THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

FIRST MOVE TOWARD

That is the Meaning of That Recent **Ohio Marriage Bill.**

MORE DEVELOPMENTS VET TO COME

After the Restriction of Marriage Are to Come Euthanasia for Incurables, Death for Misshapen Babies, and the Killing of Confirmed Criminals. Science's Latest Ideas.

Washington Letter in the Sun.

The introduction of a bill in the Ohio legislature to restrict marriage to persons of sound bodies and same minds is not due to the caprice of the doctorlegislator who presented it. According to the statement of a man of science attached to the Smithsonian institution this is the first step toward what he calls "the reign of science," and it is not the suggestion of any one man. but of a number. The final steps as indicated by him are revolutionaryso revolutionary that progress must be slow, though the men who are interested harbor no doubts of ultimate success. Ohio was chosen as the field for the first effort after long deliberation. because experience has shown that the people of that state are "more prompt and ardent than any other to apply a new idea the instant it is selzed by the intelligence."

This bill is the product of three of four years' correspondence among persons who are addicted to the pursuit of science in different parts of the country. It was drawn up long ago and after many alterations and eliminations, cooles were submitted to the approval of, more than a score of men who are famous in the world of science including two or three physicians in New York. It is not expected that the bill will become a law at this session, the first purpose being to make people familiar with the subject and to induce them to recognize the soundness of its principle. "The Utopian idea of this year is the practical policy of next year," said its advocates. It was believed that the novelty of the measure would cause it to be discussed by the newspapers of the whole country and set the public to thinking about it. The desirability of the kind of marriages that are alone allowed by the bill they consider self-evident, and in time aruments will be presented in defence of the intervention of the state.

TO AVERT DEGENERACY. "The ultimate aim," said one of the men interested in It, "is to rescue the human race from the obvious tendency

methods. toward deterioration and degeneration. The physical deterioration of civilized mankind was observed by Jean Jacques Rousseau, who sounded the warning that our ways of living were fatal to only in the increasing frequency of sulstrong bodies, active lives, and long 'Go back!' he exclaimed. living. Abandon the destructive methods and the frequency of published arguments Theenicians (verse 22). manners of civilized society. Take to defending the right of the incurable the woods, and in the simple savage state regain the strength that has been to take his own life. In his work on dissipated."

European Morals' Lecky shows the "Prof. Max Nordau and Prof. Lomcontrast between the extreme indifferbroso, both close and accurate observ- ence to suicide which prevailed in the ers and well qualified to determine the first century of the Christian era and tendencies of the time, have revealed the utter abhorrence of it introduced how positively and rapidly moral de- by the Christian church. That modern generation has advanced. They have fiberalism tends toward the earlier exfound in the asymmetry and malfor- treme of indifference is very plain. All mation of the skull and in the miss- that Archbishop Whately had to say hapen ears and other physical defects against suicide was that it was merely exaggerated form of wasting time sure indications A German statistician, an ab- a kind of idleness. But such an objecstract of whose paper has appeared in tion could not apply to the case of a the Medical Record, has shown by the man on his deathbed seeking escape census returns of the different coun- from prolonged pain. It is affirmed tries that the centenarians are conthat the abhorrence of suicide by the fined almost exclusively to the least Catholic church is due to the fact that' civilized and least prosperous and edu- it usually leaves no time for the deathcated peoples and classes of society. bed ceremonies that are so important Actual paupers, deprived of the power from the Catholic point of view, Cerof overindulgence, show a far higher tainly everything points to diminished percentage of centenarians than the opposition to enthanasia. nobility or even than the well-to-do "Science will kill chronic, confirmed, classes or incurable criminals. Here, too, is the same purpose in view as in the re-"Zola, today himself a victim to a prejudice and race hatred that belongs striction of marriage and the sacrifice to a barbaric age, has called this 'the of misshaper bables, and also the betcentury of science.' It is that only in the sense that science did not begin its ter protection of life and property. Death is surely the most deterrent of revolutionary career until this century all punishments. To the experienced prison official it is the only effective was fully open. Born in the days of Sir Isaac Newton, science was in swaddeterrent. That the chronic criminal dling clothes almost down to the beis such not so much from deliberate choice as from a law of his nature is ginning of this half century. But the spirit of science does not yet permeate no longer a matter of speculation. His society and dominate the thoughts and lives of men. The fact is obtrusive he finds that the pleasures of crime lives of men. The fact is obtrusive that this is an age of softness, while are a delusion and the penalties alone science is as hard as adamant. We real, and again and again he deterhave womanized and are womanizing. But the day of science is dawning and mines to reform, but he is powerless in the grasp of a destiny made for him by the spirit and methods of science will his ancestors. Death is the punishment be called upon to check the destruct- for the confirmed criminal that is least ive influences of an unscientific system embarrassing and least expensive to of living. society.

clety, that R is a common thing for the physicians of the city to administer REIGN OF SCIENCE an anaesthetic to incurable sufferers to produce eternal sleep, but it will be-come common if it is not so already. With the decline of superstition and the growth of the bellef that God does not enjoy the spectacle of a human being in the throes of a fatal disease, the victims of useless, purposeless pain will more and more appeal to the doctors to give the only relief there is, a painless death. More and more the tortured friends will indorse the sufferer's

dent of the New York Medico-Legal so-

appeals, and more and more the humane doctors will meet the demand. Then society will recognize the wisdom of authorizing what it cannot stop, in order to surround it with all possible safeguards against abuse.

KILLING INCURABLES.

"In the best and most enlightened days of Rome it was the practice to end the lives of the incurables whose dying pains were hard to bear. A man who should allow one of his family to drag out days of pain and nights of anguish, with no hope of better days to come, would have been looked upon as no better than the savage who enjoys the sight of a tortured man. Sir Thomas More was a strong advocate of euthanasia, and in his Utopia he made it a general custom. The Utopian who was an incurable sufferer had only to call the priests and council to his side to obtain permission to give up his life. The sufferer was never killed without his own consent. The composer Berlioz, after seeing a beloved sister suffer execrable and useless torture, for six months from an incurable cancer, condemned as cruel, stupid, and barbarous the laws that denied to the unhappy victim of a fatal discase the right to apply the only possible cure. When a quarter of eentury ago, an Englishman in the Fortnightly Review urged society to provide for the painless death of inurables, the project received the inforsement of many leading men, but the hurch was too strong for them. Even n this country, pethaps more here than anywhere else, a man would be cencured by the public for advocating this

eneficent and humane cause. But the muse will make its way. "Another thing science will do, a natural sequence of this, will be to wickedness. save mishappen babies from the misvable fate to which a pittless nature dooms them. The little unfortunates, deformed, defective, demented, or whatever their incurable lif, will be aninlessly sont out of a world that has only suffering in store for them. This for their own sake and for the good of mankind. Herodotus, Ptato, Cleero, and all the great free minds that had never been warped by superstition were the friends of a jender and humane infanticide. The fault of the Spartans in their destruction of weakly children was in the lack of gentleness in their

EUTHANASIA.

"What is the stream of tendency respecting these things we may see not cide among people of intelligence whose lives have been upright, but also in sufferer or the hopelessly incapacitated

"Science is hard, undoubtedly. But it is the hardness of the surgeon who inflicts some pain to save the patient from something very much worse. To save-our feelings from the shock of an easy and painless death to a confirmed criminal we incur the certain danger of witnessing the more shocking spectacle of innocence slaughter by the

Sunday School Lesson for February 27. Warning and Invitation.

Matt. XI; 20-30.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

PREDICTED .- Turning next to the fu-1 was the very one whom these people, CONTEXT .-- We are unable to trace

the precise order of events from the send-ng forth of the twelve studied last week to the passage that forms today's lesson. The scholars who have attempted to har-monize the narrative of the four Gosels do not agree in their arrangement. For our present purpose it may not be necessary to fix any definite order-the

chronology may not be important. If Matthew's recital is accepted as com-plete Jesus went forth alone (Ch. xl, j) to preach, having instructed and dis-missed His disciples. Standing in the midst of the multitudes who gathered about. He delivered His message in the same spirit as at the beginning of His ministry. His purpose appears in His expostulation with the curious, as if He would win them to be His followers (verses 16 to 19). He was ever zealous in seeking souls. In our lesson He employs two methods, appealing first to the fears and then to the hopes of His hearers.

IMPENITENT -- Capernaum, Bethsaida and Chorazin-three cities lying on the northwest coast of the sea of Galileewere highly favored during the ministry of Jesus. In the first He made His home (Matt. 1v, 12), after His rejection at Nazareth. There He wrought many miracies (Matt. vill, 5), and delivered many ser-mons (Matt. i, 21). There He suffered the glory of His character to shine forth and sained fame which endured to the end of His career (John vi, 20). Thence He went forth on missionary tours in various parts of Galilee, His reputation preceding Him (Luke iv, 34), and thither, He returned amidst the plaudits of the people who fol-lowed. Bethsaida was the home of threa apostles (John 1, 44), and was frequently visited by the Lord, as was Chorazin And yet, the people of these communities, notwithstanding the presence and labor of such an illustrious Person failed to appreciate Him. Neither did they repent of their sins (verse 29). In utter indif-ference to the mercy offered and to the

ew life made possible they remained m

REPROACHED .- Jesus did not always bear a benigmant look-He did not al-ways speak in gentle tones. There were times, not many to be sure, when He grew stern and when His words were severa (Matt. xxiii, 13), not when He called the Pharisees hypocrites. There is no indignation like that of the righteous (Rev. vi, 18). After many months had been spent in these lake citles, teaching and aboring for their good. He turned to the people with upbraiding for their hard-ness of heart. He declares that they were more obdurate than were the heathen of Tyre and Sidon, two great commercial cities on the Mediterranean, whose people under the ministry of Ezekles (Ezek, xxvii, 28), six centuries before, would have repented in sack cloth and ashes, had

that old prophet performed miracles as Christ had done (verses 2) and 21). He also declares that in the day of retribution these impenitent Jews will receive a condemnation than the Syro-

should be allowed to leave their criminal instincts as a legacy to afflict society.

PREDICTED. - Turning next to the fai-ture, whose events were always spread before His mind, Jesus proclaimed the fate of the city of His adoption (verse 23). For a moment He recalled the opportun-ity of Capernaum as "exalted to heaven." a figure of speech employed by Jewish poets (Isa. xiv, 13), covering a thought that early possessed the minds of men (Gen. xi, 4). This city that had such am-bitions and prides shall be brought down to destruction. What a hazardous prediction. Who, unless gifted with prescience, dare make it? So had the old prophet warned (Lam. il. 1). So Jesus af-terward as He stood before Jerusalem announced its destruction (Luke xill, 35). Two cities, one in the north, the other in he south the metropolis of commerce. and sent of religious power, both doomed because they received not the Lord. The prediction was futfilled. The great and prosperous Capernaum came to utter ruin, and the very spot on which it stood

is a matter of dispute. The traveler linds only here and there some fragments to show that it once existed (verse 24).

COMMUNED .- The and spectacle of city hastening to ruln is enough to make one heart sick. No one can meditate long upon such a disaster. Instinctively the mind turns away for comfort. So it was with Jesus. From the dreary pros-pect He passed to nobler contemplations, As on other occasions, after much labor and many conflicts. He sought commun-ion with heaven (Luke vi, 12). As if replying to some message that had come from above He breaks forth in thanks-giving (verse 25, as He remembers the Divine plan of dealing with men. If the Divine plan of dealing with men. If the great and worldly wise are blinded to their best interests, so that the glory of requirements of Christian discipleship, unrighteousness does not appear (I Cor. I. 19), it is nevertheless true that the meek and simple, the very babes in their own faction to him upon whom they are laid, estimation, may know (Psalm vill, 2). Re-flecting on this fact Jesus passes judg-ment upon its wisdom in a brief soliloguy (verse 26). He approved what had been what Christ is, come because of what will flecting on this fact Jesus passes judg-ment upon its wisdom in a brief solitoquy (verse 25). He approved what had been ordained—He was satisfied to have some who thought themselves great, reject

Him, provided others would accent

PUBLISHED .- Had our Lord's worls nded with the 26th verse some might ave misjudged Him, supposing that He was a mere prophet like unto those who had gone before But the 27th verse pre-vents any such conclusion. In it He He plainly sets forth His nature and office. He publishes to His fellow-townsmen, in-deed to all the world, that He is the head and source, the administrator of the new to Him (John iii, 25). He is of such tran-scendtant glory that no one knows Him scendt the Father-men will perpetually belittle Him. He is so necessary to the world, that men may search forever and never know God until Jesus reveals Him, What a timely publication was this. Just at the time when men failed to appreciate Him, when in their impenitence they were hastening on in the path to destruction. when He appears to be alone and unhon- His promises are sure (Isa, iv, i). To evored, then the declaration came, burst-ing out of His consciousness, that He suspended upon a choice (Josh, xxiv, 15).

INVITED .- There is something exceedingly beautiful and highly attractive in the inexhaustible patience and in the un-wearied effort of Jesus for men. The cities had not accepted Him-the masses pushed on regardless of Him. But He turns, after considering God's plan and His own office, to offer Himsélf to the few, those who were weary with sin, who values a start of the second second second second servance. These may be found in every community. To all such He extends an invitation—a two-fold invitation (verses is and 20 First let them come to Hims is and 29. First, let them come to Him, accept Him as Saviour, teacher and guide. Then let them put on His yoke, emblem of service and become submissive to Him and learn of Him. Such invitations spoken at such an hour were proofs of egotism and audacity if he were a mere man, but the expressions of tender love and solicitude if He were Divine, as the world believes.

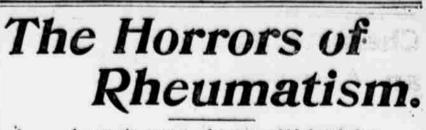
and all people, need.

ENCOURAGED. - Why should men

come to Jesus? How may they be per-sunded to accept this invitation? He assunded to accept this invitation? He as-signs two reasons or motives (verses 28 and 29). First, He is "meek and lowly in heart" (Zach, ix, 9). He does not seek His own glory, neither does he call men that they may minster to His vanity and establish His power. On the contrary He estions in this power. On the contrary he invites that He may save and bless (Matt, 1, 31). He expects to win a following be-cause of what He is, Second, He prom-ises rest to those who come, a two-fold rest, a rest given, and a rest found, the e gained in coming.

SUMMARY.-The Divine message to

men always has these two elements arning against impending danger and diation to possible blessing (Jer. xxi, Sometimes one element seems to be ured because emphasis is laid on the other, but both are really always present. Each implies the other. So there are two sides to the character and mission of Christ-they misunderstand Him who sup-pose that He is wholly a being of love. and that He never administers justice are "woe' 'and "come," Startled by the first and arrested in their headlong ca-reer that ends in destruction, they may hear the sweet voice of the pleader who waits to be gracious (Rev. Iii, 20), and, turning to Him, they may find that all



A woman's account of torture which lasted three years; of her struggles against the dreadful disease, and the good fortune that crowned her efforts.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victims upon whom it fastens itself is al-most unendurable.

Sufferers from the worst types of this ter-rible disease will supply the missing hor-rors in the following story from real life. Those who writhe under milder forms of rheumatism will be able to imagine the feelings of the tortured victim. The only justification for making public such heart-rending details is the fact that the lesson taught will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism. The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Caleb Fenly; she lives in St. Paul, Ind. This is her account 1 "I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it. ferers from the worst types of this ter-

weather always aggravated it. "My limbs would begin to swell at the

"This swelling would begin to swell at the "This swelling would begin in the night, at times. I would awake in agony. "Daylight would find my limbs purple

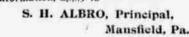
in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear

and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them. "My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless. "My skin became dry and yellow. "At times my limbs would pain as though millions of needles were pricking

them. "Again they would be numb and I



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could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh. "I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time. "After those three slow years of agony, during which I spent probably \$2,000 for treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but death. "I was cured, completely cured, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They alone caused my recovery.

alone caused my recovery. "The first dose gave me appetite. "After the second dose I slept soundly,

the first time within a year. "I sent for a dozen boxes. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well. "The doctor said I was currd. He was

greatly impressed, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients." Mrs. Fonly, together with her husband, made affidavit to the exact truth of the fore-going account before Notary P. N. Thomas. The ours of the superstance of show

going account before Notary P. N. Thomas. The cure of the severest cases of rheu-matism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater. These marvelous vegetable pills go di-rectly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving chemical forces in the blood. They are for sale by druggists every-where : for 50 cents a single box or \$2.50 for half a dozen.

for half a dozen.

Three Beautiful Women RELIEF

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has almost immediate effect in clearing and brightening the skin. It is not a cosmetic, as it does not cover up the blemislice as powders and pastes do, but is a colorless liquid that, when applied to the skin, does not show. It cleaness the powers of the skin of all poison-ous and foreign fillings and dissolves entirely freekles, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, excessive oiliness or reduces in the skin. Its use is so simple that a child can follow direc-tions and get the best result. The Misses Beil have a placed the priceof their wonderful complexion Tonle at \$1.00 per kottle, which is sufficient to clear the ordinary skin.

ONE BOTTLE COSTS YOU MOTHING

WHAT SCIENCE WILL DO.

AS TO HEREDITY.

"What will science do? When sci-"The madness of the present policy ence actually reigns and legislates, the of condemning a chronic criminal to a man in the short hours of the mornrestriction of marriage to the sound specie term in prison and then releas- ing. and same and to those capable of caring him, with the certain knowledge ing for the children they bring into the that he will instantly prey on the inorld will be only one among many nocent community, is already recogthings necessary to the preservation of nized, and schemes for indeterminate the human race. No rational person sentence that will keep him in prison denies the desirability of the object of for life are strongly urged on the legislimiting marriage, but the opposition lator. It is maintained that he is as is chiefly against a new invasion of incurable as and more entitled to favor personal liberty and antagonism to the than the confirmed lunatic, and that dictates of love. 'Love heeds not caste, nor sleep a broken bed.' In our presthere is no reason why he should not he secluded on the same terms, which ent haphazard life, disease and deformmeans for life. But in prison he must fty are no bar to love. But when it is either be supported in idleness by the seen to be a choice between restriclabors of the innocent, or else his labor tion and the rapid and fatal degenerenters into competition with that of the acy of the race the opposition will dinnocent free labor. Another, and perminish. haps strongest argument in favor of

"Science will kill the wretched. This the scientific penalty, the death penalty important policy is already further adfor the incurable criminal; is that it is vanced than most people know or will the most certain to prevent the heredibelieve or want to believe. Euthanatary descent of the criminal instincts We know enough of the laws of herdisia, the cure for incurables, painless death for the hopelessly afflicted, has ty, regardless of the dispute over the more advocates than the inexperienced Weismann theory, to fear the offspring can imagine. Few were disposed to of the chronic criminal. Science concredit the statement of the vice-presi- siders it monstrous that such criminals



preserved criminal. To avoid an interference with personal liberty, we allow a deformed, defective, inefficient, or lunatic person, doomed to an early death, perhaps, to bring into the world offspring who will be wretched and probably a charge on the public, and who will perpetuate physical and mental infirmities. At any rate, we have the good sense to deny entry into this country of immigrants of that kind. The race will go on in its foolish course until men's eyes are more widely opened. Then science will reign and America will develop men and women who are able to work out the great problems of social and political life, which is their appointed mission."

BURTON'S BUSY FOUR MINUTES

What a Man Cau Dream in a Cat Nap Lasting from 5:42 to 5:46.

From the Chicago Daily News. Burton had set his alarm clock for :30, as he had some writing to do, and knew that he couldn't steal time for that puropse at the office during the day. When the alarm clanged he awoke sat up in bed, thought lazily for a moment, and utterly forgot his writing. It was 5:42-for he looked at the unwink-

ing face of the dial-when he settled back for an involuntary doze-one of all the rest of the family. those quick little naps that overpower

A few moments later he was standing in a small inclosure surrounded by log Mocha mixed that he had learned to walls. A brown horse stamped beside love.

him, and a woman-bearing a marvellous resemblance in face and voice to his wife-was trying to tell him isfied with one of the brands of imisomething. He shook his head, disengaged his arm from her restraining | mouth

a new man,

all right."

you are looking.

hand, and tightened the saddle girth upon the brown horse. On the horse's back he sprung, the walls opened, and he sped out, while behind him came streaming a tumultous rout of horse and foot soldiery in blue uniforms, whom he had really failed to notice before, but who evidently belonged to the walled inclosure.

The air was cool, bracing, deliciousthe skies bright blue. To right and left rolling hills of considerable height were crowned with underbrush and straggling trees, while deeper woods extended to the background. He noticed that the leaves were resplendent in red and yellow, and he realized that Octo-ber was in all its glory.

Somehow the ride must have been short. There was a whirl of dust and a coach whizzed by-not a stage coach

of the West, but one of those affairs with broad tires and cushioned seats so much in vogue for tally-ho parties. He found himself, horse and all, by the sending you." side of the log wall again, and the coach passed inside. The next instant

he noticed a puff of white smoke up on the hillside, about 1,000 feet away, Then came other white puffs, and the leaves flew in spots on either side of him. He called his men-called in a voice which seemed to give no sound -and there was no noise accompanying the white puffings up there among the underbrush. His men began to skull behind trees and walls and opened fire upon the places whence the white a little suspiciously, but he drank it

clouds kept rolling. A man in black ran out upon the hillside, emerging from a clump of not. brush. There was a general firing and imagines he decen't know of the decep-the man staggered. As he fell Burton tion. And every time he drinks a cup noticed that he had changed his costume in the moment of the fall and was self on the fact that his health is so now arrayed in a blue-gray uniform. much improved that he can control his He picked himself up and reeled back | temper.

