Relics of the Old Mound Builders in the Monongahela Valley.

WONDERFUL FORTS AND ALTARS.

A Field Worthy the Efforts of Experienced Investigators.

THE MOUNDS RAPIDLY MELTING AWAY

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1

The report is again extant that the Smithsonian lostitution will investigate the Monongabela Valley, archælogically speaking, the coming season. As the same report has "bobbed up serenely" almost regularly every season for years past, it is hardly likely that local enthusiasts in such matters will develop a cold sweat of expectancy until something more tangible than the above is demonstrated. However, in view of the fact that this may be the time that this report will prove true, it would be apropos to consider the chances of the investigators, so far as discovering anything beneficial to science is concerned

It is not generally known that the district referred to is remarkably rich in prehistoric remains. All along the hilltops and bottom lands many relies of structural and mechanical skill have been found. The resson why most people have no knowledge of their whereabouts is attributed to the fact that all those earth-works or other construc-



Large Mound in Collier Township, tions have, in the lapse of time, been so blended with nature and the natural conformation of the surrounding surface that to the inexperienced eye they are practically invisible. The only work of the kind in this vicinity to any extent well known is the McKec's Rocks mound, which has been referred to and described so often through the medium of both histories and newspapers that there can be no mistaking its

MOUNDS ABOVE THE CITY.

But not as many are aware that there is probably a dozen of the same structures along the Monongabel river above the city, within as resny miles, not to mention the other curious remains on the smaller streams flowing into it. Some of these are quite small; others nearly leveled by the plow and freshet, but the major portion are as yet prominent enough to be easily located by those knowing how and where to look for

Among mound remains are a number of remarkable structures which deserve special mention. They are stone, or more properly "cobble-mounds." Works of almost simicharacter have been found in England and on the European continent, where they are denominated as "Urn mounds," from the peculiar vases or urns usually found in sentral portion. In this vicinity the "cobbl* mounds" average about 5 feet in heigh and 25 seet in diameter horizontally,



Section of Cobble Mound. nd are composed, as may be inferred, from

he name of river-boulders ranging from 1 pound to 300 or more in weight. The only other works in this country ap-

proaching them in appearance are the stone unds of Ohio and Kentucky. These, however, are formed of flat stones heaped over an oblong stone cist, usually contain-ing human remains, lying in an eastern and western direction. They are generally as-cribed to the modern Indian, but the cobble mounds of our valley must be of great age, judging from several peculiarities in their

THE INDIAN WASN'T A WORKER.

As is well known, even in the records of the early explorers, the American Indian was not in the habit of doing anything partaking of the nature of work. He would hardly carry these mighty boulders to the heights on which they are found. Again, in others great tress are found, one nearly opposite Braddock having two large sassa-fras trees growing from the center, both of which are seemingly of great age, Beside the cobble-mounds there are many

other curious works of pre-historic people bereabouts. Some two or three years since auyone walking along the banks of the Monongabela, about six or seven miles from the city, might have noticed in places washed out by river freshets remarkable remains of what seemed to be fireplaces or rude altars, some of them ten feet below the level of the bottom land in which they are ound. They were composed of alternate layers of ashes, and a peculiar reddish clay, the like of which is not to be found in this





vicinity. Upon to the present time their origin or obseracter is not known. It is to ped that the Smithsonian represents tives will make a special effort to locate some of these and offer some explanation regard

Remains of rude forts or systems of fortifiextions are also to be found in many places, particularly within the forks of the Monon-gabela and Youghlogheny. West of Buena Vista, in Elizabeth township, portions of what seems to be an old fort, are still to be seen, and an ancient earthwork of the same character on the Wilson farm, in the same was remarkably well preserved as late as 1830, when some of its walls stood

SIX PERT HIGH.

At another place in Elizabeth a work At another place in Edizaceta a work of almost similar construction can be seen. At the confinence of Lewis' run and Peters' creek, in Jefferson township, is a field known as "Fort Field." It derives its name from an old pre-historic fortification which stands once got him a meal or a bed in his adventure. It is now nearly obliterated, but

traces are still visible. Mounds, large and small, are to be found in every direction. and stone graves without number. From many of these structures, and in the vicinity of them, rude implements and instruments, weapons, pottery, etc., have been unearthed without number. The axes, some of copper, but usually stone, are remarkable for their size and weight, which warrants in a measure the belief existing in some places that they were originally wielded by a people of superior strength and stature. In a private collection owned by a gentleman of this vicinity, there is a stone at very symmetrical in shape, which weighs in the neighborhood of 18 pounds, and a reliable authority states that a weapon of the same kind was found in one of the southern townships some years since which actually weighed 28 pounds. Many rockpaintings and carvings are also to be ob-



Two Notable Relies. Fig. 1 is a blue silica sandstone tube found ten iest below the surface at Street's Run. Its use is not known. The specimen is considered by representatives of the Smithsonian Institution the largest and most perfect in the country. It is now in the possession of J. W. Kemler, of the Southside. Fig. 2 is a very fine bear-shaped stone pipe. The specimen was found in a coal mine, and is now in the collection of Mr. Norman Spang, of Etna.

served in different localities. These curious works are particularly numerous up the river. In one place is an extremely large rock fairly covered with unique figures. The stone weighs possibly 100 tons or more, and lies flat in the soil.

THE SMITHSONIAN HARN'T FUNDS. About a year ago or more an individual representing the Smithsonian in a semi-official way, appeared in this vicinity and made a tour of examination. He was much impressed by what he saw in the Monongahela Valley, and his only reason for not making a more thorough investigation was on account of the insufficient allowance made by the Government for such work. The Smithsonian Institute is all right, but the parsimony of the Government when one Minister to a foreign court, is the usual appropriation to defray the salary and ex-penses of the director and all his assistants. It appears to be the policy of our legislators to keep the politician up and the scientist

DANGER IN DELAY. Inasmuch as investigation recently tends to make the pre-historic remains of this county, if anything, more puzzling than ever to the student, those within our own immediate vicinity should be given some at-tention ere they are obliterated entirely, and beyond the reach of investigation or any-thing else. The local remain; may yield something of inestimable value to the arch-mologist. Such finds are often made unex-The simplest and most unassuming mound in the county may yield information of incalculable value to the investi-gators. Some means should be taken to preserve them, if the Government has not the money to do so. Whatever move is made must be made quickly, as the remains are must be made a rapidly disappearing.
W. G. KAUFMANN.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SILK.

A Frenchman Has Benton the Silk Worm at Its Own Game.

discovery, which was represented to them as a cheap substitute for silk and was destined choose masters; we may choose whatever the invention of the Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, of Besancon, France, of a fibre, pre-pared by a chemical process from cellulose, and out of which fabrics are declared to have been woven that resemble pure silk so closely that a chemical analysis alone would disclose the difference between them.

May 7, 1889, he announced the success of his work. He said that it became apparent in the early stages of his experiments that to produce a thread similar in transparency, texture and brilliancy to the product of the silkworm, it would be necessary to spin it from a liquid solution. Cellulose was chosen as the starting point, the most con-venient preparation of which was made from certain parts of young wood. With this material a pure octo-nitro-cellulose was made by treatment with nitric acid, and then dissolved in a mixture of 38 parts of ether and 42 parts of alcohol, in a proportion 6.5 per cent. Such a solution is called

The collodion was placed in a retort, in which an air-pump kept up a pressure of several atmospheres. The collodion flows off through tubes, at the outer ends of which are glass nozzles, with hairlike apertures of sizes to suit the desired fineness of the thread. These nonzies are surrounded by cylinders, in which a current of cold water is kept in circulation. As the celluloid flows out of the nozzles in fine fibre it is congealed by the water. A small automatic machine is employed to lead the fibre off and wind it. This thread, is, on and wind it. This thread, is, under certain conditions, explosive, and could not be considered a practical substitute for silk under such conditions. It is therefore treated with a beth conditions. therefore treated with a bath of dilute nitric acid, which removes the nitric acid from the fiber and renders the fiber non-explosive and not more inflammable than silk. It can now be made up into fabrics and dyed like real silk.

Patents were obtained by Count Chardonnet in France, Germany, England, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugul, and the United States, the latter September 3. It is claimed the stuff can be made from almost any known material of fibrous char-acter, and at about \$1 40 per pound. This, at its specific gravity, will make its relative

THE MONTANA ELECTION.

A Surprising Quantity of Boodle Was Used on Both Sides.

The first election in the State of Montana was one of the most expensive and costly that has ever come to my knowledge. There were wealthy men on both sides interested in carrying the State in order to capture the United States Senatorships, and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railroad systems were also locking horns. E. L. Bonner told me that no less than \$500,000 was spent in the State for political organization and work. As the population of Montana is only sufficient to form one Congression of Montana is only sufficient to form one Congression of Montana is only sufficient to form one Congression of Avanualisms. sional district, the same ratio of expendi ure in politics all over the country would make a national election cost \$200,000,000.

More than a sevidently growing in political "civil tration" and modern methods faster than the rest of the country.

AMOS CUMMINGS AT HOME.

Welcomes From Ifis Parrots and an Ugly Dog-His Old Banjo.

Detroit Free l'ress. When Amos J. Cummings, who has Sun set Cox's seat in Congress, goes to his home one of his parrots hears his steps afar off and begins to call out "Hullo! Hullo!" A few minutes later, when dinner is served, the parrot sits on one side of the Congressman on a perch, another parrot sits close by in a cage and a wretched little whifiet dog that Cummings imagines to be a beantiful and intelligent animal frisks about and paws and whites for his share of the meal.

CHOOSING A MASTER

Everybody Serves Somebody or Thing Whether He Will or Not.

THE CHOICE IS WHO TO SERVE Story of Good Saint Christopher and Hi Search for a Master.

LEGEND OF THE DEVIL'S PARLIAMENT

TWEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Everybody is every day serving some body. It is inevitable. No choice is offered between serving and not serving. There is no such thing in this world as not serving. The only choice is a choice of masters.

The master may be a man or a thought; the master may be an ideal, a purpose or the embodiment of that ideal and purpose in some notable human life-or both together. Whomsoever influences us, we serve. Whatsoever influence leads us, that influence we following after serve. Influence means mastery. The artist serves the greater artist under whom he studies, after whom he patterns. Or if he be great enough to have men who rather pattern after him, he serves still some high ideal, some imagined grace and leveliness whose approving smile he strives to win. So with all people who are working, or even living, in this world. We are all servants. We all pay obedience somewhere. We have only one choice in the mat-

er—the choice of masters.

This choice of masters, whether or not we desire to make it, whether we are even con-scious or not of making it, we must make. We cannot help it. It is a part of the inevitability of service.

I can think of only one man who might be exempt from it: that would be a man cast on some absolutely deserted island, blind, deaf and bereft of memory. And perhaps even such a man would have to choose. Yes olce unless you took away his reason and his will, too. So long as he could distinguish right from wrong he would have to choose his master.

THE SUPREME CHOICE

which confronts every human and reason ing being in this world—the choice between God and the devil—would inevitably concomes to making an appropriation for it is front him. We begin to choose our master remarkable. About \$17,000, the income of one Minister to a foreign court, is the usual appropriation to defray the salary and exlutely must. This, you will observe, contradiets fatalism sharply. There is no such fact as fatalism in human life. Take one on whom the hand of fate, as men say, seems laid the heaviest—the child of degraded and deprayed parents, inheriting the vices of a dozen generations of rascals, born in the most miserable, heathen, devilish slum, hearing almost nothing except evil, seeing almost nothing but sin. If there is such a great unalterable law, as some think, written on the iron leaf, with fate for its constable, that child has no chance at all. There is no law like that. Even such a being has a chance. To even such a being there is present every day a worse and a better; every day God speaks to him, calls him by the invitation of the better; he may choose that, and right the worse if he will. And choosing what is better to-day, he will infallibly see a gleam of something bette still to-morow. And so it will be like climbing a long ladder, round by round, out of a black pit into the blaze of sunlight, into the clear air of heaven. Every man and woman in this world has such a ladder close beside them, and can climb it if they will.

THE LESSON OF FREE WILL. This universal possibility, this universal necessity of moral choice is what the doc-London Herald. 1

American silk manufacturers have recently had their attention called to a new For think of it. This is the way it runs, to revolutionize the silk industry. It was master we will; the sort of life we lead, the sort of man or woman we are, depends upon that choice, and we are responsible for it. It is a terrible truth. But there is no getting away from it. True it is. We are in-evitably and absolutely responsible. These three truths: the inevitability of service, the inevitability of choice, and personal responsibility for choice, go straight on logically into a fourth truth: the duty of

choosing the service of the best master. The beautiful and familiar story Christopher is a symbol of the right fulfilling of this duty. You remember how that good man, before his name was either "Saint" or "Christopher," was stirred at heart by a great desire to serve the strongest. He wanted to put his great strength at the rvice of the very best master in the world. And so he chose, you remember, the most powerful noble of his native country, and erved him. But one day, riding in this noble's train, they passed a splendid company of knights and gentlemen, and among them one dressed in gorgeous raiment, to whom all paid reverence, and before whom, as they met, the noble humbly bared his head. And to the giant's question the noble answered, "That is the King." So Christo-pher had found a greater than his master. He left the poble and entered the service of

the King. A GREATER THAN THE KING.

But one night, passing through a gloomy forest, thunder muttering in the distance, black sky above, broken by fitful gleams of lightning, the wind sighing strangely in the branches, the King seemed troubled. He looked from right to left, he hurried his horse and several times made the sign of the cross upon his breast. And when Chris-topher made bold to question him he an-swered that he was dreadfully afraid of the devil. And so there was a stronger than the King. Therefore Christopher sought diligently to serve the devil.

But upon another gusty night, as he rode in Satan's company, Christopher noticed that the devil made a very long detour, going four or five miles off the main read, with the intention of avoiding a certain spot where four ways met. And when the strong man looked there stood by the roadeide, beneath the shelter of a rude shrine of wood, a figure of One with thorns about His head and nails piercing His hands and feet, hanging on a cross. The devil was afraid of anything which reminded him of Him who hung upon the cross. So at last, going thus from master to master, seeking the strongest, Christopher came to Christ, and found no greater than he, ever. That beautiful old story is a symbol, I say, of the duty of the choice of service. Choose

the strongest.

If wealth and strength are strongest, and you can discover nothing better in this hu-man life, choose them. Devote yourself to making money. Do not give a thought to making money. Do not give a thought to any other purpose in the world. But first, be very sure that you are right. If to be great, to have position, to be much thought of in the world of polities, or commerce, or letters, or science, or society, to be a king among men, to be a queen among women if there is no worthier service

IN THIS HUMAN LIFE nothing better to aim at or try after, then choose that. Give yourself to that unceasingly. he also resp. If that is just the harvest which you want, do the right sort of sowing, and do it diligently, add you will reap. You will have your reward—such as it is. Is it the best that one can have, or long for? Be very sure of that. If the spirit of sin ear make your life the happiest, can make you most permanently successful in this world and the next, choose that. Whoever serves the devil is going to succeed. There is no doubt about it. He is certain to succeed—for a while, and after a certain fashion. He will have a charming time, and enjoy himself delightfully—for a while, and after a certain fashion. If you want that sort of snecess, if you can get any joy out of that sort of joy, go on, do that. But first, think! Is there no dreadful mistake about somewhere? Are you right? But if Christ be the best master, if you heart tell you that, if your reason emphasizes that, why not serve Him? Len't that what

son, enter the service of the strongest? Sift all the motives which push on the purposes of men, examine all the desires which lead men this way and that—follow Bessie Bramble's Ideas Upon the Rethe best motive; desire what is most desirable. Can any man or woman do a thing more reasonable? You must serve. You must choose. Choose wisely—now. Where will you find a hero to set by the side of the Christian hero? Where will you discover any other who can from any roint of genvision of the Confession.

Puritan Cruelties.

was in the parable when the invited guests rejused to come. He sent the servants straight back to give the invitation over again and give it better. He took it quite for granted that the messengers had made some mistake in their delivery of the message. Again and again, in the bearing of God's messages, such mistakes are made. The servant who brings the message makes himself so disagreeable that nobody feels like accepting such an ungracious invitation, or else he gets the message twisted, and what he says is not what the Master mesnt him to say at all, and so the invited guests say "no."

So much depends upon the way in which religious truth is stated. And religious truth, it most be confessed, is many times presented in a fashion which turns sensible and thoughtful folk against it. I know few and thoughtful folk against it. I know few things more likely to turn men, especially against religion, than that statement of 1 which you will at once understand when call it "plous." To be "pious" means all that is weak, irrational, irritating, morbid, foolish and unmanly and unwomanly in re-ligion. It means a kind of religion which has a great deal of emotion in it and no sense. I am afraid that some men are kept out of the Christian church by "plous" talk. To be religious means to be reasonable, clear-sighted, straightforward, unat-fected, sensible, having hold of the highest and most valuable truth in this world, and wanting to make others sharers in it.

ONLY A MATTER OF CHOICE.

PITTSBURG DISPATOH.

your heart and reason say? Why not, like a

MISTAKES IN THE MESSAGES.

I like to remember how patient the King was in the parable when the invited guests

Now, a good many strong men and som good women turn from church membership just because this matter of Christian allegiance has been presented to them from the side of weak "plousness." But let me tell you clearly that church membership is just this which I have said: It is a choice of service. It is a plain opportunity for a man to do the manliest thing which a man can do-to choose the worthiest Master in the world, and to conless his determination

to follow Him.

When shall this choice be made? Today. There may not be another day. How do you know there will be? Here at least is an opportunity to-day. Will there be another? Not the wisest know. And "our opportunities become our judges." Between this day and God's next decisive call for this day and God's next decisive call for volunteers what a multitude of unexpected things may happen! And in the battle between good and bad, why delay even a day to put your name upon the Master's roll of right. In the leaving of a lower ideal to follow a higher, why not? Everyday you tarry is but another day of a short life in which you might be making the very most of yourself, and offering the very best of yourself to the best Master, and are holding back. What if you have all along been ing back. What if you have all along been serving some lower master, and have just now discovered a worthler service. Why should you hesitate to declare your new conviction? What matters it to you what people say-to you who want to do your duty, to you who have made the great discovery? Or, suppose that you have all along been misconceiving Christ's religion. You have imagined it to be mistaken, where now you find it true; you have thought it to be weak, where now you put your hand on solid rock; shall this long opposition hinder you from standing by the truth which now you know? Shall you remember the words you said in the past, and hesitate to go so sharply in the face of them? Shall you wait a year or two to make the change?

that—keep straight on in that path. Do not stop in that endeavor. You see clearer light to-day. Follow where it leads you. Wherever truth leads, follow. Whenever God calls, and you hearH is voice, then go straight on, as if you were in the service of your country and heard the call of your commander. You would not wait an instant

after that call. Some of you will remember the quaint old legend of the devil's parliament; how the prince of evil gathered his Satanic cabinet of counselors to consult about the best way of ruining man's soul. Everybody had a scheme. One said: "I will go and tell the children of men that there is no God."

fiend, "but not many."
"Well, I will go," answered another,
"and tell them that the Bible is a lie." "Yes," said Satan, "that might do very well, but here is a better plan than any.

men, 'There is no hurry!' GEORGE HODGES. ADDITURERATION OF CANDY

A Manufacturer Says Harmless Articles Ar-Used-How to Ent It. New York Sun. 1

"Candy is not unwholesome if it is made of pure sugar and harmless coloring and flavoring," said a Fulton street sugar baker. "Sugar, you know, is very nourishing, and if people with sweet teeth would only eat death. Such glaring incommstency gives candy as it should be eaten the dentists in point to the lines of Burns that New York would have less work to do. Candy should be absorbed not masticated, and you can always detect impurities in candy by sucking it. If it is pure sugar it will all melt slowly in your mouth, but if any sediment remains you may be satisfied that you have eated impure candy. However, as a rule even adulterated candy is not injurious, because flour or cornstarch are usually the ingredients used to increase the quantity, and, beyond destroying the flavor, they do not materially injure the quantity.

"Always choose brown candy if you can. It is much more likely to be pure than the green, or the pink or red, or even the white. Never crush it between your teeth. Allow the natural heat of the mouth to dissolve it, and don't attempt to chew it as though it were a tough beefsteak."

VIRTUR OF THE GRAPE FRUIT.

Its Tonie Nature Makes It a Great Ald to Digestlen. When the remedial virtues of the grap

fruit of Florida are as well known as they should be, says Dr. A. C. Robinson, in the St. Louis Globe Democrat, the fruit will be used by that large class of people who find something of a tonic nature essential to their good digestion. No one can fail to benefit by eating an orange before breakfast every morning. The grape fruit has all the good qualities of the orange in an increased degree. Many people to whom I have recommended the graps fruit, "the quinine of fruits" some people call it, have complained that the fruit is bitter to the taste. This is because they do not know how to eat it. The envelope of each section of the grape fruit, which is after all but a variety of orange, is very bitter. This should be removed, and the juicy part of the interior eaten only. word for it, it will be preferred any other orange ever tasted.

wcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.] Spiritualist: "I want to talk to the spirit of Christopher Columbus." Medium (after a short visit to the

net): "You can't. He's ill."

Spiritualist: "What has made him ill?"

Medium: "Some one has told him the
World's Fair was going to be held in Chi-

CREEDS OF THE PAST.

DOCTRINES THAT ARE ABHORRENT any other who can, from any point of gen-nine excellence, approach Christ? Where will you find any purpose which will make your life worthier, happier, better, than the Christian motive? Any ideal higher or more helpful than the Christian ideal? Comparison With Beliefs That Prompted

IGNORANCE OF THE POINTS AT ISSUE

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. The recent debate of the New York Pres bytery upon the subject of the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith shows that the spirit of the age has at last invaded successfully the long held fortress of Calvinism, and shaken to its foundations the rock of Puritanism, Presbyterianism, R. P. ism and U. P. ism, so long held stubbornly as the bulwark of their faith.

Puritanism in its stanchest, sternest form flourished most luxuriantly in New England, but has now given way to liberalism, and an amazing growth of rationalism. In very many of the old New England families, whose ancestors braved the terrors of the breaking waves and the solitude of the new world in search of a "faith's pure shrine," that faith is held as superstition, while its leading doctrine of predestination is repudiated as something that belonged to the barbario ages of the past. Many are proud of their names of Mayflower fame, and of being the descendants of the first fam-ilies who found homes on "the stern and rock-bound coast," but they have little respect for their doctrines. They regard with detestation the bigotry so cruel, the religious fanaticism so controlled and animated by the spirit and example of Calvin, that found manifestation in the rigid perse-cution of all other seets, and in that deeper horror, the burning of innocent good women as witches.

Calvin was an intense hater, and those Calvin was an intense hater, and those who opposed his views were, in his mind, doomed to non-election, and therefore no scruples need be entertained as to sending them "down below" a little ahead of the time at which their death might occur in the order of nature. When the great leader and exponent of their faith and creed persecuted his enemies, and never desisted from his efforts against Servetus—the man who ventured to disagree with him as to the doctrine of the Trinity—until the unfortunate heretic was burned at the stake, it is not wonderful that Calvin's earnest followers and most devoted adherents felt themselves justified in following his illustrious example by burning women. As a recent example by burning women. As a recent writer has observed on the subject of di-vorce: "In those days, when the church held the keys of marriage and dictated to the civil law, no divorces were permitted, but when a man got dissatisfied with his wife, and desired to get rid of her, he denounced her as a heretic and a witch, and she was delivered up to torture, and death at the stake by decree of the Ecclesiastical author

EXTENT OF SHOCKING PANATICISM. This was perhaps, less expensive, and cer-tainly more effectual than the present method of divorce by the civil courts. To what extent this shocking system of fanati-cism and cruelty was carried in that sternly pious age is shown by the fact, as related, that nine millions of women in Europe and America were thus cruelly and hastily ushered out of the world to dwell with the non-elect in eternal flames by the church authorities. That the common people should be committed to such abominable doctrine-as that women were responsible for all evil, and in league with the devilis not surprising under consideration that the authorities and leaders of both Catholic and Protestant countries in that age held the same doctrine of belief upon that point. Calvin held himself possessed of divine My brother, you have all along been following the best religious light which you possessed, everybody who knows you knows that—keep straight on in those denounced as heretics. Luther said: "I would burn them all."

John Wesley declared that the giving up of witchcraft was in effect giving up the Bible. Richard Baxter, "the green that the giving up the Bible. tan," who preached more sermons and engaged in more controversies than any other man of his age, and who was so inclined to a spirit of love that he rather shrank from the hard doctrines of Calvin, heartily condemned those who dis believed in punishing witches as "wicked Sadducees," and Cotton Mather added fuel to the flames by his intensity of condemna-tion for those whose hearts were moved to compassion for "hapless heretics." When this cruelty to women was abolished by act of Parliament the Calvinists of Scotland bewailed the new law as "a great national

sin, STANDS OUT AS ATROCTOUS The civilization of the nincteenth cen The civilization of the indicental century stands aghast at the shocking revelation that this atrocious superstition—to speak not of others—was a ruling influence in the church for centuries, and was held by clergy and law givers as the fulfilling of divine law. To the people of to-day, it is amazing that the teachers of the gospel of love, that those who read in their Bibles that love to God and love to man were the great commandments—that it was a duty to "Resist not evil," "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them for this is the law and the prophets," "Judge not" and "I will have mercy and not sacrifice"—could yet insist on sacrifice without mercy. Reading, studying, preaching the law of love every day of their lives, they yet inculcated by precept and example the practice of cruelty, hatred and persecution even unto

Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mour and adds force to the battering ram of Ingersoll against creeds, when he says as to orthodoxy: "It is a religion that gives hope to only a few; that puts a dark shadow upon the cradle; that wraps the coffin in dark. ness, and fills the future of mankind with flames and fear"—that teaches that "God has created nine-tenths of mankind in order to wreak upon them his eternal vengeance for his own glory."

POSITION OF THE CLERGY. In this age of thought, of reason, of skep-ticism, is it wonderful that even those or-dained to teach and promulgate this doc-trine and uphold it by oath as divine truth should shrink from it, and demand a re-vision of the creed, so that it may express and emphasize rather the love of God for mankind than His terrible wrath and vengeance? Dr. Parkhurst asks for revision because, as he says, he cannot preach pre-destination to eternal punishment and the damnation of infants to his people; he candampation of infants to his people; he can-not say to them from the pulpit that the majority of the people in the pews are elected to a future of eternal flames, no mat-ter what they do. It he thought the Bible taught such doctrine he would tear it up. This is pretty strong talk from a clergyman who has sworn to uphold the very doctrines he so ardently now repudiates, but it shows to what extent the pulpit has been reached by

the heresies of the age.

Even here in Pittsburg—the stronghold of Calvinism—the pulpit is a little "off" on the Westminster confession, as is shown by the announcement of Brother Donehoo that he proposes at the next meeting of Presbytery to take the field against the objectionable doctrines of the creed and favor its revision. Thus the leaven works, and to wonder that the Presbyteries are in a no wonder that the Presbyteries are in ferment.

A LACK OF INFORMATION. The strange thing about all this agitation The strange thing about all this agitation as to doctrine is that many who uphold it and are prepared to fight against change, know very little about it. The Confession of Faith is a mysterious document almost as little known to the rank and file of church members as is the Constitution of the United States to many who subscribe to its seatiments and swear to upheld it, but are ignorant of its articles beyond the general idea that all men are free and equal, and one man is as good as any other man, and any man is as good as any other man, and any man, whether crasy or criminal, is better

than any woman.

The great mass of Presbyterians know

comparatively little of the articles of faith now being so hotly attacked and warmly de-fended by the ministers of the different resbyteries. It has not been good form for many years to preach the objectionable doc-trines, to shake up the sinuers, and frighten the timid into fits, and make children airaid to go to bed, as used to be the case in old times, when a minister was judged by his capacity to raise the hair of his hearers with terror and diamay. That the horrors of eternal wee are not now definitely defined is shown by the case of a descript and intallishown by the case of a devout and intelli-gent member of the church who defended it gent member of the church who defended it hotly upon all occasions. When confronted by the doctrine as held of the damnation of non-elect infants she indignantly deuled that any such cruel and unholy dogma could be held by any who professed or called themselves Christians, and was crushed and dismayed when the Confession of Faith was shown to her as her own creed so deeply

loved and reverenced. ABHORRENT TO THE MOTHER.

No mother can hold to such a creed in spirit and in truth. No mother can believe that her innocent child is condemned to eternal punishment before it has opened its eyes in a world of misery and woe. The temptations of ain, the tendency to evil are bad enough, but that the child of her love and hopes should be stamped as satan's own by predestination is too monstrous and horrible to be entertained in the nineteenth century, though the limited intelligence and intimidated reason of the reventeenth may intimidated reason of the seventeenth may have acquiesced in, and perhaps accepted it, as a manifestation of love and benevolence and justice. To those who accept creeds without

thought, and believe doctrines without ques-tion, the proposed revision will hardly amount to such deliverance as will give them much concern or comfort, but to the honest, conscientious church people it will be a great and welcome gain to know that the great mystery of the "fall of man," and predestination to perdition, and the election of the great majority of mankind to eternal hell fire—all dogmas of a superstitious age
—are no longer left as a reproach to the church, and as an imposition upon the con-science of its ministers, many of whom, while they have subscribed to it, do now ebel against it and favor its revision, or its

DOUBT AS TO EXPEDIENCY.

Eminent ministers are found on both sides of this great question, but those opposed to the revision are, in the main, only doubtful of its expediency. They are afraid to let go of the old standards. Still the confession now is what might be called a dead letter now is what might be called a dead letter—
a relic of the past that may be cherished as
an heirloom, but as a standard of life and
faith it is in common parlance "played out."
People put their old 'amily spinning wheels the parlor, but they never spin, and so the Westminster Confession may be stored away in libraries as a relic of ancient civil-

away in libraries as a relic of ancient civil-ization when fear was the moving force in-stead of love.

There need be no fear concerning Truth— even if "the standard" should be revised or rejected. As the Professor at the Breakfast Table said: "Truth is tough," and can stand any test of discussion. Let the re-vision go on. In the long run nothing will suffer, but the scarecrows of superstition, and the monuments of a creed so terrible that it embittered life and made of those that it embittered life and made of those who held it sincerely, the sour, solemn, gloomy, morose and stubborn people de-scribed in history as the ancient Puritans, but whose creed their descendants have long outgrown. BESSIE BRAMBLE.

ONCE A POPULAR STAR.

Career of Jean Hesmer, Who Died Recently in Obscurity.

New York Sun.] An actress passed away the other day whose life had been strangely checkered, not without triumphs of a notable kind, but with far more crosses than falls to the lot of the average player. She was Jean Hosmer, who died in Buffalo. She was born in 1842. Her father was a Buffalo merchant, and Jean was sent to school to be a teacher. But at 10 the child became infatuated with the stage. She has herself told how, at the dead of night, she and a stage-struck companion used to commit parts to memory from night the precocious pair ran away from the

Metropolitan Theater in Buffalo. A stern professor followed them, sat behind them, and when he had enjoyed nearly all the show, led the truants out by the ears. It was a bitter experience, but it did not crush Jean Hosmer.

Jean Hosmer.

She used to tell her friends that the only stage joke Edwin Booth was ever known to play on an actress of his company had her for his victim. She was the Katherine to his Petruchio one night. During a wait when he was not on the stage, Booth black-ened his mustache. When he kissed Kath-erine in the last act be left a well-marked black streak around the shrew's nose and mouth. The audience roared with laughter, of course, and their hilarity was only in-creased by the absolute wonderment of the unconscious Katherine. Of Wilkes Booth, the actress who had played to him night after night has said: "I considered him a greater actor than his brother. He bette represented the genius of his father, the first Junius Brutus Booth, and he played with such fire and vigor that he made us in his company actually fear him. But be did not have the refinement, grace and crystal clear-

ness of elecution possessed by Edwin."

Jean Hosmer starred first as Juliet at
Philadelphia in 1863. In "Camille" she
was especially powerful and effective. Matilds Heron once thought Jean Hosmer her best rival in that role, and ultimately Miss Heron sold to Miss Hosmer for \$400 the right to play the Heron version of the piece. But Heron was a bad business woman, and in making out the contract she inadvertently shut herself out, for she had intended to reserve for herself a right in the piece. When Miss Heron realized the technical ef-fect of her blunder she threw up her hands in despair and, puoing up and down the dressing room, exclaimed tragically: "Jean Hosmer's boues will be crackling in hades while I am playing 'Camille' in heaven?" But she forgave Miss Hosmer all the same, and there was no injunction. Of late years Jean Hosmer has not been favored by fortune. She grew careless of herself. Latterly she had played in inferior companies and then not always with distinction. Miss Hosmer played once in Pittsburg.

Buffalo Courier.)

It is said on very good authority that a rich man of this town who is notorious for his avarice was recently taken suddenly quite ill. Fearful that his end was approaching, he made a sight draft on hunself for his entire fortune and swallowed it, and then awaited dissolution with exemplary continues.

Oldest Lecometive Engineer. The oldest locomotive engineer, in England, if not in the United States, is Thomas W. Capren, who has been in active

EVERY DAY SCIENCE.

Advisability of Cities Enforcing a System of Architecture.

A COMPRESSED AIR CAR MOTOR.

Luminous Keyholes to Help Those Who Tarry Long at the Wine.

BEST FIME IN RAILROAD HISTORY

Readers of THE DISPATCH who desire information on subjects relating to industrial development and progress in mechanical, civil and electrical engineering and the sciences can have their queries answered through this column.

Prof. Hooper in showing how the general

architectural effect and the question of the

greatest good to the greatest number is pre-

judicially affected by the want of uniformity

in the buildings of most American cities,

puts forward a plea for some method of se-

euring a standard, and instances the fact that in approaching European cities from the country, no such utter lack of method in grouping of buildings was found. There is hardly a city in the country to-day that has not been disfigured, and whose growth has not been more or less checked by the lack of unity of design among its inhabitants. A broad and sagacious policy in the management and government of cities is in no direction needed more than in the beautifying of cities and making them attractive to the eye. It is lamentable to see how in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Pittaburg and other large cities magnificent structures are demeaned by their surroundings. Paris is constantly quoted for the symmetry and proper architectural effects of its buildings, and this is the result of its municipal law, which is rigidly enforced. The ordinance requires that the height of chimneys and the height and pitch of roofs shall be within certain prescribed limits, according to the width of the street and the height of the building itself, and it does not prescribe man to prescribe and the prescribe that the height of the building itself, and it does not permit a man to put up a structure without regard to the character and purpose of other buildings in the neighborhood. Neither may he build it of any material or Neither may be build it of any material or in any style he may choose, regardless of its effect upon the market value of adjoining property. The detailed plans and elevations of every building proposed to be erected must be submitted to the proper des-ignated authorities. Of course, durability and safety against fire are the primary ob-jects in view, but symmetry and architectural effects are looked after quite as carefully. From the American point of view, which practically accords to everybody the right to do pretty much as he pleases, without regard to the effect upon others, some of these regulations seem to be arbitrary and unnecssary, or at least not suited to the conditions of life in this country; but the adoption of some modification of them would be distinctly advantageous even here. Not only are those who have made large investments in handsome buildings calculated to im-prove and benefit the city, entitled to this protection against assaults upon the value of their property, but the welfare and prosperi-ty of the whole community would be vastly

improved thereby.

New Fibrous Material. A new fibrous material seems likely to come into general requisition. The okra hitherto has been prized only as a vegetable, the mucilaginous pods being used for thickening soup and to form a peculiar Southern dish called gumbo. It is also a native of the West Indies, where it is served as a vegetable, or made into a delicious soup called "pepper-pot," into the composition of which shrimps or black-crab claws largely enter. The fiber which the okra produces is described as long and silky and brain. strain being 79 pounds dry and 95 pour wet. When well prepared it is adapted for the manufacture of rope, twine, sacking and paper. In France the manufacture o receives only mechanical treatment, and produces a paper called banda, which is said to be equal to that made from pure rags. The okra will unquestionably supersede jute in the making of gunny cloth, cordage, shirtings and coat-linings, as it can be produced at very low cost, and with improved modes of preparation it is wery probable that it may come to be used, as jute is now utilized on a large scale, in mixing with silk, cotton and woolen fabrics, and in paper making. If the experiments which are being undertaken by the Agricultural Department with regard to the cultivation and prepagation of the olympian tivation and propagation of the okra plant should prove successful, the importation of jute to this country will in all probability be no longer necessary.

Artistic Training of the Parisian Artisan. In Paris the highest perfection of the building trade is attained. The city as a building center is the queen of the world. Everything is artistic from the beginning of the building to the last stroke of the painter's brush. Every artisan and mechanic in Paris is an artist. He has every opportunity to develop his taste for the beautiful in art, for on every side he sees everything done with a view to the artistic and the beautiful. For the Frenchmen's benefit and education the State maintains museums, art galleries and gardens, which are free to all comers, and the Parisian workman avails himself to the fullest extent of these opportunities. As a consequence he hecomes not only a better mechanic, but an artist. Amer-ican methods of building compare favora-bly, however, with those adopted in Europe, with the exception, perhaps, that there the solidity of construction is greater, and that pains are taken to carry out the idea of the architect, even to the smallest

We are accustomed to look for invention in strange fields, but a speculator on this subject would never have guessed that a mustache trainer would come to be the subject of a patent. Such, however, is the case, and an apparatus for controlling and cor-recting the highly-prized masculine appen-dage has appeared. The device is made with an elastic, curved-metallic strip of thin metal, at the ends of which are secured adjustable plates, faced on the inner sides with soft cloth for the purpose of comfortably clasping the face and retaining the hold. The device being placed in position, the mustache is adjusted in any desired form and held in position, and the wearer may keep it on during the night. So snug is the fit that the wearer is not in the least discommoded, and the use of the contrivance for a reasonable time is said to accomplish with certainty the desired result.

A company is being formed to introduce a new street car motor, which is to be driven by compressed air applied at stations along by compressed air applied at stations along the line. It is asserted by the controllers of the invention that the roads operating this system can be built and equipped for less than half the cost of cable car lines; that the speed can be instantly and accurately regulated up to 22 miles an hour; that the cost of operation will be 3 cents per mile, as against 9 or 10 cents with cable or horse cars; that curves with a radius of but 20 feet and steep hills offer no difficulties to the motor. The manuer of stouping rethe motor. The manner of stopping, re-versing and regulating the motion of the cars is declared to be practically perfect.

Prof. Billroth, of Vienna, has sent out ther earnest warning against the imprudent use of carbolic seid, which in many

esrbelic acid is much more limited in surgery than before, it may not only cause in-fiammations and gangrene, it may kill by blood poincoing. I dissuade most emphatic-ally the application of carbolic acid with-out the prescription of a physician. I recommend as the best bandage for fresh wounds acetate of lead (lead water), which is for sale in all drug stores." is for sale in all drug stores."

Frauds in Cosmetics.

Dr. Albert E. Ebert, in a paper on "Cos-

metics," shows that the public is fingrantly swindled by manufacturers of cosmetics. He gave as an instance the case of a little pot of "cream" which has a wonderful reputation on the strength of its secret formula. It is sold for \$1 50, and costs 10 cents, being composed of common sine oxide, ground in equal parts of water and glycerine, and per-fumed with rose. Another well-known wash, which retailed at \$18 a dozen, was shown to consist of water and calomel, which cost 88 cents per dozen to manufacture. The dau-gers arising from the use of cos-metics, is according to Dr. Ebert, greatly overdrawn. Face preparations have a legitimate use, and properly used are no more harmful than perfumes. Zinc, when present in powders, possesses some curative powers, and bismuth is only slightly injurions. The principal trouble is the continu-ous application of powders and the stopping up of the capillaries of the face. Most face powders are only sine, bismuth, magnesia and chalk. Lead and mercury seldom enter into them. These are more frequently found in washes, which get their only merit from the glycerine or oil in which the elements are ground. In all of them there is no ditference except as to name. Dr. Ebert had some figures which showed that \$62,000,000 were spent in America each year for cos-metics, of which \$25,000,000 were re-invested in advertising and that the remainder, \$15,

Height of Sea Waves.

000,000, was profit.

The late Captain Scoresby measured the waves of the Atlantic from the bridge of a Cunarder, and he reported their maximum elevation as being 26 feet. It is now found, however, that in stormy weather that limit is far exceeded. Not long ago the Servia was the largest and most powerful passen-ger steamer afloat. Seen on smooth water in her ordinary trim her towering height seemed to secure her against being boarded by any wave, yet on one occasion a leaping sea struck her with such violence that it flattened one of her huge funnels. The height of that wave must have been nearer 50 feet than 26. Very recently the Dunder serew-liner, Croma, arrived at New York in a sea-battered condition and reported fear-ful weather. She had actually shipped a sea down her funnel—an elevation of 56 teet above the ordinary water level. If steamers having such a degree of buoyancy meet with such experience, it is not to be wondered at that heavy-cargo steamers, with decks loaded with cattle, occasionally go to the bottom.

A Doctor's Advice.

A popular physician was recently called on by a friend to whom, in the course of conversation, he said: "There are ten simple precautions which form an excellent rule of life, and, if people would but observe them, I should have to resort to some other means of making a livelihood." He then enumer-ated the following: "Don't read in street cars or other jolting vehicles. Don't pick the teeth with pins or other hard substance.
Don't neglect any opportunity to insure a
variety of food. Don't eat or drink hot and
cold things immediately in succession. Don't pamper the appetite with such variety of food that may lead to excess. Don't read write or do any delicate work unless receiv-ing the light from the left side. Don't direct special, mental or physical energies to more than eight hours' work in each day. Don't keep the parlor dark un-less you value your carpet more than your and your children's health. Don't delude yourself into the belief that you are an exeeption so far as sleep is concerned; the nominal average of sleep is eight hours. Don't endeavor to rest the mind by absolute-

The President of the Royal Meteorological Society, of London, England, Dr. Marcet, recently read a paper ou "Atmospheric Dust," which he divided into organic or combustible, and mineral or incombustible. The dust scattered everywhere in the atmosphere, and which is lighted up in a sunbeam or a ray from an electric lamp, is of or an organic nature. It is seen to consist of countless motes, rising, falling or gyrating, although it is impossible to follow any of them with the eye for longer than a fraction of a second. It is difficult to say how much of the dust present in the air may become a source of disease and how much is innocu-ous. Many of the motes belong to the class of micro-organisms which are frequently the means of spreading infectious diseases. Dust when mixed with air is liable to explode,

Fast Railroad Time.

The best time ever recorded in the history of railroading was made in a late run over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system between Bakersfield and Lathrop, a distance of 220 miles, which was covered in 205 minutes. This is the greatest speed ever made in a continuous run for such a distance with one engine. The drivers of the engine, which was of the Stevens type, were 5 feet 10 inches, and she burned 31/2 tons of coal during the run. The greatest speed st-tained was one mile in 45 seconds, the fastest on record by 5½ seconds. The best time made for a stretch was 10½ miles in 8 minutes, or a little more than 45.7 seconds per mile. The train consisted of two officials'

Luminous Keyhole.

An escutcheon for a luminous keyhole has been designed which will be especially convenient on closets, chests, etc., in dark places, and also to the jeunesse doree who has lingered at his club. The escutcheon carrying the keyhole is formed of glass, and has a concave or recessed back, to which is applied a coat of phosphorescent paint, which is covered with a coat of cheaper while is covered and a courteeen may be carried by an ornamental metal or other plate, secured to a door or other surface in the ordinary way, and it will protect the phosphorescent paint from abrasion and

Improvement in American Caused Meats, Prof. Jansen, who is regarded as a high authority, and who is consulted as a chemist by the principal beef canning establishments in the United States, asserts that American productions of this kind, by their superiority are driving those of other countries out of the market.

Car Building Industry. There are 36 car building companies In the United States, and in the year 1889 they turned out 70,546 cars, and at the shops of railway companies there were doubtless enough cars built to swell the number added to the freight equipment of the roads of this country last year to 100,000 cars.

TOUCHING UP THE HIRED GIRL Interesting Conversation Caught From the

Telephone Wire. The Fremont street station was called up by a female voice the other day which in-

quired: "Can my hired girl be taken out of the house by an officer for striking me?"
"No, ma'am."
"The officer must see her in the set

"I thought so. He would also have to see me, wonidn't he?"
"He would."
"All right! You needn't..."

prudent use of carbolic acid, which in many cases causes an insignational wound to be come gangranets. He says: "The use of and make her tired in one round!"