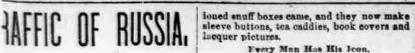
PITTSBURG DISPATCH. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1892. THE



rgains Driven Almost Universally Over a Cup of Steaming Tea.

THE TARIFF WORKS.

of the Manufacturing Is Done in the Homes of Peasants.

ICON AND CANPLE BUSINESS.

"sillous Hand-Fade Shawls That May Be Put Through & Ring.

BETISING AND CALCULATING

SPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. Moscow, Aug. 31. AKE a cup of tea with me a la Russe while I tell you something about the queer business methods of this queer people. A bare - footed boy brings in the large brass samovar and we drink our tea out of glass tumblers with nothing but a bit of lemon

and a generous amount of sugar to affect its flavor. * The Russians do

heir trading over tes, and this commercenter, Moscow, is full of tea houses ed traktirs, where these long-haired chaots sit and suck their tea through ps of sugar which they hold between teeth and dicker and bargain from rning till evening.

Chere is no such thing as fixed prices nor k trades in Russia. It takes a man all to come to a decision, and he always you three times as much as he expects et. And still the business done is nons. Moscow has some business wes which would be a credit to Chicago, here are stores here as fine as you will inywhere in Paris.

Magnificent Palaces of Trade. e wealthier Russians buy the most ex-

ant articles of jewelry and wearing and the arcades of this city of are unequaled anywhere in the

Just under the shadow of the holy there is now being built a vast f six stories which must cover in acres of ground, and there are usiness blocks here which cover Chere is more economy used in than in America, and some of t buildings are cut by wide passages e rooted with glass and out upon en stores about 20 feet front with w windows. These windows are th beautiful goods, and the shop-spend hours in going from one

ods sold are largely imported and ous to see how the government the payment of duty upon them. uported article pays a tax and Ruserhaps the highest protective tariff suntry in the world. Every article ave the stamp of the revenue officer and this stamp is in the shape of a ce of lead as big around as a silver iece, to which are fastened two wire which unite inside of the t sold. It is impossible to get this i without breaking the stamp, which elibly pressed into the lead, and ir you buy a necktic, a pair of stock-

Fvery Man Has His Icon. Speaking of pictures, the icon trade is one of the great industries of this country. An icon is the picture of a saint, the face of which is painted, but the body of which is made of carved gold, silver or brass. Every man in Russia has his icon and there is scarcely a room in a Russian house which does not contain one of these sacred pict-ures. They are of all sizes and prices, from little ones no bigger than a watch and

equer pictures.

of thousands of dollars. The Russian says his prayers before them and he looks upon them as the guardian angels of his life. There is no store in Russia that has not one

The merchants as a rule are Russians in long coats with their pantaloons stuffed in their boots and their hair chopped off level with the neck so that it forms a sort of a brush as it hangs down from the erown. They part this hair in the middle and they are usually long-bgarded men of the Rus-rian type. They are shrewd dealers, but are very suspicious of one another and go on the principle that everything is fair in trade. Some of them grow very wealthy and some of the finest houses in Moscow belong to the merchants. The nobles looked rather down on them until in recent years and to-day the merchant class is not as high as the official class in Russia. They are very superstituous and believe in signs

14

of the world.

of these icons havging up in it, and if you want to be ordinarily polite you will take off your hat when you enter the store in

worth only a few cents up to great paint-ings the size of a barn door and worth tens are very superstitious and believe in signs and omens The Merchants Take Life Essy

Their hours of business are from about 9 in the morning until about 5 in the afternoon, and though they are as anxious to make a good trade as our merchants, they take more rest than we do and they will not open their stores during the holidays nor open their stores during the holdary hor on Sunday. Everything is closed in Russia on Sunday, and St. Petersburg and Moseow at this time look much more like Boston than Paris. It is interesting to watch one of these bazaar merchants close up for the night. In the first place he locks up every-thing in the store and seals it shut. He then comes outside and closes his windows and locks the front door of his shop with a great padlock. He then takes a string and ties the padlock to the staple and joins the two ends of the string together and joins the some hot scaling war on them. This he stamps with his own seal, so that it will be impossible to open the lock without break-ing the seal. He then stands in front of his closed doors and crosses himself and says a prayer before he leaves for the night and

A Sacred Icon

honor of it, and if you are a Russian you will invariably cross yourself on coming into its presence.

The baby of our consul general at St. Petersburg fell sick during my stav there a few weeks ago, and its nurse said that the undoubted cause of its illness was because there was no icon picture in the room in which it was lying and she would not con-tinue to wait upon the child until one was put up. In every railroad station in Russia there is a shrine of this kind, and you can-

not get out of sight of a picture of one of the saints, of the Virgin or of the Savior. There are stores here in Moscow which sell nothing but icons, and the painting of them gives work to thousands. In making them the workmen get prices according to the size of the saints and their number. A good man can make three, each containing one figure, in a week, and as he gets 50 cents a saint he makes \$1 50 at this rate for a week's work. Some of the icons are very well painted, and those in the churches are often studded with jewels and the metal work is of solid gold. Some icons are holier than others, and the most sacred are kissed

by the worshipers and candles burn con-signtly before them. The Candle Business in Russia.

Speaking of candles, Russia burns more to her population than any other country in Europe. She uses about 60,000,000 pounds of candles every year, and one of the great sources of income of the churches is their candle sales. At the door of every great cathedral there are candle peddlers, who have counters before them and who sell candles to the worshipers as fast as they can hand them out. These men are dressed in the uniform of the church, and they take in pennies by the bushel. I watched a couple of them for a long time at the entrance of the Kazan Cathedral in St. Petersburg, and in the course of half an other without getting out into

hour I saw at least 300 men, women and children buy candles. It took two men to supply them, and the candles they bought were of various sizes and of different prices. Some bought as many as a dozen and others were satisfied with one. I wondered what they would do with them and walked in behind them. The in-

terior of this church is as large as the hall of the House of Congress. Its halls were hung with golden icons and there were jeweled icous on the pillars and set into the solid silver altar at the back of the church. Before each icon there was a silver candlestick with a stem as big around as Grover

which are finer than those of any other part JOKES IN THE PULPI The merchants as a rule are Russians in The Successful Parson Will Make Them an Influence for Good.

GOOD STORIES ARE USEFUL, TOO.

Above All the Sermon Must Be So Put That All Can Understand.

TELLING TRUTH SYSTEMATICALLY.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. What is the parson for? The parson ought to know, and the people ought to know also. The character of the elergyman is largely shaped by his congregation. A good parish is apt to have a good pastor. It makes a great difference to a minister what his people think about the ministry and about him.

Accordingly, I want to write something about the purpose of the parson, about the ideals which he ought to aim at and toward which his people ought to help him. And especially in the matter of preaching. What is the purpose of the parson in the pulpit? What is the preacher for?

The purpose of the parson in the pulpit ought to be, first of all, to interest his saved, he said; as for all the rest of you, let The purpose of the parson in the pulpit hearers. "How shall they hear without a preacher?" is a pertinent inquiry. But how shall he preach without hearers? is a question quite as much to the point. For it praver before he leaves for the night, and prayer before he leaves for the night, and he will say another prayer when he opens up in the morning. This is done by every merchant, and the crossing and scaling of these padlocks is going on all along the arcades at the hour of closing. s essential to a sermon that it be heard, that it be attended to. Whatever sentences in a sermon are not heard by the hearers might as well have been said in Hebrew, or

The Russians do not advertise a great deal left out altogether. The length of the sermon is not rightly measured by the number ent looks queer to American eves. There are thirty-six letters in the Russian alphabet, and these letters seem to be a combination of the Greek, Chinese and the Arabic charac-ters. A great majority of the lower classes on the last page of the preacher's paper, or by the figures that span it on the clock. The sermon has exactly as many paragraphs in it as the congregation listened to, not one more. During the remainder of the cannot read them and the result is that it hardly pays the merchant to advertise. You time the preacher was beating the air.

see few posters about the cities and the sandwich man is absent from these Russian Preaching to Bestless Congregations, The attention of the congregation is as necessary as the presence of the congregation. An inattentive congregation, indeed,

nearly every store has painted on its walls is not really present. The uninteresting preacher reads his homily to the backs of the benches. There is no use preaching to a restless congregation. We might as well preach to a company of English sparrows. There is no use preaching to people who are asleep. We might as well preach to an

audience of graven images. It is absolutely necessary that the preacher set distinctly in the forefront of all his pious purposes the

the forefront of all his plous purposes the determination to interest the people. But in order to interest people we must know what people are interested in. They are always interested in a story. Our Lord, accordingly, made more use of illustration than He did of argument. Ineed, what use made He of argument at all? His arguments were parables. Every listener was interested in these stories, ooked eagerly from one chapter to the next, took in the meaning irresistably and never forgot it. That, perhaps, is the best advantage of the story-that it sticks. All the rest of the sermon vanishes out of

memory, but a graphic illustration stays. The preacher, then, ought to be on the watch for illustrations. At every turn in

his discourse he ought to search his memory for one of these sharp nails by which to pin his thought into the minds of the hearers.

Hamor Is a Good Thing.

People are always interested in humor. They enjoy smiling, and it does them good to smile. But not in church! Why not in church? What sanctity of the Lord's house is violated by a smile? The Puritans, it is true, objected to any unbending of the lines of the face within the shadows of the sanctuary. "His Majestie's Tithing Man entered complaint against Dora and Susan Smith, that on the Lord's Day, during Divine service, they did—smile!" But the Puritans made a good many grim mistakes, and that was one of them. That was, indeed, quite a fatal blunder. It made that stern old system of religion have a con-

the preacher's thought as from the lack of clear arrangement in it. The hearer has a desire to know, and needs to know, just what the chief points are. And the preacher ought to tell him. He need not take the skeleton of the sermon out of its flesh and THE DIET OF SINGERS. A Writer Says Fish and Flesh Do skeleton of the sermon out of its flesh and shake it in the eyes of the congregation, but he ought to make it evident which is "sec-ondly," and which is "fourthly," which is premise and which is conclusion. At the end of the sermon the congregation ought to have in their minds with scourage the

ECONOMY IN TREATING WOOD.

to have in their minds with accuracy the chief truths and applications in their order. Duck Hunters Can Now Move About in Influencing the Congregation. Their Canoes With Hands Free. The purpose of the parson in the pulpit

ough to be to interest the parson in the public the sake of interesting them, but for the sake of influencing them. The purpose to interest is only the beginning of the preach-ADULTERATION IN EVENOS ATRES

er's good intention. Interest must be the ambassador of instruction. Interest gets the preacher a hearing. Now what shall the preacher say? The preacher's pre-emi-nent purpose ought to be to profit the peo-pla IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. Not long ago a list was published of the drinks favored by the great singers of modern times. Different wines were re-

This is a very sweeping indictment, but

The Preservation of Wood.

Not Produce Good Voices.

garded by different vocalists as possessing ple. The people will be profited by being taught the truth. The preacher ought to teach the truth impartially and religiously. desirable qualities and London stout was the prime favorite of a large number. A writer in a musical journal attaches as By the imparial teaching of truth I mean what St. Paul meant when he spoke of "rightly dividing the word of truth." Truth may be taught in such a (schion, with much importance to what singers cat as to what they drink, and as he has had a large experience in engaging singers for imsuch an emphasis, with such exclusive at-tention to one or two phases of it, as to portant tours in this country, his opinion is worth listening to. He says he never loses transform the truth itself into a lie. It is an old story how the devil, clad in gown country where fish and meat diet prevail. and cowl, preached in the parish church, and took for his theme the everlasting tor-He has found that vocal capacity disappears in families as they grow rich, because they eat more meat. The Italians who eat the the tell you into what condition you will most fish (those of Naples and Genoa) come! And then he described the nether have few fine singers among them. have few fine singers among them. country till the horror-stricken hearers, like In Ireland the sweet voices are found the farmers of Northampton, clung to the in women of the country, but not of the backs of the seats to keep from sliding into the yawning pit. And he boasted after-ward, the story says, that that was the most towns. Norway is not a country of singers. because they eat too much fish; but Sweden diabolical sermon he knew how to preach, because there was not a mention in it of the is a country of grain and song. The carnivorous birds croak, grain-eating birds

Rounding Up Truth in a Year.

love of God.

The preacher ought to get the whole truth of the gospel into his preaching. Not in everywsermon, as some divinity students attempt to do, but into the ser-mous of the year. Every year in every parish the great truths of the Christian faith ought to be dwelt upon in order. Only t does not alter the fact that many of the best singers of the day include a moderate quantity of meat in their daily bill of fare. Precept and practice, however, do not always go together. A reporter of a New York paper called on an eminent tenor one by a systematic arrangement, as careful as night at the Opera House for the purpose by a systematic arrangement, as caretor as that which is made in the curriculum of a theological seminary, can a parson declare unto his people the whole gospel of God. Let the parson define his purpose to his of ascertaining his views on the question whether or not smoking was injurious to the voice. The singer said he considered own mind; let him say, now, this is what I want to teach-these are the truths that I

want to get into the hearts and lives of this parish this year-and thus and thus will I one for himself. set out these things before my people; there ought to be as much difference between that kind of instruction and the Saturday night text kind which is common among us, as there is between an assault upon a fortrea which is made by a battalion of trained sol diers and an assault made by a disorderly

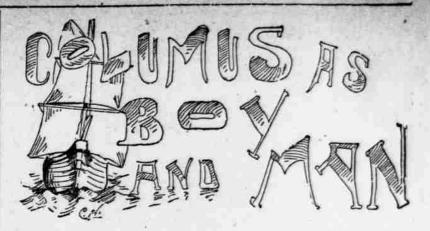
The purpose of the parson ought to be not only to preach truth impartially, but to preach it religiously. By the religious preaching of truth I mean the bringing of it to bear directly upon the better living of men and women. The supreme purpose of the preacher is to make good Christians. However it may be in the theological sem-inaries, no truth has any business in the ulpit which is not related practically and vitally to common life.

The Application of Religion.

Thus the preacher ought not to preach doctrine except in its bearing on Christian All the doctrinal teaching of the New Tes-tament is for the purpose of helping men and women into better living. Doctrine is the foundation of right ethics. The preacher has no right to build the cellar wall and not put a house on it.

The preacher as professor of church history, the preacher as the instructor in ex-egesis must have a distinct spiritual pur-pose in his words. Everybody knowshow pose in his words. Everybody knows how Coleredge said to Lamb: "Did you ever hear me preach?" To which Lamb an-swered: "I never heard you do anything else." The preacher never ought to do anything else. His work is to uplift, to guide, to inspire, to bring the living Christ and living men together. The only time I ever heard Spurgeon

preach he was speaking in a music hall in London, at a meeting called in furtherance of certain outdoor services that were being held on Sunday in Hyde Park. He had If Cotton Mather had had a sense of kindly | been asked to make an address upon this oc humor in him, or had given play to what he had, the history of New England would have been spared some grievous chapters. It is quite a new thing, this horror of barliard have been asked in address will be a good deal like the angel which the sign-painter dehomilitical humor. The old preachers had more sense than to abandon this most effect-keeper said to the sign-painter, 'I want you ive of weapons, this most persuasive of arguments. "And now I will tell you a sign-painter's specialty was painting green dragons. 'An angel?' said the sign-painter, 'You would much better have a green dragon.' 'No, no,' answered the tavern keeper, 'there are already 20 of your green dragons in the parish. I must have an angel.' 'Very well,' said the artist, 'I will paint you an angel, but I give you warning beforehand that it will look a great deal like a green dragon.' So J will make you iress, but I give you notice beforean ad hand that it will sound a great deal like a sermon! The True Spirit of the Real Sermon, Every utterance of the preacher in the pulpit ought to sound a great deal like a sermon; or, better still, ought to have in it the true spirit of a real sermon. This need not mean either the setting of a text out o the Bible at the beginning of a text but of the Bible at the beginning of it, nor the statement of a moral application at the end. People are probably helped most by the moral applications which they make them-selves. The test of right utterance in the pulpit is the measure of spiritual utility. Are the people helped? Are they better fitted to meet their daily temptations, to solve their daily problems, to put the emphasis of life on that part of it which lasts? "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses Holiness to the Lord. Yea, every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be Holiness unto the Lord of hosts." In that day shall Holiness to the Lord be in scribed upon the cups and saucers of all the banqueting tables of society. Yea, every furnace in every mill and every lightens the strain of argument for a moment and makes it possible to tighten it again stronger than ever, that it makes a bond of sympathy between the speaker and the dawning of that day is the great pur-pose of the preacher. GEORGE HODGES.



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,]

CHAPTER VL THE NEW WORLD IS DISCOVERED. It was a goodly country that Columbus and his followers looked upon when the morning of the 12th of October had dawned, and they were able to approach nearer to the shore. They saw a large level island covered with abundant and luxuriant vegetation. The trees were laden with fruit and a soft and balmy air blew from the shore. People were running about in the woods and on the beach and their actions

indicated that they were surprised at the sudden appearance of the ships in the bay before them. As soon as it was light the boats were manned and armed. Columbus had already given thanks to God for the favorable result of his voyage. Now he clad himself in shining armor and bright scarlet robes and carried the royal standard of Spain in his hands. The two Pinzons joined him in their boats each one handsomely attired and carrying the banner of the enterprise. As soon as his boat grounded upon the shore

Columbus leaped out, the first to put foot upon the new world. Reverently he dropped upon his knees, kissed the earth and with tears of joy pouring from his eyes again publicly acknowledged the goodness of God to him that smoking was a decidedly bad thing for the voice, and having given this opinion he offered a eigarette to the reporter, and lit of God to him.

Then he drew his sword and planting the staff of the royal banner upright upon the shore he took formal possession of the new The great obstacle hitherto to the introand in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella. His action was witnessed and certified by the notaries, and he gave the name San Salvador to the island. His folduction on a large scale of any process for the preservation of wood has been the low price of lumber, which has apparently made it cheaper to renew wooden structures lowers were now overwhelmed with adthan to build them of treated lumber. miration for their captain. They crowded around him with every expression of grati-Whether this is real economy is now being questioned, and experience is showing that tude and worshipful obedience. At once they forgot the long and anxious voyage and their own mutinous spirit, and they bound themselves anew with oaths of fealty to the Admiral and Viceroy in whose hands were the treated lumber is the cheaper in the long run. In the most approved method of rendering lumber water and weather proof,

rendering immer water and weather proof, it is carefully measured and its cubic con-tents computed, after which it is placed in a creosoting cylinder. The doors of the cylinder are hermetically closed and the timber subjected to the influence of steam admitted directly to the cylin-der, and of superheated steam passed through place placed for the unroces for all. The island upon which this landing was made was one of the Bahamas. The exact location has been disputed among historian and geographers. It is now generally accepted that Watling's Island, just south of Cat's Island, or the modern Sau Salvathrough pipes placed for that purpose in the cylinder. During the steaming dor, was the site. There must have been some feeling of disappointment in the mind of Columbus over his discovery. He had expected to find the eastern side of Asia in the cylinder. During the steaming process the pores of the timber are opened, the fibres softened, the moisture and sap are evaporated, and the albumen is coagu-lated. The duration of the process depends upon the seasoning of the timber and the amount of oil to be injected; it is generally from 10 to 12 hours. When the steam is with populous and wealthy cities. He had even brought with him letters from the even brought with him letters from the Spanish sovereigns to Prester John, who was believed to be a powerful ruler over a great part of Asia. The wonderful stories of gold, silver, jewels and spices that were believed to surround the every day life of the people of this new land had always been an incentive to him. from 10 to 12 hours. When the steam is cut off, the vacum pump is started, and the evaporated moisture and sap are with-drawn and discharged in condensed form. This takes about six hours, during which a vacuum of from 20 to 25 inches is produced in the cylinder. The next step in the pro-cess is the introduction of all heated on to Now all that greeted his eyes was a little cess is the introduction of oil heated up to about 190 degrees into the cylinder. The quantity of oil that can be absorbed by each piece of timber is accurately computed be-forchand, and part of it is drawn into the cellinder by vacuum and the rest in promoted island pleasant enough after a long sea voy-age, but with no indications of wealth either in itself or in the appearance of the naked people who were running about. Still he thought he had reached the out-

now, they believed, fortune and fame

that a little to the south he should find the famous country told of by Marco Polo, where the King lived in a gorgeous palace covered with plates of gold and was served out of vessels of solid gold. On the 14th of October he rowed about San Salvador in a boat and finding the lived boat, and finding the island unimportant, he set sail the same evening, carrying with him seven natives to learn the Spanish language and act as interpreters. He found the islands that are now called Concepcian and Exuma and others of lesser importance, but nowhere did he discover the longel-for gold. The appearance of the natives pleased him more and more and he continued to make them presents and to treat them kindly so as to win their confidence. In this way the explorers got fruit and tresh food, and an abundance of fresh water, and gained much information about the islands among which they were cruising. They were delighted with all that they saw, and Colum-

bus wrote in his journal: The groves are marvelous, and everything s green as in April in Audalusia. The singing of birds is such that it seems as if one would never desire to depart hence. There would never desire to depart hence. There are flocks of parrots that obscure the sun, and other birds, large and small, of so many kinds different from ours that is won erini; and, besides, there are trees of a thousand species, each having its particular fruit, and all of marvelous flavor. He also added that as he came to one particular island "there came thence a fragrance so rood and soft of the flowers or trees of the land that it was the sweetest thing in the word.

But all this, delightful as it was, brought them no nearer to their desires. They now heard of Colba and Bohio wonderful is-lands, full of gold and spices, and Columbus was sure that in this direction he should find the maintand of India, the wonderful city of Quinsai, or 'The City of Heaven,' as the name signified, and the Great Khan in his splendid place further on in the Province of Cathay. Deluded with these expectations, he set sail October 24 and heading west southwest, he came in sight of Colba, the Cuba of to-day, on the morning of October 28. The appearance of this



island delighted him more than anything he had yet seen and seemed to hold out, promise that his pursuit of the elusive Cipango and Cathay was nearing an end, that this was reall the island Cipango, and he coasted west-

ward in search of the magnificent city of

the King. Here and there he went ashore and found indications of art and civiliza-

tion. After a few days the information

that he got from the Indians persuaded him

that this was not after all Cipango, but the

mainland of Asia or India as he thought

and women to take back to Spain that they

but for over three weeks Columbus contin-

ued his explorations on the northwest coast of Cuba. On the 5th of December he saw

far away to the southeast the mountains of an island that the Indians told him was

Bohio. Thither he directed his course, and

in the evening of the 6th of December he cast anchor in the harbor at the west end of

the Island of Hayti. He named the harbor St. Nicholas, and so it is called to this day.

The experience of the explorers with the people of Hayti,or Hispaniola, as Columbus

On Christmas evening, 1492, the fleet

met with a great misfortune. Through the

neglect of the steersman in leaving a cabin

named it, was most agreeable.



and the second

and a Russian business advertisen

streets. Many of the peasants cannot read the signs on the stores, and for this reason

pictures of the articles sold within.

one chair, while just opposite him sat a lady who was holding out her arm, from which a stream of blood was spouting and upon which another barber was performing the operation of blood letting. In another

part of the picture on a stool was a man having a tooth pulled, and the sign intended to conve ythe fact that the barber was a dentist, a shaver and a surgeon. A feed store will have a bundle of hay in a doorway and on the walls at the side of the door will be painted horses feeding and cows grazing.

The dairy signs are cows with maids or men milking them and the tea signs are usually gaudy Chinamen, who are sipping

Even the newest inventions, such as the typewriter, the bicycle and the camera, are painted on the signboards in this way and sometimes the whole front of a store will be sents some article sold by the merchant. The windows are filled with samples of the goods sold and not inframently and the source of reaction. It was against nature. If Cotton Mather had bed a source bit in the source of the source of reaction. It was against nature.

THE FUMIGATION PROBLEM.

Western Pennsylvania,

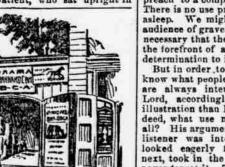
There he will find one of the richest regions

foreigners who have no desire to bee

States for a few years to make money, have driven to the cities and to the

Americans, who immigrate to the United

West





Snap Shot at a Feed Store.

a piece of jewelry it must have this upon it. gars Come in Little Glass Boxes.

acco of all kinds is heavily taxed and are always sold in boxes which are ed round with revenue stamps and have glass tops. If you buy one ci-is in a little glass box, and there are of two cigars, three cigars and of six, ten and a dozen. Each bears its priate stamp and the bigger the pigger the stamp. The result is that oreign articles are very high and im ed cigars cost twice as much as they do us. Articles manufactured in Russia ever, are cheap, and it will be surpristo many Americans to know what Ros

ere are over 1 300 factories in operation Moscow and you can see the smokes standing like sentinels here and there the landscape, rivaling in their height olden spires of the churches. These ies employ a quarter of a million of ers and they turn out about a hundred

fty million dollars worth of products year. The city of Tula, which is a a ride from Moscow, has cutlery works make all kinds of iron and steel ware

the finest quality. I bought a knife and as or during my visit there a few days ago they are as fine as anything that Sh Birmingham can produce. It is at is that the samovars are made, nearly 000,000 worth being turned out every ar, and there are large gun factories here ich supply the Russian army.

13 III Manufacture 1 hat She Needs The cotton industry is mainly confined to It has trebled within the last ten DECOW. ars and there are cotton mills here which ald be a credit to Massachusetts. The



A Merchant of Moscou

ich are sold at the weekly bazaars and at factories are also increasing and the the fairs. The feathers are, of course, left on the skins and they eventually form a ill come when Russia will manufacture of the goods consumed by her vast part of some lady's cloak or hat. lation. At the present time a large

ont of the manufactures are the resul ome industry. The pessants do a great ay things in their homes and nearly ry village has its specialty of some kind

cow to-day which is so large that it would cover the biggest double bed in America and so fine that it will go through a lady's ring. It was made by the pensants of Orenburg and is of the kind known as ring Near Moscow there is a town which ed for its beating of gold leaf, and the sple of this village beat the gold out beon calfskins, and the monthly wages of a d gold beater are about \$7. There are villages which make wire, others, shawls. It was made entirely by hand and the fine lace work of these Russian peasants ch make nothing but spectacle frames, down in Tula there are about 2,000 peois wonderful. The velvets made by them who devote themselves to the making accordious. Some of the most beautiful are noted all over Europe, and some of their velvets bring \$5 a yard. They make carre turned out at Moscow is the lacquer pier mache. This is sold all over Europe. pets which are equal to those of Persia and Turkey, and I met here at Moscow Ameri-can buyers for Tiffany & Co., of New York, as the finish of the Japanese lacquer and beautifully painted. This is done by and Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadel a beautifully painted. milics who have worked at it for genera-phis, who are sent here to buy the wonder-ins. It was from them that the old-fash-iul Russian silver and the famous bronzes,

Cleveland's thigh, and rising from the floor to about the height of the spot on which goods sold and not infrequently articles are suspended on the walls outside in order to President Harrison's hat rests. The tops of these candlesticks were in the shape of show just what is offered within. Every

serchant makes his calculations with a box f wooden buttons strung on wires, just as Contraction and the the merchants do in China, and only the БОЛЬШОЙ ВЫВОРЪ larger establishments keep book accounts. ANTAMICANX'S BEACCHREADES Little business is done by checks. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

cated

завода Зингерь в Но, Новентря

MEMANIA Моския, Старо-гезетный пер., дона Фальна Фейна. AS "HOBOCTP". TH Весосолоды ОРБЕЗ съ дугыки релемани 1 1%, дюбна с послъднито усоворшел-отвопелияна. Цака 160 ст 1.769 5 4.

A Business Advertisement.

disc and each top had a number of holes in which to stick candles.

Using the Candles In Worship. The worshipers whom I followed tramped rom one of these candelabra to another, lighting a candle before each and putting it up to burn before the picture. While they stood and crossed themselves before the

saints I saw other candles being passed up from man to man, finally reaching the hands of the church officer who presided over each candlestick and being lit by him and put before the saint. There were probably 500 candles burning at one time in this one church and when you remember that this goes on all over Russia every Sunday and

the great army of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Germans and Americans who once every holiday and during most of the days of the week you can see where the candles gave stability to the coal regions; in short, a condition of affairs which, if equaled elsewhere, may become more than a national problem-a national peril. They leave their families abroad and send to them go to. A large part of the candles used are made in homes and not in large factories, and in fact the house industry of Russia sums of money that seem enormous when the fact is considered that they belong to seems to surpass that of the factories. It is estimated that there are 750,000 workmen in Russia who make things at their own homes, and one authority states that these

the laboring class. "The little city of Hazleton is said to send people turn out \$750,000,000 worth of goods every year. These people in many each month to Southern Europe from \$75,000 to \$125,000. Such immigrants, as a cases peddle their goods themselves, and in some instances they work for the factories. rule, make no attempt to become Americans. They care naught for our country, but as a Russia has in fact many queer trades of which we know nothing. Along the Volga there are colonies who make a specialty of breeding and raising cats, which are sold for the fur and which are usually disposed place where they can accumulate enough money to make them independent when they return home."

SEPTEMBER.

of to peddlers. The cats bring from 5 to 15 cents apiece and the peddler collects them the comes with a halo floating 'round her, in a bag, kills them as soon as he gets away from the villages in which they have been Fair as a cloistered saint of old. In courtly stuffs have her handmaids gowned Royal purple and cloth of gold. Her lips are sweet with the honeyed sweetbought and takes off their skins, which are

shipped by him to the fur centers of the Empire. In a village not far off from the home of Tolstoi, in Tola, there are 80 fami-That lurks in the heart of a luscious pear. When the bee discovers its ripe co

lies who do nothing else but raise canaries, and in Tamboff there is a section where And sips unstinted the nectar rare.

The queen of the meadow bends to meet her, Wearing a smill on her royal face. The cardinal-flower, in haste to greet her, Lowers his colors with loyal grace. She owns their homage with glances tender, And blossoms gleam where her foot has trod. viceons are bred for the sake of their skins,

trod, While the mellow haze which the sunbeams What Can Be Bought in Russia. I bought a pair of boots and a pair of

She drops on the swaying golden-rod. slippers for \$2, and I was offered a very

With H-some measure her footstep twinkles Buoyantly over each bosky dell: With countless asters the mead she springood traveling satchel of the finest Russian eather for \$1 50. I bought a shawl in Mos-

kles, And tints with crimson the fox glove's bell. She twines a leaf in her floating tresses, The urst red leaf from the maple's bough. And the last bright garland which summer

She binds in a coronal on her brow.

But a speedy summons the west winds waft

her, Bidding her haste on her destined way, And only the sound of their mocking laugh-Tells of her brief, triumphal sway.

Gems of crystal and beads of amber Glow with the fire of her parting beams; And ere we know her, the Sweet September Fades like the visions we see in dreams. Helen Whitney Clark in Frank Lostie's

merry toy," says one of them. And then follows the old story of about Godwin Sands and Tenterden Steeple. Do you know, cries Coverdale, who is the busiest one of Its Worst Phases Can Be Studied In bishop in England, never out of his diocese never taking a vacation, his whole soul in his work, his zeal, his persistance, his en-"One who desires to study the vital phase thusiasm putting all the rest of us to shame? Do you know who is the busiest bishop in of the immigration problem should go to the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

England? Let me tell you-it is the devil! Bring Natural in the Pu'pit.

of the earth overrun with a horde of Hun-The best preachers have had a sense of garians, Slavs, Polanders, Bohemians, Arabs, humor. They have not been afraid to be natural in the pulpit. They have not fallen Italians, Sicilians, Russians and Tyrolese into the pernicious heresy of ecclesiastical affectation. They have had no pious way of the lowest class; a section almost dena tionalized by the seum of the Continent, where women hesitate to drive about the of holding their hands: they have put on no country roads by day, where unarmed men are not sale after the sinking of the sun," holy tone of voice, they have never tried to learn a pulpit style. They have believed says Henry Rood in the September Forum. that a sermon, like any other public utter-There he will see prosperous little cities like Hazleton, Mahauoy, Ashland, Shenanance, ought to be the plain word of an earnest man to his brother men; that it is noth doah, with fine business houses and eduing in the world but a conversation with a company of people, in which one man does all the talking. And they have talked as naturally in their churches as they would people of fortune, and surrounding these towns great wastes of the Commonwealth diseased by thou-sands and tens of thousands of

talk in their studios. For the earnest man is he who is con cerned to get a certain thing done. People who are not so earnest, or who are not so wise in their earnestness, insist that the thing to be done must be done in a certain particular old way. The best preachers have always said Nol in any way, so that we get it done! Any way to get hold of men and uplift men! And when they saw that humor s a factor in all persuasive speech, that it

the hearer and so help the speaker's cause, that it rests the hearer, who is beginning to grow weary, and makes him willing to listen again; when they saw that a touch of humor gets attention, and keeps attention; then they were bound to use it. Whatever will help to win the wills of men to Christ, they said, is right and reverent in the church of Christ.

The parson, then, will try to brighten up even his thunder clouds with these flashes of lightning, unless, indeed, he have no sense of humor, in which case his congregation is to be condoled with.

Must Be Easily Understood

People are interested not only in graphic illustration, and in effective humor, but, in general, in sermons that they can under-stand. Nobody has any business to write a paragraph in a sermon that cannot be under-stood by the sexton and the sexton's wife. If there are any incomprehensive para-graphs, the chances are that they indicate lack of understanding on the part of the preacher himself. That is the part of his sermon which he has not quite thought ont. Just there he does not know what he is talking about. There are said to be certain pass ages in Hegel's philosophy which Hegel con-fessed that he did not himself altogether understand. He might have written nonsense poetry in those places. The purpose of a sermon is to make cer-tain truths plain to the people who hear it.

A plain sermon is likely to be an interesting sermon. A difficult sermon is like a letter written in an execrable hand. A philoso-pher who is writing for philosphers may be pardoned for technicalities. But he is of no account unless he makes his meaning plain to the philosophers. A preacher's business is to make his meaning daylight

plain to every hearer. And the best preach-ers have always done that. A good deal of the confusion of the hearer

QUININE AND PE-BU-NA.

Two Great Malarial Remedies Compare Nothing is more clearly demonstrated than that there are two distinct forms of malaria, which, for the want of better names, may be denominated acute and chronic. It has been recently shown that the parasite which causes malaria are dif

ferent in the scatte and chronic forms. The scatte form is commonly known as fever and ague, or chills and fever. This form of the disease is too well known in malarious districts to need description, and is gener-ally curable by large doses of quinine, though this is not so favorable a remedy as Pe-ru-na. The chronic form of malaria is by no means, so well understood, as the symptoms are hardly ever exactly alike in symptoms are hardly ever exactly alice in any two cases, and it is rarely, if ever, cur-able by taking quinine. Each case pre-sents slightly different symptoms, the most common ones being dull headache, sallow complexion, furred tongue, bad taste, poor digestion, shivering teelings, hot flashes, cold feet and hands, and constant, tired feelings. feelings

Quinine will not cure cases of chronic malaria as above described. Pe-ru-na is the only specific for such cases. Pe-ru-na is sure to cure, leaves the system with

derangement, and produces no drug halat hard to leave off, which quinine will do. Pe-ru-na is for sale at most drugstores, accompanied with directions for use; but those who are using it should send for the Family Physician No. 1, a treatise on malaria. Sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

WE pack, haul and store furniture; close dry warehouse; charges reasonable. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street.

ANGOSTURA Bitters, the celebrated ay arises not so much from the projundity of petiser, is used all over the world.

square inch, and it generally requires from 150 to 160 pounds of pressure to force 16 pounds of oil into a cubic foot of the timber. The oil, being thoroughly heated, is readily absorbed by the open pores from which the sap and moisture have been with-drawn. While it penetrates to the heart of the wood, its heavy and tarry part will re-main near the outside and form an airtight coat around each piece. As soon as the charge is taken out of the cylinder the change in temperature will cause the wood to contract, and the outer fibers on the sides of the stick will close themselves altogethe and retain whatever oil has been abs As the pine oil formerly used did not effectually protect timber from the ravages of the teredo and other marine borers, it is now mixed with "dead" oil. Dead oil is composed of naphthaline and carbolic acid. and pine oil is made by combining paraffin, creosote and wood acids.

A Sensib . Edlet.

The intendente, or civil governor of the city of Buenos Ayres, finding that the death rate of the city was much higher than it should be, organized an investigation into the habits of life and the food of the inhabitants. He discovered that a great part of the sickness of the city originated from the importation of articles so adulterated as to be injurious when used as human food. He has therefore issued a notice to

merchants, shopkeepers and the public generally that the chemical analysis of every alimentary substance imported, manufactured or sold for consumption is obligatory, and that the case, cask, bottle or

wrapper, etc., containing the same must bear the seal of the chemical office. Merchants are prohibited from printing on their label the certificate of the chemical office, the only authorized form of certifi cate being the seal obtained from the office

Making Silk Waterproof.

A ready method of rendering silk waterproof is to coat it with quick-drying linseed oil: but a more effective process owes its efficacy to the formation of an insoluble stearate of aluminum in the material. This is accomplished by passing the silk successively through a bath of aluminum su phate of soap and water, then drying and calendering. For the first bath commercial alum cake dissolved in ten times its weight of water is used. The soap bath is prepared by dissolving ordinary yellow soap in 30 times its weight of water, and this bath should be kept hot while the goods are passing through it. The three vessels should be kept alongside of each other, and special care should be taken to have the fabric thoroughly soaked in the first bath. For materials of white or light color a white soap should be used in the preparation of

the soap solution.

A New Propeller Launch.

An enthusiastic sportsman has con structed a boat in the form of a canoe which can be propelled equaliy well by sail, oars or screw. The screw is worked by pedals, which a speed of 314 miles can be kept up for several hours. The boat is said to be remarkably silent, and the mechanism, which is simple, is not liable to breakage. The position of the occupant is very com-fortable, and he can read or fish while working the pedals. The bost is guaranteed to perform its evolutions with the greatest ease, and to move backward or forward at rold. the will of the operator, besides turning about in an exceedingly limited space. The sportsman can conceal himself completely and fire with euse, as both of his hands are entirely free. When it is desired to use either cars or sail the sorew can be instantly

cylinder by vacuum, and the rest is pumped in with a pressure pump. The cylinders are tested to a 'pressure of 225 pounds per vou know has clung to the aborigines of North America ever since. And it is worthy of note here that although Columbus continued his explorations for nearly 14 years he never got beyond the Bahamas and West Indies. The belief that he had discovered Asia or even the islands of Cipango or Japan was in time dispelled from his mind. But he died without ever having seen or known of the great continent only 300 miles beyond the scene of his first great disovery. But there was much to interest him in the

it, and that Mangi and Cathay and the Great Knan would be found only a short distance inland. He was still bound by the famous but imaginative map of Toscanelli and the fanciful stories of new country and its people even, if he did not find exactly what he had expected. His Maeco Polo and everything he heard from the Indians he judged by these authorities. escription of the people was graphic. He So now he sent two ambassadors into the interior with Indian guides to make their wrote in his journal:

All whom I saw were young, not above 30 years of aze, well made, with fine snapes and faces; their hair short and coarse like that of a horse's tail, combed toward the forebead, except a small portion which they suffered to hang down behind, and never cut. Some paint themselves with black, which makes them appear like those of the Canaries, neither black nor white; others with white, others with red, and others with such colors as they can find. Some paint the face, and some the whole body; others only the eyes, and others the nose. Weapons way with presents and letters to the city of the powerful prince whom he supposed ruled here and whose favor they desired. In a few days the ambassadors returned. course they found no great monarch and no magnificent city, but only a large village of 1,000 Indians and a chieftian who ruled the community. A generous reception was given to the visitors, but there were no signs the face, and some the whole body; others only the eyes, and others the nose. Weapons they have none, nor are they acquainted with them: for I showed them swords which they grasped by the blades, and cut them-selves through isnorance. They have no iron, their javelins being without it, and nothing more than sticks, though some have fishbones or other things at the ends. They are all of a good size and stature, and handsomely formed. of the gold, pearls and spices that were being sought. Meantime Columbus had heard of Bohio or Babeque and when he found that Cuba was not the promised land of his dreams he turned his ship's prow southeast. He carried with him several of the natives, men

might learn the language, and he also hoped by making them Christians to begin the conversion of all these savages to the re-ligion of the Cross. For several days he These natives were mild-mannered and they looked upon the newcomers with awe. sed that the ships were live They suppo nonsters that had risen from the ocean dursailed along the coast of Cuba, and on the 19th of November was headed for Babeque. ing the night or that had descended from Here the Pinta suddenly deserted the fleet,



Taking Possession

heaven upon wings. When they saw the Spaniards with their light complexions, full beards, shining armor, splendid dress and gorgeous banners and the strange ceremonies on shore, with the monks chanting, they were sure that these wonderful beings must be spiritual visitors from above. They were terrified at first, but after awhile, see ing that no harm was coming to them, they began to feel more at ease, and approaching the Spaniards fell down before them in adoration. Columbus made every effort to gain the

good will of the natives. He gave them red caps, glass beads, hawk's bells and other hanhles, and received in exchauge fruit, parrots, cotton yarn and a few ornaments in

The Indians regarded the worthless things that were given to them as priceless treasures, because from the hands of super-natural beings, and the Spaniards took advantage of this to their own profit.

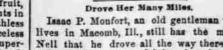
The first inquiry of Columbus was for gold. He received conflicting reports, but all that he heard convinced him that he had arrived near to the mainland of Asia and between shaits.

built near the present Haut du Cap on Hayti. The fortress was supplied with

boy in charge of the ship the Santa Maria was wrecked. The natives came to the assistance of the mariners, entertained them generously in the village of the island chieftan and helped them to save what they could from the wreck. All things now determined Columbus to abandon further explorations and return home. Only the Nina, small and unseaworthy, was left to carry back to Spain the news of the great discovery. I: was necessary to leave some of the sailors behind and they, delighted

with the country and the hospitality of the natives, were quite willing to remain. Ac-cordingly the fortress of La Navidad was

arms and ammunition, a boat from the wreck, seeds to sow and goods for traffic in order that gold might be secured during the Admiral's absence. On the 4th of January those who were to go back bade a tearful adieu to their contrades. The same day the Pinta reappeared and Pinzon explained that he had been separated from the fleet by



stress of weather. The two vessels joined company again, and finally sailed direct for Spain on the 16th of January.

[To be continued next week.]

Isaac P. Monfort, an old gentleman who lives in Macomb, Ill., still has the mare Nell that he drove all the way there in

Nell that he drove all the way there in 1876, and he proposes driving her in the procession at the dedication ceremonies at the World's Fair in Chicago. He has owned her 30 years, and claims to have driven her in that time about \$\$,000 miles