## YOUTHFUL ATHLETES.

Twelve Hundred Little Folks at Their Daily Exercise.

A TALK WITH PROF. GEO. BROSIUS.

Girls and Boys.

JOLLY GAMES FOR MISSES OF SIX

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, Janpary 18.-There was a hum of childish voices and the multitudinous patter of tiny leet as I entered the great building of the Central Turn

Verein, on East Sixty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon. In a high ceilinged room, where a mass of apparatus hung overhead and upon

the walls, there was a group of children at work, or at play, rather, for a juvenile game was in progress. The children formed a pretty picture. It was the girls' hour, and there were blonde tots of half a dozen summers, and darkhaired, dancing-eyed wee witches of 7 or 8. All were dressed in a nest uniform of blue fiannel, consisting of a sailor blouse, trimmed with broad white braid, with skirts coming just below the knee, black stockings and little black slippers. Some had their hair tied and others had the short tresses neatly plaited.

The game was called "Comm'it." Three circles were formed, each with about 20 children. All sat down and at a signal from the teacher, Herman Seibert, the game began. A chubby-faced sprite rose from



each of the rings and began running around outside the circle, suddenly pausing to such one of the sitters, who rose and chased her until caught, when the first girl took her place in the circle and the other continued the game. This was kept up for about 20 minutes, when the feminine midgets were ranged by the teacher in rows and put through a mild calisthenic exercise. "These are our baby classes," said Prof. George Brosius, the chief instructor of athletics at the Turnhall. "I have about 1,200 pupils in all, and they are graded according age and height. Eight hundred are illdren under 14. The boys and girls are I have boys, with pupils all the way from 6 to 14 or 15 years old, and eight classes of girls, the rounger children being taught during the day and the others in the evening."

We passed into the gymnasium again, where the little girls had been replaced by a small army of sturdy looking boys, whose ages ranged between 8 and 12. They were uniformed in white flannel shirts, blue knee breeches, black stockings and slippers. Each boy wore a belt of red cloth. At the signal from the professor, who stood on a dais at the end of the hall, the boys formed

and the four companies went through the

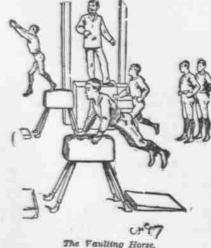
tactical exercises with the precision of vet-

A GLIMPSE OF THE BOYS.

cise, in four motions, the pupils leaping in "One!" called out the instructor, and lad sprang on the padded horse on hands and knees. "Two!" The boy rose to his teet. "Three!" he leaps to the floor. "Four!" He ran to the rear of the line to make way for the second jumper. And so it went until the entire class had leaved several times over the horse. This was tollowed

by straight jumping on the matted floor, the "vaulting horse," which was cleared by a single jump from a spring board, and a mild exercise with Indian clubs. "You see," explained the professor, "we have to keep them interested in order to give them the full benefit of the exercise without tiring them."

"Do you make any distinction in the training of boys and girls, professor?"
"Certainly we do. In girls' classes the highest object aimed at is gracefulness and



all that is necessary to the development of the body, the main difference being that in their case we do not endeavor, as in that of the boys, to develop strength and muscle so much. We use no dumbbells or Indian St. Louis festival, where he got the sixth clubs for the very young. Besides, in training girls we adopt a milder course than with boys. When a young girl comes to us we begin by putting her through the simple drill I have mentioned. When she is proficient in it she is advanced to more complicated exercises. From the simplest order of cated exercises. From the simplest order of calisthenics she goes on to games and exerHerman Koehler, my former pupil, now incises that call for a greater amount of energy and attention. At first, with the very young girls especially, we are careful not to tire or at West Point. exhaust the pupils. If they are exercised an hour, they have three or four rests during that time, beginning, say, with calisthenics for 15 or 20 minutes, then a 10-min-utes' rest, then resume with very light apparatus, arranged specially so as to save time. The last part of the programme would probably be a game. We have a regular course laid out for the whole year

walts, schottische, polka and other dances. These are meant to give the body perfect freedom and a graceful carriage. Then there are skipping, hopping and hundreds of other pleasant little exercises that give poise and sgility, and in which the arms, and in-deed all the limbs, are freely employed, rising and falling in the different motions. But great care is taken to avoid violence,



The Circle Swing for I consider it the bane of athletics Especially would it be hurtful in the train

ing of girls. "When they are still further advanced (you see all the system is progressive) the girls begin to get combined movements in which the whole class participates, and which require great skill and close atten-tion. The arm and chest movemens, too, is now freely used. One of the favorite exercises is the 'circle swing,' and the girls are exceedingly fond o' it; indeed, they love all the exercises. A circular iron plate is hung from the ceiling, and from it eight cords, each with a pair of handles, hang downward to a point about 2½ feet from the floor. One of the handles is a little higher than the other, so that the pupil can throw her arm through the lower one and grasp the other with her fingers. Eight pupils take hold of these 16 handles, and they move all to-gether, swinging in a circle. They also practice walking on the 'balancing board,' which is about 6 or 8 inches high, 2 inches broad and about 2 feet apart. They stand upon it, take hands and walk along, going the stand walk along, going the stand walk along, going the standard walk along the standar through various combined movements gives them suppleness, poise and agility. THE METHODS PURSUED.

"Do you use hone of the usual gymnasium apparatus for the girls of this age?"
"Oh, yes; we use climbing ladders and swinging rings, but only for the more ad-

vanced. One thing that we never omit is the simple exercise for the feet upon the floor, and the movements of the body that will teach grace rather than strength." "How do the girls compare with the boys ranged in age from 20 to 28. Their as far as intelligence and aptness are con-

cerned, profess?"
"Well, I think it only fair to them to say that they are my best pupils. They take a greater pride in what they accomplish than the boys do, are naturally more graceful and therefore much of the work comes easier to them. It would be difficult to imagine anything more graceful than the motions of the pupils in my young ladies' class, where the ages are from 16 upward. Well built, strong and healthy, they are just the best sort of material for a class of advanced exercises. All efforts are directed toward the development of grace and freedom of physical action, for these are what are most desirable in every young woman. I use light



The Young Clubswinger. Indian clubs-two-pounders-and swinging rings, besides other simple apparatus. No dumbbells are used. At first only one club is employed by the pupil for a few simple notions, and then, when she has mastered these, both clubs are used for combined movements; that is, step positions in which the whole class joins. In order not to tire them too much with the clubs they change freedom of motion. This, of course, includes to step positions, and between every new exercise take about 30 seconds' rest.'

TO DEVELOP MUSCLE. While Prof. Brosius talked the boys kept steadily at the exercises. "These are exercises," he expiained, "that call for more strength. As the boys advance they use all the apparatus, but we don't force them shead. They must be older and stronger before they get the pyramid exercise, or any thing that will try their strength seriously. We always give them sufficient rests between the exercises. I do not use the health lift here; I don't believe in it, for young pupils, at all events.
"Much harm is done by urging violent

motions on the part of pupils. It is against ail the principles of modern scientific athleties and is ruinous to the pupil. I know of a Government training school not far trom New York, where the cadets are permitted to use eight and ten-pound dumbbells, which must result in serious injury sooner or later. I had a scholar who studied with me for 12 or 14 years and who could put up a 100-pound dumbbell 30 times with his right hand. He went to the Turners' competition at Frankfort and competed for a

prize. The first premium was awarded to a German athlete named Miller, who afterprize, while the American whom he defeated abroad got the first prize. There cervince me that American Turners are superior to any in Europe—if they can get

IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"I have been an athlete since 1864, when I have been an athlete since 1803, when I left the army to assume the charge of the first Turnball in Milwaukee," continued Prof. Brosius, stroking his military-looking mustache and goatee. "There are now 300,-

AGE OF THE BRIDE Washington Ladies Are Opposed to

Early Marriages. TWENTY-FIVE THE POPULAR YEAR

Mrs. Harrison Says a Girl Shouldn't Con-

sider Position. MRS. GENERAL LOGAN SAYS LOVE IS ALL



This question forms the subject of my interviews with the leading ladies of Washington this week. Of the 200 mothers of daughters whom I saw at President Harrison's last evening White House reception, 85 per cent were married before they were 20. The sweet, bright girls whom they chaperoned, mothers married at 17, but they are in no hurry to settle at 24 and 25. The prettiest and most popular girls at the Capital, Miss Mattie Mitchell, the two Miss Maurys, Admiral Porter's daughter Ellen, Miss Katy Beach and a score of others have been out from three to five seasons. The popularity of early marriages is dying away, and the wives of our statesmen now decidedly disapprove of their girls being mated when they are still in their teens. Of the baker's dozen of mesdames whom I quote. only Mrs. General Legan and Mrs. Senator Mitchell have anything to say in favor of old-time marriages. But I will let the la-

the age of the mod-

ern bride?

dies speak for themselves. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has decided views on most subjects, and she had evidently given this question some thought. She is very fond of young girls, and her advice to

them is worth taking. Said she: "Instead of making 22 the proper age to marry I should make it 25. As a rule a woman is married two-thirds of her life and she can easily lend two or three out of those years to what ought to be a happy period with every girl, the years between school days and marriage.
"Physically and mentally a woman is at

her best at 25 and that is the time she should

"But your marriage took place at a much younger age, did it not?" I saked.
"Ye-es; I did marry a little younger," she acknowledged, laughing. "I was 20, but in those days a girl's education was finished at 16 or 17, and there was so little for her to do

as compared with the present." "Should agirl choose for herself?" said I. "Yes, as a rule," replied Mrs. President Harrison, "but not when a girl is very young. Marriage cannot concern any bu the parties to it and they should decide, although I must confess that they sometimes make poor work of it." The first lady of the land has this to say shout marriages for position: "Love and respect, but never position,

should decide a woman's choice of a hus-MRS, JOHN WANAMAKER

"Never before 20 and rarely before 23" was the reply of the Postmaster General's wife to the marriage question. "A girl should travel, meet many men indifferently, and when she does decide that she loves any one man she should put that love to at least a year's test. When girls leave school they are susceptible to kindness from anyone they meet, and they should never mistake that feeling for love."

This is the reply of the mother of the girl who is confessedly the daintiest of the debutantes, and whom half the society men of Washington already admire. Yet she was a wife at the age at which the daughter is a

Mrs. Attorney General Miller will have any number of bright girls under her wing this season and this is what she has to say:
"A girl is not at her best physically until shelis 25, and therefore should not marry much before that age, as the housekeeping duties require her best energies. Women who marry before 20 often find themselves broken down at 30, just when they should be enjoy-ing life the most. For health alone an early marriage is inadvisable."

In answer to the question whether a girl should ever marry for position Mrs. Miller put the case in a nutshell when she said: "No, for she has to sit opposite her husband at meals three times a day and position doesn't count in everyday intercourse."

WHAT A CABINET DAUGHTER THINKS. "What is position anyway?" spoke up Miss Florence, the pretty daughter of the Attorney General's house. "I spent a week at the White House a short time ago, and when I saw how much more the public had of the President than Mrs. Harrison did, I thought that I should never marry for it. What is it, anyway?" she made a suggestive gesture of catching a handful of air and letting it dissipate, "after you grasp for it you do not want it."
"There are times, however, Florence,

when a girl should marry for a home," said the mother. "Not just to have a roof over her head, but for the care a good man will always give to his wife. She should not marry for love alone, for matrimony remarry for love alone, for matrimony requires a more solid foundation than caprici-

"Can a girl afford to marry a poor man?"

'Ot course she can," replied Mrs. Miller,
"If he is frugal, of good habits and of some
business ability."
"I tell all the girls I know," said Mrs.

Suppose a girl falls in love with one whom her parents knew to be unworthy?"
"If a girl under 20 is obstinate and de-termines to marry against reason I think the strongest measures should be taken to prevent her. Parents have a right to look after the future of their daughters if the girls them-selves have not the judgment to do it."

FEWER DIVORCES. woman who gives up a career to be a wife.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Spooner, "if she con-sults her own happiness, for there is little that a woman cannot do after she marries that she might have done had she remained a spinster.

Airs. Spooner raised her hands with pretty tragic gesture and rolled her eyes in serio-comic fashion as I put the question of

delicate relations of husband and wife, how any woman can marry for aught but love. The only possible exception might be where a girl, like Thekla, has 'lived and loved,' and is quite sure that she can never love again. Then admiration, boundless esteem and a fair degree of friendship might excuse a girl for marrying for a home. Strange to say, many such marriages have resulted better than those begun with extravagant love.

Pennsylvania expression there's no 'fillin' to an ideal man. When I think of the half-grown boys I admired when I was 16—faugh!"

should marry him, no matter if he was as

"But how about early marriages?" said I. interior to them."

see it, for girls are every decade marrying

think a girl should marry her father's coachman I think that she should take any poor man who asks her if she loves him. Two-thirds of our public men were poor

those that married from capricious love

Southern woman is worthy of consideration. Lealled upon the wife of Senator Walthall of Mississippi, and asked her to give her views. She said: "A girl should marry any time that she falls in love after she is 18, but she must be sure that it is love, not liking. I cannot say that I have noticed that that two of my daughter's friends had mar ried before they were 17. Indeed one of them was only 14, and when I saw her she had two pretty babies and was seemingly as happy as if she had wasted until she was

"Marriage is a girl's own affair, and she should pick her husband, although she should pay heed to the advice of older peo-

"A thorough education is within reach of every girl at this day," said Mrs. Burrows, "and consequently they should not marry as young as they did 15 or 20 years ago. There is so much more in life for a woman now than there was then, and as long as marriage takes from 20 to 30 years of their lives, they should give at least five years to promiscuous studying after they leave school. The next generation will be the better for the increased intelligence of the mothers. No, 25 is none too old."

"It is a matter of mating, not of years, "What do you mean by 'opportunities, Mrs. Logan?" I asked.

In her smile there was half of sorrow, half of humor, as she said: "The men to-day are

EXTINCT OIL TOWNS.

Famous Pithole Has Fared Better Than Some Other Places.

STRANGE ROMANCE OF BULLION. Deceptive Field Where Phillips Bros.

Sunk 100 Dry Holes. RISE AND FALL OF A DOZEN CITIES

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.) OIL CITY, January 18 .- Pithole has been epeatedly written up as an oil town that has entirely disappeared from the face of the earth. The foreign correspondent who finds so much romance in Pithole is evidently not aware that there are at least a dozen oil towns that have even more completely disappeared than Pithole. These lost oil cities have never been written up. see how she can marry anyone repellent to and it may be well to do this while some trace of their strange histories is still left. Bullion, in Venango county, was once a place of about 5,000 people and now there is not a building left to mark where it stood. Greece City, Modoc and Argyle, in the Butler county district, were stirring towns a few years ago and are now obliterated. Babylon was one of the towns in the upper oil districts not far from Pithole, but has gone and left no trace behind. This town was once known as the very "tough-

> have had no rival. Pithole made some attempt at maintaining law and order, and this, as much as anvthing, accounts for the existence of Babylon.

leum Center, Rouseville and Parker all had

reputations in this line, but Babylon, not-

withstanding its biblical name, is said to

fashion. The latter is now one of the few places that combines the activity of the oil town with the solidity of an old commercial

Greece City ranked after Petrolia and Greece City ranked after Petrolia and Parker as a redbot oil town. A gusher struck on the Jamison farm, August 24, 1872, gave Greece City its first enterprise. Soon after this strike buildings began to be erected, and it was not long until the place had 1,200 inhabitants. It had three good banks and other business houses in proportion. The Morrison well, at this place, was a phenomenal gusher, and yielded upward of \$100,000 worth of oil. Greece City was a town of wonderful life and activity, and remembering these features of the place, it membering these features of the place, it seems almost incredible that it should have eased to exist.

A SPOUTING POURTH SANDER Modoe was located about three miles north of Greece City, also in Concord township. The country immediately surround-ing it was most uninviting, and had no at-tractions for anyone but the enterprising oil man. An experimental well was drilled here by Joseph Bushnell, Warden & Bostwick and William Vandergrift. To the surprise of everybody the well came in larger than any that had been struck south of Oil creek. The strike was one of the spouting "fourth sanders" that were better known afterward, and created a tremendous excitement all over the oil country. This was the Troutman well, which has a good record among the hig wells of the country. It flowed over 1,000 barrels a day for some weeks. The Starr and Sutton farms in the immediate vicinity, also came in with several good strikes, and Modoc City built up with amazing rapidity. It also had its own banks and other institutions which go to make up the prosperous town. The Trout-man, Starr and Sutton homesteads were the only habitations there prior to the big oil est" of all the oil towns. Pithole, Petrostrike, but it was not long afterward until one of Butler county's busiest towns had sprung into existence. Modoc is now num-bered with the departed, not a plank or post being left to show where it stood.

Besides these towns of importance there were a number of crossroads and "corners" that were busy little hamlets, and are now nowhere to be found. Clarion county had The toughs moved over there and started a two or three of them, as had also Butler and

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

Examples for Emulation in Roman and English History.

MOUNTAIN HIGHWAYS OF PERU.

and Philadelphia.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. !

probably had roads or trails over which their vast herds passed from pasture land to new pastures or to water; but if they had any other kind we don't know much about them. Nothing that can be dignified by the title of road is to be found until we come to 313 B. C., when the Romans built the world-renowned and still existent Appian Way from Rome southwardly to Brundusium. It was called the Queen of Roads. This most celebrated road was built, like the Pyramids, to remain a monument forever. It cost enormously judging from the natural engineering obstacles of rocks to cut, valleys to fill, bridges to build and swamps to cross. Its foundation was well made in several strata, each one being heavily cemented with lime, while the surface was paved with hexagonal blocks of basaltic lava, which were joined with admirable precision, making a grand floor. This road comes down to us out of the darkness of history as one of the many fine pieces of engineering done by those old Romans as s evidenced by many monuments to their skill still extant. One principal reason for Rome's greatness

was that "All roads led to Rome," and as fast as new countries were conquered roads were immediately constructed to meet the old roads to Rome as a military necessity, which enabled the generals to march their country to country. Good roads were considered of vital importance to the mainten-ance of the Empire. As beasts of burden and soldiers were the principal travelers over them in those days, they were generally laid out in as straight a line as possible unless some great natural obstruction was met with. A level road was not so desirable as a direct one. The roads which the Romans built were nearly all as durable as the Appian Way, for they lasted over 2,000 years with little care or repair wasted on them. However, roads which they built while occupying England have become decayed, probably on account of the great moisture of the climate, in addition to neglect. Their plan of construction was nearly uniform for all of their roads. They were from eight to 15 feet wide and had raised footwalks along each side where possible, and blocks of stone at certain intervals, to enable travelers to mount their animals.

DANGER FROM HIGHWAYMEN. In early times, when there was little intercommunication between towns, let alone large cities, public roads were very unsafe roads to travel. In England in 1283, a law was passed requiring the trees and under-brush to be cut down and removed and rocks cleared away for 200 feet on each side of the road to prevent ambushing by footpads and highwaymen. As these paths were more and more used, and as wheeled vehicles came into use, and people became more sociable or adventurous in searching for trade, these roads became continuous, and were called the King's Highways, because they were public roads, and had become so by long usage and permission of the owners of the lands so used. The roads or highways in Great Britain were, until within 50 years, quagmires in soft weather. It was for many years considered the duty of the abutting propertyholder to keep the roads along his property in good repair. If he did not the traveler had the right to open the fence and go through the fields around some very bad place in the road, and thus destroy probably far more than it would have cost to re-pair the road. That was not justice, however, to require a man to keep the roads in

good repair for people in whom he had no interest, besides giving the land for the road. The common way in England now is to make the parish keep the roads in repair; and if it doesn't, any person can bring an action against the parish and have a rate assessed upon it which will put the roads in good condition. Several parishes are put into one district and uniformity of management is enforced. Abuses of the highway are promptly pun

ished. Riding or leading horses or donkeys or tethering cattle on the pathways or side-walks, building fires or depositing materials on them are all severely punishable. After the public has for years used a highway the law supposes that the owner of the property gave the right years before through some lost grant. If any gate or obstruction is placed on the highway, or a house is built over the line, any traveler has the right to remove the obstruction with as little damage in the operation as possible. The public has the absolute right to the whole of the road between the lines, and no person or body of persons has any right to convert any part of the highway to any other pur-

pose for their own selfish uses or profits, no matter how useful that purpose may be. STREET CARS AND TELEGRAPH POLES. Some years ago in England some local aunopoly to some people, and was an obstruc-tion to others, it was held to be a nuisance, and all parties were indicted. It was also held as a nuisance for a telegraph company to plant their poles in the strip of ground or sidewalk along a public road. Although it was a benefit for the world at large to have the electric wires strung, yet it was decided that they practically obstructed the public in their free use of every part of the high-way, and they were decided to be a nui-sance. Nothing but an act of Parliament

passage of the people.

It is held in common law that the land in or under the road belongs to the abutting owner. If a mine should be discovered running under a road the abutting owner is en-titled to all under his share, but he must preserve for the public use, the uninterrupted right of passage on the surface in his mining operations. He is entitled to the trees and grass which grow on the road along his front. Any company cenipng a road to lay pipes is indictable for depriving the public their right of way, but they can be held more than the allotted time is used, there is a strict reckoning. At 9 o'clock in the as he owns all of the land under the road. OPPOSITION TO TOLL BOADS.

Turnpikes have been known since before George III. They were always violently opposed by the travelers, as they had to pay tell so often. The tell which they paid, however, when bonestly used, made good or passable roads for them, especially when laid under the plans of Telford or Macadam, two eminent Scotch engineers, whose names will go down to posterity as long as roads

way visited by the writer a promising field of corn was growing on what had been the busiest part of the place. The few people who work the wells that are still producing in the field live across the rayine in a little cluster of houses called "Berringer," after the owner of the old farm.

Butler soblites and martinsburg, has gone to keep them company. During the early excitement in Butler county these were stirring and prominent towns. They were as conspicuous in the history of Butler development as any other town in the county. Either one of them had more activity than the old town of Butler itself, though the county seat has since redeemed itself in a very handsome

WAYS OF THE WINDY CITY.

A Freed of Light Let in Through Newspaper Queries.

When Pizarro conquered Peru he found mountain roads radiating in all directions from Cuzco, connecting all of that great elevated region, and passing over and under the Ames Montains. The principal road commenced in Quito, and went through Cuzco, which is elevated over 11,000 feet in one corner of the room, so that guests can help themselves; but a better plan is to place the keg in charge of the butler and have the beer handed around in tall, thin glasses. This will go down to posterity as long as roads will go down to posterity as long as roads are built. When Pizarro conquered Peru he found mountain roads radiating in all directions from Cuzco, connecting all of that great elevated region, and passing over and under the Ames Mark How should beer be served at combination card parties and muscales?

Mrs. Rechercher.

Answer—The usual form is to have the keg in one corner of the room, so that guests can help themselves; but a better plan is to place the keg in charge of the butler and have the beer handed around in tall, thin glasses. This will go down to posterity as long are delivated region, and passing over and under the Andes Mountains. The principal road county of the solid reck; from one place of the principal road county of the solid reck; five above the sea, to

were kept who carried packages and mes-ages 300 miles a day. The route of this wonderful road is through the wildest and highest mountain region in the world. NAPOLEON'S BOAD BEFORM.

When Napoleon Bonaparte became First Consul for life in 1800, his military instinct directed his attention to the condition of the public roads, which in the previous tem years of turmoil and bloodshed throughout France had gotten into a fearful condition, so that no wheeled vehicle could pass over them in bad weather. It was almost impossible to more atthan extillers. possible to move either artillery or cavalry. He found that tolls had been misapplied and the roads allowed to sink almost out of sight, but with his usual vigor he set things sight, but with his usual vigor he set things right, for during peace he was preparing for war, and all of the roads, especially from Paris to the borders of the Republic, were at once put into repair and paid for out of the public funds. The great road over the Simplon was commenced in that year, 1800, by his engineers, and was not long in being completed over the Alps into Italy, so that he could march 50,000 men and material into Upper Italy or Austria in short order over a savers mountain range on a road of over a severe mountain range on a road of remarkably easy grades and as smooth as a floor, and as well sttended and repaired as a road in a private park. Not a rain falls but a cautonier encased in oilcloth is out on every section of it, with his hos and long-handled shovel, to direct every little riveles

All the roads throughout France, ftaly and Great Britain are as level as it is possi-ble for them to be and are kept in admirable order. Short country roads were mostly built on the Macadam system, for without making any excavation the most of them had broken stone thrown on them continu-ously for years until a good foundation was necessarily found at last, and now with an occasional top dressing they remain admirable roads. But the great thoroughfares or avenues which lead from the heart to the surface or frontiers of England, Ireland, France or Italy are roads built by edgineer and are the pride and the protection of those nations. Toll gates were established for the purpose of using the tolls for the repairs of the roads, but great irritation was caused by them. Ireland was studded with toll gates, but with her usual discontent she harped at them until in 1858 they disappeared. Scot-land followed suit, and in 1883 they disaparmies at great speed over good roads from peared, and a general land tax in both countries is levied for the repair of roads. England is annually winding up her turnpike and tolls systems, and very soon tolls will have disappeared there also.

> along the road very few attempts to repair it But about 1825 many turnpike companies

organized throughout the State, mostly with Philadelphia capital, and the great high-ways between those those two cities was Macadamized, and became the principal avenue of the State.

Pittsburg was at that time the principal entrepot for all of the great West and Southwest, and as the productions of that vast region would rapidly accumulate in large quantities, great strings of "mountain schooners," or Conestoga wagons, with from four to eight horses each, would carry it to Philadelphia or Baltimore. Those large wagons carried from two to three tons each, for which was charged \$1 50 to \$4 per 100 pounds, according to the state of the roads, the speed and the value of the goods, as well as the scarcity of transportation. These wagons could be seen on the streets of both cities in long white lines awaiting their turn to load or unload, and their creaking and groaning, and the jingle of the bells on the teamsters' whips made music in the lonely sides.

BAILBOADS HOSTILE TO IMPROVEMENT. There are several turnpikes in Pennsyljority of our reads are a disgrace to a civil-ized people. New England and New York State have much better roads than we have. It may be that their laws are better enforced, or that their laws are better than ours, but certain it is that their roads are in passable condition most of the year, while ours are not. If the condition of London streets in 1736 forbade the use of carriages in bad weather, they were in no worse con-

turnouts and fine riding horses are conse-quently the rage, which is good for the country and for the health of the people. Good roads are a blessing to any people,

Munsey's Weekly.] Patertamilias-No, John, I have no obfection to having you for a son-in-law, but I think a young man should not marry before he is 21. John-Yes, I am only 18, but re-

how he feels, if he doesn't stop to think, he always says "first rate." If he stops to hink a minute, he will always begin to unfold some tale of woe.

## Catarrh

expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla - the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bettles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."

—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

utes rest, then resume with very light apparatus, arranged specially so as to save time. The last part of the programme would probably be a game. We have a mustacle and goatee. "There are now 300, two in advance. There are dozens of games are games our choice.

"Girls of 7 or 8 get a more advanced exercise. They are then beginning to have an idea of what is wanted of them, and they join in the work intelligently. The exercises are now calculated not only to develop the body, but to give it suppleness and generation of happier, healthier and more graceful motion. They are taught many steps with the feet, such as are used in the

she marries. While love should decide her choice it is her right to weigh in her own mind whether her future husband could give her anything like the home her father has given her."

> MRS. SENATOR M'MILLAN. Mrs. Senator McMillan, of Michigan, will have a half a dozen million-dollar beauties under her care this winter, but she, too, is against the "dear girls" and their little love affairs. She said: "I consider the two or three years after a girl leaves school the happiest of her life, and if she can live it independent of any engagement she will be able to make a much better choice at the end of that time. Suppose a girl's fancy is caught the first year she is out, her whole resition in society is out, her whole position in society is changed. She passes among her friends as the 'engaged girl,' and must almost be a recluse. It is much better for her to be a free lance and meet any number of men agreeably without a thought that they might possibly want to marry her. Circumstance and place have much to do with these affairs of love, and the mother who wishes to keep her daughter a while should see that she meets many men, especially if she notices that she is slightly taken by any one. I cannot conceive how a girl can marry against the wishes of her friends, nor can I herself, no matter how much her friends

I next called upon Mrs. Senator Spoone and asked her as to the age of the modern bride. She said: "There would be fewer divorces if all women married at 25, but more seriously the average girl's constitu-tion is not hardy until she is 24 or 25. Also a woman should have a chance to prove herself and to show an ability to take care of herself before she marries. A man honors "Should every woman marry?" I asked.

what a girl should marry for.
"Love, and love alone," she said. "I cannot conceive, considering the peculiarly

Mrs. Spooner concluded by a characterisation of ideals that would have made Swin-burne or Oscar Wilde faint and fall. "Marry a first love! Faugh! A gir should never marry her ideal. To use

WIFE INFERIOR TO HUSBAND.

"I do not believe in early marriages," said Mrs. Senator Cockrell emphatically, ones when a girl of 20 marries a man of 40 as witness the marriage of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom. I know when I was young I looked with high disdain upon men of my own age and thought if I could find a man as noble and good as my father I

"The case is against them," said Mrs. Cockrell, "if one studies Washington society for a year. You cannot live here even that length of time without seeing hundreds of prominent men whose wives are markedly "What is the reason?"

"In nine cases out of ten you will find that they were boy and girl matches. The girl has too soon assumed the responsibilities of wife and mother, and has often become querulous, petty and indifferent to improve-ment, while her husband has advanced every moment until there is hardly a common point upon which they can meet. It is the a mile or two from the Allegheny river back most pitiful thing in the world, and I ven-from Scrubgrass station. It was the ture to say the next generation will rarely "Big Injun" well that started half the

In reply to the query whether girls should ever marry out of their own rank in life, Mrs. Cockrell expressed wholesome disdain. "Their own rank? faugh! there is no such thing in this country. While I do not

A VARIETY OF OPINIONS. "Rarely before 25 and often not until 30," was Mrs. Senator Cullom's decision on the question of age. "I have seen many a case where people married from admiration and esteem at 30 and are much happier than

Girls mature at an earlier age in our Southern States, and the opinion of a noted girls marry later now than they once did. When I was in Mississippi last year I found

"Should a girl choose for herself?" I

LOVE IS ALL, SAYS MES. LOGAN. said Mrs. General Logan, "when a girl meets the man she loves, whether she be.18, 20 or 25, she should marry him. Love cannot be regulated by years. I speak from the standpoint of 25 years ago. There may be more in lite for a girl now than marriage, but the girl who waits will find one day that it is the only true lile for a woman. But we can hardly blame girls now for putting it off until they are 25, for they have no such opportunities as we had."

MISS GRUNDY, JR.

little town of their own. Ben Hogan was Venango. Oleopolas was at one time an imking of the place; it was there Ben got into portant point on the Allegheny river above the most serious scrape of his life by the fatal shooting of a man named Dwyer. Ben had plenty of money, and managed to be acquitted on the ground of self-de-fense. The shooting and trial which followed soon created a great deal of excite-WHAT IS LEFT OF PITHOLE.

FAMOUS PITHOLE AS IT IS TO-DAY.

ment and comment throughout the oil country. It was at Babylon where Ben had his fight with Holliday, formerly of Roehester, defeating him in seven rounds. The sports and business men of Pithole attended this prize fight on horseback, and it was the presence of the better element that prevented a bloody row, as a notorious character named "Stonehouse Jack" was on taken of Pithole since the decline of the famous town, The other side of the famous town, The other side of the famous town, The other side of the famous town, the avowed purp Babylon was a halfway place between Pit-hole and the Tidioute oil field. There is not

few buildings left at Pitaole, but there is not one at Babylon. A LOST CITY IN VENANGO. Bullion was only second to Pithole in the rush and tumult of the place, and of 5,000 population not one remains. It was located population of oildom in the direction of Bullion. The well was owned by Lee & Co., and was struck in July, 1877, and started off at a 3,000-barrel rate. This was a phenomenally large well at that time. A lips being of the firm, struck their celebrat-ed "No. 10" half a mile south of developments sending everybody scampering in that direction. It flowed 2,000 barrels a day for a time. This well, while a bonanza firm of Phillips Bros., as it was on the and carriages and hearses will be done away strength of this strike that they afterward drilled 100 dry holes in an attempt to find an outlet for the pool. The firm failed for several hundred thousand dollars, and the senior member of the firm dollars, and the senior member of the firm died. T. W. Phillips, the surviving member, went to work without a dollar and has since paid off every penny of the indebtedness, and has a big fortune besides. Phillips Bros. had 20,000 acres of land leased "to the front" at Bullion, and this 2,000-barrel well indicated that much, if not all of it, was good territory. They could not make up their minds to the contrary until they had drilled 100 dry holes and spent \$500,000. worthless territory, but declined to accept it. Oil at that time was worth \$2 a barrel, for a short period sold as high as \$3. I

tions for a single well sold as high as \$1,000 and half the oil. Even at these prices the operators made money. LUCK RAN IN STREAKS. On the other hand an Oil City company paid \$10,000 eash bonus and one-quarter the oil from a 100-acre lease and never got a barrel of oil out of it. Phillips Bros. "No. 10" was a splendid well, and the profits from it helped them to swing their big

boarding houses and all the facilities of city. Ben Hogan also flourished here and built the best theater in the place. There is a portion of a big hotel building left standing at Bullion and that is all. This wreck is being carried away piecemeal, and soon the last vestege of a once famous oil town will have disappeared. This hotel was moved here from Titusville. The site of the town is under cultivation, and the last time it was visited by the writer a promising field of corn was growing on what had been the busiest part of the place. The few people who work the wells that are still pro-ducing in the field live across the rayine in

Oil City, and it, too, has entirely disap-The romance of Pithole is too well-known

by newspaper readers to require any further elaboration. Everybody knows that it was once the third largest city in Pennsylvania in the matter of postal business transacted, but it is not correct to say that it has completely disappeared. Your corre-spondent turned his camera on the spot where Pithole stood, and it will be seen there are still a few old structures left. This a new one built recently. The oil derrick shown in the photograph is a recent growth, having been built during the so-called "renow a single slab left to mark where the amall but wicked place stood. There are a vival of Pithole" a year ago. The "revival" was the hunt for a little oil that was found in the second sand, but which was found in much larger quantities in other places. R. W. CRISWELL.

SPECULATING IN CEMETERIES. Prosperity of Some St. Louis Stockholders Starts a New Scheme.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] You wouldn't think of going to a live man and asking him to invest in a cemetery speculation, would you? But if the live few other wells came in rapidly, and in a man didn't jump at the offer he would month the production of the pool was up to make a great mistake. Bellefontaine Cem-8,000 or 10,000 barrels a day, and wells go-ing down everywhere. Phillips Bros., the present well-known producers, T. W. Phil-line being of the formulation and a new cemetery will probably be opened to

those of the city who want to use it. The idea is to get all the ground necessary near one of the railroads. Trains will be in itself, was the means of wrecking the used to carry out the caskets and the people, strength of this strike that they afterward with, except the conveyance to the depot and

ings. Sentiment, by the way, has much to d with the prices of lots in a cemetery. In Bellefontaine, for instance, there is one part where lots are in such request that the prices have been put up. It is the southwestern part of the cemetery. I don't know what the cemetery officials call it, but it is known to the undertakers generally as the fashionable part of the cemetery, because of the wealth They had been offered \$400,000 for this and position of the people who own lots

A Troupe of Fifty Ladies With Chaperon and

Manager. New York Star, 1 The latest thing in book canvassing is for a manager and a chaperon to take a company of lady canvassers and travel all over the country with them. There may be a dozen or 50 ladies in a company. On the any other purpose than that of a road for the evening of their arrival in a city operations hunting for the outlet to the south. The well is still producing between of campaign is laid out, each canvasser is company hold a council of war. The plan two and three barrels a day. As late as last | given certain firms, for no private houses summer a well was drilled on a line with "No. 10" and "No. 7," on the same farm, which started off at a 100-barrel rate. Up to that time "No. 10" had been making about ten barrels a day. Over 1,000 wells were drilled in the Bullion pool, and all but about 40 have been abandoned.

The town that was anddenly built up was about 40 have been abandoned.

The town that was suddenly built up was employed, who watch them, noting how known both as Bullion and Summit City. long they remain in each store or office. If It had banks, hotels, theaters, dancehouses, more than the allotted time is used, there is evening every canvasser must retire for the night, and any violation of these rules means

expulsion from the company. The hotel bills and traveling expenses are paid by the manager, who deducts them from the amount due the canvassers. One of these companies is at present in this city on their way from Boston to the West. WAYS OF THE WINDY CITY.

Artery That First Connected Pittsburg CONDITION OF THE CITY'S STREETS

Our remote ancestors of 3,000 years ago or great torrent into its proper channel.

SYSTEMS OF EUROPE.

ROOM FOR BEFORM AT HOME. In our own country our roads are a stand-ing disgrace. The country roads are, espe-cially in Pennsylvania, simply quagmires, and in this city of Pittsburg the unpayed streets are not as good as the country roads, The old road between Philadelphia and Pittaburg previous to 1820 was a continuous bog almost throughout the year. The forest was almost continuous, and it was consequently damp, and as there were few people were made, and as a consequence when the road got too bad in one place the route was changed to another.

than Pittsburg streets are now-150 years afterward in a more enlightened age. Railroads are hostile to good roads or canals, or any other means of transportation, as a detriment to their own business. Every good public road or system of roads detracts from the business of neighboring railroads. It is a benefit to any country to have good railroads, but not at the cost of her public roads. The people of the East are waking up to this fact, and turnpike charters are coming into demand, while all roads leading out of cities or country towns are being put into good condition. Good

Why He Couldn't Wait.

member, sir, Miss Julia is 27, and I could never think of marrying a woman of 30. How Homas Nature Shows Up. merville Journal.l When you meet a man and ask him