

ETHICAL TALKS BY CLERGY AND THE LAITY

THE TRIBUNAL OF THE WORLD

BY DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Dr. Hale was asked to write this article. Chief Justice Fuller, of our Supreme apropros of the first formal session of the International Tribunal instituted by The Hague the courtroom and quiet any two Sens-Peace Conference, because he has been the nost American to advocate the establishment of such a court, and has been laboring to that end for many years. This first session of the court at The Hague has a special inter-set for the American people, since the case to be considered is one which has been pending between th Unitd States and Mexico for many

edges that the money, which she received long ago from Mexico, is to be paid to somebody. Who that somebody is, this is

the World. It is the first case to be brought for trial of people who like to make complaints, their disputes to a Supreme Court. cause The Hague tribunal has not act-

ulantly. A little as if they should ask | wars hundreds of times in history

bench, why he does not step out from the courtroom and quiet any two Senators who may happen to be fighting in the Senate chamber. To which cynical the time has not yet come.

At last, however, and perhaps not to the entire satisfaction of the grumblers, the time has come. The judges are selected Because there was a supreme tribu by the two Nations, Mexico and the The supreme tribunal settled it, and the HE first of September has been United States, and the date for the hearfixed as the time for the first trial ing has been appointed. In all this affair before the world's tribunal. It is the analogy between the organization of the trial of what is known as the "Pious the world and the organization of II be the strongest of nations. This object-Fund Cinim." This is a claim made by states, on the senboard of the Atlantic in lesson is too important to be kept out of the Catholic Archbishop of California on 1989, is very curious. The truth is that eight. And the real statesmen of the Uncle Sam, through the Mexican Govern- the United States has furnished the ob- world, such men as the Emperor of Rusment, to recover a considerable sum of ject-lesson in the whole affair. How is it sia, and William McKinley, and Lord money, now in the Treasury of the United that those 13 states have been united, and Sailsbury, and Andrew B. White, and Dr. States. This Nation knows and acknowl- that they have added to their number 22 De Martens, who has been called the more states?

the question to be answered by the inter- This supreme court had cognizance of all national tribunal, the Supreme Court of cases possible of dispute or discussion be- duty is the same as one of the duties of tween states, excepting African slavery. That exception cost us the Civil War. before this august international tribunal. With that one exception, the Supreme We have heard quite as much as was Court has kept peace between 12, 23, and ernment declined, and now she is knockgood for us of complaints from the kind now 45 states, who agreed to submit ing at the door and begging to have the

Thus there are hundreds of thousands of ed in one case or another, which the intelligent men in Iowa and Missouri who grumblers think should have been settled. hardly know that there was once a ques-Why does not your Hague conference tion of boundary between these states, of administration and appointed some oftake hold?" they have asked a little pet- It was a question such as has created ficers, and then adjourned. Nobody had that was indeed an omen of the civiliza-

There was once a similar question between Massachusetts and Rhode Island Why did these states not fight with each other? Why did not a Sheriff's posse from Missouri meet another posse from question the proper answer has been that Iowa and a Deputy Sheriff wound another Deputy Sheriff? Why did not each Governor call out coldiers, and the soldiers fight? That was the way in old times.

world has forgotten the cause of war. The existence of this Supreme Court has made 45 states, which it united, to Chief Justice of Christendom-they and It is because they agreed in 1789 to men not known by name, succeeded three subject of its own sovereign. submit their disputes to a supreme court. | years ago in organizing for 24 nations a tribunal-international, of which the only arrange many of the precedents for the our Supreme Court.

> Poor China might have been the 25th of these confederates. Her so-called govtribunal try one of her unfortunate ques-

When our Supreme Court was organized in 1789, it met and made some orders sent the Chief Justice of America to the a case ready for it. Perhaps nobody

dared bring one in. At the end of three months the Judges met and again adjourned. Nobody had a case to bring before it. So for two years it met and adjourned.

But at the ninth quarterly meeting the celebrated case which decided the relations between the State of Georgia and a citizen of the United States who was not of Georgia, was tried and decided. Since that time the court has not often had to adjourn without any case on its docket,

The international tribunal consists of 80 judges, appointed by the 24 nations, two, three, four or five, as the nation chooses From these 80 the United States has now selected two judges to determine the Pious case: The United States has named Sir Edward Fry, formerly Chief Justice of the English Court of Appeals, and Dr. F. Martens, of Russia. Mexico has Senor Chelli, a distinguished Italian Judge, and Dr. Lohman, a Dutch Magistrate of high rank. These will select a fifth judge, which will complete the court for this occasion. Neither nation may select one of its own citizens or the

The court when assembled will have to proceedings of future trials. This fact gives a special interest to the occasion Dr. Martens has been called "The Chief Justice of Christendom" because he has so often been selected as a member of courts of arbitration between nations. He was made doctor of laws by Yale University last October. When I saw Mr. Choate, our Ambassador to England, pre-Chief Justice of Christendom, I felt that tion of the new century.

him that the climate there will ruin his health, or anything else that I might invent to prevent him from going; but, nevertheless, I am wrong in doing so. If would act right, it would be the only mest way to tell the true reasons I had for wishing him not to go, and then let him decide for himself.

Another excuse: "I lie to this person, out only because I do not wish to hurt his feelings or to cause him any sorrow." For instance, a young author comes to me and asks my opinion of his latest work. I read it and find it poor, but why should I tell him so? Why should I not give him a few complimentary words and send him away happy? I admit that there is some sense in this way of reasoning, under the present social conditions; that it sometimes would be brutal to tell the naked truth, but very often we do not tell a person the truth, not because we do not want to hurt his feelings, but because we are afraid of making an enemy of him. It is my opinion that in almost all, not to say all, cases, it is possible to tell the truth; it can always be done in a tactful way, so it does not hurt any one's feelings. And we should do more good by being always sincere.

Only under one circumstance I consider lying justified, that is to prevent an injustice being done to a person. If I, by telling a lie, can stop the persecution of a person of whose innocence I am convinced, it would be absurd to hesitate.

I know very well that strict moralists as Kant, will not even excuse this form of lie; but the fact is that in human morals it is impossible to give one in flexible rule; it is impossible to set a rule like this: "Thou shalt not lie." There must be allowances made for particular cases. Too much flexibility in morals is dangerous, but a certain minmum is necessary.

There are beautiful lies, generous lies, herself falsely to save her child, or a sor to mave his father, and no one will doubt that these kinds of lies deserve our highest admiration.

What I have tried to show through all this is that, with very few exceptions, the lie is a sign of immorality. It is born to conceal a conduct that we dare not confess; it is almost always prompted by base and selfish motives, first of all by cowardice, and its consequences are as grave and degrading as its causes; it opens the way to all other vices, and our aim should be to fight it with all means within our power, first in ourselves and then in others.

Parents and teachers have no greater or more important task than to destroy the tendencies to lying that they will con tinually meet with in the children under their care. They must have their eyes open to the importance of this fight for truth in everything and under all circumstances. They must not deal easily with little lies; they must set the example themselves; they must punish lying more severely than any other fault: they must teach the children that everything else can be forgiven, but not lying. They must teach the children to have courage to stand by their acts in all cases, and teach them that moral cowardice is to be despised more than anything else, and that there is nothing greater than perfect

frankness. If these principles be implanted in our children from the very first beginning, and, first of all, if they see that we, their educators, are frank and sincere under all circumstances, then we shall have given them something more valuable than any

BY CORNELIA COMSTOCK S INCE corporal punishment has been virtually done away with

school government, there has been much agitation against the present lenient policy. Opinions are continually being aired against it in the press and on the rostrum. Among them recently we have the very pronounced expressions of Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Clarke University.

I never hear an argument in favor of the lash upon a child without bewailing the common ignorance among people concerning the workings of the human organization, particularly that delicate part, the nervous system. I never hear this manner of punishment advocated without considering the immensity of the moral question involved.

The person who is in favor of the blow-as a medium of control-is lacking in two great points of essential knowledge concerning the development of the human subject. First, as concerns the physical health; second, as concerns the moral health. I put the moral idea second, as during what we are pleased to term the nonreasoning stage we are first of all supposed to look out for the physical welfare of our subject.

Has Dr. Hall, I wonder, or any other learned professor or student of child culture taken into account the full effect of a blow upon a child? I ask this now purely from its physiological standpoint. No blow, however lightly administered, as punishment upon any part of a child's body, can fail to work evil, and sometimes very serious consequences to its

Apart from all harmful considerations physically, there are innumerable arguments to be offered from a moral standpoint. Psychologically there are many; age, and what kind of a child have you and graver considerations.

Government is education. We cannot use any form of restraint upon a child and separate it from that child's instruction-nor give any manner of freedom or by its next 10 years? Well, you won't- admirable sort in a child

which we do for a child serves to instruct it morally if not religiously also. I have never heard one sound argu-

SPANKING IN THE SCHOOLS

ment in favor of corporal punishment. pugilists. I have both heard and witnessed much of its principles, however-the doctrine of compulsory measures and government through fear-and I have found out in sorrow what it generates in the way of falsehood and deceits and hatreds and tion of the mind. True, a habit of life Anarchists are the outcome of this very

I do not believe in anarchism in the home, if that is what we name it when is fed from the same spring at once. the parents or guardians fall short of effective measures, being possibly at fault themselves. Neither am I in favor of tyranny on either side-nor am I in favor of the doctrine of force either through brain or brawn. Even the firm, quiet will can be greatly at fault when It is too determinedly set to conquer another-not to mention the hand, the heavy hand that falls.

Look at the inequality of will power even among us elders, but as between parent and child, if we would develop the right sort of character, we should have solid compacts of no "broken wills," no robbing of the mind, no clashing of horns, only a gentle and firm leadership under the doctrine of freedom, and, above all, liberty of thought.

You are mistaken, you old and wise ones, if you think that a child's ideas are not worth considering and giving good hearing and large place in home rule. How else is reason to be developed in the child or morals to be expanded? Put your opinion always in the place of the child's up to 10 years of got? What amount of discretionary power have you?

Do you really expect to overcome this first 10 years' training into helplessness

indulgence outside the thought that all not unless your child is, and always has been, a "hard kicker." it don't grow to be a chronic or professional one. We are not striving to be

Now, as to the cultivation of antagonisms, we must expect much from Professor Hall's standpoint. But I have never heard that the cultivation of the muscles was a direct aid to the cultivafit to insure a steady nerve is assistance to brain development. That is quite anplan. So I may say emphatically that other thing. Yet overmuch muscular exercise detracts from brain power. Each Energy, which is health, supplies both. Do we increase the strength of mind when we get a surplus of either fat or muscle? These mild doses of "Dr. Spanker's tonics," or less mild, as advocated

by our great minds every now and then, are like all other tonics-a great piece of deception. We have in them an artificial and disagreeable thing in the place of a natural and agreeable one. It is a snare and a pretense. There is no profit in any of these at

the last, and the question is if we are not undermining the constitution meanwhile to an extent beyond our estimation. We need to be good physicians as well as wise commanders

Is it true, Dr. Hall, that "to be strong is to be a philosopher"? Turn it the other way, and I will partially conceile it. One might as appropriately say a man of large muscle is a man of large mind. It would be quite as true.

Professor Hall, it seems, would have his children paddled toto brains. I won't say a good, mild spanking every day might not trim up the muscles, much as a fine massage treatment. I won't say what it will do toward creating a philsopher or generating gray matter. tuln I am that it requires a much finer and more intricate exercise than this to cuitivate wisdom and a character of an

METHODS AND MOTIVES OF THE LIAR-II

BY PROFESSOR CAMILLE MELINAUD

is quite interesting to study the liar ; in the moment when he lies. To lie is in all cases to substitute for the facts as they really are a fiction that seems to me to be preferable-for the facts as they were, facts as I should have liked them to be-but this substitution may be carried out in different

There is, first, the purely created lie, the lie out of whole cloth, that consists in substituting for the reality events the time; I leave out a foolish answer I should have met a person with whom | I had an engagement, but do not go to in we embellish for the very pleasure of see him, and to excuse myself afterward | embellishing. We idealize every scene, tell him that it was impossible for me to | we substitute pleasant colors for colors come, as I had been called away, while less bright. in fact I had been at home all the time. easily found out.

The lies that we hear most often are, therefore, the partial lies, the alteration have given the witty replies, we become arranging, retouching or embellishing. There are three kinds of partial lies, one might call embroidery.

that I am ashamed to tell of.

ting, and this sutisfies a good may they are not lying; second, because all or nearly all of us do things that we do not care to have everybody know of, tion, and also very often because we lack the moral courage to admit what we do

The temptation to this kind of lying is much stronger because there is very little risk of being found out. The worst that might happen is that the fact that few have strength to resist it. we have concealed may be discovered, and in this case we always have the excuse that we did not omit anything on purpose, or that we intended to speak of this thing later on, or that we did not consider the thing of importance, or other excuses of similar kind.

quent. To exaggerate is to tell more than you have seen or done, to multia hundred times a day, not only by making things greater, but also by making them smaller. It is exaggeration when we call a thing microscopical when | your wildest imaginations think of a camit is simply small, or we say a second paign in which the candidates on both when we mean a minute. In all cases we exaggerate to make a greater effect | not party feeling, the necessity of being possible way, I lose my self-respect, I ge upon the persons who are listening to us. loyal to your political party, engender lies and this habit of not giving things or by the thousand? Do we not every day facts their true value is one of the most see journalists, critics and judges, whose tyrannical of all habits, one of the hard- highest duty it should be to maintain I lie to this person, but I do it for his own est to break. People who have started to truth and justice, ask themselves the good." In other words, we mean that we exaggerate simply must exaggerate in question, Does this man belong to my everything, it becomes part of their na- party or not? and act accordingly? ture, and this habit is found everywhere in men and women, but mostly in women, to appear greater than we are. If we me that he intends to go West to try to who are always by nature anxious to have played a poor part at any occasion, make a fortune. I consider his plan fool-

Third and last, we have the most fre- | the slightest hesitation to conceal this addition of another that makes our tale the limelight. If we make a speech and more attractive. For instance, I tell of a find that the auditory remains cold, we conversation that I have had with an- will exaggerate, we will use stronger and other, a debate in which I have taken part, and I attribute to myself witty replies, that have come to my mind later, but which I wish that I had given at created by myself, as when, for instance, I that I did give, but which I wish not to have given. When personal vanity comes

Why this habit is so frequent is very This kind of lie is not so frequently met | easily understood, because we very soon with, because it is dangerous-it is too really believe in what we are telling, we are no longer aware that we have retouched, we are really convinced that we The liar confines himself to our own victims, and herein lies the chief danger of this form of lying.

To continue our examination of the three ways of altering real facts: By mind of the liar, it now becomes necesomission, by exaggeration and by what sary to look into his motives for lying, for escape a danger we dare not face, and the We must not forget that nobody lies for The simplest of all forms of lies is the pleasure of lying. Even the most forced to tell another, and still another what I should call the lie by omission. hardened liar will, all things being equal, and so on until lying becomes part of our It consists in suppressing, in a series of rather speak the truth than ile, There nature, and this only because we did not events what we are telling, an import- always must be a special reason, a cer- have the courage to confess our first lie ant part that we do not care to have tain motive that makes him lie: there any one know of. For instance, I tell a must be a temptation to lie. In most are driven to lying by perfectly honorable friend what I have been doing since I cases it is our passions that induce us to motives, that there are lies that are saw him last, but omit a certain thing lie. When we passionately desire the pos- prompted by charity and friendly feelsession of a person or a thing, we do not lings for others, but these lies are excep-This kind of lie is very frequently met care what means we use to gain posses- tional and are without interest here, when with for different reasons; first, because sion, and very often the lie is a very con- we are studying the soul of the habitual nothing is invented or faisified by omit- venient means. Then comes the tempta- list.

Our hatred will also very often prompt us to lying. Hatred against a person will ourselves, or, still better, to find a moral most ingenuous lies, and hatred will drive shall look a little into these different prenecessarily very frequent, and it is so us to make use of these inspirations. The texts. temptation under the influence of this passion is terribly strong, and very, very

Love also makes use of the lie. Persons who love will lie to appear better in the eyes of one another; a lover will lie to lower his rival, he will lie to excite jealousy, he will lie to call back the dying love, and even when his own love is disappearing he will lie to his beloved and Lying by exaggeration is also very fre- to himself to create the illusion of a love that has ceased to exist.

All our other passions suggest the us ply figures, distances and measures, and of tying to us-the love of gain creates we all exaggerate not once but maybe innumerable commercial lies; the wordreclaim alone is only another expression for a lie.

If we look into politics, could you in

quent of all forms of lies, the embroidery fact. We will exaggerate to enhance our of facts, the retouching of events, the own value, to turn the attention to ouromission of a detail that displeases, the selves, to place ourselves in the center of stronger means to rouse our listeners into enthustasm.

> But cowardice is perhaps after all the feeling that makes the most use of the lie, Most of our lies are caused because we lack the courage to appear as we really are, because we are afraid to take the consequences of our conduct. The child knows that if it tells the truth it will be punished, and therefore it lies. The wife knows that if she tells her busband certain things he will be irritated or angry, and she ties; the husband comes home lint and pretends that his business has kept him away, because he fears the scolding he will get if he tells the truth; the poli tician knows that if he reveals the truth his party will turn against him, and there fore he lies. In all these cases the lie t inspired by fear; in every case we lie to worst of it is that to cover one lie we are I am very well aware that we sometime

lon-we know that all we have to do to No matter how often we lie, or how win is to lie. We are already used to we get to lying, we will always try to lying, and we cannot resist the tempta- prove to ourselves that we have very good and sufficient reasons to do so. We are very ingenious in finding excuses for inspire our imagination and suggest the obligation that forces us to lie; and we

The most frequently used is this: "I do not hurt any one," with the understand ing at the same time I benefit myself In other words, we say that we are jus tified in lying if we can gain anything our selves without hurting any one else; but it is hardly necessary to say that this is a very poor excuse. When we say to our selves that we do not hurt any one, w mean that we do not cause any one any material loss; this may all be very true but at the same time we must remember that when we enter into conversation with a person there is a tackt contract between us that we shall both tell the truth. The other person has told me the truth, and it is my duty to do the same. If I lie I break my contract, I refuse to pay a just debt. Besides this, by lying I do myself sides said nothing but the truth? Does great harm, I hurt myself in the worst used to lying, I make it easier for myself to lie the next time.

Another sophism is this: "I admit that are justified in lying to prevent another person from doing a thing that we con-Our vanity prompts us to lie. We lie sider footish. For instance, a friend tells make an impression one way or another, and feel it ourselves, we will lie without ish, and accordingly I lie to him. I tell

IRREVERENCE OF AMERICAN YOUTH BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

TI IS a melancholy fact that the spirit, our ones of the days of the grandparents, he kisses him on the cheek. Their elders reverence for anything, scarcely as much for their Creator as they should have; for old age, they have almost none at all; in lack of consideration for their parents, they go as far as they dare in ignoring their suggestions and advice, without forfeiting their share of the patrimony they expect.

The majority are so wise in their own onceit that they do not hesitate to contradict flatly any statement, if it is in any way different from what they understand in the matter.

It may be a most trivial matter and of no consequence whatever, and yet they will, in the presence of company or the family boldly declare: "That is not so," or any other form of contradiction without stopping to say: "I beg your pardon, but I think you are mistaken," or, "have been misinformed," or anything to in any way pave the way for their expressing correction or difference of opinion.

In most families grandparents are toierated because they may have something seen the most beautiful devotion to old mother that thy days may be long in the their children or grandchildren expect at age in that country that we have ever land," etc., is not only a command from vanced ideas they are rarely treated with | the more attention they receive, being due respect, their opinions are sneered at always given the best seats at the theor received with a shrug of the shoulders, ater, concert or opera, so that they may as much as to say: "You precious old idiot, what do you know about anything?" Consequently, they are patronized and almost driven into imbecility and 'er, mother, grandfather and grandmother, helplessness by constant contradiction and opposition at every turn. If they join in the conversation to make themselves agreeable, they generally find it more agreeable to subside, because of the discussion anything they may say provokes.

Modern ideas, manners, customs, and opinions on economics, science, religion, education, domestic affairs and amusements are so incompatible with the seri- of affection, and if it should be a man, chamber weep over what has been?

of independence inborn and nurtured of the present generation that it would are never made the butt of their jokes, or in the youth of this country has be impossible for the representatives of used to exploit the imaginary wisdom reached such a point that they have little | two or three generations to agree or to | of any young person in Germany. think alike. The younger, believing their knowledge superior in all respects, they have no reverence for the elders.

Another cause of differences between the old and young is the recklessness of the younger, engendered by the indulgence they have always had by the acquisition of money by their parents and grandparents, who, through economy, industry and self-denial, have amassed fortunes of more or less importance, which these same children consider their own to spend as they please, without consulting the wishes of those who accumulated whatscorning to earn anything or observe the conomies and prudence that are necessary to preserve or increase their hold-

In Europe it is very different-absolute obedience is demanded and received by every parent. As a result, as children ential, especially in Germany. We have commandment "Honor thy father and thy erved anywherehear and see everything.

Whatever plans the young people have for recreation and diversion include fathno matter how many generations back. We have witnessed the tender embrace of men with three and four score years' difference in their ages, while the devotion and tenderness of the young and old women are admirable beyond dscription,

As soon as a German comes into the presence of his kindred, be they men or women, he promptly lifts the hand to the woman upon which to imprint a kiss

American parents have no one to blame but themselves for the disregard of their authority and want of filial affection in their children; each generation has grown further and further away from parental discipline and restraint, until it is now the exception when children are obedient and respectful and try to emulate their parents and grandparents in whatever of success they have achieved. When either grandsire, granddam, father or mother is taken away an opportunity is offered for the children and grandchildren to manifest their devotion by their tenderness ever they have, the precious descendants and thoughtfulness and respect for the opinions and authority of the bereaved one which belong to the day of their death to the authors of our being.

In a few brief years the present generation will belong to the past, and they should remember that they may pass under the rod which they have held over grew older they are more and more rever- those who have gone before them. The the Most High, but it carries with promised reward.

How few young women, when they are fortunate enough to be at the head of a home, once presided over with dignity, good taste, wisdom and thoughtfulness by mother or mother-in-law, have any appreciation of her duty and ability to make that mother or mother-in-law forget the affliction that has deposed her and taken out of her life its chief happiness, setting aside her authority with impunity, countermanding her orders, rearranging the appointments of the home, "making fun mamma's old-fashioned ideas of things," answering curtly, and in a thousand ways wounding the desolate heart that has no other refuge but to quietly submit and in the solitude of her own

WEARING OUT A HUSBAND'S PATIENCE BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD

morning they begin to complain of some-

gusted by the dishes, vexed by the chilair and breaking loose from his bonds. peace is too precious. He knows, if he account of headache or some other ache, for which in some dim way he seems to blame, of the shortcomings of servants, the misdoings of children, the unkind-

things in general. And that woman won-

ders why her husband never comes home

till every other place is closed.

Prohably when this man does go home It is needs must with him. He would like to love his home, to enjoy his chiienjoy that in which you meet perpetual' springs of comfort have been exhausted men who think marriage a mistake.

What a different place it is where a

if they spent their lives contriving for sympathy; if she has more serious how to wear out the patience of ones, the doctor knows of them the first, band has to peace within his doors, not their husbands, could do it to no better or her countenance and not her speech advantages. If they ever read they betrays her. She manages her servants never took to heart that verse of Prov- without resort to superior authority, and erbs which tells how the wise woman if they give her trouble she is ashame buildeth her house, but the foolish to let another know how far she falls, THEY FOOL THE BUMBLEBEE plucketh it down with her hands. The short in her executive ability. She settles moment they open their eyes in the her own accounts with her neighbors, if she has any to settle, which is unusual; thing and the last breath at night is and she would have a poor opinion of spent in some vain regret. At break- herself if her children so successfully refast they make it unsufe to speak, and belled that she must call in aid. any remark is sure to be contorted into this woman has not enough money, she offense; they think that the husband quietly ascertains if that is the inevitneed not spend the little time he is at able condition of things; if it is, the table over the newspaper, and say so; bows to it and says nothing; if it is not they are distressed by the service, dis- she states her case and her reasonableness is so well established that there is dren, and fill the hour so entirely with no gainsaying her claim. And not only restless nagging that when the door here, but in everything else she has closes behind him the husband is justified her mind, since her administration has if he feels himself escaping into free so proved her worth, that she has but to express a wish, for her husband to That husband is unlikely to return at believe that cothing else would answer. the luncheon hour, even if his home is For it is written, a gracious woman rewithin reasonable distance-freedom is taineth honor. The husband returning too pleasant to be lightly thrown away, to his house finds an atmosphere as clear and pure as that of Summer table does, that his entertainment will be an lands; quiet cheerfulness reigns, he never hears a complaint, and, so far as his wife and the management of his family are concerned, he would not know there was a trouble in the world. ness of the neighbors, the depravity of And this wife who is never known

to whine, to fret and fume and fuss about trifles, is young when the other woman is already old. "Look at me!" the other one cries, "Old before my time at the late dinner hour it is because and all because of my worries! As for her she has nothing to worry about." But she might have had, if she had set dren, to comfort his wife; but it is dif- out in the beginning to make mountains ficult to love that which is unlovable, to out of mole-hills, to let the household see that it was too much for her, and hindrance, or to give comfort when the to insist upon her husband's bearing not only his own burden, but hers also. by long use and waste. He is one of the it is, no one within the radius of the poor, petulant, nagging creature knows what happiness is, even when at a diswoman dwells who never dissipates her tance feeling her like a cloud; while, on the petty aliments, she keeps it to her- grievances, handles heavier ones cheer-

HERE are women in the world who, self and scorns to go about, a beggar | fully, and adjusts her own affairs with a lofty consideration of the right her husonly preserves her own happiness, but makes the happiness of all who feel her bright presence or her sweet influence.

His Hive-Living Cousins Tickle Him and Steal His Honey. The men who study insect life have

found that the big black and yellow bumblebee is often swindled of the results of his hard day's work at honeygathering. The dapper little hive bee knows how to play upon his weaknesses, The hive bee is a thorough city dweller, living in a bee metropolls which has its bee mechanics, builders and nurses, bee boards of health that look after the ventilation of the city and the removal of the garbage-bee policemen who guard the hite against moths and other honey thleves, with bee queen to rule over al The clumsy, lo d-buzzing bumblebee, lowever, is a veritable farmer and liver with a comparatively small family in his mud farmhouse in the clover fields. Ho is such a simple soul that the hive bees

look upon him as a hayseed. Several of them will meet him when he is on his way home with a load of honey and induce him to stop and have a chat in the bee language. Then they pat him and rub him and the bumblebee loves to be tickled. Thus they work upon his good nature until he actually lets them take part of his bag of sweets-all of it

ion the smart hive beees bid him an affectionate good-bye, acting just as if they were siapping him on the back, and probably telling him that he must come up to town and take dinner with them some day when he is not busy. Whoever knew a bumblebee to have a day to him Then the robbers go home and lay their plunder away, while the bumblebee sets out for his farmhouse, congratulating himself upon having such good friends, likely enough, and quite convinced that he is indeed a highly popular fellow.

Rev. William Austin Smith, of Providence power by annoying others with her own the contrary, the woman who keeps her annoyances! If she is ill with any of trials to herself, makes light of little wis, the most aristocratic religious organination of the Cream City.

INCREASING LENGTH OF MAN'S LIFE BY DR. J. EDWARD HEAMAN HE 1900 census shows that there has | as maiaria and typhoid fever. The decline | the first half of the Jews will not die been a decrease of 10 per cent in in the consumption (tuberculosis) death- before the expiration of 71 years. Lomthe general deathrate in the United rate has been more marked than that of broso states this fact in another way

In 1900 New York City's deathrate was the number of deaths from pneumonia is the other hand, of 1900 Christian children 20.4 It was 25.2 per 1000 in 1800. In other now greater than that from consumption. 453, or more than twice as many, will die words, the deathrate of New York City has decreased 34.5 per cent the last 40 the number of deaths due to diseases of years. It is estimated that if the same the kidneys. Heart disease and apoplexy of age in the United States in 1890. The number of deaths occurred in proportion also show an increased number of deaths. population then was 62,000,000, so that the to the population at the present time as The deathrate of cancer reveals an alarm- proportion of centenarians was 1 to 15,000 was usual from 1850 to 1860, there would ing increase in mortality. The average have been 225,000 more deaths in New expectancy of life all over the world is York during the 10 years preceding 1900 increasing. It has been estimated that fact that there were 781,751 people in the than was actually the case.

Chicago's deathrate was 19.1 in 1890. The 2900 consus showed that it had been re- States the average age at death in 1890 From 85 to 90 the number was 74,240 duced to 16.2 per 1909. Philadelphia, as might be expected, has made practically no advance. It has shown less improve- the present time the lowest average at in New York City. In 1892 one death ocment than any other large Northern city. Natchez, with a denthrate, according to 23 years. In the 17th century the estithe census of 1900, of 29.7 per 1000, is the mated length of life was only 13 years. to be 129 years old, is living in New Jerunhealthicst city in the United States. Buffalo, with 14.8, has an excellent record, the average length of life in Geneva in living person, was still alive at the age Several cities in Michigan have a death- the lith century. rate of less than 13 per 1000.

The improvement in the deathrate is the discuses mainly affecting children. discuses which also affect adults, such the Americans will die in if years, while age. After a thorough investigation it troiled by veterans,

There has been an enormous increase in within the same period. the life of humanity has gained 25 per cent in the last 50 years. In the United was 31.1 years. In 1900 it was 35.2-a gain There was 5548 ranging from 95 to 190. of 4.1 years since the previous census. At This ilmit was also supposed to be about

The deathrate of the Jews is only onehalf that of the people among whom they North Carolina at the age of 121, is problargely due to the lowered mortality of dwell. Of two groups of children born ably the oldest woman in the United on the same day, one Jew the other of States. She is a negro. Michael Solis, of There has been a decrease in some of the average American parentage, one-half of Bogota, in 1878, claimed to be 184 years of

States since the last census was taken in any other disease. On the other hand, Of 1000 Jews born on the same day 217 pneumonia is becoming more fatal, and will die before the end of seven years. On There were 2981 people over 100 years

of the population. The 1890 census revealed the astonishing

United States between the ages of 70 and

Between 80 and 85 there were 200,851. From 1870 to 1890 194 centenarians died death is that of the Soudanese, which is curred at 118 and another at the age of sey. Brune Cotrim, said to be the oldest of 150, a few years ago, in Rio de Janelro. Mrs. Nancy Ollifield, who is living in

was concluded that his correct age was

Peter Torton, who died several centuries go, was supposed to be 185 years old. Henry Jenkin, of Bolton, Yorkshire, England, died in the 17th century at the age This was said to be another case of authenticated extreme old age, about which there could be no dispute. Thomas Parr, born in the year 1483, died in 1635 at the age of 152. He lived the life of a farm hand in Shropshire, England, and when over 120 years of age married a widow, with whom he lived for 12 years During the time of their married life sh attested that he never betrayed any signs of the infirmities of age. Until the age of 130 he did his usual day's work. Several years before death his eyes and memory began to fail, but he retained the sense of hearing to the end of his life. The King, who had heard of this wonderful requested that Parr should be the high living, to which he was not ac

ustomed, soon killed him. There is on record one instance of mar lage between centenarians. In 1772, ac ording to the parish register of Dublin, Pat Stephens, aged 109, was married to Mrs. Berg, who was 102 years of age. In 1894 a lady in Hungary celebrated the 189th year of her married life. A few years ago Townsend Miller, aged 104, entered the oly bonds of matrimony for the Miller is a half-breed Montauk,

This is an age of old people. Much as he youngsters would like to have the fortable sent on easy street, the fact re-mains that at no time in the history of man has the world been so thoroughly cou-