many chaste ornaments. It is a combina-tion of the Doric and Grecian architecture

and a beautifully-kept garden spreads out in front, not unlike that around the Treasury at Washington, which the building faintly resembles. There are three extensive halls

inside, of the Senators, the Deputies, and that in which the President takes the oath

The Senators and the Deputies.

ing attention.

in the flames.

tinguishable.

The large, cool semi-circular Senate-chamber has an area of about 230 square

The Hall of Deputies is a good deal larger

than that of the Senators, and its members

on (which frequently end in duels

upward of 2,000 worshipers (mostly women), out of an audience of about 3,000, perished

Chile's Greatest Calamity

The calamity, which plunged the nation

in mourning, is commemorated by a grace-ful monument of bronze and marble, which

It seems there was a grand fiests, and La

Compania was decorated for the occasion and packed to its utmost capacity with the wives and daughters of the wealthiest families of the capital, for this was the

fashionable sanctuary. Thousands of lamps, candles and glass vases containing paraffine were lighted all over the walls and

cornices, to represent stars, amid clouds of gauze, while miles upon miles of paper roses garlanded the whole interior. No-body knows how the confiagration began,

probably from the overturning of a lamp, but in a moment the entire roof was a mass of flames and the floor a sea of fire in which

buman beings were screaming and strug-gling, as represented in old pictures of pur-gatory. The frightened women crowded against the doors, which opened inward, thereby forming with their own piled-up, scorching bodies an impassable barricade against outside rescuers. And when all

was over, when the shrieks of agony were succeeded by silence even more ghastly and

the fires that leaped to the skies gave place to faint bluish flames, fed by the gases ex-haled from dead bodies, the horrified city

whose every family was bereft of one or more members, beheld rows of carbonized human heads, piled one above another in

almost symmetrical rows, to a considerable height. FANNIE B. WARD.

Next Thursday evening Colonel Hawkins.

of the Tenth Regiment, will conduct the election for Lieutenant Colonel in the

Eighteenth, caused by the expiration of the

COMPANY H. of the Eighteenth Regiment.

is the first local company to tal a steps to

ward adopting and buying a dress uniform

Captain Simmons has called a meeting of his

captain Simmons has called a meeting of his organization for next Thursday evening to complete arrangements in that line. Company H and Company B, of the same regiment, intend holding a picnic on the 19th inst. at Silver Lake Grove, and from the amount of hustling being done by the officers and men the affair will no doubt be a success.

COMPANY drills in the local organization

have been rather poorly attended during the past few weeks, and it is expected that they

will remain so for the next month at least

or up until active preparations for the camp

or up until active preparations for the camp begin. Colonel Smith has decided to have three or four battalion drills during the lat-ter part of June and through July, but no dates have yet been announced for them. Space for battalion drills is scarce on most of the streets, but it is probable either New

Grant street or the Exposition grounds will

THE officers and men of the Fourteenth

Regiment still continue to talk of their trip

to Norristown last week. From reports in

the East the regiment certainly made the

best showing of any organization in the pa-

best showing of any organization in the parade. Some rather harsh criticism is being passed about an officer from another organization who paraded with the Fourteenth in uniform, and accepted everything that came his way like the enlisted men. When a man receives the distinction of being commissioned by the State of Pennsylvania, a certain amount of dignity and self-pride should at least be cultivated if not already possessed.

It is quite evident that the present admin-

istration at Harrisburg will practice con-siderable economy in regard to the commis-

sary department at the coming encamp-ments. Adjutant General McClelland issued

an order last week for the purpose of a more

an order last week for the purpose of a more thorough organization of the subsistence department in the guard, and lays down the law in a very decided manner as to how the "grub" shall be handled this year. The announcement is made that rations are issued for the use of culisted men only and that commissioned officers shall not take or receive any part of the same, but may purchase stores at the cost price with 10 per cent added. It is not generally known why the 10 per cent should be added, but it looks as if the State is on the make this year.

THE prospective contest in Battery B. for

First Lieutenant George Shepherd, has been settled by the withdrawal of Second Lieu-

tenant Kimmel as a candidate. The field is

now left clear for Quartermaster Lloyd, who

now left clear for Quartermaster Lloyd, who will have no other opposition. No date has yet been named for the election, but it will occur before camp. Licutenant Kimmel, who has been acting as Inspector of Rifle Practice for the battery, announces that already about a dozen of the men have qualified, and the prospects are good for a better showing than ever before. Captain Hunt has been invited to open up the ceremonies at Schenley Park on July 4 by firing a salute from the battery, and has accepted the offer.

As was predicted in this column some

time ago Governor Pattison vetoed the bill providing for the wholesale appoint-ment of graduates of colleges to commissions

as Brevet First Lieutenants in the National

Guard. The Governor very aptly touches on the subject in the following manner in his

be selected for the purpose.

STORIES OF COLFAX.

Facts About His Career as Speaker and as Vice President Given by Chief Clerk Lloyd.

OF MOST GENIAL DISPOSITION.

While Not of Profound Mental Ability He Made the Most of the Talents Entrusted to llim.

HOW HE GOT AHEAD OF SUNSET COX.

A Pleasant Way Out of the Unpleasant Duty of Cutting Off a Long Winded Speaker.

[WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] I have never known any public man who seemed to be more "thoroughly contented with his situation than Schuyler Colfax, Of good lineage; a descendant on the father's side of General Colfax, who was a close he was possessed of a most genial disposition; amiable, good-humored, wearing a smile always, that gained for him the so briquet of "Smiler" Colfax; with a kind word and a hearty hand-shake for everybody, his personal popularity was easily necounted for

He certainly possessed the knack of Con Cregan's daddy, of always saying the thing that was pleasing to the company, and was the most delightful of rocial companions. Confident in his strength with his constituents, as evidenced in their support by everincreasing majorities, he appeared to be absolutely free from the cares which continually vex the average politician.

He Was Wonderfully Industrious He was one of the most industrious men I have ever known, and found pleasure in work more than in society, for which he cared apparently but little. He had no vices, and none of the distractions which they produce. He never impressed me as a man of profundity in any respect, but he certainly possessed a marvelous facility in working up his intellectual capital to the very best advantage. He was fond of anced ses, and could appreciate a good joke at his own expense, as in the case related to me, when a guest at my home in Pennsylvania, of some negro minstrels, who were giving an entertainment at his own town of South Bend. In the interludes of the music the head man said to another: "I was in Washington some time

"Who did you see dar? "Well, I saw President Grant."

"What did Grant say to you?"
"He said nothin. I went in one doe and he kicked me out de oder." Well, who else did you see?

"I saw de Vice President, Mr. Colfax." "What did he say to you?"
"Oh, he said nothing, too; he jess smiled."

Didn't Get on With Newspaper Men. Fortunate as he was in his public career yet, like the course of true love, it did not always run smooth. He unfortunately

stirred up an animosity on the part of the newspaper correspondents, who lost no oportunity to slash him. It did not seem swever, to disturb his equanimity, and his enabled him to disregard their the Credit-Mobilier affair, of which, of course, they made the most. Even in this trying ordeal, however, he bore up in a manner that could not have been possible if e had felt a consciousness of guilt.

The affair was, of course, extremely un

gained by a lifetime of well doing. My onfidence in Coliax was too strong to be slinken by anything that the investigation disclosed. He was too sensitive of his per-sonal honor to permit of his being con-

How John Morrissey Bribed Him.

An illustration of this was found in the case when John Morrissey called on him and presented him with a box of choice cienes, which Colfax, who was an inveterate in a moment ofter wished he hadn't when Morrissey said he had called on him to consuit him about the place he was to have or the committees. Colfax was greatly disturbed as he realized the purpose of Mor-rissey's present, but was greatly relieved when, in answer to a question as to what committee he would like to be placed on, Morrissey replied that he wanted to be on a committee that had nothing to do. He as put at the tail end of the Co volutionary Pensions, and both men were

litical preminence in the House in 1856 by a remarkable speech on the laws of Kansas, hich had been passed by the pro-slavery Logislature of that Territory for the protetion of "the peculiar institution," and in which he gave an object lesson by exhibiting one of the iron balls, weighing 30 nds, that the law prescribed should chained to the leg of anyone guilty of denying the right to hold property in slaves, and which he made the text for a most eloquent and impassioned exordinm.

His Success as a Speaker.

He was elected Speaker of the House at the beginning of the Thirry-eighth Congress in December, 1863, and re-elected Speaker of the two succeeding Congresses. was probably no man in the House at the time better qualified for the position of Speaker. With his accustomed industry he made the rules a subject of special study, and had become thoroughly familiar with parliamentary practice. His prophetic utterance, in the first sentence of his address on taking the chair, brought a storm of applause from his political friends in the House, and its fulfilment increased their

"To-day will be marked in American history as the opening of a Congress destined to face and settle the most important questiom of the century, and during whose existence the rebellion, which has passed its culmination, will, beyond all question, die

Representatives is a peculiar one. It requires for the proper discharge of its duties great versatility of talent, quickness of ap prehension, clearness of judgment, prompti tude of decision, patience, calmness, a good-voice, and a large amount of physical en-

Must Have a Good Physique.

The position is not less trying on the physical than on the mental constitution. The Speaker is almost constantly on his feet, except during a set speech, and the exertion of making himself heard above the din of the mob, as it often appears on the floor, and hammering it into order causes a tremendons wear and tear of the physical energies. The gavel is made of a solid ivory, and I have known it to be ham-

mered into slivers in a single session.

The Speaker has not the opportunity for deliberation in regard to a perplexing ques-tion which the Judge of a court enjoys. There is no time to consult authorities, or search for precedents. A point of order, or a parliamentary inquiry is stated; no argument can be had upon it, and the Speaker must decide it on the instant. Of course he cannot always be correct, but as Colfax to the accomplished Journal Clerk, who was authority on parliamentary law, when he would remind him that his ruling was wrong: "No matter, the House knows no more about it than I do," and so

the decision stood, for the time being at SIGHTS OF SANTIAGO. One of the Annoyar

The decisions, however, have much mor uniformity and consistency than would be thought possible under the circumstances. The system of rules under which the busi-ness of the House is conducted, is, as is wellknown, exceedingly complex and technical, and a good many members seemed to take delight in making sharp points, apparently for the very purpose of perplexing the Speaker, while others make points through gross ignorance, or for the purpose of gross ignorance, or for the purpose rendering themselves conspicuous by get-ting the floor for a few moments, to which the point of order entitles them by the precedence which the rules provide. I re member of bearing a representative make the same point of order five times during a

single sitting.

One of the most annoying members in this regard, at a later period, was a colored member, who, because of his profound ignorance of the rules, perhaps, was everlast-ingly making the most ridiculous points of order, amusing at first, but getting to be unbearably tiresome by their constant reitera-tion. These alterentions between member and Speaker, as they often become, some-times stir up a good deal of ill feeling, and both forget the injunction not to let their angry passions rise. As the Speaker has

Woman's Right to the Last Word, owever, he generally comes off victorious er's side of General Colfax, who was a close friend of Washington, and, on the mother's side from General Schuyler, of New York, he was possessed of a most genial disposition of the speaker to recognize them, or put hem down for a speech. Sharp passages of wit often occur, as when, on one occasion, Cex came up to the Speaker's desk and said: 'Put me down for five minutes.'

"I wish to heaven I could put you down for one," was the quick retort.

The only time I ever heard Colfax in deate was on the occasion of his leaving the chair to offer a resolution for the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, for alleged treasonable utterances on the floor of the House, in which he exhibited the same masterful abilities that had characterized his administration of the Speaker's office. He was fertile in mental resources, fearless in the expression of his thoughts, fluent in language, courteous in speech and manner, and adroit in maintaining his own political opinions and expressing them without exciting needless antagonisms. I recall an incident that occurred in the closing hours of a Congress that well illustrates his tact.

How He Stopped a Long Speech. A member from Missouri had somehow got the floor and was consuming the time in a long harangue on women's rights, to the great disgust of members who wanted an opportunity to get some bill of local interest to his constituents passed before the final fall of the hammer. But there was no parliamentary way of choking him off, and he would probably have kept it up till the last momen; had it not been that some member interrupted him with a request that he would give way for a moment to enable him to offer the customary resolution for the ap-pointment of a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the two Houses were ready to adjourn.

The motion being put and carried, Colfax immediately appointed the member from Missouri on the committee, which not only took him off the floor, but almost took away his breath, and raised a hearty laugh at his expense, which, however, he had the good sense to appreciate so soon as he recovered sufficiently to fully appreciate the joke.

Presented With His Old Chair. At the time he was smarting under the of the Credit-Mobilier exposure, and a good many were kicking at a man supposed to be down, a sale of furniture took place under an order of the House, at which a few of us bought a chair that had formerly been occupied by Colfax, but had got out of repair, and had been thrown aside. We had it trictures, until the cloud came over him in | fully restored, and sent it to him as a testi-

he had felt a consciousness of guilt.

The affair was, of course, extremely unfortunate, and is a new illustration of the apparently greater power of evil than of good. A drep of ink will discolor a tumbler of water, while a tumbler of water will not effice an ink spot. Weeds grow more luxuriantly than grain. One had deed, or even the suspiction of it, beclouds the fair fame the enrnest friendship which must have prompted you to purchase for me this valued memente of the years of responsibility in which I was associated so closely with you in official duties. It is very gratiting to remember that during all those eventful years our friendship was as warm and cordial as if we had been of the same kith and kin, and still more gratifying to know that this confidence and regard remains undiminished on your part as it is most cordially reciprocated by yours truly.

Schuyler Colpax.

His Family Relations.

He kept house in Washington, during all the period of his Congressional service, with his mother and sister, to both of who he was ardently attached. Left fatherless at an early period of his life he was in a peculiar sense the son of his mother, who exercised a marked influence on his charac ter and to whom he was specially indebted for the almost exceptional purity of charac-ter that marked his private life. He once told me that he had made it an invariable rule to hand his mother every letter received by him from a woman, and that his second marriage was the result of his mother's prompting more than his own, though his choice was not suggested by her.

His success on the platform in the latter rears of his life was similar to that which he had received in the political arena, and brought him increase both of fame and fortune. The lecture on Lincoln, he told me, had brought him a net income of \$10,000 a year for several years.

He was a shining example of the possi-bilities open to every American citizen.

CLINTON LLOYD, Copyright 1891 by C. Lloyd.

Personal Small Talk. Mr. Frank B. Yeager will leave for Europe June 21.

Miss Belle C. Meyer, from Quincy, Ills., is visiting Mrs. Morris Kaufmann. Mrs. C. E. Brown, of Robinson street, Allegheny, has gone to New York and Phidelphia.

Mrs. H. C. Wilson, of Maple aven Nunnery Hill, Allegheny, has gone to Po hattan Point, O., for a short visit. Mr. Jacob G. Hook and C. R. Carothers, o Allegheny, will leave Monday, June 15, fo an extended trip through the West.

Miss Mame Saunders has left for an exten-sive trip through the West, taking in Den-ver, Kansas City and Salt Lake City. Mrs. James Boyd and granddaughter, Miss Carrie M. McLean, are at the Shelbourne, Atlantic City, where they will spend the summer months.

Mrs. I. E. Hirsch, Mrs. Helena Hirsch, Mr. Joseph Einstein and Mr. James Spandan leave to-morrow morning for a three months visit to Germany. Mrs. J. C. Mullin and son, Master C. Elmer,

of Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, left Saturday to spend the summer months in Cincinnati, O., and Louisville, Ky.

Cincinnati, O., and Louisville, Ky.

Miss Jennie Carroll, of Cleveland, O., having returned after a pleasant trip through the Eastern cities, is now visiting her friend, Miss Mamie Tracy, of Allegheny.

James Scandan, the prominent Southside merchant, left last night for New York, and sails for Europe Wednesday on the steamer Fulda for the benefit of his health.

William M. Bell, of Shadyside, whose business is at McKeesport, leaves on Saturday for a European trip. He sails on the Cunard steamship Aurania, and will be absent two or three months.

Among the Pittsburg people who have recently arrived at Colorado Beach, Cal., for health and pleasure are the following: Mr. E. J. Allen, the two Misses Allen and Miss Clomentine Rees.

Clementine Rees.

Miss Mary Montooth, who has been at Atlantic City for some weeks, nursing her brother, Major E. A. Montooth, to whom she is devotedly attached, has returned home, leaving the handsome Major greatly recovered. william Flaccus, the tanner, leaves to-morrow for New York, whence he will sail June 18 on the new double-screw steamer Furst Bismarck for Hamburg, Germany, on a short visit to his family. Mr. Fiaccus ex-

a short visit to his family. Mr. Flaccus expects to return early in August.

Miss Mary Bigelow, of Milwaukee, and Miss Roberts Johnston, of Cincinnati, are the guests of Miss Lucy Haworth at the Haworths summer home at Leetsdale. They are returning home from Mrs. Pratt's school, Utica, N. Y., but will stay at least two weeks with their friends in the Sewicklev Valley.

The Old Cathedral Which Is the Largest in South America.

DOFFING THE HAT AT FUNERALS.

Peculiar Structure in Which Pashionable Shopping Is Done.

THE CALAMITY AT LA COMPANIA

COURSPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR ! SANTIAGO DE CHILE, May 13 .- The tourist on a sight-seeing expedition cannot do better than to begin with Santiago's central square, named La Plaza de la Indechamber has an area of about 230 square metres, and looks as inviting to repose as our own, in Uncle Sam's Capital. When visiting this Chilean fog bank I have found it easy to imagine myself at home, gazing down from the gallery upon dozing bald heads, set in regular rows like the cobble-stones of a street, listening to some droning Sanator, who has apparently no other listeners—while the stenographers sleepily scribble, and the presiding officer, yawning behind his hand, makes a shallow pretense of paying attention. pendencia, because from it all things radia ate, even the tramway lines and hackney coaches, and in the streets immediately environing it are found the principal institutions-religious, social and political-of this proud old capital. It is an imposing space, with a bandsome marble fountain in the middle, surrounded by a well-kept garden containing trees, flowers, statues, walks and stone benches.

Nearly all the west side of this great plaza is occupied by the Cathedral, which is said to be the largest in South America, as it is certainly one of the oldest. Originally erected by the conqueror, Pedro de Valdivia, it has been several times partially destroyed by earthquakes, and was reconstructed on its present plan by Garcia de Mendoza, somewhere about the year 1650; or rather, it was carried as near to comor rather, it was carried as near to com-pletion as seems to be consistent with local principles of economy. It has never been quite finished, and probably never will be, because—like the licensed beggars of Mex-ico—its imperfections are a fruitful source of revenue. Though millions of dollars have been collected from pious parishioners —almost enough to vener the whole pile —almost enough to veneer the whole pile with a coating of gold—there is still a stand-ing call for "Aunds to finish the Cathedral." Its Walls Have Been Condemned.

The Cathedral is large enough to shelter 14,000 people, yet has no striking feature except that of size. It is built of a coarse kind of porphyry, with a single tower of rough brick and a tall iron cross over the main entrance. Though looking like a monument of solidity, its earthquake-cracked walls have been condemned and the citizens repeatedly warned that the slightest terrimote may tumble it down about their ears. It is not so tawdry inside as most South American sanctuaries, though containing a score of altars, a multitude of graven images, a vast array of stalned glass and painted cauvas, and gold, silver and precious stones galore.

A prettier custom among these exceed-ingly polite people is that of dofling the hat at sight of a funeral procession. The funeral pageant is not likely to be particularly solemn, as there is no black about the hearse nor weeping wouten following it—only a few men and the horses being driven as if at a race; but to see everybody in the streets in the horse cars, in their carriages, on the pavements or in their balconics—paying a last token of courtesy to the passing stranger who is on the way to his long home, robs grim death of some of its gloom.

Besides being the seat of Government, the courts of law and the Legislature, San-tiago is an Archbishop's See, and is there-fore blessed with numerous sanctuaries and monastic institutions. Among the finest are that of San Augustin, erected in the year 1594, by Don Christobal de Vera, and in later times adorned with a pillared portico, the churches of La Merced, Santa Domingo and San Francisco—all built in the previous contury; the San Augustin numery, founded in 1576, by Bishop Medellin; the Carmen Alto, or church of the Carmelite numery, an elegant little gothic structure where most of the fashionable weddings take place. take place.

A Strange Miniature Cavern.

One of Santiago's most peculiar structures s the adjacent Portales de Fernander Concha, the name referring to its builder. It is a spacious gallery of 18 arches supporting a two-storied building, the whole being four stories in height. When within it he rest stretch of imagination is required to fancy yourself in the court of some marble palace—the Alhambra, perhaps—arched with glass overhead, the sides beautified by frescoes, carvings, paintings and niches full statuettes. Here is a cave, apparently as nature made it, beneath a chaos of boulders. overhung with growing ferns and ivy. Penetrate the miniature cavern, and you are at first startled by a remarkably life-like stone serpent, raised as if to strike; and then by the discovery that you have inadvertently wandered into a private dwelting, whose owner has had the singular taste to thus dis-

owner has had the singular taste to thus dis-guise the front entrance.

All these fancy doors along the sides lead into business houses, the fashionale shap-ping places of the clite, where jewelry, bric-a-brac and Parisian millinery are chiefly sold. This is a favorite resort for he fair Santiagoians, particularly after morning mass, when they are met by hun-dreds, every one with a black manta, or shawl,drawn over her head, prayer book and rosary in hand, and a small rug thrown over ner arm. The latter is usually of embroidered felt, but sometimes it is a square of ered felt, but sometimes it is a square of vicuna, guanaco or alpaca fur, and it is used to spread upon the damp, cold stones of the church floor when its owner kneels to say her prayers. They gaze upon the ravishing displays in the shop windows to their heart's content, or purchase little bouquets at the flower stands that are strung all along the outer edge of the areades, or gather to-gether in groups to solace their feminine souls with bits of gossip.

The Clerks Have Time to Dine

The best shops do not open before 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, because before that hour there is nobody to patronize them; then they are closed between 5 and 7 P. M. o allow the clerks and proprietors time to dine-as in many Mexican cities where the postoffice remains locked most of the aftersoon so that the employes may not be disturbed in their daily long siesta. Here they are open till nearly midnight, as the heaviest part of the retail trade is accomplished after 8 in the evening.

On the north side of the plaza is the old

Government "palacio" -- an irregular, heavylooking pile, which was formerly the abode of the President of the Republic, but is now utilized for public good in a variety of ways, including a barrack and prison. Collectively the buildings are known as Las Cajas, and though their glory has departed, they include some of the most noteworthy of the Government buildings—not even ex-cepting the splendid new postoffice close by, with its tiled floor, gilded ceiling and inner walls of marble. By the way, in a court-yard of the postoffice the traveler is amazed yard of the postomee the traveler is amazed to see two unexpected ghests standing be-fore him—marble statues of George Wash-ington and Abraham Lincoln, both of which, I regret to add, were brought from Lima with a great deal of other plunder by

the victors in the Peru-Chile war.

Where President Balmaceds Resides. The Moneda, or Mint, where the President now resides, is generally considered the handsomest of Santiago's public buildngs. It is quadrangular in shape, 500 feet long, with a front 360 feet wide, and being much higher than the adjacent structures presents an appearance of dignity and strength, rather than of beauty—though the nterior shows considerable ornamentation. t was built during the days of the elder It was built during the days of the elder O'Higgins, more than a century ago, at the cost of 1,500,000 pesos, but the whole thing was a misconception, having been planned for a Government edifice in Mexico and given to Chile through a stapid mistake on the part of the architect. However, it serves as a sort of oriental omnibus, in which there is always room for one more. It contains the President's household, the offices of the Cabinet Ministers, the Government Architect, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Civil Engineer of in-Chief of the Army, the Civil Engineer of the State, the Superintendent of Primary Education and the families of several of the above-mentioned officials. It also contains

THE

the northern telegraph office, the headquarters for the Superintendent of Police—bestdes being the Chilean Treasury and the place where all the nation's money is coined.

Probably the most conspicuous edifice in the city is the Capitol It occupies an entire square, and its walls, which look brand-new constant with a head-and the city is the capitol of the city is the Capitol It occupies an entire square, and its walls, which look brand-new constant with a head-and the constant with the city is the capitol of the city is the capitol of the city is the capitol of the city is constant. The Soul of the Faithful Grows in Grace Until Judgment Day. new, are coated with a browfish-yellow stucco and have great rows of columns and

THERE IS A PERIOD OF WAITING In Which It Has a Chance to Cultivate the

BELIEF IN AN INTERMEDIATE STATE of office. They are plainly finished in white stucco, with a few simple frescoes on the ceiling, illuminated with great sky-lights and furnished with leather-covered arm chairs and the plainest of desks and tables.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Good That Is in It.

"And in hell he lift up his eyes, being in forments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom." We are not told very much in the Bible beyond the grave. The central saint and hero of the Bible is the One who, being dead, came back ative out of the grave to

make that absolutely sure. After death is

life. But where? and how?

These are the questions which we canno help asking. But we get no satisfying answers. The only answers which approach satisfaction are to be read in the pages of the Bible. Everything else, all religion, all poetry, all philosophy, beside, is only guess-work. These Bible men are the great spiritual masters. God made them His are more lively and quarrelsome; but the galleries are so few and cramped that it is evident the dear public are not expected to attend its sessions. There are 42 Senators essengers in the realm of spiritual truth. in the Chilean Congress and 110 Deputies. Among other peculiarities I noticed that no If anybody can tell us, these men can, to whom God spoke. But they tell us very

little.

Partly, perhaps, because we do not need to know. The essential purpose of the Bible in its relation to human life is to teach us how to live to-day. When to-morrow comes, when the "to-morrow of death" comes, and we need new light along an unknown path, we will get it; God will give it. But for the present we can see the daily way plain enough to walk in it. And more than that we do not need to know. Anyhow, much more than that God has not told us.

And perhaps, also, we get no adequate member rises to his feet when addressing the House, but indolently "keeps his sittin';" and in their most exciting differences of opinion and wildest flights of vituperaside), they never depart from the strict rules of Spanish etiquette, but "cuss" one another in politest terms.

The small park in front of the Capitol was formerly the site of the Jesuit Church of La Compania, which was burned on a December night of 1868. Though Santisgo has held an important place in Chilean history for 300 years and more, no event that ever transpired

And perhaps, also, we get no adequate answers to our questions because we could not understand the answers if we got them. here sent such a sensation throughout the civilized world as that holocaust, in which Death the Beginning of Knowledge. That is one of the blessings of death, that it is the beginning of knowledge. No doubt the mysteries of the other side of life are as impossible to our understanding as the language of the higher mathematics is without meaning to a child. Even the few sentences in which the truths of the other bears an inscription on the pedestal informing the stranger that "2,000 victims, more or less," miserably perished, and that the love and grief of the Santiagoians is inextinguishable. world are stated in the Bible, are set in symbols. White thrones, and open books, and pearly gates, and golden streets—these are but the faint shadows of great mysteries.

The world beyond is still the "undiscovered country.' hat other life. Part of our family lives or that other life. Part of our family lives on the further side of those celestial bounda-ries. We cannot help looking with long-ing and wondering eyes in that direction, and asking questions. And thus every word of the great spiritual masters which bears upon this hidden matter has a su-preme interest for us. Take this parable of the rich man and Lazarus. It was not spoken as a raylation of the life to come poken as a revelation of the life to come t was directed straight and plain against ertain evils of the life which now is.

First Five Minutes After Death. Our Lord was thinking of avaricious, se sh and unbrotherly Pharisees. These peoole loved money more than they loved men. So long as they were attired in purple and fine linen, it mattered not how many beg-gars full of sores lay in the street without. And Christ wanted to show them what a great surprise the "first five minutes after death" would bring them. That was why He told this story. But that is not the most interesting thing about it to us. The gates are open into the world beyond, and we look through. That is what we care for

And that is what I want to speak abou height.

FANNIE B. WARD.

GOSSIP OF THE GUARD.

The annual picnic of the Washington Infantry takes place next Tuesday at Silver Lake Grave. The affair promises to here. all things earthly, has not come yet. are down here on this familiar planet, we and the rich man's brothers, hurrying about in the pursuit of our daily business, intent on getting all the money and all the pleas-ure we can, not thinking very much about commission of Colonel Rutledge. Colonel Rutledge, who had intended retiring from military life at the end of his present term, has decided at the request of friends to accept a re-election for live years more. He will have no opposition. things spiritual and eternal, paying small heed to Moses and the prophets; and over there in the world unseen is being recited

Singular and Significant Dialogue

They are both newcomers, the rich man and Lazarus, dead but a day, only a day old in the new life. The condition of things which we are here given a sight of is imm diately after death. Now, one of the ques-tions which we would like to have answered about the first day after death is this: Where does the soul go? Does the soul of the saint go straight into heaven? does the soul of the sinner go straight into hell? or do they both wait in some general place of departed spirits until the general judgment? Is there an intermediate state?

We begin to get an answer to this que tion when we discover in this parable that the rich man and Lazarus alike are both in hell. The distinction between the two i that the rich man is in torments, while Lazarus is in Abraham's bosom; and that a deep cleft of separation divides the one from the other. The rich man wakes up in hell, and behold the flames are around him, while Abraham's arms are around Lazarus. But they are both in hell. Then we remember that our Lord Himself, after His death upon the cross, descended into hell. And that in the estimation of St. Peter there was nothing unusual nor remarkable in that. The wonder was not that He descended into hell, but that He came out again. To go into hell seems to have been accounted for by the apostle to be

The Natural Course of Things with every human being. David had said in one of his psalms that his soul would not be left in hell, but his soul was left in hell, and consequently he must have been think-ing of somebody else, that is, of Christ. The purpose of the creed is not to set forth a strange fact in the experience of Christ when he declares that He descended into when he declares that He descended into hell. That statement is not to be classed with the divine side of His work, like the phrase which follows: "The third day He rose again from the dead," but rather with the ordinary, natural and human condition of His life and death, like the phrase which precedes it, "He was buried."

The purpose is to declare the perfect and unreserved reality of Christ's death. He died and His body was buried and His soul went into hell—just like anybody else's body and soul. But "His soul was not left in hell, neither did His fiesh see corruption." That was the only strange and won-

That was the only strange and won derful thing about it.

Evidently this is not the hell of ordinary language. And the creed makes that perfectly plain. We may omit, if we

please, the phrase of the creed which says "He descended into hell," and may substi-

tute therefor the words "He went into the place of departed spirits," which words are Accounted by the Church to have the same signification. So that hell, in this meaning of it, is defined by the church to be the place of departed spirits. Moreover, in the original languages of the Bible, when we go to them to find the word which is translated "hell," we find three words, one in the Old Testament and two in the new. The Old Testament word is sheel; the New Testament words are hades and

on the subject in the following manner in his message: "Soldiers of the State who have served long and faithfully in its guard would be shut out from the rank and honor in their services, thus lavishingly conferred upon youth who have never served a day in the guard itself. I can see no occasion for an enlargement of the present liberal provisions for giving brevet rank to college graduates." Governor Pattison also vetoed the bill providing for pensions to members of the guard injured at encampments, but invites legislation of a definite character to assist militiamen injured wptle on duky of a serious natura. gehenna.
Gehenna means the Valley of Hinnom And the Valley of Hinnom was a deep and dark glen beside Jerusalem, where in the evil days of King Ahaz the people of that city had offered their children to be burned with fire in sacrifice to Moloch. When the reformation came, and men were ashame even of the memory of that hideous idol atry, the valley was given over to pollution. It was made the dumping ground of Jerusalem. Hither they carted out the dead

odies of animals and malefactors. Here he garbage wagons deposited their loads of the garbage wagons deposited their loads of refuse. In the midst of this foul valley refuse. In the midst of this foul valley they kept a continual fire burning to consume these ghastly and malodorous contributions. It was a place of horror, given over to unclean dogs, and ghosts, and creeping things, and poisonous smoke. And it became the symbol of all that was loathsome, even of that place of unknown and eternal dread, "Where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." The word Gehenna meant what me mean to-day by hell.

Not Associated With Emitterent.

Not Associated With Punishment.

But shool and hades did not mean that The word sheel occurs 62 times in the Old Testament, 31 times it is translated "hell," and the other 31 times "the grave.". There is an association of dread about the words even as there is to-day about the word "death," but no association of punishment. At the end of life lies sheel, hades, hell, death, the grave, the unseen world. The last meaning is the widest. That is what We are not told very much in the Bible about the world beyond the grave. We are told very distinctly that there is a world son there, his beloved son whom he accounted dead. That is what Josephus meant when he described the soul of Samuel, in when he described the soul of Samuel, in the story of the Witch of Endor, as ascend-ing out of hades. That is what St. Peter meant when he declared that the soul of Christ had not been left in hades. That is what Christ meant when He pictured Dives, and Lazarus, and Abraham all in hades. The word hell in this parable means the un-seen world. It does not mean hell any more than "Abraham's bosom" means heaven.
The bad are in misery, but it is not the
misery of hell; the good are in bliss, but it
is not the bliss of heaven. This is the place of departed spirits. It is

The Intermediate State.

For, putting aside all these questions about words and definitions, remember that two conditions are declared in Holy Scripture to precede heaven. One is a general judgment, the other is complete sanctification. But the general judgment is set for the last day. Whatever the reality may be which lies behind this symbol and figure of the universal judgment, this is the time for it.

It is appointed at the end of the world. It is then that the dead small and great shall stand before God, and the judgment shall stand before God, and the judgment begins with the opening of the great books. It is then that the separation shall take place, right and left, and that the voice of blessing shall be heard and the voice of malediction. "Come ye blessed," "depart ye cursed," are words of invitation and of rejection which Christ tells us shall be uttered at the last day. There is to be a general judgment at the last day.

The Final Day of Judgment, But how can this agree with an individual judgment being pronounced to-day and to-morrow, as the souls of the dead go to Him who made them? How can this agree with an individual settlement of each soul's des-tiny, and an immediate entrance into an eternal condition of joy or woe? Shall the souls of the blessed be brought out of heaven to be tried over again? This is not the picture which is given in the Revelation of St. John, where the souls of the martyrs, pray before the altar, and ask "How long?" and white robes are given them, and they are told that they must rest "yet, for a little season, till their fellow-servants also and their brethren shall be fulfilled."
Shall the souls of the damned be brought

out of hell to be twice cursed and thrust back into it? "Our Lord and His apostles never comfort the Church concerning those who are asleep with the assurance that their souls are in heaven, nor do they alarm the wicked with the fear that at the instant of death their souls will pass into a state of final punishment. It is ever to the resurrection of the dead and the judgment of the great day that the hopes of the pious and the fears of the ungodly are directed."

Man Was Designed to Grow. And into heaven shall the pure-hearted enter, and they only. Into heaven shall they go who have clean consciences. "And there shall no wise enter into it anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie." That shuts the door sharp in the face of this whole company. Not one of us may enter heaven. Unless—unless what? Unless death works a miracle of transformation, makes us all over new, changes the scarlet of sin into the whiteness of wool; and of that we have not a word of evidence anywhere. The whole analogy of God's dealings with the soul stands against that. God works gradually,

not suddenly. It is the will of God that man should grow.

There is no more likelihood that that eternal purpose meets a contradiction in the moment of death, and that God makes a miraculous alteration in human character, than there is that men will be turned into

angels and archangels.

The Meaning of Paradise. And yet, here is the thief on the cross. Not a particularly estimable past has he to show, not an especially immaculate con-science, no saint. But "to-day," says the Master, "shalt thou be with me in Paradise?" Ah, yes; in Paradise. But Paradise was simply another Hebrew name for this place of departed spirits for the intermediate state. The penitent thief might go there well enough. But not into heaven; not into the immediate presence of the Father. Christ himself did not go there

then.
"I have not yet ascended to my Father," He said when He came back out of the grave. By and by the penitent thief may grow ready for the beatitude of heaven. But if a choice between heaven and hell makes the first turn in the road whose gate is the grave, the only entrance for the peni-tent thief, and for a good many of the rest of us, is by a sudden word of magic, which shall change us as the animals in the old stories were changed at the touch of wand into men and women. Unless, again. And what is this unless? Unless this glimpse at A Place of Waiting

and of preparation should be a glimpse at truth. For if there is an intermediate state, as Christ and His apostles seem to to teach, then all this is plain. Because this intermediate state is either a condition of sleeping or of waking. But the people of the parable are not asleep, the souls before the parasite are not asleep, the souls before the altar are not asleep, to be with Christ in Paradise is not to be asleep. To be present with the Lord, which St. Paul says is far better than this earthly life, is not to be asleep.

If, however, the soul is awake in the in-

termediate state there must be a "progressive sanctification" going on. That does not mean a renewed probation. It does not mean a possible passing from the bad side to the good side of that "great gulf." The parable sets a negative to that. Death, so far as we know, is the absolute end of opportunity. Of what goes on among the persistently impenitent, amid the torments, in the company of the lost, we are not told at all. But the faithful departed must be growing better. Think of it! The soul is senarated better. Think of it! The soul is separate from sensual temptation, taken away from all lowering and hindering environment, has time to think, and a clear mind to think with, and helpful things to think about, perhaps for the first time

Has a Real Chance

to cultivate that good which God alone may have discovered in the heart. And the soul is in Christ's presence, and in the company of saints and heroes. How can the soll help growing? On and on advances the Christian soul, growing in grace, growing in knowledge, growing in sanctity and in read-iness for heaven. I know, says St. Paul, that the Lord who has begun this good work in you will continue it until that day. And "that day," in the phrase of the apostle, means not the day of death, but the day of

means not the day of death, but the day of judgment.

On through the grave and gate of death passes the soul unchanged into the intermediate state, and there waits, but not in sleep nor in idleness; waits and grows, learning more and loving more unceasingly, in the bliss of Paradise, but not yet in the beatitude of heaven; waits and grows in grace and sanctity till the whole number is made up, and the general judgment is at hand, and the Day of the Lord comes.

George Hodges the Lord comes.
GEORGE HODGES.

PUT not your money in savings banks, buy lots at Kensington where it will unto itself.

HEALTH OF STUDENTS.

Statistics on the Effect of Higher Education Upon Women.

ANOTHER NEW ADDING MACHINE

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THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF VIENNA

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

the Figures.

A great deal has been said about the ill realth which the higher education of women engenders. Eleanor Field, in her recent article on "Women at an English University," enters a strong protest against this idea, and states that, during a four years' residence at Newnham College, where the course is thorough and exacting, she was particularly struck with the average good health enjoyed by the students. Moreover, a careful census has been taken of the students, past and present, of the college, which proves that the higher education is not detrimental to health, especially as such opportunities for recreation are provided that t is only very exceptional students who are likely to overwork. Miss Field insists on the beneficial influence on both mind and body which must naturally follow in the wake of a system which necessitates for, at all events, once in a lifetime, steady work toward one goal, to reach which all the best energies must be concentrated in one honest effort. Miss Field's deductions are fully con-

firmed by another authority on the health of women students, Catherine Baldwin, who asserts that any serious alarm as to the effect of university education on the health of women is groundless. This is clearly shown by the fact that the net amount of in crease in good present health in the women students of the English universities, as compared with health between 14 and 18 years of age, is greater than in the health of their sisters. Of the married students nearly 78 per cent enjoy excellent or good health, whereas but 62 per cent of their married sisters are equally fortunate. A further significant fact is that the students' children are healthier than those of the canidren are neatmer than those of the sisters. The average health of the Amer-ican college student seems to be higher than that of her English compeer (probably owing to certain college physical condi-tions); but the American student who has "studied severely" does not appear to reover as high a tone after leaving college as the English woman. A side light is thrown on the ordinary hygienic condition of Amer-ican well-to-do homes, and probably on the absence of system in the matter of physical exercise, which too often obtains in this country, by the fact that the proportion of Americans who report bad health on enter-ing college is 25 per cent, as against 8 per cent of English women.

Automatic Adding and Recording. A remarkable machine, styled "the comp-

tograph," has recently been patented. By its means figures may be placed in tabular order with the rapidity of ordinary typewriting, and their amount can at the same time be automatically added with absolute certainty. The machine is adapted to record and foot up eight columns of figures, and it can be made with even a capacity of ten columns. The first two columns are used for units and tens of cents, the next three columns for the units, tens and hundreds of dollars, and the remaining three for units, tens and hundreds of thousands, the machine being thus adapted to all amounts under \$1,000,000.

The comtograph is an outgrowth of the comptometer, a universal figuring machine

brought out not long ago, which also was operated by keys, but which did no printing. The comptograph prints lists or col-umns of items, and adds and automatically prints the answer beneath them at the same time. Besides its advantages in clearness and accuracy it is said to enable an operator as can be done by two men in the ordinary way. For listing checks in a bank, for the use of insurance companies, for the preparation of such extended tables as are furnished by various statistical authorities, and for other purposes where accurate and rapid work is difficult to secure, this machine has already proved itself a great success.

Oplum Unjustly Maligned.

In the course of the debate on the motion, which was carried lately in the English House of Commons, to abolish the opium traffic in India, reference was made, among other sources, to De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater," in support of the statement which the House was asked to believe that onium is by no means the unqualified curse it is generally reported to be.

This view was strongly confirmed by Sir

Lepel Griffin, whose eastern experience has qualified him to give an authoritative opinion on the subject. Sir Lepel stated that opium was infinitely more of a blessing than a curse when used in moderation, and it was its abuse alone that led to demoralization. He declared that this abuse is the exception rather than the rule, and the moderate *consumption of the drug in a tropical climate was absolutely beneficial. He described Indian onium as a luxury and held to the opinion that no expert who has lived among and studied opium-smoking and opium-drinking people as he has done, can arrive at any other conclusion than that alcohol is a hundred times more pernicious than opium.

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thing to learn in some departments of the service. This is shown by the creditable record which the adoption of improved ap-pliances has enabled the fire department of Vienna to make. In that city the fire men are provided with a sort of diver's suit and a fine mask, by means of which they an make their way into a burning building iu spite of steam and smoke and effect rescues that would be impossible without these devices. The danger of suffocation i greatest where the fire occurs in the cellar, and in such cases even the firemen have to use the utmost caution. The smoke will often collect in such dense masses that any ordinary light would be extinguished, but this difficulty is overcome by the use of a zinc flambeau invented by the Chief In-spector of the department. Vienna is said to have one of the best organized and most efficient fire departments in Europe.

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In some branches of industry a cemen which is preof against the influence of acids is absolutely essential, and such a substance can be prepared by melting together one part of India rubber with two parts of linseed oil. This should be gradually incor-porated with three parts of white bole, so as to form a plastic mass. This, when heated, softens but very little. Though it does not easily dry upon the surface, when once set it is not affected at all by hydrochloric acid, and but very little by nitric acid. Its dry ing and hardening is materially promoted by mixing with it one-fifth of its weight of

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