to Fight Yellow Fever and Prevent Its Obtaining a Foothold on the Warships and in the Camps - Rigid Naval Patrol Along the Coast.

threatens the United States in a war which would mean the invasion of Cuba. Yellow fever may not have killed more people than the Spaniards have in all their wars. ut if it gain a foothold on the southern east of the United States during the rouble over Cuba it will kill more good Americans than will die from Spanish hells or bullets. The marine hospital, through its surgeon-general, Dr. Walter Wyman, is already making plans to keep "Yellow Jack" at arm's length un-

nay threaten this country. Modern quarantine methods have confined the disease almost wholly to the outhern states, but upon the relaxaon of the rigid quarantine regulations which is expected it would threaten

ier the extraordinary conditions which

orthern seaports. The first step towards relaxing the gilance of the quarentine system was aken when President McKinley orered the regulations suspended for the ist refugees from Cuba. These were

Timenen in the contraction of th GREATER enemy than Spain crew may be exempted from quarant tine regulations. Of necessity the regulations will be relaxed still more when the ships of the navy are on duty protecting the coast against an enemy.

Cuba is a hot-bed of yellow fever. Most of the epidemies in this country have been traced to some one coming from that island. It has found its vic tims usually among the residents of the cities of the south, but its easiest marks have been northern people. Seventy-seven years ago there was a situation which may be paralleled in the near future. When the Spaniards evacuated Florida in 1821 a garrison of United States troops, made up of northern men wholly unacclimated, was sent to St. Augustine. Three transports which took the Spanish troops to Cuba returned to Florida with yellow

fever. One of them had lost its entire crew and was navigated into port by two passengers. Some clothing thrown overboard from this ship carried the infection into the town and 40 of the 120 troops died before frost came to kill out

by the fever the government has been seembling large bodies of troops. Dur-ing the civil war there was an outbreak of yellow fever on board the U. S. S. Relief at the navy yard. Pensacola. She had been used as a store ship off Ship island for more than a year and she was not even subjected to quarantine regulations on her arrival at Pensacola. The disease spread to the navy yard and thence to the bomb fleet which had just come from the Mississippi river. A large body of troops was encamped at Barrancas. To protect these troops, a cordon sanitaire was established between the camp and the navy yard, and the camp was "policed" or cleaned daily in the most thorough manner. As a result of these precautions not one of the soldiers caught the

At this time, and in fact through all the civil war, there was a rigid mile tary quarantine. The military authorities also adopted rigid sanitary regulations, and though "Yellow Jack" was epidemic more than once at Key West and points on the Florida coast, New Orleans was almost wholly free from the disease from 1858 to 1867.

The vessels of the fleet were not so fortunate. Sanitary conditions are not of the best aboard battleships. They are the hottest places on the hemisphere in hot weather. Every inch of room is sacrificed to coal, ammunition and the steaming and fighting equipment, and both officers and men are crowded closely together. It was this condition that made the fleet of ironclads and gunboats off New Orleans it 1864 a breeding place for the disease. "Filthiness, crowding, excessive heat and moisture, together with the stagnation of the local atmosphere of those ovenlike boats, incident to anchorage in a tideless stream," were the reasons given by the sanitary commission for the fact that the faver attacked 200 men on 25 gunboats and ironelads and killed 61 of them.

This suggests a new danger to the fleet now gathered in southern waters. The fever which attacked the fleet in 1864 was "unequivocally generated in a large number of filthy and unventilated gunboats and other naval vessels lying idly at anchor." It was not brought to them, but was generated in the ships by reason of the unsunitary conditions existing on them. The modern ship of war is cleaner than its forerunner, but it is no less hot and ill-ventilated. As in the time of the civil war, the navy is now acquiring many ships which were not intended for naval service. The men assigned to these vessels are in greater danger from yellow fever. probably, than from an attack of the

The artillery men, however, may be protected from Yellow Jack by complete isolation. In 1864 blockade runners from Havana brought yellow fever to Galveston. It became epidemic and 252 persons out of a population of 5,560 died from it. Four forts in the vicinity of the town were garrisoned by confed erate troops. The officers in command quarantined against the city. Flag staffs were put up a quarter of a mile from each fort and no person was allowed to pass them. Supplies, letters. etc., were deposited at the quarantine limit, and when the bearers had gone away they were brought into the fort by a band of men who were thoroughly acclimated and who were kept wholly part from the other troops. These pre cautions saved the soldiers from the

Quarantine regulations were put in effect April 1 of this year (a month before the usual time); but epidemies of yellow fever seldom break out before July, and usually not until August or September. If the trouble with Spain is over before the really hot weather sets in the United States has not much to fear from the plague. But troops sent to Cuba will undoubtedly suffer from it even now, and unless extreme precautions are taken they will bring the germs of the disease back with them. A rigid naval patrol all along the coast and a ceaseless vigilance by the military authorities on shore will be necessary-less to keep the Spaniard from landing on American soil than to shut out that greater enemy. "Yellow Jack."

GRANT HAMILTON.

Boy with Scores of Titles. The delicate 12-year-old king of Spain is burdened with the following name "for short:" Leon Ferdinand Marie Jacques Isidore Pascal Antoine. His formal title includes the information that he is not only king of Spain, but of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valence, of Galicia, of Majorica, of Minorea, of Seville, of Ceredena, of Cordova, of Corcega, of Murcia, of Jaen, of Algarva, of Algezira, of Gibraltar, of the Canary islands, of the oriental and occidental Indies, of India and of the oceanic continent, archduke of Austria, duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and of Milan, count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, of Tyrol and of Barcelona and lord of Biscay and Molina.

Editor with a Conscience. A Georgia editor is candid enough to make this statement: "We would not accept a bribe, and yet we are free to say we cannot support candidates without some sort of remuneration, as we have a large family to support, and space is worth money. But please don't offer us anything to our face; but, if you feel grateful for our assistance, just contrive to loss \$10 or \$20 in our office, where we can stumble over it accidentally, and thank heaven for it in the silence of our sanctum. By this means we can overcome our scruples, and keep our conscience as clear as maple sirup."

Getting Near the Limit. Prig-I suppose you lawyers would

Attorney—Oh, well, of course, We have to draw the line somewhere. What are you accused of?—Towp Topics.

| Based upon Peloubet's Select Netes.]

GQLDEN TEXT.—A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir
up anger.—Prov. 15:L

two kings.

TIME.—B. C. 978-84, Jeroboam's reign, according to the usual chronology; B. C. 937-81, according to the corrected chronology (Prof. Kent's arrangement).

PLACE.—The coronation assembly was held at Shechem, between Mounts Ebal and Gerisim, then the metropolis of the tribe of Ephraim. The capital of Rehoboam was at Jerusalem. The political capital of Jeroboam was for a brief time at Shechem, and then for many years at Tirzah, among the hills not far from Shechem and Samaria; while his religious capitals were at Bethel and Dan.

LESSON EXPOSITION.

I. The Popular Demand for Reform. -When Rehoboum found himself the successor of his father, Solomon, one of his first moves was to attend an assembly of the leaders of the nation at Sheehem, the central meeting place of the northern tribes which had the deepest interest in the movement. This assembly was to confirm Rehoboam in his kingdom, but was determined to exact certain reforms as the condition of their allegiance. They first sent to Egypt for Jeroboam, of the tribe of Ephraim, who had been banished thither by Solomon." He became their leader and spokesman. Their grievances were (1) the burden of taxation was very great and bore especially hard upon the northern tribes at a distance from the capital, who therefore could not partake of the wealth that enriched the leaders near the throne; and (2) especially repugnant and burdensome was the levy of forced labor for Solomon's great work. It was against this policy and oppression that the northern tribes rebelled. And they asked of the new king a charter of rights that would relieve them of these beavy burdens, agreeing that if he would grant this, they would ac-

Il. The King's Foolish Decision .-Rehoboum asked for a delay of three days, to give him time to consult with the leaders before he returned an answer to their demands. The king first consulted the elders. These were the older and wiser leaders who had learned of Solomon his wise teachings and watched the effects of his sometimes foolish actions. These advised Reho-

Reboboam next consulted the young men, his associates, "the Feunesse doree, the gilded youth, the aristocratic lulers," who, by the fact of their having led the same kind of life as himself. were doubtless quite as inexperienced in state affairs. Their advice was: "Thus chalt thou say unto them, my little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins. And now whereas my father did lade you with a heavy yoke, I will add to your yoke: my father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions" (1 Kings 12:10, 11). The scorpions were whips which stung and pained like a scorpion. This last advice fell in Rehoboam's desires, and he announced it to the people as his decision.

III. The Kingdom Divided .- Vs. 16-25. 16. "What portion have we in David?" Since we have no fairness or kindness from the heir of David, he shall have no homage or service from us. "To your Disperse to your homes (see chap, 8:66; and cf. 2 Sam, 18:17; 19:8; 20:1), and prepare for war. This cry was an old war cry of Ephraim.

"Now see to thine own house, David:" Take care of yourselves, and let us

17. "As for the children of Isreal which dwelt in the cities of Judah:" The members of the northern tribes who had homes in the cities of Judah did not go with their brethren, but remained under Rehoboam.

18. "Rehoboam" attempted to stop the revolt, ignorant as to its extent, by sending "Adorum, who was over the tribute," the chief tax collector, and the most obnoxious man in the nation, to pacify them, and by persuasion and threats to bring them back. But the indignant people "stoned him" to death.

20. "When all Israel heard," what the leaders knew at Shechem, "that Jeroboam was come again" out of Egypt. "Called him unto the congregation:" The general assembly of Israel, and made him king. "But the tribe of Judah only:" The dividing line was through the southern part of Benjamin, so that the larger part of the tribe belonged to the northern kingdom, and the rest was absorbed into the tribe of Judah.

21. "Rehoboam . . . assembled all the house of Judah:" His next move was to subdue the rebellion by force of arms. But he was forbidden by a prophet named Shemalah, of whom we

der the circumstances, and with such leaders and people, it was better that

25. "Jeroboam built Shechem in mount:" The mountainous country of "Ephraim:" He built up the old town for his capital, making a new city of it. He soon, however removed his capital to Tirzah, a few miles distant (1 Kings 14:17; 15:21, 33, etc.); and this remained the capital till the time of Ahab, who

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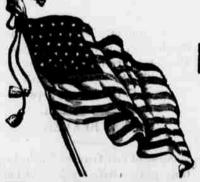
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CUBAN.

required to obtain certificates of th in Havana, but were hurried from that city and afterward inspected and held in quarantine ve days on our sea coast.

case of open intercourse between and the United States the shipof troops to Cuba and the poslanding of Spanish troops from on our coast, this quarantine not be practicable. A ship of whose marines have been ashore ba cannot wait five days in quarwhen returning to our coast for unition and supplies to use in go-ut against the enemy.

endy discretionary powers have given to medical officers on ship The secretary of the treasury asued an order that "such com-cation may be allowed with ves-f the United States navy as the cate of the medical officer shows on be liable to convey infection." ame order provides that certifi-of medical officers of the navy barantine regulations have been

suffered heavily from yellow fever, and it is found to be especially severe with soldiers and sailors because of the closeness of their quarters and their proximity to each other. In 1853 the U. S. S. Vixen brought yellow feyer to Barrancos Barracks and only seven of

It is the aim of the marine hospital bureau to keep an infectious disease out of the country altogether by a system of strict quarantine. It maintains 11 quarantine stations and keeps a sharp eye on incoming vessels. But the most acute vigilance will not protect absolutely our 4,000 miles of seacoast; and when yellow fever gets a foothold on the land (as it did last summer) the marine hospital service will have to establish inland quarantines and cut off from communication with the rest of the country the strip of ter-ritory which the disease attacks. It is possible, by a strict observance of the regulations of this quarantine, to keep yellow fever within bounds. It is even possible to protect from it bottles of men gathered in the inferred territory. The latter part is important because in the district most likely to be attacked

MILITARY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT IN HOT COUNTRIES. the fever; while of the people of the

town 132 died. Troops stationed at Pensacola have

EAST INDIAN.

the garrison escaped the infection.

THE KINGDOM DIVIDED.

THE SECTION includes I Kings, chaps, 13-15; the whole story of the division of the kingdom and its results under the first

LESSON EXPOSITION.

knowledge him as king.

boam to grant the request of the people.

know nothing further.

24. "For this thing is from me:" Unthe kingdom should be divided.

removed it to Samaria.

Truth is moral dynamite. Faculty measures ability. Error is self-propagating.

Doing is an antidote for doubting.

Friendship is the crutch of sorrow.

Self-concert makes some men wiser than God.