STATIONERS ARE BOOKSELLERS.

and publishers in the old times had far more

tions, royal patents and proclamations, de-

crees and ordinances and licenses of univer-

of certain kinds of works.

ties, and charters for monopoly in the sale

of Queen Mary, aroyal charter was procured

or the Stationers' Company, of London

for the purpose of the "removal of great and detestable heresies." The members were al-

lowed to search any place for, and seize all

ooks, while no man could exercise the

terward confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, giv-ing the additional power of controlling the

printing and sale of books, and a censorship

over the press, which license expired in 1604.

Parliament was finally compelled to inter-fere in the interests of the publishers and

authors, as against the Stationers' Company,

but a commission was found to inquire into

LONDON THE BOOK CENTER

London has been ever since the center of

the world of books. It is the locus toward

which all authors turn their anxious eyes,

there. Stationers' Hall is situated there, in

which rights to literary property may be in-scribed, and through its channels are the

most ample means of making literary intel-

ligence known.

As the price of books decreased the form

of libraries developed in the minds of men, and gradually vast numbers accumulated,

tion in the world, and the British Museum Library probably contains the next. There

all languages, principally Greek, which are really Greek to most monks, which would

cause many a student's heart to throb it he

could only get to them. He could find in them histories of things dead to the world

for many centuries. He could find con-

firmation of many now uncertain things

which have become mysterious in the dusty

SEARCHING FOR THE SCRIPTURES.

dissatisfied at not finding among books confirmation of the life and death of the Savior

decided that it was his duty to spend his life in searching among libraries and monaster-

ies until he found some of the writings of Christ's Apostles. With very little money

he started on his long journey, and after many years of toil, suffering, privation and

want, found himself one night near the city of Erzroum on the Black Sea. He was sick

with malarial fever and obtained permission

to enter a monastery. He was so chilly that he asked for a fire, and an old monk brought

a great armiul of sged manuscripts and tried to make the fire burn with them.

After the monk left the room, Titiandorf

imped out of bed and examined the fire

To his amazement and great joy he found

was a copy of St. Matthew in the Greek

language, copied in the year A. D. 308 by order of Constantine. He had to get an

order from the Emperor of Russia before h

because the monks thought it must be valu

able, and that is the earliest authentic docu-

ment bearing on the writings of the Anos

tles. And it was written 275 years after the

A BOOK YET TO BE FOUND.

In one great library Titiandorf found a valuable piece of vellum (finer than parch-ment) which contained a rejutation of the

divinity of Christ. Upon closer inspection he discovered that there had been something

written on it before and erased, as was often

done in early times because of the high

price of good parchment. After putting it through a chemical process and using a fine

glass he was enabled to make out a docu

ment exactly the reverse of what was written

on its face, a document of the earliest ages asserting the truth of Christ's life and death.

Titiandorf was of the belief (and vainly

hoped that it might occur before his death)

that the documents will some day be found in some out-of-the-way library, or perhaps in

the Vatican itself, which will confirm be-

sorrowful life and death. He considered

himself well repaid for his sufferings and

search by the finding of those documents, but the book yet to be found which contains

the history of that chasm in time will be the

grandest book or roll of papyrus that has

A SALOON IN A HACK.

How a Philadelphia Cabby Gets Ahead of

Mr. Brooks.

There is a certain hackman in this town

who owns his vehicle, and who has had

made by a retail leather man a circular belt

which reaches around the inside of the hack

This belt is made into pockets of various sizes and shapes, and will hold bottles of

beer, flasks of whisky, bottles of sherry, and

After the saloons close at midnight this hackman sallies forth from his lair, as he

trade. Now comes a party of lour who are

'on to" the game. They hire the hack by

the hour, and the hackman drives where he

pleases, or according to the orders of his

barrom, having everything they want, even

to seltzer, apollinaris, tiquidized rock candy and all other barroom condiments. When

they select a bottle they put into the pocket

from which it was taken the amount of

It irequently happens that the hackdriver

hires the hack for a whole day, and his

estimated profits, outside of what he receives

for the actual hire of the back, amount to

extremely convivial party which

places for cigars and cigarettes.

BUMBALO.

death of Christ.

books to us.

Philadelphia inquirer.!

was allowed to take that document away,

Titiandorf, when a young man, becoming

shadows of time.

Titiandorf's Years of Search for the Writ-

AN IMPORTANT WORK YET MISSING

than you."

The old soldier thanked the boy, and leaned heavily on his shoulder. They had gone but a few steps whon they saw before them a large castle.
"Here," said the soldier, "is my home. And as they entered the gate, the old man limped no more; but was a noble young knight dressed in royal attire. In the castle were found all kinds of weapons, shining swords, shields and helmets, which had been in many battles. The knight told Carl to take that which pleased him best. But the boy answered: "They are all too grand for me. I am going home to work in

need any of these. "Then," said the knight, handing him a small bag of grain, "take this seed for your

the near the end of the village. They were very poor, and their garden was so small that they could not raise enough vegetables to supply them with food, and many times they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had the were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had the they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had the they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had the they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had the they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had the they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had the they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had the they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had the they were obliged to go hungry. Carl though the they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had they were obliged to go hungry they were obliged to go hungry. Carl thought had they were obliged to go hungry they were obliged to go hungry they were they were obliged to go hungry they were obliged to go hungry they were they were obliged to go hungry they were they were obliged to go hungry they were they were obliged to go hungry they were obligned to go hungry they were obliged to go have they were obliged With his bag of seed and his fur cloak, coming winter would protect her from the thought that if he only had one of the fields cold: and then threw it around her shouldbelonging to the rich farmer who lived near belonging to the rich farmer who lived near them, he would be happy and could make his mother comfortable in her old age. But he had no money, and the farmer would not Early the next morning Carl went to buy the field; but he was told that he could not see the farmer, as he was very ill. Carl ran quickly home and soon returned with the

The House of Commons is failing, as all

lesson when it does get them. It may be

properly speaking, any Parliamentary youth

part with his land except for shining gold. One very severe winter, after they had suffered much from hunger and cold, Carl's tur cloak, which he begged the sick man to put on. As soon as he had done so he be-came well, and showed his gratitude by givmother allowed him to go to the city to find work; and with many tears she parted from her only son, who promised to return as ing Carl two fields and building a pleasant soon as he had saved sufficient to buy the and comfortable cottage for him and his field; then they would live happy and confield; then they would live happy and con-And Carl's grain, grown from the seed which the knight had given him, was the envy of all the country. PAYSIE. tented in their little home. At first Carl was very lonely in the great city, and had some difficulty in finding employment; but at length his honest face and earnest manner NO YOUNG MEN IN PARLIAMENT. secured work for him. He was not an idle boy, and his duties were always promptly and well done. He worked early and late, The House of Commons a Failure Political School. and in less than two years he saved enough money to buy the field. He then took leave ondon Saturday Review.1

"Hello, Carl, you must find walking pleasant on such a hot, dusty day," and then rode on without waiting for a reply. But Carl had already recognized Otto, the at all. At the present moment we can son of the rich farmer and a terror to all hardly recall any but Sir E. Grey, Lord the village people. Otto, who was a cruel, Carmarthen and Lord Cranborne, who prop-

his triends in the city, and one summer

afternoon joyfully began his journey on foot

to his home, where he knew his mother

would give him a glad welcome. He had

gone but a short distance when a rider on a

fiery-black horse galloped by, and cried in a

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Carl and his mother lived in a small cot-

THE MONKS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

poor cripple who was still plodding wearily 'Let me help you, old man; I am stronger

the fields for my mother, and I shall not

placed on the bodies of the dead for the better preservation of their souls in the better preservation of their souls in the future state. Parts of these sacred books last was abolished in 1738, from were considered mystical, as being written which time on the book trade by the god Thath himself. The hieratic in Eugland has been free. papyri were written in the common writing of the time, and relate to the ordinary cur-

brought against a man for practicing magic in the nineteenth dynasty, and another for robbing the royal tombs, and in still another roll is a contract for the sale of mummies.

At all times in the history of Egypt libraries or large collections of books seem to have existed, and at one time over 700,000 lumes were said to have been collected at Alexandria and were burned by order of the in the cities and colleges principally ferocious, blood-thirsty Caliph Omar about Rome, in the Vatican, holds the first collec A. D.630. Books or rolls of papyrus have been known since the time of Ezekiel. Job dethoroughly democratic assemblies fail, in sired that his words might be printed in a are scattered throughout all monkish the function it once served admirably, as a book; and also that his adversary had written countries in monasteries and convents many a book. Solomon said that of making books of the very best books and rolls written i there is no end. And in many other places all languages, principally Greek, which are political school. It fails doubly-first, in getting a number of scholars young enough in the Bible is the word book used. The word liber in Latin means a book, but is to learn; and next, in giving them their derived from the cellular tissue of the papyquestioned whether we have at present, rus from which the rolls of papyrus were made. The English, German and Dutch words meaning book are all very much alike, but as the early writing of those nations was generally on the inner bark of a beech tree, it is considered probable that beech is the root of book. A collection of books was called by the Romans libraria, The Greek word biblos or biblion was originally taken from the Egytian term for papyrus. From papyrus we have the word

as when first put on when found over 18

centuries afterward. SOME FINE WORKS.

About 1,800 rolls of papyrus were disbook or work of some famous author was wound around a cylinder which had knobs of ivory or silver at each end. The book or roll was about 18 inches deep and was elegantly done up and beautifully engressed and illuminated in red, blue, gold and black. These rolls were encased in an elegant box f parchment or perfumed wood, and were handled very carefully. A Roman travelwas considered a literary man, and so prided himself. The specimens of those early attempts at bookmaking which have come down to us, are evidences of the sublime good taste and unutterable patience of the engrosser. Their beauties are still as bright and attractive as when made many hun-

dreds of years ago. Parchment was known at least 500 years efore Christ, but it was not antil the Middle Ages that the system of rolls almost entirely disappeared. Parchment made of the well prepared skins of sheep, goats and deer supplanted papyrus. The parchment was cut into leaves and bound or sewed be tween two boards. Bookmakers in those days were almost exclusively monks, whose work was well done, and shows us that in that long, dark period of blood in the world's history, intelligence and high-classed literary and mechanical skill and labor, were busily employed in those silent cloisters. Regularity in forming the letters of that beautiful old script was accomplished by lining. Mistakes were forbidden and no corrections could be made, but notwithstanding their great care mistakes were made, and those

ADORNMENT OF THE BOOKS.

Certain of the monks, like other men precious gems. The hinges and clasps were gold or silver, beautifully carved.

Had not it been for these diligent monks we would have had little knowledge of the dark Middle Ages at all, and works of art and the classical works would have been all destroyed by the immense armies of bar-barians and Turks which ravaged Europe. To preserve those books, which took some times 20 years to copy, they were often chained to their receptacles to avoid theft, even in the homes of the nobles. The British Museum has a beautiful and costly collection of those very rare books. Many still remain in old dilapidated monasteries, where the monks cannot read them if in any language than Latin; but very many were destroyed by the desolating wars, when the majority of man and womankind could neither read nor write, and, of course,

BURNING THE BOOKS.

His Soubriquet Derived From the Sound

ears like "tip-tip-tip."

Another name that has been given to this remarkable man, on the eastern side of Cenremarkable man, on the eastern side of Central Africa, is "M'Kango Njaa"—"Afraid of Hunger"—for the natives in the famine-stricken regions declare that that is the only enemy of which Hamad, with his large Many of these old and very valuable books in England were destroyed in the great social and religious upheaval of Cromwell's revolution. Even France, caravans traversing their barren country, i in dread. This man's life for the past 3 which had grand collections, was almost robbed of them during the revolution of adventures. He is at the present moment 1793; and Scotland, which had saved her valuable libraries from the incursions of the the Congo regions of Equatorial Africa. years has been one constant succession of

Danes and other savage invaders, lost them at last in the great Reformation. SUNDAY THOUGHTS After the establishment of printing the forms of books changed in the seventeenth -ON-

RALS AND MANNERS and eighteenth centuries, and even into this century books were published either folio or quarto, and strong was the arm of the man that could handle many of them in a BY A CLERGYMAN. day. In the old times books were pub-lished or copied for the ecclesiastics or the WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. 1

nobles; but when printing succeeded the Certain oracular critics are never tired of masses were catered to, and as literature became cheaper and cheaper intelligence and education illumined the hitherto darkesserting that in this work-a-day age religion has lost its grip. True, statistics are against them-the statistics of denominational progened minds, and the Reformation was the ress, of ministerial efficiency, of benevolent expenditure, and of the practical power of Christianity. Just now a significant reluta-In the early stages of book publishing, book sellers were obliged to cart their books tion comes from New York City. Phillips from city to city and to the fairs, and were called stationers from their occupying stalls Brooks, of Boston, and Dwight L. Moody, of Chicago, have been laboring there cotemin the streets. Book sellers and not paper sellers were and are stationers. Book sellers poraneously. The first preached in old grow. So you must treat her as a woman Trinity, at the head of Wall street—in the should be treated—with love and good mavery home of Mammon. The second preached terial support. She will want money to trouble and petty annoyances than they have now. They had all sorts of restricon Fifth avenue, in the haunt of fashion. Both spoke to multitudes, while greater multitudes were turned away for lack of multitudes were turned away for lack of chocolate creams once in a while would be standing room. Dr. Brooks held forth at acceptable. It she isn't extravagant, just high noon-the high tide of business. Mr. In the sixteenth century, under the reign Moody's meetings opened at 10:30 A. M.

Not even in a political campaign, remarks secular cotemporary, published on the spot, could the most famous orators give a mystery of printing unless he was of the Stationers' Company. The charter was afhearing as these men have had for their dis-courses on redemption. May O'Rell is a courses on redemption. Max O'Rell is a popular lecturer; Kennan interests great audiences; but neither could speak six days in succession to crowded seats and aisles in the middle of the day. A lecture on "Society" in Fifth avenue, or on "Success in Business" down town, could not get such an audience during business hours. Yet Mr. Moody got a double audience on Fifth aveand regulate the prices of books, and to fine nue, jamming two immense churches, one at 10:30 and the other an hour later; as Dr. Brooks could easily have done had his strength permitted the second effort at the head of Wall street. And their theme was religion! Man has been defined as a religious animal. He is a-throb with immortality. He recognizes that he does not live by bread alone. When he is not interested, and from it books are shipped all over the it is the preacher who is the failure, not the world, in all languages, and any rare book that may be wanted may always be found

Fields for Investigation A scientific writer in the London Lancet referring to some of the unsolved problems of science, remarks: Foremost among them must be placed the question of the nature of life. "Life," says Herbert Spencer, "is the definite combination of heterogeneous chances, both simultaneous and successive in correspondence with external coincidences and sequences." This is not clear, "Life," says Aristotle, "is the primary reality of an organism." This is true, but inadequate. What modern science has really established regarding life is that it always proceeds

gospel.

Next among the unsolved problems must be placed the problem of origins. Whence came this globe? Whence came man? What was the origin of mineral, of plant, of animal? The nebular hypothesis and the Dar winian theory are subtle and profound, but even if established they would still leave

the problem of origins obscure.

In the realm of disease unsolved problems abound. We cannot account for the origin of any of that large class of diseases, which, so far as we can see, invariably take their beginning in a definite particular virus. We can discover and formulate the conditions of their growth and development, but their original source remains a mystery. Yet it is in just this department that the outlook is most hopeful. The genius of a Pasteur of a Koch, however rare, is not without its parallel, and the achievements of these ob servers should make the work of future investigators surer and less arduous. The true scientific attitude is one of legitimate satisfaction at past successes with the frank recognition that this is no time for calling a

halt and sounding pæans of victory. Leaving School Too Scon. One of the London periodicals has this to say regarding free education—and the words apply as well to this country: The schoolmaster is the best policeman. Juvenile crime has diminished in 30 years from 70 per 100,000 to 17.6. The general condition of those classes of society which are affected by the elementary school system is vastly But English children leave school at far too early an age, so that this thin varnish of education rapidly wears off in contact with the friction of every day life, and too many of our children back into what may truly be called the bar barisms of our streets. Hence we ought to endeavor to emulate the example of Continental countries, and not only keep the children at school longer, but insist upon their subsequent attendance at evening continuation schools. Until the richer feel that the thorough education of the poorer is the greatest possible safeguard against social upheaval, and the poorer

Appeals to Personal Interest. The late Horace Mann once made an address in the aid of some practical charity in which he said that if one boy could be saved by the outlay involved in the plan under consideration, the whole cost would be justified. After the meeting, as two gentlemen left the hall, one said to the other: "Don't you think that statement rather exaggerever yet been found. It will be the book of

classes see that in education lies their best

hope of ameliorating their condition, the

full benefits of our expenditure will not be

The other, after a moment's thought, replied: "No, not if the boy saved was my boy." In all reformatory efforts it is well to re-

member this. Let us personalize the matter. It will emphasize the difference between meum and tuum, and teach us perhaps that what seems like a nostrum is really a panacea. An application is a spear of Ithureal. At its touch truth drops its mask and stands revealed.

The Disarmament of Europe. As to the probable results of the Berlin Labor Conference, held under the auspices of the young German Kaiser, M. St. Hilaire, one of the most prominent statesdoes also on Sunday, and proceeds to ply his men of the late French Empire, is reported in Galignani's Messenger, as saying that in his opinion one of them will be the abolition of the monstrous military incubus that passengers. Meanwhile, the aforesaid party at the present stifles the energies of the s enjoying all the privileges of a first-class nations. It is significant that within a few days the Pope has offered his services: to the great powers in the interest of this "consummation devoutely to be wished." Civilization on both sides of the Atlantic will cry amen. The only way to pay off the mortgage which Mars holds on the world, is to unharness those millions of

soldiers, and let them get to work.

Out of His Bounty. There died recently in Philadelphia a man who, by the blessing of God upon his industry, economy and skill, had risen from poverty to riches, and who used his prosperity to glorify its divine author. For several of his later years his gi'ts to the Lord averaged \$1,000 a week, and the whole sum of his contributious to religious and charitable uses was considerably over \$1,000,000. He was a Beptist, but his liber-

Trying It on Themselves. The Congregationalist tells of a minister who hired a stenographer to take down one

of his Sunday evening sermons. Result : convinced that the experiment paid.

It might be well, remarks the New York Observer, for ministers to preach their sermons into phonograph, and then hear them before they deliver them. They would doubt-less think less of them, and the congregation of his cook.

might recognize an improvement in their spiritual food. 'Tis an age of experiment. Suppose the

on a Moderate Income.

back, writes the following open letter to a It is Handsome, Roomy, Comfortable and Well Finished at That.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. spend and dresses to wear, and the bill for what she puts on her head you will have to toot, and I should not wonder if a box of number, with at least one room to spare for the requirements of hospitality. Following will be found a brief description: meet these expenses like a man. You must

"In fact, my dear fellow, you have mar ried one of the dearest girls in all the world, but she is made of flesh and blood and isn't quite perfect yet. That is all there is of it. It would have been a very unequal sort of match if she were altogether perfect. You have got as good a bargain as she has. Just

Three Interesting Definitions. Here are three current definitions which

are worth conning: The nobility of Europe is composed of families in the twilight of departed glory, whose members think they have a right to be nothing because their forefathers were mething

romoting the welfare of matter. An agnostic is one who believes that he

Four Short Sermons

A KEEN, sharp man of the world read Mrs. Ward's "Robert Elsmere," After attentively

the Congregational denomination counts 475,000 members. This is a gain of 18,000 over las

A LEVEL-HEADED woman has this to say: behaving as if the money denosited with their wives for family expenses were a gift to them individually. This is a masculine blunder that poisons the happiness of more women than we like to think of, or than men would believe.

Gems From Different Authors. I FIND the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled far better for comfort and u-eulness than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and caverned out by grumbling and discontented people.-Anonymous,

get a particular blessing we need another to preserve it.—Adam Clark, TEMPTATIONS are a file which rubs off the rust of self-confidence.-Fenelon. RELIGION is no value to a merchant unless i

goods; or to a plasterer unless it keeps him from putting up a ceiling he knows will crack in six months; or to a farmer unless it keens him from putting the only sound pippins or top of the barrel.—Talmage. Love and a cough cannot be concealed. THE only path to a tranquil life is through

virtue-Juvenal. THERE is no small pleasure in pure water.

AN EMPEROR AMONG THIEVES. The Young Ruler of Chiun Has a Rough

peror of China to wander in ordinary Chinese clothes through the streets of Peking, in order to learn what his subjects may think of him and his government. The Emperor had gone but a short distance from his palace on one of these trips late in the afternoon of last December 28, when he saw a Chinese beggar picking the pocket of a respectable merchant. The Emperor promptouse, cuffed his ears and forced him to return to the merchant the stuff stolen from

In Peking beggars and pickpockets are protected by a kind of unwritten law, and anyone who interferes with a beggar in the prosecution of his employment, exposes himself to the vengeance of the guild. The young Emperor brought up in a restaurant but a few rods from the scene of the row. He had hardly taken the first sip of his cup of tea when everyone in the restaurant was startled by a wild hullabalos. The landlord went to the door. He found 50 beggars before his house, under the leadership fellow whose ears the Emperor had boxed. They ordered the landlord to hand over immediately to them the young man who had offended against all the unwritten laws and precedents of the Peking guild of beggars. The landlord recognized their demand as perfectly legitimate, and hurried to onell the disturbance by delivering up the of-fender. The young Emperor, however, objected very strenuously, spoke such supreme Chinese that the landlord perceived he had to do with the son of some big-wig. As a special favor, therefore, he offered to parley with the band of beggars till their intended victim could summon some of his friends to

officials that the authorized system of begging must go.

Nevertheless He Keeps a Close Watch on His Chef-His Drinks.

Bismarck cannot be called an epicurean His tastes are not delicate enough for that, But he has a keen relish for the good things of the table. Reluctantly yielding to the admonishment of his doctors, however, he no longer indulges in the heavy drinks-notably, porter mixed with champagne-which used to be his favorite beverages. At his meals only the lightest and most digestiante-chamber the cook is received without

MORE PRETTY HOMES.

TWO-STORY COTTAGE FOR \$1,200

ONE-STORY COTTAGE FOR \$400 LESS

The problem of living comfortably, almost elegantly, on a moderate income, i fairly in the way of solution by the family that owns and tenants a cottage like this. This cottage is large enough, not too large, just large enough for a family of average

General dimensions: Width, 22 feet (nches; depth, 36 feet 6 inches. Heights of tories: Cellar, 6 feet; first story, 8 feet 6 inches; second story, 8 feet; attic story, 8

Exterior materials: Foundations, stone; side walls, gables and roof, shingles.
Interior finish: Two coats o plaster and paper. Trim, staircase and flooring, white pine (or other soft wood), hard finished in first story and painted in second story.

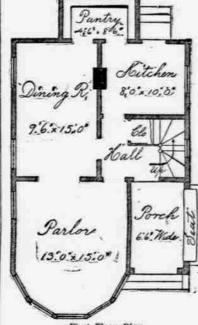


Perspective of Two-Story Cottage. Colors: Roof shingles, stained red; all other shingles stained sienna. Trim and outside doors painted green; panels of bay and facia of main cornice, light green. Sashes red. Porch floor and ceiling, and brick work of chimney oiled. Stone work ointed with red mortar.

Accommodations: All the rooms and

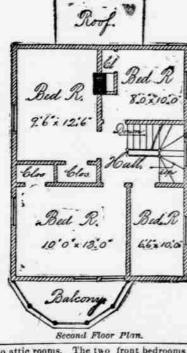
their sizes are shown by the floor plans. There is a small cellar under the kitchen. The balcony is covered by the overhang of

Feasible modifications: Heights of stories,



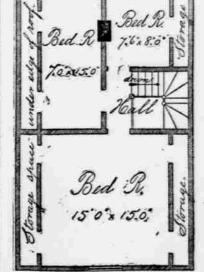
First Floor Plan

colors, sizes of rooms and kinds of materials may be changed. Porch seat (or flower stand) may be omitted. A veranda may be built across the whole front, in which case a roof should be planned to cover the bay (omitting balcony) as well as the veranda The bay may be carried up through the second story. Dormers may be built to give better light and air to give



to attic rooms. The two front bedrooms on second floor may be combined to form one large room. The second story may be The last named modification is suggested

to meet the demand for one story cottages, but it is not recommended because the sacr fice of room is not properly compensated by the saving of cost. The exterior appear ance of the one-story design is satisfactory, as may be seen by the illustration. The attic story rooms are one foot higher than



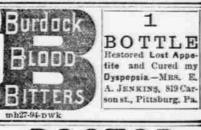
Attic Floor Plan. the attic story rooms of the two-story cot-tage. A feasible modification of the one-story cottage is to build a veranda across the front; carrying the gable forward covers the

veranda and adds to the space of the attic

Estimates of cost, based on New York prices for material and labor, as follows: Two-story cottage, as described, without modifications, \$1,200; one-story cottage, as described, without modifications, \$800; twostory cottage complete, except finishing the

attie rooms, \$1,050. WANTED TO KISS DOLLY. A Five-Year-Old Girl's Startling Performs nuce in a Toy Store.

Chelsea Record. The other day a little 5-year-old girl called at a Broadway toy store and asked if they had any little dolls for a cent. A pretty little earthenware doll was handed out, and the little girl took it in her tiny hands, gazed into the doll face as if admiring its beauty, and then raising it to her lips gave it a fervent kiss. "I jess wanted to kiss little dolly -- dat's all I wanted!" and she handed the little image back to the astonished salesman, and tripped lightly out upon the busy street with a beaming smile of satisfaction



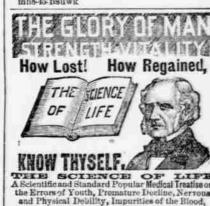
DOCTOR

As old residents know and back files of Pitts-burg papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, devoting special attention to all chronic diseases, From respon-NO FEE UNTIL CURED sible persons NO FEE UNTIL CURED NERVOUS and mental diseases, physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples, eruptions, im-poverished blood, failing powers, organic weakpoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, consumption, unfitting the person for business, society and marriage, permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN stages, eruptions, blotches, failing hair, bones, pains, glandular, swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat ulcers, old sores, are cured for life, and blood poisons theroughly eradicated from the system. URINARY, ments, weak back, gravel,

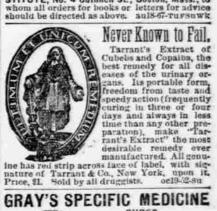
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seconfully at the thought of Carl trudging over the dusty road, he heard a rustle in the bushes and an old woman stood before him, who courtesied low and said: "Kind sir, will you kindly get my key for me? Some misclievous boys have dur-

house and hung the key on that pine tree just out of my reach." Otto seized the key, and after whirling it several times on his finger before the anxious old face, threw it among the thick bushes, and cried: "There, old witch, your

ing my absence locked the door of my

key is not too high for you now; but see that you do not stumble over it." As he rode on the old woman cried after him in an angry tone: "Both you and your borse shall stumble to-day." A little purther on Otto met a poor soldier who had a wooden leg and walked with a crutch. The old man limped pain ully, and as Otto approached, he said: "Oh, sir,

est; I have traveled far, and my old hat is so worn out that it is no protection from the Instead of pitying his misery, Otto laughed rudely at the man's nose, which had become red and swollen by the scoreh-

if you would only help me through this for-

'That would be a joke, for me to walk while you rode," said the boy. "You, ought to go better on three legs than I on two; and when night comes your red nose will serve you as a light."

ipg sun.

The old man was very angry, and shout-ed after him: "Before night you shall have a nose as red as mine, and as large as a

turnip. Outo paid little attention to this threat and continued his way home. Just at dusk, as he came to the village where he lived, his horse stumbled and threw his rider headlong to the ground, on which Otto struck his nose with such violence that the blood gushed forth, and he could have cried out with the pain. He went into the tavern to bind up his bruises; but when the maids saw him, they screamed with laughter at his large swollen nose; and all the travelers who were stopping at the house came running out to see him, and made great sport of his pose, which was really as large as a turnip. Finally, Otto was so enraged at the taunts that he went from the house his home. But he was so disfigured by the fall that his father did not recognize him, and drove him from the door; and for many weeks he was obliged to live on the charity

of the farmers in the neighborhood.

In the meantime Carl, whistling merrily, hurried on toward his home. At dark he entered the great forest, and there saw the poor old woman who was still hunting for per key. Carl went to her aid, and with the help of a few matches which he earried in his pocket, soon found the lost key, and accepted the old woman's invitation to rest in her house. Hardly was the door opened when Carl found nimself in a large, handsomely furnished room, where on the table stood heaps of gold. The deformed old woman had become a beautiful lady who begged Carl to take as much of the gold as

"You are right," said the lady, "but at least take this warm cloak for your mother," climate that nourishes their winning ways. and she handed Carl a long fur cloak which he gratefully accepted. He had gone but a him, or he may be naturalized before he short distance further when he overtook the | knows it.

selfish boy, had ridden to the city to make a erly deserve that title; and even of these visit and was now returning home. As he rode gaily through the forest, laughing the last his 29th year respectively this year, and can certainly not be called boys. We cannot recall a single member who came into Parliament at Pitt's age; and though we do not know the average age of the mem-bers, we suspect that it would turn out to be not much, if at all, below 50. Take it all in all, it is certainly a Parliament of middle-aged or old men, and by no means as

good a school as the earlier Parliaments of this century have been for youthful states-Almost everything tells unfavorably on the election of very young men, because large constituencies, such as are now universal, always prefer a known man to an unknown, and it is impossible for a young man | mistakes were repeated by their followers to be known to such constituencies, except in rare cases as the son of his tather; and almost everything tells unfavorably on their training, because the concentration of the crazy. attention of the democracy on single ques-tions like the Irish home rule question involves a monotony of political subject, and to insure success, a vehemence or political declamation which disgusts young men of any lively political intellect, and repels them from politics. Finally, everything tells unfavorably on their oratory, because the immense waste of time on obstruction, and the perpetual re-discussion of the same subjects, render it hardly possible for then to speak often, even if they are elected, and

House, instead of pressing for a division. For the most part, the "promising young men" of the party are men or 38, at least,

inspire the leaders with aversion for those

party members who take up the time of the

HE WENT ROUND AND ROUND. Amusing Efforts of a Drunken Man to Progress in a Circle.

Brooklyn Eagle.] The Rambler was on Bedford avenue the other night, or rather morning, when a man who had been tarrying with the wine toiled slowly and paintully up the street. Evidently he wanted to reach Broadway, but just be ore he got to Division avenue his course shaped itself for the fountain and he sheered up against the iron fence surrounding the basin. He held on with both hands for a moment and then started abead, keeping his left hand upon the fen As the fence is built in a circle he soor came around to the point from which he had started. After making the circuit five times without stopping the Rambler led him from the fence and started him up the

avenue. He was profuse in his thanks, ARNOLD AND THE JAPS.

The Author of the Light of Asia Has Gone Almost Daft on Japan.

Sir Edward Arnold appears to have gone daft on Japan and its life there. Rarely has such enthusiasm enlivened a European's impression of a country as Sir Edwin throws into his criticism of this loveliest of lands. he could carry. But the boy said he was young and strong, and could work for the not take care, he will be writing another book of poems celebrating the charms of tiny Japanese women and the ineffable

EARLY BOOK MAKERS

Rolls of Papyrus Carried Down to Us

ings of the Apostles.

(WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) Rolls of papyrus have come down to us as books from a very remote antiquity, the sixth dynasty, or 2000 B. C. Owing to the dryness of the Egyptian climate and to the peculiar manner the Egyptians had of preserving them with nummies, thousands of rolls of papyrus of a religious nature have been brought down to us through the gray mist of time, wrapped in the arms, in the hands, or laid at the feet or somewhere within the many winding folds around the mummy. Papyri of a wordly nature were packed in wooden images or cases and placed near the monuments of the kings of those times, and these Egyptian hieroglyphical papyrı contain the solar litanies and pictures describing the passage of the sun

rent events, accounts of wars, conspiracies in the palace of Ramesis III., etc. One ows, strange to say, that a charge was

during the night through the Egyptian

FAMOUS EGYPTIAN LIBRARIES.

paper. The Romans in the early centuries achieved great skill in manufacturing books as well as in illuminating them. We are told that the papyrus was prepared with great care—one side for the writing and the ther colored with saffron oil. The pen was made from a reed or papyrus, which made the best, and the black and red ink used was made of animal carbon, and was as good

with others of their own, and the conse-quence is that those blunders have set scholars and interpreters ever since almos

were more deft than others in illuminating in water colors and gold leaf, and could cover a holy book with beautiful pictorial illustrations and illuminated letters. Other monks could bind the work with handsome wooden backs, often covered with velvet or leather, and adorn them with grand sprays and effects in silver and other metals, some times even beautifying them with the

cared little for books for their literary worth, but only for their ornamentation and

About the perilous times of the Reformstion many collections of these valuable works were burned or otherwise destroyed in mere frenzy and wantonness, but printing came in about that time and very soon those who could read could get at more reasonable rates all they wanted. But copies of books prior to the Reformation are exceedingly scarce and high-priced. Many of the laity commenced to copy the religious books, but the monks and nuns had, up to the Reformation, supplied the religious houses with copies of holy works. One old Irish monk named Alcuin occupied 22 years in making a copy of the whole Bible for Charlemagne. That interesting book is now in the British Museum at a cost of \$3,750.

TIPPO TIB'S NAME.

money printed on the pocket.

Made by a Rifle. Hamad ben Mohammed-Tippo Tib-ac companied Mr. Stanley down the Lunlaha to the Seventh Cutaract in 1876. The origin of the latter soubriquet is peculiar. It was applied to him by the people at Kassongo in consequence of their hearing the sharp, tion, nor was it indiscriminate, but wise and distant rattle of the bandits' guns when on some of their slave-catching excursions. The crack of the rifle-shot sounded in their

clergy try one or other of these plans. It might task their patience. But better so than | Hints on the Problem of Living Well to strain the patience of the flock. Advice to the Benedict. Our blunt but shrewd friend, Mr. Moss-

1890.

young gentleman just married: "My Dear Friend: "I wish to whisper in your ear that your wife is not an angel. I know you used to call her so, and perhaps you really believed it, but I should like to know how an angel could get along living with such a fellow as you are. No, she's charming and lovely and good-natured and all that, but she's no angel; the wings haven't even begun to

expect them so long as you didn't marry a bona fide angel.
"Do not go to the other extreme, and when you find out that she is not an angel, treat her as though she had no more feeling than succession of six lectures on the tariff, or on a stone post or graven image. I tell you the Southern question, and command such a man, she is very much the same sort of girl pick up her handkerchief and show the lit-tle marks of deference and attention that you used to show before you were joined in wedlock. Moreover, she is not 60 years old yet; you wouldn't have married her it she been. And yet you expect her to make just as good squash pies and plum puddings as your mother makes. Why, your mother has been at it for 40 years, more or less, so of course she knows how to make squash pies but you have hardly been married three

recognize these facts and you'll be as happy in your married life as the years are long. "Your triend, A. Mossback."

months vet.

Mind is a thing mostly used nowadays for knows and knows that he does not believe

According to the statistics just published

CHERISH your ideals. Very good husbands make a grave mistake in

GRACE alone can preserve grace. When we

keeps him from putting false labels on his

MEN'S conversation is like their life .-I HOLD this to be the rule of life: Too much of anything is bad.—Terence.

Experience in Peking. It is a favorite pastime of the young Em-

The Emperor gladly accepted the suggestion. He dispatched a messenger at once o the Governor of the palace, commanding him to hurry to the spot at once with two companies of soldiers. The Governor and the soldiers came, rescued the Emperor and lugged the 50 beggars off to jail. The landord got \$250 for his consideration. The leader of the beggars and three of his com-rades were executed the next day. The Emperor has given orders to the Peking

BISMARCK NOT AN EPICERE. New York Herald.

Upon reading it on Monday morning a rather disgusted clergyman, more sympathetic with his people than ever before, but the convinced that the experiment paid.

his means only the lightest and most digest ble dishes make their appearance.

He himself draws up every morning with his che; de cuisine the menu for the day; and even if ambassadors are waiting in the

systematic.