CONTENTED MEN.

ae Town Is Managed on Business Principles From End to End.

HILANTHROPY NOT RECOGNIZED.

berality in the Way of Libraries and Comforts Found to Pay.

DEL HOMES A GOOD INVESTMENT

WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. HE connect the

Carnegie Company and their employes has been so serious as to call attention to the fact that the labor organizations throughout the country are becoming more and more an-

gonistic to their employers. It has also en observed that these strikes seem to in in periods. One great strike is generally followed by another, and so close is e union now between all classes of worken that a strike in any one State is eagerly atched and supported by the labor leaders proughout the country.

These conflicts cost great sums of money, ad often result, as in Homestead, in serious es of life. Many solutions have been ofred for the settlement of such disputes. rbitration has been often suggested. But to the present time there is no authority gh enough to create boards of arbitration nich would be recognized. It is possible at the matter will be taken up at Washigton with the view of establishing a Govrument commission for the settlement of thor disputes. It would be an experiment orth trying. Would it not be better if uch disputes could be avoided altogether A Corporation That Has No Strikes,

There is a most valuable lesson to be carned in the study of the affairs of the 'ullman palace car corporation. Its mancement never has any serious trouble with employes. There are few corporations the world which employ so many men. sere is no corporation in the world which as had less trouble than has this company with the people employed by it. This is of the result of mere chance, but the outossible disputes between labor and capital hich may follow the contest at Home-

The Pullman Company employs in its orks at Pullman, Ill., on an average durg the whole year over 6,000 men. In adllman Company employes upon the lons railroads throughout the country

in its administration offices 6,000 more ble. It has in all 12,000 employes. ing the average of the families of these ale to be three, this would make some .000 people who are dependent upon the ullman system for subsistence. It is with e 6,000 workmen of Pullman that the ost satisfactory results in the way of reguin thi ating labor have been attained. In the ther branches of the service there is not he same possibility for strikes and for

An Army of Skilled Workers

In the shops at Pullman there is employed great variety of workmen. Besides makig its own palace cars, the company manutures all kinds of railroad cars, and has me of the largest shops for manufacturing the magnitude of the work is shown, first, in the number of men employed, and, secid, in the enormous output of the shops. In the freight car department one entire every day. Two palace cars a week, which carving, painting and decoration, are made, while the vast from works are constantly going to fill the orders of the great railroad orations of the country which patronize his company. It has had no strike of any portance since the great general strike in scago following the establishment of the orks at Pullman in 1880.

In the town of Pullman and in the works there are between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 invested. The capital of the Pullman comnov is now \$10,000,000. It has a reserve 20 odd millions. It is one of the few corparations of the country that has no great bonded indebtedness. Its stock is quoted above 190, and is chiefly held by inesters and is not considered a speculative

The Stock Is in Small Holdings.

Neither is this stock the property of a few rich people. It is held by many small holders whose principal income s dependent upon the dividends of this stock. The stock pays 12 per cent upon its par value. It has been purchased by trusees of estates, so that very large holdings of the stock represent ownerships of widows The stock has never been un duly watered and has always represented a good investment to its holders. This from the standpoint of a capitalist. The laborers at Pullman are paid the best current wages. The average pay of the workmen in the works is \$600 a year. The pay ranges from \$1.75 a day for unskilled laborers to \$7 and 8 n day for the work of specialists, such as decorators, carvers and the like. The proserity of the workmen is also shown in the act that in the local savings bank there are

eposits now reaching nearly \$2,000,000.
I wish also to call attention to the fact that there is no assumption anywhere in the management of this company that it is playing the role of a philanthropist toward The whole system is a busi-It was established by George M. Pullman, the President of the company. Mr. Pullman has proceeded upon the theory that contented, well-cared for workmen wif do better work than discontented, uncared for men. Everything that he has done for his men has been projected upon a basis of

sound commercial principles. Sound Principles From the Start,

When he planned the town of Pullman he had it laid out in accordance with scien-tific and sanitary principles. In the first place, he began with a bit of virgin prairie and established before he put up a single building a mugnificent and uniform system of sewerage. Then followed the roads. Then came the shops and houses. They were all built-upon a uniform system o architecture. The architect, Mr. Bemau is one of the best architects in the West. His good taste and practical abilities as designer have given to the town a thor-

oughly harmonious appearance.

These houses are the best that workmen have ever had. They were built under invorable conditions and so can be rented to the workmen at a cheaper rent than they would be required to pay in the alleys or tenement houses of the poorer quarters of Chicago. And yet the rent pays the capitalist in the form of the company a 5 per outh interests are well served. The workman has a model house-clean, well built ventilated and with great floods of water furnished by an admirable water sys-tem, which gives the poorest family of the

unskilled laborer an equal opportunity for cleanliness with the highest paid laborer. and no demonstrations were made against the manager of the company. Even during

All Run on a Business Basis, The Pullman company looks after the streets, the sewage and the public lighting. The sidewalks are also attended to by the The sidewalks are also attended to by the corporation. The result is one of the best cared for systems of streets in any town in the country. Mr. Pullman has done other things for the town. He has built a handsome school building, a church, a market, a great areade building for shops, in which he has also established a theater as handsome as any in New York, and a library, the books being presented by himself. These represent extra expenditures, yet they contribute so much to the comfort and satisfaction of the workmen there employed that the company doubtless finds that regarded even as business investments pure and simple they pay.

pure and simple they pay.

The library especially is of the greatest advantage to workmen who wish to improve themselves. Here will be found all of the best books bearing upon the various trades and industries sought to be devel-oped at Puliman. The workmen are en-couraged to come to this library by every possible means. The regulations are of the simplest character necessary for the preservation of the library's contents. There is a back room to the library with a private staircase, where workmen can come in from their work without changing their dress, as they might feel compelled to do in coming into the large and handsome part of the library.

One Policeman Covers the Town. This gigantic experiment at Pullman is one that has attracted wide attention throughout the world. It is the first time that an experiment of this exact kind ever been attempted There is nowhere the semblance of charity or benevolence. There is no attempt to adopt the co-operative system or to give the employes shares in the profits of the company. Even the church, which is built in the town, is placed there as a building to be rented by any particular association that the workmen may them-selves designate. The workmen are never lectured upon their duties. Mr. Pullman never permits the theater to be occupied by professional philanthropists or lecturers, who have special axes to grind. The town itself has some 12,000 inhabitants. No liquor is sold in the town and one policeman is all that is required to maintain law and order. This policeman has probably less to do than any one of the Chicago

None of the workmen are permitted to own their houses in Pullman. This is considered by many as a hardship. But the Pullman company say that otherwise they could not manage their property on a uniform and harmonious system. The town is managed as a private estate, and as such it should be criticised and examined. The Pullman company does not require its employes to live in the town. Some 2,000 live outside of it. They have all of the advan-tages of the town, however, so far as its public institutions are concerned. These 2,000 men have gone outside for the purpose of owning their own homes. The towns of Rosedale and Kensington, which border upon the Pullman property, have been built up by these employes.

The Rentals Are Very Low. But many of the men prefer to remain in callman. They say that the low rentals Pullman. They say that the low rentals enable them to live there as cheaply as in their own homes outside. They invest their surplus in outside properties and so many of them have become quite independent. It is true that the leases of the houses in Pullman can be canceled upon short notice by the company if the tenant becomes obnoxious, but this is never done for any trifling reason. There is nothing ideal about the town. There is is no one there who is not obliged to work as he would in who is not colleged to work as he would in any manufacturing village. There is never any attempt to coddle the workmen. They all live in a state of independence and look to their own mutual aid societies for relief

in cases of accident or sickness.

The healthfulness of the town is shown by the character of the children seen in the streets. Those who are familiar with the pasty complexions, the dark circled eyes of the poor children in the crowded quarters where workmen are generally obliged to live in cities would take great pleasure in studying the character of the children seen workingman's town. I spent seve think that I saw a single sickly child during my visit. They are all sturdy, strong, rosy and clean, and are always well dressed The advantages of the school and the library country where children of working people bave a better chance than here. It is from the ranks of these children that the company hopes to recruit its best workmen in

the future. The Value of a Reserve Fund.

Very few corporations could afford to set aside such a great sum as was required for the foundation of this village. But the principles of the system it seems might serve with many smaller corporations. With the Pullman Company it has proved a good investment. It has been the policy of this company to always carry a large reserve. This reserve enabled the company first to construct the town in such a way as to make its foundations solid and its future prosperity certain. This same reserve enabled the corporation to keep its workmen busy even during periods of stringency. Railroad corporations, like individuale, are often short of money and would have to cut down their orders if the Pullman Company did not stand ready with this reserve capital to extend credit to solvent corporaions. The care required to keep all of this ast business going is shown by the fact that the wages paid out will average some \$300,-It is pleasing to know that this experi-

ment has been a financial success in many ways. In the first place the model town has paid a good return upon the investment in the way of rents. Second, the increase of the value of the real estate has more than enough to give a great dividend upon the investment. Adjoining the town and between it and the neighboring ones is a broad strip of land containing some 3,500 acres. This land, bought originally at a valuation in the neighborhood of \$500 an acre, is now worth from \$4,000 to \$5,000 The town itself is incorporated within the city of Chicago. It has a representative in the municipal council. Its school is a part of the public school system. The workmen are not interfered with politically. Although Mr. Pullman is an ardent Republican the town often goes Democratic

The Strike Twelve Years Ago The most interesting feature, however, the fact that the prosperity of the place has rarely been shattered by strikes And even then they have been so mild in comparison with outside strikes as to justify the as sumption that the cause was not a very great one. Early in the history of the tow which was established in 1880, there was a general system of strikes in Chicago. The workmen in many of the mills and shops were as savage and determined as were the strikers at Homestead, In some of mills in South Chicago their owners did not dare to venture among their workmen for fear of being lynched. A general strike was ordered all round, and this included the Pullman works.

Mr. Pullman was then somewhat dis-couraged. He had labored honestly for the interests of his company and his workmen. He went himself among the strikers and received the delegation. He talked to them for upward of an hour as one friend would talk to another. He made no sentimental appeals to them. He simply discussed the business principles of the situation. He asked them to show him just what they hoped to gain by such a course. They were employed by a corporation which sought to deal honestly and fairly with its employes. He called their attention to the fact that he was originally a poor man with his own way to make, and that he had risen to his present position simply by following the line of his duty by doing in the best possible way what he had in hand. It was a plain business talk. After that there was no further conference. The works were shut down for the first and last time in their history. They were closed for nearly a week.

It Looks Like a Success. During that time there were some disand some meetings of the workingmen, but there were at no time any threats

the manager of the company. Even during that whole period the striking workmen, who had gone out not because of grievances of their own, but in accordance with the wishes of the labor leaders in Chicago, would to a man have rushed to the protection of the property of the company if any one had sought to injure it.

sought to injure it.

There is to-day a good business feeling between the employes of this company and its managers. There is nowhere any semblance of sentiment. Mr. Pullman is a frequent visitor at the shops and is constantly going through the works, where the workmen address him at any time if they want any-thing as they would a friend. There is nothing like subserviency or cringing. All classes and nationalities are employed here. The American-born workmen are the most The American-born workmen are the most skillful and ingenious. The Swedes are considered perhaps the steadiest. There has never been any attempt upon the part of the company to control the private actions of their workingmen. Nearly all of them belonged to unions when the works were first established. Some of them do yet. But in the main the workmen there are not members of any union. They have found that there is no necessity for any combination to protect their interests at the hands of the Pullman company There is nothing in the system plied to the management of any corporation in the country. It is possible that Mr. Pullman has found the solution of the labor question in the way he manages his own men. His system has been the subject of much criticism, but its unbroken success during a period of over 12 years justifies its originator's plan. T. C. CRAWFORD.

THE BEGINNING AND THE END.

The Morning Hour of a Young Woma Life as Seen in an Oplum Dream.

Chicago Tribune,] An old and wrinkled woman, shivering over a scanty fire. The wind shrieks like a mad thing around the rattling windows, then rushes off into the night, only to return and with redoubled fury rend at the quaking casements.

The snow has sifted through one corner of the roof, and sprinkles with its diamond dust the one thin coverlet of a bag of straw which does duty as a bed.

The withered crone pulls the ragged rem nants of a shawl more closely about her lean shoulders and fills a long pipe with some brown substance she draws from a pocket hidden somewhere in her rags. The opium fumes steal over her and fill the wretched hovel, and in them this is what she sees:

A large and beautifully-furnished room, although the fast-thickening veil of twilight is settling down upon the luxurious divans, the embroidered screens, and the soft rugs and half obscures them from view. The wind, heavy with the perfume of near water lilies, strays through the open casement and out again to murmur in the thick-leaved branches silhouetted against the

darkening sky. A nightingale somewhere in the wood is mourning to the wind.

Now the Eastern horizon pales at the approach of the queen of night. Concerted stars grow dim. The silvery rays light as with a halo the red-gold curls of a little maid framed in the window seat. Toward the West the dark river turns on its way. the West the dark river turns on its way, and it, too, bears a silver gleam on

crest.

There is a face shining through the gloom within the room, framed in shadows like a dream picture, and light fingers sweep the strings of a guitar. Outside the mightier gale mourns to the wind and the odor of lilies weights the air.

The fire has gone out. The opium pipe will never be smoked again. A motionless heap of rags in the corner. The war of the elements rages on in the black battle ground of the sky.

AN OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

The Place in New York Where the Relies Unknown Men Are Kept.

New York Morning Advertiser.] When a person who hasn't a known legal heir dies in this city his effects are hander over to the Public Administrator under the law, and are retained by that official until the city's right to dispose of them is made

The storehouse is a three-story brick building, directly opposite the site of the old sugar house that played such an important part in the early history of the United States. One part of the building is used as a depot by the fire department. there is an old curiosity shop anywhere in New York City it is in No. 5 Duane street. The two floors of the building are jammed full of personal effects. Some of the things are practically without value, and some are strange articles that might have "million in them." A number of poverty-stricken inventors have died in New York in the past few years. In nearly every stance they were men well advanced years who had lived alone and were u known outside an exceedingly limited cir-cle. Their relatives, if they had any, were unknown and whose existence was, perhaps

Nearly all these men left scanty ward robes, a small amount of money, a few books, and usually a model of something which they had hoped would astonish the world and secure for them unlimited means and great honor. With their death died the idea. The models in every instance proved to be unique mechanical devices, but of no value beyond that which the wheels and springs and other contrivances were worth if removed.

If some of the old-fashioned clocks or

quaint pictures that have been stored in the buane street building could but speak they might tell some interesting tales of long los rothers and men who were the last of their

A LOT WORTH A MILLION.

sure Signs of How Values in the Wind; City Are Increasing.

Chicago Mali. 1

Just 60 years ago to-day the lot where the Chicago Opera House stands, at Clark and Washington streets, one of the most central in the city, was sold for the sum of \$6 lawful money-wildcat currency being regarded lawful in those days if you could get anybody to accept it. The lot, which will soon be worth a million, was sold by the Commissioners of Cook county to John Noble, June 14, 1832, for less than an extra good suit of clothes would cost now. The Noble family still have the original deed in

It is well not to forget such evidences of our progress, prospects and opportunities.

Many boys, and even young men, are now
living in Chicago who will be living here 60 years hence, and who will see more remark-able and surprising changes and greater in-creases in property values than the Opera House lot shows. This lot is now worth \$7,000 or \$8,000 a front foot, or probable \$600,000 to \$700,000. Chicago is destined to have 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 people—it wil be the London, while New York will be the Liverpool of America. There are million yet to come and millions of money to be made in Chicago real estate.

Dangers From Eagles.

The gigantic bald eagles of Dunear Mills, near Cazadero, Cal., have been making it very lively for certain kinds of live stock and fowls in that vicinity. Pigs, fullgrown Shanghai chickens and even calves have been carried away in the talons of these great birds. All the sportsmen of these great birds. All the sportsmen the vicinity are keeping their rifles load

Firs-All fits stopped free by Dr. Eline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Mar velous cures. Treatise and \$2 00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Dr. Kline, \$31 Arch st., Phila., Pa. \$32

Lrrs' photo studio, 10 and 13 Sixth street

THE BAPTISMAL RITE.

At One Time There Was a Great Discussion of Regeneration.

THE CHURCH WAS DIVIDED ON IT. In the Clearer Light of To-Day the Word

Jakes a Broad Meaning. REALLY A CHANGE OF ENVIRONMENT

(WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) Once upon a time there was a great deal of liscussion about baptismal regeneration. Over in England, by reason of the remarkable intermingling of politics and religion which they have in that country, the controversy got into the courts, and was decided one way or the other, I have forgotten which. I believe that the discussion affirmed the right of people to hold an opinion in the matter which was not the theory

of all the other people. It was made per-

baptismal regeneration. That old disputation tangled up the theologians in this country and even led to the separation of certain particularly enthusiastic controversialists from the church of their birth, and to the setting up of another addition to the long and not very honorable list of denominational divisions. I wonder if they still know as much as they did then about baptismal regeneration. The little church which they built here for the defense of their opinion about that matter has long since been turned in a tenement house, and the denomination which was

Not Worth Burning People For

founded upon that corner stone is not at

present making any great noise in the

world. We have turned our attention else-

Baptismal regeneration is no longer "burning question"—that is, a question for which Christians, if they had the power, would be glad to burn each other; it has given place to preterition, which, in its turn, will presently be happily forgotten. Our children will wonder how we could have brought so much animosity into our obsolete discussions.

obsolete discussions.

Baptismal regeneration censed to be discussed, I know not why. Not because it was accurately defined and permanently settled. That, as I hope to show, is forever impossible. Probably the good, sensible laity grew weary of the complicated debate, and began to go to sleep when the parsons touched upon it in their sermons. And so the uproar was ended.

The word regeneration still remains in the Bible and in the appointed services of baptism. After all the clash of theories, here is still the cause of all the misunderstandings and discussions. Perhaps we can get a clearer idea about it now than the fathers could. The moment of theological battle is not a good time for quiet thinking. We are impelled to take sides, to adopt a partisan position, and accordingly to look at truth from one side only.

The Service of Baptism

bids the congregation to join him in a thankagiving for the child's regeneration? The word regeneration comes into the baptismal office out of the third chapter of the Gospel of St. John, and out of the epistle which St. Paul wrote to Titus: "Except a man be born again (regenerated)—of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God." "When the kind-ness of God our Savior, and his love toward

rect bearing upon the sacrament of baptism. which are to be found in the environmen It is sufficient for our present purpose that of the church. they have always been recognized as singularly applicable to this sacrament, and that they have given the Church this significant word in which the benefits of baptism ap-pear to be summed up and included. Baptism is always baptism, whether it be administered to a child or to an adult. And the blessing of baptism is indicated by the Episcopal Church in the word "regenera-tion."

No Doctrinal Definition for It

When we come, however, to inquire exwhen we come, nowever, to inquire exactly what regeneration means, the church
returns no answer. It is evident from the
use of the word in Holy Scripture that it
was never intended to be the basis of a doctrinal definition. It belongs not to the domain of mathematics, of logic, of scientific
theology, but rather to the world of poetry,
of illustration, of the imagination. We
ought to know better than to make the mistake of Nicodemus and to try to read it literally. In baptism we are "born again." That is not a statement in physiology. The higher we get in the scale of truth,

the more do we become aware of the inade-quateness of literal definition. In mathenatics and in physical science it is possible to formulate a description which shall incould all the facts and leave nothing out; so that we may say: This is absolutely true, and no other statement, differing from this, can possibly be true at all. But try this can possibly be true at all. But try this method with one of Beethoven's symphonies. It is plain at once that here we are beyond the reach of definition. A thousand things may be said about this beautiful music; a thousand attempts may be made to set forth the charm that it has for us, and the delight that it gives us. And yet there is room for more. After all is said, the half has not been told. Nobody can formulate an adequate definition of piece of music.

Art and Evolution Defy Definition We are conscious of the same inadequate ness of language in regard to all the higher ruths. No great picture, nor statue, nor book; no great emotion, no strong feeling, no supreme joy or sorrow can be adequately expressed in any number of formal sentences. Love eludes definition. Patriotism is above all constitutions and by-laws. These high matters are to be thought about endlessly, with boundless variety in our thinking, with no limit to the possibility of

new discovery. Nobody has ever said, nor

will ever say, all that can be said about Somehow we are slow to see that the great truths of religion are as incapable of adequate definition as these other great truths. thinking that religious truth is truth of a low order, that it belongs with physics and arithmetic, that the creeds and the sacraents are like sticks and stones, and the words of Christ like the statements of the words of Christ like the statements of the multiplication table; whereas, religious truth is of the very highest order, and belongs with music and poetry, and art, and patriotism, and honor, and love, absolutely out of the reach of any adequate definition. The good theologians of the Middle Ages were quite sure that the Inquisition was in possession of the whole mind of God. They were as certain of their definitions in the were as certain of their definitious in the-ology as they were of their definitions in -and as mistaken. After all their instructive blunders we are still in search of adequate theological definition.

Now, the word regeneration offers, it seems to me, a way out of this old error. For here is a wide word, taken out of the world of poetry and capable of innumerable applications. The word regeneration limits no man's thinking. It attempts no theological definition. In spite of all endeavors to get it down into the field of mathematical theology it still swings free set the state. to get it down into the field of mathematical theology it still swings free as the stars. It sets forth no sacramental doctrine. To be haptized is to be born again. What a boundless area is here thrown open to the deveut imagination, to the meditation of the Christian! Baptism, the church says, is regeneration; and the word sets the door wide for everybody's absolutely untrammeled study. One thing is quite clear about baptism;

whatever else baptism does it initiates us into the church of Christ. It makes us members of Christ. Baptism is an adoption in the family of God. It makes us children of God. Baptism is the bringing of a human soul into the midst of spiritual influences. It makes us inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.

Evidently, baptism is an entrance into the church; and that is, in a real way, an entrance into a new life. Whatever else regeneration may mean, it may very propregeneration may mean, it may very prop-erly mean this. Initiation into this great spiritual society is a being born again.

represents a new environment. The Influence of Environment

It is not easy to over-estimate the influ ence of environment. The difference is immeasurable which results from the birth of one child into one family and of another child into another and very different family.

The chances are enormous that the family environment will absolutely shape and determine the child's destiny. In a wider field, see what environment does in the de-velopment of nationality. There is an actual difference, not to be accounted for by any considerations of geography or of his-tory, between a Frenchman and an Englishman, between an Italian and a Russian, between a citizen of Pittsburg and a citizen of Constantinople. This difference is due to the influence of environment. Now, baptism puts a child into a certain missible to have more than one theory about

environment. The child is made a member of the Christian church. Henceforth he is to be surrounded by Christian associations. Promises are made, as a condition of admission, that all pains will be taken to train him up in a Godly and Christian life. The change which has come upon this child, as compared with another, left in the irre-ligious world, is like a removal from Timbuctoo to London, or like an adoption out of the slums into a cultured home. Of course, the child may not be receptive of these uplifting influences, or there may be some defect in the application of the in-fluences, the church or the child may be at fault; but, in a majority of instances, this change of environment, of which baptism is the sign, will and does amount to a new birth. It deserves the name regeneration. The Fymbol of New Environment,

Some of the illustrations of baptism given in the New Testament show how this mean-ing of it was in the minds of the earliest Christian teachers. A company of He-brews, under cover of a great storm, the wind making a way for them through the water, cross over from Africa to Asia. St. Paul says that this is a good illustration of baptism. What change did that flight across between the two shores make? Evidently a change of environment. 'Upon the other bank arrived the Hebrews, just the same Hebrews, speaking the same language, looking out of the same eyes, possessing the same infirmities of temper—but changed in environment. Behind them, Egypt, with its slave whips and idols; before them, the free wilderness, Sinai rising up in the midst

Those Hebrews were saved when the Red Sea closed in behind them. Yes; poten-tially—salvation made possible for them; but no salvation insured to them thenceforward, no righteousness given to them with-out being first earned by hard endeavors after it. In the end a great proportion of those who were thus saved were lost-lost because they did not make good use of their changed environment.

The Church and the World.

Baptismal regeneration may mean a great The Service of Baptism.

Let us look at it again. What is meant in the service of baptism when the minister bids the congregation to join him in a thanksgiving for the child's regeneration?

The word regeneration comes into the baptisms office out of the third chapter of baptisms office out of the third chapter of the condition and born anew of water and of the Holy Ghost," and therefore we are to implore Almighty God "that of His bounteous mercy He will grant to this child that which by nature he cannot have." This is a comthe Kingdom of God." "When the kindness of God our Savior, and his love toward man appeared, not by works done in right-eousness which we did ourselves, but according to his mercy he saved us, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost."

These passages may or may not have a direct hearing upon the secrement of the two environments, the world and the church, the kingdom of God. By nature he cannot have." This is a comparison of the two environments, the world and the church, the kingdom of God. By nature, that is, out in the irreligious world, there are a thousand graces and virtues that we cannot have."

sponsors: "Dearly beloved, ye have brought this child here to be baptized; ye have prayed that our Lord Jesus Christ would vouchsafe to receive him, to release him from sin, to sanctify him with the Holy Ghost, to give him the kingdom of heaven and everlasting life." The sponsors are assured that their prayers will be answered. But at once follow certain conditions.

It Carries With It Responsibility. The sponsors must train up the child to renounce the devil, to believe the creed and to keep the commandments. The bless and to keep the commandments. The diessings of baptism, accordingly, are potential. They depend upon the life. All this will be given, if obedience and faith are given. Baptism is an act of immense importance, use we attribute to it the possibilities of the future, just as birth is an occasion o rejoicing because we endow the child in our thoughts with manhood or womanhood born has not attained to anything but the possibility of growth; neither has the newly baptized. The words of the service are not the words of attainment, but

the words of hope.

Fortunately the benedictions of baptism do not depend upon the accuracy of our theological information. We get the bless-ing all the same whether we understand what it is or not. All our study, all our controversy, will not change the nature of here a greater blessing than any of us know. The doctrine of baptism and the of haptism do not go of necessity.

Doctrines depend upon men's piritual insight. As we grow we come to know more, and to see more, and our doctrines change. That doctrine of baptism is most in contradiction to the Christian spirit which says: "This is the one true and final explanation," and leaves no room for any further Christian thinking. GEORGE HODGES.

A GIRLS' SMOKING CONTEST.

George IV. Wanted to Know Who Could Best Erjoy a Cigar.

'earson's Weekly.] The wild reckleseness and extravagance of George IV. have become proverbial in history. During one of his carouses shortly after his coronation, he, in a semi-intoxicated state, commanded that six of the palace chambermaids be brought before him. The order was obeyed, whereupon the King, turning to his associates, asked

them to make wagers upon the ladies as to which one would smoke the most cigars in Upon hearing what was expected of them, a hasty retreat from the royal presence, but were prevented from doing so by the attendants. A box of mild eigars was produced, and each chambermaid bidden light and

smoke one. The ludierous manner in which most of them attempted to light the weeds caused the most boisterous merriment among the courtiers, in which the monarch heartily joined. With the exception of one maid the rest tried to light their cigars without first cutting off the end.

Only one succeeded in struggling through

a whole cigar, but she had to be removed in a fainting state. The others refused to smoke more than half of theirs, to the great annoyance of the king and his courtiers.

An English scientist has made a calcu ation about the time it will take to fill the world with all the people it will hold. The resent population of the globe is about 1,497,000,000, and he estimates that the maxium of the inhabitants that can be sus tained on the entire land surface is 5,994, 00,000, and that this figure will be reached

ROACHES, bedbugs and other insects are conspicuous by their absence in houses where Bugine is used. 25 cents.

WOES OF A HUSBAND.

Played the Role of Victim in a Little Discussion of Burglars.

BOARDING HOUSE EPISODE.

Catastrophe Caused by Drowsiness and Vivid Imaginations.

MORAL SUASION IN TWO DIRECTIONS

NEW YORK, July 22.-We were sitting on the steps of the boarding house, a dozen or so of us. The landlady had just told a story, which had been pronounced good by such of us as were behind with our board money. The story related to a daring robbery that had been perpetrated in the boarding house scross the way.

It appeared that some hardened sinner had entered the house in broad daylight, "regardless of his reputation," as our landlady naliciously added. He had taken things very coolly, and among the things which be had taken were various articles of jewelry which had been rather suspiciously worn by lady with supernaturally light hair. The burglar had remained in her room nearly an hour and had collected every article of value which she was not wearing at the time, but as she generally wore nearly all the jewelry that she owned, he was short a couple of dozen rings and a watch. Perhaps he was feeling sorry for this, when suddenly and unexpectedly the lady returned and caught him in the act. Thereupon she fainted dead away and the burylar removed from her inanimate form those trinkets which the poor fellow might have missed if she had not come back just in the nick of time.

The Burglar Was Satisfied. Some of the gentlemen of our party said that this was rather rough on the lady, but most of our boarders of the weaker sex seemed to think that it served her rightfor what I did not ascertain. The landlady simply remarked that the burglar was the only person she had ever known to visit that house and come away satisfied with what he got in it.

This story introduced the general subject

of burglars, and the ladies began to tell what wise and vigorous action they would take in an emergency similar to that which had been too much for their neighbor. Their methods of actions differed ther, but they were alike in this that they left the burglar no earthly chance to escape



We Close on the Burglar. with his life. One of them said she would grasp her husband's revolver, etc., etc., but when I asked her which end she would grasp it by, she was unable to state. Another told how she had once dispersed three tramps by hurling a flatiron at them. This nissile had severely wounded the fourth tramp who was approaching from another direction. Finally, an intellectual young woman who had recently been graduated from an advanced educational institution (and had married a man who didn't know whether "Hamlet" was written by Shakespeare or Laura Jean Libby) spoke up in contradiction of them all. She said it was a mistake to resort to violence in such cases.

Moral sussion was much better. She knew
how it worked because she had had experience with the most hardened ruffians on the see of the earth, having taught school in an Eastern seaport town, where, in her opinon, the boys followed piracy as a trade

racation time. An Intellectual Woman's Method She said that if she found a burglar in her room she would politely ask him to sit down. She would then explain to him the down. She would then explain to him the enormity of his crime and its inevitable consequences. She would show him that riches acquired in such a way could not bring any real and lasting joy to their possessor. She outlined to us fully the arguments she would use, and I was of the opinion that if any burglar took them all at one dose he would not be in a condition to resist arrest, and in any case a few quiet years in the penitentiary would afterward appear to him as a blessed relief.

We talked about this grewsome subject

for about two hours, and, when we were done, I think no lady in the party expected to find fawer than seven masked men in her room when she went up to bed. Only she who had advocated moral sussien preserved a semblance of calm. We dispersed on the stairways and went to our several cages. I had just reached mine when an unearthly shrick rent the air. I rushed downstairs and most of the others did the same. Two ladies, however, went down on the rear fire escape, and another got into bed and pulled he clothes up over her head.

The Moral Sussion Woman Excited. On the lowest flight of stairs I was overby the advocate of moral sussion, who passed me in a canter, and, meeting the landdy in the hall, threw both arms around her eckand burst into tears.
"Oh, Mrs. Crowley," she sobbed, "there's

man in my room. We were most of us in the hall by this time, and we all talked at once. The only other man besides myself went out to find a policeman, and I think he has not found him yet. It devolved upon me, then, to do something. I, therefore, as a preliminary measure of prudence, asked Mrs. Hawkins (the lady who had discovered the burglar) whether she thought, from the appearance of the intruder, that there was any dange of his coming down stairs. At this awfu suggestion she released Mrs. Crowley' neck and ran down into the kitchen, where the affectionately embraced the cook, whom, no longer than dinner time, she had reviled. This gave me an idea. I remembered that there lurked below stairs a somewhat tough young man who waited on the table.
The violent manner in which he was accustomed to brandish a loaded soup plate over a boarder's head marked him for one who was utterly reckless of human dently he was the man to lead an attacking party. I went down to negotiate with him and all the ladies screamed "Oh don't leave us alone," and tumbled down the stairs

The Tough Young Man to the Resoue. A brief interview with the tough young him had not been misplaced.

"A burgular in de house?" said he. "Say,
young feller, just watch me while I break
his jaw." woman who had spoken of her husband's revolver in our hypothetical conversation on the steps fell on her knees and implored me to avoid bloodshed. I replied that if keeping at a safe distance from the scene would contribute to a peaceful settlement I knew of no man likelier than myself to accomplish one. By this time the tough

knew of no man likelier than myself to accomplish one. By this time the tough young man had prepared himself for the work before him. He provided himself with a fresh chew of tobacco as a nerve tonic, but declined all weapons, though we offered him nearly everything that there was in the house. His confidence somewhat revived the courage of the ladies and made them anxious to keep near him, although he led them nearer to the seene of danger.

Now, while all this was going on, the man who had caused all the trouble might have ascended to the roof and walked to Harlem over the housetops, or he might have walked down the front stairs without molestation from anybody. But he had made no sign. Mrs. Hawkins had no doubt that he was the same man who find entered the house across the way, and, remembering the proof he had there given of being a most the proof he had there given of being a most deliberate and painstaking thief, she pic-tured him stowing sway all her treasures while we delayed. She was now somewhat calmer, and was able to give a partially coherent description of the villain. It was



How She Would Make Him Weep, so dreadful that even the tough young man was visibly moved. He bit off another piece of tobacco and admitted that he would like to have a good, reliable club. But his disposition was naturally too prone to strife to admit of his losing the chance of a fight. He advanced up the front stairs and we followed in his wake,

The Tough Won a Signal Victory.

As we marched up the stairs I took a po-sition at the end of the column, where I could cheer the faint-hearted and drive deserters back into the ranks. Thus it happened that when Billy Murphy, the tough young man, entered the third floor front when he pushed the door open the excitement among our boarders reached such an uncontrollable frenzy that they all yelled in unison and rushed madly down the stairs,

we all rushed toward him. Moral Spasion From the Other Half.

"Oh, George!" cried Mrs. Hawkins, in a voice choked with misery, "how did you ever get in without my seeing you? It's all your fault for creeping up there alone by Yes, it was Mr. Hawkins, sure enough. He had got into the house unperceived; had fallen asteep in his chair, and had been mis-taken for a burglar by his own wife. When power of moral sussion was being exerted not by the person who originally advocate

was trying by a severely logical process, founded on hard facts and a dislocated ear, to convince his wife that she did not kno enough to go in out of the wet.

it, but by old man Hawkins himself. He

A CURE FOR SNAKEBITES. n Old Darkey Has a Concection But Wil

Not Give It Away. I have just returned from the southwest ern part of the State, and I saw something there that I believe would surprise the medical men of this city, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. An old woman had been bitten by a rattlesnake, The poison had begun to acc before they found out what the trouble was and dosed her with whiskey. The patient was delirious and was suffering untold agony. Everybody living near her house went in to see her, and the night I was there an old negro man came in. He watched her face for a time, and at every indication of pain on the patient's face, his face would assume a simiar expression. Finally, after watching her ace for some time, the old negro started to

He turned suddenly to inquire what was the matter with the woman. "Snak queried he, in a loud tone of voice. can cure dat." He left the house, turned a few minutes later with a big bottle containing a red liquor with a greenish cast.
He gave the patient a small glass full of the
stuff, and for several minutes afterwards
her frame quivered from head to foot. The oses were kept up, and in a few days the woman was on the road to recovery. No amount of persuasion could induce the old negro to tell what his concoction consisted further than that it was composed or

whisky and herbs.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Will Pe-ru-na cure Bright's disease of the kidneys? The best answer to this question that can be made is the testimony of the thousands of patients who have been cured by it. A single demonstration of a fact is worth many theories concerning The following letter is a specimen of what we are receiving from this class of patients:

GILMER, TEXAS, July 18, 1891. The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.—Gents: As my medicine has done me so much good I thought I would write to you and tell you about it. You can publish it if you like. I bought 18 bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, I had Bright's disease and gravel. I owe my life to Peru-na and Man-a-lin. I would not have lived a month longer if it had not been for your medicine. Yours truly,
H. G. McCullough.

All persons desiring further details as the above cure are requested to write Mr. McCullough, who will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry. There is no form of kidney or urinary disease for which Pe-ru-na is not a reliable remedy. Gravel, catarrh of the bladder, diabetes, pain or weakness in the back or hips, dropsy, puffiness of the face or feet, amarting, scalding or scantiness are all curable by Pe-ru-ns. This remedy can be obtained at most drugstores. In al cases where there is also constipat

man convinced me that my confidence in him had not been misplaced.

"A burgular in de house?" said he. "Say, young feller, just watch me while I break his jaw."

At the mention of this desperate deed the

New Application of Electricity

THE FAN FOR THE STAY-AT-HOMES.

Peking Incandescent Lamps Into Various Farts of the Human Body.

THROWING DICE BY THE CURRENT

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) An outcome of the increasing use of electrical heating is the electrical metal twisting machine. This is used in the production of twisted metal bars which are largely utilized for stair rods, fence pickets, office partitions, elevators and other ornamental work. It is found that where the electric current is employed for heating bar-shaped blanks the metal heats from the interior instead of from the exterior, as in the ordinary blacksmith's forge; also that there are no gases introduced into the metal when it is electrically heated, and consequently when the blank is twisted no scale is formed and the metal is left clear and free from

Another point which, under the condi-Another point which, under the conditions, is a great advantage, is that the bars
retain the electrically produced heat longer
than that of the ordinary surface heating
forge. The metal bar to be twisted is heldsecurely in place by a clamp at each end and
a central clamp. The current is then
switched on, and in a few seconds that portion of the metal rod which spans the space
between the clamps is heated to a forging
temperature, while the parts which are
directly in contact with the end clamps remain cool. As soon as the current is main cool. As soon as the current is switched off the central clamp is released from the bar. A crank at the side of the machine is then turned, the end of the bar being still held in its clamp, and the rotation of this shaft causes the rotation of the bar. The degree of twisting, which is effected in an instant, can be accurately

Lighting Up the Body.

A small incandescent lamp now made for ordinary surgical use in examining cavities is mounted on a thin stem containing a spiral resistance, by means of which the brightness of the light can be controlled. This is used with a small dynamo, with storage or with Lecianche battery. One form of endoscope for searching the more inaccessible cavities of the body more inaccessible cavities of the body is in the form of a catheter or a rod about five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and between eight and nine inches long. At the tip is a minute incandescent lamp, and at a slight bend close to the end is a reflecting prism which, in conjunction with a focusing arrangement of minute lenses in the shaft of the instrument and least the surrous to distinctly applies the surrous to distinctly and the state of the instruin unison and rushed madly down the stairs, bearing me with them. From above there came presently the noise of conflict, and then Billy was heard coming down the stairs with a heavy tread, and dragging something after him.

"Say, I did him up," said Billy. "He wasn't in it, see! De chump was sittin' in a chair, and I give him me right an' left 'fore he knew where he was. Dere's de remains of him, see, an' say dere ain't no files on Billy Murphy."

He cast his victim on the floor as he spoke. The man didn't appear—so far as we could perceive in the dim light of the hall—to be capable of doing any further damage, and after a momentary scattering we all rushed toward him.

junction with a focusing arrangement of minute lenses in the shaft of the instrument, enables the surgeon to distinctly see the illuminated part. Thus the bladder, and even the stomach, may be thoroughly looked over for diseased spots. It has long been known to jugglers that they tipping the head well back the route from the mouth to they pass the swords. In the same way the physician, after first washing the stomach and filling it with clear water to distend its walls, can pass down the tube fitted with the miniature lamp and make a complete search for any abnormal indications. Besides these minute lamps incantegement of minute lenses in the shaft of the instrument, enables the surgeon to distinctly see the illuminated part. Thus the bladder, and even the stomach, may be thoroughly looked over for diseased spots. It has long been known to jugglers that the stomach becomes practically a straight line, so nearly so that they can slide down without injury the straight tube into which they pass the swords. In the same way the physician, after first washing the stomach without injury the straight tube into which they pass the swords. In the same way the physician, after first washing the stomach without injury the straight tube into which they pass the swords. In the same way the physician, after first washing the stomach was and well back the sourc walls, can pass down the tube inter what the miniature lamp and make a complete search for any abnormal indications. Besides these minute lamps incandescent lamps of various sizes are being used in surgery, especially at the operating table, where, fitted with suitable adjustments and reflectors they are now almost essential.

"Suppose you try a little moral suasion," I ventured to suggest to Mrs. Hawkins. But she had something else on her mind. The man had got upon his feet by this time, and was looking around.

"What the blooming blazes does this mean?" he shouted. "Has everybody gone clear crazy? Here I go to sleep in my own room, and this big tough breaks my head and drags me down stairs. Then you all stars at me like an avylum full of idiots. considerable ground for the alarm is certain as last year the telephone companies in Great Britian distributed 160,000,000 messages, against a total of 66,000,000 by the sages, against a total of 00,000,000 by the postoffice, but it is hard to guess the nature of the proposed remedy. The Government has already a cheap and efficient telegraph service, and if the people find that even with such a service at their disposal the telephone is better suited to their needs, they will talk their messages instead of writing them. According to the present signs the "telepham" will eventually cut out the "telegram." A French journalist advertises that he will telephone in his own language a message of about 400 words for a guines (21 shillings), the charge for which under old conditions by telegraph would have been 66 shillings, and he evidently makes a good profit out of the transaction.

Better Than Human Fingers.

Some months ago a magnetic separator for extracting iron and steel from bones, oilcake, etc., before putting them into grinding mills, attracted much attention in England. This machine has served its purpose so well that it is now used for taking miners' wedges and picks out of coal before grinding for coke making. It consists of a hollow inclined drum, through which the material is fed. The interior surface presents a series of poles, magnetized through half a revolution in such a manner as to pick up and deposit in a tray any magnetic material. It takes about ten revolutions for any particular piece of material to pass for any particular piece of material to pass through, and there are ten poles, so 100 chances occur for any piece to be caught. It is stated that through one of these machines, which has been in use many months, no piece of iron has been known to pass, and tragments of all sizes, from a hairpin to a

Gambling by Electricity.

The habitual frequenter of the beer saloon is often given in a pronounced degree to the fascinating practice of "throwing for drinks." Hitherto his gambling instinct has been sufficiently appealed to by the act of shaking the dice box and then making the fateful throw on the counter, but as the age is progressive so is this particular method of coquetting with Dame Fortune. Instead of using the head, wrist and arm, the dice thrower can now gamble his fortune away. thrower can now gamble his fortune away, if need be, by the mere pressure of his fingers. Many places of public resort are being supplied with the electrical dice box, which has five small cupolas of glass, under each of which is seen a single dice. Five buttons are arranged in front, and when these are pressed the dice are rapidly revolved and instantly fall into their new

How to Make a Breez-. The citizen who from necessity or other-

wise clings to his haunts in the height of summer is coming to realize that a great consolation has dropped into his life in the shape of the electric fan. One has to look more than once to discover the source of the grateful breeze. The latest fans give an almost imperceptible sound and are fitted to almost imperceptible sound and are fitted to an entirely new attachment. Instead of the usual permanent fixture a globe of metal is suspended by three chains from the roof near one of the walls, and inside this globe is the motor that works the fan. The latest application of this godsend to the city man is to bedrooms. By its use the most stuffy room is made endurable without subjecting the sleeper to a dangerous draught.

Queen Victoria wears two enameled braclets. The one on her right wrist contains a portrait of the Prince Consort, and that on her left a picture of her youngest great-grandchild. The Queen says: the right wrist I carry my first and greatest love, and on the left the last bud that it has pleased God to allow me to look upon