The Beginning and the End.

matters of doctrine is in the difference b

People of Questionable Orthodox.

It was discovered long ago in the history of the church that the Apostles' Creed is

faith of the Christian Church, which should

still kept as the wide gate of entrance. The church trusts in the grace of God and in the

loved disciple, between the beginning and

I hope that the time will come when this ideal shall be universally realized.

The Church Must Win Men.

with faith in the two creeds.

GEORGE HODGES.

PITTSBURGERS IN THE EAST.

on Seashore and Mountains,

gay week at all the Eastern resorts, the gay-

est of all in the social season thus far. Bar

Harbor has had tennis as a craze since Mon-

day. Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis are the most notable arrivals there.

Mrs. Davis enter: ains many every evening

The ranks of literateurs at Bar Harbor are

added to by the arrival of Mr. Thomas Nel-

son, of Virginia, author of dialect stories;

Captain Charles H. King, U. S. A., the writer of army stories, and Mr. Frank R. Stockton, the novelist. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. King, of Pittsburg, are

among the society people from Pennsylvania, at the Wentworth, New Castle,

among the society people from Fennsylvania, at the Wentworth, New Castle, during August.

Pittsburgers have taken Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me., by storm this week, their number being distanced only by Canadians. Among the most prominent from the Smoky City are Mr. C. G. Hussey, Mrs. H. H. Byram, Miss Byram, Miss Hassey, Miss Pollips and Miss C. E. Hussey, Mrs. H. W. Card and Mr. Henry Stone Card, of Pittsburg, are gnests at the big hotel at Poland Springs, Ms.

Mr. J. B. Sawyer of Pittsburg, is the champion bass fisherman at Poland Springs this season. He will bring home some big stories, count on that.

Mr. W. C. Souwen writes his name plainly on the Summit register, and he adds "Du Bois, Pa."

Mr. John W. Chase and Mrs. John McClelland, of Pittsburg, are on a tour of the seashore. They were at the Ocean House, Newport, the first of the week.

Mr. A. Lewis Hyde, of Delta, Pa., and Mr. N. B. Hozg, Jr., of Pittsburg, are guests at the Mt. Pleasant House, Woite Mountains.

Mr. I. B. Wolty, of Irwin, Pa., is at the Kearsage, North Conway, N. H., for August's closing days.

Mr. William E. Lincoln and Mrs. K. P.

closing days.
Mr. William E. Lincoln and Mrs. K. P.

Mr. William E. Lincoln and Mrs. h. F. Lincoln, of Pittsburg, are at Hotel Preston, Swampscott. Mrs. Gilbert Perkins and her daughter and Mrs. Avis Ford, of Allegheny. Pa., are summering at Owl Cottage, Ocean Bluff, Scituate.

summering at Owl Cottage, Ocean Bluff, Scituate. Mr. A. M. Charpont, of Pittsburg, was at

Mr. A. M. Charpont, of Pittsburg, was at Parker's Monday.

Mrs. Joshna Rhodes, Miss Rhodes and Miss B. L. Rhodes, of Pittsburg, are guests at Hotel Thorndike, Jamestown, R. I.

Mrs. L. R. Williams and Mrs. C. L. Magee registered at Hotel Thorndike, Jamestown,

the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Slaten, Mr. and Mrs.
D. P. Black, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Griscom
and Mrs. D. Hostetter, of Pittsburg, are the
latest arrivals at the Ocean House, Newport,
R. I.

PITTSBURGERS AT DEER PARK.

Quite a List of Prominent Names on the

Hotel Registers There.

DEER PARK, Aug. 19.—[Special.]—A number of Pittsburgers here and at Mt. Lake Park are enjoying themselves to the utmost.

Mr. H. Denny, who occupies the Cleveland cottage, is absent for a few days on business.

A Recommendation From Illinois.

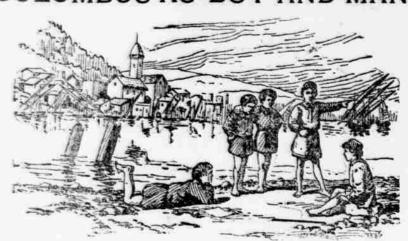
WILMINGTON, ILL., April 11, 1891.

LEVI B. DELL

Boston, Aug. 20 .- [Special.]-It has been a

Lord's bill of taith.

The third excellent discrimination in



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,]

was, on one occasion he was placed

years after, told the story in this way:
"It happened to me, that King Reinier
(whom God has taken to Himsell), sent me

there were two ships and a carrack with

the galley; by which intelligence my crew

were so troubled that they determined to

proceed no further, but to return to Mar-

Escape From the Burning Ship.

setlles for another vessel and more people.

As I could not by any means compel them,

I assented apparently to their wishes, alter-ing the points of the compass and spreading

all sail. It was then evening, and the next morning we were within the cape of Carthagena, while all were firmly of the

opinion that they were sailing toward Mar-

Whether or not he was successful in this

exploit he does not state, but that his courage deserved success you will all agree.

Returning to Genoa from this expedition with Admiral Colombo, he was the hero of the home circle and of his friends. Now it

was his turn to tell great stories. He was no longer the mere listener. You may be sure that he improved the opportunity and that he had many admiring hearers.

His career was now surely marked out for him. During the next few years he lived

it atterward: "Wherever ship had sailed there have I journeyed."

was little more than a parate, but it must be

remembered that piracy, as he practiced it, was considered in those days a very honor-

able pursuit. It was an age when right was measured by might. The Mediterranean

was the scene of constant naval warfare. Spain, Portugal, France and the several

Italian States were always seeking to de-spoil each other or to plunder their com-

mon enemy, the Moors of Northern Africa and the infidels who held the Holy Land.

Every merchant vessel went armed, and ex-

pected to be obliged to fight its way from

port to port. Columbus took active part in the privateering, but he seems to have gained

nore fame than wealth. His heart was not

sholly in his work, for he still looked for

ward to making voyages of discovery for the benefit of the world and of the church, and

He had many adventures, in one of which

he nearly lost his life. He was captain of a ship in the squadron of Columbo, the Younger, as the nephew of the greater Ad-

miral was called. The squadron was prin-cipally engaged in plundering the merchant

vessels of Venice. Four Venetian galleys were returning from Flanders to Venice when they met this Genoese fleet that had been lying in wait for them several days off

the coast of Portugal, near Cape St. Vincent.

one morning the Genoese, running up the flag of their republic, engaged their ancient

enemies in battle, rending the air with "Viva San Georgio," their old war cry.

The Venetian sailors were brave men, not

away. Coming close to each other, the opposing vessels were grappled or fastened together by the Genoese. The assailants boarded the galleys and fought hand to

hand with the enemy. Again and again

the thourders were driven back to their own

ships. The guns on both sides disabled the

vessels, and the men cut each other down

with their cutlasses. The dead and wounded soon lay piled up in dreadful heaps on the decks or floated about on the ocean waves that their life blood had turned to a bright

crimson. Over the scene of the engagement the smoke of powder hung like a black pall. From early morn until late at night the fight continued, resulting in the capture of the Venetian vessels.

Early in the day Columbus had selected a hung Venetien galler for his price.

huge Venetian galley for his prize. He was foremost in leading the attack, and his crew followed him bravely. The Venetians fought desperately, and several times re-

pulsed their assailants. Finally, hand-grenades and other fiery missiles that were

then commonly used in battle were thrown, and soon both vessels were on fire. As the

ships had been fastened together with

chains, it was impossible to separate them. In a few moments both were a mass of rag-

ing flames and doomed to destruction. Co.

selves as best they could. They all jumped into the water, which was the only chance

of escape, but most of them were drowned.

A few escaped safely to land, which was only two leagues distant. Among the fotr-unate ones was Columbus, who, supported

upon a single oar, managed to swim that distance, and was tossed upon the beach

[To Be Continued Next Sunday.]

A Bank on Wheels,

They are an enterprising lot of men in

he Manawatee district of New Zealand.

One of the banking companies out there has in regular use a bank on wheels which travels up and down the railway line from

Palmerston to Otaki, and is a great conveni-

once to depositors who live in out-of-the-

There are many conflicting opinions con-

cerning the origin of the name of Rhode Island. Some believe it to be named from the Isle of Rhoda; others from the Dutch

The Name of Shode Island.

more dead than alive.

easily scared,, and did not attempt to run

When the palleys were signted at sunrise

o win honor and wealth for himself.

future great explorer

on the water most of the time.

CHAPTER II. TO SEA AT LAST.

Columbus grew up to be an earnest, selfreliant, ambitious boy. When he was old enough his parents sent him to the University in Pavia, a town that you will find on your map in Lombardy, in the northern part of Italy. There he studied for several rears, increasing his knowledge of astron-bmy, geometry, drawing, geography and cosmography or man-making. He was re-Pedro, in Sardinia, I was informed that membered by his teachers as a promising pupil and by his fellow students as an excellent ball player.

The game of ball that they played was not at all like that which you know. They used iron balls, an iron ring and a large, flat bat. The ring was set upright on a level spot, and the players, from a distance of twenty feet or more, would stoop down holding the long edge of the bat close to the ground and try by the force of a sweeping blow to drive the ball through the ring. Sides wee chosen, as you would choose sides in a leaseball or cricket game, or two boys could play it alone. Each side had a boy alternately at the bat, and the score was reptoned by the number of times that the as brought over to Europe by the Moors. It is played among the people of Southern one just as it was centuries ago.

But the school days of Columbus were expense of keeping him longer at Pavia, and he returned to Genoa. Again he and his brother Bartholomew went to work at heir tasks cheerfully, although they longer

for better things.

In leisure moments the brothers continued their studies together, but Christoer was much superior to Bartholomew in uickness of learning. Even at that time he had begun to wonder

If there might not be a new land "beyond the The more he pondered upon this antiject the more determined he became to

His opportunity came at last. A distant relative of the family was a navigator known as Colombo the elder, who had won enous both as a captain of a merchant an admiral fighting the enemies of enea on the Mediterranean. This old ad-



Wet Thou Take Met

Decrees were issued against him by Venice and other cities, and he lives in history as "The Firste Columbus." He often came to the humble home of the wool comber and be One day he found Cotumbus poring over What readest thou?" he said.

"The story of the land that some say lies far West of the Straits of Gibraltar and is called Atlantia," the boy answered. "I wonder if the story is true." "Tut, tut, my lad," returned the sailor. "Don't trouble your little head about things that have bothered wiser men than thou or I will ever be. "But I want to know," persisted the boy and some day I'll sail there and find out,

The sailor man laughed loud and long and

"That's a reckless young porpoise for thee. But better let Atlautis alone. There is sea life enough here in the Mediterranean, or along the Afric coast or north to Flat ders if that is what thou want'st, my boy. Thou wilt not be able to find Atlantis, but now wouldst thou like to sail with me? Young Columbus jumped to his feet. His hed and he could scarcely catch his breath at first.

"Go with thee?" be exclaimed, "go with thee? Oh if I only could; Wil't thou take e? Wil's ask father to let me go."
"There, there, my lad, not so fast," said the sailor, amazed at the storm he had provoked. "Wait a bit. I've been thinking about it and perhaps it may be. I'll talk it over with the good father and mother." Almost before the Admiral had ceased speaking Columbus had burried off to his favorite spot on the beach, and there, in the conflict between hope and fear he sought comfort from the cubrace of the sea that he loved. It was an interesting side of his nadoubt or sorrow came to him, he would go to the sea for relief and he used to say that

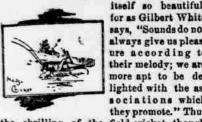
the sea never tailed him.
There were several anxious days and nights shead of him before the consent of his parents was secured. Finally the pleadingy of the boy and the counsel of the Ad-mural prevailed and Columbus knew that his dream of sailor life was to be true. So it came about that he set sail with the

Admiral, the happiest boy of Genoa and envied by his companions of the town who were all at the dock to bid him goodby. On this occasion the Admiral and his fleet were engaged to fight against the Kingdom of Names for John of Anjou, Duke of Calabria. The war lasted four years. The sailer boy became a veteran before it was ended and the hero of many gallant deeds. His presence of mind saved the ship that he was on from being wrecked one day, and again when another boy had fallen over-board Columbus jumped into the sea and held him up until the sailors could lower a best and resone them both. The Admiral scolded him a little for his recklessness in

"How could I ever meet thy father and mother again it thou hadst been drowned,"
he said, "after I had promised to look after thee and bring thee safe back to them.' But nevertheless the old sailor was very proud of the boy, who, indeed, was a favor-its with all on board. In a sea fight off Napies he received a severe wound, and Roode Eslanat, signifying red island. It might also have been called Road Island, or Roadstead Island, being near the harbor. THE MUSICAL CRICKET.

of the Traits of the Insect Seloved of Childhood-The Little Fellow on the Hearth is a Fiddler-He Loves Fresh Breads-Other Spreies. (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Crickets are among the best liked of all ur vocal insects, not that their song is in



for as Gilbert White says, "Sounds do not always give us pleas ure according to their melody; we are more apt to be delighted with the associations which they promote." Thus

the shrilling of the field cricket, though sharp, yet marvelously delights some hearers, filling their minds with a train of sum-

mer ideas of everything that is joyous. I like all the kinds, but am best acquainted with the house cricket, as my earliest remembrance is of sitting before a large open wood fire and hearing the cricket's shrill note coming from the jamb
—as we called the side of the fireplace. This sound, mingled with the buzz of the spinning wheel, where Aunt Peggy sat spinning flax, made to my infant ears music more enchanting than any Patti can make for me now. It is associated, too, with the snapping and crackling of the fire, where the blazing sticks of chestnut were sup-ported by a hickory back log so large that it took three men to roll it in, and so solid that it leated a week

that, be thought, a badge of honor when he had recovered from it.

It is also related of him that, young as he that it lasted a week.

Their song is made, not from the throat charge of a ship and sent to capture a gal-ley or a single decked vessel in the harbor of Tunis. He himself, in a letter, written s you might think, but by rubbing of their wings, raising one wing and moving it over the other after the manner of a fiddle bow. The males only make the noise, singing, or rather fiddling, both day and night, and an ancient Greek poet thus—rather ungallantly, I think—congratulates them: I think-congratulates them:

Happy the cicada's lives Since they all have tongueless wives.

There are many superstitions connected with the house cricket in the folk lore of our own country. The good wife supposing that an universal chirping foretells a rain he old grandmother

in the chimney cor-ner being sure that their song at midnight denotes a death in the family or in that of a near relative, while the young girl of the family thinks if the cricket sings early in the morning her lover is coming to see her that day. The good

man pretends to despise such nonsense, but shudders when a cricket runs over his foot, that being a certain sign of bad luck. It is always considered lucky to have erickets live in one's house and unlucky when they leave, and I well remember of a riend of mine, when they moved from the with her and putting them in the soft plaster at the side of the fireplace and her grief when they left after a few days' stay.

They are very fond of fresh bread, and I have often seen them running eagerly around when bread was being taken out of the oven, attracted by the savory odor of the warm loaves. "And crickets sing at the oven's mouth." As might be supposed from the hot atmosphere in which they live, they are thirsty creatures and have a great they are thirsty creatures and have a great liking for liquids of all kinds, being fre-quently found drowned in vessels of water, milk, etc. They are black and shiny, and

well able to take care of themselves, though they often fail a prey to the family cat, who catches and plays with them before eating them as she does with mice. The mole cricket, called the croaker on

give one the impression of being tough and



ground. A well-known writer speak-ing of the different modes of life of creatures of the sa species, says: "Thus while the field-cricket delights in sunny dry banks, and the house cricket rejoices admidst the glowing heat of the kitchen hearth or oven, the mole cricket haunts moist meadows and frequents the sides of ponds and banks of streams, performing all its functions in a swampy wet soil, with a pair of fore-feet, curiously adapted to the purpose, it burrows and works under ground like the mole, raising a ridge as it proceeds, but seldom throwing up hillocks." It digs out long and intricate passages all leading to a

kind of chamber neatly shaped and smoothed where the eggs are laid, this chamber being near enough the surface to allow the eggs being hatched by the heat of the sun. They are unwelcome guests to the gardener, often destroying whole beds of vegetables and flowers. In early summer they begin their song, making a jarring note something like the chattering of the goat-sucker and kept up a long time without interruption. Although all the crickets have wings they seidom use them except when moving in colonies, which is generally done at night. Some naturalists tell us that from the structure and number of their stomachs they have reason to think that all three species ruminate-that is chew the cud as do

cows and many quadrapeds.

The field cricket is perhaps better known than either of the others in this country, being heard in the fields from harvest time until atter the frost comes in the fall. It is easier to hear than see these grylli for they are very timid and no sooner do they feel any one approaching than they stop in the middle of their song and run swiftly backward into their borrows, for they too, work tunnels using their strong jaws for this purpose. They like sunny banks in the pasture fields where sitting in the door of their houses they chirp all day as well as night, their notes being faint and inward at the heginning of the assets and becoming night, their notes being faint and inward at the beginning of the season and becoming londer as the summer advances. In the New England States they look for frost six weeks after hearing the field cricket's song.—It is regarded with superstitious interest by the peasantry of other countries, the Scotch calling it a "gentle wee thing," meaning of fairy origin. Lovers of crickets put them in cages, where supplied with moist plants they thrive and sing joyously. I read some time ago of a young girl in New York who having read Dicken's story of "The Cricket on the Hearth," fell so much in love with crickets that she filled a much in love with crickets that she filled a large fernery with the little creatures which being fed with grasses and vegetables and kept moist, sang as happily as if in their native field. She shared her pleasure with others by giving a cricket party. A num-ber of her friends being invited to her house to hear them sing, the gas was turned down and every one kept silence. By-and-

that sound of cheerfulness which brings LILLIE N. HOUSTON.

Murder Paid by Tea,

and again the third chirp, until within a few minutes the whole room was filled with

Thibet is the most prolific country for murderers on the face of the earth. If you dislike a man you just go out and cut him to pieces. There is scarcely a man in this sanguinary land who has not sliced somebody up. The fine inflicted for committing a murder is the forfeiture of a certain quantity of tes, which explains to no little ex tent the free use of the jack-knife.

Gold Rullion Is attractive, but its hue in the skin and eye-balls is repulsive, and indicates billiousness, a maiady, nowever, easily remediable with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nauses, sick headache, pains through the right side and shoulder blade are manifestations of liver complaint, dismissable with the bitters, which also banishes malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness and constipation.

DOORS OF THE CHURCH

atonement, held in the ideal church, which might not be forsaken to-morrow, in the light of some clearer revelation of the meaning of the facts, and the church go straight on. That is one of the reasons for the intellectual hospitality of the ideal church. This blessed discrimination, which

NO NEED TO INSIST ON CREEDS.

There Are Two That Cover the Ground as Fully as Necessary.

THE GREAT POINT IS TO WIN MEN

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. And Philip said, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" And he said, "How can I except some one shall guide me?" Acts viii., 30, 31.

One of the purposes for which the church exists is to do for all of us what Philip did for the man of Ethiopia. The church is meant to be our guide. The book which we are reading has more in it than the Ethiopian's book, which probably contained only the chapters of Isalah. It is larger even than the Old and New Testaments together. It includes the book of Holy cripture and the book of nature, and the long commentary upon them both which is written by experience. It is the book of

The Ethiopian asked Philip to interpret for him. He was in doubt as to the meaning of the book. And Philip, taking the old writing into his hands, and reading it with a new emphasis, showed how the heart of it was Christ. Thus Philip helped the Ethiopian by selecting out of that great prophecy of Isaiah its point of chief importance.

A Charlot Changed to a Pulpit. There are many ways in which the Book of Isaiah may be profitably studied. Philip might have said a great deal about the magnificent historical background of the chapter which the man was reading. He might have discussed certain critical and literary questions which are debated among scholars as to the authorship of the paragraph upon which the Ethiopian had his finger. The meaning of prophecy and the definition of inspiration might have been considered between them as they rode along together. Instead of that, Philip singled out the spiritual meaning and the practical application of the words. He taught his congregation of one exactly that which it was most important he should know. That is, the chief characteristic of Philip's doctrine that day, when he turned an Ethiopian chariot into a Christian pulpit, was its wise diserimination.

The difficulty with the Christian state-ment of belief to-day is its lack of discrim-ination. These long confessions, articles, decrees, confuse rather than instruct. They may be true in every word, but what is needed is not so much the truth as the truth discriminated, sorted out, the mos important part of it emphasized. The Bible is true. Shall we then require as accurate and absolute knowledge of the whole Bible, and an ability to explain all the hard passages in it for every beginner in the Christian life?

How Much Needs Be Known. No; we gather together out of the Bible what we account the most essential truths. But is not our statement longer than it needs to be? We do not require an under-standing of the whole Bible for admission standing of the whole Bible for admission to the church, need we require an understanding of the whole of the Westminster catechism? Might not half of it be enough, or a third of it? Cannot we be good Christians without knowing any more about preterition than Philip's Ethiopian knew about the higher criticism? Why not be content with faith in the Apostles' Creed? Is there anything outside of the Apostles' Creed in which we must of necessity all agree to believe?

What we are seeking here is not a minimum of individual faith. Let the individual believe all that he can. But we do need to set some limits, and the narrower

need to set some limits, and the narrower the better, to the amount of belief which we may require our brethren to possess. In not the Apostles' Creed enough? or say the two creeds, the Apostles' and the Nicene Suppose the Christian church were to be content with these as a sufficient statement of the essentials of belief, would it not be enough? Would we not be following more closely than we are at present the good example of the wise, discriminating Philip?

What the Two Creeds Contain, The church ought to do just what Philip did-select out, emphasize, discriminate. The formal statement of the elements of the Christian faith should be set forth by the church simply in the two creeds. All that is essential to right faith is contained withn the compass of these two symbols.

This choice of the two creeds as the suf-

ficient statement of Christian doctrine inmakes a distinction in the matter of doc-trine between the essential and the nonessential, and between the transitory and the permanent, and between the beginning and the end. The difference between the essential and

the dinerence between the essential and the non-essential is not a difference in truth, but in importance. It is true that the pres-ence of steam will set a machine in motion. It is also true that the spires of Cologne Cathedral are 37 feet higher than the pyra-mid of Cheops. But there is a considerable difference between the value of these truths to mankind at large. So it is with the truths of religion. The church teaches a great many different truths. Some of them have regard to ritual. They are statements of the opinion of the church as to the most helpful ways of conducting the services and administering the sacraments. To all this, for the sake of reverence and order, the church ought to attach a certain impor-tance, but not a chief importance.

Truths Presented for Information, Some other truths which the church ology. They are statements that were drawn up by the leaders of the church in the midst of the doctrinal controversies of the Reformation. They represent as a matter of history the positions that were then taken. But they ought to be presented for information, not for required ac-All these lesser truths of ritual and of

theology should be forever open for re-vision. They might be set aside to-morrow vision. They might be set aside to-morrow and the church would go on unchanged. The second wise distinction in doctrine is between the transitory and the permanent. Theories are transitory; facts are perma-nent. The two creeds are simple, unelaborated and unargued statements of facts.

There is not to be found in either of the creeds any doctrine of the Trinity, nor of the incarnation, nor of the atonement. God is, indeed, spoken of as Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Jesus Christ is declared to be the Son of God, conceived of the Holy the Son of God, conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, God of God as light comes from light, very God from very God. And it is affirmed that He came from heaven for our salvation, and that He suffered for us under Pontius Pilate. But we will look in vain for any theory of the Trinity, such as is to be read in the other creed, called the Athanasian. We will look in vain for any metaphysical explanation of the incarnation. We will look in vain for any theory tion. We will look in vain for any theory of the statement. How it is that the death of Christ effects a reconcilation been God

The Door of Intellect Left Open.
Thus we are left at liberty to think. The Thus we are left at liberty to think. The facts are testified to; the inferences are left to our own reason. The door of intellectual progress is set wide open. Not a hindrance is laid in the way of free discussion, of perfectly untrammeled consideration, of these great truths. Our Lord when He taught the Twelve, told them just enough to set them thinking. Because He wanted them to think. That is what God gave us brains and minds for. The church follows that pre-eminent example.

There is not a theory about the Trinity, nor about the incarnation, nor about the

and man the creeds do not try to say.

NOT A PRETTY FACE

Among the Provincial Throng at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. church. This blessed discrimination, which sets the simple creeds above all philosphisings about them, made it possible to welcome all manner of new truth from every side, as a help and not a hindrance, as an increasing contribution to our understanding of the facts. Theory after theory has given way to deeper spiritual knowledge, and will give way in future. But facts

BOTH RESORTS PURELY AMERICAN.

Manners of the Young People Suggest a Field for Chaperones.

and will give way in future. But facts never give way. And the church, holding to the great creeds, and to these alone, grows with the growth of man. CRAWFORD SIZES UP THE CROWDS



vested in the good, substantial houses and improvements of the same neighborhood. From a small campmeeting, with a population of 400 or 500, the community has grown to a population in the height of the

wide enough to let in people of quite ques-tionable orthodoxy. And at the beginning of the fourth century there had to be a great council held to frame a statement of the season of 150,000. This population is very nearly equally more fully and adequately express the truth about God, to which the church from the beginning had borne witness. And thus divided between the two places. A narrow river alone separates them. These two came into existence the creed of Nicea.

And that creed was appointed to be used, in retutation of all misunderstanding, as the creed of the matured and instructed Christowns, although governed by different people, do not differ essentially. Ocean Grove is owned and controlled by certain Metho dist associations, which elect from time to tian, as the creed of the communicant. Nevertheless, the Apostles' Creed was left time as directors various clergymen of that just as it was. It was not torn up nor burned, nor put out of the church. It was denomination. Asbury Park is governed as any other town, although Mr. Bradley, its founder, is the controlling spirit of the town and is practically its main director. Distinctively American, and They Pay.

spiritual instincts of man. The church recognizes the need of making provision for the difference between Christian childhood and Christian maturity, between the fisher-man of Galilee and the faith of John the be-These two towns are very great financial uccesses. The property has advanced in value with great rapidity and to-day it would be hard to find anywhere in the United States two more prosperous communities. The population of Asbury Park is more permanent in that the larger propor-tion remain the year round than at Ocean We need to learn a lesson from the steward who is commended in the parable. There was the bill which one of his lord's Grove. The two watering places are distinctively American. You may go through the length and breadth of the two places without meeting more than an occasional foreign face. The two places are celebrated for the avecallence of their accommodations debtors owed—100 measures of wheat. And the wise steward made a reduction in that account of 20 per cent. There was another bill—100 measures of oil; and he gave a disfor the excellence of their accommodations and the cheapness of the cost of living. A hundred thousand transients come to these count of 50 per cent on that. And his lord commended him, and Christ commended him. He lost some wheat and oil by that two places during the season. Everything is cheap. The best hotels do not charge over \$10 a week for room and board, and good accommodations can be found in clean boarding houses for from \$3 to \$5 a week.

transaction, but he gained the friendship of the men. He won the men. That is what we want to do: We want to win men. The amount of formal acceptance The spirit of the administration of the of our statements of belief does not matter so much as the real allegiance of the heart. two places is in accordance with the early Puritanism. There are very strict regulations against the sale of liquor in either place. The Sunday local legislation is also very strict. These regulations are better observed possibly in Ocean Grove than in And we will get that, and help our brother and help the truth also, Christ seems to tions against the sale of liquor in either place. The Sunday local legislation is also very strict. These regulations are better observed possibly in Ocean Grove than in Asbury Park. There are also very strict regulations concerning the use of the beach and the requirements in relation to bathing suits. These two resorts have received enormous advertising on account of the ridicule that is attached to these regulations. Men are not permitted to go is bathing wearing bathing tights. The skirts of the teach, by not being too exacting, by not in-sisting upon the entire payment even of our Take off 50 per cent. Let us be content vearing bathing tights. The skirts of the women bathers must be of a certain length, and the regulations for the bathing suits are

well enough. People who don't like that kind of thing need not go there. Finest Beach of the Coast. The most arbitrary control is maintained the most magnificent strips of sand on the Atlantic coast. The stretch here is about Atlantic coast. The stretch here is about four miles in length and 100 feet in width. It is snowy white and packed hard by an ever-pounding surf. It is backed by a long, wide, broad sidewalk, railed in up and down, which passes constantly a throng of visitors. The beach is occupied as no other beach in the world is occupied, with possily the exception of the one at Scheveningen, Holland. The majority of the people bur-row down and make a great bed in the sand and lie there for hours. Thousands of peo-



Among the Breakers.

assume an attitude upon the beach that he or she would not assume in his own city home. At night the electric light is called in to aid the police to maintain propriety, and its blaze leaves hardly a shadow from one end of the long line of sand to the other. Formerly the lights were turned off at 10:30, and every one was obliged to leave the beach at that hour. Those who wished to study the surf during the late evening could go no farther than the sidewalk. The utter lack of apparent confidence in the patrons of these two resorts is further accentuated by the actions of the police when they come to clear up the beach at midnight, the present closing hour. They advance rapidly along the sidewalks over the beach and flash lanterns all along under it to see if some one is not reclining there to escape their vigilance.

Amusements Fit the Children. The amusements are of a childish char-

cottage, is absent for a few days on business. The following Pittsburgers are down on the hotel registers: Miss L. H. McMahon, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Ayers, Hellen and Grayson Ayers, Mrs. S. N. Trent, Mr. S. N. Trent, Mr. Edmund Trent, Miss Lydia H. Bushfield, Miss L. H. McMahon, H. C. Applegarth, Mrs. H. C. Applegarth, Mrs. H. C. Applegarth, Mrs. George P. Graver and wife, Mr. Charles Cubbage and wife, Miss K. Macrum, Miss Foster, Mrs. William Wade, Master A. Wade, Mr. Albert Graver, Joseph Flaherty and Arthur W. Bell.

At Mt. Lake Park are Miss N. E. Scott, Mc. Keesport; W. L. Woodcock, Altoons, Pa.; L. H. McMahon, Pittsburg; Mrs. Weeden and Miss Nettle Weeden, Allegheny; L. H. Dean and wife, Braddock; H. C. Applegarth, Jr., and Mrs. Applegarth, Pittsburg; Harry Mahler, Allegheny; D. Jones and wife, McKeesport, and Harry H. Gray, Pittsburg. acter. The Camera Obscura is the great feature of Ocean Grove. The theatrical entertainments which come are of the grade usually found in rural communities. Whistling girls, spelling "skule" comedies and cheap dialect entertainments were noticeable among the things advertised when I visited these places. It is curious to note that the "Passion Play" of Oberammergau, which is so objected to every time it is pro-posed to produce it in this country with living actors, is to be found at Asbury Park. Here it is given with mere automatic fig-I would say that I can recommend Cham-berlain's Remedies as a number one set of ures. The advertisements of this play make the extraordinary announcement that The advertisements of this play family medicines such as every home should be provided with. You can rely upon their no one can see it without becoming converted to a belief in the divinity of Christ. being as near what they are recommended as any medicine sold in this part of the country. Especially would I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholers and Diarrhesa In the great auditorium there are daily In the great auditorium there are daily meetings. Seven or eight thousand people can find comfortable seats here. There is always a good variety of speakers. The leading lights of the Methodist Church and always a good variety of speakers. The leading lights of the Methodist Church and the distinguished people of the day accept readily invitations to appear upon the auditorium platform. There is an attempt being made at Ocean Grove to imitate Chautauqua and to establish an equally satisfactive too long at a time. Remedy as having no equal for cholera morbus, colic or diarrhea. Having used these medicines myself and sold them for several years, I know their value and have

tory course of general correspondence and reading. The atmosphere here is not literary. Ocean Grove appears now to be more ary. Ocean Grove appears now to be more of a place for those engaged in church work to come and rest and enliven their minds through contact with others. On hears very little about the conversions, about A Machine That Separates Partially

great meetings where hundreds pressed to the front to give their experiences. The emotional phase of Methodism appears to

The Visitors Decidedly Provincial. It is the very opposite of a fashionable place. Of the thousands that march up and down this broad sidewalk there will be rarely observed anyone who looks as if he were the inhabitant of a large town. The general appearance of the crowd is very provincial. The ladies are evidently their own dressmakers. It is an exceptional thing to see a tasteful costume or even a well-fitting one. The men either adhere to the rigid, conventional idea of the "Sunday-go-to-meeting" dress of the country, or else they go to the other extreme and indulge in what they think is real seashore wear.

Let me describe one of the first type. He was a man in the neighborhood of 45 years of age. His hair was sandy brown, thick and unevenly cut. His face was smooth shaven, with the exception of long chin whiskers. His features were irregular and



After a Dip in the Ser.

arge. When he smiled he showed a double set of false teeth of very modern make. He wore upon his head, slightly inclined to-ward the back, a silk hat of the shape of ten years ago. His tall, shambling figure slightly stooped. His coat was a broad-cloth frock, half buttoned. The cravat was a black tape line falling from a turnover collar. His trousers were an iron gray, pulled down with difficulty over the legs of high, strong, country-made boots. This man and his dress represented a distinct type that was constantly met. It would eem to go without saying that any one in this community who wore a silk hat fol-lowed a vow to not wear one that was not of the make of ten years ago.

A Type Without Taste or Style. The other type was the young man. He ng flannels. His small weak face was overhadowed by an enormous straw hat called

shadowed by an enormous straw hat called by playful young boys the buzz saw. His flannel coat and trousers were the most eccentric bine and brown plaid. His shirt was a soft pink and around his waist he had wined s sky blue sifk sash. Of course he wore russet shoes, and as he was to be met in various varieties of flannel up and down the walk he may fairly be considered a type. None of these young men ever displayed any taste or style.

This is one of the most grievous things ob-

most wholesome or atmospheres and out of doors the greater portion of the time. Yet few of them showed any marks of sea tan or of the influence of what should be a most wholesome life. I think that the explanation would be found in the food and in the constant munching of sweet stuff found for sale along the beach. Then, too, there was a certain air of sombreness about the two places. Everyone seemed to be taking his amusement sadly.

The young people in this country are given altogether too much liberty, and I should suggest that here would be a very good place to introduce the chaperone. The young people here are allowed to go about together in too familiar a way, and the result is loss of respect on both sides without any gain. I do not for one moment mean to accuse them of anything more than bad manners. The utter absence of personal dignity, and the lack of privacy appear to be characteristic of modern rural life. Here is an aggregation of the essence of many rural communities, and although the place itself is very large, the spirit throughout is recordinal. rural communities, and arrive throughout itself is very large, the spirit throughout T. C. CRAWFORD.

THE RECREATION CLUB.

A New Brighton Organization That Is scor ing a Success at Chautauqua - A Reception With Athletic Contests Thrown In -The Membership of the Club.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—[Special.]— During the week just passed the Recreation Club, of New Brighton, Pa., has completed its eighth annual outing in camp, and all who have been fortunate enough to meet the members of this organization feel genuine regret at seeing their departure from Lake Chautauqua. They have probably had the best equipped and most popular camp of the summer and have outdone all others in their hospitality. Their seven tents were pitched about half

a mile from Bemus Point and the men evidently came prepared for an all-around good time. Besides all the latest conveniences for camp cooking and comfort the club were attended by a first-class cook, a barber and a waiter and in this way housekeeping duties were never allowed to interfere with e njoyment. The members had several enjoyment. The members had several bicycles, and besides thoroughly exploring the fine roads in this vicinity it is hinted that more than one young lady has taken her initial trip on a wheel through the assistance of the members.

On Friday evening of last week the club added the last feather to its cap of popularity by issuing a general invitation to friends at the different hotels of Bemus Point and Point Chautangus to assemble at the camp. Point Chautauqua to assemble at the camp, where a reception from 7 to 11 was held. Fully 150 people were entertained and Fully 150 people were entertained and amused by the races, of which the following

Fully 150 people were entertained and amused by the races, of which the following is a brief summary:

A bicycle race between Craig, Leigh, Frazier and Bart; won by 'raig.

Bicycla race between Craig and Leigh; won by Beigh.

Foot race between Tent 1 and Tent 2; won by Tent 2.

Foot race of 100 yards between Messrs.

Ramsey and Boggs; won by Boggs.

Foot race be tween Gale and Morrow; won by Gale.

After the athletic exercises came several solos, duets, quartets, etc., both vocal and instrumental, which received hearty encores. The ladies and gentlemen were then regaled upon cake, ice cream, lemonade and other refreshments, and left with many and sincere good wishes and congratulations for the continued prosperity and unity of so congenul an association.

The camp this year consisted of the following officers, members and gnests. Dr. C. T. F. Gale, President; C. S. Gilleland. Vice President; E. H. Siple, Treasurer; F. J. Nannah, Secretary; E. T. W. Craig, Commissary; J. T. Jackson, Assistant Commissary; W. H. Kenah, Muster Mechanic: C. F. Harris, W. F. Bell, I. S. Winans, L. F. Morrow, D. F. Daniels, I. T. Antenreith, E. O. Bert. The guests accompanying the members were: W. Mc. Stevenson, W. Ramsey, Lemoyne Frazier, James McAllister, Will Coventry, Charles Kenah, John Williams, W. Leigh and W. F. W. Boggs.

Every precaution should be taken to pr vent safety valves sticking, else they become a source of danger. A cord attached to the valve lever so that the weight can be

Consumed Fuel From Ashes.

DISTRIBUTING HOT AND COLD AIR.

Substituting Gigantic Nets for Oil in Calming the Ccean.

THE SCIENCE OF EVERY-DAY LIFE

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

The want of a ready method of dealing with ashes obtained from boiler fires, or other source of heating power, so as to extract the unconsumed fuel called "breeze," so that it could be used over again, has long been felt. Thousands of tons of good fuel are daily thrown away for want of a ready method of cleansing it from the ashes with which it leaves the furnaces. A machine has been invented which separates the ashes into three portions, viz: 1. Unburnt fuel, called breeze or cinders, which can be mixed with coal and burnt over again, or for blacksmith's fires, being the finest material pro-curable. 2 Fine dust, useful for builders in place of sand. 3 Clinkers, useful for road making, paths, etc. The machine con-sists of a tank or compartment kept full of water. The ashes or breeze to be cleansed rest on a grating, which is covered by a fine perforated copper plate. A free passage of water is allowed, and at the same time the breeze or tuel is prevented from falling. The separation is effected by an agitator, worked by a crankshaft. At each downward plunge of the agreator the water is forced upward through the perforated copper bottom, causing the material to rise. The rubbish, owing to its greater specific gravity, is pre-cipitated to the bottom on the return stroke; at the same time, the breeze, or unburnt fuel, being lighter, works to the surface. At each stroke of the crank a body of water and a quantity of clean breeze is carried to a plate, which is also perforated, so as to allow the water to fall into the machine, and thence, through a valve, to be used over again, and the clean breeze is swept by a revolving brush over a ledge. swept by a revolving brush over a ledge. The clinker accumulates on the perforated copper plate, and from time to time is allowed to escape by a valve in the body of the machine, whence it is raised by an elevator and discharged. It is claimed that the machine will pay for itself several times in a year if used where the weekly consumption of coal is not less than 600 tons.

Heating, Cooling and Ventilating, For more than 20 years the inventor of a new system for heating, cooling and ventilating has been developing the methods which have been embodied in his invention. His system consists in circulating fresh air through interior sigzag partitioned heating drums and coils arranged in a return zigzag flue extending for a suitable distance up the chimney, around which the escaping gases and smoke are made to pass. The heat that usually passes to waste outside the chimney is thus absorbed. This neat is then turned into a stream of fresh, clean air, driven through heating apparatus and conveyed with great velocity through a circulating pipe into as many different buildings and apartments as
may be desired. In this way a
saving of from 70 to 90 per cent in the cost
of fuel is effected, and pure, wholesome air,
which can be cooled it desired, can be obtained all over the house. It is claimed
that this avatem is the only one that will disthat this system is the only one that will distribute hot or cold air in large volumes into apartments, or through small sprayers to in-dividuals in offices, schools, sick rooms, miners underground and divers under water. It is proposed to establish this sys-tem on an extensive scale in a central sta-tion, from which either hot or cold air can be supplied to a large number of customers. be supplied to a large number of customers. The temperature can be modified to suit in-dividual tastes, and the business man can

Removing the Tassels From Corn. Some experiments conducted in 1890 at the experiment station of Cornell University on the removal of tassels from a part of the growing corn, yielded very beneficial results. A gain of 50 per cent was estimated. This remarkable showing led to further tests at the Ohio station at the Ohio State University. Thirty-two rows of corn, running over quite uniform land, were selected upon to make the trial. On August 1 the tassels were pulled from each alternate row. It was found that the unmerchantable corn from the four plots from which the tassels had been removed averaged 26 per cent, while the average from the other four rows was 21 per cent unmerchantable. The calculations also show that the average yield per acre is about one bushel less than where the corn was left undisturbed. It is thought probable that the tassels were not in this experiment removed early enough. The theory upon which the experiment is based is that the strength that would otherwise go to the naturing of the tassel and production of collen is diverted to the use of grains, and from their more complete develops corn is produced.

have any climate he may facey for the mo-

ment for his office on tap.

New Wrinkles for Engineers

In writing on graphite, an engineer recommends the use of that very valuable article in some unfamiliar way. He says e has used hand-hole and manhole gaskets eight or ten times by carefully smearing the surface next the boiler shell with graphite. In packing water glasses, by putting a little graphite or oil on the gasket they would vulcanize as soft as a lamp wick and retain their elasticity until the glass changed, when the old rubber could be removed without trouble. In the old way the rubber would be baked as hard as vulcanite, and take much time to dig out. Another use of graphite is in putting back the hand-hole plate of plugs in the back connection. All the soot and ashes should be carefully brushed away, and with a small brush a good coat of graphite should be laid over the flange, stud and nuts. After running the boiler from three to six months, even using coke for fuel, with forced draft, the nuts can be removed without trouble, as the heat has not been great enough to burn the

Life-Saving Seats for Ships

An improved buoyant life-saving seat for ships was recently brought out in Scotland. Although no metal is used in its construction, only wood and cork, the seat is strong and durable. When standing upright upon the deck the apparatus has the appearance of a simple open frame, comprising two square-shaped cars, or rather oblong, water-tight boxes of equal buoyancy, held apart and tied together, one above the other, by three or more wooden uprights, according to the length of the seat required. When the seat is required for use as a life buoy it can at once be shut into buoy form and thrown overboard. Life lines are fixed to

the seat at the most convenient parts. Trying to Caim the Sea.

An attempt has been made, with considerable success, in Paris, to supersede the old fashion of floating oil for lessening the force of the waves. The new plan is to cover the surface of the sea around an endangered vessel with a thin cotton or silken net rendered unsubmersible by being dipped in a special preparation. The idea was suggested by the fact that when crossing the track of the Gulf Stream it has been noticed that the vast spreading fields of floating seaweed within the confines of the stream, though upheaved by the swell, remain glassy and smooth.

Firs-All sts stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No site after first day's use. Mar-sious cures. Trustise and 20 to trial bottle free p-rit cases. Dr. Klina, Sil Arch sts. Philes. Fo. 50