Prophet Joel.

PRAYER AND PLAGUE.

Disinfection Better Than Devotion

With Which to Meet Cholera.

WORK OF THE PROPHET JOEL.

His Call for Religious Ceremonials in the

Face of the Locusta.

FACTS ON THE ANCIENT PREACHER.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

The subject of this sermon is the Prophet

Joel. I will begin by setting down some

In the first place we do not know what

Joel's name was. It may have been Joel.

That is what one would naturally think.

On the other hand, Joel's name may not

have been Joel any more than Malachi's

name was Malachi. Some one may have

found these old sermons, anonymous as so

much old writing was, and with the author's

name forgotten, and have put this name at

the beginning of them, because they con-

sidered it a good name. It is not likely,

in any case, that the man who wrote this

name means "the man whose God is Jeho-

vah," and he is distinguished as the son of

Pethuel, "the man who has been persuaded

by God." Out of heaven there has some-

how shined for this man the very truth of

God. Others may have fallen amidst the

manifold temptations of the time, and have

chosen some of the more popular creeds

which named some other than Jehovah as

the one true God. Here is faith, here is

Championing the Unpopular Side.

How hard to stand for unpopular truth!

We breathe the same air that other people

breathe; how can we keep from talking the

same language and speaking it with the

same accent and saying the same things? It

seems a fine thing, that attitude of Athana-

sius when he stood, as it seemed, against

tude and keep it! When the thermometer

in the street goes down below zero how

shall we keep our own thermometer up in

the nineties? When everybody else is cold

We all know, more or less abundantly and accurately, how-these questions try us and find weakness in us. And we are all

able in some degree to appreciate the splendid addactty, the deep faith, the fine assurance and the courage of the man who

upholds his own convictions in the face of general contradiction. The man who wrote this book and bears this name, whether his

our admiration. He was the "man whose

God is Jehovah," altogether a good kind of man. Really, it matters not at all what

the man's name was. It may have been Joel; it may have been James or John.

Judging Things on Their Merits.

A great portion of Holy Scripture is anonymous. Who wrote the Psalms? A few have a name set to them, but the ma-

jority are unsigned and without mark of authorship. Do we get help from a Psalm

in proportion as we know its history? Or

oes it matter not at all; the Psalms helping

us just because they are helpful? Nobody is absolutely certain about the authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews, except that

it was not written by St. Paul. The Old Testament histories are mostly without

st or get less good out of them? We have

our opinion of people who reserve their opinion of a beautiful piece of china until

they have turned it over to look at the mark

on the bottom. And we have much the same opinion of those whose interest in a

beautiful picture is determined altogether

by the little scribble in the corner which tells the artist's name. And we ought to

have an opinion not at all different of the readers of the Bible who think more about

questions of authorship than they do about the books themselves.

It is a good thing that so many of the books of the Bible are anonymous, for thus

they come to us commended not by the au-

their own intrinsic merit. If these sermons which are here written under the name of

Joel are really anonymous, so much the

better must they be. For only good ser-mons could have lasted as these have lasted.

A Difference as to Dates.

Here is a second thing that we do not know about the Prophet Joel. We do not know when the preacher of these sermons lived. All the scholars have their guesses

at the date, but the guesses are some of them 400 years apart. And that is a long time, as long as from Chaucer's day to Ten-

nyson's. It is as if, some time in the dis-

tant future, someone should discover a vol-

ume of Spurgeon's sermons, and there

should be a discussion among the critics as to whether the writer lived in the time of

the discovery of America or in the time of

the opening up of Darkest Africa. You see how old these last books of the Old

Testament are. It makes one think of the fixed stars, which indeed look to be side by side in the night sky, when one may be a million miles tarther from us than its neigh-

bor. Shall we put Joel with the earlier or

with the later prophets? Did be write in

in Nehemiah's day, coremporary with Mal-

The latest judgment favors the latest

date. The argument is chiefly one of silence. It is based upon the things which Joel does not say. Thus he never men-

tions the Northern Kingdom. The inference is that that kingdom had ceased to ex-

ist. He has no reproofs for idolatry.

Whereas until the return from exile the

Hebrews found fascination in idols, and

were all the time falling into that strange

temptation. He seems to know no king. The nation is ruled by priests and elders. That agrees with the condition of things in the time of Nehemiah, after the return.

belief, how shall we believe?

ow can we be warm? In the midst of un-

the world. But how hard to take that atti-

What a difficult choice that was and is!

in any case, that the man who wrote this book had a better name than Joel. The answer. It is the moment for the preacher.

loyalty, here is unfaltering allegiance, in this man who has chosen for himself whom he will serve, and he has chosen well.

Call the city to fast and pray. Help can come from God alone.

Are we in agreement with the preacher?

of the things that we do not know about the

Syris; and Syris is in the East; and the East and the West have never spoken quite the same language. We are plain, unpoetical people, found of arithemetic and machinery and statistics and accuracy, and not given to metaphor nor hyperbole. But

not given to metaphor nor hyperbole. But the Oriental mind has always delighted in

imagery and exaggeration, and is naturally poetical. Joel was an Oriental, and used the picturesque comparisons of his time. It seemed to him that these rapacious

locusts were as swift as horses and as fierce

of Joel's sermons we have two, each

presched upon a special occasion, one for a fast and the other for a thanksgiving. There are three chapters in this book, a chapter and a half in each sermon.

A voice is heard speaking in the midst of the crowd, and all turn to listen. The

speaker is a man of the people, not a priest nor an official; but one who sees the right thing to do, and declares it. They who hear

recognize the truth of his sermon and obey

You can imagine the anxious and excited multitude, and the eager speaker. He pict-ures the fearful peril. Let us pray, he says. Let us humble ourselves before God, and

implore His mercy. Proclaim a fast; let men with trumpets go about the streets and

tion of God? And was prayer the very best recourse in that time of peril? At once we answer "no." They used to think that earthquake, flood, fire, pestilence were symbols of the wrath of God. Yes, and

more than symbols; actual instruments in the hands of an angry God wherewith He punished His offending children.

Devotion Instead of Disinfection

God Himself, they would have said, set the curse of cholera in the steerage of the Hamburg hips, and sent them over to this

country to chastise us for our sins. And we would have no right to hedge ourselves

about with the precautions of the quaran-tine. That would be an evasion of the

penalties of God. We might resort to de

Did the invading locusts mean the

July 5—To paid to porter on train while en route, etc.

July 5—To paid to porter on train while en route, etc.

July 5—To telegram to Board of Aldermen of Tidd's Neck stating that I would do the very best I could toward seeking to float street improvement bonds of Tidd's Neck under adverse circumstances.

July 8—To personal expenses at Hoff-man House while doing the very best I could toward float-

Total .....

Disaster Overtakes the City.

Neck was visited by one of the most de-structive fires in its history. Box Elder street especially was a mass of flames. The

shrill erv of fire was heard swelling into

sullen roar while the nungry flames, like

Bank Building of the First National Bank

Tidd's Neck.

Now the flames licked up the husk bed-

perfect pandemonium.

Then there was hush like that of death,

and in the midst of it the insur-ance on the building was heard to expire.

For many years the great fire at Tidd's Neck will live in history, remarkable especially as the only fire in over 2,000 years in which no diamonds were lost.

A NEW IDEA IN AIRSHIPS

Man Says Will Work.

An airship designed to have large carry

ing capacity, to be strong and yet light in

construction, and be susceptible of easy and

perfect control, has been patented by Mr. B. F. Barnes, of Circleville, O., says the

suspended therefrom by rods extended from the frame of aluminum bands encircling the

balloon, the frame of the car also consist

ninum Combination That an Ohi

BILL NYE

On the night of August 28, 1878, Tidd's

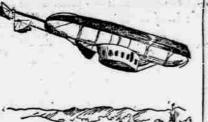
ing the street improvement bonds of Tidd's Neck under

without the patient feeling any pain. This principle has been further applied by Prof. Chareot in Paris. Finding that mechanical vibration had a marked effect in soothing the nerves, Prof. Charcot constructed a new beliest for the transmission of vibrations to the head. This device resembles an ancient helmet, and is made of sheets of steel which permit the top of the head to be thoroughly inclosed. Mounted upon this helmet is a small alternating cur-rent motor making about 600 revolutions per minute. At each revolution a uniform vibration is transmitted to metallic springs inside the helmet and is thus communicated to the skull, against which they are pressed. [Showing portrait of President Edwin Mc-Gargle, who is also Mayor of Tidd's Neck and President of the Health Board. He says he will stand between Tidd's Neck and Asiatic cholera till he or it is knocked out. In 1877 he stopped the cholera while in Philadelphia. It got to him and then stopped.] The walls of the skull are thus vibrated in their entirety, and these vibrations naturally are transmitted to the cerebral structure. The number and intensity of the vibrations can be varied according to the patient treated, and the sensation is said not to be disagreeable, especially as the machine produces a rumbling sound which contribuces to benumb the locality. great forked tongues, licked up the last pat of butter the Widow Overhung had. Great, strong men ran to and fro wringing their At the end of some minutes the patient ex-periences general lassitude and inclination hands or rushing madly into the heat and trying to save the nice, new grind-

> ing slumber.
>
> The vibrating helmet has also been found efficacious in cases of chronic headache, and is said to have been applied with great ben-fit in a large number of cases of neurasthe-nia and similar diseases. Mechanical vibration has been used so successfully in many other branches of therapeutics that it is likely to be made the subject of some re-

> > An Electrical Windmill.

A new form of windmill for electrical and



The Latest in Airships ing of aluminum rods covered by oilcloth



Looking Up Box E'der Street in 1860.

of the car are designed to be inoperative when the propelling wings are working, and the main shaft, which operates both, is accordingly arranged to be longitudinally movable to effect the engagement or separa-tion of bevel gears. To aid the flotation of the apparatus, horizontal extensions are arranged opposite each other upon the balloon and rigidly supported therefrom by a suitable framework, and to the rear end of

The Original Pompelian Crossing. At this point is given a rough drawing of the well-known Tidd's Neck crosswalk, brought here from Pompeil. As the streets are often flooded with water, these stepping stones are of great value in crossing the streets, while they may be driven over in

owns in the South, but this is the original one from Pompeii.

have the street run past her house.

Mayor Edwin McGargle was then em-



The Mayor may be discovered at the right hand corner of the First National Bank of Tidd's Neck in the drawing which I made

Expense Account of a Mayor. Much surprise was manifested by the board when the Mayor returned somewhat chastened and presented his bill for per-sonal expenses while in New York floating the bonds, and also for material to float them with. The following is a resume of

the bill sent in by Mayor McGargle: TOWN OF TIDD'S NECK.

Tidd's Neck Real Estate.

Struggling Up to Opulence in Spite of War, Cholera and Fire.

The fastday sermon is a call to repent-ance. The place is probably Jerusalem. A little remnant of the once great nation has crept back after the long captivity, and the ancient town has been rebuilded. The old CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH 1 TIDD'S NECK, Oct. 6.-The Chamber of wails\_have\_been restored. The splendid temple less been cleared of its broken stone, rescued from the desolations of destroyer and plunderers, and once more consecrated to the uses of religion—but now so small, so poor, so mean, that the old men weep when they look at it. The Moment for the Preacher. Nevertheless, the people are beginning to take heart, and to look into the future with some hope, when they are suddenly terrified by tidings of calamity. Outside the city, away across the plains, are the locusts, rushing on like an invading army. The people are gathered in the squares and markets. What can be done? Everbody is asking

> What could be more delightful than this -a health giving and beautiful climate, yet one which will give good returns to the overshoe and linen coat dealer? Tidd's Neck has been truthfully called the Gem City of the Everglades. In 1847 Peter Stuyvesant Overhung, of Musser's Hook, while looking for the best possible location to which he could come while recovering from a felon lost his bearings while under the influence of liquor and discovered what is now called Tidd's Neck. Finding that here he could be alone with his telon for several days, he remained free to make such remarks as go with a felon generally, and sustained himself by means of roots, herbs and spirits, thus purifying his blood and giving himself a sharp, ravenous sp-

votion, but not to disinfection.

We have learned better than that. The plague is always a punishment for sin, the older the race grows the surer we are of that. Disease is the certain consequence of When the laws of God are broken the penalty must inevitably follow. But we know now that the right order of action in religion is not prayer first, and then re-pentance, and then amendment; but that repentance and amendment must precede petition; and that prayer is of no avail unless precaution has gone before it. It is of no use to ask God to do His part until we have done ours. It would have been better back in Joel's day, to have hurried out and back in Joel's day, to have nurried out and barricaded the city against invasion by building up great bonfires in the road of the locusts, and after that to have lighted the fires upon the altar. The first call of cholera is not for the priest but for the health officer. Make the streets clean, and then we can go on and try to make the peonle's hearts clean.

make the people's hearts clean. Nature's Inexorable Laws. God does not send the pestilence in anger, y more than he burns the child's finge in anger when it is put too near the fire. We will not teach the children to touch hot signature, their anthors quite forgotten. But do we read these books with less interiron, and pray that they may not be hurt. The wiser way is too instruct them to keep teach them that essential lesson, then God will and must. It is a good thing to send for the minister in the time of sickness, but

Yet here is Joel crying out for a prayer day and a fast day. Who knows but that the city had already done its best? Outside the walls blaze the great fires and we can do no more. What then? Why, let us pray. We have used our strength and wisdom to the limit of them. Is there no one stronger and wiser than we are? Yes; God beside us. O God our Father, help us! Who will teach us silence from such words? "From plague, pestilence and famine, good Lord, deliver us." That is the lesson of disaster. It reveals our weakness God's might. It makes us think of God. We have need of all the fast days and the prayer days in the calendar. Then follows a day of thanksgiving. God has wonderfully helped. A great storm has broken the army of the locusts and driven them into the desert and the sea. A gentle rain

has retreshed the land. Everyone is glad. And Joel preaches his second sermon. Hope for the Future. Over all is God, the preacher says. God will surely bless us. The prophets were forever declaring that. They were not pessimists, any of them. There was always hope somewhere in the tuture. The night

was black enough sometimes, but they were sure that the day star would shine and the clouds would flee away.

The preacher looks afar into the future, and out of this page of Hebrew history he reads a chapter in the annals of the race God who sent the rain will likewise send the blessing of his Spirit. God who sent the destroying storm will likewise destroy all the enemies of Israel and of the right. The prophet sees two great and terrible and blessed days approaching, the day of Pentecost and the Day of Judgment.

"I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh"—the prophet hears that divine promise spoken. At the Day of Pentecost St. Peter quoted the words as now fulfilled. And, by and by I will come to lead all righteons causes in the world to victory The prophet sees a battle. The sun is dark ened by the dust of tramping armies, and the moon is turned to the color of blood, and there are "multitudes, multitudes in the Valley of Decision. workers of iniquity be defeated, all wrongs righted, all injustice requited, and the Lord alone shall be King of all the earth.

GEORGE HODGES. ENGLISH NOBILITY IN CHURCH. The Worthy Peeresses Took Offense B

cause an Outsider Was Let In. New York Tribune. ] The Queen has given orders that the pews in the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace are to be most carefully reserved for the

persons who are entitled to the use of them, and that outsiders are on no account whatever to be admitted to them. Her Majesty has been much exasperated by the recent fuss about the gallery which was re-served exclusively for peeresses and their

unmarried daughters.
It seems that the second wate of a certain well-known nobleman attended divine service accompanied by her daughter by a former marriage with a commoner. The other peeresses were exceedingly trate, and quite a hallstorm of protests against the irregularity disturbed the serenity of the offices of the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward. One hady of high nobility mated the intention of reporting the matter to the Duchess of Buccfeuch in order that it might be mentioned to the Queen, who would at once have interfered as the offend-ing peeress is very far from being in favor at court. The result was, however, that the from the Lord Chamberlain that although pew in the Chapel Royal, yet that his step-daughter had no claim to be there, and that

BOOMING TOWN LOTS.

OWES ITS BIRTH TO A FELON.

A BOOST WELL WORTH A CORNER LOT

bonds of Tidd's Neck under adverse circumstances.

July 9-To tuition in art studios while at Hoffman House seeking to do the very best I could, etc.

July 10-To medical attendance incident to nervous prostration resulting from efforts to do the very best I could, etc.

July 15-To return fare and porter fee after doing the very best I could toward seeking to float street improvement bonds of Tidd's Neck under adverse circumstances. Commerce of Tidd's Neck wrote me some months ago asking me to visit this place, and if possible write a letter from here for publication, a letter which should attract attention to the unparalleled advantages and innumerable resources of the place, and show also its remarkable growth. In response to that expressed wish I have arrived here and begun the work of gathering and classifying data for publication, hoping by the general and widespread use of this information to attract immense crowds of capitalists, and at the same time get perbaps a town lot as a testimonial from the Chamber of Commerce.

Tidd's Neck has one of the most arable climates of which we know. It resembles that of Genoa, yet without the crowded and unhealthful apartments given to the poor of Genoa for occupation. The climate of Tidd's Neck is extremely luscious and bracing. There are no extremes of heat and cold, and yet there is enough variety in the course of the year to make the sale of clothing a good, active business.

Gem City of the Everglades.

Remembering this place in 1850, at which time he received a small pension as a soldier in one of the Indian wars, he de cided to build at Tidd's Neck. His original homestead is shown in one of my artistic sketches, entitled "Looking Up Box Elder Street in 1850." Mr. Overhung



soon discovered that the climate was especially suited to the engagement of home tie seemed to call for another till by and by all seemed lively and gay, and the old feel

Blasted by the Breath of War. We next introduce a view of Box Elder street in 1860 merely to show what im-provements have been made in that time by the early settlers of Tidd's Neck. This onsoon, however, to be checked by the war. Just as Mr. Overhung was about to inaugurate other and greater improvements, among them the removal of the feather tick in the window on this end of the house, the country was plunged into a fratricidal strife. Hastily calling his family to-gether at Foley's Grove, he stated briefly that the war had been briefly that the war had been brought on by others who had more means than he had, and also that poor people would have to do most of the fighting and take their pay in wooden legs, so he had thought seriously of seceding from the war

"Regarding this," said he, "as a rich man's war and a poor man's fight, I have decided to take a vacation and visit Mexico and the home of the Montezumas,



Showing growth of the town in northwest erly direction.]

with whom I was partially acquainted." He then set aside a couple of days for kissing tide as the whippoorwill's song died away in the distance, Mr. Overhung did the same, and has never been seen since.

day time quite frequently without running across one of the larger stones. This cross-walk has been extensively copied by other

After the war came a financial depression and Tidd's Neck made few strides for Elder street, taking off about two acres of Mrs. Overhung's lot, and also charging her \$8 75 for the benefit that it would be to

powered to go on East to sell the street im-provement bonds in New York and Boston. At least the Board of Aldermen told him he might do so if he had a good chance, as they seemed to understand that he was going on to New York anyway on other business



the editer prints conspicuously the facts that Ceyp's narrative proves to be nothing more than an accurate transcript of the travel sketches of Gasteiger Khan, which were published at Innsbruck in 1881. As thirteen years had elapsed since their pub-

To Edwin McGargie, Dr.: To expense items while seeking to float street improvement bonds of Tidd's Neck under adverse circumstances, as follows:

AN ELECTRIC HELMET. house while absent from home seeking to float street im-provement bonds of Tidd's Neck under adverse circum-

for Shaking Up the Brain.

Houses of the Future to Have Windmills

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) The employment of vibrations of varying frequency has become recognized as a valuable therapeutic, as this treatment was a local anasthesia sufficiently pronounced to render the patient insensible to the prick of a needle. That this anmsthesia is not confined to the surface is proved by the painless dental operations that have been performed under its influence. M. J. P. Michaels related that when experimenting with the electric rod diapason, which in-volved the principle of mechanical vibration, he was able to produce local anæsthesia by applying the button of the apparatus to the gums half way up the roots of the teeth and to perform one of the most painful of dental operations, that of extracting the live nerves from the teeth,

to repose, and the immediate effect is to throw nervous people and those afflicted with insomnia into a peaceful and refreshtick in the window and opened up a draft of air which fanned the furious blaze into a

markable special applications in this coun

other purposes has been invented by Prof. J. Blyth, who maintains that electrical windmills present special advantages when applied to the lighting of light houses, which are always in exposed situations where wind is plentitul, and often in such remote places perfect control, has been patented by Mr.
B. F. Barnes, of Circleville, O., says the
Scientific American. The balloon portion is of
elongated cylindrical shape, and the cab is tion with windmills is especially applica-ble, as the system is very cleanly and can be adopted without the trouble of much attendance. Beyond these applications, a reliable and efficient windmill service would be of the greatest service in factory work and many other branches of industry. Prof. Blyth looks forward to the time when each house will have its own little windmill for storing current which may be used for driving such machines as are calculated to re-duce domestic labor, besides giving light for the illumination of the house.

Electricity in Medicine,

which are windows and doors

under side of the car is a storage battery

compartment and an electro motor the

the front and rear ends of the car, these

steering or guiding of the ship. Both sets

of these wings vibrate on a single vertical

rod, the crank shaft at its lower end carry-ing a bevel gear which meshes with a bevel

gear on the front end of the main shaft.
The litting and lowering wings at the ends

each extension is pivoted a horizontal rud-der, capable of being moved vertically, the rudders being connected to operating levers

auger, to be screwed into the ground to

anchor the ship, and springs, carrying rollers at their ends, are extended like feet

THE VICTIM OF A FRAUD.

Leading Geographical Magazine Impose

Upon by a Traveler.

One of the leading geographical magazines,

Petermann's Mittheilungen, has been made the victim of literary dishonesty. In the April

and May numbers of the magazine a Mr. A.

J. Ceyp describes a journey which, he as-

serted, he had made recently to the frontier

of Beloochistan. He described the country

minutely, told of the desolate and sandy re-gions he crossed on his way, of the robbers

who lurked in the ravines ready to plunder

caravans, of the settlements found here and

there in widely separated oases, and of the large town of Yezb, the original home of the Parsis. His story was interesting, and

as his route lay through a region that was almost unknown, and as it abounded with

geographical detail of apparent accuracy, the magazine made the narrative very prom-inent. The story occupied several pages in

each of the numbers.

In the August number of the Mithellungen

on the descent of the car to the earth.

New York Sun. ]

Dr. Newman Lawrence, in writing concerning the many ways in which disrepute is brought on the application of electricity in medicine, points out that a considerable number of medical men who use electricity in treatment simply order a nurse or assistant to make the application, taking little or no trouble to ascertain how far such nurse or assistant is competent, and giving only the vaguest instructions. This, how-ever, does not alter the fact that there is a latter adapted to operate a main shaft runsection of the profession, and happily it is increasing, that can be relied on for careful, ning parallel with the balloon. The raising conscientious and intelligent application of the most wonderful of modern cura-tive agents. The London Electrical Review and lowering wings are arranged in pairs at wings being operated from the main shaft, as are also two sets of propelling wheels mounted on a frame at the front of the mahas earnestly taken up the suggestion lately made that a school of training for medical chine, the frame being e-pable of lateral swing, through a mechanism connected with a lever in the car, to facilitate the electricians would be a step in the right

Prof. Thomson's New Telephone. Prof. Elihu Thomson's new telephone system has excited much interest. Instead of a continuous dynamo or battery power the alternating current is used with alternations of low periods-32 per second, or thereabouts. All local batteries are dispensed with, the system having a closed circuit of great flexibility, and it need not be grounded at all if desired. The annunciators at the exchange are worked by the simple act of lifting off the telephone, which momentarily opens the circuit. This system does not appear to have been practically applied to any exchange, but any new system that promises to obviate the necessity for the costly and elaborate plant now in use in telephone exchanges is

Electrical Fly Trap.

not likely to remain long untested.

An ingenious grocer, who had in vain de-vised all manner of methods for clearing his store from the nuisance of flies, has shown himself to be well up with the times by starting an electrical fly trap. This is driven by an electric motor, and consists of s band smeared with some sweet substance on which the flies alight, and on which they are carried along and swept into a wire trap. The new trap has been so successful that many grocers' shops in England are now supplied with it, and it is also installed in many shop windows, where it serves the double purpose of a unique fly catcher and a novel advertisement.

A New Use for Old Rails. A new use has been made of old rails in

India, where they are being utilized as telegraph posts. The brackets for these rail posts are of wrought angle iron, a piece of about two feet long being bolted to the post, and the ends being bent somewhat to contain the insulator pins. The wires are kept so well apart that they do not come into contact during high winds, and the arrangement presents a very neat appearance

Money in Electricity.

The most recent estimate of the capital invested in the electrical industries in the United States is \$720,000,000, and of this amount \$350,000,000 represents the propor-tion which electric lighting and power have attained; \$100,000,000 is also the estimated nvestment in electrical supplies of which he electric lighting and railway appliances

Modern Damons and Pythias

The Senate is a great place for chums, Beck and Allison were such a pair as were Don Cameron and Butler, Vest and Plumb, Edmunds and Thurman, Another notable case of congressional Damon and Pythias is that of Tom Reed and Bourks Cockran in the House

se Churches of Russia Literally Covered With the Precious Metal.

ONE \$40,000,000 EDIFICE

In Which Ten Thousand People Gather on Sundays to Worship.

THE LARGEST BELL IN THE WORLD

Amusements of the Peasant Folk and an Evening in the Gardens.

TACES AT MOSCOW AND CARD PLAYING

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] Moscow, Sept. 17. OSCOW is still the capital of Rusat St. Petersburg during a part of the year, but the center of Russian and religious thought is Mos cow, and it is now the center of com mercial Russia as well. The greatest railroads of the Empire come to it, the biggest of the Russian factories

send their smoke into the blue sky A Chier Priest. above it and its business blocks are among the largest of the world. It has the finest churches of Russia, and the people consider it so holy that they make pilgrimages even from the borders of

the Black Sea and from the edges of Siberia to pray at its shrines. The mightiest citadel in the world is the Kremlin, which stands in its center, and the treasures of its churches are unsurpassed by the cathedrals of Rome or the sques of Constantinople. We hear but little of the Greek Catholic Church, but it has one of the most lively religious in the world to-day, and the holy synod of Russia has a capital of \$25,000,000, which it can use as it pleases, and its income is some-

thing like \$6,090,000 a year. A Forty Million Dollar Building. I visited this morning the Church of Our Savior, which was completed only a few years ago and which surpasses in beauty any church of modern times. It was built to commemmorate the deliverance of Moscow from the French, and it has cost about \$40,-000,000, or three times as much all told as we have spent on the Capitol at Washington. This church stands on the banks of the Moscow river just outside the Kremlin, and its great gold dome may be seen blazing out under the sun from any part of Moscow. It covers almost two acres and it is built of a clear, white stone in the shape of a Greek cross. It has golden cupolas at its corners and a Russian dome in its center, and these cupolas and this dome are covered with conner and plated with polished gold, it took 900 pounds of gold to plate dome and tipere is more than \$1,000,000 worth or gold upon it. This dome is in the shape of an inverted Bermuda onion, and if you can imagine an onion of gold the top of which is just 100 feet in diameter you may get some idea of this \$1,000,000 golden ouion which crowns this temple of the Savior. The cupolas cost \$800,000 to gild and there are bells within this church which

have cost nearly \$1,000,000. The biggest one here cost \$300,000 and it weighs just 13

Put Together With Jewelers' Skill, I have visited the temples of India and the luterior of this new Russian church reminds me of the wonderful architecture which you find at Delhi. It is finished like a jewel and it is a beautiful mosaic of maride, gold and wonderful frescoes. Its altar is as delicate in its combination o jous stones and marble carvings as indy's breastpin, and this altar, before it was enfiched by its golden icons, silver orna ments and secred pictures, cost nearly \$500,000. The marble in the building cost almost \$2,000,000 and the floor and walls ar a wonderful marbles of malachite and o mis lazuli. From the floor, running around the entire church, there is first a dado of jusper. Above this runs a panel of white alabaster and marbles of different colors succeed one another until they lose them-selves in a great frieze of carvings and frescoes by the most noted of the Russian

Everywhere there is gold and gold cary ing. Galden pictures hang upon the wails. welve hundred golden candelabra hold as many candles under the cupolas, and all the reasels used by the pricats are of solid gold.

Upon the walls are golden texts from the



The World's Largest Bell. Scriptures shining out of the white marble and the church is lighted by 36 windows of stained glass, each of which is 90 feet high. This church will accommodate 10,000 people, and when I entered it this Sunday morning it was packed to bursting. Upon its steps were the usual number of dirty bergars, and I found that of the 10,000 wor

shipers at least 9,000 were peasants. Priests in Clothes of Gold.

The priests who conducted the service were clothes of gold and silver cloth and the chief priest had, on a tiars set with dismonas. The service was very impressive and nearly everyone in the church par-ticipated in it. The priest-droned out a mentance and these 10,000 heads bowed in He uttered another gand the tho sands knelt upon the floor and pressed their heads against the marble. As the service went on 19,000 hands crossed 10,000 breasts at the same time, and of the 10,000 laces did not see one that was not sober and reverant. During it the music of a great choir of men and boys swelled up through the vaulted arches, and I could not but feel the impressiveness of the ceremony not wonder why its gorgeousness so appeals to these people. Religion is the life of the peasant. It enters into his every

I matter of form he devotes the greater

part of his life to it, and it cannot but have an influence upon his character.

Russia is more a land of the orient than
of the occident. These people are as fond
of gold and precious atones as are the rajahs
of India or the priests of Siam. There are 400 churches in Moscow, and nearly every one of them has a golden dome. The holy buildings of the Kremlin are crowned with gold and there is enough gold plating in Russia to carpet your Fifth avenue or to gild the postoffice building and Court House inside and out twice over.

A Palace Plated in Gold. The Czar has a palace just outside of St. Petersburg known as Tsarskoe-Selo, which was built by Catharine the Great. It is of vast extent and it was plated with gold. It took nearly a million dollars worth of bull-ion to do the work, and, when, owing to

ber. It has a parior covered with lapus lazell and the walls and ceilings of one drawing room are of the finest tortoise shell. There are 500 apartments in the palace and the ballroom covers nearly half an acre. Its floor is of wooden mosaic, and there are other rooms in which the finishing is in ivory, bamboo and in bronze. The palace must have cost millions and it is only one of a dozen which belong to the Czar I have written you of the wonderful cathedrals of St. Petersburg and of the

people. It is a growing city and it will be the biggest city in Russia in the future. The Moscow University is one of the largest in Russia, and it has from time to time been the hotbed of nihilism. It was founded by Peter the Great, and it has about 2,700 students, which is more, I think, than any college in the United States. Many of the college in the Unised States. Many of the merchants of Russia are very wealthy and some of them have very curious tastes. One of the merchant princes here has a palace which is painted dead black, and it is the most funereal-looking house I have ever seen. It lids within a stone's throw of the Kremlin, in the heart of the city.

one side of the bell to the other, but I found that I was not strong enough to

peel off Catharine ordered it to be painted over. Some Russian speculators wanted to scrape off the old gold and melt it over again and they offered Catharine \$500,000 for the job. She sent them to prison for insulting her with the proposition, and covered the palace with yellow paint.

This palace has rooms walled with amber. It has a parior covered with lapus largeli and the walls and attentions to be painted over the Russians amused themselves in the evening. I found, perhaps, 10,000 people moving about under the trees in couples or in groups and a quieter crowd I have never seen. There were all sorts of amusements going on from the "American Hill," as the roller coaster is called here, to the dance under the trees. talking. Young girls, as well dressed as our girls of America, moved about without their hats on, in light summer cos-tumes, chatting together, and there were family parties, and parties of friends enjoying the evening. There were thousands of children, and a curious feature of the life was the tea parties, which were given in little bowers of green. These bowers were cut out of a bushy thicket and in each bowe there was a table and seats. Each party

cathedrals of St. Peerson and search and a few coppers for the use of this—a cathedral cost \$16,000,000 and there is \$500,000 worth of gold upon its dome. Single columns within it cost \$30,000, and the made it toemselves, and, by buying a roll

PILGRIMS ON THEIR WAY TO MOSCOW'S SHRINES. cheapest candlesticks in the Cathedral of Kazan are of solid silver. The richest churches, however, are those of Moscow, and I have wandered about through golden ornaments here during the past week until my eyes are tired of the yellow metal and I

long for a change. The Tower Built by Ivan. I find Moscow one of the most interesting cities I have ever visited. It is built upon hill and hollow along the winding Moscow river and it is almost circular in shape. It is 25 miles around it, and the shortest street car line from one part of it to the other takes you a distance of nine miles. In the very center of it is the great fortress known as the Kremlin, which has a vast wall 60

In the Summer Gardens

rose the golden spires of hundreds of churches. There were thousands upon

thousands of trees and the roofs of all the houses were painted green. I could see the

vast dome of the Church of Our Savior near the river, and the Moscow dragged its slug-gish course like a black snake in the form

of the letter S through the city below. Be-

youd the city I could see the smokestacks of the factories in the suburbs and just un-

der me was the triangular walled space

known as the Kremlin. This contains about 200 acres. It is paved with cobblestones,

and its massive wall is entered by five gates.

Each of these gates has a history, and one is known as the gate of the Redeemer, or the sacred gate. It has a famous picture of

the Savior above it, and every one, from the

Czar to the peasant, takes off his hat before

Where All the Czars Were Crowned.

In that church there all of the Czars of

Russia have been crowned, and in the treasury to the left are the thrones of all

the Emperors of the past and the historic

the Russian Crown. There are \$600,000,000

gold and silver and precious stones in that

treasury, and there are basins of gold there which are as big as a baby's bath tub, and

Russia is a land of bells. Every village

church has its sacred bell, and there are, more than 2,000 bells in this city of Mos-

sow. The biggest bell in the world lies at the foot of this tower, and, though it is

against the laws, I took a photograph of it

his morning while the guards were no

looking. I posed a young Russian upon it while I snapped my camera, and had au-other photograph taken with myself stand-ing beside it. This bell was cast in the

fourteenth century, but the tower in which it was hung was burned again and again, and when it fell about 200 years ago it was

broken into pieces. It was cast in a larger

size, and it is said that the ladies of Moscow, in a frenzy of religious enthusiasm, threw their fewels into the metal, and this ren-

dered it so imperfect that that when it was

rung a great piece broke out of its side. It fell to the ground during a fire which oc-

curred about 150 years ago, and it has never

been restored. It now stands on a granite

pedestal, and it is as big as a two-story

The Largest Bell in the World.

thick, and the piece which has been broken out of its side is taller than a man and you

can walk into the hole where this piece was

and you find yourself in a sort of bronze tent. The piece lies on the ground beside the pedestal, and though the bell itself is of

dark green, this piece has been so polished by the people leaning against it that its edges are as bright as a brass breastpin.

This bell weighs more than 200 tons, and it

would take 400 good horses to pull it if it could be loaded on a wagon. The biggest bell that strikes is in this tower of St. Ivan.

It is only half as large in size as the bell at

the foot of the tower, and it is, I judge, about 20 feet high and 15 feet in diameter.

You could hardly put it in the average cot-tage parlor, and it has a tongue which weighs hundreds upon hundreds of pounds.

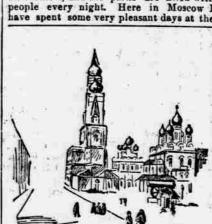
It is 55 feet in circumference, is two feet

the most wonderful in the world.

jewels and the choicest plate now owned by

feet high running around it and in which are the old palace of the Czar, a half dozen churches, the cathedral and the tall tower CUICAG glass of wine or a cup of coffee from any comer without an introduction. There was

built by Ivan the Terrible. This tower is five stories high and its golden dome rests in the air 300 feet above the ground. I climbed to its top this morning and took a has a theater which will seat 3,000, and look over the city. -A vast ocean of green trees and green to at least 4,000 people. There are five regular theaters in St. Petersburg, and dur houses seemed to move up and down in bil-lowy waves below me, and out of this sea ing the summer there are a number of one air theaters, and the parks are filled with



Ivan's Tower. two card tables of solid silver which are worth a King's ransom. There are in this tower two bells of solid silver and the bells of this tower of Ivan the Great are among

> through which millions of dollars were raised. FRANK G. CARPENTER. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

FRENCH LADIES IN BUSINESS. They Have Proved Themselves to Be Super

Philadelphia Telegraph.] There is one point in which French women surpass all other women in the world, and that is in their gift for business. American women, brilliant, intelligent, practical, and enterprising as they may be, are almost invaribly deficient in this peculiar talent One sees continually the Frach wife associated with her husband in the managemen of his affairs, and often surpassing her spouse in keenness of intellect and of perception. In one instance which was brought to my notice some years ago, an English-man, who was the head of an important com-mission house in this city, and who married a French woman, found himself finally on

the verge of bankrupter,
Disheartened and overwhelmed, he told his wife the whole history of his reverses. Her answer was: "You have tried to make a fortune and have failed. Will you let me take charge of the business and see what I can do?" Her husband was only too glad to give his consent to this arrangement. In a very few years all difficulties had been arrangement the transcripes of the house surmounted, the transactions of the house were more than doubled, and when the sons of the worthy pair grew to manhood they succeeded to one of the most flourishing es-

tablishments of its type in Paris, Good Housekeen

Ermitage gardens. This is one of the institutions which you find connected with every large city of Russia. It is a sort of open air concert and garden combined. You pay a certain amount for the privilege of the garden and the concert is free. There is a restaurant connected with the is a restaurant connected with the garden and between the acts you may get your dinner, a cur of tea or coffee or a bottle of

r a piece of cake of the numerous vendors

of these articles about the grounds, they could have a supper in the open air for a

very small price.

Leaving the People's Park I drove to the

wife. A curious thing about the concert is that it is a sort of a mixed variety show, and the young ladies who take part in the est character and they are known not to b One of the Institutions of Russia. They dress very modestly in black, and the that I was at the Ermitage garden there were at least 50 of these girls ranging in age from 16 to 25, and of all the various shades of Russian beauty. They were all dressed alike and they sang from time to time on this open air stage to a crowd of about 500 men and women. Between the acts they moved about among the people,

they were apparently very well treated by all classes. I found a similar garden at Nijni-Novgorod and they exist everywhere The Russians are fond of amusements and they have excellent theaters. One o the largest theaters in the world is here at Moscow. It is beautifully finished, and it Moscow. It is beautifully unished, and is will seat 7,000 spectators. Its six galleries are drapped in scarlet velvet and its stage nachinery is of the best. St. Petersbury heard Materna sing at the Aquarium there

nothing immodest about their actions, and

races, and the Russians run good horses and bet high. Pools are sold just as they are at our races and both men and women bet freely. There seemed to be no restriction as to betting at the race course, and these people take very naturally to gam-bling. Everyone plays cards, and even at the family games no one thinks of playing without stakes. Letteries are prohibited by the Government, and the only ones which have been permitted for years were those for the benefit of the famine sufferers,

The Argument of Silence. for to Any Other Nationality.

tage parlor, and it has a tongue which weighs hundreds upon hundreds of pounds. It takes about aix men to make this tongue strike the bell, and I tried to push it from the best American material. Far superior to the Italian. Sold by grocers. Try it

The argument from silence is never very safe one. Take the sermons of Phil-lips Brooks and make inferences from their

issions concerning the political and ecclesiastical state of things in this country at the close of the nineteenth century; one would arrive at some remarkable conclus-ions. Joel does, however, speak of a return from captivity, and he describes the meat offering as offered by the people, which before the return was offered by the king alone. It is likely that Joel lived bout 400 years or more before Christ-Besides these doubts touching the name of this preacher and the time in which he lived, there is even some uncertainty as to what he is talking about!

He seems to be speaking of a plague of locusts-but most extraordinary locusts! The locusts, it is true, were terrible creatures, a worse plague than the pestilence, and it is natural to speak in strong language of their wide desolation, eating up the country as they went, drying up the rivers, and dark-ening the sky—a vast, swift, irresistable, coasuming tempest; the land before them like the Garden of Eden, and behind them a waste howling wilderness. But Joel goes beyond this. Joel says that these locusts were as big as horses, and that these had teeth like lious! And that is saying so much that some have held that he was speaking under this figure of some invading army.

The Language of Exaggeration It is likely, however, that the speaker is simply using the common language of his land and time. Joel did not live in Pennsylvania in the year of grace 1892. He lived about twenty-three centuries ago in

THE careful mother always keeps Salvation Oil handy for cuts and bruises.

if she came again she would be refused ad-

Box Elder Street From Th's Side.

[Showing Pompeilan crosswalk for use muddy weather.]

July 8-To hiring man to take care of

thirteen years had elapsed since their pub-lication, Ceyp thought he was safe in ap-propriating them as the record of a journey made by himself.

The trand is somewhat similar to that im-posed by Captalu Glazier, when he sent an article containing large extracts from Schoolcraft's account of his journey to the Schoolcraft's account of his journey to the source of the Mississippi as a record of his own visit to Lake Itasca. It is very seldom that Petermann's Mitthetiungen makes an important blunder in geographical matters, but it has been imposed upon by the most glaring piece of plagarism that has come to light for a long time.