General Charles King contributes one of the kind of stories of fort life in the West which appeals so generally to all sorts and conditions of young people. "A Lass of the Laramie" begins at a dance and ends with the exciting rescue of a soldier by his sweetheart. The tale called "Hurt in the Spirit" is by Elizabeth Cherry Waltz. "The Derelict of Silver Saddle," a story of the plains, by Grace McElroy Iurs, presents a dramatic situation most human and pathetic. Owen Oliver writes of "The Man Who Was Faithful."

The two papers of the month are diverse in subject and both interesting; "Where Poets Lived and Loved," by Annie Hollingsworth, Coleridge, and others; and Dr. Charles C. Abbott contributes an article called "Nonsense Names in Natural History."

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of the system.

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No. 11 " Suppressed Periods.
No. 12 " Whites.
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No. 14 " The Skin.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
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