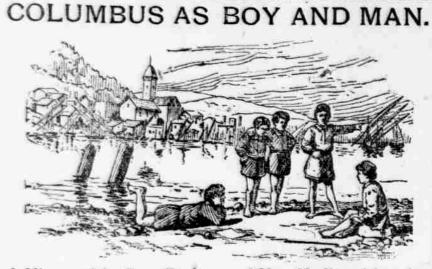
PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY AUGUST 14 THE 1892



A History of the Great Explorer and How He Found America.

ESPECIALLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH BY L. H. WEEKS AND PAUL LATZKE. (Copyrighted, 1892, by the Authors.)

prove to be.

nearly grown to manhood. Among his play-

mates he was always a leader. Whether it was playing ball, fishing, idling on the beach, marching in a church procession, or

getting into mischief, you could count upon his being foremost. When all the boys of the neighborhood were suddenly missing on

a pleasant holiday alternoon, as indeed often happened, the folks would declare, "They

Columbol" And so it would generally

boy. He ruled his young followers gently. He kept them loyal by his winsome ways,

his activity and his generous disposition. If he had lived in the ninetcenth century in

ome town of the United States, he would

have been captain of the local baseball nine.

forns and fire-crackers. He and his companions had plenty of fun.

ing and at one time in his life he made his

living by this talent.

we gone off again with that Christoford

On the whole Christopher was a very good

CHAPTER L AT PLAY WITH YOUNG CHRISTOPHER. If you and I had been walking on the sandy beach at Genoa, Italy, one hot summer afternoon nearly 450 years ago, we might have seen half a dozen brown-faced bys idly lounging there. Overhead was the beautiful blue Italian sky. Drawn up in the bench were several fishing boats. Out in the harbor were many vessels whose build and rig would make them strange craft in these modern days. Benind them were the walls of the city with its splendid churches and palaces. Terraced and hanging gardens covered the sides of the hills that overlooked it.

the sailing master of a yacht or fishing boat belonging to a boy's club, or at the head of the restless spirits who begin to celebrate the Fourth of July at midnight with fish-The boys were having a very good time building forts, and throwing handfuls of sand over each other. Now and again, recarilless of their clothes they would plunge to the water and swim and dive like ishes. At last when they were tired out Cheir schooling was not as extensive as that which boys now enjoy. But it was thor-ough. They learned reading, writing, gram-mar, arithmetic, Latin, drawing and designwith piny, they began to talk about what they would do when they should grow up to be men. You see the boy's of those days were very much like those of the present ing. Columbus was a bright student, learn-ing quickly, and often puzzling his teachers with questions that they found it difficult to answer. He had a natural talent for draw-

"When I'm a man I'll be a great mer chant," said one. "I'll trade and be rich and have a fine house and jewels, silks and good things to eat

Out of school he had to help his father sorting over wool and twisting threads to make cloth. The need of the family com-pelled that, but the desire of the boy for a "I'll be a Doge of Genoa, and live in the reat palace and make everybody do just as want them," said an imperious looking "A pretty little farm for me," exclatmed

seafaring life was looked upon with favor by his parents. Besides Christopher there a third boy. "I'd rather be a writer like Horace or

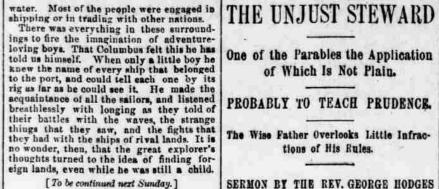
were three other boys in the family, Bar-tholomew, who afterward was with his Virgil whom we read of in school," said brother in this country, Giovanni, who died young, and Giacomo or Diego. There was also one sister, Bianchemetta, And so they ran on, planning, dreaming,

and altogether it was a very happy, even though humble family.

A little apart from his companions stood as of the group digging a hole in the sand ith his bare toes. Despite his plain and whity dress there was an air of gentility out him. In his eyes was a far-away k, and, boy though he was, his face and singure were marked by something of cughtfulness and determination that disuished him from his fellows. And you," called one to him, "what

yon he, Christoforo? A wool-weaver, your father? Or perhaps a drawing r, since the tencher praises you for kill with the pencil." exclaimed he who was

addressed. "Some day I'll own a ship like that," pointing to a record that was just leaving the bay.



The

COST OF WEDDED LIFE.

Few Facts and Figures That May Boom the Marriage License Business-How Divided Expenses Decrease the Total-What a Single Man Wastes.

moves in good society? Let us see:

That is \$15 per month. It looks small, doesn't it? Ask some bright, honest young lady to give you the figures from the actual

experience of a year, and see how far wrong

Now, suppose you get married. Let us

The Increase of Expenses

Table Fuel, etc "Your wife".....

A Young Man's Year'y Account,

Two suits of clothing a year, one \$50,

one \$40. One overcoat a year, \$60 one year, \$40

Total

they are.

Now, what have we:

Rent for year

Total

more, " remains.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. An acquaintance of mine remarked to me short time since that he would like to

of the steward's master, "the sons of this get married, but that a woman was so exworld are wiser for their own generation pensive a creature that he was afraid to than the sons of the light." The unjust chance it. He is a bright, young fellow steward and his master are both present for earning, say \$35 a week and saving none of our initiation. "Make to yourselves friends it. I took him to task for libeling the fair by means of the mammon of unrighteousness; that, when it shall fail, they may re-Let us figure a little, and presuming, of

.\$180

csive you into the eternal tabernacles." course, that a man is willing to do his part The story, you will remember, is that the by giving up his idle, useless, expensive and steward of a certain rich man was accused enervating habits, see if the experience of to his master that he was wasting his goods; many men will not bear out my results and the master, sending for the steward, de-To say that woman is an expensive creatmanded of him an account of his stewardure is, in the abstract, untrue. She is natship, which being presented he was to be urally economical from the highest to the no longer steward. Exactly what was the lowest type. Man is the opposite. What relation between the lord and steward in does it cost to keep a young lady, not in the "Four Hundred," nor among the slums, but the daughter of a well-to-do man who the management of the Syrian estates, we do not know. It seems likely, however, that the steward had in his responsibility the general conduct of his master's business. He made the contracts, bought and sold ac-Two pair of shoes. Summer dresses, linen, hose, gioves, etc.. Millinery and repairs of hats and boncording to his own judgment, and had for his salary a percentage of the receipts. Services of seamstress and incidentals,... 18

The steward is, indeed, called "unjust" n the narrative, but that is a word which here means simply bad, in the sense of unsatisfactory. The accusation that he had wasted the goods of his master may have that the church and the truth will prospe been true or false. It is made probable by by the same procedure. what follows that he had made no money for himself out of his transactions. For at once he says within himself, what shall I

see how much you increase your expenses. You rent a small modern house for say \$30 a month; your wife, if she has been raised do, seeing that my lord taketh away the stewardship from me? I have not strength to "keep house," can pay a servant \$15 a month, and can furnish your table with betto dig, to beg I am ashamed. He must ter meals than you have been accustomed to get at boarding houses for \$35 a month. I will not go into the details of this item, but it can be verified in the experience of many. Your fuel, light and incidentals will cost you the year round say \$5 a month.

...\$1,200 The living I have figured on here is com-The living I have figured on here is com-paratively luxurious, better than is enjoyed by most people, and it presupposes a life of ease and comfort and good cheer. It can be modified very much, but I am figuring on the young man with \$1,500 a year who cannot afford to get married. Let us see what it costs him to live. It set the first prices. He might reduce them it he would.

The Lesson That Was Intended. seems a waste of time to go into figures, for at the end of the year it is easy for him to tell you what it costs—\$1,500, possibly more. "Nothing from nothing—nothing 50 00

upon their own prerogative. They alone were to be the casters-out of devils. They had also desired that fire might be called down upon a Samaritan village which had refused them hospitality. They were assailed by the temptation which has proved too strong for multitudes of their success-ors, the temptation to lord it over the heritage of God. They were jealous, so they thought, for the Lord God. The personal element seemed not to enter in at all. They feit bound to hold the dignity of the apostolic office not they they they down wight he

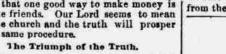
office, not that they themselves might be the gainers, but that the office might be ex-alted. They felt that obligation was laid

upon them to insist upon acceptance of the whole truth of God and the whole will of God as it was taught by them. Any allowance of departure, or variation, or diminu-tion, would be treachery to their steward (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) ship. At least, enough of this spirit al-ready showed itself in the conduct of the unjust steward was commende

"His lord commended the unjust steward apostles so that one who knew human nature could readily see that it would presbecause he had done wisely." The lord of the unjust steward seems also to be comently grow into this, and then into worse. mended in the parable for his wise com-Good Ideas and Wrong Practices. mendation. "For the sons of this world," Christ says, and he appears to be thinking

The best words in the world have been the maxims again and again of the worst cause. "For the greater glory of God." What an inspiring motto to write upon a banner! Yet it has been the watchword of all theological bigotry, of all ecclesiastical all theological bigotry, of all ecclesistical despotism. Men have accounted certain formulas to be the adequate expression of the entire truth of God. And, being in authority, they have refused to abate even a letter. Thus must all the rest of us be-lieve, whole and undefiled, or else perish lieve, whole and undefiled, or else perish everlastingly. Or certain customs have been accepted, certain offices acknowledged, as of the Lord's own appointment. And these have been forced in their entirety upon men's obediences. The authority of the church must be maintained. And the result, over and over, has been discord, nerrosultion entitles. persecution, spiritual loss. The troubles which disfigure ecclesinstical history from the beginning have arisen in great measure from this insistance of the steward upon the whole amount which he considers to be

Christ teaches in this parable the lesson of wisdom. The steward is commended who remits somewhat of his lord's bill. The sons of the world are declared wiser than the sons of the light. The business man, for example, knows better than to grasp always after every penny that is due him. His purpose is, indeed, to make money; but he knows that one good way to make money is to make friends. Our Lord seems to mean



What we want is the triumph of the truth. We want to bring all men into the knowledge and the obedience of God. And he lesson of the parable, according to this interpretation, is that the triumph of the interpretation, is that the triumph of the truth will be won by gentleness rather than by exacting severity. "Make to yourselves friends by means of the mammon of un-righteousness." The only unrighteous mammom, that is, worldly treasure—well called "unrighteous" from the tremptations called "unrighteous" from the temptations which it hrings with it-the only unrightcous mammom which the apostles had was their position of authority as teachers and leaders of the church. This they had for the good of men, that they might exalt men into "eternal tabernacles." And Jesus

teaches that if they are to be helpers the must first be friends. He was. How pati-ent and gentle in all of his dealings with the unbelief and the sin of the world! Never hard, never exacting, never severe-except with hyprocrites-never tyrannical, willing to accept a part where he would prefer the whole.

Certain it is, that boys and girls do not grow into the best men and women out of homes where the domestic law is enforced in every detail and with unceasing severity. The wise father and mother overlook every-day a great many departures from the law. The bill reads a hundred measures of wheat, but the debtor may write fourscore. The bill reads a hundred measures of oil, but the debter may write 50. That transaction, translated into the language of morals, takes place between the parent and the child in every well-conducted household every day. The Right Rules for the Child.

The steward knows that he might not get quite so much wheat and oil, but he would

one great, busy, frolicking, boistreous, sweating camp, in which there have been at no time less than 800 people of all sorts and sizes, while on Sundays the gathering has been increased to more than 1,500. The scores of tents that whiten the sun-burned haven then the sound state of the sun-burned

ON HUCKLEBERRY HILL

RATTLESNAKES ARE THERE, TOO. Dead Ones Fold at a Dollar Apiece and

fometimes Kyen More. A VANITY FAIR IN THE WILDERNESS

> PONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] ROULETTE, PA., August 13.

> > tlers came into this part of Pennsylvania, or into that division of it which is Potter Scason. county, they found bears in plenty and panthers and herds of deer and elk, 20 but no huckle berries. There were endless forests of pine and hemlock

> > > maple, beech and oak, but no huckleberries. There were overtopping mountains and delight ful sweeps of virgin valley, through which crystal streams coursed

sweet and swift, but no huckleberries. To the pioneer families who came her

from Northeastern Pennsylvania, and New England, and the hills of New York State, where this toothsome wild fruit was found in abundance, and who knew the importance of a huckleberry crop as a factor in the domestic economy, where for many long months food supplies must come entirely from the natural products of the woods, the

Has Its Ann



scores of tents that whiten the sun-burned barren liken the scene to some great gather-ing of gipsles, or to a big military en-campment. A large portion of the campers is made up of family and social groups, who remain two or three days on the ground, picking berries for their own domes-tic uses, and the rest are professional pick-ers, picking for the market and living on the barren until the season is over. These pickers frequently consist of entire fami-lies, from the gray-haired grandfather down to the toddler just big enough to pick and elert enough to keep an eye out for rattle-snakes. Tents are struck by the dozen every day by parties breaking camp, but other campers are continually arriving to take their places; and thus while the scene is always changing it still remains the same from the beginning to the end of the scason. HEN the first set-

The Law of the Right of Way. There is hut one way by which the sum-mit of Huckleberry Hill can be reached with teams and that is by the old road that the lumbermen cut in the side of the hill elevation of 800 feet. On one side the steep escarpment of the mountain pitches down into the valley, with but a foot or two be-tween it and the outer edge of the road. The other side is the crowding front of the mountain that lifts itself above the road. Thus therearch are in server that is in and of suga This thoroughfare is so narrow that it is impossible for teams to pass one another, and as conveyances of all kinds are constantly arriving from all directions, laden with berrypickers with their boxes, baskets, barrels and pails, and seeking passage from the valley up the great hill, and as other conveyances that have come before and

before they may start down. A man at the bottom regulates the upat the bottom regulates the up-ward train of wagons, while a man at the top of the hill holds the downward teams in check. When the hour is up no wagon in check. When the hour is up no wagon is permitted to start up the hill, no matter how many may be waiting at the bottom. The ensuing hour belongs to the down com-ing teams, and so they go and come every other hour. As many as 30 teams have been passed up the hill in an hour. Some of these come from the farthest boundaries of the country and from over the New York State border many of them traveling all State border, many of them traveling all through the night to reach the spot in good season. During the recent insufferably hot days, when most people were melting in the coolest places they could find, hun-dreds of men, women and children were eagerly hastening to the summit of Huckle-berry Hill to pick berries in the full glare of the broiling sun and among close grow ing bushes that glow like a furnace.

The Gay Scenes on Sunday.

On Sundays this great huckleberry camp becomes a veritable Vanity Fair in the wil-derness. Then hundreds of people go to Huckleberry Hill as they would to a circus or a county fair, or other gathering where curious things are to be seen or pleasure ex-pected. The facir with his wares; the wheel of fortune man and the shell game sharper; the rustic swain and his radiant

sharper; the rustic swain and his radiant sweetheart, with her inevitable white Sun-day dress and red and green ribbons; the smart town fellow with his smarter girl; the brawny log-chopper, boisterous and rough; the swaggering bark peeler, not only ready but looking for a fight—the town, the farm, the backwoods flock to the huckle-berry barren of Pine creek on Sunday. Here is a dancing platform and a blaring band. Yonder is a tent as big as a circus tent, where can be obtained what no other tent, where can be obtained what no other place in Potter county may supply-whisky, gin beer, or what tipple you may name-for Potter is a Probibition county.

A BEE WITH NO STING. like hill top is now at its height for this season. The berry crop was never larger, and every day thus far the barren has been Remarkable Results Outlined From a

17

Variety of Cross Breeding.

HONEY SUPPLY OF THE COUNTRY.

Wide Columns in Books and Newspapers Are Hard on the Eyes.

THE SCIENCE IN EVERY-DAY LIFE

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] In an article on the desirability of pro-

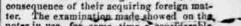
ducing a larger race of bees, J. Edward Giles proposes to cross over present races of bees with the giant bees of India and obtain a race with long proboscis and perhaps increased size. This improved race should be crossed with the South American stingless bee, and thus a race would be secured with all the good points of the Italian bee, with lengthened proboscis and stingless; such a bee, in fact, as it would be difficult to improve. It might be found years ago to get the pine logs down to the Pine Creek valley. This road is a mile in length, in which distance it climbs to an why the swarming instinct cannot be bred why the swarming instinct cannot be bred out of the bees as thoroughly as the sitting instinct has been bred out of certain races of domestic fowls; but now that swarming can be so completely controlled by the use

of queen traps and automatic hivers, this is a point of minor importance. Mr. Glies is of opinion that the improve-ment of our bees is of sufficient importance, and the prospect of success sufficiently great, to justify the Agricultural Depart-ment of the United States in undertaking the cost of the measure experiment. the valley up the great hill, and as other conveyances that have come before and accured their loads of berries are just as constantly seeking passage down the hill to the vall. y. not much progress could be the valle with the very for the undertaining the cost of the necessary experiments. Mr. Giles quotes the honey crop for 1879 as 25,-000,000 pounds, or about half a pound for the very to each inhabitant of the United constantly seeking passage down the hill to the vall, y, not much progress could be made by either going or returning caravans if it were not for a peculiar law of right of way which has been established. During a certain hour teams going up the hill have the right of way, and teams headed for home must wait until that hour is up before they may stort down. there is good reason to believe that the ralue of the crop would soon be doubled, for many would be induced to go into the busi-ness of bee keeping who are now deterred by tear of the stings, or who live in thickly settled villages, and hesitate to keep bees for fear their neighbors will consider their pets a nuisance. Even in the oldest and most thickly settled States the number of bees could easily be doubled without ex-hausting the honey supply, and there is practically no limit to the amount of honey which could be produced by planting spe-cial crops in suitable places.

Mr. Giles differs from those who think that an increased supply of honey would lower the prices and glut the market, as ex-perience shows that as the supply of any article of food increases the demand always grows. As an illustration he quotes the case of a farmer with whom he compared notes on the price of farm produce. The farmer was at the time preparing a load of tomatoes for market, and he remarked that it was easier to sell a wagon load of toma-toes then than it was to sell a peck when he first began to raise them. The reason it is difficult to sell honey is that people have not learned to use it. When its many wholesome qualities are understood it will take a prominent place as a daily food, and nothing will bring this about more quickly than the proposed new departure in bee culture.

Bacteria on Bank Notes.

Some singular facts concerning the danger of infection by paper money have been educed by a bacteriological analysis of the bank notes of the Spanish bank of Havana in general circulation. Attention was drawn to the subject by the fact that circulation increased the weight of the notes in consequence of their acquiring foreign mat-



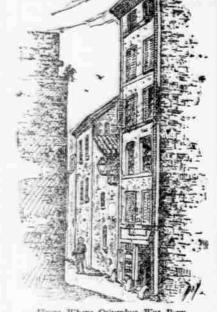
make a choice, it seems, between these two alternatives. He has no purse, filled with the waste of his master's property, to live on. At the end of the parable, his master evidently approves of him. The chances are that the accusation was a false one. Nevertheless, here is the steward on the eve of dismissal, what shall he do? I am

resolved, he says, what to do, that when I am put out of the stewardship they may receive me into their houses. And he sends for certain of his lord's debtors and reduces their bills. To one who owes a bill of wheat he gives a discount of 20 per cent; to an-other who owes a bill of oil he gives a larger discount than that, he divides the sum by two. The steward probably had a right to do that. It was his business to make the bargains. It is likely that he had himself

This transaction the steward's lord ap-proved, and Christ applauded his approval. The lesson is that we should imitate the steward. But how? What is the applica-tion of this Oriental story to our modern tion of this Oriental story to our modern life? Nobody knows; that is, nobody knows accurately and absolutely. There are plen-ty of answers to the question, and many of them are very good and profitable answers. But exactly what it was that Christ Him-selt had in His mind not the wisest com-mantatic can say

mentator can say. This, indeed, it is likely, is one of the de-signed characteristics of Christ's teaching

wed his master. The Steward Didn't Get Rich.



House Where Onlumbus Was Born

Till sail all over the world and see unge sights. I'll discover new lands and I'll bring riches home with me. Genoa is very beautiful and I love it," he added emilerly, "but I'd die if I could not be a In passionate abandon he rushed into the

water and, with strong, sweeping stroke, evant far out, as though he would begin his not voyage then and there. The other in followed their leader into the water. or a few moments there was a great eplashing and merry shouting. After a time they all came back to land again and tretched themselves on the sand, so that the hot sun might dry their dripping gar-Then it was plain to see, fro way in which they gathered about their companion that they had a great deal of admiration for him and recognized him as a paster spirit.

There was as yet, however, little to intexts the great career that lay before this No one guessed at that time that he as to find a new world. But that was his future, for the sturdy lad was Christopher mbus, the discoverer of America.

Young Christopher came of a family once ich and noble. But now his people were He was probably born some time nown. etween March, 1446, and March, 1447, alhough it is asserted by some writers that was born ten years earlier than that. His father, Dominico Columbus, was a comber; and his mother, who, beare her marriage, was Susanna Fonawas a good woman of the The father owned a house in OWN CRES. whom, and there Christopher was born. You can see the house to this day if you go to tronge. It is a tall, narrow stone buildng, with an inscription over the door tell-ng of the event that made it famous. And he guide who takes you about the city will you the very room where the v first opened his eves, a small cheerless artment, with cold, brick floor, big or and a little window, through which

tht struggle He was unmed Christoforo Columbo, as it ritten in Italian. Later in life he Latinized the name into Columbus. When Spain he adopted the original Roman name of the family, Colonus, condensed to Colon. So in Spanish he is known as His name Christophe derived from Christo-ferens, or Christsearcer. This significance always impressed itself strongly upon Columbus, who throughout his life considered that he was a of Christ's word to the unknow

The baybood of Columbus was not differend from that of other boys of his time and chos. He went to school, he studied his iessons at home, he played with the other hows of the town, he helped his father at work, and he was faithful in attending church. That made up his life until he was Columbus and His Father Combing Wool.

You may imagine Christopher running parefooted and barelegged a great deal of the time. That was the custom of the country and the boys delighted in it. They played ball up and down the narrow streets. For exercise of lungs and legs they raced along the streets, up and down the moun-tain side upon which much of the city was built. Some of these streets were so steep that carriages could not be drawn up, and even donkeys could scarcely hold their footing. To run up until they dropped ex-hausted with breath all gone, and to run down until they could no longer keep their

balance, but would pitch headlong forward unless they stopped by seizing hold of a post or doorway was great sport. In quieter mood they would assemble in the plaza or square in front of the cathedral and play "morro." In this game one boy and pisy more. In this game one boy called out sharpiy a certain number—say eight—and at the same instant threw out his hand from behind his back with several fingers extended—say four. The other boy

in the game was expected to call out imme diately the number of fingers extended and and himself show the same number. If he made a mistake he paid a forfeit. Unless

one was very quick-witted he was apt to be confused and answer with the number with the number that he had heard called instead of giving the number of fingers that he saw. The eye had to be quicker than the ear, as you will find if

you try it. But the Genoese boys hlways used to say: "You can't catch Cristoforo very often." His coolness and quickness of perception generally made him come out winner. This game was so popular with winner. This game was so popular with the people that it has survived to this day. It is still played in the cities and towns of Italy, and has been introduced in this country by the little Italian boys who come over in the immigrant ships. When "morro" became tiresome the box led by Columbus would wander about the

olive groves and underneath the orange trees, which abounded in Genoa, where they would pelt each other with oranges. It was a merry out-door life that they led when away from school and away from work

There were more serious moments though to most of them, and especially to young Columbus. You probably know that the

people in those days were very religious, and that the Roman Catholic was the only church. Then, as now in Italy, the cathe-drais were handsome buildings adorned with beautiful statues, pictures and altara. Columbus was early affected by religion. He was pleased when he could array him-self in his holiday dress of doublet and hose, low buckle shoes, tunic belted at the waist, short jacket and jaunty turban cap, and thus attired go to mass or attend some spe-cial church service. Nothing delighted him more, unless it was to take part in some of the many church processions that made the life of the city in that period so bril-liant. Marching at the head of the com-pany of boys, decked out in fine robes and carrying a church banner or a cross, it is not strange that he considered himself one of God's chosen servants. In after life be always declared his belief

That he was set apart by Divine favor for the wonderful work that he accomplished. His first object at all times was to help the church to which he belonged, and his voy-ages of discovery were made principally through religious motives. He wanted to discover new lands in order to secure wealth with which to lead a crusade to res-cue the Holy Land from the infidels, and also in order to carry the blessings of Cbrist's religion to benighted heathens. No places in Genoa were more popular with those fifteenth century boys than the docks and beaches where they saw the ships sailing forth and coming back richly laden.

and listened to the stories of advantage told by the sailors. Genoa was then one of the mportant governments of Europe. Her losation on the north shore of the Mediterranean, and the fine harbor formed by the Genoese bay made her a great power on the sea. Her ships sailed on every known | tion he finds most comfortabl



Total

have a home of your own. And at the end of the year you will have had comfort, pence, happiness, good health, and you will have money. Talk about women being ex-travagant (--) why, a woman will go away for a month's visit with a railroad ticket and \$5 and come home with money! A man will go away for two days with \$25 and come

JOHN TRAUBEN. ome broke! FAITH IN THE NORTH STAR.

As Long as That Remained Fired No Dan ger Was to Be Feared.

The star showers of 1833 were very alarming to all classes of people, for at that time the causes of the phenomenon were little, if at all, understood, and most per-

sons who witnessed the display felt sure the world was coming to an end, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One old man in Georgia, not far from the

present city of Atlanta, owned a large number of slaves, and the night of the most gorgeous display was awakened by their screams and prayers. On looking out, he was almost as greatly frightened as they were, for he thought the stars were really falling. Determined, however, to get at the truth, he fixed his eye on the North Star, and through the showers of meteors

watched it intently. "As long as it remained in its place," he said, "I was hopeful, but if it had gone I would have believed that the end had come." A great many devoutly believed that the day of judgment had arrived, and the amount of praying done that night by both white and blacks in the South was unprecedented. The scare lasted for some time and took peculiar phases. In one town in Virginia the stock of Bibles held

by a local bookseller was all sold out before 9 o'clock the next day, while revival ser-vices began in hundreds of towns and were kept up for weeks. Men who had not for years paid the preachers a cent came up and subscribed liberally to the parson Darson's salary, and all the churches had a large increase in membership.

The Comera Lucida in Micrography

An admirable method of simplifying the practice of micrography has been devised by Dr. Henry G. Piffard, the eminent scientist and electro-therapeutist. Dr. Piffard's invention involves the adaptation of the principles employed in ordinary projection, as used in connection with the optical lantern, the projection microscope, photo-micrography, etc., and consists in reflecting the

projected image onto a piece of drawing paper fixed in some convenient position A right-angled reflecting prism is mounted with a short tube extending from one of its square faces, the tube being of such a caliber that it can be inserted into the microber that it can be inserted into the micro-scope in the place of the eye-piece. From the other square face a similar short tube extends, capable of receiving the ocu-lar and holding it firmly. By the use of this device, after the object is placed on the stage and duly focused and the light is suitably disposed, if a piece of drawing pa-per be placed beneath the ocular and the

per be placed beneath the ocular and the room darkened, a brilliant image will be projected on the paper, and its reproduc-tion with a pencil can be accomplished with a maximum of rapidity and a minimum disconfort. In guiding the penell the draughtsman uses both eyes, and his spec-tacles, if needed, and sits in whatever posi-

by parable. He desired that there should be a wide choice of explanation and of application. He wanted us to do our own thinking. He stated truth in such words 455 00 850 00

that it could not be discovered without \$ 1.010 00 thinking. And even when it was discovered I will not include any other figures. But, the discovery might not be a revelation of all the truth. Some other thinker might oung man, look these over and see how far off they are! Your wife's expenses will not be as great as I have put them-after she is work the words over again and still find out more of the truth in them. And thus the married-and your expenses will be greatly aspiration to discover truth might be kept alive in men's minds always. The "truth lessened by her care of your wardrobe, your saving in laundry bills and in useless exas it is in Jesus" is so great and so deep penditures which you will drop when you have a home of your own. And at the end that no man and no generation of men may say, We know it all. Christ also recognized the fact of dif-

ference. He perceived that we are not alike, that by nature we look at truth from various points of view. And He so taught truth that it should meet this condition of our thinking. That is, He clothed His truth, not so much in the dress of precept, as in

the dress of illustration. The Precept and the Parable,

Precept, by which I mean axiomatic statement, does not so easily allow of different points of view as narrative, example, parpoints of view as narrative, example, par-able. A parable is like a page of human lite; it possesses countless shades of mean-ing. Trath in parable is stated poetically, that is, in its largest way. There is oppor-tunity for endless and boundless interpreta-tion. Think of the difference between a great picture, and even the greatest artist's explanation of it! How much there is in e picture which even the wisest man misses in his commentary! That is the difference between teaching-by common speech

and teaching by parable. This parable of the unjust steward is not the only one which offers a wide variety of application. Christ meant that all the parables should be variously interpreted, cording to the needs of men, according to the clearness of our spiritual sight.

The most widely accepted explanation of this parable is that it teaches prudence. The unjust steward was mindful of the future. He was aware that an hour of the was coming, and he hastened to make wise provision for it. The moral is that we, who ought to know as well as he did, that all

things cannot go on just as they are for-ever, but that sooner or later we too will be required to give an account of our steward-ship-we also ought to be making ready.

Improving the Opportunity.

The children of this world are wiser than the children of light. Men show more sense in basiness than they do in religion. Our steward is the strength, the opportunity, especially the money that we have. It is our possession of unrighteous mammon; that is, of false riches as contrasted with true riches, of treasure down here as contrasted with pared with treasure up above. This we ought to use in such a manner that it will bring us in a spiritual and eternal return.

The time when the account will be readered is the Day of Judgment.

The moral is true enough, and we all need it badly enough. But that it fairly repre-sents the meaning of the story, is not so sure. The disciples, to whom Christ spoke the parable, had no money, and He never expected them to have any fit does not expected them to have any. It does not seem likely that He would preach a sermon

about money to that poor congregation. It has lately been suggested that what our Lord had in mind here was not the prudent use of money, nor of wordly advantages but of spiritual authority. The apostle were presently going out into the world to be the preachers and the teachers of the new religion, to be Christ's accredited repre sentatives. And they needed counsel Christ's great purpose during the years of his ministry was to train these 12 so that they might do His work. This parable was one of his lessons.

The Abuse of Authority.

The apostles had already shown that tendency which naturally accompanies every kind of authority-even spiritual authority -the tendency toward an exaltation o their office. Unfortunately, this exaltation of means some some sort of abasement and humiliation of others. The apostles, for example, had forbidden the man whom they had found encroaching, as they thought,

inst so much friendshin, which is better get just so much friendship, which is better. The mother knows that she may not get quite so much actual obedience as if she quite so much actual obedience as if she were more strict, but she will get more love. And love is always better than obedience, for it includes obedience. What the mothwants is to gain not so much the outward wants is to gain not so much the outward act of obedience to her authority, as the al-legiance of the heart. And she gains that by a wise gentieness, by a judicions com-promise, by shutting her eyes and ears a good deal of the time. This is just as needful in the larger fam-

This is just as needful in the larger fam-ily, the church. The purpose of the church is to win men to Christ, to get them to be-lieve in Him, and know Him, and obey Him, and love Him. And the church, for the sake of that good purpose, and the bet-ter to get it accomplished, must be content to make all allowances, must be patient with imperfection. Here is the complete sum of obediener

which we account to be due our Master. Let us not excommunicate all who fail to pay

the whole of it, else we may excommunicate, first of all, ourselves. Let us not try to make the church into a club of saints. Let us not set down a great many elaborate rules of conduct and say that we will pun-ish every act of disobedience. We will discourage people. Take 20 per cent off from the bill.

Patient With Imperfections.

Here is the complete amount of theologi-cal faith which we believe to be due our Lord. We will not do well to insist upon the prompt and entire payment of every part of it by every Christian. It is remarkable how patient God is with the imperfections of human belief. A large proportion of the race is still ignorant of Christian truth, and vet God does not seem unwilling to accept them; he does not heattate to love them. Let us not try to draw the lines of faith too narrowly. There ought to be room in the great church of God for all the honest heretics. Faith must grow. And we may be sure that it will never grow in the warmth of the fires that are kindled by the zeal of persecution; it needs the warmth of love. Christ won people into believing in Him not by abusing them for lack of faith, but by taking them with whatever scanty faith they had and making them His friends. Take 50 per cent off from the bill

GEORGE HODGES.

A Vast Field Yet Undiscovered in the American Continent.

of faith.

the world has now been explored except Central Africa and the polar regions. As a matter of fact, there are portions of the American continent which are as completely unknown to science as any part of years a young American naturalist has won renown by his explorations in the basin of the Amazon in Brazil, and a vacation expe-dition of college students in Labrador has resulted in important additions to geo-graphical knowledge. Lieutenant Schwatka's explorations in

Alaska and his visit to hitherto unknown tribes of cave-dwellers in Northern Mex. ico, revealed the fact that fields are stil open on this continent in which young men with a serious purpose, a scientific educa-tion and a strong body may distinguish themselves in geographical and ethnological research.

In 1890 two large rivers, hitherto known, tributaries of the Amazon, were discovered by naturalists. A great part of Guiana, and a still greater part of the vast region immediately to the eastward of the Andes, extending from the frontier of Venezuela to the Argentine Republic, remain unknown lands, so far as certain knowledge

is concerned. Should it all be gone over and accurately mapped, there would still remain to be learned many facts about it, as well as about the regions already known, which are of the highest scientific interest, and in the study of which distinction might be cained

toliage springing from the soil after they had cleared their mountain land and put it to the fire.

only a surprise, but a bitter disappointment.

But, knowing that in the huckleberry coun-

tries they had left the bushes bearing this

truit invariably came into existence where

pine timber had been cleared away and the

ground burned over, they lived in the as-

see the famillar

ance that they would

Headwaters of the Allegheny. Such a result did follow down on the Sinnemahoning and other waters flowing into the Susquehanna, but nowhere on the watershed of the Allegheny river, embrac-ing the greater part of Poster county, did the engerly awnited huckleberry bushes the engerly awaited huckleberry bushes push their heads above the soil the ax and brush fire had opened to the sun; nor, with the exception of an inconsiderable tract in he northwest corner of the county, have they ever appeared anywhere in the county where the headsprings of the Allegheny drain the land. Why this should have been no one has as yet given any satisfactory explanation. But the early settlers solaced themselves

that if they had been bereft of huckleberries they were at the same time spared the annoyance and danger of rattlesnakes, accepting as true the apparent fact that wherever there are huckleberries there will rattlesnakes he found as well. There is not ow, nor has there ever been, a rattlesnake along the Allegheny waters in Potter county, while over the dividing ridges, along the Susquehanna waters, that venom ous reptile seems to find congenial and prolific homes.

It is now a quarter of a century since the last of the great pine forests of Potter county disappeared, and among the last of them to fall was the vast tract that lay between Pine creek on the south and southwest, the Genesee Fork on the west and Phonix creek on the east, in Pike township. This forest crowned the steep mount-ain that rises in that broad area, its summit being a table land many thousand acres i extent.

Development of a Huckleberry Patch. The great canons of Pine Creek are on one side, and the deep defiles of Phomix Creek on the other. This mountain has an eleva-tion of 1,500 feet above tide. When these primitive pines had gone the way of all their giant fellows, a second growth of pines grew rapidly in their places, but of an en-tirely different variety. They were known as jack pines, and were so tull of pitch that they were cut and converted into tar, hun-dreds of tar kilus being created on the summit, the ruins of many of which are to-day found among the brakes and rocks. With the disappearance of the jack pines this great mountain became a treeless, barren, a deserted waste, a prey for bush fires that no one cared to control. Then the discovery was made,

after one of these early spring fires had swept over the barren, that huckleberry bushes had come up through the black ashes the pine had left on the stony soil—the low bushes of the genuine, rich pulped, full-flavored early blue huckleberry; thousands upon theurands at early of the genuine of the genuin

upon thousands of acres of them, growing as thickly as timothy stalks in a meadow. This would have been a matter for no sur-prise in the adjoining counties of Clinton and Cameron. The surprising thing in those counties would have been, rather, the non-appearance of huckleberry bushes on the burned pine barrens. But in Potter county, where the berries had persistently refused to grow before, this sudden appear-ance of the bushes on the great pine bar-rens of the Pine creek waters was as sur-prising as if oil had been struck on the solated summit, after the drill had failed to find it elsewhere in the country.

Known as Buckleberry Hill.

The crop of barries that ripened on those original bushes was enormous, and in no season since then has the huckleberry crop on the great hill failed. The rock-ribbed mountain soon received the name of Huckleperry Hill, and as such it is known to-day,

ding unique in its isolation as the only spot between the far-off waters of the Sinn aahoning on the South and the great spread of the Genesee on the north, and between the Allegheny portage watershed on the west and the Chemung valley on the cast, where the huckleberry grows and ripens as it does in all the surrow unding counties outside those boundary lines. The annual pilgrimage of this furnace-

and not a single glass of beer has been le-gally sold within its boundaries for more than 30 years. But Huckleberry Hill is a law unto itself. It keeps and sells its spirituous wares ostensibly as antidotes for snake bites, but a careful man, viewing the effects of the liquor on nearly all who test it, might well prefer the quality of the rattlesnake poison to that of

number of inferobes, and on some notes as many as 10,000 microbes were detected. Eight pathogenic species were encountered, the venom in the tipple. But to the sound



1 The Rustic Swain and His Radiant Sweethear

of music, and the shouts of dancers, and the noisy and perpetual clink and clatter of glasses, and the not infrequent yells of drunken bushwhackers in free and pro-missuous rough-and-tumble, the berry pickers keep busily at their work in the blaz ing, scorebing rays of the sun, the heat intensified and cast back in the faces of the sweating toilers by the dry, stony soil, the gleaming fronds of 1,000,000 brakes and the glistening foliage of acres of heat-conducting bushes. It is doubtful if anywhere else in this broad land may be found another

such camp as this. Many times a day from among the huckle berry pickers, especially the female portion, a lond, shrill shriek of terror will arise, and a berry picker, white-faced and with frightened eyes, will be seen fleeing sway from the spot where he or she had been picking. Everyone within hearing knows what that ery means, and from a dozen mouths the anxious cry comes:

"Are you bit?" The answer is usually "No; but there's

ne there!" Then someone gets a club and goes over "there" and smashes that "one's" head, and the picking is resumed as if nothing had occurred to interrupt it. Only one picker has been reported bitten by a rattle-snake on Huckleberry Hill this season—a woman, name unknown, who was hurried down to Galeton, four miles away, to a doctor's. Her home was 20 miles away, and she was sent thither. It is not known on the hill whether the bite was fatal or not. Between 6,000 and 7,000 bushels of huckleberries will be picked on this lone, wild, berries will be piezed on this measured barren plantation this season. Those who pick them to sell get 10 cents a quart for pick them to sell get thout taking them off pick them to sell get to cents a quite for all they can supply without taking them off the ground. One man and his wife have picked and sold 100 quarts every day thus far this season. ED MOTT.

The Song of the Thrash.

The marvelously sweet son of the hermit thrush is heard at this season in such bits of woodland in Westchester county as have been spared by the growth of population. The shy songster is seldom seen, but his The shy songster is seldom seen, but his clear, trilling notes, unimitable by the human throat, and having a curiously sweet yet metallic tone, are carried for hundreds of yards through the woodland.

including those of diphtheria and tuberca-losis. The result of the examination was that a general warning was issued to the public against this active source of danger. The use of bank notes is at all times at-tended with a certain degree of risk, and especially in Havana, where children have the habit of carrying paper money in their mouths, and are thus very liable to swallow the germs of some mortal disease. Action of Cheese on Nicksl. A singulal fact with regard to an unsuspected property of cheese, which has been accidentally discovered, is interesting to chemists aside from its hygienic bearings. It appears that nickel-plated ware, which is deservedly in favor with housekeepers on account of its durability, its handsome appearance and the ease with which it is cleaned, is attacked more energetically by cheese than even by vinegar or lactic acid. All kinds of cheese are found to produce this effect in the same degree; even when dry, any of them will eat into a nickelplated salver in less than 12 hours. Since ordinary cheese shows a decidedly neutral renction when treated with litmus paper, it was supposed that the triffing amount of baldrianic acid which it contains would be insufficient to account for the phenomenon.

This assumption, however, turns out to be erroneous, for as the result of direct experiment it is found that nickel is speedily corroded by baldrianic acid. A New Artificial Stone.

The production of artificial stone, especially for pavements, is largely on the increase. The basis of this product is crushed granite, which is incorporated with Portland coment, the water in the process being automatically gauged. After these materials are well blended the concrete is laid in slab molds lined with zinc. When the slabs are set they are turned out of the molds and steeped for about ten days in a solution of silicate of soda, by which process they be-come indurated. The silicate of soda solution is made by boiling a special kind of stone with 70 per cent cau ic soda, previously made into a solution with water; the silica of the stone dissolves and the solution s diluted for use to the required strength. The slabs are taken out of the solution, scoured with water and stacked in yards where they are kept for months before being sent away from the works.

Wide Columns and the Eresight.

Eye experts insist that people who wish to preserve their eyesight will do well to

confine their reading as far as possible to round, fat-faced type, and to avoid that which is tall and thin. It was the shape of the type of the tiny edition of Dante produced at the French Exposition almost as much as its minuteness which blinded some sheets. Another important point is to avoid teo wide a column, or the eye is strained. The only way to neutralize the tendency to such strain is to turn the head from side to side, after the manner of shortsighted people. The width of a column of reading matter ought not to exceed at the outside two inches, because that is about the natural range of the eye when the head a kept motionless.

Milk as a Dressing for Wounds.

Milk has been found to possess remarkable healing qualities if applied to wounds in an early stage, and excellent results have been obtained by its use in the dressing of burns. Compresses are soaked in milk and laid on the burn, to be removed night and

morning. An extensive burn has in this way been reduced in three days to one-quarter of its original size. Another burn, which had been treated for eight days with olive oil and oxide of sinc, healed ray under a milk dressing.

WORK FOR YOUNG EXPLOREES. Youth's Companion, t People are accustomed to think that all equatorial Africa. Within the last ten