

PITTSBURG DISPATCH,

THE

November 26, when we anchored two miles off Elmina, and all night long the roar of the water dashing against the rocks of the shore could be heard. Owing to this peculiar surging swell of the ocean here boats cannot be safely landed, so canoes managed by natives are used

of West Africa.

Against the Fantis.

Shortly after daylight in the morning I went to the port so as to have a view of the town. A large stone structure at once attracts my attention. This is the eastle erected by the Dutch in 1481, when they ruled this territory. At 9 o'clock five of us take a cance and start for the shore. As we near land we are torsed by the great waves, and it seems that they will capsize the cance, but the reputation of the natives of the Gold Coast for managing canoes is such the Gold Coast for manuffing cances is such that we feel no alarm for our safety. After passing around the castle we approach the shore, and wonder how we shall get on land through the shower of spray made by the heavy sur. Before we realize it, however, heavy sur. Before we realize it, however, each native leaps from the canoe, seizes a passenger, and, holding him above his head, carries him through the spray and places him on the dry sand. They now beg us for a "dash"-which term we learned meant money for drink.

THE FANTIS AND ASHANTEES.

The population of Elmina is almost entirely native, there being only a lew European merchants and English officers at the place. The natives belong to the Fanti tribe, and many of them are civilized through the long contact with white people. But by iar the larger part are quite uncivilized and continue to practice their native customs. The Wesleyan Church has been established here for many years, and main-tains a flourishing school. The Roman Catholics have also recently started a church

and school. Directly back of the country along the Gold Coast is the kingdom of the Ashantees -a people renowned in history for their warlike valor. Half a century ago the Ashantees were noted for great prosperity and large extent of territory. The history of these people previous to the first of the indication of the providence of the second sec eighteenth century is not known. From that time up to 1820 it is an account of con-

the property of his subjects, but it is said that he usually demands only the gold of the decensed, and leaves the other property to the wife and family. SLAVERY AND POLYGAMY.

Slavery is, of course, carried in the Ashantee kingdom and on a large scale. Many of the nobles have as many as 1,000 slaves. All prisoners of war and many charged with crime are made slaves. But slavery as practiced here is not so oppressive as it might seem, for not only here, but also in many other parts of West Africa, slaves are reg arded as servants and have consider

able liberty. They are supposed to be well skilled in witcherait, and this undoubtedly prevents cruelty on the part of their masters. Polygamy is practiced to an extravagan

murderer and not be aware of the fact. The convict "gentlemen" usually behave well and cause little or no trouble. If one should murder a native, probably he would meet with no punishment. But if his victim is a white man he will be sent to Mozambique and there enlisted as a soldier.

The more wives a man has the degree. higher is his social importance. The num ber which a man in private life may have is imited by his ability to purchase and sup port them, but the number of wives which the King may have is limited by law-lim-ited to the modest numbers of 3,333, and it is said that he usually does not far exceed this limit. At any rate he must have more



pride in their dress and will wear clean and royal family. The King is the heir to all | are sent to Loanda for life or a term of years. A man who has been convicted of murder or of any crime in Portugal is furnished free gay cloth from the waist to the knees. HOW THE WOMEN DRESS.

transportation for himself and family to Loanda. Here he is registered on the list The women dress in a variety of ways The ordinary costume consists of a dark cotton cloth, folded around the body to the of convicts at the fort and is then really a free man, for all that is required of him is arm-pits. The better class wear colored cloth folded in the same manner, and that he shall report at the fort every night. He can engage in any business and lie and another piece for the shoulders. Bright-colored beads are often worn in the hair, on cheat to his own content. Many a convict is reported to have become a rich and in-

the neck and wrists. Often times thes uential citizen of Loanda. It is impossiwomen dress in colors that become their ble to tell a convict from one who is not, so skin, and really look very neat. We found that the Portugese officials had you are liable to be purchasing goods from a made arrangements for the arrival of the expedition and were ready to do all within their power to assist us in our work. As stated in one of my previous letters it had

been the intention of the astronomers from the first to go to Muxima up the Quanza river to observe the colipse. Governor Capello kindly and with great forethought had had the old fort at WHITE LADIES SCARCE. There is very little society here because of the scarcity of white ladies. The police force of Loanda numbers 180 men, Muxima thoroughly cleaned, repaired and invalished for the use of the expedition, but before reaching Loanda for various reasons the place of observation was changed to Cape Ledo, 70 miles south of Loanda. The naturalist, physicist and anthropologist, with their respective assistants, left the party at Loanda, while the astronomers

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VIEW OF ST. PAUL DE LOANDA.

went on to the cape. CLOUDS OBSCURED THE ECLIPSE.

The afternoon of the day of the eclipse December 22, was cloudy at Cape Ledo, so no observations could be made of the totality there. At Dondo, 200 mile 'aland, interpretations of the facts. We listen to it was also cloudy there was.

what condition of preservation it has come down to us, and how accurate a record it is n its present shape, of what Christ said and lid. These are questions which cannot be

DISPOSED OF OFF-HAND

for replied to out of one's stores of "general formation." To answer them we must cnow something about Greek and about Greek manuscripts and about the conditions under which ancient manuscripts of such a date are transmitted to modern times; we must know about the history of the manu scripts of this gospel as far back as they can be traced; we must find out what references there are to St. Mark and his gospel in the Christian writings of the centuries nearest to the days of Christ. All these points must

be looked up, and a dozen others equally im-portant and equally involving an acquaint-ance with technical and difficult knowledge, and an ability to weigh evidence.

ndertake to transform a pig of metal into a steel rail, as to determine by his own inde-pendent investigation the authenticity of a single book of the Bible. These matters be-long to the experts. It is for them to say "yes" and "no" in decisions of this kind. This is but a small and inadequate illustration of what is involved in an independent investigation of the grounds of the Christian faith. It is perfectly plain that not one man in a thousand has the time, the means, or the ability to conduct such an investigation. It is not likely, then, that nany of us will get at truth along that

THE SECOND PATH.

Most of us will have to be content to take the second path, and to study the concluions which the men who make the independent investigations arrive at. They make their examination, and tell us what they learn, and what they think about it, and upon these grounds they try to convince us that this teaching is the truth, and that that teaching is not the truth. The men who make the independent investigations do not always quite agree. They are not of one mind as to what the trath is. And so we have to use our reason. Sometimes we have to wait, with judgment suspended, until the facts are decided. Sometimes we have to choose for ourselves he-

WASHINGTON GOSSIP. take something for granted. There is no little disturbance in the minde of a good many people in these days on ac-count of a depreciation in the value of authority. The unprecedented advance which this generation has made beyond the Bessie Bramble Pays a Visit to the positions, material and mental, of any generation which has lived before us with the overturning of old ideas which has nat-urally accompanied such an advance, has CARNEGIE'S TRIBUTE TO HIS WIFE. Senators Quay and Cameron Treated to

were quite dull and stupid people, and that we ourselves are very wise indeed. It has led us to cast off the traditions and convic-DALZELL AND BAYNE COMPLIMENTED tions which we have inherited and to rely

all things. We are living in the midst of an intellectual revolution. Everything fact, but yet true, that neither President Harrison nor Mr. Blaine availed themselves seems provisional, temporary, and likely to of the means of grace at the Church of the be taken down for the putting of something newer and better in its place. We cannot, of course, get along in a world wherein not Covenant last Sunday. To the disappointment of hundreds of people, who crowded its courts, their family pews were ungraced everybody is superlatively wise, without au-thority. But we are changing our authori-ties. New masters sit in the old chair. The by their material forms, though their spirits may have been there in intangible essence. professors have supplanted the saints.

THE CHRISTIAN TRUTH. Now a perfectly sincere desire to know the exact truth is an essential qualification

for an honest study of the Christian faith. forms, snowy hair and pale faces of those If we take the path of research, truth alone who fill so large a place in the minds of their countrymen. Yet it is strange how Blaine, once the idol of his party, the must be the goal. If we take the path of rea-son, truth alone must be the test of every argument. If we take the path of reliance Plumed Knight that was to lead the Repubupon authority, the path which, as I have tried lican hosts to victory, has sunk out of to show, the majority of us must of neces-sity take, it is above all things needful that sight. He may be making thrones trephle and sending cold shivers down the backs of we choose a master in whom we can rely to crowned kings and power ul prime minis-ters, but there is nothing heard of it. teach us truth. That, for us busy people, is

did not go to Pittsburg last week with the tury may have set aside, whatever doctors Presidental party because it was supposed that in the wild enthusiasm, rekindled by and theologians it may have consigned to the dusty top shelves of unread libraries, whathis magnetic presence, the people of West-ern Pennsylvania might perchance assign the part of second fiddle to the President ever it may say of this Christian teacher or of that, there is one authority who remains still undiscredited. With all the mental and spiritual advance of this generation, we are and ring the bells and fire the guns and

yell louder and stronger for the man from Maine than for him who wears his grandnot yet in advance of him. It we are bewil-dered among many counselors, and want to father's hat to such dissutisfaction of his turn somewhere to such a master as I spoke his party. of, whom we can follow, if we are perplexed by the cries of many disputants, who are proclaiming, "Lo, here is the truth," and "Lo, there is the truth," and forever contra-dicting one another till we know not what the truth is; here is one whom we may take as

THE SUPREME AUTHORITY.

Here is one to whom we may look as the Master in all that belongs to the domain of the spiritual; here is the independent inves-tigator whose word we may take and trouble urselves no more about it; here is one who knew a thousand times more about religious

truth than we are ever likely to know, though we should read theology till we were blind, and who saw a thousand times farther into the unseen world than we can ever zee; here is one who will case us of the heavy burdens of our doubts, and answer our anxous questions, and give us peace. The difference between the Christian and

the agnostic or the materialist is not, as Dr. Wace well pointed out, a difference in knowledge of the unseen. We are all equally remote from scientific or mathematical knowledge of God. The difference is in the attitude in which we and they stand toward this spiritual Master. He said that He knew, and we believe Him and ac-

cept what He told us out of His knowledge. That is taith. The alternative is to decline to believe Him. Christian faith is reliance upon the authority of this supreme religious teacher

Who this Spiritual Master is, is of course evident. It is Jesus of Nazareth, the Christ. GEORGE HODGES.

SWALLOWS AS CARRIERS. A Frenchman Has Trained Birds That Give

> Wonderful Performances. Youth's Companion.1 It seems to be quite possible that the swallow will prove a successful rival to the

A BEAUTIFUL TABERNACLE. The "Church of the Government," as it is called because many of the magnates pay their pew rent to its treasurer, is a hand-some new stone building that is pretty enough to make the fortune of its architect plenty of fame thrown in. It is furnished and adorned with all the luxuries in the way of a grand organ, fine windows,

carved wood, and all that goes to make the arthly tabernacle beautiful. One of attractive memorial windows dedicated to the memory the

with

Church of the Government.

Some Caustic Criticism.

TRON & STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- It is a sad

Vain was the stretching of necks to gaze

upon the magnates, vain the thrill of ex-

pectancy to see them do their devotions, vain the ardent desire to view the portly

is dedicated to the memory of the Dahlgren family. Another most beautiful window was given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson. Mr. Wilson is a member of the old Wilson family of New Brighton, but is now a citizen of Washing-ton. The subject of the window is a medie-val saint in a flowing red gown, who is playing a musical instrument. It is evidently dedicated to music, since the ins tion is "Concordia" on one side and "Harmonia" on the other. It is out of the eccles-instical order of Madounas and monkish figures, so usual in church windows, and is all the more striking for that reason.

Talking of music reminds us that there was no choir. The oddity of the musical arrangement is that the organist is concealed from view behind the pulpit, and the precentor pops up on occasion to wield his baton and then disappears from sight into the same unknown abyss behind. Another innovation in the form of worship is the partial adoption of the Episcopal service, in reading the psalms by responses and sing-

ing the Venite Exultences and other well known chants as in the Established Church. DR. HAMLIN'S SERMON.

The sermon by Rev. Dr. Hamlin was quite fine-well studied, beautifully delivered and on the popular subject of law and authority. We had supposed the opening

remarks would lead to a discourse Church and State, but it was rather a claim tween two or three or half a dozen different | carrier pigeon in its peculiar line of service. carrier pigeon in its peculiar line of service. The idea of domesticating this little and to the effect that the Church believes the scholars, and then we make up our own minds. Even this takes a good deal of France, the exigencies of war having suggested the possibility of its usefulness. A outside of changeless law than did Huxley, Frenchman has been experimenting with Darwin or Tyndall. The tendency of the South, and Cameron, the dickens knows age and the spirit of the times seem to be toward a revolution as to creeds, and a disbelief in things hitherto held sacred and divine, and the Church of the Covenant is It would be a pleasure to feel that Pennsylnot going to be behind in the march of intellect in the course of which the obnoxious features of the creed and the hoary superstitions of the past are to be dropped on the way as impediments. At another church in the afternoon we

THE OTHER EXTREME

ceptions, in their places. Chauncey Depew, Warner Miller and other political magnates

implored the members to keep their seats and retrain from conversation, but the talking

and the walking went right on regardless.

IT WAS AMUSING.

The by-play, as we saw it from the gal-

lery, was immense-better than any play. We could almost hear the remarks, and

judge of the effect by the countenance of those engaged. When the vote of some

nember was not satisfactory to those man-

see the nudge or the tap on the shoulder

aging affairs for the leading cities we could

that took him out of the hall into the lobby,

and could imagine the talk that induced a

change of heart and a change in his vote when he returned. What arguments were

used, what promises were made, what in-ducements were held out were left to the

magination of the lookers-on in the gal-

ery. With every ballot the interest grew deeper

and more intense. Chicago climbed slowly

up, but New York gained so largely that

The votes for Washington and St. Louis grew less and less, and finally the fight nar-

rowed down to the two great cities, and what at first seemed non-partisan, or a ques-tion before the country to be decided irre-

spective of parties, was at last discovered to

A MATTER OF POLITICS ONLY.

The South went almost solid for New

York because, as is said, the pledge was given that New York would be made Demo-

cratic at the next election. Martin and

the men from the West began to look

At the fifth ballot the gracious smile left Chauncey Depew's face. The evening grew on apace, and the New Yorkers wanted to adjourn so as to reform their lines, but the motion was howled down. The St. Louis men began to break to Chicago, and at last on the eighth ballot the West won.

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Our representatives, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Townsend voted steadily for Chicago, and Mr. Bayne gave Washington a show first, then New York, and fually voted for Chi-

What the Senate will do remains to be seen, but it is likely that, if a World's Fair is held, that Chimago will hold the winning card on the last trick. The milroads have a large share in the question, of course, and it may well be supposed that the P. R. R. and B. & O. are not asleep. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, voted uniformly for Washington as the location of the fair, and, while he may be credited with some knowledge as to how his bread is buttered, we we doubt not he will "hear a yell" from home that may give him some unhappy moments, even while he reposes upon flowing beds of ease in this ever beautiful and lovely city.

MR. CARNEGIE'S TRIBUTE TO HIS WIFE.

The patron saint of Allegheny gave a grand dinner here to the Pan-Americana and some friends this week, but, as the hon-ored guests were all of the masculine persuasion, we are not posted as to its delights or the eloquent after-coffee speeches. But Mr. Carnegie's beautiful tribute to his wife at the Allegheny library ceremonies meets with unqualified admiration and apprecia-tion in the drawing rooms.

It has been the custom hitherto for a man to stand so aloof from his house, so apart from his family, so disconnected with the influences that control his inner life that his biographers oftentimes fail to record the

fact that he has a wile; but our own "Andy" has emphasized the growing ten-dency of the times to give the other half It is whispered about here that Mr. Blaine eredit when it is due, and to his wife gives ention that will endear her to all women, and mark him as a man broad enough, high enough and enlightened enough to give nors where character commands it. No sweeter tribute could a wife desire than the love, appreciation and admiration of her husband, as publicly expressed, by his good works and great deeds.

OUR DERELICT SENATORS.

Not once since we came here have either Senators Cameron or Quay appeared in the Senate. We feel like a lone orphan without Senzte. We feel like a lone of puffed body, a representative in that dignified body. How Pennsylvania is to be taken care of with both men away off "gallivantin" is a mystery, but we presume that Blair, with his educational bill, has given all of the members a vacation. He has talked for five and six days unreleatingly and remorselessly-to empty sents. This may be all very well for his reputation, since he gets all he spys published in the Congressional Record, but it is awfully hard upon the country-at least that portion of it which supervises the work of their employes from the galleries. Senators seem to have an idea that they own the nation, and can do as they please in Washington, but if their constituents were as wide awake as they ought to be they would hold them to much stricter account of their goings on. We may say in passing that the Representatives of Western Pennsylvania are faithful to their trusts. We have never, in our frequent visits to the House, found them absent or philandering around on pleasure bent. Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Bayne are always there, on guard for Western Pennsylvauia, and it will be a cold day indeed when we get left

with them to look atter our interests THAT ATTACK ON QUAY.

Everywhere we are interrogated as to what Mr. Quay will do in regard to the "dreadful story" of the New York World. As we do not know we keep quiet, and for the honor of our Representative we keep a stiff upper lip and mnintain a dead silence, but all whom he represents in Pennsylvania

are alike anxious to have his answer and deense. It is quite dreadful to feel that in the highest legislative body of the country we are not represented, or that being represented, we are under a cloud, and ever n the defense. We want men in the National Congress to be proud of, as to brains and powers. Pennsylvania is a grand old State, and those standing for her, should be men of the grandest capacity, rarest ability, and noblest powers of in

To have Quay rampaging around the

A man without experience might as well

struggles between the Fantis and several other tribes in which the Ashantees were invariably successful. But after that date the success of the Ashantees began to extend to another people, and that none othe than the English, who then owned the Gold Coast, having obtained possession of it from the Dutch.

A MOST BARBABOUS WAR.

Two tributary chiefs revolted, and in flight sought the protection of the Fantis. The Ashantee King sent messengers requesting the deliverance of these chiefs. The messengers were put to death by the Fantis, and this so enraged the King that he swore an oath that he would never return to his capital without the heads of the revolted chiefs. He marched his army into the Fanti country and caused such a destruction of life and property as has seldom had its parallel in history. The Fantis fie to the English forts, where they supposed; the Ashantees would not dare to come. In this they were graatly mistaken, for the King of the Ashantees followed them with his army to the very gates of the fort, which in " ade preparation to blow up, and he would certainly have done so had not a flag of truce been shown. One of the chie's who caused this trouble escaped, but the other was delivered up and put to death with the most horrible tortures.

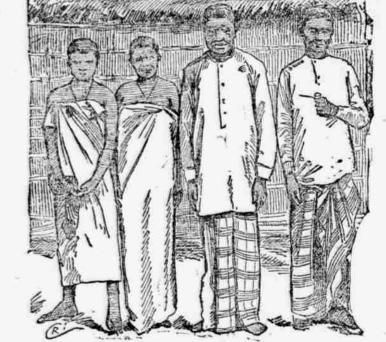
The Ashantees continued to annoy by fre quent incursions the merchants of the Fant country to such an extent that in 1824 England took steps to have the matter adjusted in a friendly manner. A treaty was made, but several months' delay on the part of the Euglish in carrying it into effect made trouble. Sir Charles McCarthy was now made Governor of the Gold Coast, and learning that the A shantee King was



making great preparations for war decided to meet him in battle.

CHARACTERISTIC BRUTALITY.

A desperate battle was fought. Sir Charles and his officers were detented, cap-tured and killed. Sir Charles' secretary was taken prisoner and held for a long time. Every night he was locked in a room in which hung the heads of Sir Charles and houses that I saw in Angola, not only at clothes with her baby on her back, and as Loanda, but also in the interior, are of this she rubbed on the washboard the baby was, his companions. It was said that Sir Charles' heart was eaten by the chiets of the



A GROUP OF NATIVES.

wives than any of his subjects or his respectnight they are concealed beneath a heavy ability will suffer. I was told by the Amerulster, not because of what we would call the cold, but because the night temperature ican Consular agent at Elmina, that the present King actually has the 3,333 wives, of Loanda is much lower than that of the day. The police preserve very good order,

est market vegetables and fruits are sold.

ROUGH ON THE BABY.

I remember seeing a woman washing

did not kill them.

and that he has 600 children. CHOOSING THE KING'S WIVES.

but the natives of the city are well behaved and seldom make trouble for the authori-All the King has to do to get a wife is to ties. All the soldiers except the officers are natives, and are required to serve tor a cer-tain period of time without pay. The Chief choose any female he pleases, no matter how young she may be. Girls are often chosen when less than 10 years old, and in such of Police of Loanda kindly assisted in my cases they are left with their mothers until anthropological work by procuring natives f mature age, at which time they are taken for measurement. Of course, these could to join the rest of the 3.533. No man is ever not understand the meaning of my work. allowed to see any of the King's wives, and and when they saw what was about to be done they showed great concern, remarking should be even accidentally see one his punishment is death. These wives, during the working season, attend to the King's plantathat they had served as soldiers once and fearing that some scheme was on foot by tions, but the rest of the time they live at which they would be obliged to again leave Coom sie, the Ashantce Capital, where they occupy two long streets. When they go out for a walk in a body, as is often the case, home and work without pay, for I believe it is usually those who own property that are mustered into service. they are preceded by a number of cunuchs, who herald their coming that all men may disappear and avoid looking upon them, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIVES. The natives of Loanda belong to various When this is impossible they must fall on their faces to the ground. If a white man happens to be there and understands not the tribes and are for the most part industrious, ofter their inshion, peaceable and very civil

to the whites. Many of the men conduct small stores, others work for the merchants, law, the ennuchs turn his face away from the advancing women. and still others act as carriers, for, as there I have written at some length about the are no horses, few mules and not many oxen, Ashantees, but have not told half that e ald men must here do the work usually required of such animals. All the markets, or qui-tandas, of which there are three in this be said of these hardy, courageous, but cruel and barbarons, people and their customs On the evening of the 6th day of Decemcity, are carried on by women. In the larg-

ber atter a voyage of 51 days, during which a distance of 6,500 miles was traversed, the Pensacola anchored in the bay on which is situated the city of

ST. PAUL DE LOANDA.

the capital of Angola-a Portuguese province on the west coast of Africa, unded by the Congo river on the north and the sixteenth degree of south latitude on the south. The latitude of the city is about 90° south and its longitude 13° cast. The greater part of Loanda can be seen a distance of many miles from the sea. This is the Cidade Aita, or high city, built upon high ground and containing most of the Government buildings. To the iront is the

Cidade Raixa, or low city, built on the sandy shore of the bay, which is formed by a long and very narrow island of sand several miles out in the sen, as is shown in Fig. I. The population of Loanda is fully 15,000, of which about 3,000 are whites. These live for the most part in the high town, in houses that are large, made of stone, and roofed with a peculiar red tile. All Portuguese

Muxima, however, and points for several miles west, I was told by a resident, no clouds interfered with a perfect observa-In my next letter I expect to tell of my

trip to the interior, something of the places visited, but more of the different tribes seen. CLAIRE A. ORR.

LIBERALITY IN RELIGION.

Seuntor Binir's Idea of the Uppardonable Sin and the Result.

Frank G. Carpenter's Washington Correspon dence.]

I chatted last night with Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, about the revision of the Presbyterian Church creed, by which the more advanced thinkers take the worst clements of hell out of their religion, and Blair told me the story of his wonderful fight with brimstone damnation. He is the offspring of Puritan parents and his boyhood was passed in an old farmhouse in New Hampshire, in the garret of which there was a library of theological works advocating foreordained hell for the nonelect. This light reading formed Senator Blair's first intellectual pabulum. Said he: "I read at those books be ore that open fire, and I remember that when I was about 9 years old I got it into my head that I had committed the unpardonable sin. This unpardonable sin was, you know, then one of the cardinal points of the old theology. The books did not state what this sin was and the preachers did not seem to know, but it was as certain as death that he who com-mitted it could have no forgiveness and that growing. he was foreordained to the hottest fires of

the lower regions for an eternity of ages. "Well, I thought I had committed it. I thought I was bound to be damned, and for weeks I lost sleep at night and worried and fretted all the day over my condition. I think I should have gone crazy if I had not gotten relief, and my relief came from an old volume on the unpardonable sin. Theis consisted of sermons by a learned divine, and in them it was stated that the fact that a person thought he had committed the un-pardonable sin was an evidence that he had not committed it, for if he had committed it, being damned already, the fires of repentance could not touch his heart and he would go on blindly to his destruction.

"This relieved me greatly, and after a time my dread of the sin passed away and I regained my usual health. I shall never forget the terror, though, that I felt, and I am glad to say that religion grows more liberal as the world grows older."

A NOBLE LADY HONORED.

The Cross of the Legion Conferred Upon a French Sister of Mercy.

New York Tribune.]

It would be hard to cite a nobler story than that of the career of Marie Therese, A native market presents a curious scene to the stranger. As he enters he sees perthe French Sister of Mercy who has just received the Cross of Legion of Honor at the to the stranger. As he chers he sees per-haps 200 women squatting on the ground with their wares before them. The jabbering of these women endeavoring to sell, and the crying of their being search to drawn one. Babies! hands of the Governor of Tonquin. This devoted woman was only 20 years of age when she received her first wound in the trenches of Balaclava. She was wounded again at the battle of Magenta. Later with unbabies are enough to deaten one. Babies! Nearly every native woman you see seems daunted energy and courage she pursued her chosen mission under her country's flag to have a baby, and they all take them to the market, leave them to roll about naked in Syria, China and Mexico. From the battlefield of Worth she was on the ground in the broiling sun, with the half-starved dogs and pigs that are busily

carried away suffering from serious injuries, and be ore she had recovered she was again engaged in hunting for a lew morsels. It is astonishing what treatment a black baby can endure. A white baby could not live performing her duties. On one occasion a grenade foil into her ambulance; she seized long under like treatment. They are car-ried on their mothers' backs, tastened by and ran with it for a hundred yards, and her patients' lives were saved, though she herself was severely injured by the bursting means of a cloth, which leaves only the head free to swing helplessly about in every direction, just as if they were dead, and I have often wondered why such treatment The French troops who were called out

to witness the unusual scene of the bestowal of this honor upon a woman presented arms to the heroine of the ceremony.

A FISTOL is a good thing for a traveler to take but a better is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup'

intellectual strength, and cannot be done without some aptitude for study, some mental training, and some hard and continuous thinking. It is sometimes taken for granted that almost anybody is fitted to pronounce upon

the problems of Christian theology. But this is altogether a mistake. People say: "Why, God has given us reason; surely He But means that we should use it; surely He must have put truth within the intellectual reach of man." And we may believe that with all our hearts. The whole experience of the race shows plainly that God has given reason to man, and has put within the reach of the reason of the dullest human being all the truth which that human being

really needs to know. THE REACH FOR TRUTH.

But the experience of the race shows just as evidently that there are very few truths indeed which God has set so close to man that he does not used to reach after them at all; and that century by century man has from the beginning been putting his hand upon new truth, which the strength inherited from the past has enabled him to reach; and that in every generation there are some truths set so high that only the tallest can touch them, and that only after some stout climbing; and that there are truths to-day which are still beyond the reach of most of us. They are there and they are true, but we cannot touch them now. If we had but to do a little easy and superficial thinking, and all the truths which hang like fruit upon the tree of life would forthwith tumble into our hands, there would be an end to the intellectual growth of men. There would be no need for

So I say that even the second path to truth is impossible to a good many of us. It is very well to say "Use your reason;" but a great many people here have not reason enough, or have not trained it enough, to be able to decide for themselves when the theological doctors disagree. One says, "This is the truth," and another contradicts, saving, "No, but this is the truth;" and we are perplexed. We have started out along the way to truth, and here is a place where

two roads meet, and we know not which to New York Tribune.] THE THIRD PATH the voyage across the Atlantic have

path of authority. The ideal condition of things would be a world in which every in-the ship has reached port on the other side habitant would be so intellectually and spiritually gifted that he could see for himand self straight into truth's heart. And a most satis'actory condition of things would be a world in which every man and woman would know at least so much that they could take

take.

somebody, whom we think wiser than we are, believes. That is what is meant by authority in the acceptance of truth. And that is the common road. That is the

lives to live, and we have not the time, even if we had the training, to give ourselves to research, or even to extended reasoning. We nust of necessity depend on other people.

No TIME TO INVESTIGATE. But, very few of us can say that. We must follow somebody's leading. We cannot, as Carlyle says, be lorever verifying our Ready-Reckoner. We cannot bring along a pick and a shovel every Sunday worning and dig down beside the foundations of the church to

the birds for years. He has managed to tame them, and make them love their cage so that they return to it alter a few hours' liberty. The birds spend the winter at their

home, and do not change their residence with the change of season.

The speed of these messengers can be judged from a single experiment. An untrained swallow, having its nest on a farm near Roubaix, was caught and taken in a cage to Paris, where it was set at liberty. In less than an hour and a half it was back heard Bible readings and addresses from Mrs. Greenwood and Mrs. Ormiston Chant, at the farm. It had passed over a little more than 155 miles, in 90 minutes. It is of England, both leavers and representatives of the W. C. T. U. They want the Consti-tion so amended that the Government shall asserted that the trained ones will do still control the observance of the Sabbath for all better.

people according to their ideas, and prohibit THE RESOURCES OF PERSIA. the manufacture and sale of what they deem injurious to the health and morals of the Iron, Conl, Copper and Lead Awaiting

people. In short, as promulgated, it would seem that their doctrine and desire is to pro-Enterprising Capitalists. gress backward to the old-time idea of a A bright and happy history may yet be union of Church and State.

in store for Persia. Recent surveys have shown that the supply of coal in that State Everything comes to Washington is practically unlimited, and that at the pit's mouth it can be produced and sold for days in the way of conventions and meetings to promulgate ideas and spread reforms. The latest is a convention of women as ad-5s or 6s a ton. At present coal is only worked at Hir, 40 or 50 miles from Teheran, where the output each year is 15,000 tons. verse to the union of Church and State as the output each year is 15,000 tons. Iron is believed to be found in close conjuncothers are in its favor. They see with alarm, as is stated, the efforts being put tion with these Persian coal fields, but at present only one mine near Teheran producforth to coerce the country through Congress into a recognition of the principles of those devoted to strictly Sabbatarian observances, ing excellent ore and 70 per cent of metal is and to passing a law for depriving every single soul of the privilege of drinking any likely to be seriously worked The Elburz range is also rich in this mineral, the ore producing from 25 to 60 per cent of metal. thing stronger or more refreshing than Apol-inaris or soda water. We have not yet had Copper is found throughout the country and was one of the chief exports from an opportunity to attend one of these meet-Gombroom 170 years ago. There is also abundance of lead in the Elburz Mountains, ngs as our time had to be put in at a pienie in "the House," when the ballot as to the World's Fair was the matter in hand.

and, as there is a great demand for this metal in Russia, it is expected that a profit-"Go early," we were told, and we did, though even then the galleries were almost able trade in it can be carried on across the Caspian. filled. Excitement was in the air. Rushing around, absurd as it may seem. seemed to be

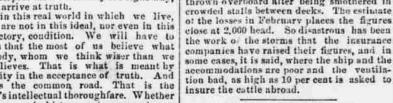
CATTLE LOSSES AT SEA.

quest on a Letter.

Two Thousand Perished Last Mouth and Insurance Rates Go Up. were upon the floor smilling, shaking hands and ostensibly giving hints and instructions sub rosa. Speaker Reed proclaimed silence at intervals, but there was no silence. He

The companies that insure live stock for

The fact is that for the majority of people the way to truth is along the third path-the been meeting with heavy losses from the within two weeks without reporting more or less of the animals dead and all the rest badly battered and bruised and generally unfit for market, though of course, this last loss falls only on the shipper. The sea in the track of these cattle-carriers is strewn with the carcasses of dead beeves, thrown overboard alter being smothered in



where, is not an instructive or inspiring spectacle for Pennsylvanians-even if Blair has the floor for ever and ever, amen. They would like a look at them is nothing else. vania had some show in the Senate, whether the world wagged or not. BESSIE BRAMBLE.

WRITING SHORT SENTENCES.

Wager of Two Students on Saying the Most With Fewest Letters,

Two students, Smith and Jones, were great friends in college. They had made an agreement that after each had been at home for a week during the vacation term, Jones should write in Latin a letter to Smit the reply was to be in Latin also. The writer who wrote a good sensible letter, with the least number of words, was to have the entire expense of his vacation paid by the other.

Joues wrote from his city residence:

"EO RURE," meaning in English "I am going to the

country." "If Smith writes a shorter letter than that and to the point," chuckled Jones. "he's a corker.

The next day Smith's came. It read as follows:

112.11 which means in English, "go."

Electricity in Gold Mining.

New York Sun.] The electrical process has been successfully adopted in South Australia for the recovery of the minute gold dust that has hitherto been lost in the work of separating the metal from the ore. The economical value of the process has been abundantly The economical proved, and the returns are sufficiently good to compensate for the somewhat high expense of the process. a standing order. For the first time, since they have been under our observation, the members of the House were, with a /ew ex-

ndigestion

IS not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Aver's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich .: -

"Liver complaint and indigestion rande my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digasted at an. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving re-lief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Aver's Sarsenerilla, which the use of Ayer's Sarsnparilla, which has produced wouderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength im-proved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well rilla I could see an improvement in my directions, I found myself a woman, able to attend to all house



Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass, Erfes #1; six bottles, 25. Warth \$5 a beitle.

Youth's Companion.] Uncle Sam's Pay Department-Major Cash, as the soldiers called it-was sometimes badly behind hand with the army, a misfortune which caused no little inconven-ience and even at times downright suffering.

We have our work to do, and our busy

If we can be the guide, so much the better; if we have no need of guidance, so much the

the facts which wiser heads might find out, and interpret them in exactly the right way, and so arrive at truth. and so arrive at truth. But in this real world in which we live, things are not in this ideal, nor even in this satisfactory, condition. We will have to confess that the most of us believe what people's intellectual thoroughfare. Whether

in science, or in history, or in geography, or in astronomy, or in mathematics, or in met-aphysics, or in theology, we are all the time accepting the statements of authority.

There is too much to be known in this world for everybody to be a specialist in every-thing. We must follow somebody's guiding.

NO TIME TO INVESTIGATE.

ome cases, it is said, where the ship and the ecommodations are poor and the ventilation bad, as high as 10 per cent is asked to insure the cattle abroad. UNCLE SAM'S SLOW PAY. It Led a Soldier to Make a Very Unique Re-

Soon after the battle of Fredericksburg, says General Walker, an unstamped letter was

General Walker, an unstamped letter was handed in at the corps headquarters, bear-ing the following superscription: "Plees pass ire, ded broek, 1,000 miles from home and no pa from Uncle Sam in six months." Whether from recognition of the justice of the plea, or from admiration of the cour-ageous attempt at phonetic spelling, corps headquarters affixed the necessary stamp, and sent the letter on its way rejoicing.