HALLOWED BY TIME.

Some of the Oldest Things and Oldest Men in the United States.

A HOUSE BUILT IN 1642.

Wheat and Corn Taken From Mummies 4,000 Years Old.

HOARY-HEADED RAILROAD MEN.

The Printer Who Set Up the Star Spangled Banner 78 Years Ago.

A CURIOUS COLLECTION OF RECORDS

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

The oldest inhabitant is the most elusive as well as one of the most interesting human beings. When you think you have him located he doesn't seem to be there. Every city, town and hamlet in the country boasts of his possession, and not infrequently he has been known to boast himself. Probably the most interesting old man, and unquestionably the oldest New Yorker, is Colonel Charles Barclay Tappen, who is leading a serene old age, full of years and honors

THE VAN RENSSELAER HOMESTEAD.

and with a handsome share of this world's goods.

Colonel Tappen was 96 years old on the 5th of February, 1892, and has lived in New York City for 89 years. He was born in Hanover, Morris county, N. Y., where his grandfather settled just before the Revolution. The "Record of the Tappan Family," for the name is spelled indiscriminately with the a and the e, shows that on his father's side his ancestors settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1637. Colonel Tappen walks from his residence on East Sixty-eighth street, New York, down to Wall street on any fine morning, smokes one cigar a day, uses wine in moderation, has a great-granddaughter 21 years of age, has had 11 children born to him, and hasn't taken 60 cents worth of medicine in 60 years. Colonel Tappen is the oldest ex-officeholder of New York City, having been Commissioner of Public Works from 1835 to 1838.

Looked Like the Oldest Frenchman.

He is a very striking looking man and his blue eyes are as clear as 50 years since. The resemblance between the oldest New Yorker and M. Chevreuil, the "oldest Frenchman," who died several years since in Paris, was very striking. They were both, as Mr. Tappen is still, benevolent looking old gentlemen, with fine and clear-cut features, framed by a soft curly mass of white hair and whiskers. Colonel Tappen is the father of Frederick D. Tappen, for years a well-known figure in Wall street. He began life and laid the foundations of his fortune as an architect, and many of the houses which he built 60 or 70 years since are as good as ever.

Nothing inanimate ages so humanly and picturesquely as the dwelling house. The oldest inhabited mansion in the United States, in all probability, that is, the oldest now standing and now inhabited, in which men have lived continuously since its foundation, and certainly the oldest in the State of New York, is in Rensselaer county, near Albany. It is the house of Killian Van Rensselaer, in the suburbs of the New York State capital, which is called Greenbush. It is of brick, with a gambrel roof, and looks out over the Hudson river. In its front are two slits through which the early Van Rensselaers used to

Shoot Blunderbusses at the Indians.

One of the walls bears a plate set up by the Albany Commemorative Society, the inscription on which says that mansion is the oldest in the United States and was built in 1642. Behind it was a well upon the coping of which, according to tradition, "Yankee Doodle" was composed, during the French and Indian war, which preceded the war of the Revolution. This house has been inhabited by some of the Van Rensselaers until within a few years. In one of its hallways the Dutch Reformed worshipers of the early days held religious services. The boards in the floor and some of the walls were cut out with adzes and some of them are said to be a foot thick. Nobody seems to know who wrote "Yankee Doodle" though the tradition is that its author was a British officer who, standing by this well, composed in mocking mood a burlesque national anthem to the tune of "Rogue's March."

The oldest wheat that ever sprouted was the "mummy wheat" taken by the famous Egyptologist, Wilkinson, from the cerements of a mummy in the year 1840. The mummy came from a tomb supposed to be nearly 4,000 years old. Fifteen or 20 stalks sprang from each of the grains which were planted, bearing remarkably long ears, some of them more than six inches in length. The dryness of the Egyptian climate is supposed to have contributed in some way to the preservation of vitality in this wheat.

Corn of the Egyptians.

In 1888 David Drew, of Plymouth, N. H., is said to have come into possession of some grains of maize, also declared to have been taken from a mummy 4,000 years old. The stalks which grew from these grains under Mr. Drew's watchful care attained a height of more than six feet and showed many of the characteristics of our corn. There was no tassel and no silk, the only thing like an ear being a cluster of little spikes studded with grains, each in a husk by itself, the whole growing at the top of the stalk.

The oldest American playwright is thought to be Charles Gayler; 138 of his plays have been produced in this country. He took up the profession of play writing in the year 1849, and is therefore called the pioneer in it. He was a friend of the elder Jefferson, Fitz-James O'Brien, Edward Wilkinson and Dion Boucicault. During the fifties, the remarkable statement is made, one of Mr. Gayler's plays was running at each one of the six first-class theaters then in existence in the city of New York. "The New President," from his pen, was the first production on the boards of Wallack's Theater on Thirteenth street. His "Bull Run" was the first war play, and he is said to be responsible for the first farce comedy. Edwin Deaves, who died in New York in 1890 at the age of 72, was the oldest minstrel in America. He began to appear in burnt cork parts in the forties, and traveled widely up and down the country before he settled down in San Francisco.

Oldest Railroad Engineer in Service.

The oldest railroad engineer in active service in the United States is thought to be Benjamin Haffner, who entered the employment of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company August 18, 1840, when barely 20 years of age. He began as a fireman on an engine running between Baltimore and Cumberland. In two years he was made engineer of a first-class passenger train. He is now and has been for more than 30 years in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company. It is averred that not one of the millions of passengers who have traveled behind his cab in the course of his half-century of active service has ever been killed or seriously hurt. Five times Engineer Haffner has himself been thrown down embankments in his locomotive. He is called the "Flying Dutchman" by his locomotive brethren, and the fiftieth anniversary of his service was appropriately celebrated some time since in Port Jervis, N. Y.

The oldest living college graduate in America is supposed to be Colonel Amos A. Parker, of Fitz-William, N. H. On October 8, 1891, his 100th birthday was celebrated. He entered the University of Vermont in 1811, became tutor in the family of a wealthy planter at Fredericksburg, Va., afterward studied law and opened an office in 1821. Colonel Parker is said to be the oldest editor in the country. He is also the oldest living member of the New Hampshire bar. In 1823 he assumed editoral charge of the New Hampshire *Statesman* at Concord. In the year 1825 he was appointed by Governor Morrill a special escort to bring General Lafayette from Boston to Concord on a visit and did so.

Facts About the Oldest Printer.

Samuel Sands, who first put into type in the year 1814 the "Star Spangled Banner" from the immortal manuscript of Francis Scott Key, died last summer in his 92d year. He was the oldest printer in the United States. From the year 1811 until 1891 he was either editor, printer or publisher. He was a printer's devil in the office of the Baltimore *American* when, on the day after the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British, Judge Nicholson brought into the *American* office and gave to young Sands to "set up" the manuscript of Key's poem.

The oldest extant portrait of Christ is thought to be the painting in the catacombs of Calistus in Rome. It is believed to date from the second century and represents its subject with long, oval face, brown hair and brown beard.

The oldest bank note in existence is in the British Museum, and was issued from

Colonel Charles B. Tappen.

the Imperial Mint of China at the beginning of the reign of the first Ming Emperor. The first bank in Europe was that at Barcelona, established in 1401. This Chinese bank note is supposed to date back to 1100.

The oldest and biggest apple tree in the State of Ohio stands on the Silas Oaks farm, at Newburg, O. It is 15 feet in circumference and bears a big crop of bright yellow apples every year. It was planted by a Virginian in 1791, and before it ever bore fruit he was scalped and killed by the Indians almost within its shadow.

The Oldest Reigning Sovereign.

The oldest reigning sovereign is Christian IX., King of Denmark. He is 73 years of age, and has reigned 28 years. Queen Victoria is the next oldest, and the King of Wurtemburg, who died a few weeks ago, was the next. Alphonso XIII., of Spain, who has been reigning ever since he was born, and is just 5, is the youngest sovereign.

The oldest mine on record which is now worked as a copper mine is in the Musashi Province of Japan, which was first worked 1183 years ago. The oldest watches in the world are in possession of Queen Victoria, two little gold ones by Breguet, being supposed to be 100 years old; they have silver dials and are about the size of a 2-shilling piece. One is a blind man's watch, the other a repeater.

One of the oldest barns in Pennsylvania,

Amos A. Parker.

and unquestionably the oldest in Berks county, was burned October 23, 1891. It was erected in 1740, and tradition says General Washington once stabled his horses in it. It was the property of Frank Y. Kaufmann.

The oldest living steamboat engineer is Allen Studwell, who was 92 years old in 1891. He began his career as an engineer in the year 1823 and followed it until 1885, when he retired on account of deafness. In 1826 he shipped as a fireman on the steamer Constitution, then plying between New York and Albany. He was chief engineer of Commodore Vanderbilt's famous steamer, the Prometheus, and later on took charge of the Star of the West and the Northern Light, the most famous vessels of their time.

How Long a Goose Will Live.

The oldest goose on record as now living belonged to John Ray, a respectable resident of Croton Landing, N. Y. He says he purchased the goose from Isaac Hill, who made an affidavit at the time that the faithful fowl was 52 years of age then. The

Oldest Portrait of Christ.

goose lays 50 eggs a year and was sold by Mr. Ray at the end of the third year of his possession for $100. He says to the best of his knowledge and belief she is now 86 years of age.

The oldest railroad conductor in the United States is Richard Coughlin. In 1833 he ran a train from Paterson, N. J., to Jersey City. The train then consisted of cars each one of which was pulled by a team of horses along a strap rail 1½ inches wide. The rails were nailed to girders. "Uncle Dick," as he is called, is something over 80 years of age. When he began service every conductor had to collect cash fares.

The oldest bride of recent mention was Eliza A. Clark, of New York, who, according to some of her relatives, was 91 when in February, 1892, she was married to Dr. Marvin Hubbell.

Michael Shea, of Indianapolis, had been nearly 90 years at the forge when 1892 came. He was 110 years old October 25, 1891.

In February, 1892, "Aunt Jennie" Aden had lived 106 years in the Cutler place at Morristown, N. J.

J. D. Turrell, of the Attica branch of the New York Central Railroad, is the oldest railroad conductor, he believes, in active service. He is 82, and has been 50 years on the cars. A plow exhibited in 1891 at Fryeburg, Me., had been in use 115 years. The Royal Egyptian statues are the oldest in existence.

A Long Time in the Harness.

Hickory Jim, "the oldest race horse in the world," was running at Guttenburg in 1892, aged about 23. The headquarters of the American Fur Company at Macinac, built by John Jacob Astor in 1809, is now occupied as a dwelling house. The oldest tailor's bill on record as now existing and unpaid at that, has been found at Caire, Switzerland. It belonged to the Emperor Maximilian, and was contracted in 1490.

Fred Stingle, of Marion, O., has an eight-foot clock made in 1728 in Paris.

Hiram Lester, of Atlanta, Ga., who was married there on November 4 at the age of 124 years, says he is the oldest living inhabitant on earth. Judge Landoum married him to Mrs. Mary E. Mosely, who is 80 years of age herself.

The Holy Scriptures say Methuselah attained the age of 969 years. The oldest people in the Bible, if the translation of the terms describing their ages has been correctly done, were these: Adam, 930; Seth, 912; Enos, 905; Cainan, 910; Jared, 962; Methuselah, 969, and Noah, 950. It is contended that the reading, "And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years," should be "were an hundred years and thirty and nine." If this be correct the ages respectively of Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Jared, Methuselah and Noah would be 139, 131, 114, 119, 117, 124 and 159, instead of the much greater figures heretofore given. There is still another theory that the word translated years really means months. Were that true, to obtain the correct age of these worthies it would be only necessary to divide their biblical age by 12, which would make them not so very old after all.

JOHN PAUL BOCOCK.

WOMEN PARTIAL TO REPTILES.

What Strange Things a Visit to the Clyde Pier in New York Reveals.

[New York Herald.]

Why do women naturally take to snakes and lizards and alligators and similar slimy associations? Does that old original serpent still wriggle in the feminine bosom? If you will pay a visit to the Clyde pier when one of the coasters from Florida comes in with its human freight of returning winter visitors you will see a good many small boxes—cigar boxes, with open tops covered with fine wire netting, envelope boxes with holes punched in them, and all kinds of packages—containing live serpents, small alligators, chameleons, lizards, nasty bugs and things of every description. I asked a learned New England lady the other day what she was going to do with them.

"Oh, keep them for souvenirs—and pets," she replied. "You don't suppose I brought them home to eat!"

The idea of having a pet snake did not originate with the lovely Cleopatra, nor did it die out with that famous beauty of the Nile. Here was a cultured specimen of modern civilization taking a collection of horrible things to her New England home as souvenirs and pets, to be fed and fondled and exhibited to admiring female friends. No man ever had such an assortment, except with the delirium tremens, and he is never proud of that. He is scared to death even with the idea, let alone indulging in the reality. A woman of refinement will embroider dragons and scorpions and toads all over her dainty boudoir. She just naturally revels in snakes. So when she comes back from Florida she can think of no more pleasing souvenier than a box of choice young alligators and lovely lizards and dear little water serpents, and she brings a lot home for house pets.

WOMEN LOVE TO GAMBLE.

The Tables at Monte Carlo Bring Out Their Worst Traits of Character.

[New York Advertiser.]

Everybody has heard of the queer little principality of Monaco, of its famous town of Monte Carlo and its Casino, the Mecca of all the gamblers of Europe. Leaving out the brief period when it was merged in the French Republic of 1793, Monaco is one of the oldest principalities in the world, but it is now on the land side bounded everywhere by French territory, and as all restraints are practically withdrawn gambling goes on with more magnificence than ever.

Since 1869 the entire revenue of the principality (it covers but six square miles and and has but 6,000 inhabitants) consists of the rents of the Casino. From the early morning, when the professional gamblers crowd the hall, till late at night, when the cash is locked in the iron-bound chests, continuous change goes on among the habitues, but in the last few hours titled ladies and noblemen, famous actresses and sports, criminals and statesmen, innocent looking girls and grizzled harridans jostle each other around the tables. At one table during the vacation season sits a famous tenor, and at an adjacent one a French duchess. There is a saying there that "all women are gamblers at heart," and really there seems to be something in it, for the fascination of the Casino overcomes thousands who would never be suspected at home. English visitors often complain that they are jostled at the tables by their own servants, and by men and women whose character is painfully evident in their faces, but the bland officials only smile. "All who have money are free to risk here," is their motto. In truth, the Casino is the most democratic place in Europe.

THE BUSINESS MAN.

Some of the Things That He Will Not Do if He Be a Christian.

BEING GOOD DURING THE WEEK.

How Material Interests Clash With the Rules of Right Living.

CONCRETE EXAMPLES IN PITTSBURG

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Church attendance may or may not be an indication of Christianity. I believe, indeed, that all good people ought to go to church. Church going is a fair thermometer of religion; it is an indication of spiritual heat and cold. Yet it is by no means an infallible thermometer. "A man may smile and smile and be a villian," and a man may pray and pray, or at least appear to pray, and be anything but a Christian. Christianity is not proved by church attendance.

Even church membership may or may not be an indication of Christianity. I hold, indeed, that every good man and good woman ought to be a member of the Christian Church. There is something incongruous in the attitude of any honest man or woman who desires to know the highest truth and aspires to live the highest life, and yet stands outside the Christian organization. They ought to join the church for their own sake, to get good; and for the sake of others, to do good. And yet I know some most excellent Christians who are not members of the church; and I am informed by business men that the fact of church membership is not by any means a guarantee in the business world of commercial integrity; which means that a man may be a member of the church, and yet not be a Christian.

An Estimate of Heresy.

And that which is true of church attendance and church membership is equally true of church orthodoxy. John Wesley said in his strong way, that a man may be as orthodox as the devil himself, and as wicked. Our Lord drew a distinction between two kinds of blasphemy, one of which may be forgiven, but the other never forgiven. Blasphemy against the Son of Man, he said, is capable of pardon, but blasphemy against the Holy Ghost is not. What is the difference? Blasphemy against the Son of Man is theological heresy. Anybody who knows the history of theology, knows that heresy has centered about the person of the Son of Man, about the doctrine of the Trinity and of the incarnation. Christ says that all that kind of heresy may be pardoned, that a man may be the worst kind of a theological heretic and yet be a Christian. But the other kind is moral heresy.

Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost is the sin of the man who calls wrong right, and right wrong, who calls darkness light and light darkness, who goes against the voice of his own conscience. And there is no forgiveness for the man who persists in that position, Jesus says, either in this world or in the next. The most pernicious of all heresy is heresy against the law of righteousness. No amount of theological orthodoxy makes a man a Christian.

Being Good Only on Sunday.

And so we can take those three items, of church attendance and church membership and church orthodoxy, and add them all together and yet not arrive at the definition of a Christian. A man may go to church and be a member of the church and profess to believe all the doctrines of the church, and do all those three things in an exceedingly emphatic manner, and yet be thoroughly obnexious to the Lord Jesus Christ and be nothing but a scribe or a pharisee. It is six times more important to be a good Christian on week days than it is on Sunday. It matters comparatively little what people profess to believe with their lips in comparison with what they show that they actually believe in their lives. The test of Christianity is the life. But our lives are not lived solitarily. We live in contact with other people. Men, especially, live a large part of their lives in close touch with other men in the world of business. So that for a man it is pre-eminently essential that he should be a Christian in his business, and that is the subject of this sermon, "The Christian in Business."

It is necessary to begin with certain elementary truths. One of them is that the Christian will not lie. There is no room in the Christian religion for a liar unless he is a converted liar. A case came under my observation only a month ago that illustrates this question.

Why a Young Man Didn't Join.

A young man was meditating church membership and as he thought about the matter and compared the ideal of Christian discipleship with his own life there arose a certain problem in his mind. This young man's business, let us say, was putting on lath in houses. He worked at this trade in company with half a dozen other men and their day ended at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Sometimes the job was large and sometimes it was small, so sometimes they got through at 4 o'clock and sometimes they got through at 3. And the custom was among them, and is still, to say among themselves, "Now we will report to the contractor when we go back to-morrow morning that we stopped work, not at 3 o'clock, as we did, but at 4:45, so that we may get a whole day's pay." And this alternative was brought up before the young man's conscience—should he run the risk of losing his position, should he incur unpopularity with his associates, or should he follow the Lord Jesus Christ? And he had good religious sense enough to know that he could not be a Christian and tell lies at the same time. He stayed out of the church. He made the great refusal.

What is it to tell a lie? Lying is any kind of meddling with the truth to our neighbor's disadvantage. Misrepresentation of the quality of goods is lying. Evasion of contracts is lying. Breaking agreements that have not been written down on paper is lying.

Mr. Hodges on the Jury.

I remember a case that came up last fall when I was sitting on the jury. A contractor was building a house, let us say in Sewickley, for a large firm in Pittsburg, and it was discovered in the process of building that there was an exceedingly difficult piece of work to be done in the foundation that had not been foreseen, and he went down, or sent down to this firm in Pittsburg and said: "It is going to be expensive to do this—what shall be done?" And they returned the verbal answer that he was to go ahead. So he did, and then when he brought in his bill at the end, they refused to pay for the extra work because it was not in the contract, and he had to sue them in the court for it. The large and prosperous firm of business men showed themselves in that transaction to be thieves and liars.

That brings me to a second elementary truth, and that is that a Christian will not steal. There is no room in the Christian religion for a thief, unless he is a penitent thief. That means stealing time, as well as money. That touches every clerk or workman who uses his employer's time for his own pleasure. The rule that the Christian religion lays down for service is the rule of regarding every employer as if he were the Lord Christ himself. Every real Christian serves after that fashion.

Gambling Is Simply Stealing.

What is it to steal? Stealing is any kind of process by which a man gets something for nothing. Gambling is stealing—gambling is one of the meanest kinds of stealing. It is the taking of a man's money at the expense of his own pain in addition. There is the curse of Cain on every dollar of the gambler's money. All lottery business is stealing. A great deal of speculation, I understand, has theft mixed up with it. Dealings in futures and options, buying things which one never expects to have delivered, selling things which one has never owned, can not be classified as honest business. Every way in which a man is defrauded is a theft.

A young man told me the other day about some of his experiences in a large drygoods store in which he worked in Philadelphia. He had charge of the silk department, and one of his tasks was to examine the bundles of silk which came from the wholesale factory, and every blemish he could find he was to report to his employers, and they got an eighth of a yard off for it. And then they sold that silk, without taking off any eighths of a yard, to their customers. That is stealing.

What Christianity Really Means.

However, this is all upon the outside of the subject. This would be true if the sermon were upon the Mohammedan in business, or the Buddhist in business, instead of the Christian in business. We need to get nearer to the heart of the matter than that. A man, I say, may be a church attendant and a church member and be perfectly orthodox along church lines and in addition to that may be a perfectly honest business man and yet not be a Christian. Because Christianity means all that and more. It means the putting of something else ahead of that. What is that? "The kingdom of God and his righteousness." And what does that mean? Divested of vagueness and sentimentality, what does that mean?

Why, it means, first of all, and in general, the setting of the higher before the lower. No man who so attends to his business that it unfits him for the higher occupations of life, for the higher pleasures of life, is the best kind of a Christian. A man who so grinds at his business that he becomes unfit for thinking, has unfitted himself at the same time to be an ideal Christian.

Putting Too Much Time in Work.

I would say, also, that a man who spends so much time at his business that he has no time for his family, who is so good a business man that he is a very poor husband and no kind of a father, is not a Christian in the true sense. And then we must go farther and say that the man who lets his business obstruct his spiritual life, no matter how honest his business is, is not a Christian. The man who lets his business come in between him and his prayers, and makes the Lord's Day simply a rest day that he may go to work with the more vigor on the morrow, is not conducting even an honest business along Christian lines.

The Lord Jesus Christ was acquainted with a great many business men. He was interested in and cared for business men. He enjoyed a talk with a business man more than he did with all the priests and all the theological doctors in Jerusalem. When he came to choose his twelve apostles, he chose twelve business men. When he came to select a place of residence, he left Jerusalem, the city of worship, and took up his abode in Capernaum, the city of work. So that the Lord Jesus Christ knew very well the temptation of the business man. Jesus was forever warning men about laying up all their treasure down here on earth and being bankrupt up above.

The Tragic Question of All Ages.

The invitation comes to-day which he gave in that parable of the marriage of the king's son, the invitation to come into higher living, to make really the most of life, to emphasize that which is of chief importance. And still men say that they must go and see about their merchandise. And the tragic question is again asked that the Lord Jesus Christ asked eighteen hundred years ago: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Thus a man may conduct a thoroughly honest business and yet fail of being a Christian.

But the kingdom of God means more definite things than that. For the kingdom of God, as Christ preached it, was meant to be a reorganized society in which the Lord God should be the head of the state, and all men should be brothers. The man who is a Christian, who is Christ's kind of a Christian, sets an emphasis on brotherhood before business and cares far more for men than he does for money.

He's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done
To the meanest and the weakest 'neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us; and they are slaves most base
Whose love of right is for themselves and not for all the race.

The Christian Loves Men.

Prof. Ely says that every man who claims to be a Christian and is not a philanthropist, is a liar and a hypocrite. I question the advisability of calling people liars and hypocrites very much, for the purpose of preaching is not to abuse men, but to persuade them. But no man can be a Christian unless he loves men.

Now, let us apply that. It touches the wide question of the relation of the employer to the man in his employ. Here for example, is one un-Christian thing that no Christian employer will do. The Christian man will not reduce the wages of his men unnecessarily. The Christian religion does not require anybody to do a losing business; but take such a case as this: A man looks over the pay roll of his mill. He is doing a fair business, making money, but he wants to make more money, and he figures out how much more money he can make if he institutes a general reduction. What does that mean? It means the taking of so much bread out of the hands of hungry children. It means the thrusting of men and women into meaner dwellings. And all in order that a man who already has more money than he needs may have a little more.

Hours of the Toilers.

Nor will the Christian man increase the hours of his men's work. For what does that mean? It means the taking of a man so much more away from his family. It means so much nearer an approach to the absolute destruction of family life. It means the transformation of human beings into machines, and for that same purpose—that a man may add to his store an unnecessary addition. The Christian employer cares more for men than he does for money.

Is there a lack of Christianity in business? Is there not something wrong when a man can work from the dark of morning to the dark of evening, and his wife work and his children work, and with all the labor of the whole family in all their waking hours, get only a starvation dinner and a sty to live in? The trouble is that nobody knows exactly what is the matter. The Christian man ought to make it his duty to find out.

All this applies not only to the way in which a man treats the men who are under him, but also to the investment which a man makes of his money. I was speaking the other day of the problem of poverty, and in that connection, of the tenement house evil. And I referred to the great responsibility that lies upon every man who owns a tenement house, and somebody said: "Yes, and there is another responsibility upon a great many people who ought to own tenement houses and do not."

Investing Money to Do Good.

A great responsibility does indeed lie upon men who might so invest their money that, with a fair return financially, there would be also a return in actual good done to their brother men in the erection of dwellings that might be fit to live in.

All that I have said concerning the employer and those in his employ applies to the very smallest business. If a man has only one man under him, it is still his bounden duty to treat that one man as his own brother, to see that he is fairly dealt with, to take care that he himself cares less for money than he does for men.

To do unto others as we would have them do unto us is not Christianity. Yes; it is Christianity, in the sense that Christianity includes everything good in the world. But that is not where Christianity stops. That good rule had been given before Christ gave a new commandment that we should love others as he loved us. There is the very heart of Christianity. The real Christian is the man who loves his brother men as Christ loved us. As the Lord Jesus Christ loved us, so to love each other, to deal with all men as members with us in the great brotherhood of Christ, is to be a Christian in the world of business.

GEORGE HODGES.

SPECIAL diamond sale this week. Call and see the immense display. Prices below competition at M. G. Cohen's, 36 Fifth avenue.

BUGINE is a safe, sure and absolute destroyer of roaches, bedbugs and all insects. 25 cts.

THE WOMEN OF WAR.

Fierce and Brutal Amazons Who Will Give the French Trouble.

THEY FIGHT LIKE MAD DOGS.

Scalps of Vanquished Foes Dangle From Many a Maiden's Girdle.

THEIR COSTUMES AND ORGANIZATION.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

The prospective war in Dahomey occupies considerable public attention on account of the famous Amazon or women soldiers who will take part on the side of the African King. The French will have perhaps the fiercest fighters in the world to face. The most astonishing stories of their valor are told. They seem to know no fear and in battle, as one traveler describes them, they fight like so many mad dogs.

The regiment of about 4,000 Amazons is divided into three battalions, the center and two wings. The Fanti's or center division is analagous to the English Guards. They wear on the head a narrow white fillet on which are sewed blue crocodiles. This ornament was bestowed upon them because one of their number once killed a crocodile.

The English Grenadiers have another counterpart in the Blunderbuss Company, who are selected for their size and strength. Each member is followed by a slave bearing the ammunition. Equal in rank are the Sharpshooters, the Carbineers and the

Gouma, Chief of the Amazons.

Bayonet Company. The women of the greatest courage are gathered into the Elephant Company, whose special business it is to hunt the elephant for the sake of his tusks. The youngest, handsomest, most active and best dressed are the archers. Their weapons consist of a small bow and arrows and small knife. Their uniform or dress though richer is scantier than that of the regular army. They are distinguished by an ivory bracelet on the left arm and a tattoo extending to the knee. They are trained to dancing, and when in the field are employed as messengers and in carrying off the dead and wounded. Their official title is Go-hen-to, "the bearers of quivers."

Then there are the razor women, each of whom is armed with a weapon like a huge

Alfa, Chief of the Warriors.

razor, the blade of which is about two feet long. It was originally employed for decapitating criminals. As a weapon it is almost worse than useless, being as likely to wound the person who uses it as it is him against whom it is directed.

The Amazons are larger, and, as a rule, more masculine looking than the male soldiers, and they are, without doubt, the real fighters of the Dahomevan army. Deprived by the severe laws of all social ties, they are as cruel, bloodthirsty, and fearless beings as exist on this earth. In order to increase their brutality, those who have killed an enemy are permitted to exhibit some symbol of their prowess. This is usually the scalp.

Alfa, Chief of the warriors, whose picture is presented herewith, is in command of the male portion of the Dahomeyan military, but the King really controls his troops. The same holds good in the case of Gouma and her Amazons. They, being the King's body-guard, are even more immediately under his control. The pictures are reproduced from photographs.

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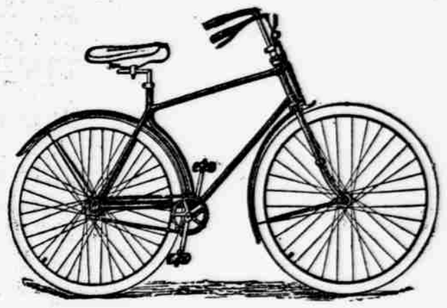

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POINTS ABOUT PAWNBROKERS.

Qualifications Necessary to the Successful Conduct of the Business.

[New York Herald.]

"To be a successful pawnbroker one must have a thorough knowledge of the value of jewelry, a general knowledge of the business and, more important still, must be a perfect student of human nature," said an uptown pawnbroker to me last evening. "Without the thorough knowledge of the value of jewelry he will never be able to estimate in advance the profit on a loan he is asked to make, and without the knowledge of human nature he is absolutely worthless in the business.

"For instance, say a man comes in here with a valuable watch to pawn. He wants $150 on it. Now if I am a student of human nature I can tell in a moment whether that man intends to redeem the watch or whether he intends to let it remain here until the ticket expires and I have the legal right to sell it. If his face tells me that he will not redeem the watch I let him have only $75 on it, for then my profits on its sale will be larger, but on the other hand, if I can tell by his face that he intends to redeem the watch, why I willingly let him have $100, for my interest on the loan will amount to more and my profits on the transaction will be larger. All these points are considered by a good pawnbroker who understands his business."

THE BEST PART OF THE HOUSE.

It Is Better for the Health to Live in the Top Story.

[Irish Times.]

Live as near the top of your house as you can. It is the most healthy place in the whole building. There is more air, a freer circulation and less of the unwholesome dust of the street. People often wonder at the good health enjoyed by servants, despite their constant and wearing duties. It is to a great extent owing to the fact that they sleep in a purer atmosphere than any other occupant of the house. The attic, generally devoted to storage and servants' rooms, is far more valuable than the first and second floor bedrooms occupied by the heads of the family.

There are certain physicians who insist on their patients being taken away upstairs at the beginning of an illness. In the average flat house the top floor is always rented for a lower sum than any other. This seems curious, as, save for the extra flight or so of stairs, the apartment is the best of all. It is sure to be light, while downstairs it is often necessary to burn gas all day. The air can circulate freely, and there is no one passing the door or tramping over your head. Some people don't like it because they get the benefit of every leak in the roof; but there is deep consolation in the fact that no one can be legally made to pay his rent if the roof leaks.

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