

PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER, EDITOR.

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY AUGUST 17.

THE SPY SYSTEM.

The spirit of the times is opposed to the
employment of spies, and license inspector
VINCENT probably realizes the fact by this
time. The statement made by PROGRESS
last week in regard to the employment, by
the inspector, of a fellow named RIGGS, to
secure evidence of the sales of liquor without
license, provoked much comment.

Outside of those directly interested few had
been aware of the resort to such methods,
and the general opinion is that the spy
system is a disgrace to the municipality.

The municipal council appears to be
free from blame in the matter. It was not
consulted, and some of the members, in-
cluding the warden, had no idea that Mr.
VINCENT was engaged in that kind of work.

He did it of his own accord, and the pay
of the spy comes out of his own pocket, or
rather the fees he charges the county for
attending prosecutions are reduced by
whatever percentage or other remunera-
tion he pays his informer. It is a simple
matter of arithmetic, however, to figure
out that the loss to the inspector in this
way is more than made up by the additional
amount of business RIGGS brings in
by his unsavory industry.

Were there a number of disorderly
places which could not be reached by
ordinary means, there might be some
shadow of justification in underhand methods
to procure evidence, but the houses of
most evil repute are not those upon which
the informer exercises his talents. The most
notorious places are let alone by him,
and when they are fined once or twice a
year, it seems to be done in a friendly sort
of way, as a partial equivalent for the
license which the county should get for
license. As was pointed out last week,
some road houses which do a flourishing
business got off last year for less than it
would have cost them to take out license.

On the other hand, the effort this year
seems to be to search out the smaller
places, doing so little business that all
kinds of sneaking tricks must be employed
to get evidence that will seem to warrant a
prosecution.

The license inspector has all the con-
stables of the county at his disposal, if he
needs them, and they should be sufficient
for all purposes, provided they do their
duty. If they will not do their duty, let
others be put in their place. Under the
inspector's direction they can get all the
evidence that is required, and the ends of
justice will be served much more decently
than by the present method. The idea of
a fellow being engaged in the work of an
informer as a business is one that should
be condemned by the public in unmistakable
terms. The county cannot afford to be
disgraced for the sake of adding to the
emoluments of Mr. VINCENT's position.

The license law is not fully or fairly en-
forced in the city of St. John, but imagine
Chief CLARK making an arrangement with
somebody outside of the police force to act
as a pimp on hotels and restaurants. There
would be an immediate and general outcry
if he should attempt such a thing. He is
not likely to do so, not only for the reason
that it would add nothing to his fees,
but because he is believed to be above
such contemptible methods. That the law
is not enforced, however, is not due to the
fact that evidence cannot be obtained by
the use of the regular force, but to the
proper methods adopted. Matters would
have to be much worse than they are now,
however, before the employment of spies
would be tolerated. Precisely the same
reasoning applies to the county, and Mr.
VINCENT stands there in the same position
as Chief CLARK would stand in the city.

The question of how far RIGGS is charge-
able with having counselled and procured
another to commit an offence, and thus
rendered himself criminally liable is else-
where discussed in this issue. Should he be
so liable, in what position does Mr. VINCENT
stand?

Another feature of these prosecutions

deserves attention. The idea of making
the clerk of the peace the license inspector
does not, in theory, seem objectionable, but
it may possibly prove so in practice. The
average rural magistrate has very crude
ideas of legal procedure and the law of
evidence, and the clerk of the peace is
ex-officio his adviser. This practically makes a
judge of the prosecutor, and if the accused
cannot afford to employ a lawyer, gives
but a small chance of escaping conviction.
It would seem to be a better plan to have
a salaried license inspector, somebody who
was neither the legal adviser of the court,
nor had anything to gain by charging five
dollars or more for every attendance at the
hearing of a case.

In the meantime, Mr. VINCENT will do
well to cancel his contract with RIGGS, the
informer.

RECREATIONS OF A PARSON.

"Can a minister of an evangelical church
be a christian and frequently spend even-
ings over the card table, with tobacco and
wine as part of the entertainment, the cleric
indulging in all three?" This is a question
which comes from a citizen of Halifax, and
it may be assumed that he is disposed to
answer it for himself in the negative. A
good many people will so answer it. Are
they right?

As the question is put, it is entirely too
limited in its application. It is a minister
cannot do these things and be a christian,
none of his flock can, nor can any outside
of his flock. There is not one standard
for him and another for them, in the sight
of the Almighty. The practices in question
are either morally wrong or they are not.
If wrong, nobly can indulge in them and
be a consistent christian; if right, why not
the minister as well as other people?

At the risk of shocking some readers,
PROGRESS ventures the opinion that a min-
ister can play cards, smoke and drink, and
still be a christian. Whether he ought to
do so is another matter.

No reasonable man can contend that
cards, of themselves, are morally wrong,
any more than are any other games of
chance and skill. They may be, and most
frequently are, occasions of sin. They tend
to a misapprehension of time that should
be employed to better purpose, they en-
courage the spirit of gambling, and at the
best, in a mixed company, card playing
is a selfish recreation in which a
few enjoy themselves, without contrib-
uting anything toward the general fund
of amusement. Nevertheless, it is quite
possible for sincere christians to play
cards, and it would be presumption to say
that the fact of card playing, in itself, is
any evidence of a lack of sincerity. Many
christians do play, but many others feel
that their time and their energies can be
employed to better purpose. Others
again may be deterred by the rules of
their church, and these latter would un-
doubtedly be wrong in violating the
principles of the body whose faith they
profess.

So, too, with the accompaniments of
wine and tobacco. Many earnest christians
drink wine and smoke, because they be-
lieve that the drinking of wine is no more
morally wrong than it was in the days of
our Saviour. It is forbidden by the rules
of some denominations, but when it is not,
only a Paradise dare assert that a man can
not drink it and be a christian. As to
smoking, it is at best, a habit which is
neither food nor drink, but which no one
can presume to assert will exclude a man
from the Kingdom of Heaven. If a layman
who smokes and drinks wine can be a
christian, why not a minister?

All things were lawful unto St. PAUL,
but all were not expedient, he declared.
While a man who has devoted his life to
God's service may do many things which
are not sins of themselves, it is better that
he should avoid being in a remote degree
the occasion of sin to others. The example
of a minister who plays cards, drinks and
smokes, is not a healthful one, even though
he may do all three and be a christian.
What he may safely do, may not always be
safely done by others. There are some who
cannot take wine, for instance, without
being led to excess, and to these the
minister's example may mean much. A
minister should stand as a light on a hill,
doing nothing that he cannot advise others
to do. It is better for him to deny himself
things which he may do without sin rather
than to be the means of making others
commit sin by attempting
to do as he has done. A minister who
plays cards may be absorbed in them to
the neglect of higher duties; one who
drinks wine may do so to excess; one who
smokes may do so to the detriment of his
health. These are all possibilities, and the
really earnest preacher of the Gospel
cannot afford to ignore them. What he
may do is not always what he should do.
For all that, the man who plays, drinks and
smokes in moderation may be a christian
even though his usefulness is limited, and
even though he is far from the high ideal
of what a devout christian ought to be.

The St. John school trustees should
make a note of the facts stated in the
Boston letter to PROGRESS this week.
They will learn from it that the meetings
of the school board there are as open as
the meetings of the common council here,
and that the star chamber system has long
been a thing of the past in that and other

public departments. The theory there is
that the people pay the bills and have a
right to the fullest information, and the
same theory holds good in St. John. The
people have a right to know how their
money is spent, and the meetings of the trust-
ees should be open to them and the press.
The board is not a private corporation,
but a public body, and its members are
not independent of the public, however
they may have been appointed. The doors
should be thrown open, and they will be
in due time. It would be as well for the
board to recognize the inevitable and sub-
mit as soon and as gracefully as possible.

There are some redeeming features to
many things which are not popular in the
abstract. A New York lady was recent-
ly saved from drowning by wearing
balloon bloomers, which became inflated
with air when her boat upset and enabled
her to float in safety. On the same day, in
Jersey city, a bicycle rider, rushing at
recklessly high speed through the streets
knocked down a child just in time to
save it from getting under the wheels of a
trolley car. For all that every woman
should not feel encouraged to wear bloomers
nor will the reckless wheeler be adjudged
any less of a misdoer than in the past.

There seems to be an epidemic of unrest
among literary and scientific men this
year. Not only have the poets of Canada
been fighting with one another, but JAMES
CORBETT has pulled the nose of BOB FITZ-
SIMMONS, spit in his face and called him a
very improper name. Considering that these
gentlemen are matched to give an
exhibition of slugging in the interests of
science and the manly art, their encounter
in a bar-room in advance tends to give the
impression that they are just as common
brutes as SULLIVAN and his crowd ever
were.

One would think that the last place in
the world for a thief to break into was a
prison, but two men did so last week at
Weathersfield, Connecticut, and got away
with a pair of horses and a carriage be-
longing to the warden. The team was
valued at \$600. There was a similar case
of breaking into prison in the old St. John
penitentiary, years ago, but all the burglars
got was a sentence, when he was afterwards
tried and convicted.

There is sound sense in the proposition
that HOLMES should be sent to Canada to
be tried for murder. Not only is the
strongest evidence against him to be found
in Toronto, but if he is found guilty he
will be hanged in due season, instead of
being allowed to contest the
verdict for two or three years, as BUCHANAN
did.

For the Rothersey Colleges.
Rev. Geo. E. Lloyd, the rector of Rother-
sey and the energetic principal of the
Rothersey colleges for boys and girls goes to
Halifax on Monday in the interests of those
two institutions. He is having printed a
handsome collection of views of the colleges
and their surroundings, and more comfort-
able homes with such beautiful environ-
ments would be hard to find. The selection
of the staff for the girls college was
made with the greatest care and with the
utmost regard for those qualifications that
are sure to leave the best stamp upon those
attending the institution.

New Light for a Star.
The Albert Star, published at Hillsboro,
formerly conducted by John A. Beatty, is
now under the control of T. Hammill Pres-
cott, who promises to make it a very live
paper. Mr. Prescott, who has been an
ardent liberal, in Westmoreland, for the
last twenty years, has now espoused the
conservative cause, and hits out from the
shoulder. The first issue under the new
management is bright and newsy. The
Star bids fair to take high rank among the
already live weeklies of eastern New
Brunswick.

Here's a New Mosquito Remedy.
An enterprising young man, who is part
owner in a boat house down the river,
claims to have discovered something that
will be of inestimable value to mankind if
experience proves its worth. The inhabit-
ants of this down-the-river boat house were
nearly torn to pieces by mosquitoes every
time they attempted to sleep in the house
at night. Screens seemed to be of no avail,
and it looked at one time as if the house
would have to be abandoned. Finally
an old lady who lived in the neighbor-
hood told them that she had not been
troubled by mosquitoes for several years.
Her remedy was astonishingly simple.
She discarded all screens, and threw the
windows wide open at night. Across the
open space of the window she stretched a
piece of red ribbon about two inches wide.
"A mosquito," said she, "is not big enough
to pass the ribbon. Why it is so I do not
know, but I know the natives of India
take this means of baffling the vicious
mosquito. It works to perfection here
also." The young man followed her in-
structions, and now declares that there has
not been a mosquito in the boat house since
the ribbon was stretched across the doors
and windows.

How to Acquire a Bass Voice.
Ferrari, the celebrated comp. ser., relates
the following anecdote in his Memoirs. On
a cold December night a man in a little vil-
lage in the Tyrol opened the window and
stood in front of it, with hardly any cloth-
ing to his back.
"Peter!" shouted a neighbour, who was
passing, "what are you doing there?"
"I am catching a cold."
"What for?"
"So that I can sing bass to-morrow at
church."

VERSES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Sorrow Haunted Sea.
The ebb tide sobb along the shore,
In the twilight still and clear;
And friends are gone forever more,
To home and memory dear.
The waves weep on the silver sands,
The wild woods on the lea;
My soul is in the summer lands,
Oh, sorrow haunted sea.

The surging ocean's whispered prayer,
In music soft and low;
Steals calmly round my world of care,
As warm tide's ebb and flow.
Still fondly to my heart it brings,
Sweet voices hushed to me;
O'er thy blue waves on silent wings,
Oh, sorrow haunted sea.

My cradle rocked where sea winds walk,
In mist fringed garlands white;
And on the carthed billows talk,
Into the dead of night.
I saw them in their spirit forms,
Mock all the gay world's glee;
And heard them in the wintry storms,
Oh, sorrow haunted sea.

The sea of time from shore to shore,
Is sorrow's haunted deep;
Is sorrow's haunted deep;
O'er its sad heart forever more,
Ward strains of music sweep.
Thy gallant ships that sail away,
With good winds fair and free;
Returns no more by night or day,
Oh, sorrow haunted sea.

The waves that sob, the hearts that break,
The dear ones dead and gone;
The forms our souls can never forsake,
Sail far as last alone.
But some bright day some shore more still,
More beautiful shall be;
'Till then we wait, but do His will,
Oh, sorrow haunted sea.

CYPRUS GOLDIE.
Malisco, Bay Chaleur July 1895.

A Dream.
Oh, it was but a dream I had
While the musician played—
And here the sky, and here the glad
Sunlight kissed the air;
And here the laughing ripples ran,
And here the roses grew
That were a kiss to every man
That voyaged with the crew.

Our old ken sails in lazy folds
Drooped in the breathless breeze;
And o'er a field of margerita,
Our eyes swam o'er the seas;
While the eddies lipped and curled
Around the island rim,
And up from out the underworld
We saw the merman swim.

And it was dawn and middle day
And midnight—for the moon
O'er silver sounds across the bay
Had culled the skies of June—
And here the glorious, glorious king
O'er his realm o'er his realm,
With stars of midnight glittering
About his diadem.

The sea gull reeled on languid wing
In circles round the mast;
We heard the songs the sirens sing
As we went sailing past;
And up and down the golden sands
A thousand fairy throngs
Flung at us from their shining haunts
The echoes of their songs.

A Kiss he took.
A kiss he took, a backward look,
And her heart grew lighter,
Trifling, he said, to color the day,
Yet the dull gray moon seemed brighter,
For hearts are such that a tender touch
May banish a look of sadness,
A small, slight thing can make us glad,
But a frown will check our gladness.

The cheerless ray along our way
Is the little act of kindness,
And the kindest thing some careless thing,
That was done in a moment of blindness,
We can bravely face life in a home where strife
No fondling can discover,
And be lovers still if we only will
Though a life's bright days are over.

Alh, sharp as swords cut the unkind words
That are far beyond recalling,
What a fact lies hid beneath a coffin lid
And bitter tears are falling,
We vain would give half the life we live
To undo the little scoring,
Then let us miss the smile and kiss
When we part in the light of the morning.

He Loveth Thee.
O child of God, wait patiently,
When dark thy path may be,
And they that lead thee trustfully
On him who cares for thee;
And though the clouds hang drearily
Upon the brow of heaven,
Yet in the morning joy will come,
And fill thy soul with light.

O child of God, how peacefully
And thou art all his own;
Whispering to thee the words that e-
Thee do not walk alone,
And though thou watchest wearily
The long and stormy night,
Yet in the morning joy will come,
And fill thy soul with light.

You said "Good Night."
You said "good night" and the melody of your
voice
Was as the music of rippling waters
By fish of lover's oars from floating gondolier.
The soothing, southern winds stealing o'er
Banks of purple flowers in dewy meads,
Is not more gentle, nor stirs my senses to more
grateful fullness.
This greeting, from my friend seemed not less
tender
Than the cooing of the dove, or song of amorous
love bird to its mate.
And soothed my wearied heart, like crown of
mother song.

The golden moon looked down with gracious smile
Whilst angels made one record more to your
a count.
For kind and friendly sympathy. Anon.

Spontaneous Human Combustion.
The medical literature of this country,
as well as that of England, France, and
Germany, relates many instances of the
spontaneous combustion of the human
body. In the majority of cases, the
victim has been a slave of the liquor habit,
formed by overindulgence either in the
way of using it as a beverage or in the
form of a bath. In 1886 Sir William Gull,
the great British surgeon, testified before a
committee of the House of Lords on in-
temperance that such a thing as the sponta-
neous combustion of a drunkard's body
was neither impossible nor improbable. In
support of the theory he said:
"In 1876 a large bloated man, who was
suffering from difficulty of breathing, was
brought to Guy's Hospital. He died that
night, and at the post mortem on the
following day the body was noticed to be
much distended, as if with gas.
When punctures were made in the skin the
vapor of alcohol could be plainly smelled,
and a lighted match applied to the places
where the gas was escaping caused it to burn
with a bluish flame." As many as
a dozen of these blue flames were burning
on his body at one time.

There are several cases on record of
drunkards going to bed to "sleep off a
sore" only to awake to find themselves
enveloped in alcoholic flames, the result
of spontaneous firing of the gases in their

issues. Such cases always end in an
agonizing death. The British Annual Re-
corder of 1789 records the death by sponta-
neous combustion of the Countess Bandi
of Cesna, Italy. In our country such
cases have been rare indeed—the last occur-
ring at San Francisco in 1887, when a
drunkard who was lighting a cigar at a gas
jet actually lighted his breath and died in a
few moments in great agony.—St. Louis
Republic.

FRIENDS IN THE GARDEN.

Important Helpers in Waging War Against
the Injurious Insects.

Prof. R. P. Mason makes the following
interesting and suggestive statements
about the natural helpers of the gardener
in his war upon injurious insects.

Snakes, toads, and lizards, instead of
being injurious to the plants, are always
invaluable helps in keeping down the in-
jurious insects. Snakes may be repulsive
in appearance, and poisonous ones very
dangerous, but the ordinary ground snakes
will not hurt one, and they will keep down
mice, bugs, and insects as nothing else can.
As a rule the noxious insects are in the
greatest numbers in our gardens, and
hence toads, lizards, and snakes that eat
all that comes near them destroy more of
the foes than enemies. I should never
think of killing one of these creatures in
the garden, but would be more inclined to
protect them and even to import them into
the garden. I have seen a small, gray
lizard clean off the worms from a field of
cabbages as fast as they could multiply.

Attracted by the fat feasts, the lizard
returned every day, and he would make trips
up and down the rows of cabbages until
not a worm could be found.

A few toads in hotbeds and cold-frames
are of inestimable value. They will keep
down all insects that begin to show them-
selves, finding them under leaves and
stalks that hide them from an ordinary
observer. In Paris toads are regularly
caught and sold to gardeners for insect
hunting in their greenhouses.

The so-called lacewing insects are nearly
all friendly to us. They live on other in-
sects, and do not eat any part of the plant.
If a few can be turned loose in a green-
house, they will destroy all insects other
than those of their own class. In this class
are included the ant-lions, aphid-lions, and
dragon-flies. For every one of these we
kill, we must expect a dozen enemies to
spring into active existence that must be
destroyed by spraying.

The tiger-beetles, as well as the long-
legged ground-beetles, are all insect-eaters,
and they go around the gardens in search
of their prey continually. They will at-
tack large grubs and other insects, as well
as the very small plant lice that hide be-
hind the leaves. These beetles must be
distinguished from others that destroy the
plants. The large robber-flies are also
good friends in the garden, and they will
attack all kinds of grubs and insects to de-
vour. They are particularly eager to de-
stroy aphids, and in this respect their pre-
sence should be greatly encouraged.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.
"Sick Room Thoughts and Gleanings"
is the name of a little book now in its
third edition. Apart from the fact that it
contains choicest selections from christian
literature and sweetest thoughts for all who
endure the solitude of a sick room, an-
other and pathetic interest attaches
to the book. The authoress, Miss
Maggie Anderson of St. John, is an
invalid. Eight years ago she was attack-
ed by an illness which resulted in paralysis
of the lower limbs and since then she has
been confined to her bed. It was during
the long weary night, when unable to sleep
that the idea of writing down her thoughts
and experience first suggested itself to her
thought it was not until long after, that,
at the persuasion of friends, she decided to
have them published. A sister who shared
her room was a devoted amanuensis, and
when the invalids fingers were unable to
grasp the pen she faithfully recorded the
words dictated to her.

It may well be imagined that the task of
making appropriate selections was no light
ore to a person circumstanced as was the
authoress of Sick Room Thoughts. She
tells of her own moments of discouragement
and despair, and "The Changed Cross,"
which so great a latitude in matters of this
kind is allowed. South Carolina has no
divorce law, and such a thing as a legal
separation of man from wife is unheard of
within her borders.

New York comes next best. There an
absolute divorce can only be obtained
upon the statutory grounds, unfaithful-
ness to the marriage tie, but a limited
divorce, with alimony, can be secured
upon proper proof of several causes of
complaint.

Out West things change considerably.
It is true that in most of the Western
States there are only three causes on which
a divorce can be obtained, but the laws, from
the standpoint of a prominent attorney,
are so lax that a man or woman, by the
exercise of the least bit of fraud, can ob-
tain what they desire in from one-eighth
to one-quarter of the time required in this
State, provided they are piloted by a law-
yer who knows how to go about a case
when he is well paid.

In Pennsylvania the causes on which a
divorce can be obtained are "cruel and bar-
barous treatment," "dejection" for two
years, giving either party the right to be-
gin suit after six months' desertion, al-
though no degree will be made until two
years have elapsed; "unfaithfulness,"
"Jurees and fraud," and "velocity" where
either party has been convicted of crime
and has been in prison for two years or
more. New Jersey allows a divorce upon
proof of any of the same causes, but the
applicant for this separation must first be
a resident of the State for at least one year.

In Pennsylvania every paper in a divorce
case is jealously guarded and practically
impounded, thus securing to the parties
interested almost absolute secrecy. "All
the general public usually hears," said a
lawyer, "is the announcement that a decree
has been granted, and all the facts which
would make morsels of gossip are sup-
pressed."—Ex.

Does This Fit Riggs?
According to section 61 of chapter 29 of
the Criminal Code of Canada, "everyone
is a party to and guilty of an offence
who counsels or procures any person to
commit the offence." When license inspector
Vincent's informer, Riggs, goes about the
county inducing people to sell liquor
to him on this and that pretext, he
clearly procures them to commit an of-
fence. Supposing this law to apply to
Riggs, how does it affect Mr. Vincent,
who employs Riggs to do the work?

DIVORCE IN PHILADELPHIA.
Five Good Grounds for Suit and the Ut-
most Secrecy Assured.

Although there are, on an average, about
five hundred divorces granted in Philadel-
phia county each year, and there are not
less than five reasons on which divorce
can be obtained in the State of Pennsylv-
ania, there are many residents of the Key-
stone State, and some few Philadelphians,
who have gone to other jurisdictions in
order to obtain a separation (which is not
always recognized here) from their better
or worse halves, as the case may be.

Fully that number of divorces are granted
by the Common Pleas Courts of this
city every year, but the number of the suits
of this character which are commenced dur-
ing every twelve-month more than treble it.

Why a man, or a woman either, who
has been married in Pennsylvania, or has
ever lived here in the married state, should
go West to some of the now notorious com-
munities where divorce and practically
ground out to order, for the purpose of se-
curing what he fondly imagines is a legal
divorce, is almost beyond understanding.
Here are five cases, upon proof of any of
which he or she can get a divorce. New
Jersey is practically the only State in
which so great a latitude in matters of this
kind is allowed. South Carolina has no
divorce law, and such a thing as a legal
separation of man from wife is unheard of
within her borders.

New York comes next best. There an
absolute divorce can only be obtained
upon the statutory grounds, unfaithful-
ness to the marriage tie, but a limited
divorce, with alimony, can be secured
upon proper proof of several causes of
complaint.

Out West things change considerably.
It is true that in most of the Western
States there are only three causes on which
a divorce can be obtained, but the laws, from
the standpoint of a prominent attorney,
are so lax that a man or woman, by the
exercise of the least bit of fraud, can ob-
tain what they desire in from one-eighth
to one-quarter of the time required in this
State, provided they are piloted by a law-
yer who knows how to go about a case
when he is well paid.

In Pennsylvania the causes on which a
divorce can be obtained are "cruel and bar-
barous treatment," "dejection" for two
years, giving either party the right to be-
gin suit after six months' desertion, al-
though no degree will be made until two
years have elapsed; "unfaithfulness,"
"Jurees and fraud," and "velocity" where
either party has been convicted of crime
and has been in prison for two years or
more. New Jersey allows a divorce upon
proof of any of the same causes, but the
applicant for this separation must first be
a resident of the State for at least one year.

In Pennsylvania every paper in a divorce
case is jealously guarded and practically
impounded, thus securing to the parties
interested almost absolute secrecy. "All
the general public usually hears," said a
lawyer, "is the announcement that a decree
has been granted, and all the facts which
would make morsels of gossip are sup-
pressed."—Ex.

Every line of the poem unfolds comfort-
ing thoughts. The weary invalid will find
this little volume a wonderful help and the
fact that it is in its third edition should be