DEATH IN THE WOODS.

WANDERINGS OF THE LOST PER-SONS IN PATHLESS FORESTS.

Frenzied by Dread When Alone-If You Are Lost Don't Plunge Heedlessly on, but Wait for Friends to Find



and New York to come across a bundie of bleaching huabout with weatherragged bits of cloth a sight is to the

woodsman no more than a reminder that the greatest peril | board is a wood substitute composed of of the forest is in being lost. In the waste cork, or any cork. This is subwoods of Maine and New York are the | jected to 400 degrees of heat, and it is unburied bones of hundreds of men and women who have lost their way in the quired size. It can be sawed into thin pathless miles of timbered country, and | strips or handled very much as wood is have run on terror-stricken until death overtook them in their madness. Such a death is the most horrible of all deaths. Those who have been rescued when at the point of death in the if it had grown that way. The cork wilderness sometimes carry the mark of the horror upon them until the end of their days. They have said that when the dreadful fear came upon them they plunged madly ahead, dashing into trees and rocks, unconscious place of wood in German vessels. Comof their surroundings, and possessed

The madness which befalls a person lost in the woods most always militates against rescue. Numerous instances are recorded of lost persons wandering past inhabited clearings, crossing welltraveled roads and even evading rescue parties. This, of course, happens only in the last stages of the madness.

An instance is cited of a Bangor woman who was lost in the woods of Chairback Mountain in Maine. She left a hunting camp alone at daybreak to shoot squirrels. When she did not return in the afternoon, her husband and his guide, thoroughly alarmed, started out to find her. Late that night their shots were answered, and they hurried over the ridge and trailed the reports to a hunting camp more than nine miles from their own. They found the woman, just returning to consciousthe woman, just returning to consciousness, being held by sheer force from running back into the woods.

A guide who knew her had seen the woman while he was fishing in Pleasant River. The woman rushed past him. although he called to her, and kept on at frantic speed. When he realized the situation, he made after her. When he caught up to her, she tried to break away. Her eyes were staring ahead, and she was as those who walk in their sleep. Her face and hands were cut ing of hymne and bleeding, and she staggered at privates of the every step, but still she tried to dash but Ensign Cras on. It was with great difficulty that he | were held under got her to the camp, where first she went into hysterics and then into a fainting fit.

In the Bog River country of the Adirondacks a man who knew something of the woods was lost for two days. He had kneeled to drink from a spring, and when he arose his companions were out doubtless fill ma of sight. For fifteen minutes he hurried on, hoping to overtake them. Then he realized that he was lost. Instead of During the revo sitting down and waiting until they retraced their steps and found him, he plunged into the wilderness. All daybreak the madness came upon him. He remembered nothing more until he found himself, weak and trembling, in

His companions, having missed him. returned to the spring. They fired their rifles in the hope that he would hear the reports, and then cast about in circles to find his trail. When they came upon it, in a bit of soft ground, he was heading directly away from their course. They followed him all day, and at nightfall lost his trail on stony ground. The following day they hunted in vain. But on the next morning they chanced upon a tumbledown camp in the woods. On the floor they think, by some union of charities in found the man, unconscious. His Boston, writes Hezekich Butterworth. tongue was folling from his mouth, and his face was puffed with the stings of solid house associated with Professor black-fly and mosquito. How he had Ripley's literary and philosophical comfound the camp they were never able to explain. To this day, the man never | To an eye like Thoreau's it would be thrill of horror ..

will in nearly every case prevent one under the pond willows, and goes from going astray to death. In every winding through matted grass of rich country all streams are drained by postures to the river Charles, that some broad waterway. On all these glitters afar, a silver sheen guarded by waterways are human habitations. It priestly savins. The hills are hearsed is rare in the Adirondacks and in the with pines. A little way from the old greater part of Maine that one may house is the so-called "Margaret Fuller travel more than a day without seeing | Cottage," and a little beyond, in a long, some camp or cabin beside these streams. So in the case of being lost chant the monotonous sweetness of the follow a stream. It is bound to bring you out somewhere.

In a hilly country set your course by Apostle Eliott used to preach. some prominent mountain. Allowing for the change of position in the zenith one may set a course by the sun and keep it with ease. But the great difficulty with the novice is that he forgets

the sun's position changes continually. When the sun is obscured a course quently climbing some tree which than lying out all night. But if you are lost and your friends are near by, and wait until they find you.

Not a Reporter.

never strikes twice in the same place, fluid gets in its work so effectually that | may pass can be set up in any conventhere is no reason to try it again.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD.

Planks Made of Cork Are to Be Utilized in Our New Warships.

Several months ago the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy Department was directed to make an investigation with a view of obtaining some practicable substitute for wood in fitting naval vessels. The desire for a substitute was the fact that a lighter material was wanted if possible, one T IS NO ODD that would not take so much space in thing in the path- the vessel, and more than anything else less forests of Maine a material that would not splinter. It was also desirable to have a non-combustible substance. The board has made a report to the Secretary of the man bones hung Navy and some of its recommendations have been adopted by him, and it is probable that several of the new ships and leather. Such will be fitted with the new material as a substitute for wood. One of the best materials which has been found by the then pressed into blocks of any rehandled. Cork has a gum which great heat melts and glues its particles together in a compact mass. After being pressed it sticks together as tightly as boards may be made heavy or light. Some of the lighter kinds are used in the walls of refrigerators. It is a nonconductor, and can scarcely be made to burn. This material is used in the mander Bradford, who made the search only with the frenzy to keep moving, and examination of this particular substitute, found that the Germans were using it under a patent taken out by John Smith, of New York, and that companies in the United States had obtained rights for its manufacture here.

> SALVATIONISTS COME TO GRIEF While Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show Band Keeps Right on Playing.

While Pownee Bill's Wild West band was giving an open-air concert in Getty square, Yonkers, the other night, the salvation army, twenty-five strong, headed by Ensi Crawford, Lieut Secretary James James Henders Main and its ba appeared in the square. There so much disorder ting the army from in the square. Enan edict prohit holding meetin earned that Pawnee sign Crawford nit to parade, and de-Bill had no pe cided that the isic to the multitude.

Test is an outrage, and,

o persecution of the auto discourse m He says the ar furthermore, the thorities and devil. Four young tamborines took their women who be incarceration co lly and led in the singheadquarters. The ord and his associates 100 bonds.

a Cherokee. Sympath How poor an trument may do a noble deed.

If records of noble deeds of In dian women had n kept they would volumes. One inthe high impulses stance will show en the savage heart. that may fill ev wanese Indian v captured by the Cherokees and sentenced to die at the stake. He was tied and the lagots were through the night he wandered, and at gathered for the fire, when a Cherokee woman went to the warrior to whom the prisoner belonged, and throwing a parcel of goods at his feet, said she was widow and would adopt the captive as her son, and earnestly plead for his deliverance. The warrior granted her request and the prisoner was taken un der her care. He rewarded her by his fidelity, for, in spite of the entreaties of his friends, whom he was allowed to visit, he never left her.

> The "Brook Farm" house is now ; German Orphan Asylum, supported, I Large additions have been made to the munity, then called the "Phalanstery."

The "Brook Farm" House To-day.

refers to his wanderings without a regarded as a beautiful estate, but its charms are subtle and simple. The A simple knowledge of woodcraft brook sings forever by the roadside cloudy cloister of pines that forever passing world's life, is "Pulpit Rock," where, according to tradition, the

A Parlor Pistol.

The perlor pistol will afford much amusement and is very simple of construction. For the cylinder take a goose quill five or six inches long. The may be set in a wooded country by fre- piston can be made from a pen handle or a small rule rounded off except at throws its crest above the others in the the top, where the square part serves forest. It is hard work, but it is better as a handle The projectiles should be safe, elastic and slightly moist. A potato will furnish you with very good don't rush off into the woods. Sit down ones. Cut it in slices of the thickness of a finger and press the quill through it as many times as you need projectiles. These will be of the exact cali-In a recent magazine article the au- ber of your pistol and in every respect ther tries to explain why lightning satisfactory. A target made of pasteboard and pierced at the center with but he fails to note the fact that the a hole through which the projectiles

lient place for practice.

THEIR OWN EXECUTIONERS.

How Indians of the Far North Bring Wolves to the Slaughter.

The Northern Indians, particularly in

the Hudson Bay region and the Eskimos, possess a fiendish ingenuity in their method of capturing game, and their way of applying it for killing wolves is horrible. They take a flat piece of flint a foot or so long and chipped to extreme sharpness at the edge. This they fasten to a wooden stake, which they drive into the ground firmly, so as to leave the blade of flint projecting above the surface. Then they cover the blade all over with a good-sized piece of fat from a seal or other such animal, which quickly freezes. Now the wolf-catching apparatus is complete, so that the person who sets the trap has only to come back in a day or two and gather his prey without trouble. The wolf has an insatiable appetite for blood, a nd it is of this weakness that the hunter takes advantage. A little while after the trap described is set along comes the wolf. He is hungry, and licks the pieces of fat, and as it is thawed by the warmth of his tongue it tastes better and better. Presently his tongue comes in contact with the sharp edges of the flint and is cut. He tastes the blood not knowing that it is his own, and the flavor drives him wild. Eagerly he licks and licks it lacerating his mouth, and becoming more frenzled in mouth, and becoming more frenzied in his desire for his own life fluid. Meanwhile other wolves have come up and have begun to lick at the fat, cutting their own tongues and becoming in their turn wild at the taste. So presently the bait is surrounded by a pack of ravenous and crazy creatures, which soon turn upon one another and fall to devouring each other, until the merciless fint is the center of a struggling mass of ferocious combatants fighting for very life. It is like the struggle that followed the planting of the dragon's teeth of old, only that none of those who participate live long after the fight is over, the last survivor bleeding to death. At his leisure the hunter appears on the scene and skins the dead beasts for market. The skins cost him nothing save the trouble of removing them, and the value of the

SWIM AND HOLD TO A ROPE. A New Way for Getting Chinese Over the Line

bunk of fat; the stake with the flint

blade is ready to be set again for other

victims.

The wily Chinese have lately been adopting new tactics for gaining admission into the United States from Canada. In the neighborhood of Iroqueis, Ont., on the Canadian side, and Hogansburg, N. Y., a new method for smuggling Chinese is in vogue. The plan is a clever one. A long rope has been stretched across the St. Lawrence. which is narrow at this point, and firmly secured to large stakes on either side of the river. On this, and aided by darkness, the celestial manages to cross the lines by swimming and holding on to the rope. The method is not as dangerous as it appears; in fact, it is quite easy to deport the Chinese across the lines without much risk to anyone but the unhappy traveler himself, perhaps, and the expense is trivial, while those who manipulate the trick get all the way from \$75 to \$150 for every Chinese smuggled by them. There are reports that these lines are in use in ling. several places. Three minor arrests pres already been made.

Canadian Legislation.

The Canadian Parliament has voted down the bill to give Parliamentary suffrage to women, and also to raise the age of protection for girls to 18. The member who introduced the bill to raise the age of protection voted for the suffrage bill, and every member who spoke in opposition to raising the three English prisons there are now age of protection voted against woman suffrage. Another mediaeval decision against the rights of woman has just been given at Berlin. An antiquated law still exists which prohibits woman scholars and apprentices from joining a political society. A few women sufcently formed in Berlin a woman suffrage committee, having for its object to obtain for women equal political rights with men. The leaders of this movement were arraigned by the public prosecutor, and the magistrate before whom they were brought fined them all, and ordered the society to be dissolved .- Woman's Journal.

An employe at the Kentucky Wagon Works, Louisv... who is somewhat of an artist in his line, has gone all the builders of novelty bicycles one better, and has constructed a wheel entirely of wood. The frame is of bent hickory,

Built Himself a Wooden Blke.

and the wheels, axles, etc., are of wood, but it is a flyer, and few wheelmen of high grade wheels are able to pass it on the street. The machine, as it comes tearing down the granit; streets, bearing its owner to and from bis work. rattles like a road wagon, attracting considerable attention, and creating a great deal of amusement, but the rider gets there just the same. It answers his purpose and saves car fare.

'The story of a scene at a funeral at the Mount Moriah Baptist Church, on Bull Skin Creek, has reached this place. Miss Madie Walsh had died apparently and the funeral was being held at the church. When the coffin was opened for a last look several persons declared the girl was not dead. The undertaker noticed a spasmodic motion of the gi.1's hand. In a moment the supposed corpse rose and sat up in the coffin, exclaiming: "Thank God!" She said she give no sign.

FATAL HAND PRINTS.

THEY ARE UNERRING IN ESTAB. LISHING IDENTITY.

Criminals Readily Exposed Some Interesting Deductions and Laws by Which the Scientist Has Reduced His System to One of Value.



HE INTRODUCtion into the Henry case of the relation of finger and hand prints to crime attracted general public attention, and also aroused the interest of the Brooklyn authorities engaged in investigating the case, says

the New York Recorder. The interview with Mark Twain published in The Recorder on Monday, and the conclusions reached by Cheiro, the palmist, served only to heighten this interest. Francis Galton, F. R. S., an Oxford and Cambridge man, long known for his writings on heredity, and, later on, this subject of the impressions of fingermarks, has written a number of works on this subject. Galton has got so far as to publish in the present year a scheme for classifying persons through their finger-prints, and so supplying an absolute directory of names discoverable only by this means. By this application of his ingenious theory Prof. Galton provides a list as perfect as a city directory, so far as it goes, to facilitate the identification-more particularly of criminals; and of pensioners, whose pensions may otherwise be drawn by designing persons. So far has this distinguished scientist succeeded in his undertaking that in one directory of 2,632 different persons he had no difficulty in finding the one sought for by the finger-print in less than three minutes.

Prof. Galton alleges that it is probable that no two finger-prints are 20 alike that an expert would fail to distinguish between them.

On this basis he is at present obtain-Ing the assistance of the Scotland Yard detective authorities in London for the gradual formation of many hundred in her direction. The little women separate finger-print directions in the it hungrily and the waiter added 5 form of classified cards or papers. Each | cents to the mean man's check. card refers to a separate adult male prisoner, and contains as a part of the means of his future identification the finger-prints under consideration. Now, it will be found by any one on examining the fingers of different persons, that these differ in a marked manner in the different instances.

It is best to take the forefinger and thumb for this simple experiment. These will be found to furnish varieties in the matter of the curves which make the finger-prints, some being arched, some angular at the center, others in whorls, or almost concentric circles, others, again, with a termination in ell-defined line.

It is found that 243 receptacles will contain the finger-prints of 121,500 prisoners, each receptacle carrying an average of 500 cards, all of which are classified and treated so as to form a separate finger-print directory as to each receptacle. It has been found necessary to have a separate classification for adult female prisoners and for those of either sex who have not ceased grow-Not only is this work being carried

on in England under the Galton system, and in France through the efforts of M. Bertillon, but in India especially in Bengal it is being applied to the purpose of discovering old offenders, very much like the "Rogues' Gallery" in the Central Police Office in New York. It is being applied to checking army and for identifying pensioners, as has been already stated. In sixtybeing taken finger-prints by trained wardens, which are forwarded to the central bureau in London for classification by experts. So far has this wonderful plan for identification been carried already without its very existence being known until made public in the

columns of The Recorder. Prof. Galton states that there are no rare to find "a pattern whose peculiarily or in combinations of two or three.'

inet appointed a committee to inquire larity. into the best means available for identifying habitual criminals. The report of this committe furnished a very full account of the method adopted by Prof. Galton in his finger-tip scheme. Acfrom materials derived by taking imtips of the fingers and thumbs. Afterward these imprints were examined through a lens or microscope, or enlarged to any size by means of photogtained their peculiarities through life, by the methods employed. Prof. Galton reaches the conclusion that the chances of two finger-prints being iden- If thou art worn and hard beset tical, where these are of different permillion, which is, to say the least, sufficiently remote for all practical purposes. Prof. Galton arranged his system of classification on three forms of Go to the woods and hills. No tears was conscious all the time, but could pattern, viz., "arches," "loops" and Dim the sweet look that nature wears. 'whoris." Any one who tests the sub-

ject by observation will have no difficulty in discerning the difference between these patterns. Whether the similarity of pattern in different individuals has anything to do with character remains to be discovered-by Cheiro, perhaps.

There are certain general styles of marking that occur in many individuals, nearly in the same degree and in considerable likeness, but there appears to be no difficulty in classification arising from this fact. What is most remarkable in regard to these finger-pattification, while they are restored with exactness even after serious burns. The objection is raised that they might be for that matter, are not noted for severe | however, said that even in his most manual labor, this objection is not affluent days Mr. Clemens' personal aptonville Prison in England a warden pressions of three fingers, each in easily decipherable.

A THOROUGHLY MEAN MAN.

He Worked the Restgurant Walter So as

to Economize on His Wife's Appetite. The champion mean man paid San Francisco a visit yesterday, says the Post. He was a big, long-legged, rawboned fellow, with a nose like the blade of a hatchet. His eyes, like little black beads, were set within half an inch of each other and glistened and gleamed at everybody and everything at once. He clutched the arm of a sad-faced woman with a long, bony hand and clawed at his whiskers with the other as he ordered the waiter in a Market street restaurant to give him a cup of coffee. The waiter brought it with some bread and butter and laid down a check for 10 cents.

"Would you give me an extra pitcher of cream?" asked the mean man. The waiter brought it.

"Yes, by the way, give me a cup of hot water, will you, please?" The waiter brought it and watched the mean man curlously. He poured the cream into the hot water, put a littie sugar in it, shoved it at his wife and Hitag one alies of bread without butter

The row was heard three blocks up Market street. He declared he was being robbed because he was from the country, but he finally paid when threatened with arrest.

MARRIED IN A MINUTE.

Quick Time in Nuprial Knot-Tying Down in Virginia

A record time for quick marriage was made in the nuptials of Kennedy Tutwifer and Miss Mary A. Rub year-old groom and a 16-summers bride, at Staunton, Va., last Monday. The couple went to town to get a license and get married, but were unable to find a preacher, and as evening was coming on they started disconsolately back for the home of the prospective bride. They had boarded the cars, and in walking through saw the Rev. John their plight, and just as the conductor was giving the signal to start the train the clergyman started in to perform the marriage ceremony. He got through in just forty seconds by the conductor's watch, and the happy pair jumped off the cars as the train storted and went to their new home rejoicing.

Limp Nobility and American Money. There are a good many rich girls in number of passens America who have never kept their genealogical record, or, if they have, take no particular interest in consultfraudulent re-enlistments in the British ing it, and find more amusement in con- station \$12,800. templating their own or their fathers' assets, writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in the July Ladies' Home Journal. Then, per contra, on the other side of the sea there are a good many languid male scions of nobility whose original royal blood has been diluted down to almost the vanishing point of attenuation, but who find in that feeble dilute more satisfaction than they do in their still more attenuated bank account. Limp nobilvery serious difficulties in the way of ity anxious for his exchequer meets classifying the peculiarities of differ- opulent commonality concerned for her ent finger-prints, asserting that it is pedigree, and propose not to marry one another but to wed their respective ties are not due to a few easily recog- commodities-his blood and her dollars, nizable characteristics, occurring sing- and go before the priest and decorate the occasion with orange blossoms and In 1894 the Secretary of State for the stringed instruments, in order to throw Home Department in the British Cal- over the whole the glamour of regu-

The Bicycle as an Educating Agent. The bicycle is, in fact, the agent of health and of a wider civilization. It will give stronger bodies to the rising cording to the evidence furnished to generation than their fathers have had, the committee. Prof. Galton worked and it will bring the city and the country into closer relations than ever. pressions in printers' ink on cardboard What the summer boarder has been dofrom the bulbs immediately below the ing for the abandoned farms and deserted villages of New England the wheelman is doing for the regions surrounding our great cities. He is distributing through them modern ideas raphy. It was found in experiments and modern ways of living, and is forthat the patterns and ridges exposed re- tifying them with gentle distillations of city wealth. Above all, he is teaching and that these peculiarities were suffi- their people that a sure way to prosperciently marked, though in an indefinite ity lies before them in the beautifying variety of forms, to be distinguishable of the country in which they live, and pair came the father grew frightened always after having been once taken in the preservation of all its attractive natural features.

With sorrows thou wouldst fain forget, sons, are as one in sixty-four thousand If thou wouldst read a lesson that will

Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,

-Longfellow.

MARK TWAIN IN COURT. Sued for Giving His Wife His Copyrights.

If Samuel L. Clements, alias Mark Twain, the humorist, is as poor as he looked yesterday, there is not much use in examining him in supplementary proceedings to ascertain if he has wealth concealed about his person or elsewhere, says the New York World. Yet that process was gone through with at the office of Stern & Rushmore, 40 Wall street. Thomas Russell & Son, terns is the fact that even ulcers and | bookbinders of 34 New Chambers street, cuts cannot destroy them beyond iden- are judgment creditors to the amount of \$5,046.83 against the bankrupt publishing firm of Charles L. Webster & Co. Mr. Clemens had the air of a poor removed by some manual labor, but as but willing debtor. William R. Wilder, 'habitual criminals," or any criminals | counsel for the dissatisfied creditors, found to hold good. At the great Pen- pearance never betrayed his wealth. He refused to consider the clothes of with no previous practice whatever the debtor as a symptom of his intook in an hour thirty-five sets of im- ability to pay. Before his publishing firm falled Mr. Clemens transferred to duplicate, every one of which was his wife thiry-three copyrights covering all his works. Lawyer Wilder said that he did not allege that this was done to defraud his creditors, but he wanted to know exactly why it had been done. The firm was indebted to Mrs. Olivia Clemens to the amount of \$65,000, and it was to protect her that the transfer of the copyrights was made. In return she waived her rights to any share of the firm's other assets. Webster and Co. owed about \$80,000, and possessed property worth \$25,900. The humorist gave a history of his connection with the firm. He said his wife inherited the money from her father. The hope of Lawyer Wilder is that the courts may set aside the transfer and give Russell & Son a lien upon the copyrights. A medical certificate was produced declaring that the humorist had a carbuncle on his leg. There was no element of humor in the proceedings. Not a single burst of laughter floated over the open transom, and the defendant cracked no jokes and put no sidesplitting conundrums. The evidence taken will be submitted to the court, who will then decide whether Russell & Son may hope to get their money. The firm of Charles L. Webster & Co. (Mark Twain) had expensive offices on Fifth avenue, below Fourteenth street. It manded "Goo, Grant's Memoirs" and paid Mrs. U. S. Grant over \$250,000 in royalties.

> USEFUL ELECTRIC LAUNCHES. tined Them for The Norweglans Have

ciervice. Ipen made in Harbor Passeng An employment has Norway of the electric launch that is Norway of the electric faunch that is sure to be widely followed. The city of Bergen, which is the enter of the Norwegian land and sea commerce, ranges on two sides of a nan ow harbor forming an injet and sarry united by rapidly rising ground. Rapidly ansit from one side of the harbor to be other became imperative and a line of electric ferry-bonts has been established. As the harbor is very narrow only about 330 yards, it was found theirable to con-struct the boats so that they could opabout to go from erate without turning one station to the oper. They were consequently made duble-ended, with consequently made d Donovan They hurriedly explained two screws, one at each end, both connected directly to retor shaft. The motor weighs 660 ponds and is of three-horse power sapacity. Thirtythree-horse power sapacity. Thirty-two cells of storage pattery weighing 5,280 pounds are placed in each boat. The speed of the boat is seven feet six inches per second—nite enough for threading safely the crowded shipping of the harbor. Each coat covers thirtyseven miles daily, and the average a carried since the boats have been a service has been 1,800. The cost of the fleet of eight boats was \$16,000, and of the charging

> The Phrase "Four Hundred." Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman coinea the phrase "Four Hundred," as applied to the aristocracy of New York City, in a satirical poem called "The Prince's Ball,"relating to the Prince of Wales' visit to New York. The poem is divided into the three parts, one of which is called "The Council of the Four Hundred," and refers to the committee consisting of just that number, which had the arrangements for the ball and sup-

per in hand. Here are Mr.Stedman's 'For the honor and commerce of the Twas plain to see there must be a So men of means and might were chos-Score by score, and dozen by dozen,

In all four hundred names.'

Capped the Climax.

An exchange tells that a good story was heard the other day of a father and mother who were trying to find names for their twin bables, who, by the way, were girls. It was decided that the father must name them. After casting about and finding no names that exactly suited him he determined to end the strain on his mind and named them Kate and Duplicate. In the course of time another pair of twins came and they were boys. This was the husband's opportunity to get even, and he wanted his wife to chirsten the boys. Imagine his feelings when the mother one day told him she had named them Pete and Repeat. But when the third and named them Max and Climax.

What Man Expects of His Wife. A man expects his wife to be better than he, writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland, No matter how little religion a man may have himself his ideal wife is always a woman with the purity of soul that only a Christian can have; and to a good man it is usually part of his religion to believe that his wife is morally higher and nobler than himself.