Sunday.

Teachers on Theater-Going.

From Which He Concludes Actors Haven't

Anything Good To Offer.

(PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCE,)

NOT WORTH THE WHILE.

Joseph Cook Thinks the Modern Stage

Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, one of the

best known preachers, lecturers and writers

"I do not attend the theater myself, and

feel under no temptation to do so. I am an

tional degree in other cities.
"It is believed by many that the theater

is now more largely patronized by church

members than at any other period in the

history of our country. There has been a general relaxation from what has been called the 'Puritanical strictness' that pre-

vailed half a century ago with regard to

amusements, yet every dramatic critic and every actor will frankly admit that the

character of the great majority of the plays produced was never so bad and worthless as now. Instead of standard tragedies and

comedies abounding in merit as literary compositions, the work of men of brains and

genius, breathing noble sentiments and teaching high moral lessons, interpreted by

men and women of intelligence, who had passed through a long apprenticeship and

training in their art-we now have the so-called farcical comedies, without sense,

plot or purpose, consisting of questionable songs, dances and bufloonish antics

strung together by the coarsest slang in lieu of dialogue, or we have 'spectacular

plays' whose principal attraction consists of

goodness we entirely forget their true char

of feeling are well expressed by Pope:

Vice is a monster of such dreadful mien That to be dreaded needs but to be seen, But seen too oft, familiar with her face. We first endure, then pity, then embrace,

character of the same individual.'
"To determine whether or not the Amer-

ican stage is intellectually and morally de-

clining, a daily newspaper in a Western

city some time since gave a list and review

of all plays produced at four principal

styled 'trash.' At another there had been

30 performances of good plays and all the

remainder had been worthless. At a third the standard drama had been played 18

times, while all the other performances had been meretricious. At the fourth and last

all but two weeks had been given up to

In view of this state of things it becomes

question not only whether it is wrong or in-

consistent for a Christian to visit the thea-

ter, but whether it is worth while for any

one to do so-at least until the theater shall

banish from its stage farcical comedies, adulterous heroines and spectacular plays,

of which feminine nudity is the principa

feature, and shall replace them with good

plays worthy of intelligent consideration.
"Old Mr. Sleary, the lisping circus man-

ager in Charles Dickens' novel of 'Hard

Times,' says to Mr. Gradgrind: 'People

can't be alwayth a working nor alwayth a

thtudying. They mutht be amuthed. Tho

betht of uth, not the wortht,' But those

who have tried to make the best of the

stage-who have taken it in hand

and tried to reform it have thus far signally failed. Mrs. Hannah More,

the Tenth Muse, as the great actor, David Garrick, called ber, tried it by writing good

plays which were produced with commendation, but she finally gave up all hope of

effecting any permanent good, and gave up writing for the stage with the following re-

marks: 'It is generally the leading object of

the dramatic poet to erect a standard of

honor in direct opposition to the standard of Christianity; and this is not done subor-

dinately, incidentally, occasionally, but

worldly honor is the very soul and spirit and life-giving principle of the drama. Honor is the religion of tragedy. It is her moral and political law. Fear and shame

are the capital crimes in her code. Against

these all the eloquence of her most

powerful pleaders; against these her penal statutes—pistol, sword and poison —are in full force. Injured honor, can only be vindicated at the point of the

sword; the stains of injured reputation can only be washed out in blood. Love, jeal-

ousy, ambition, pride, revenge, are too often elevated into the rank of splendid virtues,

and form a dazzling system of worldly

morality in direct contradiction to the spirit

of that religion whose characteristics are

charity, meekness. peaceableness, long-suf-fering, gentleness and forgiveness."

"It is possible that in a thoughtful con-

sideration of these words of Mrs. More,

there may be found a sufficient answer

young women attired in that style of dress

of our day, sends the following:

Hasn't Enough Merit to Attract.

In answer to the question, "Is it wrong or

FRANK FERN.



I WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.1

tain, about whom every one has heard, had

around his large stone palace a very beauti-

ful garden, where grew the choicest flowers,

whose sweet, rich perfume filled the air for

miles around. There were also to be found

here all kinds of rare fruits, and growing on

the edge of a deep, rocky precipice, was a

certain plant, which was Ruebezahl's

body could be cured, and therefore it was

much desired by people of the surrounding

But the entrance to the garden was always

the peasants living near would often steal

precious plant would sell it for a great price.

One time, however, Ruebezahl himself seized

one afterward ventured into the garden.

Now it happened that the King's daughter

fell very ill, and all of the court physicians

said she would die unless she could eat of

the magic plant. The King offered great

rewards to the one who would enter the

giant's garden and bring the healing plant

to his daughter.

Although the Princess, on account of her

kind, gentle ways, was very dear to the peo-

ple, and they grieved to hear of her suffer-

ing, no one appeared who was willing to

brave the anger of the giant. The poor Princess grew weaker and weaker every day,

and it soon became evident that unless some

remedy was at once found she must pass

away. In his great distress, the King pro-claimed still greater rewards, and offered even the half of his realm for one root of

the magic plant. About this time there

came one day to the palace a poor peasant

"I know I have disobeyed your com-mands," answered Hans, "but I have heard that you were good and kind to those that Ruebezahl, the great giant of the moun-

to trust him.

in his fiery chariot, rode through the palace, and, seizing the King and his wicked courtiers, he carried them away with him. These were never seen again, and Hans and his Queen ascended the throne, and a poor man carrying away his plant, and tortured him so cruelly for his theft, that no

The Master Planted Thorns About it to Protect it, but the Thorns Grew Proud and Shut Out Its Sunlight-Moral of the Story.

Once upon a time a man placed in his garden a rare and beautiful plant. Although he did not know its name, he yet nursed it with great care and love. When the time came for it to blossom, he was obliged to go on a journey and he was therewas graciously called, although gift it was fore very anxious about his favorite. In | not, but a conveyance in satisfaction of a order to protect it, he brought several thorn | crown debt of £16,000 to Admiral Sir Willbushes and planted them around his treasure, so that no animal might harm it. When he had departed, the thorns made

The flow with white and will and

"Your Majesty, I have heard of the trouble that has come upon you, and if you will give me the rewards, I will visit Ruebezahl's garden and bring the plant."

give half his kingdom when his daughter should be restored to health. At once the boy started on his way up the rough moun-When he reached the summit, there stood the great iron gate guarded by the two ferocious, gigantic sentinels, who roared inriously upon beholding the stranger. guards had left their posts, and then slipping under the stone archway he found him

words that he could not understand. The peals of thunder. Pale with fright, Hanlooked about for the cause of this fear u noise, and saw the giant Ruebezahl coming toward him, his snow-white beard flowing almost to his teet, his large crooked nose red with rage, and his little black eves flashing In his hand he carried a stout

deno" he roared. "How dare you come here without my permission?" Although Hans trembled with fear, he answered

my life. I will give you back your plant."

"You may keep what you have this time," roared Ruebezahl, "but don't let me catch you here again." Hans lost no time in making his escape

King with his treasure. As soon as the Princess had tasted of the magic plant she became strong and well, and a great festival was held in honor of her recovery. But when the boy asked for his reward he was given a small bag of gold, which the King said was sufficient for a poor persant; and Hans went away very angry, vowing vengeance on the false King. Scarcely a twelvementh had passed when the Princess again fell ill. and, in order to recover, must have the magic plant from the giant's garden. But the attempt except Hans; and he, having once been deceived by fair promises, refused to again encounter the giant. But at length

the King became so urgent in his request that Hans consented to visit the garden, and run the risk of again meeting Ruebe-But this time the journey was made without any adventures, for neither the giant nor his sentinels were visible. Once more the King was unmindful of his word.

When for the third time the Princess was migh unto death's door, the King himself sought the humble home of the poor peasant, and entreated Hans to save his daughter's life, declaring that he should have her tor his bride, if he would rescue her from the dread disease. When Hans still refused, they carried the dying Princess on fer royal couch to the peasant's little cottage, and as soon as he had looked on the "If the Princess will be my bride, I shall had in Flower of German poetry, which the been hard to bear. This act, entitled "An such small particles were kept in position, act for the sale of vacant lands within this had threatened to desirey. F.K.R. WADE."

Such small particles were kept in position, act for the sale of vacant lands within this had threatened to desirey. F.K.R. WADE.

Commonwealth," provided for the sale of ing the work. haste to the giant's garden.

How He Figures in Titles to Land in Western Pennsylvania.

Distress Caused by the Ambiguous Language of the Act of 1792.

SETTLED BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATURAL

It may be interesting to the readers of THE DISPATCH to recall just how titles to the lands in Pennsylvania come kown to us from the foundation of the Commonwealth and to know something of the plan of settlement, and the character of the people who opened up four of the counties west of the Allegheny, as well as a few incidents in the career of the faithful Quaker agent who dealt justly and leniently with them, and from whose hands came deeds for over

1 500 000 acres of land. By the charter of 1681, Charles II. granted to William Penn and his heirs, forever, nearly all the territory within the present limits of Pennsylvania and a part of the land that is now the State of Delaware, on the fealty of the annual payment of two beaver skins. This territory, however, did not extend to Lake Erie, on the north, nor was the southern boundary between it and Maryland clearly defined until the survey of Mason and Dixon, in 1767, fixed the line. The original three counties, viz; Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, were of such vast size that their subdivision became early necessary and the other Eastern counties were from time to time erected from them. Some of the Swedes who had, in 1868, bought land from the Indians, settled on what is now the southern wards of the city of Philadelphia. Penn purchased their title to these lands and the Swedes became valuable factors in the development of

Eastern Pennsylvania. By the famous treaty made by Penn in 1682, with the Susquehanna tribes, under the wide-spreading elm tree at Shackamaxon beach on the Delaware, and by subsequent treaties, including in all 19 tribes, his title to the lands in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania was settled forever.

THE WILDERNESS OF THE WEST. But beyond the broad Susquebanna, and the great mountain chain that formed the western barrier of these thriving settlements there was an almost unbroken wilderness. It was not the purpose of the proprietor, b

iam Penn, father of our William Penn. Reared under monarchical institutions and still believing in the prerogatives of the landed class, Penn had careful surveys made of the territory in his grant, reserving the most valuable tracts for the erection of manors after that remnant of feudal custom in England, each manor to be the seat of a Court Baron or magistracy. Penn's charter expressly granted him this power.

Although no manors had been erected in England since the reign of Edward III, in 1300, the Surveyor-General, under the Penns, surveyed for them 44 manors, in Eastern, Middle and Western Pennsylvania, containing from 3,000 to 4,000 acres each.

THE MANOR SYSTEM NOT A SUCCESS. But it early became evident that the manor system was repugnant to the growing spirit of distavor toward class privileges in the colony, and they were never erected,

in a magisterial sense, at least.

By the treaty of 1768 at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), between the Penns and the six nations, the Indian title had been gheny rivers. So that from the granting of the charter in 1681 until the Fourth of July, 1776, all titles to lands in Pennsylvania were derived directly from Penn or his During the War of the Revolution (1779), the divesting act was passed, which declared the title of the Penns to have become vested in the Commonwealth in consequence of the adherence of that family to the Crown. A clause in the act, however, saved all titles granted by the Penns prior to the Declaration of Independence. And to ease the legislative conscience the sum of £130 000 was voted to the heirs not in payment for their lands, but "in grateful Penn has conferred on this Commonwealth.

embrance of the benefits which William By a subsequent treaty at Fort Stanwix, in 1784, between the Commissioners of Pennsylvania and the Six Nations, the title of hose tribes was purchased to the remainder of the land in the State, except that west of the Allegheny river.

THE ERIE TRIANGLE.

The treaties already made did not include the Northwestern tract, or "Erie Triangle," as it was called, which had never vested in the Penns, but was claimed by both New York and Massachusetts, and ceded by them to the United States Government. The Supreme Council of Pennsylvania, in 1788, bought it from the Government for 75 cents per acre that the State might get bene-fit of a harbor on Lake Erie. They bought the Indian title also. To redeem her promise to pay the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line and of the State navy for their services in the Revolution in currency equal to specie, the State set apart certain tracts of land for redeeming the depreciated Continental currency. In January, 1877, the scale of the currency as compared to silver and gold was 3 to 1; it rose steadily, and four years later stood 75 to 1.

PAY FOR THE SOLDIERS. The lands for the redemption of this currency were called the "Depreciation Lands." Those immediately north of them were called the "Donation Lands," and were devoted to the donation of land promised to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line and the State navy during the last years of the war. The am graded according to rank. A Major General was to receive four 500-acre lots and a private one 200-acre lot. The land denated

was to be free from tax during the life or ownership by the soldier.

Taking all things into consideration,
Pennsylvania liberally rewarded her soldiers of the Revolution. A list of the names entitled to draw was made out, and the lots numbered and the numbers thrown into the wheel. When the prescribed time for drawing had expired, the Council directed the officers of the Land Office to draw for any soldiers entitled who had not yet appeared, and to ticket the lots so drawn, and to reserve them, subject to the demand of such soldier, their widows or heirs. The Depreciation lands were offered for sale at the London Coffee House in Philadelphia, but brought such low prices that the sale was

stopped.

A LOT OF LAND LEFT After all persons entitled to donations had drawn or been drawn for, a large tract re-mained, which, added to the unsold depreciation lands, left the title to several mi ions of acres still vested in the State. As all other titles whatsoever had been previously extinguished, the State was now prepared to give a clean title to all comers. The General Assembly had reserved two tracts of 3,000 acres each; one at the mouth of the Allegheny, where the City of Allegheny now stands, and one at the mouth of Beaver creek, where the town of Beaver stands, for public uses; the rest of both tracts they declared open, for sale and settlement. What a grand opportunity for hardy families! But alas, somebody blundered! If that somebody who tramed the act of April 3, 1792, with its baneful ninth section,

eyer realized the undeserved hardship and distress it occasioned (in more than one case ending in suicide), his burden must have

GOOD QUAKER PENN. all remaining unappropriated lands, lying north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny JUSTICE AGNEW'S OPINION.

> the sole surviyor of the great land title the vice which led to the greatest litigation and uncertainty of title which ever ruined rights and settlement claims in direct bos tility to each other, and led to a contest in the courts and on the lands which lasted

not more than 400 acres and allowance, the grantee paying the purchase money and fees into the State Treasury, to be followed by actual settlement and improvement. The other mode was by actual settlement and improvement in the first place, made upon a tract not exceeding 400 acres and allow-ance by any person desiring to settle, improve and reside upon the same. THE CONFLICTS OF TITLE.

Land Company, of which the great Phila-delphia banker, the Hon. Robert Morris, was President.

Company took out large numbers of warrants. This company was the only one that was not, from the litigation arising out of the act of 1792, combined with other causes, forced to the wall. Surveys were made on some of the Holland Company's warrants which would have conveyed undisputed title to all of them had not the ambiguous language of the ninth section, before mentioned, set judges, lawyers and warrantees by the ears.

acquired under it.
The most famous cases that arose from war had prevented them from having presettlers the adverse title rather than cause them hardship and loss. They brought few

bench of the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania could not agree as to the interpretation of the ninth section, and by their recommends extinguished to an immense body of land between the Susquenauna and the Alle- Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of that court established their title, Chief Justice Murshall delivering the opinion. This decision gave undisputed title to all who afterward purchased these ands from the Holland Company.

S. LATIMER [To be continued next Sunday.]

Hints That May be of Use to Those Who Expect to Visit Atlantic City.

Persons coming to the seaside should wait about 36 hours before taking any baths, in order (to undergo a: process of acclimation, as it were, so as not to upset their conditions of circulation by their change of residence and by the baths at the same time. There can be no question about the fact that baths taken in the morning are more hygienic than those taken during the rest of the day. In no case should a bath be taken when person is satigued physically or intellect-

It is preferable to enter the water sudlet themselves be covered by the first wave, Care should be taken that water does not mation and suppuration of the ears have no other cause than this. It will, therefore, be well to close the ears entirely with a little cotton. Persons should not remain still when in the water. At the same time it is

The length of the first bath should not be more than five minutes at the most. After the third bath one minute can be added to each succeeding one, but a quarter of an hour should be considered a maximum, be-On coming out of the bath the entire body

should be energetically rubbed down. A glass of port wine should be taken if there is any feeling of chilliness. On the contrary, if the face is red and there is any headache, a warm foot bath must be taken on coming back to the bathing cabin.

After the bath it is advisable to walk quietly for at least half an hour, keeping

quire at the seashore. them, as no benefit will be derived from them; quite the contrary. In such cases as these warm baths lasting only a very short time may be tried. It is never neces-

Finally, a series of 25 baths form an average that it will be found advisable never to exceed. These are simple and practical ideas, applicable to all healthy persons, and which should never be lost sight of. As regards patients who are sent to the sesside by their physicians for a regu-lar course of treatment each particular case will have to be governed by its special pecu-

CARVING GRAINS OF RICE.

liarities.

Figures of Chinese Gods Chiseled Out of the Standard Food Item.

Gives His Rensons. Rt. Rev. John H. Vincent, Bishop of the skill and patience on the part of the Japan-ese curvers who executed them.

Curiosity is naturally aroused as to how

AGAINST THE STAGE

Christians to attend the theater? I think they would do well to avoid it. Does the Bible contain positive prohibitions on the subject? Who will find the passage? Is not the theater a product of and a response to the dramatic instinct in man? It may be all that, and even then all wrong. Are not in-

toxicating drinks a similar response to and provision for inborn appetites? "The argument from dramatic instinct is of Intelle weight with thoughtful men, for they know the capacity itself may find abundant exercise in other and worthier fields without employing the dangerous devices of the stage. We acknowledge that the dramatic instinct is natural and legitimate, but we intelled. sist that the scenic accompaniments of the VINCENT, HALL AND DOANE SPEAK theater are not necessary to the enjoyment o the dramatic gift. If the great actors would become great readers all the best results of ors would the stage as an educating agency would be secured, and nine-tenths of its evils would be avoided. The whole question depends upon the legitimate uses of the dramatic nconsistent for a Christian to visit the theater?" propounded to distinguished clergytaste and the dramatic power. What may be wholesome in rhetorical and oratorical exmen of various denominations, the following replies have been received in addition to pression may, with spectacular accompanithose published in THE DISPATCH last ments, produce overwrought imaginations, and do damage to both the intellectual and moral elements in man.

"The necessary pretense and 'put-on' of the stage may be as injurious to the hearers and eyewitnesses as to the actors who give themselves up to the usual life, which al-most unavoidably fosters falsity. The spiritual nature that needs culture, by the contemplation of the unseen, may be so daz-zled as to be benumbed and deadened by the vividness, boldness and splendor of the spectacular display. There are lights too brilliant for one to look at if he would keep

enthusiastic student of Shakespeare, neverhis eyes adjusted to delicate service. theless. Some advocates of the stage have "But what of the stage itseli? What of the insisted that as the theater owes its existtendency? The theater has made a history. Its quality and its tendency and its fruits ence to the dramatic instinct in man it can are known the world over. It was in the days of its glory in Greece and Rome, a cornever be preached or written out of life, but like the poor, we must have it always with rupter of the people. So said the sages then, so say the historians now. Nor is the us, and that therefore it is the duty o theater any better to-day. What is the moral and religious influence of the as to create a public sentiment in favor of pure and good plays, elevating and refining stage? What of the actors? What of the risk in character, and thus to compel theatrical a young girl runs in becoming an actress?
What of the idea given of a young man when he is said to be 'a great theater goer?'
How is the style regarded by the spiritually managers to produce only such. Now, when we take into consideration the fact that in the city of New York, with its more than a million of inhabitants, there are but 75,000 minded, devout souls who sustain the church? Protestant Christians, it seems scarcely credable that so small a minority could Every one knows the answer to these questions. There seems to be an irreconcilable antagonism between spiritual sensitiveness possibly be able to dictate the character of an amusement that could rely for its support and dramatic entertainments. upon so large a number of other patrons. The same state of things exists in a propor-

"Though the scriptures do not speak specifically, the theater itself speaks, the popular verdict speaks, the devout men and women of the church speak. The tendency of the theater is, on the whole, exceedingly bad. This statement cannot be contradicted It can be readily proven. Therefore, let who will patronize the theater, the consistent, carnest, unselfish Christian should avoid it. 'Very respectfully yours,
"JOHN H. VINCENT."

NOT HELPED BY THE THEATER. Dr. Hall Hardly Approves It, But Says Each

Must Decide for Himself. Rev. Dr. John Hall is probably one of the best known clergymen in America. Some 20 years ago he was called from Dublin. Ireland, to become the pastor of the Fitth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, where he has ever since continued at a salary of \$10,000 a year, payable only in gold. He has acquired fame as a writer, and as a lecturer he is deservedly popular. His answer to my question will be found below:

of which the famous French wit, Tallyrand, once said that it begins a great deal too late and ends a great deal too soon; or we have "I do not think you can settle the difficult nuestion you ask meon the judgment of any the adulterous heroines of the French school-the Camilles, Frou Frous, Adrienne other. The Christian must deal with the Lecouvres, Coras and Miss Multons, splen-did animals in whose sufferings and innate Master he professes to love. He should refer the matter to Him, and ask Him the necessary guidance to act rightly. Accordacter and at length come to regard their vices as not only to be wholly overlooked, ing to my observation young Christians are not helped by the theater, and too many, but as almost worthy of emulation. The gradations by which we arrive at this state who are not Christian, are injured by it. But every Christian must settle for himself, with his bible in his hand the question: On the whole will my going to the theater glorify God in the influence which it may exert upon myself, and the example which it may set to others? "The patrons of this class of drams would do well to remember Mr. Samuel Johnson's remark to Boswell about a real-life Miss

good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine nor anything whereby thy brother stum-bleth, or is offended or is made weak."

Multon of their day: 'Sir, never allow yourself to associate vice and virtue in the "I have been lately troubled greatly in mind over two promising young married men, each of whom is a professing Christian, and both of whom have been injured for life by that form of amusement known as theater-going, or at least by the associations with which it brought them in contact, theaters during the preceding year. It showed that at one of these establishments 13 evenings had been davoted to the legiti-mate drama, while all the other perform-ances had consisted of what the critic May God guide all Christians seeking to decide this question.

"JOHN HALL."

NO INHERENT WRONG.

Bishop Donne Says Theater-Going is a Matter of Individual Conscience. Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, writes

very sensibly as follows: "ALBANY, N. Y., April 15, 1890. "The question you ask is one impossible to answer. Supposing a play presented at the theater to be respectable and proper, there is, of course, nothing abstractly wrong in the theater, which would prevent Christian people from becoming actors and from going to see a play, if they desired to do so; but so many of the modern theatrical plays are improper and low, and so many of them appeal to such poor elements in our nature, that that which in itself is narmless may become a means of sin. Besides that, there are some persons to whom theater-going, even though it be to see only the very best class of dramatic representations, may be distinctly in-jurious, because it excites them too much, gives them an unreal relation to life, occupies their time, which might better be given to other things, and turns their minds away from the higher thoughts and aims of life. "Speaking therefore without such knowledge as I ought to have in order to give real

sound advice in any particular case, I should say that there is no inherent wrong in any Christian person going to see a decent and proper play at a theater unless that person finds that it becomes so strong a passion as to turn his mind from the more important of life, which, to the true Christian, should Very truly, your triend.

"WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE."

COLOR OF ARCTIC TRAVELERS. Investigating the Cause for the Change to Yellowish Green.

stle, Eng., Chronicle.]

At the suggestion of Prof. Holmgren, Dr. Gyllencreutz, in the Arctic expedition of 1882-83, made a special study of the phenomenon, often noticed by Arctic travelers, that the skin after the long night of winter appears pale, with a tinge of yellowish green, on return of the sun. Holmgren suggested that the phenomenon might be subjective, due to a change in the color sense through the long darkness; or objective owing to changes in pigment of the blood, and Dr. Gyllenereutz made tests on both

An examination of the color sense of the men be ore and after the long polar dark-ness revealed no change in this respect. The ness revealed no change in this respect. The blood was examined by measuring the posi-tion of absorption bands of hæmoglobin with a given thickness of layer and estimat-ing their darkness. No change in the quality of hæmoglobin was detected, but quantity in some individuals appeared to be

lessened toward the end of winter.

As an experiment to decide the question as to a subjective or objective cause the engineer of the expedition submitted to be excluded from sunlight a month longer than the rest of the party, and when he left his exclusion his skin hada grayish-yellow tint.

The conclusion came to from all the obserting which could be made is that the The conclusion came to from all the observations which could be made is that the change of skin color is due to an anemicchloritic condition-possibly that of incip-

Another of Ellice Serena's Valuable Letters to Young Wives.

ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN WORK.

Helps for Intelligent Women in Keeping the Stomach in Order.

BEEFSTEAK AND THE SUBSTANTIALS

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

The practice of economy is a virtue, and as the times go, it is with the greater portion of the temale world a necessary virtue. The prudent housewise will lose no opportunity to avail herself of every expedient and profit by every suggestion which may make her more perfect in this science so necessary to her practical life. There is as much difference between skillful economy and penuriousness as there is between frugality and parsimony. It therefore goes with the saying that the constant and intelligent practice of economy in household affairs is of butter. most commendable in the housewife in whatever sphere of life she may move; and is becoming and laudable in her whether she be of high or low degree—whether she be of high or low degree—whether she be rich or poor.

The Empress Frederick has been noted as a woman of unusual thrift and economy. It onion, and if large divide and place in a lemon has been said that in the supervision of her squeezer and press hard. hou sehold, as Crown Princess, she frequently had the garments of her children renovated and remodeled, and like all German matrons from the wife of the Imperial Chancellor to the humblest cobbler's trau, she superintended her domestic affairs. She taught her dependants lessons of frugality. for wastefulness or prodigality she would not tolerate. Upon one occasion she ex-tinguished with her own hands some burning candles, which she considered were unnecessary. BRAINS IN THE KITCHEN.

The faculty of discriminating between liberality and economy was pronounced in Lucretia Mott, the venerable Quaker philan-

thropist, noted not less for her charity than for her intellectual attainments. Her motto was, "Waste nothing," and she carried this out, particularly in the case of sewing carpet rags, when she used the ravelings instead of thread. This most excellent woman gave freely large sums of money for benevolent purposes, never refusing a legitimate appeal. Miss Sedgwick once said: "The more in-

telligent a woman becomes, other things being equal, the more judiciously she will manage her domestic concerns," Mary Somerville, Harriet Martineau and Deborah Logan, all gifted literary women, and conspicuous in the republic of letters, were all noted for their culinary skill, George Eliot, one of the most intellectual of women was a critical housekeeper and a good cook. THE FRYING PAN.

It is conceded that the Americans are more given to the use of the frying pan than any other people. As the source and cause of untold ills and ailments, both physical and mental, the frying pan has a far-reaching reputation, and one, we fear, not wholly undeserved. This utensil is a modern invention, and in the use to which we ordinarily put it, it was in early times entire-ly unknown. The primitive methods of cooking flesh were by broiling on hot coals, roasting over the fire, and often additionally seething the flesh when so cooked, in hot

In cooking meals we have never got be vond the advantages of these methods. Undoubtedly the proper way to cook most meats is by broiling; but there are those who can never be educated to broil, and to such I would say, there are exceptions to the rule; for meats can be palatably fried, by one who understands how to properly use the frying pan. The secret of success lies in the pan being hot.

TO FRY BEEFSTEAK

When it is not convenient to broil steak, heat the skillet very hot. Trim the meat, nick around the edges, sait, pepper and dredge on ooth sides, flour. Put in

both sides, flour. Put in the skillet a tablespoonful of good butter, or beef drippings, and
just as soon as meited lay in the steak, which
will become brown in an instant, if the pan is
quite hot.

Turn the meat and let it cook until the juice
settles in little red pools on the top of the
meat. At this stage it will be found rare and
deliciously juicy. Serve on a flot platter and
pour over the meat the gravy formed by the
butter and the flour, dredged on the meat.

Another mode is to heat the pan very hot
and slightly grease. Put in the meat and turn
quickly until done. Season and lay bits of butter over it and serve. ter over it and serve.

OATMEAL.

If we have dared to say a word in behalf of the reviled frying pan, we may be tolerated in saying something of oatmeal. The mention of the word, we suspect, will recall associations, not the most agreeable. It cannot be gainsaid that this article of food, one of the most nutri-

not the most agreeame. It cannot be gainsaid that this article of food, one of the most nutritious and wholesome, and if properly cooked one of the most palatable, is not popular—is not generally esteemed of much worth. It has been recommended time and again, for persons of delicate stomach, and, of course, everyone knows that for many generations it has been the staple article of food for the Scotch, whose virtues have been sung by Burns, extofled by Scott, patriotically commended by Boswell and philosophized by Carlyle.

To make oatmeal a tempting and palatable dish it must be soaked, thoroughly cooked and daintily served. Look carefully over the oatmeal before putting to soak. Cover the quantity desired with cold water and let stand over night. If you do not posses a double boiler or steamer, put the oatmeal int a sauce pan of boiling water, slightly salted; cover closely and set it into a pot of boiling water. Cook fully one hour, and longer if you can give it time, if the oatmeal should boil too thick, add a little boiling water and stir until smooth. Serve with cream (or new milk), sugar and a grating If the oatmeal should boil too thick, add a little boiling water and stir until smooth. Serve with cream (or new milk), sugar and a grating of natmeg, if liked. This can also be eaten with a lump of fresh butter stirred in, just as plain rice is served.

In winter oatmeal can be prepared the day before and heated when needed, adding a little hot water to thin it. Oatmeal, when not cooked properly is positively invitous and is

cooked properly, is positively injurious, and is prolific of troublesome skin diseases. OMELET.

dish, and requires but a few minutes work. The process of making is very simple, and yet carelessness in regard to any of the details will result in failure. The omelet pan should be used for no other porpose. It should be perfectly smooth, clean, dry and hot. The eggs should be beaten (thet is the yolks) just enough to break them. The omelet must be served at once, on a hot platter. The salt should be added just before folding. Do not cook the ownelst antirely as the liquid portion of the eggs. omelet entirely, as the liquid portion of the egg makes the sauce. For a novice I would advise small omelets at first. Beat three eggs with three tablespoonfuls of

Put into the pan a piece of butter-about tablesponful.

As soon as this is melted pour in the eggs and shake well, with rapid motion.

The success of the omelet will, in a great measure, depend upon the motion, without which no omelet can be perfect.

PLAIN OMELET. Beat the yolks of six eggs with a tablespoon-ful of flour, rubbed smooth in two-thirds of a cup of milk. Salt and pepper to taste.

Add butter about the size of a hickory nut.
Beat the whites to a stiff froth, pour the
mixture into the whites, and, without stirring,
your into a hot, buttered omelet pan.
Cook for five minutes, then place in the oven
until nicely browned.

until nicely browned,
Serve on a hot dish immediately.
To the plain omelet, by way of variety, can be added a tablespoonful of rich, grated cheese, a couple of tablespoonfuls of minced ham, or a cupful of bread crumbs. DELICIOUS DESSERT. One quart of milk, one-third of a box of gel

atine, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, three eggs, and vanilla or lemon flavoring. Put the gelatine in the milk and let stand for half an hour. Beat the yolks with the sugar and stir into

PONE.

Two cupfuls of cornmeal, 2 of wheat four, of sugar and half a cup of melted butter,

Add legg, I teaspoonful sait, 1 of sods and Mix with milk enough to make a moderately stiff patter, and bake in a hot oven

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables, such as greens, turnips and cabbage should be boiled in large quantities of boiling, saited water. The boiling must not cease until they are done. If not ready to serve put into cold water, or place in a colander over a steaming pot. Vegetables are much improved by covering with cold water for some time before cooking, and to freshen, and make crisp, old, wilted potatoes, this process is excel-

Cabbage, spinach and cauliflower should be immersed in cold water, several times, to remove sand. Then put into cold water, heavily salted, to drive out worms and insects. In paring potatoes use a small, sharp knife and pare lightly, as the best part of the potato lies just under the skin.

and pare lightly, as the best part of the potate lies just under the skin.

After scooping out potato balls, put the pieces left into a crock of cold water, and keep in a cool place until the next day. These can be dressed as new potatoes, or fried in hot drippings. Change the water before using.

The color of greens will be spoiled if cooked in iron. Use granite, porcelain or bright tin, Vegetables such as pumpkin, squash, turnips, greens and cabbage and cauliflower should be turned into a colander and allowed to drain before seasoning.

Four eggs beaten thoroughly, yolks and whites together. Melt slowly in a saucepan two tablespoonfuls

Pour in the eggs and beat without boiling. Have the fire but moderately hot and stir

HINTS FOR INTELLIGENT WIVES. To obtain onion juice, peel a good juicy

STEWED fruits should be sweetened after they are cooked. A pinch of baking soda added to tart fruit when cooking will require less

In steaming or boiling apple dumplings dip cloths, which are to hold them, into hot water, wring out, and dredge well with flour. CHARCOAL is an absorbent of decay. If placed

near where meats, milk and butter are kept it will tend to preserve them. FAMILIES who do not use ice during the sum mer will find the following plan a good one to preserve meat: The carefully over the meat crock a piece of cheese bloth, and bind around it a heavy wet towel. Water for drinking, kept in a crock and bound with a wet cloth will be found much cooler.

SMALL pieces of stale bread, unfit for toast, may be dried in the oven. Roll sift and place in a glass jar. Use for breading chops, croque tes, oysters, etc. Stale bread toasted and que:tes, oysters, use for soups.

ELLICE SERENA.

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HISTORY OF THE ERIE TRIANGLE.

and as a pledge of her faith, she drew from her delicate finger a costly ring and gave it Hans. For the third time the youth mounted the steep, thorny path and entered the garden. But this time he did not hurry away. When he had procured the plant, he sat down to rest on the soft, green grass; and even when he heard the giant walking under the trees he did not tremble or try to

"Aha," thundered Ruebezahl, "you here? Did I not warn you never to be seen, here

were in trouble, and that is why I waited The flaming eyes of the giant at once grew

gentle and kind, and his loud, rough voice became low and pleasant.

"Now," said he, "how can I help you?"

Hans told how he had been deceived by the King, and that he had this time promised him his daughter for a bride, but he feared

"Return to the King," said the giant, "and if you do not receive your reward, stand at the palace gate and cry 'Ruebezahl,' and I shall be there to help you."

It was as Hans had feared. The King, special care. It was called the magic plant, and was found only in the giant's garden. With it all diseases of the mind or when reminded of his promise, laughed scornfully, and, calling his men, said: "Throw this begger peasant into prison."
But Hans escaped; and as he fled through
the palace gate, he shouted, "Ruebezahl."
Immediately the thunders rolled and the
lightnings flashed, and the mountain giant, guarded by two fierce soldiers, who left their post only one hour each day, at which time through the gate, and having dug the

> reigned long and prosperously. PAYSIE. ANOTHER MAGIC FLOWER.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH,)



CAUGHT BY THE GIANT. lad named Hans, who, having been admitted to the presence of the King, said:

The King was overjoyed, and promised to

olf in the wonderful garden. Suddenly he heard a loud voice uttering sound came nearer and nearer, growing louder and louder, until it resembled heavy

onk club, which he brandished threaten "What are you doing here in my gar-

"Great King of the mountains, my mother is very poor; my little brothers and sisters often cry for want of bread, and when the King offered great rewards for this plant, I ventured to come. Pity me, and do not take

down the mountain, and hastening to the who should bring it? No one dared make

and gave only a small bag of gold in return for the precious root.

planted this flower for us which will soon They then began to give their little favorite good advice. "Bend more toward the ground," said one

This request soon got her into trouble, "What is the matter with you?" cried another thorn angrily; "you surely do not want to grow taller than we are? Such im-Whoever heard of any flower growing higher than ourselves?"

the sharp points of the thorns whenever she moved, and she found it impossible to struggle against them. A few days afterward the buds appeared.

ly, "perhaps not to any family at all."
"Every plant has descended from some well-known family;" said one of thorns scornfully; "you cannot be something new or apart. We must find out what you really are, none of us know you. You certainly do not belong to the roses, for you

marked one of the bushes.
"No," declared another, "they must be yellow just !ike the sunflower."

bloom just as it is appointed unto me."
"Well, then," said the oldest thorn, since
you have more than one blossom, produce one of a different color for each of us; that

fell upon the pretty plant to tear it to pieces. Fortunately there stepped into the garden at this moment the master himself. terror he saw how his favorite was being oppressed and suffocated by the thorns.
"What!" he cried hotly, "you were to have protected and jostered my beautiful flower and you flower and you have almost choked it instead! Away with von!"

and now she was his very own to cherish for-Would you know her name? She was the

themselves look as large as possible, saying "He is a wise man, he knows our worth; therefore he has given us the best place in

his grounds; and since we can no longer bring forth leaves and blossoms, he has of the thorns; "thou art not modest enough.

"I would gladly look at the sun and grow

nearer to her; please open a little space for me above," begged the plant. And they all, with one accord, closed their branches above the poor flower more firmly than ever. Sighing, she bowed her head, for she wounded her tender leaves on

"To what family do you really belong?" now asked the thoras.
"I do not know," replied the plant timid-

have no thorns and that is their most important feature. Of what color are your "I do not even know that," replied the "I advise you to color them red," re-

"Do not dare to have them such a shade, quickly said a third," yellow will hurt our eyes. You must be white, pure white. The plant replied modestly: "I would so gladly please you all, but each one would have me a different color, and I do not yet know myself, what color my blossoms are going to be. I cannot help myself at all, I must

will be the best plan."
"I cannot help it," sighed the flower, "and is not the dear heaven above us blue?"
"We will not tolerate it," called the
thorns angrily, and with one accord they

them into the fire. The liberated flower now thank ully raised her pretty head and opened her flower-cup to the sunlight; and thereupon there fell to the earth two precious tears. With sweetest odor she greeted her deliverer, who, when he had examined her closely, suddenly recognized her with great joy. Long and vainly had he sought her,

With this he tore up the thorns and threw

river and Conewango creek, except such as had been or should thereafter be appropri-ated to public use—to persons who would The Verdict of Four More Great cultivate, improve and settle upon the same for the price of £7 10s for every 100 acres. JOSEPH COOK GIVES STATISTICS

The venerable ex-Chief Justice Agnew lawyers of Western Penusylvania, in his book entitled, "Settlement and Land Titles of Northwestern Pennsylvania," says: "To understand the evils of this legislation, and the prosperity of a new country, and set it back many years, it may be stated in this place that the Assembly committed the sin of enacting a duplex and adverse system of acquiring title which placed Land Office

until long after the writer came to the bar.'
One mode was by Land Office warrant to

Had there been no Indian war waging at this period there would have been few conflicting titles among the actual settlers, for they would, in most instances, have gone directly upon the land, and have established their claim by entry and continuous resi dence. But frequent Indian incursions and constant alarms interrupted and, in some cases, barred such settlement altogether. These discouraging conditions under which the actual settlers held did not, however, deter Eastern individual capitalists and co porations that had easy access to the Land Office in Philadelphia from taking out warrants for vast tracts of these lands. Soon after the act went into effect John Nichol-son, Controller of the State, took out many warrants for the People's Population Com-pany, and also for the North American

At the same period the Holland Land

FORTY YEARS OF LITIGATION. It is remarkable that the Legislature did not early amend this abominable ninth section which was so variously construed by bench, bar and litigant that it took nearly 40 years to straighten out some of the title

this bungling legislation were two in which the Holland Company were plaintiffs. They were the test case of Huidekopers, lessee vs. Douglass, and Commonwealth vs. Tenche Coxe. The case was the application of the Holland Company, made after Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians, for a writ of mandamus compelling the Secretary of the Land Office to issue patents for a number of their warrants, which the Indian viously surveyed and patented. It may be mentioned here, to the honor of the company, that they were rarely in the courts in individual cases, and that in a number of instances, where emigrants had taken up their lands, believing the title of the company dead, their agent bought from such

actions in ejectment. In the mandamus case the Judges on the

RULES FOR SEA BATHING. New York Herald.

> denly by diving head foremost. Persons who cannot swim should crouch down and as they would be by an energetic douche. get into the ears; numerous cases of inflam

best not to take too violent exercise. youd which no one should go.

out of the shade. Avoid the sun when it is too hot, also any high wind. It is a bad system to lie down or take naps after a bath. which is a habit that too many persons ac-If there is any heavy or giddy feeling about the head after a bath, and if this sen-sation repeats itself and increases with each succeeding bath, it is best to discontinu

sary, and may do actual harm to bathe more than once a day.

Brooklyn Standard Union.] My attention was called recently to a curiosity which is to be seen in an establishment on Wall street, New York, where rice is the single commodity dealt in. This consists of two grains of rice in the hull, upon each of which is carved the figures of a Chinese god. Though the space covered is very minute for such figures, they are plainly discernible, and show marvelous

your question.
"Yours very respectfully,
"JOSEPH COOK." CHRISTIANS SHOULD AVOID IT. Bishop Vincent Opposes the Theater and

Methodist Episcopal Church, needs no introduction to anyone who has ever heard of that famous summer week-day and Sunday School Chautauqua, of which he is the founder. Among the Sunday School workers everywhere he is popularly known by
the well-deserved soubriquet or the Prince
of the Sunday School World. The letter I
append from him is expressed as trenchantly as his popular lectures, "That Boy"
and "That Boy's Sister," so well-known to
lecture-goers all over this country.

"BUFFALO, N. Y., May 3, 1890. "You ask is it wrong or inconsistent for | ient scurvy.