thing which protected him from open in- nothing more to do in this world of a usein that supper room scemed more strenuous and more horrible than ever before, and he THE BOOK OF ISAIAH ful sort, than an earl finds to do. But he sult, and that was his muscle. was happy in the thought that he was so soon to be freed from them again. When the "supper was over he hardly knew whether he had caten any of it or not, and These young people had seen him exer-cising mornings, after his cold sponge bath, smothered that part of his thought as well as he could; he made every effort to drive Its Author Was a Remarkable Man

16

found about a dozen of the young fellows there carrying on a very lively conversa-tion, punctuated with horse laughter. The talking ceased instantly, and the frank affront of a dead silence followed. He said:

"Good evening, gentlemen," and sat

down. There was no response. He flushed to the temples, but forced himself to maintain silence. He sat there in this uncomfortable stillness some time, then got up and went out. The moment he had disappeared he heard a prodigious shout of laughter break forth. He saw that their plain purpose had been to insult him. He ascended to the flat root, hoping to be able to cool down his spirit there and get back his tranquility. He found the young tinner up there, alone and brooding, and he entered into conversation with him.

They were pretty fairly matched now, in intervent and general ill-luck and misery, and they had no trouble in meeting upon this common ground with advantage and something of comfort to both. But Trucy's movements had been watched, and In a few minutes the tormentors came straggling one after another to the roof, where they began to stroll up and down in an apparently purposeless way. But presently they fell to dropping remarks that were evidently aimed at Tracy, and some of them at the tinner.

the tinner. The ringleader of this little mob was a short-haired bully and amateur prize fighter named Allen, who was accustomed to lord-ing it over the upper floor, and had more than once shown a disposition to make rouble with Tracy. Now there was an whistlings, and finally the diversion of an exchange of connected remarks was intro-duced

"How many does it take to make a pair?" "Well, two generally makes a pair, but sometimes there ain't stuff enough in them to make a whole pair." General laugh. "What were you saying about the English

a while ago?"" "Oh, nothing, the English are all right, only-I-

"What was it you said about them?" "Oh, I only said they swallow well." "Swallow better than other people"

"Oh, yes, the English swallow a good deal better than other people." "What is it they swallow best?"

"Oh, insults." Another general langh. "Pretty hard to make 'em fight, sin't it?" "No, tsin't hard to make 'em fight."

"Ain't it, really?" "No, tain't hard. It's impossible." An other laugh. "This one's kind of spiritless, that's cer-

tain.

"Couldn't be the other way-in his case." "Why?

"Don't you know the secret of his birth?" "No. Has he got a secret of his birth?" "You bet he has." "What is it?"

"His father was a war figger." Alien come strolling by where the pair were sitting, stopped and said to the tinner:

"How are you off for friends, these days?" "Well enough off." "Got a good many?"

Well, as many as I need."

"A friend is valuable sometimes-as a protector, you know. What do you reckon would happen if I was to snatch your cap off and slap you in the face with it?"

"Please don't trouble me, Mr. Allen. I min't doing anything to you." "You answer me! What do you reckon

would happen?" "Well, I don't-know."

Tracy spoke up with a good deal of de-liberation, and said: "Don't trouble the young fellow. I can

"Don't trouble the young terms," tell you what would happen." "Oh, you can, can you? Boys, Johnny Bull can tell us what would happen if I was to south this chump's cap off and slap him to south this chump's cap off and slap him In the face with it. Now you'll see.'

These young people eising mornings, after his cold sponge ball, and they had perceived by his performance and the build of his body, that he was ath-letic, and also versed in boxing. He felt pretty naked now, recognizing that he was shorn of all respect except respect for his whether he had caten any of it or not, and he certainly hadn't heard any of the conversation. His heart had been dancing all the time, his thoughts had been far away from these things, and in the visions of his mind the sumptuous appointments of his father's castle had risen before him without rebuke. Even the plushed flunkey, that walking symbol of sham inequality, had not been unpleasant to his dreaming view. After the meal Barrows said:

others were painful enough, but that one cut to the quick when it came. Night after night he lay tossing to the music of the hideous snoring of the honest bread-winners until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, then got up and took refuge on the meal Barrows said: "Come with me, I'll give you a jolly evening.'

morning, then got up and took reings on the roof, where he sometimes got a nap and sometimes failed entirely. His appetite was leaving him, and the zest of life was going along with it. Finally, one day, being near the immi-nent verge of total discouragement, he said to himself, and took occasion to blush pri-

"Very good. Where are you going?" "To my club." "What club is that?" "Mechanics' Debating Club." "Mechanics' Debating Club." Tracy shuddered slightly. He didn't say anything about having visited that place himself. Somehow he didn't quite relish the memory of that time. The sentiments which had made his former visit there so enjoyable, and filled him with such enthavately when he said it: "If my father knew what my American name is-he-well, my duty to my father rather requires that I furnish him my name. I have no right to make his days and nights unhappy. I can do enough unhappiness for the family all by myself. Really, he ought to know what my American name is." He thought over it a while, and framed a cablegram in his mind to this effect: siasm, had undergone a gradual change, and they had rotted away to such a degree that

"My American name is Howard Tracy." "My American name is Howard Tracy." That wouldn't be suggesting anything. His father could understand that as he chose, and doubtless he would understand it as it was meant, as the dutiful and affectionate desire on the part of a son to make his old father happy for a moment. Continuing his train of thought, Tracy said to himself, "Ah, but if he should cable me to come home! I-I-couldn't do that-I mustn't do that. I've started out on a mission, and I musn't turn my back on it in cowardice

right to stay here. I—if I—well, perhaps I could just drop him a line and put it off a little while, and satisfy him in that way. It would be—well, it would mar everything to have him to require me to come instantly.

Another reflective pause-then: "And yet if he should do that I don't know butspeakers, a blacksmith named Tompkins, arraigned all monarchs and all lords in the oh, dear me-home! How good it sounds! and a body is excusable for wanting to see his home again, now and then, anyway." He went to one of the telegraph offices in

monarch and no son of a monarch, no lord and no son of a lord ought to be able to look his fellow man in the face without the avenue, and got the first end of what Barrow called the "usual Washington courtesy," where "they treat you as a shame. Shame for consenting to keep his unearned property, titles and privileges at

the previous meeting, "The American Press." It saddened the backsliding diciple

Press." It saddened the backsiding dicipie to hear this announcement. It brought up too many reminiscences. He wished he had happened upon some other subject. But the debate began, and he sat still and

In the course of the discussion one of the

of Great Social Prominence.

CALLED TO PREACH IN A DREAM.

How He Took Up the Political Questions

That Concerned His People.

BRIEF STNOPSIS OF HIS WRITINGS

### IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1

The book of Isaiah is remarkable among the books of the Bible for its interest and its value. The Bible is made up of a considerable number of books, some in prose and some in poetry, some history, some proverbs, some letters and some sermons. The book of Isaiah belongs among the sermons The word prophet, we ought to keep in

he couldn't contemplate another visit there with anything strongly resembling delight. mind, means preacher. You can find an-other meaning in the dictionary and in comwith anything strongly resembling delight. In fact he was a little ashamed to go; he didn't want to go there and find out by the rude impact of the thought of those people upon his reorganized condition of mind, how sharp the change had been. He would have preferred to stay away. He ex-pected that now he should hear nothing ex-cept sentiments which would be a reproach to him in his changed mental attinude and mon conversation. The conjuction of Venus and Jupiter is just now giving occupation to what we are accustomed to call nowadays the exercise of prophecy. Prof. Totten, of Yale University, is a prophet. But this use of the word is quite a recent definition. The idea of prediction has been to him in his changed mental attitude, and he rather wished he might be excused. And prominent in this old word only since some time in the last century. In the days when Jeremy Taylor wrote in defense of the yet he didn't quite want to say that, he didn't want to show how he did feel, or didn't want to show how he did feel, or show any disinclination to go, and so he forced himself to go along with Barrows, privately proposing to take an early oppor-tunity to get away. After the essayist of the evening had read his paper the Chairman announced that the debate would now be upon the subject of the species. "Liberty of Prophesying," everybody understood that he was advocating the principle of free speech.

Biblicsi Meaning of Prophet. In the Bible, the prophet is a preacher. We may read a good many of the writings of the Old Testament "prophets" without discovering any prediction at all. The prophet is not a fore-teller, but a for-teller. He is the man who speakes for God. And that is the business of every preacher even to-day. Thus God appointed Aaron, we read, to be the prophet of Moses. That is, he was to speak for Moses, he was to carry

Moses' messages. Isaiah was a preacher The book of Isaiah is a book of sermons. earth for their cold selfishness in retaining their unearned dignities. He said that no I want to say something this morning about this prophet and his book, about the preacher and his sermons. I will begin with the preacher.

with the preacher. Concerning the personal life of Isaiah we know little. The first verse of his book, which is a heading added by the men who gathered these sermons together into this volume, tells us that he lived in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah. This means the eighth century before Christ. The eighth century before Christ was that day of national trouble among the little provinces of Palestine which saw the destruction of the Northern Kingdom by the armices of Assyria, and the fearful dangers of the Southern Kingdom

in Judah.

Isaiah was a man of gducation, culture and evident literary gifts. He belonged to a family of high social position in the aris-tocratic circles of the capital. He belonged in Jerusalem, and was much about the court, and was a personal friend of the greatest of the Jewish sovereigns of his life-time, King Hezekiah. Isaiah, like St. Beter was a personal friend, he hed two time, King Hezekiah. Isaiah, like St. Peter, was a married man. He had two sons. Isaiah's wife was called the prophet-ess, probably because she helped her hus-band in his work by her sympathy, by her wise advise. Nobody knows how much of the family history of Isaiah is hidden away under that ancient title. There is no record of the indebtedness of Isaiah, and through him of all the religious world, to Isaiah's excellent wife.

Perhaps he read to her the notes of these great sermons. Some of the critics, who are so much interested in making out that

Significance of His Sons' Names

Isaiah's two sons had quite remarkable

names. The Old Testament names have many of them a queer sound in our ears. Fathers and mothers do not often resort

nowadays to the first five chapters of the First Book of Chronicles to get names for their children. But Isainh's boys were

burdened with names which even in those

days must have seemed grotesque, angular and awkward in the mouth. One was

named Shear-jashub, the other was Maher

side the throne, on either hand, floated in the air choirs of angelic beings with the wings which ever since have had place in the pictures, except that each of these had A six wings, covering their faces and their feet and spread for flight, emblems of rev-erence, of humility and of prompt obedi-ence. Isaiah heard the angels singing, now one choir and now the other, answering each other in meiodious strophe and anti-strophe caving the mode that are uttarted Woods by Failure to Get Work. LIVED LIKE A MOUNDBUILDEF. strophe, saying the words that are uttered still in one of the supreme moments of the greatest of our Christian services of adora-tion, the holy communion, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, heaven and earth are full of thy glory." How His Work Began.

prayers of heaven, descended upon it. And Issiah, standing by the door, cried, "Woe is me, for I have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts; and I am a man of unclean lips." And one of the angelie beings taking a coal from the flaming altar touched his lips, in token of forgiveness and of cleansing. And there came a voice, crying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" And Isaiah answered, "Here am I, send me!" Thus his work here

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH & SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1892.

work began. Isaiah may be thought of as a statesman,

this wonderfully commissioned preacher did was to go into politics. Isaiah was first of all a politician. He was a religious pol-itician. Isaiah made no separation in his thought between the Church and the State. It is not likely that he cared much for any institution gen institution whether circl institution as an institution, whether civil or ecclesiastical. Isaiah's interest was altogether in the people. His highest desire was to have the land full of good men and women.

people were terribly afraid of Syria and Ephraim and were determined to ask the alliance of Assyria. Isaiah was opposed to that alliance. The people, however, had their way. But no sconer had they allied

Egypt. Isaiah was all the time on the side of national independence. These were great questions. The supreme need of the time, as indeed of every time, was a wise man and a good man who could look at these critical questions from the religious point of view —that is to say, from the point of view of deep and eternal principles. Isaiah was that man. Isaiah, like all the best politicians, was a reformer. He saw no end of abuses, political and social. And he was conscious of his own personal responsibil-ity. He felt that he had no right to stand by and see these things go on.

He Was a Bold Freacher.

St. Paul, who was a good judge of relig-ious audacity, says that Isaiah was very bold. He was indeed. The boldest thing that a man can do is to denounce the sins of his own class. It is easy for the poor to re-vile the rich. The poor man who abuses the rich wins popularity among his peers. But when a rich man speaks his mind, and opposes himself to the opinion of his asso-ciates, he becomes a candidate for all sorts of mattadam of martyrdom. Social ties, companionship, business association, shut men's montha. How easy it is in Pittsburg to denounce the toxician toxics of the social basis Louisiana Lottery! It is a good deal harder down in New Orleans. This man stood in the midst of the court

This man stood in the midst of the court, a rich man, a man of social standing, a lay-man, too, with no allowance for professional zeal possible in his case, and spoke his mind about the iniquities of priest and prince. This is a man worth knowing. I want to introduce some of my newspaper congregation to the prophet, Isaiah, of whom they have perhaps heard, but whom I am sure they do not know. A brave, good man, a natriot a bero, not only the writer man, a patriot, a hero, not only the writer of one of the small number of supremely

great books of the world, but a man of action, whose splendid example ought still will be thankfully received and duly ac

WILD MAN'S STORY. Steve Farenbach Was Driven to the

ter more of nuts in the hollows of the great fall a trees and beneath the huge boulders thus strewed the ravine. He never rolested them and they did not fear him had when the sound of the hunters' guns echoed through the woods they would run to his den for affety. He knew the heunts of all the squirrels in the neighborhood of his hut and where was hidden their winter store of nuts, but he, as hungry as he had been at times, never touched them. He, too, like the squirrels, had haid in some nuts—hazel nuts—but he needed some-thing besides, so he had dug some roots, which he was familiar with in the old coun-try, and with these he had kept off sickness and disease. I asked if, while in the woods,

try, and with these he had kept off sickness and disease. I asked if, while in the woods, the thought of theft or suicide as a means of ending his troubles had ever entered his mind. He said: "My mother taught me better than that." The man had been in the woods since last April Hickness and fast are much fast

April. His hands and feet are much frost-bitten. Once last fall he was mistaken for Fitzsimmons. The illustration is from an instantaneous photograph. The man was taken to his rude home in the woods and H. O'D. photographed as seen.

### A DOG FAMOUS IN ENGLAND.

Through His Instrumentality Some \$5,000 Were Collected for Charity.

Illustrated News of the World. ] nongahela river. A faithful and clever animal, formerly well known to many passengers on the London and Brighton Railway, has lately died at Newhaven. This dog, a Scotch collie, lief in this age of was trained by Mr. John Climpson, guard eivilization and of the evening tidal train, to carry an ioviin a locality claiming to be gers and others, in aid of the "Associated Society of Railway Servants," of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, for the "Orphan Fund." The late Rev. Dr. Forman Macleod, by

of God's creat-ures should be driven to seek of God's creatures should be driven to seek the shelter of the bush, and the companion-ship of beasts and birds. Yet such was the case of poor Steve Farenbach, the unfortunate farm laborer, who became discouraged and finally de-

WHERE THE UNFORTUNATE SPENT THE WINTER

spondent in his vain effort to secure em-ployment of the most menial kind. He brook Row, London, where subscriptions

indicates a nervous prostration or depres-sion. A white tongue is diagnostic simply of the leverish condition, with periaps a sour stomach. When it is moist and yellow-ish brown it shows disordered digestion; when dry and brown, a low state of the sys-tem, possibly typhoid. When it is dry and red and smooth, inflammation, gastric or in-testinal, is at hand. When the papillae on the end of the tongue are raised and very red, the strawberry tongue is developed, and that means scarlet fever. A sharp pointed red to rause sugests brain irritation or in-flammation, and a yellow costing indicates liver derangement. It will thus be seen that it is worth while to acquire the reading of a health barometer at once so useful and so handy.

methods."

REALM

OF SCIENCE

Some New Inventions and Novel

Applications of Old Ones.

TALKING INTO A TELEPHONE.

A Suggestion That Electricity Be Harnessed

to Carry Mails.

THE TONGUE AS A HEALTH INDICATOR

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

among those who are daily using the tele-

phone, know how to use it properly. The

manager of a large exchange says: "Why,

just talk in an ordinary conversational

tone, as if you were speaking to somebody

three or four feet from you. I can talk from Washington City to Portland Me., it that

way and make myself plainly heard. The best position is to stand with the mouth about three inches from the transmitter. Most people stand further back, but it is

better to stand even nearer. It is simost impossible to get too near the instrument,

provided a distinct conversational tone is maintained. If you watch the girls at the

switchboard, you will notice that they talk distinctly, and that most of them put their

noses against the instrument when they speak. They don't have trouble, and nobody

else would if he would adopt similar

How to Read the Tongue,

The perfectly healthy tongue is clean,

moist, lies loosely in the mouth and has no prominent papiline. The tongue may be

furred from local causes or sympathy with the stomach, intestines or liver. The dry tongue occurs most frequently in fever, and

indicates a nervous prostration or depres-

It is found that not one person in ten

## The Electric Torch Lamp.

A clever adaptation of the electric light has been made for the purposes of theatrical display. It is named the "torch" lamp, and consists of a large incardescent bulb with four lenses fused on to it, all the surface around them being frosted. The effect of around them being frosted. The effect of this combination of a true spheroidal form of globe with frosting and lenses is to pro-ject the light in the form of four condensed beams. An American firm has sent a large number of these lamps to Europe within the last month, to be used for the production of the opera "Robert le Diable." The lamps were mounted on torches, which contained small storage batteries. Little vanes at the base of the lamps revoived with the least motion of the air, and gave a rotary motion motion of the air, and gave a rotary motion to the lamps, the beams of which would then flash in every direction. This lamp is also used with excellent effect as a loconotive headlight.

### Safety Guard for Cars.

A large percentage of accidents on street allways are due to passengers attempting to get on and off the moving cars. A device has been designed for the purpose of throwhas been designed for the purpose of throw-ing the person away from the car should he lose his hold, and to push him to one side out of the path of the following car should he miss the step and fail. The device con-sists of a plate or board extending from the top part of the fender to a point near the track rail. This plate projects laterally from the car fender, to which it is made ad-justable by means of vertical slote, corre-sponding slots being made in the fender. Should a passenger miss his grip of the handle of the car the guard throws him clear of the step, and in case he slipped or stumbled in leaving the car the dependent part of the guard would push him out of harm's way.

An important piece of work has been done

in the observatory in Potsdam, Germany, Prof. Duner has obtained a bitherto un

known exactitude in the measurements of

the movements of the sun, and finds that that body moves round its axis at the rate of

A traveler, say 6 feet long and 11 by 18 inches in breadth and height, to the back of

which is attached an electric motor about i

inches square, is actuated by an electric wire which runs at the bottom of an iron or

is inclosed. In point of fact, it is a minia-ture trolley system, and the wire which sup-plies the power is fed from one end of the is inclosed. In point of fact, it is a min

Antipyrin and the Grip.

The fll advised use of antipyrin in cases of

rip has been promptly taken in hand in

grip has been promptly taken in hand in Germany, where the prominent physicians have asked the Government to prohibit the sale of antipyrin except under such restric-tions as will prevent its use without medical supervision, as they find it a dangerous remedy when employed without proper caution.

Delicate Chronographs.

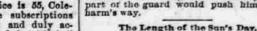
At a recent meeting of the French Physi-

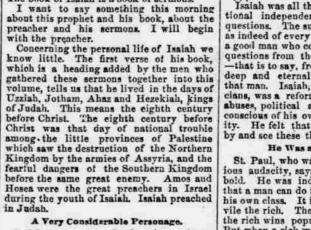
cal Society, several forms of chronographs

were described, capable of measuring down

were described, called of measuring down to the ten-thousandth part of a second. These devices have been applied with good results to the measurement of the initial velocities of projectiles, and also to the time occupied by bodies falling through short distances.

el cube, in which the whole arrangement





A Very Considerable Personage.

nearly every chapter in the Old Testament

Ø 10

as a reformer, as a theologian. It is notable that the first thing which

Political Questions of His Time.

Thus he concerned himself in whatever concerned them. And the chief concerns of his time were of a political complexion. Great measures were pending, and great perils impending. From the East the As-syrian was every day getting a little closer to the West. In the North Syria and Ephraim were allied against Judah. The pendeners the series of Suria and

themselves to Assyria than they repented and wished instead to join hands with

NUTS AND ROOTS WERE HIS FOOD And then the whole great temple seemed to reel and shake, and a great mysterious cloud of smoke, as of the incense of the "IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Almost a Year in a Rude Hovel in Whit a Beast Would Freeze.

EADERSofTHE DISPATCH will remember the account published exclusively in its columns last Tuesday of the capture of a wild man near the town of Homestead, up the Mo-

and on the line of A Part the P., V. & C. R. R. It is al-most beyond beclaiming the heart of this great industrial great industrial

He snatched the cap and struck the youth in the face, and before he could inquire what was going to happen, it had already happened, and he was warming the tin with the broad of his back. Instantly there was a rush, and shouts of "A ring, a ring; make ring! Fair play all round! Johnny's grit; give him a chance.

The ring was quickly chalked on the tin, and Tracy found himself as eager to begin as he could have been if his antagonist had been a prince instead of a mechanic. At bottom he was a little surprised at this, because although his theories had been all in that direction for some time, he was not prepared to find himself actually eager to measure strength with quite so con man as this ruffian. In a moment all the windows in the neigh-

borhood were filled with people, and the roofs also. The men squared off and the fight began. But Allen stood no chance whatever against the young Englishman. Neither in muscle nor science was he his equal. He measured his length on the tin time and again; in fact, as fast as he could get up he went down ngain, and the ap-plause was kept up in liberal fashion from all the neighborhood around. Finally Allen had to be helped up. Then Tracy declined to punish him further, and the fight was at nn end

Allen was carried off by some of his friends in a very much humbled condition, his face black and blue and bleeding, and Tracy was at once surrounded by the young fellows, who congratulated him and told him that he had done the whole house a service, and that from this out Mr. Allen would be a little more particular about how he handed slights and insults and maltreatment around among the boarders. Tracy was a hero now, and exceedingly

popular. Perhaps nobody had ever been quite popular on that upper floor before. being discountenanced by these young fellows had been hard to bear, their lavish commendations and approval and hero-worship was harder still to endure. He felt degraded, but he did not allow himself to analyze the reasons why too closely. He was content to satisfy himself with the suggestion that he looked upon himself as fearaded by the public spectacle which he had made of himself, fighting on a tin roof for the delectation of everybody a block or two around.

explanation of it. Once he went a little too far and wrote in his diary that his case was worse than that of the Prodigal Son. He said the Prodigal Son merely fed swine, he didn't have to chum with them. But he struck that out and said. "All men are equal. I will not disown my principles. These men are as good as I am.

Tracy had become popular on the lower finors also. Everybody was grateful for Allen's reduction to the ranks, and for his

particularly that boarding-house pet, Hat-tie, the laudlady's daughter. She said to

"I think you're ever so nice." And when he said, "I'm glad you think so, Miss Hattie." she said, still more sweetly: "Don't call me Miss Hattie-call me

Puss Ah! here was promotion! He had struck

the summit. There were no higher heights to climb in that boarding house. His popularity was complete.

In the presence of people, Tracy showed a tranquil outside, but his heart was being eaten out of him by distress and despair. In a little while he should he out of money, and then what should he do? He wished now that he had borrowed a little me re liberally from that stranger's store. He found it impossible to sleep. A single torturing, territying thought went racking round and territying thought went racking round and round in his head, wearing a groove in his brain. What should he do-what was to become of him? And along with it began to intrude a something presently which was very like a wish that he had not joified the great and noble ranks of martyrdom, but had stayed at home and been content to be mercly an earl and nobline better with great and noble ranks of martyreat to be had stayed at home and been content to be merely an earl and nothing better, with

AML BEAM

HIS ATHLETIC TEAINING SERVED HIM WELL.

tramp until they find out you're a Congressthe expense of other people. Shame for man, and then they slobber all over you." There was a boy of 17 on duty there, tying consenting to remain on any terms in dis-honorable possession of these things, which represented by-gone robberies and wrongs inflicted upon the general peo-ple of the nation: He said: "If there his shoe. He had his foot on a chair, and his back turned toward the wicket. He glanced over his shoulder, took Tracy's measure, turned back, and then went on were a lord or the son of a lord here, I would tying his shoe. Tracy finished writing his telegram and like to reason with him, and try to show him how unfair and how selfish his position

waited, still waited, and still waited, for that performance to finish, but there didn't seem to be any finish to it; so, finally, Tracy said:

"Can't you take my telegram ?" The youth looked over his shoulder and said, by his manner, not his words: "Don't you think you could wait a min-

ute, if you tried ?" However, he got the shoe tied at last, and came and took the telegram, glancing over it, then looked up surprised at Tracy. There was something in his look that bordered upon respect, almost reverence, it seemed to Tracy, although he had been so

long without anything of this kind he was not sure that he knew the signs of it. aloud, with The boy read the address pleased expression in face and voice.

"The Earl of Rosamore! Cracky! Do you know him? Yes

"Is that so! Does he know you?"

"Well-yes." "Well, I swear! Will he answer you?" "I think he will." "Will he, though? Where'll you have it

sent?" "Oh, nowhere. I'll call here and get it.

When shall I call?" "Oh, I don't know-I'll send it to von. Where shall I send it? Give me your address; I'll send it to you soon's it comes.' But Tracy didn't propose to do this. He had acquired the boy's admiration and def-erential respect, and he wasn't willing to throw these precious things away, a result sure to follow if he should give the address of that boarding house. So he said again that he would call and get the telegram and went his way.

We around. But he wasn't entirely satisfied with that explanation of it. Once he went a little too far and wrote in his diary that his case was worse than that of the Prodigal Son. He He idled along, reflecting. He said to them on pure merit, for having thrushed Allen. While their respect and their deference-if it is deference-is pleasant, a deference based upon a sham, a shadow, does really seem pleasanter still. It's no real merit to be in correspondence with an earl, and yet, after all, that boy makes me feel as if there was."

transformation from a doer of outrages to a mere threatener of them. The young girls, of whom there were half dozen, showed many attentions to Tracy a dozen, showed many attentions to Tracy, particularly that boarding-house pet, Hat-tie, the laudlady's daughter. She said to that he was going to give up this experi-ment and go back to his home again. His His eagerness to get his father's answer began to grow now, and it grew with marvelous celerity after it began. He waited an hour, walking about putting in his time as well as he could, but interested in nothing that came under his eye, and at last he presented himself at the office again and asked if any answer had come yet. The boy said:

"No, no answer yet," then glanced up at "No, no answer yet," then glanced up at the clock and added: "I don't think it's likely you'll get one to-day." "Why not?" "Well, you see, it's getting pretty late.

You can't always tell where'bouts a man is when he's on the other side, and you can't always find him just the minute you want him, you see, and it's getting about 6 o'clock now, and over there it's pretty late

So Tracy went home to supper. The odors household to dinner.

of his own made in talks with his radical friends, in England. It was as if some cavesdropping phonograph had treasured up his words and brought them across the Atlantic to accuse him with them in the hour of his defection and retreat. Every word spoken by this stranger seemed to leave a blinder on Treasive leave a blister on Tracy's conscience, and by the time the speech was fin-ished he felt that he was all con-science and one blister. This man's deep compassion for the enslaved and foreign deep compassion for the enslaved and oppressed millions in Europe who had to bear with the contempt of that small class above them, throned upon shining heights whose putha were shut against them, was the very thing he had often uttered to himself. The pity in this man's voice and words was the very twin of the pity that used to reside in his own heart and come from his own lins when he thought of

# ome from his own lips when he thought of these oppressed people. [To be Continued Next Sunday.]

How to Wash the Face.

Mrs. Anna Ruppert, the authority on the arts preservative of woman's beauty, preters cold water to hot for bathing the face, and advocates the use of soap once in 24 hours at night. A good lather should be produced, and after it is well washed off, the face should be rubbed briskly with a chamois leather. All of which m will pronounce rank heresy.

The istakes of Childhood.

Mother (reprovingly to little girl just ready to go for a walk)-Dolly, that hole was not in your glove this morning. Dolly (promptly)-Where was it then, mamma?

A Use for the Triangle. A pretty New York housekeeper has on her wall the triangle and fixture shown in



Muric of the Triangle.

this illustration. She

is. I would try to persuade him to relin-quish it, take his place among men on equal terms, earn the bread he eats, and hold of slight value all deference paid him because of artificial parities all account of the shalal-hash-baz! These names, we find, had meanings. That was one advantage which many of the old names had over our modern of artificial position, all reverence not the just due of his own personal merits." ones-they meant something. And the meanings of these names had an intimate connection with the truths which Isaiah Tracy seemed to be listening to utterances of his own made in talks with his radical was preaching. Thus Shear-jashub means "a remnant will remain." That, we will see presently, was one of the most notable of the doctrines of Isaiah. Maher-shalal-hash-baz means "speedy prey, swift spoil." That was what Isaiah said when the politicians of Judah refused to follow his advice concerning the relations of the Government. declared that the kingdom would speedily be destroyed.

# Shows Their Great Earnestness.

Thus Isaiah's boys had names that were condensed sermons. That shows how deep the prophet and the prophetess had their hearts in the great work. They never tried to get away from it, even in their home, never shut their door upon it. It was the whole of their life. Every interest they had, even their children, was wrapped up and included in this deepest and widest in-terest, their interest in the church and in the state.' They gave their whole life to heiscountry. It is likely that Isaiah continued preach-

ing 40 years. He spent 40 years in one par-ish. He was probably about 70 when he died. His death, according to old traditions, was by martyrdom in the reign of the bad King Manasseh, when he is reported to have been sawn asunder with a wooden sword. The call of Isaiah, the beginning of his ministry, is described in a chapter which, for some reason which no one knows now, is numbered in the book not one, but sir. How He Came to Preach.

In the sixth chapter of Isaiah we learn what it was that made this man a minister. It was not because he had tried two or three avocations and had not succeeded very well in any of them, that he concluded to try the clerical profession. Neither was it on account of the persuasion of his friends. Nor count of the persuasion of his friends. Nor was it even in consequence of a deliberate decision made at the end of a serious en-deavor to discover his duty. This man was called to God. At least that is what he said himself, who ought to know. The prophets, indeed, are all manimous in the assertion that God called them. They was going on about their ordinane horizont.

were going on about their ordinary business, so they say, and somehow there came a voice. God called them. And they obeyed, sometimes unwillingly, having no sort of in-clination toward that kind of work, desiring most earnestly to keep out of it, living, some of them, in days when, as they say, a wise and prudent man will preserve a dis-creet silence. They were somehow impelled into this ministry by some sort of influence from without.

### All the Old Preachers Were Alike.

They were stopped, and suddenly turned about, and sent on a message from God. Thenceforth the words they speak are God's words. "Thus saith the Lord" is the preface to their sermon. There is something nota-ble in this constant affirmation of the old

preachers that God called them. In the year that King Uzziah died, Isaiah had a vision. He seemed in a dream to be standing in the temple, only the temple was a hundred times greater and fairer than he had ever seen it before. In the place of the mercy seat a great throne was set up, and upon this throne sat One hidden by the wide folds of his imperial vestments. Be-

to be an inspiration to us. was written by two or three different per-sons, may some day discover for us how The Book of Isaiah many good things in Isaiah's sermons are due to the suggestions of his wife.

Of Isaiah as a theologian, I will have more to say another time, for I mean to speak of this preacher and his sermons mor than orce now, and perhaps more than twice. We will let the theology go to-day. So we come to the book. There are 66 chapters in this book. They fall into two quite distinct divisions. The first chapter of the second part is number 40. These two divisions are so different that a good many scholars think they were written by quite different men. This matter, also, we will defer until we naturally come to it.

Of the 39 chapters of the first part there may be made a three-fold division. In the first division. 12 chapters; in the second, 15; in the third, 12 again. The first and third divisions are consecutive prophecies; that is, connected sermons. The middle division is made up of isolated prophecies, single sermons. The single sermons begin with the

thirteenth chapter and end with the twenty-seventh. They are chiefly taken up with the affairs of other nations. Not a Narrow Teacher.

The whole world was of interest to Isaiah There was nothing narrow or parochial about him. Babylon and Egypt, Moab and Edom, Arabia and Tyre, had their places in his sermons. The God whom Izaiah be-lieved in was the ruler of the round earth, all the movements of the nations were in the ordering of his wide providence.

The consecutive sermons of the first twelve chapters begin with an arraignment of the Jewish nation for their political and religious transgressions. Then follow the questions which rose out of the war with questions which rose out of the war with Syria and Ephriam. The consecutive prophecies of the third part deal with the invasion of Sennacherib. How far away these old names sound! And yet human nature has not changed much. The questions that Isaiah met are even to-day co up again for answer. It ought not to b

altogether wasted time, if we go back with our disinterested and unprejudiced minds and study them. GEORGE HODGES,

How It Is Found in the Beds of Ancient Rivers on the Malay Peninsula.

Experts attached to the geological sur vey regard the prospects for American tin hopefully but not with confidence. There Virginia, where millions of money are being expended in preparing to mine for it, but also in Montana, Wyoming, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, along the Hudson, and elsewhere, Wherever coarse granite exists, the industrious pros pector will find this valuable metal. But

in that region. They wash away the sub-stance of the hills, which is carried toward the sea by the river, the tin being dropped on the way because it is heavy. This has been going on for ages, and in the dry chan-nels where streams formerly flowed the mining is done for the metal which is found

sizes. These nuggets are separated from the gravels by the crudest conceivable methods of washing, and sent to Singapore for shipment to various parts of the world. Two of a Kind. "These trousers are very much worn this

said the tailor, displaying his

sought the solitude of the woods and descended to the level of the animals that burrow in the earth for safety and shelter. obeying instinct rather than intelligence. One could not have descended lower in the scale of humanity than he, hiding silver collar and tablet. in the densest thicket in the light of day, and then stalking forth in the darkness o The Rush to South Africa. night into some secluded orchard to gather Pall Mall Budget.] the fruit which had become overripe and

had fallen to the ground, or into an already ravished vegetable garden and there fall upon his knees and with his bare, bleeding fingers, dig through the snow and ice into the frozen earth in search of a stray potato or turnip that might have been overlooked when the crops were harvested, and, if fortunate, to hug his lucky find to his bosom as carth's greatest treasure.

A Talk With the Wild Man. It was the writer's privilege to visit this

poor, forlorn creature the next morning after his capture and receive from his own lips the story of his life. The officers in charge of the lockup had been very kind to him; several good meals, a warm bath and a good night's sleep had changed his un-couth appearance of the day before into that of a respectable, civilized being. He had become quieted and was altogether rational, and, though hesitating and halting in his conversation with the reporter, spoke intel-ligently about himself and his strange life. He was glad THE DISPATCH would pub-lish his story, for then it would reach the eves of good people who would come to him and give him work. He wanted to be respectable again and go to church as he used to do in the old days when he was with his

other and sisters in his beloved fatherand. On the farms here in America the hired men were slaves, he said, and though the masters drove to church in their fine car-riages the farm laborers, who were nearly always such poor fellows as he, were con pelled to stay at home and work.

But it will interest the reader most to read his story in his own words and it is written here as it fell from his lips in the lockup at Homestead:

"I was born on a farm near the town of Freiburg, in Baden, Germany, and when I was old enough attended the burger school in that time. Besides myself there were in hopefully but not with confidence. There is plenty of that metal all over the United States—not only in Dakota, California and kindred for genations back. In the spring of '84 I emigrated to America, and, having no training for any kind of work but the farm, I naturally sought employment at that kind of work, but had hoped that in time I would be enabled to better my con dition and save enough money to bring my mother and sisters to this country.

Not Much Money in Farmin "But alas! for poor me. The life of a farm laborer in this free America is a dog's life at the best and last March I found myself

at the best and last March I found myself without employment. When I asked for work they laughed at me and so I became discouraged and took to the woods and lived like the animals. I had a little money and with it I bought a cheap suit of clothes at a store in Homestend and took them with me to my den in the woods. I had never worn them, but put them carefully away in the woods in the hope that I would soon secure a job of work and then I would have the elothes to put on and look respectable.

clothes to put on and look respectable "But one day in the fall several men came along. They seemed to be looking for some one, and I judged that some one to be my self, and so I ran away to the hills and did not return to my former place of abode in the ravine where I had my hut. I dis-covered then that my clothes had been stolen and, worst of all, a piece of jewelry that I had placed in one of the pockets. It was a locket which contained a picture of her face. It was the last thing I had had i my possession to remind me of the dea ones so far away.'

Watching the Squirrels Work. The simplicity of the man was illustrated when he recited how he had busied himself watching the squirrels laying in their win-

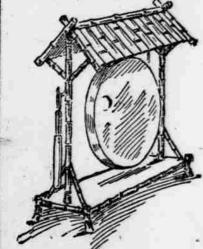
will be thankfully received and duly ac-knowledged." It is estimated that "Help" wavinstrumental in obtaining upward of £1,000 for the Orphan Fund. At the Bristol Dog Show, in 1884, "Help" was presented with a silver medal, and Mr. F. W. Hughes, of the Gresham Club, presented him with a

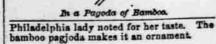
that body moves round its axis at the rate of a mile and 242 feet in a second of time. The sun's day lasts, therefore, at its equator 25 days and 12 hours of our reckoning. But what is remarkable in Duner's measure-ments is that they result in a different length of revolution in different parts of the body of the sun, regularly increasing in length from the equator to the poles, so that those parts of the sun's surface lying near the two nodes have a day as long as 46 of our For the last ten days or so the Government offices of the Cape of Good Hope, in Victoria street, have been besieged by applicants for information about South Afthe two poles have a day as long as 46 of our days. This is possible only with a movable and gaseous surface like that of the sun. rica. The applications are made chiefly in writing, and from 50 to 60 letters are received every day. The large proportion of apparently intending emigrants are work An Electrical Mail Carrier. Among the plans which have been subing people, who want no pecuniary assist-ance, but only require advice as to the best place to settle and the methods of proceedmitted to the New York postmaster is one for the electrical transmission of the mails.

ing. Some announce a desire to go north into Mashonaland, others desire to settle in Bechuanaland and the South. Among the numbers who are daily applying there are a few elerks-who are generally advised not to go out-but there are as yet no agricul-tural laborers.

A Nest Dinner Gong.

plies the power is led from one end of the route. It is claimed that a speed of from 70 to 100 miles an hour, or even more, can be obtained. This system would give all the advantages of the pacumatic system, but with much less expense for the plant and metastronges. The accompanying illustration shows the design for a dinner gong gotten up by a maintenance.





Growing Cork in California. Is would appear that the soil and climate of California are better adapted to the or california also better adapted to the growth of the cork oak even than these of Spain and Portugal. It is now suggested that the State take early action in the mat ter of fostering the planting and cultivation of the cork tree. Many a tail cork oak is now to be found in the state.

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# A Common-Sense Remedy.

In the matter of curatives what you want is something that will do its work while you continue to do yours-a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interfere with your business. Such a remedy is ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. These plasters are not an experiment ; they have been in use for over thirty years, and their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities, as well as by voluntary testimonials from those who have used them.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They require no change of diet and are not affected by wet or cold. Their action does not interfere with labor or business; you can toil and yet be cured while hard at work. They are so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can use them with great benefit.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for ALLCOCK's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

### the difficulty is to get it out at a small enough cost to compete with the foreign roduc Two-thirds of the tin produced at present in the world comes from the Straits of Malacca. The backbone of the Malay Peninsula is a granite range of mountain containing the same formation as that of the Black Hills in Dakota, with irregular veins of coarse rock that holds exide of tin.

Severe rains accompanied by tremendous tornadoes are characteristic of the climate

mining is done for the metal, which is found in little round nuggets like shot of different

TIN SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.