

Why Women Don't Marry

By MARIE CORELLI



All the various reasons why less women marry than in the days of our grandmothers may be summed up, more or less, in one phrase: "The decay of the art of falling in love." Falling in love is a fine art, and it belongs, I think, to an age of greater simplicity of manners and of less sophistication than the present. It may be described as a sort of general determination of the whole spiritual being, heart, mind, fancy, towards love, as there is the like general determination of a plant towards light. Young people do not take the fever now as they used, that is all. There is no particular reason why they should do so—at least, so the cynics say.

To fall in love is neither a merit nor a demerit; it involves the most splendid imprudences, with all sorts of compensating prudences to follow—in short, it is a state of contradictions. You risk everything, and, feeling that you have risked it, you become the most wary and circumspect and self-denying person in the world. Character grows as you look at it under such compulsion. Lads become men, girls women, in a night and a day.

That was the old state of things. Men and women did not reckon too closely upon what they had, beyond the experience of each other's hearts. All that they knew as to the rest was that they meant to have everything needful. The youth began to be careful of his small change; the girl revised her attitude of scorn towards the domestic arts, and saw a sort of halo of service in the darning of stockings. It was an art with young people then, though they knew it not—an art for the formation of character, the guidance of impulse, and for all that tended to the growth of the mind.

Now it is quite impossible to have any success in an art of that kind if you are missing in its first requisite—simplicity and unity in the outlook on life. You must, so to speak, as in a still greater matter, be as a little child. If you are able to laugh at yourself as you are falling in love, to reckon very much with yourself as to wealth, position, comfort, and all the rest of it, you are done for. You are not for that art, though you may shine in favorable circumstances in many others. You may still, if you have a proper endowment, be a club wit, a good dancing-girl, be a wonderful hand at private theatricals, and an indispensable ornament to the dinner-table—but you are not a faller in love. Give it up, and leave to others that tiny plot of the garden of life.

If you have it, marriage will become possible, with a good many other things besides that belong to that tremendous institution. Self-denial, always within the reasonable limits that are to be understood in a discussion of this sort, becomes only a new form of pleasure. Patience, forbearance are positively rollicking relaxations; tenderness, pity, solicitude, first thought for others, are, as it were, the Saturday half-holidays of the mind. Good fortune comes with a double savor—its own, which is quite the smallest part of the matter, and that added instinct of sweetness which belongs to the thought that it is good fortune for those we love.

However, what am I talking about in all this? I am trying to describe the indescribable. There is only one thing worth adding, that if by any chance you possess this art, all the other things that are now hindrances to marriage will become easy; and if you have it not, better a dozen times give up all thought of marriage whatsoever. There is no doubt a certain reward in being a smart woman or a clever fellow, and why should not that be enough?

The Love of Mother

By DR. JOHN T. M. JOHNSTON

Pastor Delma: Baptist Church, St. Louis



WHO does not believe that the sweetest, purest, strongest and most unselfish relationship in life is that of the mother? God intended that this should be, and to this end is the little infant laid so helpless—the most helpless of all the animal kingdom—into the arms of a mother, who has gone down into the depths to rescue it, that she may promote its prosperity and happiness. Mother's love, what language can express it? What tongue can tell it?

When human thought compares God's love to a mother's love it can go no farther, it can say no more, its richest emblem is exhausted. What tears, what night watching, what solicitude, what self-denial, what pure affection is included in that word—mother?

To the high-bred boy the old home where mother lived is always "Old Point Comfort."

Oh, the wonderful love of mother. The Bible is full of it and we find her love seeking expression in various ways. Sometimes it is expressed in ambition, as in the case of the mother of James and John, who came to Jesus with these words: "Grant me, Lord, that these my two sons may sit—the one on the right hand—the other on the left of thy kingdom."

Young man, I plead for individual attachment to mother, an attachment that will lead you to make her happy and comfortable and if necessary provide her a home—an attachment that will prevent you from doing a base thing for mother's sake. But all the homes in Westmoreland and Portland places cannot satisfy the longing of the mother for her boy. If the son is not clean, pure and aspiring—if he is not true in spirit and worthy in character—he can not make mother happy.

Young man, if you are honest, truthful, industrious and prayerful, your life is sure to honor mother and mother's God. You will also win honorable distinction in the struggle for achievement.

Women of Fashion Losing Tone

By JULIA WARD HOWE



The world grows better and not worse, but it does not grow better everywhere all the time.

Women of fashion seem to me to have lost in dignity of character and in general tone and culture. On the other hand, outside this charmed circle of fashion I find the tone of taste and culture much higher than I remember it to have been in my youth. I find women leading nobler and better lives, filling larger and higher places, enjoying the upper air of thought where they used to rest upon the very soil of domestic care and detail.

So the community gains, although one class loses—but that, remember, is the class that assumes to give standards to the rest.

Julia Ward Howe.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY THE FLOODS

Great Many People Drowned at North Topeka, Kan.

Property Losses Will Amount to Millions of Dollars.

Rivers at Kansas City and Topeka Are Falling—Scarcity of Food Is the Worst Feature of the Situation at Present—Appeal for Help.

Topeka, Kan., June 4.—The Kansas river is rapidly falling. In a few more days the work of rehabilitating North Topeka may begin. The situation may be summarized thus:

At 2 p. m. Wednesday the river had fallen four feet.

Total number of known dead 22; unidentified dead five; reported dead 60.

Commercial club will accept all offered help.

Depth of river is yet 23 feet, which is seven feet above highest ever known previously.

Gov. Bailey has issued a proclamation calling for help and asking that contributions be sent to William Sims, treasurer.

The general relief fund has passed \$16,000.

The Elks' fund has passed \$4,000.

The fund in the hands of the governor now amounts to \$3,500.

All who are held in buildings in North Topeka are safe and comfortable. No one in the flooded district is in danger. The homeless are being well cared for.

Over 200 deputies are guarding property in North Topeka.

The only railroads operating out of Topeka are the Missouri Pacific, south, and the Santa Fe, west.

Topeka, Kan., June 5.—The bodies of seven more flood victims were found Thursday. The list of known dead now reaches 71, with 39 people identified. It is believed that many bodies are yet in the wreckage. Scores of persons are reported missing. The Union Pacific depot has been improvised as a morgue and there the bodies are gathered to await identification.

The river yesterday fell 13 inches. This makes a drop of over five feet from the high water mark.

North Topeka is a total wreck. The water is still over a greater part of the town. In the residence districts it is seven feet deep in most places.

The business part of the town is a sorrowful looking place. The fronts of most stores have openings broken through. The contents of most of the stores are ruined. The currents came rushing through with such force that they upset counters and boxes and whatever goods came in their way and dragged the goods stored high on the shelves into the water.

In nearly every building which was not washed away the contents are piled in a heap and over all there is a slime of fine sand mixed with a little mud. This deposit varies from a few inches to two or three feet.

The greatest difficulty now exists in the wretched sanitary conditions. The health board is busy with the problem of sanitation and efforts to prevent an epidemic. To this end stringent regulations are being enforced.

Topeka, Kan., June 6.—The dead in the Topeka flood now number 78. A boatman Friday afternoon reported that seven bodies had been found near the north end of Harrison street. The unfortunates were:

Mrs. Jessie Shaw and four children. A man and woman named Shunkwerter, all from Sherry.

The water has now receded over six feet and is going down an inch every hour. In the part of town north and west of the Rock Island railroad the damage has been very great. The houses were mostly small and felt the full force of the current. The yards were swept clean of outbuildings and many of the houses turned a quarter of the way around and partially slipped from their foundations. The greater part of North Topeka is a great waste of sand, which is piled up over the streets, house floors and railroad tracks, burying the city to a depth of two or three and in some places four feet.

Generous responses are being made to the appeals for aid. From all over the country telegrams are coming authorizing the officers here to draw on various organizations for funds.

Kansas City, Mo., June 4.—The Missouri river fell seven inches yesterday and the Kansas river fell nine inches in the same time. Militiamen and police still guard all approaches to the flooded district and soldiers halt pedestrians in the residence streets late at night. Seven street car lines are in operation. The city waterworks began pumping late last night. Railroads are still giving incomplete service, but are repairing washouts.

The reports of heavy loss of life in Kansas City, Kan., are not true and the stories of bodies lying in the drift there are unfounded. The loss of property has not been overestimated.

The Textile Workers' Strike. Philadelphia, June 6.—There were no important developments Friday in the textile strike. There was a slight flurry among the strikers when several hundred workers who went on strike on Monday and who are not organized returned to their work in the Manayunk district. The strike movement in this district is not very strong. Two more mills, one a hosiery and the other a knitting establishment, shut down and the executive board of the textile workers announced that a hosiery and a hair cloth manufacturer had granted the 53-hour week to their employees.

Arguing Against Merger. St. Paul, June 6.—Arguments were begun Friday before Judge Lochren in the case of the state of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Co. and the roads whose control is merged in the New Jersey corporation. The arguments are based upon practically the same testimony as that in the case against the merger by the federal government. The state's case, however, is on entirely different grounds. The federal case alleged a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The state's case is brought under a provision of the Minnesota constitution.

Matos in a Bad Situation. Caracas, June 6.—The Venezuelan government has reoccupied San Felix, on the Orinoco river. This is the first step of the march of the government troops on Ciudad Bolivar. The government is concentrating strong forces near Coro, with the object of surrounding Gen. Matos' army, which is said to have been reduced to 1,000 men. It is asserted that if Matos does not escape to Curacao he will be captured.

A Mass Meeting of Protest. Washington, June 6.—A mass meeting attended by about 1,200 citizens of Washington was held in the Columbia theatre Friday to consider the recent outrages perpetrated on the Jews of Kishineff, Russia. Men and women of all classes and creeds united in denouncing the atrocities and in expressing their horror and indignation that they should have been permitted to occur in a civilized country at the dawn of the twentieth century. "Corporal" James Tanner, former commissioner of pensions, presided at the meeting and spoke eloquently.

Millers Demand Reciprocity. Detroit, Mich., June 5.—The Millers' National Federation, which is in convention here, on Thursday adopted resolutions demanding the speedy adoption by the national government of a liberal and comprehensive policy of reciprocity. A memorial was adopted on the subject which will be presented to President Roosevelt. Resolutions were adopted on the labor question, recognizing the right of all men to organize, but denying the right of any labor organization to demand that individuals be compelled to unite with it.

KISHINEFF MASSACRE.

The Director of Russia's Police Gives His Version of the Affair.

New York, June 6.—The Christian Herald in reply to a cablegram sent to the czar asking for an official report of the occurrences at Kishineff has received a reply from the director of the Russian police department. The reply follows:

"Russia's agricultural and laboring population is ill at ease, living the common life with Jewish inhabitants of widely developed commercial instinct; hence there is constant antagonism, the material differences in racial and religious character coming to the verge of frenzy at the least possible occasion.

"The strained relations existing between the Russians and Jews of Bessarabia were made worse by the fact of finding in an outlying village a murdered Christian boy. This murder was attributed by the population to the Jewish ritual habits. Official denials of the ritual murder were not given credit by the peasants, who attributed other murders of Christians in the towns of Kieff and Kishineff likewise to the Jews.

"On Easter day, in the market place of Kishineff, the workers while holiday making saw a Jew strike a Christian woman, who fell to the ground, letting go her infant baby. This incident was the cause of an outburst. The workers began breaking windows and pulling down Jewish stores as a sign of protest. The police, who always leave much to be desired in provincial towns, failed to make efficacious intervention, many thousands of the mass of onlookers and holiday makers approving the riot and hindering the policemen's actions.

"After demonstrators came plundering, the outbreak lasting from 5 in the afternoon to 10 in the evening and leaving nine Jewish bodies on the place. Night brought the disturbances to an end.

"In the end, the town having been divided into districts, with a special military command in each, the disturbances ceased on Monday evening. By this time the minister of the interior has ordered the proclamation of martial law and (an unprecedented fact) had sent the director of the police department to investigate as to the responsibilities of the local officials. In consequence, the governor, the chief of the police and some other officials were dismissed outright, many hundreds of rioters are in prison and hard work in the Siberian mines awaits them.

"The minister of the interior has issued a circular to governors all over Russia, authorizing them to make immediate use of firearms in cases of anti-Jewish disturbances. The Russian government is the first to disapprove of such horrid acts of violence, but it cannot, in compliance with the requests of a revolutionary press, give the Jews new rights of citizenship, as this would be sure to drive the Russian population to new excesses against the Jews, who are hated by the peasants with such extraordinary force."

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Storms and Floods Retarded Business During the Past Week.

New York, June 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade says:

The elements provided the only unfavorable developments of the week, and while these may not prove far-reaching in their effect, the first result is seen in greater conservatism. Dispatches regarding trade conditions at the leading cities are generally encouraging. Railway earnings in May were 12.7 per cent. larger than last year and 25.4 per cent. greater than in 1901. There is still an inclination to defer the placing of contracts for iron and steel.

Textile industries show no material improvement. Sellers of cotton goods are unwilling to accept contracts for distant delivery, and even on immediate business there is little disposition to accept the prices offered. Interior trade reports are less favorable, western business being affected by floods, while drought at the east and numerous strikes restrict consumption. Conditions as to woolen goods are practically unchanged.

Failures this week in the United States numbered 182, against 218 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 24, against 16 last year.

Claims the Right to Condemn.

Baltimore, June 6.—Isidor Raynor, counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Co., has filed in the United States circuit court a petition for condemnation of a right of way for its poles and wires along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad between Philadelphia and Washington. The petition claims the right to condemn under an act of congress passed July 24, 1866, which provides for the right of telegraph companies to construct their systems along the postroads of the United States.

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THE DRY WEATHER

Has Caused Forest Fires in a Number of States.

Losses Will be Very Large—New England, New Jersey and the Adirondack Region Suffer—Flames Are Hard to Subdue.

Philadelphia, June 5.—This city and vicinity is enveloped in smoke which makes the atmosphere almost as thick as though a fog was hanging over the city. There is a strong odor of burning wood, and it is believed the presence of the smoke is due to forest fires in northern and central New Jersey.

The smoke settled down over the city at about noon. A strong northeasterly wind prevailed all day. The smoke extends across New Jersey to the coast and fully 100 miles south of this city. The hazy atmosphere was responsible for the steamer Crathorne going aground in the Delaware river, 50 miles below this city.

Glens Falls, N. Y., June 5.—In spite of the efforts of hundreds of men throughout the Adirondacks, the forest fires are spreading. The most serious fires are in the vicinity of Long Lake east, towards Newcomb Lake and Mount Marcy. Farther south fires are raging along the Centre river and at Indian Lake.

Every available man is being pressed into service. Robert Pruyn, of Albany, whose preserve lies in toward Newcomb Lake, sent a big force of men from Albany to North Creek by special train. His property, which consists of 11,000 acres, lies directly in the path of the fire.

At Lake George the ashes fell Thursday like a heavy snowfall. A dense smoke was settled over the lake, obscuring the view. Fires are reported at Silver Bay, at Hague and also in the mountains on the east side of the lake towards Lake Champlain. According to the records there have been only three-tenths of an inch of rainfall in Glens Falls since April 10.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 5.—Hundreds of men have been sent to the front to fight the fires, but they are almost powerless, as the fires appear to have got far beyond control. Several fires are in progress in the Greenfield mountains.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., June 5.—A telegram from Lake Placid says that several lumber camps at South Meadows, near Cascade Lake, a big boarding house in Rogers' Brothers logging camp, about five miles from Lake Placid, and the barns of the Cascade Lake house were burned.

A report from W. H. Tracy, manager of St. Hubert's inn, says the fires are very serious near there.

Boston, June 5.—For the first time in many years the density of the smoke from forest fires produced a pronounced yellow atmosphere here yesterday. The sun was visible, but it had no more power through the smoky pall than on a cloudy day. The smoke was sufficiently dense to cause discomfort to those having sensitive throats and eyes.

It is 47 days since rain in any appreciable amount has fallen in this section, and during that time the losses from forest fires in New England have aggregated \$1,000,000.

A FAMILY FEUD.

Father and Four Sons and Three Cattlemen Killed.

McCook, Neb., June 5.—Details of the annihilation of almost a whole family have been received from St. Francis, Kan.

Lincoln, Neb., June 5.—A Superior, Neb., special gives the story of the fight at St. Francis, Kan., between the Berry family and some cowboys. Land had been taken up by old man Berry as a homestead. The fences of the cattle company interfered with his passage to and from the roads. Wire cutting on the part of the Berry family in order to get the shortest possible road to town is said to have been the original cause of the quarrel. The cowboys on the De War ranch had threatened to kill the family.

The fight resulting in the five deaths came after a recent trip of the Berry family to the town. The father and four sons were returning to their homes. Eight miles from their destination they stopped to cut their way through a wire fence. The cowboys came upon them just as they completed the work. The Berrys mounted quickly and the cowboys fired. The oldest boy, John, was wounded, but stayed in his saddle. The farmers had the freshest mounts and soon were beyond accurate rifle range. The cowboys kept up a scattering fusillade of shots.

Arriving home the Berrys did not think they had been pursued all the way and they were in front of the house when the party of cowboys rode up the hill a few yards to the north. The shooting began immediately. Two of the Berry boys were killed before they could reach their rifles. The old man and the other two boys got inside the house. There were about 20 cowboys and they started on the gallop for the house, intending to fire it and burn the defenders out. The old man and the boys attempted to escape from the other side of the house and were shot down in succession. Three of the cowboys were killed by the farmers.

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