Sheep Raising on The Oregon Desert

the other portions from which come millions of mineral products, millions of bushels of wheat, hundreds of thousands of diversified method, and dairying is dedustry. The majority of the people of Eastern Oregon live in the other produc-Mr. De Laney being sparcely settled. Editor.]

Southeastern, Oregon is carried on in a different manner from that of any other place in the world.

This applies more especially to Crook, Lake, Harney and Malheur Counties. Near the line between Lake and Harney Counties stands a high peak designated on the is grazed low and given time to recupermaps as Ram's Peak, but known throughout the desert as Waggontire Mountain. Whis mountain, geographically and topographically, occupies the center of the great Oregon desert. To the east of this peak lies a vast section of country, surrounding Juniper and Little Juniper Mountains, extending to the rimrocks overlooking Warner Lake and Abert Lake on the south. Stein's Mountain to the east. Malheur's Lake to the east and to the west and southwest covering the ction bordering the Paisley, Summer Lake and Silver Lake countries.

The Winter Range.

This great scope of country, containing millions of acres, is called the Winter Range by the sheepmen living adjacent to it. It is not adapted to anything else. Its location, its altitude, the growth of wegetation, where there is vegevation, all go to make it the sheepman's winter range. It is a barren waste of rocks, mand, sagebrush, a short stubly grass and marauded over by jackrabbits and coyotes. There is no water there for man or beast either winter or summer, but in the winter the snow falls along the mountains bordering the desort and lies there until spring. Upon this sheep, horses and men are sustained.

The desert country lies at a low altitude, so much below the surrounding country that snow never lies on the ground, melting as soon as it strikes the ground. Just sufficient moisture is left to sustain the stubby grass that grows at roots of the sage and wiregrass.

Destitute in Summer.

In summer no living thing can survive appear the snow melts from the mountain sides, the grass becomes parched on the desert, great dust whirlwinds roam the barren wastes and man and beast must seek the valleys in the far-away mountains for sustenance. And the men do not know this any better than the sheep. By the first of April the sheep begin to turn their course toward the mountains and valleys, where lies what is known as the summer range, and nothing but the skillful work of the herder and his dog can keep them from over-exerting themselves in leaving this country, which they now flee from as if it were plagueatricken.

But when fall comes they turn away in civilization. from the exhausted summer range in the valleys and mountains and rush for the winter range and again have to be restrained to keep them from traveling too help themselves, and if they are short on

INOTE .- The region described by Mr. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 The winters are long and lonely. Save Laney in the following article is in sheep are wintered on this range every the Southeastern part of the state and is year. These represent owners in the surentirely distinct in characteristics from rounding counties. Each band is ranged the sheep, the snowstorm on the mounon different territory, and by a sort of tains and the mists on the desert, there common law right every owner knows is but little, day or night, to change the his territory and that of the others, so monotony. Occasionally a visitor comes of dollars' worth of fruit, in which are that few ever tresspass on one another's along-a trapper or another sheepman. rich farms that have attained somewhat rights. Each owner has one or more outfits. This outfit consists of from 1000 to veloped to the proportions of a great in- 7000 sheep, a herder, a camptender, one to get away. The camptender and the or more dogs, five to seven horses, an "ark" and often a light spring wagon. tive localities, the "desert" described by The "ark" is fitted inside like a house. It is simply a miniature house built on an ordinary set of wagon-wheels. It contains a cooking-stove, dining-table, gun-The sheep industry of interior, or racks, bed, and has a basement below

containing two or three weeks' provisions. Two to four horses are hitched to the "ark" in traveling from place to place and one is kept for going on errands, or used as a packhorse. Each outfit occuples a large area of country, being moved from place to place as one division of the range ate. An ordinary "ark" will not contain more than two or three weeks' supplies, and for this reason there must be a resource to draw from.

Supply-House in the Desert. Supplies are usually stored at various

points in the desert. Traveling in and out, and from place to place, necessitates | Spring comes and with it the warm, sun-

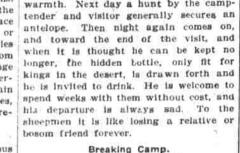
the bleating of sheep day and night, the howling of the coyote and his raids on When they do, then there is a jollification. The greatest difficulty with the visitor is herdpr soon get accustomed to each other and learn all that the other knows, and they long for fresh company. When a visitor comes they entertain him royally for a sheep camp. Card playing occupies the might until late inside the ark, where a stove is kept red hot for warmth. Next day a hunt by the camp-

A Portion of the "East of the

duces Millions.

Mountains" Region That Pro-

-By PAUL DeLANEY.



But the long winter finally passes.

A CAMPTENDER'S WAGON ON THE DESERT.

this. Owing to the long distance to tim- | ny days. The sheep grow rescless, and as ber and the dearth of good roads, build- the days dry out the grass and melt the here. As soon as the spring sun begins to ing of any kind is very expensive. For snow they become alarmed and start for this reason the sheepmen generally club the home in the valleys and mountains. together and build shacks at given points They reach this point just before lambing within a day's ride or drive from the time, and here follows another interestcentral portion of the range. These are ing feature, after this comes the shearstored full of provisions, sait and grain, ing season. All sheepinen leave the winat the ovening of the meason, and to this ter range about the same time, and arrive point men come with pack-horses and in there about the same time. The custom spring wagons and convey supplies into has grown as regular as clock work. the interior. These supply houses are When they begin to leave the desert in never locked the doors merely being fas- suring one may climb to the top of the tened by a rope or string, and while they adjoining mountains and see through a contain flour, sugar, coffee, hams, lard, strong glass a hundred thousand sheep bacon and everything in the way of sub- moving in different directions, in bands stantial provisions, they are as safe there of various sizes, leading out toward their as if under the strongest lock and key respective summer ranges.

Friends and a "Good" Time.

Everybody Welcome The grrival of the sheepman from the Travelers, whether they be sheepmen or whiter range is like returning home from not, passing that way, are welcome to a foreign country. He does not think of

IN SANTO DOMINGO Land Columbus Chose for His Home Where His Remains Are Laid.

The Big Cibo Tree Near the Spring is Nearly 500 Years Old, and Thousands of its Leaves Are Sent to Friends by Visitors Every Year-The Mystery of the Water Supply.

CASTLE COLON STILL STANDS

There has always been more or less confusion in the public mind as to the difference between the two republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti. As a matter of fact they might as well be a thousand miles apart as far as resemblance is concerned. Haiti is French, speaks a French patois and has almost entirely driven out the whites, so that the population is almost entirely made up of the descendants of the slaves brought from Africa, Santo Domingo has been dominated by the whites, has been generally ruled by them and most of the business of the republic is conducted by them. spend weeks with them without cost, and The language is a good Spanish and an almost insuperable mountain range separates the two republics. Haiti is the 'black republic." The other republic is no more so than Cuba, for the whites

rule. It is therefore at the present time a safe place to visit, even though under provisional government, one white president having driven out another in

the recent revolution. And there is no more interesting place than the capital city, the oldest city on this side of the Atlantic.

THE CASTLE OF COLUMBUS. There it was that Columbus was imprisoned, and there the Columbus family sought to make a home, selecting it as the fairest spot in all the newly discovered lands. The castle of Colon still stands, a massive and imposing ruin. But it was never completed and never occupied. Its massive walls at the city gate and overlocking the river were too formidable in the early days, and it was whispered about that Columbus was to be king, and this was to be his impregnable stronghold. It was this story sent back to Spain that made the tower his home instead, and the castle built by Diego Columbus was never completed, by order of the king.

Just below it, on the river bank, stands the broad-spreading cibo tree which history says Columbus fastened his boats to on his first arrival. It is 500 years old, it is said, and many grow to that age. Many hundreds of its leaves find their way to all parts of the world, for the casual visitor from the ship in port for the day must tell the story and inclose a leaf from the famous tree in a letter back to friends at home. The Spanish government sanctioned the story during the Columbian exposition in this country at Chicago by sending a cruiser to take away to Spain two immense boughs of the tree. What was done with them afterward no one in Santo Domingo knows, but they probably found a place in the exhibit of Spain. The well of Columbus stands near the tree, a pool covered and surrounded by solid masonry, except for the door at one end. The water is fresh, that in the river is brackish for many miles farther up, and the mystery of its freshness no one is able to

PROBABLY A SPRING. There are various stories, but the most his personal appearance. His clothing is probable is that it is simply a spring. superabundance of reminiscences of men worn threadbare, his shoes are fragments protected by the masonry from the old who took part in it. The accounts that of leather, his beard and hair have grown inclination to poison the water which all have appeared so far show this war to supply shacks the "arks" are kept re- to a long ragged preportion any, he is enemy was in the habit of doing. The be like all others, full of horror and huplenished from time to time through the tanned until it is difficult to tell 3 hat race general belief is that it was piped in mor strangely blended. One of these some mysterious manner from some distant river. It was here the water supply for all the ancient vessels was obtained, and no doubt many casks of it found in which the horses and sheep take to the power, a few Jays of celebration will do little used except by the younger generatheir way to Spain. It is open now, and life. The camp is always in some guich, routine of life. If he is weak, he goes on It is outside of the city wall and entirely tion, who find it a safe swimming pool too far from the gate to justify a lazy populace in seeking it for a city supply Most of the water in dally use come from the cisterns, which are not always clean and contain animal life visible to the naked eye. In fact, so large are these wriggling animalculae that Americans refer to them as "alligators." When there is a drought and the cisterns are dry boys peddle cans of water about the streets, the supply generally coming from a large cistern constructed by an American company which erected a brewery and operated it a few months. Just below the castle, on the point at the mouth of the Ozama River, is the tower, unimpaired by age, where Columbus spent so many weary hours. It is tal; and dreary looking, the windows are barely large enough to permit a ray of light to enter, and the inner walls are damp and dirty. A long wall runs around

explain.

Christian Science By a Believer

being given more or less prominence in the public press, it may be of interest to the readers of The Journal to know something of the history, accomplishments and mission of this rapidly growing denomination.

In the year 1879 the first Christian Science Church was established by the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy in Boston with twenty-six members. This church is known as "The First Church of Christ, Scientist," or the "Mother Church" of the denomination. At this date, but 23 years later there are, in this country and abroad 531 incorporated branch churches of this "Mother Church," and 188 unincorporated societies holding regular services, making a total of 719 branch organizations. Nine new churches and four societies were organized during the month of September.

The Membership.

The membership of the "Mother Church" is made up of Christian Scientists from all over the world and in June of the present year numbered 24,415, 2784 new members having been added during the year. At the recent annual meeting in Boston it was unanimously decided by vote of the 6000 or more members present to contribute any portion of \$2,000,000 that may be necessary to provide an auditorlum having a seating capacity of from 4000 to 5000 to meet the growing need of the church. The remarkable growth shown by this

comparatively new Christian denomination has impressed with respect even those indifferent to its teachings and has forced the conclusion that such results are certainly not the outcome of a doctrine devoid of rationality and truth, and t is granted that a religion so earnestly endorsed, adhered to and supported by these thousands of men and women, of at least average intelligence, is certanly worthy of the Godspeed of humanity.

Endless Misrepresentation.

In the past because of misstatement and misconception, Christian Science has had to endure a generous share of opposition and criticism, but the present hour. gives indication of an enlightened breaking down of these conditions and those

who have demonstrated even in a degree the practical worth and Christian purity expounded through public services; and of this Science are confidently willing to she adopted, from time to time, such abide the ancient Scriptural text of other propaganda as became necessary to Gamallel prescribed for the early Chris- the establishment of a healing and savtions: "If this counsel or this work be of ing religion. That such a system has men, it will come to nought; but if it be been successfully established I need not of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest say, for it is a matter of common knowlhaply ye be found even to fight against edge. Thus I say, Mrs. Eddy is both God.'

It is not expected nor is it the purpose of Christian Science to supplant Christlanity as accepted by the world, but its whole effort is to render Christian teaching more practical and health-giving that it may meet the need of humanity by providing a sure means of relief from the distress of disease as well as of sin,

.Practical Aspect.

members of the "Mother Church" in Bos-

In this hour when Christian Science is unusual when it is remembered that the as to nurture and enlarge her inherited majority of the membership is composed of those who have sought Christian Science in ill-health and that the death rate among policy holders of the leading . insurance companies is from 8 to 20 per

A concise definition of Christian Science is given in the Standard Dictionary as "a system of moral and religious instruction founded upon principles formulated by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy (1866) and. combined with a method of treating disease mentally. As presented in Mrs. Eddy's 'Science and Health' Christian Science is based on the teachings of Scripture which it interprets, giving the Christ principle and rule in Divine metaphysics which heals the sick and sinner. It ex-

plains all cause and effect as mental, and shows the scientific relation of man to God."

The Founder.

In copection with this statement of Christian Science it will be of interest to know something of the life and character of the moble woman through whose effort it has been founded, and this is most ably given in the remarks of Judge Septimus J, Hanna in a lecture recently delivered in Chicago. Judge Hanna said: "Mrs. Eddy is at once the discoverer and the founder of Christian Science. She discovered for herself the great fact that God had healed her of a sickness, the result of an accident, which, according to all ordinary evidence, had placed her at the very door of death. 'This may be said to have been her original discovery. This aroused within her a burning desire to know how God had healed her, and also to impart to others the knowledge of how the sick are healed. This led her to search the Scriptures that she might find the healing principle. She pursued her search until she found the healing

principle to be God. She proved this by healing all manner of diseases, and she proved as well that the same understanding of God which healed sickness also destroyed sin. Having so found and proved the healing and saving principle, she proceeded to teach others, to found a college for teaching this healing system, to found periodicals for its propagation, to found a church wherein the

healing Gospel could be preached and a discoverer and a founder.

Her Instructors.

"And what of the life and character of inquirer.

"Born amid the beautiful but rugged more exalted Christian life. hills of Bow, near Concord, N. H., of sterling and strictly religious parents, dewas but 2.32 per 1000. This showing is eer. Her early environments were such former and a Christian evangel."

CONTRIBUTED BY DAUID B. OGDEN, PUBLICATION COM. MITTEE FOR OREGON, of the FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST. SCIENTIST.

gifts. She was a student by natural bent and intuition. This native trend was strengthened by careful training schools and academies, as well as by competent private tutors, among whom with her brother, Albert Baker, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a distinguished lawyer and member of Congress elect, he having died, after a short ill-

ness, before taking his seat. "Among her other instructors were such well known educators as Mrs. Sarah J. Bodwell Lane, Mr. Corser of Sanbornton Bridge Academy, and Professor Dyer H. Sanborn, author of Sanborn's grammar. This early training has been supplemented by long years of careful and thorough research and study. Poetry was with her a natural gift. As a young girl she wrote, poems of such merit that they were much sought for and published in newspapers

and magazines. She was also a prose essayist of distinction long before she began her labors as a Christian Scientist. In evidence of this I make mention of a single circumstance: During Mrs. Eddy's residence in the South, as the wife of the late Colonel George W. Glover, of Charleston, S. C., she wrote much for Southern magazines. Upon her return to the North, after the death of Colonel Glover, her reputation as a writer had become so wide that the Rev. Albert Case, then editor of the Odd Fellows' Magazine, offered her a salary of \$3009 per year to become a regular contributor to his periodicals. At that time this was a large salary for literary work, and speaks strongly of the estimate put upon Mrs. Eddy's literary ability. She has studied deeply in many of the higher branches of learning and in general literature. She is, from every point of view. a woman of sound education and liberal culture.

From Personal Knowledge.

"It may not be amiss for me to say that for hearly ten years, as First Reader in the Mother Church in Boston and editor of the official periodicals. I have had opportunities which enable me to speak intelligently of Mrs. Eddy's life and character as well as of her labors and literary qualities.

"Speaking from this vantage,ground, it can truthfully say that, intellectually, she is, without exception, the most acute and alert person I have ever seen: that she labors incessantly and unselfishly for the cause to which she has devoted her life, and that, notwithstanding her years, she performs an amount of labor each day which, if known, would seem incredible, even if done by one yet in the adolescence of life. As to her religious char-

acter, I speak my profoundest conviction when I say that I believe it to be as nearone who has accomplished so much? I ly Christlike as is possible to a denizen of am sure a few words in reference to this earth. I cannot conceive how a perthese will be welcomed by every sincere son on this plane of existence could walk more closely with God or exemplify a

"And do not the wonderful results of her work, even thus far, prove this? 'To The practical health-giving aspect of scended from a long line of worthy and those familiar with them they most as-Christian Science is well illustrated by distinguished ancestors of Scotch and suredly do. To the many thousands all the fact that the death rate among the English blood, Mrs. Eddy was favored by over the globe who are the conscious nature and nature's God with advantages beneficiarles of her work, she has inton during the year ending June, 1902, which fitted her for a future great car- deed proved hersef to be a religious fe-

BOYS IN BATTLE. It is inevitable, now the South African

war is ended, that there should be a

By Bert Huff-

far each day.

Traveling Back and Fourth. Many of them are driven hundreds of miles twice a season, none of them less or at the foot of a mountain, where the snow is sheltered and kept from melting. The sheep start out on the morning and

by night are very thirsty. As they are driven into camp about dusk they rush than a hundred miles, and the winter and summer ranges and the travel between them and the manner of conveying provisions and salt into the desert, and establishing supply-houses and preparing places in which to live are managed with as much skill and regularity as the bestequipped railroad system in the country. Few sheep camps are established within less than a hundred miles of the nearest human habitation and this necessitates mple provision for both man and beast

Hore must have grain, sheep must have sait, men must have heat vy clothing and substantial food, and then there are again, starvation. guns and ammunition, medicines and a hundred other things needed in spendtion.

LEPROSY CONQUERED

Vienna Doctor Claims to Have

Solved Its Mystery.

ITS CURE DECLARED POSSIBLE

Baths and Massage Are Features of the

Treatment-Detailed Reports of the

Treatment Have Been Sent to Wash-

Ington-The Secret of the Reported

New Cure for That Most Loathsome

A cure for leprosy, that terrible disease

which heretofore has known no conquer-

or, has been announced by Robert Mc-

Wade, United States Consul at Canton.

Mr. McWade was one of the passengers

who arrived by the C. P. R. steamer Tar-

tar on Saturday afternoon, and in an in-

terview he tells of the successful results

of the experiments conducted in the leper

colonies in the East by Dr. Razing, of

Wienna. If true, this cure will revolu-

tionize a theory of medical science, which

has held that leprosy was incurable. Dr.

Raning has been for some time connected

with the United States army corps in the

The consul stated the doctor had in-

feed found the cure and that the whole

particulars were consigned to Washing-

and the results: "Fourteen cases were

in his care, describing the discovery

Wade the particulars of the cure.

ines, and entrusted to Mr. Mo-

of All Diseases.

provisions may take what they need with them, yet it is claimed that this privilege has never been abused. From these winter.

Winter Range "Water," The visitor to one of the desert sheep Everything looks good to him. Everycamps is more interested in the manner body is his friend. If ", is strong in will "water" than any other feature of camp him, and i.e settles down to the regular to the snowbanks and eat the snow with a debauch and never sobers up until his a relish. This is the only macans they money and credit are gone. Frequently, have of securing water, and soon get to liking it as well as the y do this element in its liquid state. Horses also take to it reading that the security after this state is reached, if he is a good herder, some sheepmen will stand good for a haircut and a shave, buy him new it readlines and

Car thr "Water" In a Gunnysack. Tit is amusing to hear the camptender re-

see the herder take up a gunnysack and sheep country and today count their go to a clean pile of snow on the moun- wealth by the thousands and some even tain side and shovel it full of snow and by the hundreds of thousands. And milbring it in on his back. The snow is then lions of doffars come annually from the melted and kept cool with other snow runty grass at the foot of the sage and ing half of the year outside of civiliza- and the men get to liking it as well as do wire grass on the desert of Eastern Orethe animals.

he belongs to. But he is happy, the happ'est of men.

overalls and a jumper and a hat and hobnall shoes and then take him on the range again. This is the life of many, but many, quest the herder to bring some water and have saved fortunes from nothing in the

gon. Canton. The viceroy, who is my personal covered by Dr. Razlag in the report. The friend, had some new houses-a hospital. details were not made known by Consul as it were-specially built for Dr. Razlag.

and the people upon whom the doctor operated were there segregated from their fellows, and no communication allowed with them. THE LEPER CAST OUT. Dr. Razlag was given no help, and defrayed all expenses of food, medicine,

etc.; from his own pocket, for none of the friends of the leper ever offer any assistance after the disease breaks out, as the Chinese leper is an outcast. His pcople, relatives and friends, cast him out, and Dr. Razlag, in order to continue his experiments, was able to get a number

of typical cases where the disease had been well advanced, and with fourteen patients under constant treatment, he de-It seems incredible, but is nevertheless veloped his discovery, which will make another mark in the discoveries of the country. In each case the disease soon

manifested an improvement and in one of the worst cases-that of a Chinese coolie between 30 and 40 years of age, the advancement was very marked. This man, who had been a powerful coolie, had been bent double with paralysis, as a result of the inroads of leprosy, and was obliged as a result of the disease to walk using his hands, practically on all fours, but as a result of the treatment of Dr. Razing this man is now completely recovered, as srtaight as any of his felbring a strong wind and the third a selows and can carry as heavy a load as vere tempest.-Irish Times.

THE SECRET IS SENT.

ever he could."

Mr. McWade said he was carrying full particulars of the great discovery, in which the United States is much interested, with its large leper colony at Mol- in' to gain by it." okai, to Washington, and will make a lengthy report covering all details of the ireated with success by Dr. Rasiag at subject. The method of treatment was

McWade, but it is understood that the treatment lies chiefly in massage and frequent baths, in fresh and salt water, and medical bathing, with internal remedies. Dr. Razlag, who was formerly a prominent physician of Vienna, went to the Philippines as an officer of the United

States medical corps, so that he might be enabled to continue his experiments, on which he has been working for years, in the treatment of leprous diseases, and he resigned from the United States army corps in order to continue his work at Canton-the crowded city of Southern China, where lepers are very numerous .-Vancouver, B. C., World,

RAISING THE WIND.

a fact, that as late-as the year 1814, an old woman named Bessie Millie of Pomona, in the Orkney Islands, sold favorable winds to seamen at the small price of sixpence a vessel. For many years witches were supposed to sell the wind. The Finlanders and Laplanders made quite a trade by selling winds. The old woman, after being well paid by the credulous sailors, used to knit three magical knots. The buyer was told he would have a good gale when he untied the first knot, the second knot would

PROFESSIONAL PRIDE.

wrong clows. What did you do it for?" asked Bill de burglar. "You hadn't noth-"I know it," said Muggsy de crook

"It's a heap o' satisfaction to outlie a detective."-Chicago Tribune.

it, and this contains the barracks of the army of today .- Washington Star.

THE PENGUIN'S BUMP OF LOCALITY. On shore the penguin is an awkward creature. Water is its element. When hunted on the ice floes, the birds generally try to run away in an upright position, but just as the hunter thinks he has got one, the bird lies down on its white belly and paddles along over the snow very quickly, the hard smooth quills slipping over the snow crystals almost without friction. A remarkable characteristic of the penguin is his bump of locality. Both on shore and in the water, he never loses his way. To human eyes one ice flow is precisely like another, but under that roof of similar ice flows I have seen a penguin of the larger species find its mate on a floe after diving and swimming for a full mile under water.-Leslie's.

THE LARGEST TREE. John Muir, the famous naturalist and explorer of the Pacific slope, has discovred a tree in the General Grant National Park, Fresno County, Cal., that surpasses in measurements any of its gigantic rivals of the Sequoia group. It is 109 feet in circumference.

THE OTHER CROWN.

Queen Helena, of Italy, has written a poem, which is to appear shortly in the Jerman review, "Berliner Leben." It is entitled "The Other Crown," and gives the reverse of the medal of royalty as usually seen by popular syss,

practical experience. "Of the four that were attached to his

16 daily withstanding the onslaught of harrowing details of wedlock by experithe mighty naval guns, The rocks around ence. their howitzer were torn by lyddite, and

Dear me, how we have surprised them!" A severe thunderstorm now broke overnead. They had no tents, and had to find shelter as best they could under tarpauins stretched between the rocks. These were, indeed, the children of the Dutch republic.--Washington Star.

structions to sink any vessel that refused to surrender. But all these precautions have not, it appears, succeeded in stopping the so-called poaching .-- Philadel phia Press.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

President Loubet of France-"Papa Emile," as he is familiarly called-has been hunting in the famous forests of Rambouillet and Mardy, once the hunting grounds of kings. One who saw him there recently describes him in this way: Rifle in hand, pipe in mouth, wearing an old bule velvet coat, with his stout yellow gaiters drawn tight over the solid square-toed, heavily nailed shoes, a dilapidated, easy fitting soft hat thrown in picturesque disorder on his head, he looks more like a benevolent poacher than a

CATCH THEM ON FOOT.

rs.-Philadelphia Record,

The New Program man. Some Down at Smith's

Philosophy for Married Peopel ********

hands, as if she would push him into the next county.

"If instruction were possible -" he said with increasing coolness. But she had gone to answer a ring at the hall door.

Smith sate looking at his paper, without seeing it. Mrs. Smith had taken the visitor into the parlor.

"This is civilized society," he said to himself, with something like a lump in his throat.

Returning home to dianer, he felt the chill as soon as he entered the house. Dinner was finished . with no more words than necessary.

As he was preparing to go back to the office, his wife told him, as gently as she could, under the tense strain of the matrimonial machinery, that she was going to visit her aunt in the city for a few days.

Smith thought it was a separation, but when he saw that she didn't take her trunk he knew it was only a bluff. It was quite lonely at home that night.

The house seemed twice as large as usual Smith could now think undisturbed. He found, by taking up the conjugal chart, that he was drifting away from his wife and the was drifting in an opposite direction.

Or they were at anchor on opposite shores of the matrimonial sea.

Being a reasonable man, under ordi-. . . nary circumstances, he said to himself that this state of affairs would not do. He wondered why Lottie didn't look at things as he did. Then he thought again that may be he should look at things as Lottie did. But the strong instinct of leadership called him back hurriedly from that point of view.

The more he thought the more lonely he became.

Finally, about midnight, he came to himself and found that he was steaming back across the sea that separated them, to where Lottie was anchored.

He took out his dairy and wrote in it. What he wrote no one but himself knew for several happy years.

In rummaging among old keepsakes on a closet shelf one day Mrs. Smith found the old diary and it opened where a leaf was turned down. On the opposite page she read: "The New Program takes effect today. When Lottle comes home she can attend to her business and I will attend to mine."

By referring to dates sacred to the family history she found it was written on the day she went on that visit.

She had often wondered during those intervening years if she or Smith had

A man doesn't have to have an automobile in order to run down his neigh-

ian Coast. Russia gave notice that persons caught poaching in her maritime months and their vessels and cargoes sent to patrol the Siberian Coast with in-

the ground strown with suragenet bullets - Experience is an old master, with great, "The British say we are trained German gunners. Quite a compliment to his face and form, sandaled feet, a staff Germany,' said one youngster, laughing. in his hand, a girdle about his waist and "'And I,' said another, inflating his chest, 'am a French or Russian expert.

ACTIVE SEAL POACHING.

Russia does not find it an easy matter to preserve her seal fisheries, although she adopted drastic measures for that purpose. Since the wholesale slaughter of seals in the waters about the Pribilof islands by poachers it has been more profitable to hunt for seals on the Siberjurisdiction would be imprisoned for three confiscated. Three fast gunboats were

books, "With Steyn and DeWet," by Smith and his wife Charlotte, See both cise all the time. Instruct me just B Philip Pienaar of the Transvaar, Telegraphic service, contains this brief scene: common mortals. They we're married, little," said the wife, holding out her "I went to see my brother, who was after a short Sould' p, when she had stationed at Pepworth Hill, some six only been out of school a couple of miles to our right. He belonged to the months. Smith had followed his profes-

artillery cadets, who at the beginning of sion so assiduously that he had given no the war had been distributed amongst thought to the subject of matrimony, the various guns in order to give them until he began to learn by experience.

Charlotte-or Lottie, as she had come to be called-knew no more of the great, gun, two had already been wounded. It wide world than an angel from heaven, was glorious to see these lads of 15 and so she, too, was learning many of the

. . .

white beard, flowing locks that envelope a look in his eyes so steadfast and unfaltering that we are not afraid when he takes us by the hand. But our faith fails us at times, when he heads toward the Jesert. The way is rough. The sands are blistering. The sun is mercilessly hot. We try to pull away and turn back.

But his hand closes upon ours with a clasp so gentle, yet so masterful, that we get new courage and stumble along upon our bruised feet, hoping to come upon a path soon, worn smooth by the marching millions who have preceded us. Smith and his wife had a few well-

founded ideals and one that both agreed upon was that married people could "get along."

They were now trying.

"Lottie, your mother was a frugal, industrious woman, who was not worried by the little things of life. Why, I imagined that her system of keeping house was so perfect that nothing ruffled her." Smith was saying, as they discussed the increasing grocery bill. "Philander, the only place you knew my mother was in the parlor. You never

went over the accounts with her. You saw her smiling and pleasant, and didn't know that under her most affable smile, she was thinking that the coal bin was empty, the potatoes out and that two pairs of pants must be patched before school Monday morning. I want to say that keeping house Sunday evening, in an easy chair, is quite different from

keeping house in the kitchen, in the middle of the week." "Oh, I expected some excuse," Smith replied without looking up from his paper.

"I am not hunting for an excuse. have no excuse to offer. Facts are facts. But you either don't know them when you see them, or won't recognize them,'

"My experience is perhaps equal to yours, and in the matter of judgment --! "Now, Smith, don't, don't; if you know,

she snapped at him.

so much, tell me something. Don't criti- conquered, &

President.

"You gave that peeler a whole lot o'