Original Sin in the Family.

A VERY HARD PLACE TO BE GOOD.

Another That Brings Out the Bad Side Is

the Boarding House,

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.]

The subject to which I ask attention to

day is the Christian in the family. I desire

to say a word in the beginning in regard to

the Christian who is not in the family. I

mean the Christian who lives in a boarding

house. I am sure that that touches a good

many people in my newspaper congrega-

I am sorry for the Christian who lives 'in

a boarding house, in a house that is not a

home, in which he is honored in proportion

to the regularity with which he pays his

bills. I believe that a great many men and

women who live under these conditions are

lonely and homesick and heartsick. And

yet I aur sincerely thankful when I reflect

upon the many good boarding houses that

there are in this city, houses where those

who live find homes, and where the board-

ing house keeper is a mother to the young

people beneath her root. It seems to me

upon the boarder. Another temptation is the danger of being exceedingly solicitious

about eating and drinking, and of caring

more for these things than for much more

important matters. The chief relation, in-deed, which the boarder has to the boarding

house is in the table, and there is that con-stant temptation, which ought to be looked

after, to think about those things which really ought to be beneath the emphatic notice of intelligent people.

St. Paul had experience of boarding

houses, yet he had learned no matter where he was, to be content. The Christian spirit

is the spirit of content. Our Lord in all His ministry had no home of His own, yet

He said we should not think about what we should eat or drink, but about higher

things, we should first seek the kingdom of God and His righteousness.

Boarding House Christians Are Few.

Christian in the boarding house is the

temptation to be unsettled, to have no

anchor, to feel alone and to act without refer

ence to other people, not to go to church. It is very hard to be a good Christian in a

boarding house. I am much more sorry,

nowever, for the Christian in the boarding

house when she is the keeper of the board-

ing house. I have a good many friends who keep boarders, and I know something about the look at life that they get, and I

know that there are very few people in the world who see more selfishness and ingrati-

tude than they who serve in that capacity.

It seems to me that the duty of the Chris-

tian in the boarding house is to remember all those who work in that house, to be con-siderate, to be careful of their feelings and

their time, to be on the watch for making

life pleasanter for them. These are very

practical and homely duties; but that is ex-

If the Christian religion is not good for everything, says Ruskin, it is not good for

anything. We ought to realize that.

Now that I have spoken of the Christian
who is not in the family let me go on and
say something about the family in which

there is not a Christian. That, I am afraid

Barely Get Enough to Live.

But the family I have chiefly in mind, is

omfortable houses to sit down in satisfac

ion there, without remembering the multi-

Importance of the Family

I come now to the Christian in the family.

aggerate the importance of being a good Christian in the family. Because there is

where a Christian counts more than any-thing else. Church Christianity is very well, and society Christianity is still better,

but home Christianity is best of all. Be-cause whether the boys and girls are to be

Christians or not depends upon the fathers

As the Father, So the Son.

The boy is going to be like his father and the girl like her mother. It seems to me that one of the most foolish ideas that can be held by sensible people is that the pa-

rents ought not to try to "bias" the religious feelings of their children. The great

nurpose of the family, the great reason for

ts existence, is in order that it may set its

bias on the character in every direction.

The father and the mother ought to have in their minds a clear ideal of what is right,

and to impress that ideal as firmly as they can upon the children. If a man and a woman believe it is right to be a Christian,

they ought to bring up their children to be the same kind of Christians they are. If a man and a woman believe that it is right to

and mothers.

iouse.

would describe a good many families.

otly what Christianity is concerned with.

Another temptation which comes to the

DISPATCH.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] Although many school teachers are really fond of their work, few of them care to look look forward to its lifelong continuance They prefer to think

that future years will find them in a position less laborious and more prominent. Each has her own ambition, and the nature of the ambition, like that of the woman, varies greatly.

Miss Clara Barton. There are so many kinds of schoolmarms! First comes the strong-minded woman, whose firm features and methodical babits evidence a nature resolute and even stern. She despises the frivolities of life, and longs for an opportunity to rule in a wider sphere. The children respect but sometimes fear her, for she is apt to be severely just in the use of the rattan. Then there is the pale-taced teacher, whose dreamy eyes and heccie cheek suggest hearded manuscripts and midnight oil burned before the shrine of poesy. She is by nature gentle, but the harassing nature of her work frequently preys upon and spoils her temper.

This One Generally Gets Married. Another type is the clever but rather

superficial girl, who can write a happy sketch or conduct a sparkling flirtation with the same buoyant spirit. 2 Young men are afraid of her occasional sarcasm; and if she be fair as well as with jealous disfavor by her own sex. This girl witty she is looked upon eided in her mind as to Rev. Augusta

what her vecation in life what her vecation in life Chapin.
may be. She would like to write the book of the century, to be elected the first female President of the United States, or to tread the boards as a successor of Mary Anderson She generally ends by becoming somebody's wife, and loses all her ambition

A fourth schoolmarm that we all know is the "maid, with downcast eyes, demure," who has "such a nice way" among her girl



because she does not firt ostentatiously and seems altogether wrapped up in her teaching. They speak rapturously of her at their houses, and thus all their male relatives come to know and appreciate the good qualities of the little schoolmarm. This aind of woman is made to be married, and she usually does get married.

Teachers who take up their profession, not from any necessity for employment, but the work, frequently remain teachers to the end. Of this class the late Miss Anne Jenima Clough, principal of the Newnham College Cambridge, was an example. Miss Clough was com-fortably situated as to money matters, but her sojourn in America had

Rev. Antoinette

Blackwell

humdrum life of an English centlewoman of means is not the most desirable for a busy mind. Accordingly she taught school in Liverpool, while formulating her plans for the higher educa-tion of women. When the nucleus of Newnum College was founded, in 1876, Miss Clough took charge of the venture and governed it until her death, a few months ago, with consummate skill and judgment. Madame Bodichon, the founder of the English artisan's school system, and now of Girton College, Newsham's rival, was the daughter of the wealthy Benjamin Leigh Smith, M. P., and had no other incentive to teach than her own desire to do good. Miss Clara Barton, another school teacher, who began life with a plentiful income,

might have remained a teacher still, were

moned her to other fields of labor. Miss

taught her that the



The Cherifa of Wovan (Miss Emily Keene) Earton opened the free schools of Bordentown, N. J., with six pupils, and left them with over 600. Early in the war she became a voluntary nurse, and nursing has since been her profession, in which she has won distinction during the war and at the time of the Johnstown flood.

Those Forced to the Schools

On the c ntrary, women who are driven into teaching by stern necessity frequently leave the profession to pursue other avoca-tions. It is the same with school marms as It is with soldiers. The voluntary recruit often dies in uniform, while the unwilling conscript takes the first opportunity of leav-ing his regiment when his stipulated term of service expires. Among the conscripts of the school desk were Mrs. Clarence S. Lozier, Sarah W. Parton ("Fanny Fern") and Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. Mrs. Lozier was driven into teaching in order to support an invalid husband, an odd, but not uncommon, reversal of the usual order of things. Immediately after her husband's death she left the profession in which her heart had never been set, and began the career which

culminated in her being selected as dean of the Women's Medical College, of New

York. "Fanny Fern" was a poor widow without any means of support when she tried pedagogy; but she was speedily lured from what she deemed "school-room drudgery" into the even harder drudgery of literary

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, English by birth, was left destitute at the age of 17 by the death of her father. She found herself penniless, with a large family of and sisters, in the great city of Cincinnati



Mrs. Mackay. Well-meaning friends secured for her a po-sition in one of the public schools, and Miss Blackwell taught until her brothers were able to earn their own bread. Then, following the example of her sister-in-law, Rev. Antoinette Blackwell, she left teaching to aim at higher things. After years of study and perseverance she succeeded in obtain-ing from Geneva College the first medical diploms ever granted to an American women.

An Inborn Taste for Teaching. Another class of schoolmarms are teachers by heredity. They are the children of educators, and follow the profession of teaching by instinct almost. One of these was Louisa May Alcott, whose father, Amos R. Alcott, was a celebrated school principal. Miss Alcott, like Miss Clara Barton, left teaching to become a nurse during the war. Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of Presi-dent Cleveland, was the daughter of a minister and educator. At an early age she besince, with the exception of the period dur-ing which she acted as mistress of the White House, before her brother's marriage. Mrs. Emma Willard's father and mother were both school teachers and the authoress herself commenced instructing before she was

Used as a stepping stone to other professions, school teaching has often proved a success. It inculcates several notable qualities, foremost among which are patience and self-restraint. It gives splendid facilifor the observation of character; an has been of great use to many womer novelists who began life in the professor rostrum. Mrs Hartley (nee Laffan), author of that incomparable bit of street Arab history, "Tatters, Flitters and the Counselor," was for many years a Dublin schoolmarm; very probably she selected her types from the ragged urchins who flocked to her school from the Coombe and other poverty-stricken districts of the Irish capital. Mrs. Hartley acquired a severity of demeanor while a teacher which is a source of positive terror to people who meet her for the first time.

The Female Dr. Johnson. Mild young curates who encounter the literary lioness at atternoon teas have been known to creep under tables in order to es cape the ponderous criticism of this lady who is known in Dublin as the "female Dr



Fern," Emma Willard and others have immortalized many of their old pupils in their

novels and stories. To the lecturer and debater experience in teaching is eminently useful in the amount of information it supplies and in the power of speaking on almost any subject, which is one of its attributes. These qualities have done much to keep Susan B. Anthony, Ann Elizabeth Dickinson and other ex-teachers before the public as lecturers and reformers. Mrs. Antoinette Blackwell, the female minister and theologian, testifies warmly to the good influence of early school teaching in her career. "I taught school," she says, "at the age of 16 and subsequently during my vacations from Oberlin College. I my vacations from Oberlin College.

think that every minister of the gospel should have, like me, some preliminary experience as a teacher. The direction of a class or school is excellent practice for the direction of a congregation."

Mrs. Olympia B. Willis, the Universalist

ninister, a sister of Mrs. Blackwell, was a teacher in early life, as was Miss Auguste Chapin, pastor of the Oak Park Universalist Church. Miss Chapin occupied the po-sition of school principal at Lansing and Lyons, Mich., for several years.

Many school marms have made brilliant marriages. Margaret Fuller, who taught school in Providence, R. I., and Boston to help her brothers, afterward became the wife of the Marquis d'Ossolie, a member of a famous Italian house; and would have taken a high place in Italian public life

were it not for her untimely death by This One May Be an Empress, Miss Emily Keene, an Irish woman who went to Africa as a governess and taught school at Tangier is now Cherifa of Wazan, and may one day be Empress of Morocco. Miss Keene attracted the attention of the Cherif of Wazan, a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed and high priest of the Mohammedan sects in Northern Africa. The Cherif asked her to marry him and she consented, on condition that he was to marry no more wives and to abandon all such wives as he has already. The Cherif practically controls the destinies of Mo-rocco, of which he plays the part of Mikado to the Sultan's Tycoon. By Miss Keene he

has two sons, the eldest of whom, Mulai Ali, an accomplished linguist, educated by his mother, is as popular with the Moham-medans as he is with the English. It is confidently hoped that the young Cherif will one day sit upon the throne of Mo-

Madame de Maintenon, on the death of her husband, Scarron, became a teacher in one of the Parisian convents and afterward witer of the children of Louis XIV. Her wit and adroitness won for her the affec-tions of the "Grand Monarque," who pri-vately married her in 1719. In spite of the fact that she was the Queen Consort of France, Madame de Maintenon devoted herself to education till the last, dying in the great Convent of St. Cyr, which she had

Not a few wives of prominent American of to-day have been school-marms. A notable instance is that of Mrs. John W. Mackay. Mrs. Mackay spent her earliest years in Virginia City, Nev., as a school teacher before she met the Bonanza King. Doubtless she is indebted to that period of her life for the consummate tact in her social affairs which has made her the leader of the American colony in Paris. Not an Unhealthy Profession.

School teaching, according to the popular impression, is injurious to the health.

This may be the case when the teacher is naturally of a nervous or delicate temperament; but to such people nearly every kind of arduous labor is dangerous. As a matter of fact, statistics do not show that schoolmarms die any earlier than other women; and the number of teachers who live to adwanced ages is very numerous. Emma Willard lived to the age of 83, Miss Clough to that of 80 and Madame de Genlis to that of 84. Prudence Crandall, the first white woman to open a regular school for colored children, lived to the great age of 90. Louisa M. Alcott, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Lozier, Principal Dorothy Beal, of the Cheltenham College; Principal Fanny M. Busy, of the North London College; Lydia M. Child, and many other English and American schoolmarms lived long past the meridian of human existence.

In Europe baseless concerning

In Europe baseless conservatism and prejudice kept many female school teachers from acquiring the fame they deserved. In isolated cases, however, women arose whose genius disarmed all opposition. Among these were Isabella Andreim, of Padua, who was born in 1562, and taught a chil-dren's school before she was 12 years of age; and the still more celebrated Laura Maria Bassi, of Bologna, born in 1711, who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the age of 21. The latter lady occupied the Chair of Philosophy in the University of Bologna from 1743 to 1778. Anna Maria Schurmann, born at Cologne in 1607, was a notable educator and classical scholar; and the unfortunate Heloise, in her position as prioress of the great Convent of Argenteuil gave her the power of instilling into the minds of the noblest demoiselles of France those principles which in her youth she had herself neglected. A General Average of Character

The schoolmarm, like the poet, is born, not made. To reach the ideal of the educator's dreams the female school teacher



Wants to Be the First Pemale President should possess a combination of the most

varied and excellent qualities. The accompanying composite picture represents 27 schoolmarms selected as types rom as many States of the Union. The photographs of which the picture is a compination were chosen at random from a number representing similar attitudes. It will be seen that the composite face is an intellectual one, and evidences executive

ability. forehead is broad, the head well-The shaped, and the eyes expressive of sincer-ity. The length of chin, breadth of cheek and firm mouth show a good deal of latent character, and yet the general aspect of the face is thoroughly sympathetic and wo-mauly. On the whole it may be taken as a fairly accurate representation of the na-tional type of schoolmarm.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS Bussing, Cracking, Roaring and Pressing

in the Ears On February 16, 1892, the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company received the fol-lowing letter from R. Walter Brady, Cas-

cade, Ark.:
"I take pleasure in recommending your The benefit I have derived the use of your medicines could not be bought for any amount of money. When I was about 5 years old I had a long spell of typhoid fever and pneumonia. After I got well I took the running at the ears, and for 14 years I was almost an invalid. It was so continual and so offensive that I excluded myself from all society. I could do nothing, was unfit for manual labor, and I had almost come to the conclusion that it would be better if I were dead. My father consulted several doctors. They said I had an abscess in my head. I tried several kinds of medicines, but they were of no avail; so I gave it up and thought it might be that I would outgrow it. After I had borne it for 14 years I received a pamphlet from Dr. S. B. Hartman, entitled "The Ills of Lite." I had given up all hope of ever being cured, but would have tried anything. I wrote to Dr. Hartman to know what he would charge for taking my case on the insurance. for taking my case on the insurance. He wrote me that the remedy was simple and that I could cure myself. After using \$17 worth of your remedies I found I was en-tirely cured. I am now as active, stout and hearty as any young man could wish to be. The world could not buy my fortune. I recommend it to all as the best medicine

In recent cases, not of more than two years' duration, Pe-ru-na, taken as directed on the bottle, will effect a cure in a few weeks or months. The cure is hastened by gradually increasing the dose recommended on the bottle to a double dose. But cases like the above, where the discharge from the ear is of long standing, and especially if it be of a fetid odor, La-cu-pi-a should be taken according to the directions on the label until the system is thoroughly cleansed, after which the Pe-ru-na will complete the cure. There need be no failures to obtain a cure in a single case. A cure is

within reach of all.

A valuable pamphlet of 32 pages, setting forth in detail the treatment of catarrh, coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption, in every phase of the disease, will be sent free to any address by the Personal Manufacturing Company, of ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O. This book should be in every household, as it contains a great deal of reliable information as to the cure and prevention of all catarrhal and kindred diseases.

institution in the whole country. And yet it is the verdict of all experience that the most difficult place to be a Christian is in the family. Perhaps because there we are removed from restraint and our natural self comes out. The natural self, it is found in THE NATURAL HUMAN Very Often Comes Out in All Its a vast number of cases, is not a very pleasant part of us.

Being Christians Under Pres It is notorious how much better Christian people are in the church and in society than they are right at home in their own families. And so the family affords a test of Christianity. If a Christian is not a good Christian at home, he is not a good Christian anywhere; because the chances are that the face of the Christian is put on for the bene-fit of other people. He does not need to put IMAGINATION IN TOUGH BEEFSTEAK on anything at home; there we see exactly

on anything at home; there we see exactly what he is.

I sent to the printers a list of books the other day which I desired to commend for Leuten reading. The title of one book was "Ethical Christianity." The printer got the wrong word, and called it "Ethereal Christianity." There is a great deal of ethereal Christianity in this world, which is all up in the air, which does not count in practical life. The kind of Christianity that we want is ethical Christianity, which touches every hour in the day, and guides the man and woman in the homeliest household duties as much as it does in the worthe man and woman in the hom hold duties as much as it does in the worship of the house of God.

Now, what are the characteristics of the

Now, what are the characteristics of the Christian in the family? One characteristic of the Christian in the family is the spirit of courtesy. The Christian religion lays more stress than some people are aware of on good manners. Our Lord himself enforced the importance of politeness. He rebuked the man who failed in some of the details of Oriental etiquette, who brought him no water to wash his feet.

Good Manners in the Flome.

that a Christian boarding house keeper can Blessed are the people who have good manners, He said in the Sermon on the Mount. "Blessed are the meek," we read it in our English version. Blessed are the show her Christianity in the most practical way by taking a personal interest in those young people who are for the time members gracious people who have courtesy and good manners. Everybody knows how much more polite people are in society than they are in the family. Everybody knows how of her family, by looking after them when they are sick, by being genuinely and heartily concerned in their welfare, A Common Disease With Boarders many people seem to keep all their good manhers for their mere acquaintances, and have all their bad ones for those whom they I am more sorry for the Christian in the boarding house when I reflect upon the temptations that he has. One of these is ought to love best. Everybody knows the lack of courtesy between husbands and wives, and between parents and children. the temptation to be continually complain-ing, to take a critical look at life, to be all the time under the impression that every-thing is not being done that ought to be It is not a wonder that many children fail n this matter of courtesy, they have such a done, and that one is being misused and cheated. Everybody who has lived in a boarding house knows how that spirit grows

bad example set them.
A great many parents expect their children to be courteous and polite to them when they never think of being courteous and polite to their children. We have a great inspiration and help in the fact that our Lord lived all our life from the beginour Lord lived all our life from the cegin-ning, and He said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least, ye have done it unto Me." The treatment given to little children He counts as treatment given to Himself. The Christ-Child lives in every family. The trouble is that we let fam arity swallow up courfesy. One of the duties of the Christian in the family is to be on watch against that—against letting familiarity, as Sir Arthur Helps said, swallow up courtesy.

The Spirit of Fretful Faultfinding. Another characteristic of the Christian in the family is the spirit of forbearance. The Christian bears and forbears. The

Christian forbears many a hasty judgment, keeps back even the thought of criticism, and thereby abstains from many a hastily spoken word that would make ill feeling. There is nothing more friendly that can be done by one friend to another than the giving of earnest and wholesome criticism, when it is necessary. But criticism ought never to touch anything that is unnecessary. One of the evils of domestic life is fretful and exasperating fault-finding. The Chris-tian in the family will forbear from it. The Christian will remember that all the people in the world are different. We have not learned that in the church yet, and we have not learned it in the family. We need to learn it in both places. It is perfectly true that other people may differ from us in temperament, in ways of looking at things and in ways of doing things, and yet may be just as near right as we are. It will be a great help to family life if it can only be realized that people are different.

One more characteristic of the Christian in the family of which I will speak is this: that the Christian in the family is charac-terized by the spirit of unselfishness. Unselfishness is the very heart of the Christian religion; it is not possible for one to be a Christian and be selfish at the same Living to Be Watted On,

We are Christians in proportion as we are unselfish, in proportion as we think of others before ourselves. The ideal Chris-tian in the family is known by his constant that in which it is almost impossible to be a Christian. I mean the family that lives solicitude for others; by his desire to bring some contribution of his own to the happiin a tenement house, the family that lives crowded in on the fifth or sixth floor of an ness and the interest of the household. many people in this world seem to live for the purpose of being waited on! They seem to feel that they are the centers of the

unclean and narrow dwelling. We who have the privilege of tamily life ought to remember that a vast multitude of our brothers and sisters have not that privilege universe, and that everybody else ought to be doing something for them all the time. at all. They live under conditions which make a decent life almost impossible. But the Son of Man came not to be minis-They are engaged in such a struggle for bare subsistence that it becomes simost out tered unto but to minister, and He desires all those of us who try to follow Him to have that spirit in our hearts; never to think of what people do for us, but all the time be planning things to do for them. of the question for them even to think about And although I do not know that there And then the Christian, with this spirit of courtesy, and of forbearance, and of unselfishness, lives all this Christian life for the sake of Jesus Christ and in the name of s anything practical that we can do in matter, we ought to have it in mind. We ought none of us to be content in our Jesus Christ, and in the strength of God. And he uses all the spiritual agencies of his tudes of our brothers and sisters who are family life that he can find that will help to living under these unspeakably unchristian minister to the spiritual growth of all the conditions. Somehow there must be a change. I hope the time will come when members of the family. Every day is the word of prayer joined in by all the family there will be no boarding houses and no tenement houses on the face of the earth; when every family will live in its own together, so that the children are taught that there is such a thing as religion in the house and have the blessing of a real family life. At any rate, we know that there will world, and that it is not meant to be locked up in the church on Sunday night, but to be used all the week. When the family are one time be a day when there will be a land gathered at the table there is a recognition of "many mansions," not one of which will be either a boarding house or a tenement of God, the giver of all gifts, that religion may be brought close to common living. What kind of a life would the Lord Jesus Christ live in your family? The answer to that question tells us what kind of a Chris-The family is the most important institu-The family is the most important institution on the face of the planet. The family
is more important than the State. The
family is more important than the Church.
The fimily is the heart of the State and of
the Church. The present and future of both
Church and State depend absolutely upon the
family. Because the family is the training
school of character. The family is
that institution in which human beings are gathered together in their
most impressionable time of life, and in
which uppressions are made which are never tian we ought everyone of us to be in the GEORGE HODGES. family.

BUILDING STONE OF OHIO.

Owners of Quarries Will Be Represented in Two University Buildings. Two new buildings are in progress at the Ohio State University. One of them is designed for the geological museum and, temporarily, for the library. It will be fireproof and will be constructed entirely of Ohio materials/ All the various building stones of high quality will be represented,

most impressionable time of life, and in which impressions are made which are never afterward forgotten. What kind of manhood or, womanhood the children are to grow up into will depend in a very great degree upon what kind of children they are, and what kind of training they get in the family. And so I say that the family is of immense importance. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of the family. Accordingly, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of being a good and the owners of quarries are willingly do-nating specimens for this purpose. The building will be called Orton Hall, in honor of the eminent Professor of Geology in the University, Dr. Edward Orton. The other building is intended for a manual training school, and will be named Hayes Hall, in recognition of the distinguished services of ex-President Hayes in the cause of industrial education. A principal object of the school will be to prepare teachers of manual training for the public schools.

The Eye in Electric Welding. Objection has been raised to the use of the electric arc in welding because of its effect upon the eyesight. A large foundry firm has made public the statement that they have used electric welding on an extensive scale for two years in the manufacture of tubes, fittings, elbows, bends, etc., for marine engineering and other purposes, and they have not during the whole of that period had a single case in which the eye-sight of the operator suffered permanently from the light emitted by the electric are. For the purposes of protection they have uniformly used a specially prepared, ex-tremely dark, non-actinic ruby glass, and they condemn the ordinary blue glass, or non-actinic photographer's glass, as entirely

be an infidel, are sure that it is the ideal life, they ought to bring up their children to be infidels, to account the Bible a lie and What is more refreshing than a good night's sleep! But you can't sleep in a bed full of bedbugs. Bugins will clean them out effectually. 25 cente at all dealers. The family, I say, is the most important

PENS OF PRESIDENTS

[WRITTEN FOR THE DIS PATCE.]

"The feeling which prompts the collect

tion of autographs is a natural and rational

one. Next to the person of a dis tinguished

man we desire to see his photograph, and

next to his portrait, his autograph. In a

true idiosyncrasy," etc. I am of the opinion

the majority of us agree with the gifted

and heretofore unpublished.

erratic author of that sentiment, Eigar

thetic in its subject matter since complain-ing that he and Dr. Furniss, to whom the letter is addressed, must pay some one else's debts besides their own. By which we are to infer the President had committed the An Appointee of Lincoln Who Has Letter From Each Executive.

CHARACTER IN HANDWRITING

Polk Was Afraid of Frand. Light on Grant's Attitude Just After the James K. Polk was a voluminous letterwriter and that one of our collection is no exception. It is addressed to Colonel Samuel H. Laughlin, dated Nashville, Tenn., October 2, 1840. A letter purely political, giving dates and places of appointments for himself. It concludes by saying: Fall of Fort Sumter. MR. ARTHUR'S PROMISE TO MR. BLAINE

Printed tickets should be distributed in every county. Every Democratic voter should be brought to the polls, and leading friends should be at every point to guard against fraud and illegal voting. You should organize our leading friends in your district to attend to these things.

By which it will be seen the cry of "fraud" was as rampaut in Polk's day as in our own, and that politicians then as now man's handwriting there is something which seems to bring him before us in his would bear watching.

The letter from Z. Taylor (so signed) is

dated "Headquarters, Army of Occupation, Corpus Christi, Texas, February 12, 1846." Very brief, merely inclosing returns of the Army of Occupation for January, 1846. This writing shows a great deal of character, large, and done with the clearness of en-Allen Poe. Certainly it was a great pleasure to me to be privileged not only to see and enjoy, but to make the following extracts from a set of autographic letters graving.
President Filmore addressed H. C. Day that enrich one of the largest collections probably owned by any man in the country, from Buffalo December 28, 1847, giving him instructions as to certain investments pro-posed. He says: "Rather than permit my funds to lie idle in the bank, I have con-Colonel William H. Crook, the proud owner of these, who was appointed to position in the President's office by Mr.

cluded to invest in some convertible stocks," etc. Unlike Presidents Washing-ton and Taylor, he signs his name in full. Franklin Pierce, the next in the line of Lincoln, and who somehow has been retained through all the succeeding changes of administration, has had by virtue of this Presidental successors, wrices from Concord, N. H., April 9, 1849, to M. F. Duncler, Boston, Mass., who evidently wanted to read law under Mr. Pierce's judicial censorship: "I regret that I cannot position superior advantages for indulging his pet hobby of collecting autographs and autographic letters. Interest centers in those of the Presidents, encourage you to pursue your studies in my office at present. I have three students and of these he has a complete set from Washington to the present, Harrison. The now, and my arrangements are such that it will be impossible to sultably accommodate a greater number."

This letter is written in a commonplace letters, together with a fine steel engraving of each President, are artistically mounted

time prevailing:

which reads:

reads:

Hon, Attorney General:

Plain Business From Lincoln

My DEAR SIR-The Massachusetts delega-

tion have finished up a card for their appointments and among the names Richard H. Dans, Jr., for Attorney, and John I. Keyes for Marshal. Please make out and

Another curionus bit in this collection is

a card written by Mr. Lincoln and given to Colonel Crook when he was drafted in 1865,

These two of my men, Crook and Alexander, are drafted, and I. cannot spare them. P. M. G. piease fix.

A. Lincoln.

Andrew Johnson's letter is dated Execu-

Andrew Johnson's letter is dated Execu-tive Mansion, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1865, appointing William A. Browning disbursing clerk of Executive Mansion. President Grant's letter, also written at the

White House, of April 21, 1870, date, is a

pretty acknowledgment of a book, which Colonel Crook had presented him:

Please accept my thanks for the contribu-tion to my library, which I know will be prized my childen long after libraries cease to present attractions to me.

Executive Mansion, June 8, 1880, and

The writing of this letter is cramped, as though done where there was scarcely elbow

Garfield's Compliments to Greely,

From General Garfield we have a letter

to General Grant, dated from Hiram, O.,

July 26, 1872, inviting the President to

I am sure your visit will be well received

by all parties, and will incidentally do much

to confirm and strengthen the wavering who may be drawn off by the Greely move-

Of the next letter it can fitly be said,

"thereby hangs a tale." Most certainly it illustrates how like unto piecrust promises

As the candidate of the Republican party you will have my carnest and cordial support. CRESTER A. ARTHUR,

President Arthur wrote the most perfect

hand of any of our Presidents. In it we

recognize the finished gentleman and this gentleman's love of elegance and ease.

A long letter from President Cleveland, dated September 6, 1888, relative to the vel-

low fever sufferers at Jacksonville, in which

he promises "everything will be done to the limit of our power to help in the best and most reasonable way," the ex-President

writes in rather a literary hand, very hard

to read.

The last in this valuable set of letters,

and up to date, is from President Harrison,

written Christmas Eve, 1889, inclosing a contribution to the relief fund of the Grand

Army, with these tolering our unfortunate comrades was not overlooked in the organ-ization of the Grand Army, and has ever since been one of the most conspicuous

Who can foretell the next President that will aid a letter to Colonel Crook's collec-

Grant's Rush to Arms.

I conclude with a hitherto unpublished

letter from Jessa R. Grant, father of Gen-eral Grant, that shows a phase of his son's heroic character, and beyond all cavil the attitude assumed by him prior to the break-

Seeing that many of the officers of South-

Seeing that many of the omeers of South-ern birth were resigning, and that the Gov-ernment might need the services of experi-enced officers, and believing that the Cap-tain would be willing to serve his country and make himself useful. I wrote to General Scott some eight or ten days ago on this sub-ject, but as yet have not received any an-swer.

The original of this letter is also in the possession of Colonel Crook. It will be

noticed that it was written just two weeks

after the following telegram had been sent to the Secretary of War:

We opened fire at 430 a. M.
G. T. Braunzeara

To L. P. Walker:

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12, 1861.

MARY TEMPLE BAYARD.

Army, with these touching words:

features of the society.

ing out of the late war:

own and our country's sake.

of politics, he wrote:

Then he adds, jocosely:

ometimes are:

JUNE 6, 1884.

To Hon. James G. Blaine.

send me commission accordingly.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 11, 1961.

Yours very truly,

on card-board. elerk's hand, with no character indicated beyond that of the day book or ledger. The letter of General Washington was written about a year before he took com-James Buchanan's letter is dated Washington, D. C., October 22, 1858, addressed to R. Mortimer Walker, Boston, returning thanks for his election as an honorary memmand of the armies and is addressed to Dr. William Black (probably the editor of King and Queen), and reads: ber of the Buchanan Club of Boston. Washington on a Lind Deal. the dispassionate tone of the next letter in the list one could never suspect the excite-ment and commotion incident to war at that

SIR-I expect all the papers respecting your title to the lands purchased of you wil shortly be in Mr. Wrythe's possession, when he will be notified whether your title is good or not, and if he thinks you have a good title he will draw a paper conveyance which will be rendered to you by the bearer, which will be rendered to you by the bearer,
Bartho. Dandridge, and he will see them
properly by you.

And, Mr. Black, whenever this conveyance
is offered you, I shall look upon the contract
between us to be absolutely confirmed and
be pleased to accept this as a declaration of
the confirmation thereof on the part of,
Your humble servant,

G. Washington.

DECEMBER 6, 1773. Washington's handwriting at this time was small and round, with just the least tendency to flourishes, but later in life his writing was much bolder and extremely legible, which leads one to wonder whether writing changes as the vicissitudes of life

change.
The letter of John Adams was written in answer to one by a Mr. Niles, Collector and Compiler of Colonial Records, and is a re-quest to publish all the papers of Mr. Adams. It is written in a hand more nearly resembling that of a boy just learn-ing to use the pen than that of a scholar and

gentleman:

Sin—I have received my pamphlet and vour register with your letter of the 20th. Inclosed are four papers—No. I, a letter from President Washington, August 27, 1790; No. 2, another letter on same subject, written same days No. 3, first rough draught of an answer in my handwriting. A copy of my answer to the President which was sent to him dated August 29, 1793, and which, if it was not consumed in the vandalion combustion of Washington, is probably now in being among the archives of the President.

* * * This request to publish my papers has embarrassed me. The task would require a young man more time than I have to live. Conclude not from this that my papers are of any great value. (In my opinion if they were all printed they would do no good.)

Notice the word "vandalion." Failing to find it in any of our dictionaries, I conclude the President coined the word, which refers to the vandal act of the British in destroying public buildings.

The Style of Jefferson.

The next in this set of interesting letter attend the Northern Ohio fair. Speaking s a draught of a letter from Mr. Adams written by Jefferson and addressed to Lord Carmarthen, dated London, March 13, 1786, informing him, through the Duke of Dorset, that Congress had appointed Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams and Dr. Benjamin Franklin to a commission for entering into a treaty o The thought of Greely unconsciously made me slope the first word of the second line of this paze; perhaps in imitation of his pen-manship, but more probably as a symbol of his downfall from Republican principles. amity and commerce with England. This writing indicates painstaking, as though, while not accomplishing much, the work of the hand that held the pen would be well

The James Madison letter is written t Mr. Teuch Cox, Purveyor of the United States, and dated Department of State, January 20, 1804.

Sin-I have this day authorized Ebenezer Stevens, of New York, to draw upon you for \$1,288, additional sum awarded as freight to D. Cotton, etc. Merely an authorization on the part o

the President to Stevens to draw on the Commissary General for that sum, written in a very small hand with no prancing capitals or angular loops. It is said Madison always made copies of his letters.

That of our fourth President, James Monroe, is a long letter to Charles Everrett, and dated Washington, April 9, 1814, giving his opinion as to how the militia. when called into service, should be com-manded. I think the length of this letter, together with a knowledge of the limited space I could reasonably claim for the pubcation of these letters, must have appalled me at the time my extracts were made, for what now seems to me the most important letter of the series, has been overlooked. Monroe evidently used a quill when writing, since the characters were heavy and the style showed a masculine disdain

John Quiney Adams wrote from St. Petersburg, April 17, 1812, explaining to the Secretary of State "the difficulty which the political situation of affairs has thrown in the way of the channel through which I have hitherto been authorized to draw my compensation, etc." This also is a long letter, and the writing shows a mingled grace and solidity betokening the scholar and gentleman.

A Letter From the Hermitage

The Andrew Jackson letter is dated from the Hermitage, April 1, 1837, addressed to a committee of gentlemen, numbering among others, H. M. Rutlidge, Felix Rob ertson and William Carroll, and is in reply to an invitation "to partake of a dinner or barbecue." In closing, and after having in politest terms acknowledged the invitation, he added:

ject, but as yet have not received any answer.

The Captain has been living at Galena, Ill., and I had not seen or written to him on the subject. Yesterday I received a letter from him. He said as the Government had educated him for the military service, and as it now needed his services, he had again drawn his sword in its defense, and while his services were needed they were at the disposal of his country. He had raised, mniformed and drilled a company, and should this week take them to Springfield and have them mustered into the service. He said he would report himself to the Governor and hold himself subject to his orders. I wisily you would see General Scott and, if necessary, the President, and let me know soon if they can restore him again to the resular army. Of course he would not be willing to return to the army as a captain. I hope, Judre, you will give this subject a little attention and write to me soon.

The original of this letter is also in the I am unable to look with any other feeling than that of regret at the delusion of those who have imagined that the people could be made to support measures hostile to their who have imagined that the people could be made to support measures hostile to their interests and choice by the artifices which have been employed to stigmatize the advo-cates of the Republican cause as the mere expectants of office or instruments of execu-tive power.

Jackson's handwriting looks as if done in extreme haste—a whirlwind style. The letter in this collection from Martin Van Buren was written in the fewest num-

ber of words that would convey the meaning, and looks as if done by a large, heavy hand, very forcible and precise. The letter was written in the month of November, 1818, to one John V. Henry, and relates to a cause before the courts.

William H. Harrison writes to Colonel

John O'Fallon from North Bend, Ind., October 8, 1837. A long letter of no particular interest to the public, since solely relating to minor appointment of one Mr. Howard, whom no one now seems to remember. Handwriting small, nervous, with no straining after effect, and in this

regard quite like that of President Lin-

NEW ELECTROCUTION. The letter from John Tyler is rather pa An Inventor Kills Off Caterpillars When They Climb Trees. indiscretion of going ball for a friend, and, in a fashion that still obtains, had been vic-STATISTICS ON RAPID TRANSIT.

pire They Will Be Cheap.

When Patents on Incandescent Lights Ex-LATEST THINGS IN ELECTRICITY

(WRITTEN POR THE DISPATCH The public has often been told how Edison, years before he wrestled successfully with the problem of making incandescent lighting commercially possible, amused himself by designing an electric trap that wrought haves with the cock-reaches attracted by his lunch basket. Carl Hering has now improved on the idea by constructing a device for preventing enterpillars from crawling up trees. Alternate wires of copper and zinc are run around the trunk of the tree, at a distance of about ne-half inch apart. The casual eaterpillar begins to mount the trunk of the tree, and unlimbers himself with the confidence and vigor born of an impending feast. Presently he reaches the copper wire, pokes his nose over it, and lets another kink out of his backbone. One-half inch further up his front feet strike the zine, the circuit is completed, and the un-

fortunate larva is a martyr to science. A New Substitute for Rubber. The growing scarcity of India rubber and guttspercha, with its attendant rise in prices, has caused considerable anxiety in the electrical industries that are dependent on the supply of those commodities. A-new preparation has been brought out which is said to give great promise of meet-ing all the requirements of an efficient in-sulator. It consists of manilla gum tempered with benzine, to which an addition of 2 per with benzine, to which an addition of 2 per cent of auvergne bitumen, also mixed with benzine, is added. These are thoroughly blended, and after giving 5 per cent of rosin oil has been added a product is obtained having all the suppleness, elasticity, solidity and durability of the best rubbers. If the product be too fluid, a further addition of 4 per cent of sulphur, dissolved by means of sulphate of carbon, is made. The addition of 5 per cent of rubber to this mixture makes one of the best compounds known for certain purpos The vulcanization of the material can be carried out in the usual way.

Telegraph Facilities in England.

A notice recedtly issued by the English Postmaster General is instructive as showing the direction in which the convenience of the public in the transmission of telegrams can be increased. Telegrams which cannot conveniently be handed in at a telegradh office may be nosted in a pillar box, or at any postoffice which is not a telegraph office. They are sent on by the next collec-tion to the telegraph office to which the let-ters included in such collection are taken, and are thence transmitted free of extra charge, provided the proper amount has been pressid by means of postage, stamps been prepaid by means of postage stamps. The public are, however, cautioned that telegrams so posted cannot, as a rule, reach their destination so promptly as those handed in at a telegraph office. It is desirable to enclose the telegram in an envelop marked "Telegram, immediate."

Electric Motors on Farms.

The introduction of the electric motor in farm work will inevitably inaugurate a new era in Western agriculture. A bill has been This letter is plainly and regularly introduced in the Kansas Legislature to and with pleasure.

The next is a letter of congratulation from R. B. Hayes, then President, to General James A. Garfield, upon the occasion of his nomination to the Presidency, dated provide for the establishment of an agricultural power experiment station by the Government, in which an effort will be made to determine the relative value of the different motors on the great grain-growingfarms of the plains. Agricultural operations have hitherto been carried on almost entire-You will receive no heartier congratu-lations to-day than mine; this, both for your ly by animal power, and when the advancarriage of agricultural products to market, but of ample and cheap power for the tilling of the land and the reaning of crops, the development to be looked for will approxi-mate that which has followed the application of electric power in all other branches of industry.

Cheapening of Electricity.

The cheapening of electricity for light and power purposes is only a matter of time. In England the cost of production is being rapidly lessened by improvements in dynamos, and even more in lamps. After January, 1893, when the lamp patent expires, the price of an incandescent lamp will be 18 cents, as against the present price, 90 cents. A curious circumstance is price, 90 cents. A curious circumstance is noted in the returns of one of the London stations. The income per lamp has gone down from 10 shillings per lamp in 1890 to 9 shillings per lamp last year, a result that can only be explained by the theory that the public are becoming more accustomed to the use of the electric light, and take more care in turning it off when not wanted.

An Electrical Pool Marker.

Players of the seductive game of pool often find it desirable, especially on private tables, to dispense with the services of the attendant whose duty it is to mark the score. To meet such conditions an electrical register has been devised, by which the progress of the game can be accurately recorded. Contact buttons are so arranged in front of the pockets that when a ball is holed it strikes the button, and the point is registered by an annunciator on the wall of the room. The same principle has been applied to a pin pool table. Push buttons are fixed in the place of the pins on an ordinary pool table, and the balls passing over the buttons make a connection which is shown on the annunciator, so that when the player has finished scoring, the total number of points made are automatically recorded.

One Effect of Electric Roads.

An invariable result of the replacing of horses by electricity on street car lines is an increase of traffic. Statistics from a great number of lines prove that the increase in gross receipts varies from 25 per cent to 300 per cent, and is rarely less than 30 per cent, even where the previous horse service has been good.

Passing of the Preparatory Courses. It has been voted by the trustees of the Ohio State University to cut off the first year of the preparatory course after the year 1892-93; and the faculty has recommended the abolition of the remaining year as soon thereafter as practicable.

