do not think I will come to the office He then got into his carriage and was driven home to die. It was then only that he told his family of the decree of the physician and he died as he expected | was dead is still in Washington, and he said before the week was out.

work and lack of exercise. He was a man of magnificent physique, and his brain worked, it is said, during his dreams, and upon going to sleep with a knotty problem on his mind he often awoke to find that his brain had solved it during the night. He was hard at work in the Senate just before his death, and it was in the Potomac depot, here at Washington, right near the star which marks the spot where Garfield fell when he was shet by Guiteau, that he dropped dead of paralysis of the heart.

Benry Ward Beecher's Last Dream,

Henry Ward Beecher was another man of magnificent physique who died of apoplexy and paralysis. He went to sleep one night with a violent headache, which was followed by nausea and vomiting. He did not wake early the next day, and when the walce early the next day, and when the doctor finally roused him shortly before his were to Mrs. Harcock, whom he called, us-ing his pet name, Ellie. He then attempted doctor inally roused and shorty disturbed from dream. I thought 1 was a duke and word "good" when he relapsed into unconthat Mrs. Beecher was a duchess and we had a fortune in British consols. I was to figure up my income and I al agony, for you know, doctor, just trying to was in mey I always Jid have trouble about arithmetic,

when T and Beecher's death was caused ion of the brain, which brought by con: He had had a warning stroke a year or two belore, but had gone on with-out rest. He was working on the second volume of his life of Christ, and he would not take exercise nor stop his work as his friends requested him to do. He was in a state some time before he died.

Simon Cameron's Paralytic Stroke.

paralysis came to him first upon his

Simon Correron died of paralysis, but his tic stroke came on the right side, and incovered it by stroking the right side is face and finding that it felt curious to his touch. It was paralysis that killed Tom Corwin, the noted Ohio statesman. is death occurred at a reception here at Wathington. Corwin had just returned from his mission to Mexico, and he was distting with a crowd of men among who were Salmon P. Chase, Ben Wade, Bob and John Sherman. He was the life of the assemblage, and he told a curious minute before his death. An old ricad had come up to shake hands with him, and as Corwin grasped his hand he said: "You are more held than when I saw enitit i last, the day before I sailed for

The stan realied "Yes" and Corwin went "But then Julius Cleanr was hald "Yes," replied the man, "but Casar had

At this remark: Corwin became serious un or scious from a paralytic stroke. " was in the midst of an excited discourse and he was carried out of the hall by his friends innersible. The first act of consci-

Corwin Died Telling Stories

A few minutes after this remark Corwin room and he was surrounded a crowd who were listening to his cloquest stories when his voice suffdenly sank to a whisper and he reached forth his hands cair. A moment later he fell tek into the arms of his friends and he was ed into another room and laid upon ft hand and elenched his fist pointing to his right one which lay powerless at his side. A few moments later and he was dead.

Ex-Senator George Pendieton, who died Minister to Germany a year or so iro, was surficien with paralysis while ridon a railroad train, and his death, which His wife had been killed n Central Park about a year before, and troubles, added to hard work, Jac.Co.v about this paralytic stroke. ent have much to and disappoint do with the health of great men, and some of our most noted statesmen have been killed by disappointed political ambitions. Plauppointment Bas Killed Many,

Churles Sumner died at Washington on veins. the anniversary of the day that he was three years before removed from the

chairmaship of the Committee on Foreign in the Senate and within a tew

live more than three or four days longer his throat in a fit of mental abberation re-and I do not think I will come to the office sulting from this cause, and there are others WATER THAT'S PURE. sulting from this cause, and there are others who were present at the time he was dis covered dead who indignantly deny the charge. The man who rhaved him after he the other day there was not a mark or a cut efore the week was out. Senator Beek's death was caused by over-tork and lack of exercise. He was a man f magnificent physique, and his brain f magnificent physique, and his brain

General Barnes for a lock of Mr. Stanton' hair, and that Barnes took a pair of scissors from his vest pocket and cut off the fringe of hair which of hair which surrounded the bald spot on Stanton's head. He then rearranged the head in the coffin and pulled up the long beard of the corpse so that his neck could be plainly seen, and there was neither scar nor discoloration there. The truth of the matter seems to be that Stanton, who was physically in a low state from overwork

caught cold and died from the effects of it. The End of Two Great Soldiers. General Logan's death was full of pathos

His last act was to try to whisper to his wife, and General Hancock's last words to say goodby, but he had only uttered the sciousness and expired. Almost the last words that Senator Plumb uttered were to his landlady, who asked

him what was the result of his consultation with his physician. He replied characteristically: "I have got to throw up the sponge." He meant that he would have to stop work, and he did not know that so soon he would have to stop altogether.

prayed, saving, "Oh, thou most beloved and merciful Heavenly Father, from whom

I had my being and in whom I have ever trusted, if it be thy will, grant that my sufferings end and that I speedily be called home to Thee, and oh, bless and comfort my Mary." A few moments after this he died. Vice President Wilson picked up a hymn book just before he died, and looked for a long time at his wife's picture which was pasted in the front of it, and Henry Clay's words during the delirium of his dying hours were: "Mother, mother, mother and my dear wife!" FRANK G. CARPENTER.

LETTERS FROM WHITTIER.

How the Poet Boomed the Abolition Caus In the Beaver Valley-The Underground

Railroad Up There-Petitions to Be Sent to Congress, [WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

The birth-day anniversary of John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet and abolitionist, set Joseph B. Coale, of New Brighton, to and sold: "Twenty years ago I saw a man ransacking the drawers of an old secretary belonging to his father, whose name was

the same as the son. In them he found much relating to the stirring times when the Abolitionists were 'a feeble folk in the numershe showed mon his recovery was to utter the words you have just said, 'Casar the Abolitionists were 'a feeble folk in the martyr stage and when the South, behind its bulwark of the pentateuch, the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, was rejoicing in its strength. reived his paralytic stroke. He was in the One branch of the Underground Railway ran up the Beaver Valley as far as Old Brighton, now Beaver Falls, and then, crossing the ridge into the Little Beaver Vailey, passed through Darlington, Hell's Hollow, Enon, etc., until Salem and Da-

mascus were reached, where passengers re-He could not speak, but he raised his | cuperated before attempting the last stage which carried them to the lake. This section of the road was largely operated by the Quakers, of whose tenets

the father of the present Mr. Coale was a devoted adherent. J. B. Coale, the elder. was one of the conductors. He was a rily after, was doubtless due to | miller and drove a large covered wagon, in which were often hidden more negro than four. Ordinarily his run ended at Darlington, though he sometimes conveyed the pugnacious sons and daughters of Ham as far as Salem. The wife of one of the present leading citizens of Salem was one of Mr. Coale's passengers. She is so nearly white that only an ethnologist would sus peet a tincture of African blood in her plied Carthago, to satisfy us that the system

Petitions Belative to Slavery.

In the old-secretary Mr. Coale found some longest scala. an conduit carried wate The Carthagini from Whittier

Pittsburg, with only 238,473, have its water supply in one of the lakes, even if the distance aggregates 100 miles? The success of the Pont du Jour abundantly proves that distance is not the great-est obstacle to be encountered. If that be No Valid Reason Why Pittsburg Canau objection, what do you think of the meient, ignorant and toolish Incas of Peru, who to irrigate the sterile soil, brought not Draw on Conneaut Lake. water from the mountains, a distance in ANCIENTS IND GREATER THINGS some cases of several hundred miles. It should be remembered that the Peruvians

THE

out both

And Moderns Have Acqueducts More Formidable Than Are Needed.

SOME OF THE NOTABLE FXAMPLES

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) It is truly wondertul how differently things appear from various points of view

and a state

or under changed conditions. That secondary hue, green, seems to be blue under artificial light. The stage beauty behind the glaring footlights is the shriveled hag in the obscurity of her home. The bright sunny day of the ac-

cepted and happy lover is the consummation of dreary gloom to the rejected one. It is thus in most everything. What is exactly right

Ruin of a Cartha and perfect to-day is all genian Aqueduct. wrong to-morrow and vica-versa. Now they are talking of bringing the

water necessary to supply Pittsburg from one of the lakes in the northern part of the State and the individuals who make the suggestion are considered clear-headed and far-sighted tellows. But that is all owing to the changed condition of things I think. It is recognized now, by almost everyone in this city who drinks water that a change is ecessary. They will have no more of the sickly, oleaginous bilge that is baled out of the depths of the Alleghenv on the one hand, and the fluid extract of blast furnace

slag and slaughter house refuse from the Monongahela on the other. A Scheme That Was Laughed At.

This condition was not so apparent several years ago, and for that reason the per-

that the Roman aqueducts of Anio Novus sons who made the suggestion of getting the and the Aqua Claudia, which were between water from Lake Conneaut or any other, at 30 and 40 miles in length, had their sources that time, were indiscriminately laughed over 2,000 feet above the city. The engindown. I know of this from bitter experi-ence, for I happened to be one of the ridieers overcame this difficulty by making angles in the conduits at about every half culed, but, I can say, in the words of Mr. mile, or, the floors were given a series of Toots, "It's of no consequence," now that the feasibility of the scheme will at least be short undulations.

But one real obstacle is to be overcome. The Romans necessarily lined their con-duits with cement. This was a substance given consideration. The worst part of the whole matter, in my estimation, is the fact that intelligent men and those who should which they called opis signinum. When hard it would resist almost any tool. It is have known better, were the ones to lead in

Ancient Peruvian Aqueduct.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

Again the result of the experiment of

which the Croton aqueduct in New York has been the result, abundantly proved in its

first form and in its present reconstruction

that the supply of water to cities by this

Questions of Grade and Cement,

from the lakes is too great; that the masonr

of which an aqueduct would be composed

would not stand the strain? Know

R

Distance and expense have alike been

Can it be the fear that the grade

11814

It must be admitted that the idea is not a new one to-day, any more than it was five years since. An idea that has been practically carried out, in our own country and foreign ones in our own way as well as among nations and in all climes in remote antiquity, is no longer a theory. What has been done once, can be done again and "a A city to be healthful must have a pure water supply. That fact was recognized several thousand years since. If the water is good, it means healt and longevity to the inhabitants; if otherwise, pestilence and

Filtering Device in Roman Aqueduct In considering the practicability of th

aqueduct and the possibility of its being utilized to Pittsburg's benefit, it is interthis cement that has held these magnificent structures together through these many esting to revert to results attained by others. centuries, but the art of making it has been As far back as the carliest periods of Persian

and Judean history, aqueduets were used to convey water to the cities and towns from However, I do not think that the opis is absolutely necessary to success. No such distant sources. The famous "Pools of Solo-mon" were nothing more or less than three large reservoirs, which supplied Jerusalem with water. The city still gets its water difficulties as to grade are to be conquered, and even if there were I have faith er in our own times and people to think they could overcome any obstacle the ancients could surmount. All that is required is a from the same place. Aucient Egypt and Babylonia constructed similar works, and enough remains of the aqueduct that supfirm resolve to do so. W. G. KAUFMANN.

Contemporary Review.]

SQUARING THE CIRCLE.

THE HUMORIST IN CONGRESS

Must Be a Rare Man If He Earns a Reputs

tion as a Statesman

In talking with a number of Congressmen

cussion, and all agreed that a repu

ceeded in being noted for anything else.

New York Advertiser.]

struck.

OUR BOASTED CIVILIZATION.

cate in Any American City.

Two newsboys got into a fight in Frank-

fort street the other day. Two other boys-

backers-stood near when the first blow was

-the dis

Rev. George Hodges Questions the Business Men of Pittsburg ON CHRISTIANITY AND SUCCESS.

THE RICH CHRISTIAN.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1891.

had the alternative of getting water for their crops by this method or doing with-A Variety of Answers as to the Possibility of Having Both.

OPINIONS OF THE EUSINESS WORLD

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.1 Paper No. 1.

system is as practical and possible to-day as our pre-historic progenitors long ago found it. If all sorts of people in different ages have found this method practical, why cannot Pittsburg do the same? "As a nail sticketh fast between the join ings of the stones, so doth sin stick close between buying and selling."-Eccles. xxvii. 4. Some time ago I wrote a letter to a number of business men in Pittsburg, asking

for information. I said that I proposed to preach a sermon, one of these days, on the ubject of Business on Christian Principles. "I find it stated," I wrote, "in a book of Prof. Ely's that a Young Men's Christian Association in some city decided recently, after debate, that it is impossible to do business on Christian principles; and that an eminent political economist has raided the question as to whether all the preaching bout the necessity of righteousness in business doesn't simply make men worse, on this ground, 'that as the business world is at present constituted men must commit sin, and to point out to them their sinful-

ness only awakens a sense of guilt, and increases their sinfulness." Questions Asked Business Mef. "Now, about all this," I wrote, "I know othing. But o preach about business on hristian principles without some definite

nformation would be to preach either falseoods or platitudes. And the best way I know of is to write to several business men of my acquaintance, of whom you are one, and ask you frankly to tell me: "1. Is it impossible to do business or

Christian principles? Is it true, that as the business world is at present constituted, men must commit sin?

the particular practices which are considered commercially right, but which come into opposition to Christian principles? For example, must a business man lie? must he break the fourth commandment? must he steal?

be, and probably is as pure as ministry; and may be, and probably is, conducted on as lofty a gro nd, and for as lofty ends, upon alone, except in generalties? or speak of them plainly? And it speak of them, speak of what?" the average."

This letter was written to about 20 men, some of them men whose names are familiar to every inhabitant of Pittsburg, the leaders of our great industries, men associated with the most extensive of the concerns that have carried the renown of this oity even over the wide sea. Others were men in subordinate positions, or connected with retail houses, or owners of a small business, and able to look at the problem from another point of view.

The letter made its inquiry of people in many different occupations and industries. Iron and steel, oil and gas are represented in the answers. So also is the business of the merchant, the grocer, the dealer in hard-ware, the newspaper man, the broker, the banker and the commercial traveler. Some of the answers were given in extended interviews; most of them were set down in writing. Of the written answers a few were short; the majority were of considerable length; some of them being a good deal longer than the usual limit of my sermons.

upon the integrity, from the Christian point of view, of the most honest rules of com-

it is hardly possible to avoid their commis- sion as business is at present constituted."	AMERICA IN FRANC
Competition Breeds Dishonesty. And with this my next correspondent agrees heartily. "My answer to your first question, I am sorry to say is that as the world is at present constituted it is impossi- ble to do business successfully on Christian principles. It is the fear of poverty that	A Bold writer who Blames Us Spoiling Their Good Things.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF WEALTH And the Destruction of the Salon Two of

sulted in a separation of men and women, and the abolition of one of the greatest en-joyments of life-the intellectual inter-course of men and women gifted with

The Morals of the Mixed Class.

displayed in charming style, and with all the graces of society, is read with delight

by all. Although Mr. Simon's remarks upon the women of the aristocracy of wealth bear thus hard upon the American colony in Paris, he will not admit that society in France is more corrupt than elsewhere, but

he confesses that in common with other countries he is beginning to see that society

has gone a little too far in flirting with vice. "We have only reached the stage of im-

prudence, but this is not far from deca-dence."

In treating of the woman of the middle

class he is very diffuse. In reckoning up

her characteristics he says: "She is relig-ious, with a tendency to be superstitious. She

is strictly moral, devoted to worldly gains,

a good manager, a faithful mother, though

ruled by blind tradition rather than her own reason. She is ignorant of political matters, though fanatically in her bias for

individuals. She is scrupuously honest in

her dealings, an earnest patriot-in a word superior to her husband. She has a larger

cart, more intense devotion to her duties

patient suffering and encouraged men to

work and to fight and saved them all from

Vanity of the Middle Class,

The fault of the middle class women of

France is-according to their countryman, who describes them-vanity. This vanity is the strongest influences in French society.

are positively possessed with the idea that it is disgraceful to work, and

splendid to be idle. They will not admit of any superiority. They want their sons to be educated in colleges and their daughters

to make good matches. They will go through unheard-of sacrifices to accomplish

these ends. A father may be satisfied to limit his ambition for his son to his capa-city, but not so his mother. Trade or busi-

ness for her son she cannot tolerate. He must have a higher position in the social

scale. Her daughter must never work. imon stops to wall over the fact that the

middle class women care nothing for sing-

ing, but they must have a piano because

the occupation most consistent with their ideas of ladyhood, although no more exact-

The Slave Chains of Vanity.

These middle-class women with all their

conversation, and no visiting. The husband goes to his club or the cafes.

As to the morals of this mixed class, he maintains that respectability possesses al-ways the upper hand, but there is a toler-ance that is alarming. Nobody reads Zola, or at least admits it, but a neat case at law

brains.

despair."

for

honest. That compels a professing Chris-tian to copy them, or otherwise stare pov-erty in the face." Our Worst Doings. On the other hand, here are other voices:

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

FRENCH WOMEN ARE MISUNDERSTOOD

An interesting article has been published by Jules Simon on the subject of French women. He does not admit for a moment that foreigners understand or appreciate French women at their true value, or in their real character. In fact he admits in a sort of way that after an experience of 50 years he hardly knows them himself. He frankly states that in England it is difficult for strangers to cross the threshold, but when duly accredited and introduced, they are made to feel themselves as part of the family, but this is never the case in France. There they are willing to show themselves upon the stage, but strangers are always kept in front of the footlights. In other words, they are always on show, but never allow those most interested to take in mat-

ters behind the scenes. In this they widely differ from Amerleans who enjoy no friends so much as those who have the freedom of the house, and who are not frowned down by the "formalities" that make society a burden and its laws a sort of tyranny almost un-"formalities" that make society a burden bearable at times. There are no friends like old friends, says the old saw-the friends of youth, who went to school with you, who stand by you for old acquaintance sake, who have a warm side for you through good report and evil report, because you lived next door.

Youthful Friendship in Paris.

This sort of friendship, we are told, does not exist among the French-at least, among Parisians. There, girls and boys are educated in different schools, and have little acquaintance with each other. The daughters of wealthy families are edudaughters of wealthy families are edu-cated in convents and have little oppor-If their girls must do anything teaching is tunity to form the abiding friendships that stand the test of time. Constantly under chaperonage until married, they have none of the freedom of American women. another. This same position, that the busiof the freedom of American women. "Foreigners know nothing of the actual ness men are fully as good as the persons, was held by another writer, already quoted, who said: "Business life should be, may

are more than 25,000 girls every year certi-fied as able to teach who can secure no polife of France to-day," says Simon. "They can only know French women superficially, sitions. They cannot come down to any-thing else, and think "it is better to die and as life goes on in Paris, it is almost im-possible to obtain intimate knowledge of a Parisian woman." After asserting that "personal observation is impossible," he also takes time to explain that neither the heroically of hunger."

little farther into the regions ecclesiastical, says this: "Nor do I know of any commernovels nor the plays are to be accepted as dread of work for their daughters, work like galley slayes themselves. In the books picturing the times, or portraying the women of to day in France. No writer of cial practices that are in opposition to Christian principles; but there is a high they amuse themselves and flirt. But in less genius, or of less power in the delinea-tion of character than Moliere can be trusted to show to foreigners the Parisian women, and Moliere-like Shakespeare-stands "without an equal, and without a second." "Above all," continues this writer, "do not trust the newspapers, and shun most especially, those which protect to describe society. These show up the women of the aristocracy as devoted to "Your letter pleasure, and scandal, and immorality. They nake the nations outside imagine that Pari s a great Babylon; that the women of the

Not a City of Saints, Only.

aristocracy of money, the real aristocracy of the nineteenth century-when the king is

A Detestable American Innovition.

killed conversation; that it detracts from all

ans, he detests. He claims that

This new fashion, introduced by Ameri-

"almighty dollar." as we in this country

He admits that there is a small corner of Babylon in Paris that may be somewhat larger in dimensions than the same in other places, but that this fact is owing to the attractiveness of the city and the greater number of foreigners. "There is no more amusing madcap," he observes, "than the Parisian courtesan, and no more sensible and charming person than the Parisian' woman; but these dwell apart in distinct worlds, and have nothing in common but be a word with any meaning. Position and their bats."

He admits, however, that the few thousands in the Babylon corner attract more attention than the 500,000 good women of attention than the 500,000 good women of Paris, or the 20,000,000 in all France. English and Americans and other foreigners are not the only ones that thus mistake and misjudge French women, for the novels and the plays of the period have even impressed Frenchmen with the same idea. History shows that the morals of the nobility of France in days gone by were certainly most abominable, but Simon holds that even then the mass of the people of France were as moral as their neighbors. In his attempt to make the world under-

work, work, work. They are skindints in enconomizing, they dispute the bill of every tradesman, they pick up every pin. They have no amusements, no reading, no

famous city are more devoted to the world, the flesh and the devil than are those of London, Rome or Berlin.'

He strolls around and gets all the fun he can, but she is a fixture in the house. Only one thing she does, and that is to go to church, where she will assume to be a fine lady. Some of the poorer women of the middle class become shopkeepers or bookkeepers. This relieves them of the menial drudgery, but they keep up their vanity of not being working women, as such class is known in France. They toil and moil and slave themselves to build up their children's dowries, so that they can the advantageous marriages they desire for them. Happiness does not seem to them to

money are the motives of their lives. Finance and Matrimony, Marriages are made for money in France as a rule. Among the peasant class a wife is usually selected for ability to work. Women have no idle dreams or brilliant fancies. They see the hard side from the highest to the lowest. Their comfort and consolation are obtained from their religion and the hope of the life to come. Whatever of faith there is in France is due to the women who "do the piety" for the family. They have great influence over their husbands, it is asserted, but they cannot induce them to go to confession, th in the country districts, sava Simon, they

on which my thoughts have repeatedly dwelt, and with no other result than pain and distressful confusion. In fact, there is little in the business world that will bear comparison with ideal standards and Chris, tian holiness. The dominating principle of business is selfishness under the form of competition. The rule of Christianity is to love your brother as yourself. These prin-ciples evoke inevitable conflict." Some of my correspondents, on the other hand, are so emphatic in their certainty of the Christian elements in business, that

A Great Variety of Replies.

they have their opinion, and that not a favorable one, of the young men whose vote was quoted in my letter. One busi-ness man thinks that they were probably boys who knew nothing whatever about business. Another says that their society should be

42. If so, what sin, and how? What are

"3. And, in general, in your opinion, what do you think the Christian pulpit ought to do by way of bettering unchristian elements in business life? Leave them

To Pittsburg's Leading Business Men.

standard of commercial interity that busi-ness men do not look for, nor expect to find, in so-called religious men. This is not the fault of Christian principles. It is a fact," he concludes, "that may give you some food for thought." As indeed it does! Selfishness the Basis of Business. And yet here is an epistle as long as two ermons, which begins thus: is at hand, and its contents noted with alarm and amazement. The subject is one

As to the nature of the replies to my questions, some said one thing and some another. One letter would return an em-phatic assertion of the purity of all the principles of business, and in the same mail would come another letter easting suspicion tian principles? No. 'Is it true that as the business world is at present constituted men must commit sin? No:" And another writes, "No! a thousand times no! Business men do not have to lie, steal, break any rightful command, or sin in any way, in order to be successful " Sti'l another declares that the conducting of business on Christian principle is "the only hope of success, and happiness in this life." Reminded Him of Diogenes' Hunt.

Other men, however, are not so pro-nounced. One who holds that business can done on Christian principles, admits that it is a difficult undertaking. Another, who read my letter to a considerable number of business men of his acquaintance, and reports that every one of them pleaded 'not guilty," and who really pleads "not guilty" himself, confesses that he thought of Diogenes with his lantern searching (and not very successfully) for an honest man.

it is hardly possible to ave

causes men to abandon Christian principles

in business. The business man's compet

tor, many times not a Christian, resorts to

practices in business that are actually dis-

"Is it impossible to do business on Chris

One correspondent writes in this guarded way: "To your first question I make reply that business can be and is done on moral, and therefore, Christian principles, by many firms and persons. By this I do not mean that perfection is attained, but that there is a fixed principle of applied integrity, and consequently no more frequent lapses than are found in ordinary mortals. I further believe that the number of erring brothers is no greater pro rata in the com mercial world than in any of the learned professions, even including that of theology. I reiterate my firm conviction that business can be done on Christian principles, and that some of our most successful men have succeeded on this very line."

And another, carrying the same battle

As Good as the Parsons, The reference to the clerical profession was illustrated in connection with this let. ter by an enclosure of a dozen clippings from the newspapers of that week, contain ing reports of various misdemeanors on the hig reports of various misdemeanors on the part of persons legally entitled to write "reverend" before their names. "Ought to Be Serving Time in a Penitentiary," was the heading to one of these para-graphs. "A Bishop's Sense of Honor," was

the alter he had been consured by the suchusetts Legislature for his bill prothe publication of Union victories Hornee Greeley was killed by his Presidental defeat and family His wife was buried the day before the election, and within a month after it he had gone to the tomb. It is said that he was incare during his last days, and his mental strain and worry during the campaign added to his disappointment unoubredly killed him.

Dath Webster and Clay had their last cays filled with the worries of disappointed Webster had continued in office aminitions. a Secretary of State under Fillmore. He was disaupointed in the nomination of Genwould eral Winfield Scott, and after it he went home to Marshfield to die.

The Brandy at Webster's Deathbed

Linging his last hours he was kent alive on brandy, and the doctor gave in his hearing directions that he was to have a speontul of loandy every 15 minutes as long as he hved. At the third dose, Webster, who was whiching the clock, saw that the hand had the Abolitionists and the Government. reached three-quarters, and raised his head first In this brandy and said: "I still live." The servant then give him his by 500,000 names. Speaking of Congress the memorialists said: "That body is more Henry Clav's death was accelerated by

that same convention. He was at the Na-Thomas Hart Clay, and a negro servant, and very ill when the nomination on his dying bed he heard form . sliving source Whigs rejoicing over the nomination of

The death of President Arthur was largely reused from disappointment at not receiving a resomination and from the wear and tear of the Presidency. His work in the White House, added to high living and little exermus, brought on Bright's disease, and he came near dying from a cold which he concht during his trip to Florida. As the lisence developed, nothing would stay on his stomech but milk and pepsin, and fically he could not digest these. He read most of the time during his last days, and his death was a painless one.

Sulcides of Tublic Men.

A number of suicides have been caused er overwark and disappointment. Preston King, who for years was Senator from New

York, had a magnificent physique, and there were no signs of physical ailments shout him. After he retired from the Senate President Johnson made him Collector of the Port of New York, and the duties of that office and the troubles of the administration were so great that he jumped from a ferrybeat with a 25-pound bag of shot tied around his body, and drowned him-Senator Rusk, of Texas, shot himself shortly after he left the United States Senate in 1835, and it is said that his saicide

a the debates of the Senate. Senator Jim Land, of Kausas, shot himself when insene over his vote on the civil He had been in doubt how to vote on this bill and had voted against it. of the vote he got a telegram warning him that if he voted against the bill it would be the mistake of his life. The telegram reached him after the roll was called, and he exclaimed excitedly: "The mistake has been made. I would give all I powers if it were undone." The press of was charged with fraud in connection with the Indian Bureau, This last charge was at, but the combination so preyed upon his mind that he committed snicide

Mystery of Stanton's Death,

iscase is not speedily checked. The The immediate cause of the death of Eddiarctic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters win M. Stanton will always be shrouded in which, without exciting, gives a healthful impulse to the action of those organs, and mystery, but, whether suicide or not, it was events their degeneration. The sto caused by overwork and and the liver are greatly benefitted by the mental trouble. There are those here at Washington who will tell you that he cut remedies malarial complaints of all kinds.

Tappan. The man addressed died in his 29th from the mountains of Zeugis, a distance 70 miles. One of its arcades, near Undena, was composed of more than 1,000 arches, many of which were over 100 feet in height. year, but he had won a name along that line of the road beginning at Virginia and ending in Canada. Among the letters were

the ridicule.

death.

durned sight better.'

Acqueducts of the Ancients

is practical, and that on the largest and

wo written in 1837 relative to accou ng petitions, which the recipients were adnred to have signed by as many people a possible. They were issued by the American Anti-Slavery Society of New York, People were asked to memorialize Congress on the subject of liberating the slaves in the District of Columbia; on the question of slavery in the Territories; conc ernin slave trade between States; to oppose the admission of Florida as a slave State: to

protest against the admission of Texas, the memorialists fearing that admission not only blast all hope of freedom, but involve the United States in .

war with Mexico; asking that fugitive slaves be allowed trial by jury; asking for broken. the repeal of all laws making distinction among citizens on account of color, as did the "anti-Republican and unchristian statutes of Ohio and New York," and, in short, The memorial stated that it was in aqueduct builders. portant that the petition should be backed

powerfully moved by large numbers than by strong arguments." Information needed was to be had from the late Henry B. Stan-Whittier writes: ton.

DEAR FRIEND-We send thee our petitions enrestly requesting thee to do all in thy ower to circulate them in the towns o New Brighton, Bolesville, Fairport Freedom, Friend Townsend will assis

In Behalf of the Am. A. S. Soc. JXO. G. WHITTING Enlisting the Women. The other letter has nothing of the

Quaker phraseology about it. It is as fol-01552

urnish females with separate copies of the annexed petitions and urge them to visi very family and give every woman an op

the oppressed are established by law, the may greatly aid a cause that neculiarly an

The writers paid the postage, and took care to mark it "Paid" on the letter, and the postmaster has stamped the same information in red ink. Letter envelopes had not then been made, and this letter is

sealed with a wafer. Four years before that time the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed in Philadelphia, and Whittier was chosen Secretary. Some people had a great deal of was the result of charges made against him in the debates of the Senate.

a fine of \$50 and costs for denouncing a vessel owner of Newberryport, in the Genius of Universal Emancipation, for carrying slaves. Arthur Tappan, of New York, paid the fine. The newsboys would have their jaws had they tried to cry that paper, and many of the leading citizens would have broken the boys' heads had they attempted it. Even in Boston, Garrison the country denounced his action, and he put into jail to save him from the violence of the mob, "composed," as Horace Greely said, "in good part of merchants."

The Bidneys Are Devoured

By the diseases that afflict them, if renal

The Colne Valley, from which the supply s to be obtained, is not above 25 or 30

Hydraulic cement was used, and that so that the problem was solved by a discovery -not th efforts of Hippocrates were devoted toward converting a circle into a crescent, because he had found that the area of a figure produced by drawing two perpendicular

Roque Pavour Aqueduct

effectively that pieces 100 feet in length have fallen from the top without being

The ancient city of Mexic was supplied by the aqueduct of Chapultepec, crossed the lake on a causeway. Greeks constructed magnificent aque The some of which are still in use, and through the knowledge thus imparted and improved upon, the Romans became the greatest of

The Romans Took Their's Pure.

turned directly from the first chamber to the

fourth, so that the mud could be cleaned out

of the chambers below. I do know that this

The Pont du Jour, another big aqueduct

nces only, in Paris, is 110 miles long, and

Eleven of the most imposing structures of the kind the world has ever known, sup-plied each inhabitant of the Eternal City with an average allowance of 332 gallons day. The majority of these conduits were

mountain lakes was not pure enough, the koman engineers embodied a huge filtering levice in some of the structures. This correlations of the structures is correlation to the structure of the st over 30 miles long; some extending to 60 and more, and, as if this supply from the and

device in some of the structures. This condition trivance usually consisted of four chambers. two on the level with the conduit and two immediately beneath. The water flowing into the first, descended through an opening in the floor to the second, whence it

flowed on through a perforated wall or grating to the third and ascended Siz:-Permit me in behalf of a committee from that through an opening in the roof to the fourth, where it found its origppointed by the Female Anti-Slavery So ties in this city to request that you will inal level and re-entered the conduit. A stairway descending to an opening, afforded access to the lower chambers, and by the ortunity to sign. By continuing to do this until the rights of assistance of sluice gates the water could be

may greatly aid a cause that peculiarly appeals to woman for sympathy, prayer and active effort. Respectfully, JULIANA A. TAPPAN, Secretary of Committee.

idea has been used in some of the aqueducts of mod rn times. on the letter, and

Aqueducts of the Moderns. But, the scoffers at any idea are still abroad, and I dare say that any number will assert, as they did some years ago, that what was good enough for the ancients is a little folded so as to hide the contents, and is behind the age for us. Perhapt a tew lects brought right down to our day and people may be interesting. The city of Marseilles,

France, with a population of 376.143 souls, is to-day supplied with water and 25,000 acres of farming land surrounding it irri-gated by the Roque Favour aqueduct, the most remarkable specimen of engineering

Henry Lloyd Garrison had served a por-tion of his time in jail, being unable to pay skill on the European continent. It is 51 miles long, having its source in the river Durance. One arcade, over the river Are, is 262 feet high and 1.287 feet long. in France, designed to carry water to resibroken has a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons per day. The city of Glasgow, population 674,095, is supplied by an aqueduct 35 miles in length from Loch Katrine, and Vienna, with 1,356,-000 inhabitants to satisfy, has one 5634

miles long, which conveys water to the city from great springs at the foot of the Styrian Alps. Even London has awakened to the necessity of having a better water supply than it has had in the past.

What London Proposes to Do.

Board of Education, a Senator-elect, two members of Assembly and a man who was once a candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. When a detective from the Oak street station collared the lads and marched them miles from London, but, if a city with an estimated population of 4,421,661 can be supplied even at this distance, why cannot down under the shadow of the Bridge, half

mercial dealing. Some considered business in general to be Christian in its conduct, Fooled With the Problem.

but excepted certain men, or certain branches of commercial life. Some held The origin of the problem is almost lost that business is the most Christian instituin the mists of antiquity, but there is a tion now existing in the world, maintaining record of an attempted quadrature in Egypt that most business men are really Christian missionaries, teaching and enforcing the 500 years before the exodus of the Hebrews. There is also a claim, according to Hone,

strictest Christian ethics. Others confessed that, from their point of view, the business world, so far from being a house of prayer. is really a great den of of Hippocrates, the geometrician of Chios e physician-500 B. C. Now, the thieves. The quotations in my letter, these correspondents said, represented the real truth, that as the business world is at present constituted men are of necessity every day forced into sin

in a circle is exactly equal to the triangle formed by the line of junction. This is the famous theorum of the "lunes of Hippo-One Fact About the Answers. I noticed one curious division line run-," and is, like glauber's salts out ing through all this interesting and profitable correspondence. The men at the head of great industries are emphatic in affirmthe philosopher's stone, an example of the useful results which sometimes, follow is search for the unattainable. ing the absolute honesty of all decent busi The oldest mathematical book in the world ness. But the small traders, the clerks, the s believed to be the "Papyrus Rhind" in commercial travelers, are not by any means the British Museum, professed to have been written by Ahmes, a scribe of King Ra-a-us, so sure about that. Nearly all the negaive answers came from them. All these letters were so carefully and

about the period between 2000 and 1700 B. C. This "Papyrus Rhind" was travslated thoughtfully written, every one of them so by Eisenlehr, of Leinsic, a few years ago, and it was found to contain a rule for maksuggestive and so instructive, that I am sorry that my space does not permit me to quote them all, from the first even to the ing a square equal in area to a given circle It was not put forth as an original dis-covery, but as the transcript of a treatise ast, without missing a sentence. them are as good sermons as I ever heard. All that I can do is to quote sentences from 500 years older still, which sends us back them here and there, and to give you their to, approximately, 2500 B. C., when Egypnain ideas and to make some co the general subject in the light of this corndence. Even this will take three Sundavs.

"Is it impossible to do business on Christian principles? Is it true, that as the business world is at present constituted men must commit sin?"

in Washington, from which city I have just "that there two sides to all questions; but the question, "Can business be done on come, says Webster Flanagan, of Texas, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, I chanced to Christian principles?" seems to me to speak of one of them as a humorist. He one side only. It is not only possible, but, begged me not to do so, as he said 'that he was ambitious to rise in the political world, as a rule, the most profitable, to do busines Christian . prin iples; and I cannot adand did not wish to be hampered with the fatal reputation of a wit. Others took up on mit for one moment that those principles antagonize legitimate business as the world now constituted."

tion for humor was most fatal to any Con-"As we have been taught,"writes another correspondent, "that all things are possible, I must say that it is possible to do business on One gentleman cited the late Sunset Cor as an illustration. Cox was a man of great and varied abilities, and would have risen very high, indeed, had it not been that after Christian principles; but when and when are very rare instances in my humble opin ion. I once heard a cashier of a now de-funct bank tell a prominent business man of this city, that it was impossible to get he had made one or two humorous speeches ever he got up to speak every one prepared rich and be honest, except by inheritance, or 'striking it lich' by some lucky find. I to laugh, and nothing else would do. Proctor Knott effectually killed his influence have never been engaged in business for by his famous Duluth speech, and I shall never get over my playful remark in the myself to any great extend, but I must confess that in almost every business in which I have been employed I have observed Republican convention. Reed is the only noted for his wit who has ever sucmany cases of deception.

An Abused Corporation Heard From The next writer represents one of the largest and most widely abused corpora-A Little Street Scene That Has In Dupli-

> able to do business on Christian principles, but absolutely necessary. A man who does to another in business any differently than he would be done by, is not looked pon as a first-class business man. It is not

contrary. But listen to correspondent number four! "I candidly believe," he writes, "that business as at present constituted cannot be conducted on strictly Christian principles. It is exceedingly difficult to actually define just what the unchristian practices of busi-ness are, but they may be stated in a genjust what the eral way to be just without the pale of the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing honesty with oneself and his neighbor, and pany, of Columbus, Q.

tion.

will change your vote.""

proportion of comm

Bad for the Young Men.

Another says that "no decent honest nan could suggest that business could not be conducted upon Christian principles successfully." Still another writes, "I am sorry for the young men in that Christian Association who decided in the manner they did, for it only too plainly tells the classes of business associates they have had. To them I would say, 'Come up out of the Chatham streets of the business you are in, and breathe the air of the broad

stand his countrywomen-while acknowl-edging that he hardly does himself-he degauge, liberal, honest and honorable avenues of the commercial world, and you votes but little attention to those of the ristocracy of birth. The women of this class, he says, are devoted to royalty and Thus my first question was answered by a religion. They are full of the most obstinconfusion of voices. Some saying "yes," and some "no"; but the majority maintain ate prejudices, they entertain the most ate prejudices, they are virtuous, religious, chariable, have a keen appreciation of art and literature, and with all, have their full share of vanity and worldliness. ing most earnestly that it is not only possible to do business on Christian prin

reial houses The Aristocr. cy of the Dollar. GEORGE HODGES. Second to this class are the women of the

TUBES ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

would put it. In this class foreigners are ir Edward Reed's Plan for a Railron From England to France.

iples, but as a fact business is actually

done on Christian principles in the great

made welcome, if rich enough. Even a few of the exclusive nobility by what they esteem "divine right," will accept invita-S:r Edward Reed's plan for constructing tions into this society while carefully keep-ing their own doors shut in its face. This, a railroad across the British Channel is to lay two mammoth tubes of steel plate and however, he assures his readers is not Parisian society. It is that which owes its concrete, 20 feet in diameter. The tubes rould be made in lengths, and when two being to the invasion of Paris by Europe and America. America constitutes the greater part, and has introduced into it its lengths were completed they would be joined together in a parallel 50 feet apart manners and characteristics, "the most de-plorable of which is the separation of the and floated out into the Channel to he attached to the completed length. All the eres." Upon this text he dilates at length. work is to be done above water. Thus, the

end of the completed tube is to be kept Nothing he remarks is more anti-French than this separation. In old times he mournfully observes they had "bed chamafloat until a fresh length is joined on. Then that will be allowed to sink, and the ber receptions" when rhe literary women of the famous salons flourished-when Corlast attached part will form the end of the leted part.

neille read his tragedies and Bossnet aired his oratory. Then came the gathering of This plan has already been practiced with access in America in carrying the pipe, 40 the famous men and women in their dressinches in diameter, for a water works a long ing rooms. Then women were gradually trained down to receiving in their boudoirs. distance across a body of salt water. that case the engineer in charge invented a Finally, it is now the drawing room. joint which remained tight as the com-pleted tube first hung in a curve, and after hate drawing rooms, so they leave the women in their state and elegance and "go vard adjusted itself to the bottom on which ff to argue and smoke in the tap room.' t came to lie.

DREAD CERTAINTIES FORETOLD.

What Climate, Neglect and Want of the Proper Medicine Will Do.

pleasure in having brains or enjoying the intellectual powers of others. There are some things which are as sure women, he accuses, instead of resisting this as fate and can be relied on to occur to at hateful innovation have surrendered. least one-half of the human family have been false to their duty and their means are taken to prevent: First, the climate of winter is sure to bring colds, history in not making these Americans conform to their own comfortable style. They second, colds not promptly cured are sure to cause catarrh; third, catarrh, improperly treated, is sure to make life short and misare found lacking in patriotism in not enforcing the old French way of having agood easy time in morning wrappers, and in reerable. Catarrh spares no organ or func-tion of the body. It is eapable of destroyceiving the Erench bretures, in such way as not to lead to a separation of men and ing sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion, secretion, assimilation and excretion. In vomen in their intellectua pleasures. Here Brother Simon waxes wroth: pervades every part of the human bodyyes,' they tell us in gentlest tone, 'I do not object to tobacco.' But look at their hypochead, throat, stomach, bowels, bronchial tubes, lungs, liver, kidneys, bladder and But, madam, it is you whom I object It you stay in this drawing room, I am sexual organs. Catarrh is the cause of at least one-half of the ills to which the human risy.

family is subject. Is there no way to escape from it? There is. Pe-ru-na never ubjected to the formalities. I am compeiled to be civil and courteous, whereas I fails to cure a cold. Pe-ru-na never fails to want to be comfortable, as suits my nature. Then he scolds his country women for cure catarrh in the first stage. Pe-ru-na

playing the tool, and pretending that their cures catarrh in the second stage in nine friends will be welcome, even in knee eases fout of ten. Pe-ru-na cures catarro in reeches and with pipes, when they know its last and worst stages in the majority of that men will accept no such invitation. cases, and never fails to benefit every case, however bad. Pe-ru-na also cures la grippe with unfailing certainty. A book on the He blames Americans largely for having broken up the French salons, and tells the French women they will repent their folly cure of iz grippe and catarrh in all stages and varieties sent free to any address by in not preserving them. He charges them with cowardice for not having declared war Con against the smoking room, which has re-

do compel them to go to church In his essay, this author trys to make it clear that nobody can understand French women but French men, and it is even very hard for the men to do it, but from his labored article, it would appear that French abored article, it would appear that French women are a good deal like other woman; that apart from their prejudices, their ignorance, their faults of education, the hold upon them of slavish superstition, the

bulk of them are plain every-day women doing their duty according to their light. From the middle classes he goes to the working women and presents a rather unattractive picture, not alone as to the women, but the men as well. Judging by this, there will be no hesitation on this side of the water in saying that the working-men and women of this country are far above and beyond the French in the matter of moral-

ity, although he maintains the contrary. One of the most surprising of his state-ments is that the Americans in larger part have about broken up the French sale destroyed the comfort and pleasure of the literary men by imposing the formality of American manners upon the society of France. The English, too, have had a hand in this, but he pronounces the Americans as the "larger half." BESSIE BRAMBLE.

REEPING OLD MEN QUIET.

A Graded Salary Plan That Preserves the Secrets of a Compounder.

ton Globe.]

Mer

it bas

French

" 'Oh,

Dean Swift in his diary wrote, at the age of 35, among certain rules to be followed when he got old: "Not to slip into the gar rulity of old age."

A well-known compounder in Cambridge has developed in his laboratories where his goods are prepared a curious race of old men who never tell a secret. To enable him to guard the rich secrets of his laboratories he pays his men with salaries that advance puce by pace with the length of service. The result is that the highest paid workman in his shops is a very old man, who may be seen tottering round with a pail of oatmeal water for the men.

The Best Treatment for La Grippe

Remain quietly at home until all symp toms of the disease disappear, and then when you go out have the body well clothed well protected so that they and the feet will remain dry and warm.

Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed for a severe cold. If freely taken as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear, it will greatly lessen the severity of the attack, and its continued use will prevent dangerous consequences, provided, of course, that reasonably good care be taken of the general system and to avoid

exposure. For pain in the chest, which is very apt to appear, saturate a fiannel cloth with Chambertain's Pain Balm and bind it over the seat of pain. It will relieve the pain and perhaps prevent pneumonia. This treatment was followed by many

thousands of persons and families during the winter of 1889 and 1890, and was uniformly successful. It greatly lessened the severity of the attack and prevented pneumonia or other dangerous consequences

tions in this country. "In my judgment," he says, "it is impossible to succeed in basiness without Christian principles, except tem-porarily. Therefore it is not only not im-

Before half a dozen blows had been exchanged more than one hundred person true that as the business world is at present crowded the narrow thoroughfare and urged the lads to "give it to 'im." Among them were two well-known instituted men must commit sin, but the usiness men who are reputed to be worth more than a million, each, a member of the

An Answer in the Affirmative "It is said," writes one correspondent,