storm blows over

up most of them until the present political

415,893 persons, male and temale, who could

purpose, and in every town there are free

schools expressly for the poor, besides many

nearly perfect as can be made, combining the best educational ideas of all lands.

country of Europe, on purpose to study schools and methods of impurting instruc-

tion. That gentleman, Senor Abalardo Nunoz, has since been made the General

Commissioner of Education in Chile, and

has combined, with best results, the wisdom

most brantiful schoolhouses have been built in every town and city, regardless of cost,

ignorance will be the exception and edu-

cation as universal here as in our older

Treat the Immigrants Well.

For some years past the Chilean Govern-

nent has been expending large sums of

money in encouraging European laborers to

colonise its frontier and become citizens. By way of inducement, each head of a family is

given 200 acres of land, lumber enough to

build a house, a yoke of cattle, a cart, a

plow, a quantity of seed, and \$15 a month during the first year while the crops are

growing—the latter being a loan for eight years without interest. Moreover, when the

emigrant first arrives in the country, they keep him one month, free of charge, if he so

estres, in one of the several inus which the

Sovernment has erected for that express purpose; and he will be transported on

allways, gratis, wherever he wants to go,

in order that he may look the field over thoroughly before deciding where to locate.

Indeed, they don't do things of this sort "by halves" in Chiie, and the unknown emigrant, without a dollar in his pocket or an ancester at his back, is infinitely better

off than many an impecunious aristocrat! A large number of energetic and industri-

ous German peasants have taken advantage this unexampled liberality; and in time

their presence in the country may consider

ably after its statistics. In those sections

where they settle, the mental and moral

characteristics of the coming generation will undergo as great a change as their com-

plexion. In course of a few decades even that; and industry may become honorable,

A Chilean not born of the lower classes would starve to death before he would de-

grade himself by manual labor; and nobody works if he can possibly avoid it. There is

a demand for skilled artisans of every sort,

Politics Is Pure There.

of \$8 upon every corpse, but utterly refused to permit any Protestant dead to be buried

in consecrated ground. After a bill which

of any religious faith in the public cem eter

ies, had passed both houses of Congress and

was awaiting the executive signature to be

come a law, the President was visited by a

delegation 300 strong, of the wealthiest and

most influential ladies of the country, who

implored him to veto the bill. They were

ident received them with the greatest cour

the obnoxious bill was duly signed and be-

Shocked a Big Man to Death.

political interference with church affairs,

that for a time nothing clse was talked of; and the good Bishop of Concepcion, the

most influential Jesuit in South America

and a man or powerful physique, fell dead

from the shock when he was told that the

new law had gone into effect. Then the

wealthy Catholics commenced a wholesale

removal of their dead from the descerated

cemeteries to the churches, and even to the

courts of their houses, but were stopped

short by the prompt enactment of another

law which made it a crime to disturb those

The condition of darkness that existed prior to the country's emancipation from

Spanish rule almost surpasses belief. There

was no trace of the commerce, culture, free

thought and education that prevail to-day,

but the population, which numbered less

thun three-quarters of a million, was as densely ignorant and superstitions as

same spirit of intolerance that had char-

acterized Spain sluce the days of Carlos V.

to hang, drown, burn and flay alive half ;

sire to worship the gods of their fathers-

million people whose only crime was a de-

prevailed in her American colonies. All

description except the Spanish war bouts,

and any attempt to communicate or traffic

with foreigners met with severest punish-ment. FANNIE B. WARD,

MISTAKEN FOR A CORPSE.

How a Bellevue Hospital Patient Cam-

Near Getting Into a Coffin.

A charity patient died not long ago since in Bellevue Hospital, New York. The

corpse was temporarily removed to what is

known as the "Death Chamber," or sur-

gleal ward, to make way for a new patient.

The Coroner received the remains and, as is

customary, gave the necessary permit for

burial. In this same surgical ward was a

man under the influence of ether about to be

operated upon. The operating surgeons

were momentarily forced to leave the sub-

ject to attend a dying patient in an adjoin-

ing ward. Meantime the city under-taker's assistants arrived and burriedly

carted off what they thought was the dead

charity patient.

They got hold of the patient under the

error was not discovered until the patient

had been taken down two flights of stairs.

The nurse says she was in another part of the ward, and the doctors say their absence was unavoidable.

Reform in Sunday School Books.

The good little boy who always died in

the last chapter no longer figures in the

Sunday school books. There has been a complete change in the hero of the story. Nowadars he is a manly boy—a real boy, but one of whom the reader will say: "He's quite a fellow; I believe I'd like to be

just such a boy myself."

ne ports were closed against vessels of every

-the spirit that sent an army of butchers

even a Spanish monarch could desire.

already buried.

So much importance was attached to this

ment at good wages, soon as arrived.

Stands Around and Looks Awful.

majestic bearing is a fortune to this fellow

He is the general-stand-around-and-look awful of the house; but must have an eye to

the welfare of guests and the character and behavior of his inferiors. He is also the head waiter. He attends to the table and

its proper setting and service at all times presiding at the carving and other mysteries

of the sideboard; for all of which he recieves £75 per year. The under butler, at £35, has

WAGES PAID AND DUTIES REQUIRED

They are one and the same in England, Scotland and Ireland. While British polities may boil in Ireland, stew in Wales and Scotland and simmer in England, the real United Kingdom, imperturbable to politics, calm and impassive in the face of commercial disaster or social change, is held together as with ribs of steel, rivets of copper and cappings of brass, by the adamantine solidarity of this invincible nobil-ity—the British dames of the duster, ladies of lapdog and luggage, lords of the ladle, barons of bells and boots and peers of the

than two dozen souls.

content. Rank of the Guest's Servants. Other grotesque forms among these folk are noticeable. Guest's servants invariably take the rank of their visiting master of mistress. The valet of a lord is seated next the butler, and is often housed and "enter-tained" by the steward. The maid of a countess, or duchess, is "handed in to din-ner" below stairs with all the ceremony makes, lays and repairs all carpets; cleans I which her titled mistress may receive on story higher. But an ordinary servant or footman must accept rigorous "pot-luck" with members of the lower house. Again with members of the lower house. Again, the upper servants must always be addressed by the lower as "Mr.," "Mrs." or "Miss." But among footmen and house-maids in general, dignity often gives way to alscrity, which, in turn, imposes the highest honors. For instance, above the clamor of morning belis will be heard such startling exclamations as: "Dunraven, there's yer man's bell!" "Marlborough, be lively now!" "Manchester, yer ol' boy's moving! or, "Tweedmouth, yer vally wants to

> In England, servants are precisely what ten centuries of masters have wished them our amateur nobility who import them, who will require some little time to accustom themselves to the attentions of any manner of servants. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN. of servants.

HE FEEDS HIS FLOWERS.

Luxuriant Than Other People's. Why do florists' plants and flowers look had light and heat and care. But a clever old florist told me yesterday that it isn't many people who give flowers anything to

Of course he referred to the arti ficial dressings, which he said few people

MAKING WATER RUN UP HILL.

A Little Trick That Anyone Can Perform in His Parlor.

Take a strip of paper pretty strong in texture, a trifle wider than two columns of

that "in lands where there is no Bible woman is hitched like a beast of burden to the plows, she carries the hod, she submits to indescribable indignities" does he forget that it is in the land of Luther-Germany-in Christian Europe, that women are hitche do. Pass the paper over the smoking flame of a lamp, or, to do away with all odor, cover one side of the paper with plumbago. Place on end on the table, as in the illustration, several books of gradually decreasing size.



How the Thing Is Done.

unimpressible and much less receptive of his teachings than men.

Dark Ages, is imperatively demanded by the

pirit of the times.

Principal Donaldson, LL. D., set forth a year or two ago in the Cotemporary Review, that he, too, "once believed that woman owes her high position to Christianity and the influence of the Teutonie mind,' but that as a result of his investigation into the subject, he plainly admits that he is now not able to see that Christianity has had any favorable effect upon the position of women, but, on the contrary, that it has "tended to lower their character and contract the range of their activity."

When Christianity Was Born. "At the dawn of Christianity-as all dom, power and influence. Women had been liberated from the enslaving fetters of the old legal forms, and they enjoyed freedom of intercourse in society; they walked and drove in public with veils that did not conceal their faces; they dined in the company of men, they studied litera-ture and philosophy; they took part in political movements; they defended their own law cases if they chose, and they helped their husbands in the government of provinces, and the writing of books." Not bad, it may be said, for pagan civilization. But not long after Christianity got a strong hold this condition of liberty was

hanged, and "women in the early ages of the church were seen only in two capaci-ties—that of martyrs and deaconesses." At first sober-minded, elderly widows were made deaconesses, but in course of time as the spostolic teachings in favor of time as the apostolic teachings in lavor of celibacy came into prominence, widows got below par in the spiritual market, and spinsters were quoted higher. Both, however, were prohibited from preaching, or exercising any spiritual function. Tertullian, and those other saintly fathers, thought would be horrible for a woman to learn, to teach, or to baptize. The survival of these ideas of the church on the score of women taking part in the service is shown in the convents to-day, where no matter how saintly, how devoted, how well fitted some of the Sisters may be, they cannot say mass grams.

The engine has two cylinders, and the cranks in place of the priest, because only a man is pure enough for such sacred office. The Fault of Mother Eve.

Tertullian was strongly opposed to mar-riage, and with others of the foremost ex-pounders of Christianity was especially George III, thought the men of America had all the rights that were good for them, hard and bitter against women. He held her She impelled men to all sin and wickedness. Nor was Clement of Alexandria any less sewere in his attacks upon the sisters. So dangerous were these terrible women that it was necessary for men to shut them up-to ditions should not exist that are detrimental to health or morals; that law should be respected and good order maintained. They silence and subjection, while the best thing for men to do for the benefit of their souls and eternal welfare was to keep away from

and they are denied any voice or vote as to how these taxes should be expended. Dr. Tertullian insisted that when women went Talmage may not consider this a hardship, but perhaps if he himself were denied such o church they should huddle themselves up in shawls and veils and never allow them in shawls and veils and never allow them-selves to be adorned with jewels or silks-nor should they give any attention to arranging their hair becomingly, for such work was truly abominable, while to look into mirrors was characteristic of women who were lost to shame. The evi-dences which Talmage presents as symbols of the freedom of women by tracelets and right or privilege he might feel there was The stern opposition women meet in the churches, if they presume to think they would like to do something beyond raising money for their support by fairs and tea parties, working for missions and collecting contributions for sending the of the freedom of women-bracelets and parsons to Europe, cooking and setting up dinners for presbyteries, conferences and conventions, is well known. In the debate in the New York Methodist Confernecklaces were then significant of the wick-edness for which they would merit eternal Restrictions Put on the Sex. ence last week Rev. Delos Lull asserted that "it would be a violation of God's and

What a hard time the good sisters had in the early centuries under church rule is shown by the restrictions upon their liberty nature's constitution to admit women as delegates to the General Conference." This of action, some of which are urged upon women now by ministers, who would fain is a dogmatic utterance, not an argument, but he evidently thinks he knows all about enforce them upon the women of the nine-teenth century. As laid down by the laws of the church fathers among the early Christians, women were necessary evils only to be endured. Marriage was discouraged If Susannah Wesley, the founder of Methodism, was alive to-day she would not be admitted into the Conference; she would as a state of inferiority, and celibacy exalted as a virtue. As Principal Donaldson, LL. D., puts it: "What the early Christians did was to strike male out of the definition of man, and human being out of the definition of woman. Man have it borne in upon her that her business in the church was to raise money for the heathen, to do such unpaid-for work that men did not care to do, to keep her head shut, and when the Conference was in session to see to it that the clergy were set up with good dinners.

As we read her story, Susannah Wesley was better fitted to be a preacher of right-"men and women are human beings both

onsness than her reverend husband, who gifted with conscience and reason, both re-sponsible for their actions, both entitled to forbade her to read prayers and sermons to her children and neighbors, pecause it seemed to be in the nature of a public the freedom essential to this responsibility and both capable of the noblest thoughts function. These meetings were continued for some time, and Dr. Clarke writes and deeds. Bestowing bracelets and rings and neck-God had done more in a few months by her irregular ministry than he had done by that of the rector and his curates for 18 years be

laces upon women—while denying them equal freedom—gives very weak testimony to the justice and nobility of men as compared with their putting in practice the rule of "Do unto others as you would have then do unto you.'

Advice for Brother Talmage. I may venture upon a little piece of ad-rice for Brother Talmage and that is to be a little more sure that what he presents so glibly is really true. He weakens his power when he asserts what cannot be sustained by the testimony of facts. It is little wonder that in these days the people in the pews gaze at each other with a little quiet grin when the pulpit proclaims its own narrow ness, bigotry and ignorance. It is in vain to tell women to be keepers at home in these lays; it avails nothing to lay down for then the law of silence, or to "launch thunder-bolts at them," to frighten or restrain them from teaching and preaching, or engaging

the denomination.

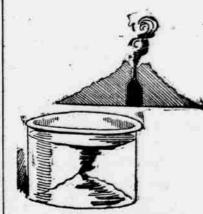
But notwithstanding the efforts of the n any good work for which their gifts fit The force of the Church has been against reverend brethren to keep the sisters in sublection in the church, the world moves. On freedom for women for over 18 centuries, as the testimony of history shows, and its canons and teschings need nothing so much all sides are to be seen the evidences of the coming change for women that will make the daughters of the peo-ple American citizens. It should make as revision and repealing on this point. The General Conference may keep its doors the good men of this country blush to think that the rights—freely accorded to the most barred and bolted against the good Metho-dist sisters, but its members will all yield eventually. The great question for the clergy of the present to consider is whether they intend to be in the front, or tag along deprayed criminals, the most besotted boors are denied to their own mothers, wives and daughters, in all except one State of the in the rear of progress.

BESSIE BRAMBLE. A HOME-MADE VOLCANO.

One of Nature's Most Interesting Pheno ena Reproduced in Miniature. into their bare hands on account of their impurity? Does he fail to remember that they were forbidden to sing in the churches on account of their sinfulness; that boy choirs are a survival of this ecclesiastical idea? In his statement

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

One can study volcances in his home. A tolerably good-sized glass vessel is needed and a little mound of plaster of paris, but shut off the gas is blown out, the loop will quickly cool and contract, and the valve wilk shut off the gas. this mound must be left open in the rear. (See sectional cut.) Into this hollow space is placed a small bottle of claret, and a fine pertical hole is bored through the center of the cork. The



A Volcano in Miniature.

vessel is then filled two-thirds with water It will not be long before a red stream shoots on high from the top of the mountain. By stirring the water a little before admitting the speciators to view the diminutive explosion, the stream of red will also move about. thus increasing the illusion of a volcanic

THE STEAM CARRIAGE

Serpollet's Machine Seems to Fulfill Every Requirement.

DESCRIPTION IN DETAIL:

The Phonograph is Now Utilized as a Teacher of Languages.

SAVING MEN WHO BLOW OUT THE GAS

[PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH.] A brief description of the Serpollet steam carriage, which was given in this column a ew weeks ago, has been the subject of so nany inquiries that it has been deemed advisable to illustrate and give further details of this remarkable invention. The carriage takes the form of a large, roomy and comfortable phaeton, capable of seating seven passengers-three upon each seat and one upon a bracket opposite. In case of rain a hood in front can be put up, as in other phaetons. The generator is concealed from view, being placed in the rear, between the two coal boxes, with which it is connected by two passage ways, through which the fuel is fed automatically. The chimney is inverted, and a second chimney, used only for firing up, is carried in a box. The water tank is placed under the seat to the left. The supply of water permits of making a trip of 30 kilometers, and the supply of fuel permits of a run of 60 kilometers. In cities the fuel to be run of 90 kilometers. In cities the rue; to be preferred is coke, on account of the absence of smoke. The total weight of the carriage, charged with water and fuel, is 1,250 kilograms. It carries then 70 kilograms of fuel and 90 of water. The mean vaporization of the generator is 80 kilograms per hour. The consumption per horse and per hour does not exceed 14 kilo-grams.

horse and per hour does not exceed 14 kilograms.

The engine has two cylinders, and the cranks are keyed at right angles, the admission of steam being made at 55 per cent. The power, which is that of four horses, may momentarily attain that of six. The arrangement of the transmission is such that two speeds may be employed, one for gradients and the other for running on a level. With the latter a speed of 25 kilometers per hour is obtained and maintained practically on a good road. The prefecture of police has, however, limited the speed of the carriage in the streets of Paris to 16 kilometers per hour. The capabilities of the carriage are shown by the fact that with its load of passengers it has ascended gradients of eight centimeters per meter over heavy roads charged with pebbles. Firing up is effected as in ordinary stoves, and in 20 minutes everything is rendy for the trip. The starting is effected by means of a hand pump. The water introduced into the generator instantly vaporizes and the carriage begins to move. The feeding continues automatically.

The steering handle serves also to regulate the speed. No inspection apparatus is necessary, and it is therefore possible to travel during the carriage he also to registered at 194. They are tested to 300 at the manufactory before the test of the administration of mines. Another interesting point in connection with this carriage is that when it is running on a level or up or down hill the pressure, without one's having to occupy himself with the apparatus, remains stationary or descends or rises of 'tself, according as the motor meets with greater or less resistance. A single supplementary injection with the hand pump suffices to obtain this effect. The pressure rises, the quality of steam produced increases, and the new stress is exerted as if by a horse. This capability of steam produced increases, and the new stress is exerted as if by a horse. This capability of steam produced increases, and the new stress is exerted as if by a horse.

Every Day Science.

A HANDY combination lock, now used upon tricycles, boats, chests and boxes, is fitted with a numbered dial, very much like those used for

PAPER racing boats have been in successful use for many years, but ship's boats of this material have never been used. The Navy Department has decided to place a paper whaleboat gig on the next vessel fitted out with boats from the New York navy yard.

A GERMAN chemist claims to have discovered a preparation, which, applied to the soles of boots and shoes, increases their wearing quali-ties from 500 to 1,000 per cent. The soles are supposed to become more flexible by the pro-cess, and poorly tanned leather after being sub-jected to it is said to become as good as the best leather made. The sole treated with this pre-

paration becomes waterprook A NEW style of fllustrating machinery has been attempted with considerable success, b which, on a single picture, two sides of the tained by placing a mirror in such a position that when the picture of the machine and mirror is taken, that portion of the machine reflected in the mirror is also shown in the picture, and from this photograph an engraving is made.

FREE lectures are now being delivered in various parts of the country to those who wish to take advantage of the facility with which languages can now be studied by means of phonograph cylinders. Sets of cylinders are also provided which contain the conversational course of a well-known system in French, Ger-man, Spanish or Italian, and with each set of cylinders a set of books is furnished, so that

the eye and ear can be educated at the sam A NEW bicycle treadle increases the leverage on the crank arms on the downward stroke. The operator is also, by this arrangement, enabled to press downward with greater force upon the forward outer foot rest, the leverage being increased by the distance from the orank spindle to the outer foot-rest bar. By this im-provement, the rider can more easily overcome a dead center, and, should the pedal be acci-dentally dropped, its increased length facili-tates its recovery.

Ir is very satisfactory to know that notwithstanding the progress of the electric light, the consumption of gas is increasing, and the older lluminant is likely to play in heating a more important part than it has ever occupied in lighting. The lowering of the price of gas in Brussels has afforded a striking illustration of this. There has been a marked increase in that city of the use of gas for heating purposes of all kinds, and the gas authorities have described to charge a certain price for the

termined to charge a certain price for the rent of stoves, and for other special applica-THE principle of expansion and contraction of a metallic loop made of German silver and steel, when exposed to varying temperatures, has been utilized for automatically shutting off gas when it has been blown out, instead of being turned off in the usual way. One end of the loop, which is adjusted close to the gas flame, is free, while the other is secured to the fixture. A valve controlling the gas is attached.

An ingenious method of utilizing gravity in escending grades has been worked out by an Italian engineer. The engine in running down a grade compresses air, which is utilized in propeling the train up part of the next succeeding ascending grade. The accumulators, are constructed for a pressure of 150 pounds and the mechanism designed for the alternate compression and utilization of the alternate compression and utilization of the alternate compression and utilization of the arc of equal diameter and the third of smaller size. These three cylinders are connected to one of the two coupled axies carrying the load by means of the usual cross-heads and connecting rods. When ascending a grade these cylinders work as a compound motor, and during the descent the action is reversed and they compress the air into the accumulators according Italian engineer. The engine in running down press the air into the accumulators ac to a regulated pressure.

THE NEWSPAPER HUSTLERS.

An Old Writer Gives Some Facts About the Cash They Earn.

The man who begins work as a reportes in New York at \$15 a week will, if he exhibits an aptitude for the business, quickly secure increases of salary on some papers or on others, the right to work "on space," says Julian Ralph in the New York Sun. He will then be able to earn between \$30 and \$50 a week. It is this fact that has thrown a fascinating halo around the business. In no other occupation can a be-

much as he can at reporting if he possesses a genius for the work. But this picture has its reverse side. At the end of ten years he may not (indeed he is most likely not to) earn more than the same \$40 or \$50 which the utmost energy and a high order of ability got for him when he first went "on space." In the same ton years the boy who went into a drygoods store as a porter, or into a law office as a clerk, or who emerged from the medical school as a graduate may distance him in

MADE BY NORSEMEN

A Model Educational System The latest census gives Chile a total population of 2,250,347, of which number only New Theory as to Carvings of the 47,000 are allowed to vote. According to Indian God on the Allegheny,

read and write, all of these, of course, be-LIKE THE FAMOUS DIGHTON ROCK. onging to the upper classes. But there is no country in the world where greater efforts are being made to bring education An Opportunity for Those Learned in the within reach of the poorest. Every year Congress appropriates most liberally for the

excellent colleges, seminaries and public libraries. The common school system is as EVIDENCE OF DE CELORON'S PLATES

Runic Inscriptions.

WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.

In May, 1889, I turned a Kodak on an Some years ago the Government sent an envoy to the United States and every immense bowlder on the right bank of the Allegheny river, 16 miles below Oil City, Pa., known in that section, and to all rivermen, as "The Indian God." The rock stands close to the water's edge, in a wild and isolated section, and is 24 feet wide and and experience of all the lands he visited. He says that Switzerland has the model schools of the world, the United States next, 14 feet high. As it is approached it has the appearance of an elephant standing with its feet in the river. Russia next, then Germany, France, Eugland and Italy, in the order named. The

One side of this rock is carved with rude carving, which, according to the traditions of Pennsylvania, was the work of the Inand combining every modern convenience and appliance. The time is coming when dians. There is now some reason to believe that it may have been done by the Norsemen as early as the eleventh century, hundreds of years before Columbus discovered

stance of it was that the plate had been buried July 29, 1749, and it should be known thereby that the French laid claim to the Ohio (Allegheny) river, all the rivers emptying into it, and all the lands and country adjacent thereto, "as enjoyed, or ought to have been enjoyed by the Kings of France preceding, as they have main-tained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle.

These leaden plates were about 11 inches long by 7 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick. On the reverse side of all that have been found was the name of Paul de Brosse, the

the interests of the English. The Indians who brought the plate to Governor Clinton referred to it as "devil's writing."

Purport of the Writing

The writing was in French and the sub-

artist or engraver. From a manuscript left by De Celeron, from which the facts of this expedition have been obtained, the name of a stream is spelled Kanaaiagu, and on one of the plates it is spelled Chauougon, This is Conewango, that receives the Chautauqua outlet and empties into the Allegheny above Warren, Pa. Throughout De Celoron's manuscript he refers to the Allegheny as the Ohio or "La Belle Reviere." A plate was buried on the bank of the Alle-gheny, opposite the Conewango, and the royal arms affixed to a tree in the vicinity.

A Plate at the Indian God. French creek, that empties into the Allegheny at Franklin, seven miles below Oil City, was called by these Frenchmen



INSCRIPTIONS ON THE INDIAN GOD.

God," and the carving on the side of it, remained in my portfolio until I read in the St. Louis Globe Democrat of Sunday, March 27 last, of the Dighton rock and the inscriptions found upon it. The similarity of the Dighton rock inscriptions and those of "The Indian God" is so striking that they are

presented herewith for comparison.

and masons, carpenters, etc., find employ-The Inscription on Dighton Rock. Antiquarians attribute the Dighton Rock nscriptions to Norsemen, and, comparing As a rule, the typical Chilean politician is a man of dignity and wealth-never a rascally wire-puller nor corner-grocery gusthem with the photographic representation of those on "the Indian God," they seem to gier. He enacts only such laws as he be-lieves will be for the welfare of his beloved be very much of the same character; so much, indeed, that the same hand might country, and expects to see them obeyed. Those swindlers who daily perpetrate frauds have made both. Fred B. Stevenson, in his upon the United States Government would here be branded as traitors and driven from account of the Dighton Rock, says that Prof. Rafu, who interpreted the inscriptions the country, if they were not sent to the "Hid of D. ath," or pince of public execuon it, and also Prof. Anderson, of the University of Wisconsin, believe that the tions. For many years the Chilean Gov-Runic lettering was the work of early ernment has been officered by the best and Norsemen. Prof. Anderson, as late as 1891, purest men in the nation, and so proud are they of the rapid advancement, and so says that if Prof. Rafu's plates and interpretations can be relied upon, all doubts ealous of the national integrity, that all matters of jurisprudence and civil service are watched with faithful and sacred inconcerning the presence of Thorfinn

Karlseine, who came to America in 1007, at Taunton river, are removed.

The Dighton Rock is situated on the right bank of the Taunton river, in Bristol county, near the village of Taunton, Mass., in the very region where the Norsemen fre-There have been great changes in Chile within the last decade or two. The passage of the famous cemetery bill, which occurred a few years ago, is one of the many signifi-cant examples. Previous to that time the quented. The inscriptions on it were copied by Dr. Danforth in 1680, by Cotton Romish clergy had held control of all the public cemeteries, and collected a death tax Mather in 1712, by Dr. Greenwood in 1730, by Stephen, Sewell in 1768, by James Winthrop in 1778, and by at least four others in the last century. Quoting from the same description of the rock we have this: compelled the authorities to inter the dead

Translating the Inscription. Near the center of the inscription, in Roman characters, may be seen: "CXXXI.," which is 151—the Icelanders reckoning 12 decades, or 120 to the hundred, calling it great hundred-the exact number of Thorthe wives and daughters of Senators and churchmen of highest standing, and it is said the jewels they were on that occasion were worth more than \$1,000,000. The Presfinn's party. Then comes an N, a boat, and the Runic character for M, which some antiquarians interpret "N(orse) seafaring M(en)." Then there is the word NAM, which means "took possession," and all of Thorfina's name except the first letter. The tesy and listened to all they had to say; but

following combination is thus made: ORFIN, CXXXI.,

N (Picture of boat) M This Prof. Rafu interprets: "Therfinn with 151 Norse seataring men took posses-sion of this land (landnam)."

There is a figure of a woman and a child in the lower lest-hand corner, with a letter

"Riviere Aux Boeufs." and in De Celoron's journal is this passage :

journal is this passage:

Buried a plate on the south bank of the Ohio (Allegheny) river, four leagues below the Riviere Aux Boeufs, opposite a bald mountain and near a large stone, on which are many figures rudely engraved.

This plainly identifies the location as "The Indian God" rock, and numerous expeditions from Oil City, Franklin and neighboring towns have visited the place with a view to finding the plate. Diligent search has been made, but without success. The locality at which it was buried is pretty accurately described in the manuscript, but accurately described in the manuscript, but the high water and ice gorges have no doubt carried it away. The whole "Indian God" is submerged during the floods in the river, and the current here is very swift. The In-dians are known to have held this rock in superstitious reverence, which they would not, perhaps, have attached to it had the

carving upon it been the work of Indians. The Last Searching Party. The last expedition to search for the plate was composed of Franklin people, as follows: The late Judge John Trunkey, the late Dr. Eaton, R. L. Cochran, Esq. J. H. Newton, Charles Heydrick and Jacob Shirk, formerly a well-known oil producer. Several laborers were engaged and an entire day spent in removing earth and stones near the rock, but no plate was found. The surroundings of the rock indicate that the earth may have been washed considerably period of time that ha since the plate was deposited, and it may

Prior to the discussion concerning the Dighton Rock the inscriptions on the "Indian God" have been regarded solely as curious specimens of Indian art, but thus closely identifying it with the early Norse-men gives it a new interest. During the early days of the oil business, when steam-boats ran on the Allegheny, it was a rule to always slacken the speed of passenger boats at this point and announce "the Indian God," to give the people on board an oppor-

tunity to see the great curiosity.
R. W. CRISWELL ENVY AMERICAN GIRLS.

ome of the Things the Women Have

Put Up With in Japan. During my recent visit to Japan, says Henry T. Finck, several girls told me how glad they would be if they had the opportunity and means to go to Ameri-They had probably heard of the United States as being the paradise of women, and felt that Japan was not exactly

near the latter, which, it is suggested, rean earthly Eden for them. Americans call

minds one of Gudrin and her son Snorre, the first European baby born in America. This carries the history of the Dighton Rock in-

scriptions back to the early part of the Antiquarians will probably have to concede that there is a very great similarity be-tween these rude carvings, one found on the right bank of the Taunton river, in Massachusetts, the other on the right bank of the Allegbeuy, in Pennsylvania. If the Norsemen are responsible for one they must also be for the other. If the Norsemen, then

they must have been The Discoverers of Petroleum.

In the explorations for oil on Oil Creek, are found rude pits which are thought to ante-date the Indians in this section, and which are supposed to have been constructed to collect the oil that exuded from the ground or floated down on the surface of the water. If the Norsemen were around here in the eleventh century they may have been the builders of these pits, and the first producers of petroleum.

The earliest mention of "the Indian God"

and its inscription, of which there is record, was in 1749. In this year De Celoron, sent by Louis XV. of France, explored the region between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. During this exploration he buried leaden plates, one of which was found near Lake Chautauqua. The purpose of these plates seemed to be to establish the claim of the French to the territory adjacent. The first public mention of these plates was in a letter influence of ether by mistake, and the addressed by Governor George Clinton to the Board of Trades in London, dated New York, December 19, 1750. In this letter he states that in two or three weeks he "would send them a plate of lead, full of writing. bich some of the upper nation of Indians stole from Jean Coear (Joncaire), the French interpreter at Ningara, on his way to the river Ohio, which river, and all the lands thereabouts, the French claim, as will ap-pear by said writing." Governor Clinton urther says that the lead plate gave the In-

pretty girls angels and adore them as god desses. The Japanese, on the contrary, compare men with heaven and women with earth. Probably no "foreigner" knows the Japanese as thoroughly as Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain, who has been Protessor of Philology at the University of Tokto. "Most Japanese men," he says, "even in this very year of grace 1890, make no secret of their disdain for the female sex. The way in which they are treated by the men has hitherto been such as might cause a pang to any generous European heart.

This contempt for women is shown in the minutest details of life, as for example in mourning etiquette, which prescribes that animal food should be abstained from and mourning garments worn for 150 days in case of a paternal grandfather but only 90 in case of a maternal grandfather, 90 days for a paternal uncle, but only 30 days for one on the maternal side, etc. According to the "Greater Learning for Women" there are five teminine vices which four women of every five possess—disobedience, malice, slan-der, jealousy and stupidity—whence arises their inferiority to man. Even woman's four

Every tourist who has visited Japan will

THE DIGHTON ROCK CARVINGS.

possible virtues are such as chiefly benefit man—gentle obedience, chastity, mercy and quietness. A Japanese Buddhist text says that "A woman's exterior is that of a saint, but her heart is that of a demon."

agree as to the malicious falseness of these ungallant remarks on the gentle, courteous sweet and graceful little women of the isl sweet and graceful little women of the island empire. It is not easy to observe these
women in their homes, because it is not the
custom among the Japanese to invite friends,
least of all foreigners, to their houses to
dinner, teahouses being always chosen for
such a purpose; but in these same teahouses
tourists have opportunity abundant to discover and resent the untruthfulness of the
charge that "these low and aggravating
yiels have had no propared position; they are charge that "these low and aggravating girls have had no proper education; they are stupid, obstinate and vulgar in their speech," which is brought against the poor handmaidens, whom he, on the contrary, always finds ready to serve him, ever smil-ing, and even willing to fan him on a sultry dians so much uneasiness that they immediately dispatched some of the chiefs to him with it, saying that their only reliance was waster girl doing such a thing!

BELOW STAIRS

assistant cooks, or kitchenmaids, at £14; and two scullery-maids at £12. Something About the Rank and The head butler is a sort of generalissimo of the male servants of the household. A

The Distinctions Drawn in the Great Hails, Seats and Castles.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. LONDON, ENGLAND, April 2.-There is in Great Britain a line of nobility not set down in "Burke's Peerage," as rigorous in distinctions, as unyielding in established rights and traditions, as impregnable against innovation, and as haughty in the enjoyment of its caste and privileges as that authenticated nobility and aristocracy which its different ranks as often role as serve. These are the lords and ladies of that vast and ordinarily mysterious realm

known as the "Below Stairs" of British

pantries and pots. The Place Must Be R ecognized. As a result of several years' observation, I should say that the chief characteristic of the British servant, whom we may fairly call the English servant, is a never-failing consciousness, and insistance upon the cognizance by all others, of his, or her, exact place, whatever that place may be. Because of this, much else may be condoned. There is only one other class of servants in the world that gains so much through the same characteristic in a certain degree of dignity. This is the African. However much you may "elevate" and educate the latter, place them in any form of service and the old consciousness of propriety in distinctions instantly returns, and with it the fine, though often pathetic, dignity of themselves asserting

The true man or woman of service possesses a real, it sometimes somber, pride in serving a real gentle man or real gentle lady; and while you may not find the African's amiability, in an apparent unconscious defining of relations, in your English servant, it is the one unarring rule of feeling thought and estimated varying rule of feeling, thought and action of his, or her, whole life, to truly serve the truly noble and considerate, and to truly rule, by endless insistance of rights, per-quisites and traditional dignities, the ig-

noble and the parvenu. Servants Highest in Rank. The number, wages and ways of the servants employed in and about the great halls, seats and castles of Britain almost tell the story of their masters. First and foremost is the steward, who is responsible to milord and lady for the entire establishment, the servants, hiring of servants, and the pur-chase of all ordinary necessities such as food, except meats, which is invariably the perquisite of the cook. The steward receives £80, and an unlimited amount of noble blackguarding, per year.

Next in importance, if not indeed the first, is the housekeeper. She is usually a maiden lady of severe age, or a widow culled from poor relations. She must be a person of infinite expediency, common sense, experience, and with a soul and physique of iron. She usually has entire charge of the details of all domestic matters; holds the keys to every private apartment and secret compartment; with her assistants and re-hangs all tapestries; frequently or-iginally embroiders the finest of draperies; packs, unpacks, re-hangs and drapes all paintings; prepares and marks with the family crest all linen and laces; cares for the statuary, and attends to the interminable cleaning and waxing of floors. She receives from £20 to £25 per year, having under her from one to two assistant housekeepers, whose yearly wages are from £12 to £16. In a general way, all the female servants of the place are amenable to the head house-

keeper, who is at no time of the year away from her post. Accomplishments of the Governess. The next of these in grade is perhaps the governess. This necessary though unfortunate person is expected to educate and form the manners and morals, to the age of 12, of the children. She must read, write, speak and teach French and German, and be able and teach French and German, and be able to instruct in the rudiments of Latin, the sciences and philosophy. She must sing and teach vocal music, and play and instruct upon the piano and harp. In fact, she must be the superior, companion and servant of her charges. Her compensation is £40 to £60 per annum, and many opportunities for intricus. In the greatest houses she is also trigue. In the greatest houses she is allowed two, and sometimes three, nursery maids at from £10 to £16 each. There is an upper housemaid at £16, an under house-maid at £12, and from two to four assistant housemaids at £10, all really under the con-

trol of the housekeeper,
But the ladies' maids, who are responsible only to their mistresses, hold what are regarded as the most desirable positions, insomuch as, while the most exacting duties are required, they receive from £30 to £50 per year, while their opportunities for travel and sight-seeing are unlimited. The ladies' maid is usually a young woman of excellent education and genuine accomplishments, and of extraordinary patience and finesse. To follow her in one day's duties would as-sure anyone of all that. Her breakfast must be taken while milady is still sleeping, for when she wakens her cup of cocoa must be ready, after which the bath is given and milady's hair and toilet "done." While the latter is at breakfast her cham-ber must be righted and aired and the morning dresses arranged.

A Duty for Every Moment. If her ladyship goes for a drive or ride, she must be again dressed for the same; and while she is absent the maid, who in most cases is a thorough modiste, must busy her fingers at sewing. It is not customary to ningers at sewing. It is not customary to give her new cloths to cut, but she must be competent in all repairing, and even in cleaning and remaking a soiled costume. She lunches at the same hour with her mistress, but hurriedly, for, if in the city, she must during this time attend to necessers showing. Affect least here here here sary shopping. After lunch hour her lady-ship is dressed for going out or for receiving at home. Then again comes the round of sewing or mending, getting out her ladyship's dinner gown, etc., and assorting and polishing her jewels for possible evening wear. Then her mistress must be dressed for dinner; and after her own dinner is eaten, the evening costume complete must be laid out, some finery removed and bits of fresh lace added here and there; when she is prepared to fold, seal and post such letters as her ladyship may have written just after dinner; by which hour the ordeal of placing her titled ward in full evening costume is at

This passed, the maid may busy herself getting costumes for the morrow in order; perhaps steal out for a half hour, with the perhaps steal out for a name nour, with the ladies-maids' coterie; but woe be to her if she is not smilingly in waiting, on her ladyship's return, with the latter's cham-ber in perfect order for retiring, at which she assists; and then lies down like the she assists; and then lies down like the faithful animal she is, in a room next her mistress, within call of bell, which is liable to summon her at any hour of the night, or rather, the morning. All lower female servants hold the lady's-maid in deadly hatred; the while longing for her place as one almost possessing the honors of royalty itself. The female servants also comprise a head laundress at \$200 and two or three-servants.

sistants at £12 each per year; as assistant cook, who must be equal in ability to the chef, and who receives £20; two additional WOMEN AND CHURCH.

Bessie Bramble Takes Dr. Talmage to Task as to His Facts. NEW YORK CONFERENCE DEBATE.

Freedom of Pagan Days Compared With the Prejudice of To-Day. WHAT THE FUTURE HAS IN STORE

The King Georges of To-day.

pay millions of money in taxes to this end.

If Susannah Wesley Were Alive.

not be permitted to become a regularly or-dained preacher in its pulpits; she would

The Women to the Galleries

It must have been a rather bitter piede of

is a great gain. It shows that prejudice is

giving way, even in New York, where Brother Buckley—who voices the Metho-dists in the New York Christian Advocate

-shows himself to be "dead sot agin"
Frances Willard and the foremost women of

Back to Pagan Days.

Dr. Talmage is plainly not posted in the early history of the church, and still less, it

would appear, as to the condition of women

under paganism. Does he forget that when

masculine power was strongest in the church, women by the decree of Council in 578 were forbidden to receive the sacrament

Will Not Accept Untruths

Union.

something wrong about it.

entire charge of the silver. It practically never leaves his hands or sight; as he no IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 only delivers to, and receives from, the In his sermon last Sunday Dr. Talmage asks with emphasis: "Oh, woman, where washes, polishes, and sleeps alongside their receptacle cases in the pantry. During seasons of unusual entertainment, he also are your chains to-day?" If he reads the papers and takes in the fact that last week assists the head butler at meals. There are the women of Massachusetts austained their assists the head butter at mean. There are generally also a first, second and third foot-man. These receive about the same wages as the under butter. They clean milord's clothing, which a valet scorns to do save twenty-fifth defeat in their demand for freedom at the hands of the Legislature, he will, perhaps, become aware that some of the most intelligent women are not satisfied when his master travels, assist at meals a with bracelets of gold and necklaces of silwaiters, wash glass and silverware, are rever. If he can put himself in their place, he will perhaps have some idea of what galls them. The women of this country want the very

waiters, wash glass and sliverware, are re-garded as general help under the butlers; and are, properly speaking, only footmen when on duty as such with the carriages. Among the other male servants is milord's valet, with well-known duties. A bright one receives £70 per year and will easily manage to secure as much more. Then there same thing that the men resolved to fight for in 1776-political freedom. "What is it that the gentlemen wish?" said Patrick are the head cooks, to none of whom are paid one-fourth the price given by the American nouveau-riches to their recensly Henry. "What would they have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased imported chels, who receive from £125 t at the price of chains and slavery?" When £150, with perquisites of about £50 from the sale of drippings and fats. There is also a the women of the United States go up to the halls of legislation year after year and head coachman, at £60 to £80, under whom are a second coachman at £25, a stud groom petition for representation in the Governat £20, and grooms, stablemen and helpers at from £10 to £20 each; and one or two ment under which they live; when they protest against taxation without their conprotest against taxation without their con-sent, they have precisely the same wrongs to be righted, the same chains and slavery to endure of which Patrick Henry, and John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington so energetically com-plained. "odd men" who attend the servants' hall, carry baggage, clean boots and are a sort of everybodys' men to all below stairs, The Upper and Lower House.

The whole number of servants at one of these princely houses is therefore very large. I have only enumerated those directly serv-ing the household itself, whose members may not number a half dozen, and in seajust as Talmage and the other brethren think to-day that women have no wrongs to complain of. If freedom is good for men, it is no less good for women. Home is the place sons of entertainment will not sverage more Among all these house servants there are for women, but a city is made up of homes and it concerns women greatly that there should be good clean streets; that con-

what might be called an upper and a lower house. Precedence is as severe a master and scourge here as with the nobility them-selves. The hours for servants' meals are: Breakfast, 8; lunch, 11; dinner, 1; tea, 5, and supper from 9 to 10. The upper house includes the steward, butler, housekeeper the head cook, the valets and the ladies maids. These usually take all their meals by themselves, in either the steward's or the housekeeper's room, where they occasionally lounge an do their necessary correspond-

ng.
The lower house comprises all other serv ants, of whom the under butler, or assistant cook, takes precedence. In some houses all the servants dine together; the upper servants assembling in the housekeeper's room, from which they solemnly march to the servants' dininghall, the lower servants remaining standing until their betters are seated, the butler at the head of the table. No conversation whatever is per-mitted while the joint is being partaken of The lugubrious silence and austerity of this gathering are inconceivably ludicrous. When the meat course is finished, the upper with military alacrity. The lower servants follow with military alacrity. The former, in their proper order of precedence, like automatic puppets then march back into the steward's room, where, in the gaeatest punctillio, pud-ding and dessert are served. Meanwhite the lower servants, relieved of the presence

of these their severest masters, fall to small talk, cheese and small beer to their heart

humble pie for the good Methodist sisters in the gallery to hear the speeches of the boys they had raised, and of the men they sup-ported in the pulpits in opposition to their admittance to the councils of the church, on the score of their being women, and groom ye!"

Besides the **3** to 40 servants employed about the household and stables, the larger establishments require an equal number out of doors in various capacities about the to be shut out by a vote of 183 to 60 not for lack of intelligence, or plety, but simply because of their belonging to the persuasion that wears petticoats. However, that 60 voted in favor of the admission of the sisters

to be. English servants, in America, are miserable beings, giving the worst of service. They are outside of England; they have lost the pose and poise of their rock-rooted home regime; while they are bewildered by the eccentricities of many of

The Reason Why Florists' Plants Are More so much more luxuriant than other people's? queries a writer in the Boston Traveller. have always thought it was because they

eat.
"I treat mine," said he, "like human beings. The young ones I feed like babies, and the big ones have their good beefsteak

this paper and as long as you can get. Sev-

Spread over their backs the strip of paper, having a care to make the undulations more and more accentuated as you go from the large book toward the small ones. At the end of the little book let the strip of paper fall into a plate. At the other end, where the large book stands, pour the water, drop

by drop, on the paper.

These drops will roll on the inclined plane which they meet, then, in consequence of momentum acquired, will mount over the back of the second book, and thus following one another they will reach the plate. The spectacle of these drops of water rising and falling by turn, and assertions. A minister now to maintain the respect and interest of his hearers must be broad and liberal and truthful. He need no longer expect that dead dogmas and dry husks will The female servants also comprise a head falling by turns, and seeming to compete in laundress at £30, and two or three as liveliness with each other, is most curious,

A minister now to maintain the respect and interest of his hearers must be broad and liberal and truthful. He need no longer expect that dead dogmas and dry husks will be accepted by the pews as Gospei truth. A new class of clergy, which has the power and courage to break away from the false traditions and stupid superstitions of the

