

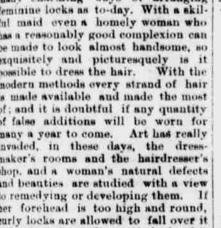
COLUMN T

The above represent two entirely novel coats, and one of those delighta) scarfs which are just now the rage in Paris, and which (with the two costs) ge among the latest novelties. The "Longchamps", is an exceedingly smart nost, made in black mirror moire, the fronts turned back with Lyons velvet, and cuffs of the same, both being edged with fine-cut jet. The sleeves are ntirely novel in design, and wonderfully effective, lined with rich black inconal silk. The white moire vest is supplied separately if required. The "Phaeton" is a useful tailor-made cost, in black cheviot cloth, cut in the martest fashion possible, with a fitting back, and very full skirts. The coat edged all around with military braid, and worn with a smart Tatt ersall vest

Fashion in Hair Dressing.

A Boy That Weighs 282 Pounds.

There have not been for years so Wentzville, Mo., has a curiosity in any charming ways of arranging the shape of a boy twelve years old,



arly locks are allowed to fall over it d soften the outlines; if the head is o high and round on the crown for mmetry, the hair is dressed low to re balance and grace to its shape. ere is really no profile, there is no pression which has not its ap-



AGE, 12 YEARS: WEIGHT, 282 FOUNDS.

who is five feet seven inches in height, and weighs 282 pounds. The boy's name is Johnny . Wad. and he is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Wade have a family of seven children, five boys and two girls, but with the exception of Johnny none are above the average in height or weight.

A peculiar theory is advanced to acfor Johnny Wade's enormous size. It is said that from the time he was able to walk it has been his habit to follow his father, who is a butcher, to the slaughter pen and there to drink quantities of the blood of beeves just slaughtered. It is believed that this practice is what gave him his phenomenal growth. His relatives on both sides are small people, or below the average in size and weight.

RICH PUEBLOS.

PROSPEROUS INDIAN COLONIES IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

They Own the Best Lands and Pay No Taxes - Following Quaint Ancient Customs Respect for the Aged.

N New Mexico and Arizona there are many thousands of American citizens who neither vote nor pay taxes, and yet they own the richest lands, and some of them rank with the wealthiest men of the Southwest. These citizens are Pueblo Indians, and a mighty interesting people they are. They live in their own villages, which look more like forts or tenements than anything else, govern themselves without much interference from the United States authorities; and manage to get along very well despite "the fact that many of them, while professing Christianity, depend more upon the old gods of their forefathers. Their customs, mode of living, beliefs, superstitions and traditions are but very little different from those that the old Spaniards marvelled at when they came into the country from old Mexico toward the latter part of the sixteenth century.

The nearest pueblo to Sante Fe is the Pueblo of Tesuque. It is about nine miles distant. Tesuque is a flatlooking little place. It is not any-thing like as large as Taos or Ideta, or many of the other pueblos of New Mexico. The rising generation has succumbed somewhat to the advanced ideas of the people of Sante Fe. and now you see occasionally a house with a door in it ou a level with the ground. The houses are built on top of each

other, and where the whole affair is in some places three and four stories high, it looks from a distance like a giant flight of steps. Nowadays one can enter some of the houses on the story along the ground through doors cut in 'the sides. To enter most of them, however, you have to climb up a ladder to the second terrace, and then down into them through trapholes in the roof. The roofs of the lower houses furnish sidewalks for the families living one story nearer to heaven.

The houses are about ten feet high. In olden times it is said only the women and children slept and lived in these houses. The men lived in the estufas. These estufas or council rooms are great, round, low affairs. They have no doors, but you have to climb up a ladder to the top and descend into them through trap doors. The interiors are plain. Sometimes on the walls are sacred paintings and drawings and antlers. For many years the Pueblos have had more of family life, the custom being introduced by the Christian , according to the same story. The respect to the match for their parents and the affection of man and wife for each other and for their children are delightful.

Zuni, in the far western part of the country, has one six-storied house covering a vast territory and containing many rooms. The Moqui towns All of these towns are three-storied. are extremely old, their grants dating back mostly to 1689, and even then they had been in existence hundreds of vents. The government of the Pueblo Indians is in the hands of a cazique or chief, war captain and fiscal major. They are elected and have assistants. The village generally settles its own quarrels, and one rarely or never hears of Indians coming into the United States courts. Witcheraft is firmly believed in up to this day. It is a generally accepted belief now that the cliff dwellings, ruins of which are to be found throughout -tion. A sleek-looking cow, with a New Mexico and Arizona, were morely the homes of refuge of the Pueblos. The pueblos themselves are little more than forts, and it is believed that in times of extreme dauger the engine, but her odspring, with the Indians ned to the strong fortresses built in the cliffs. There are some inexperience, lingered to dispute the ruins of cliff dwellings but a lew miles path. The engineer crowded air on from Sante Fe. These dwellings were his brakes, but the calf disappeared almost invariably prepared and half built by nature herself. The wind looked for yeal cutlets; but as the loand sand hollowed out the softer comotive slowed up and stopped the stratum of sandstone between two call calmin stood up under the boiler more substantial strata of solid rock, between the driving wheels. The cow thus furnishing the floor, the root and heard the blest of alarm and cought back of the fortress. The Indians had then but to build the two sides and the front, using mud en leavored to horn it off the track, and clay in doing so. The cliff dwells bawling angrily the while. A newsings are generally about twelve feet boy, after a deal of maneuvering, long, eight feet deep and from five to managed to push the calf between the nine feet high. There were very sel- driving wheels, and cow and calf dom any windows, and the doors, cut moved leisurely off, as though nothing very low and generally about eighteen had happened. -Philadelphia Record. inches square, served as chimneys also. In the gorges of the Cochiti uplands, abovt fifty miles northwest of Santa Fe, are to be found caves in cliff dwellings hoflowed out of the pumice- Government of Victoria have recently stone cliffs. Near Flagstaff in Arizona are several canons in which are to be found the ruins of innumerable cliff dwellings. The children belong to the mother in itself, but is, nevertheless, being and used invariably to take her last taken advantage of for the purpose of name, which does not change when she providing a new occupation, more esis married. Nowadays this custom is changing, the girls generally taking their mother's name, the boys the father's. In each tribe there are any number of different clans, such as the Sun People, the Deer People, the Fire of roses and lavender, the treatment People. A young man may not marry necessary for the growth of the varia woman of his own clan, but if he is ous scent plants, the soils saitable for one of the Deers he must take unto them, the times of planting and prunwife a young lady of the F res or the ing and other operations. The idea Suns. Adoption of children into a different clan from the parents is easily ef- try-farming-all three affording suitfected. There are generally from six able employment for women -and that to twelve clans in each tribe, sometimes more. Children are generally baptized

held up in the air in the arms of a godfather before the dancers. The godfather selects a name and seals it by putting his lips to the child's. There are many queer stories told

about these most interesting Indians. White men have seen many of their religious dances and describe them as extremely edifying, but of all the strange customs of the Pueblos none strikes the stranger so forcibly and effect such an everlasting impression as the extreme and complete obedience of the children to the parents and the great love the parents have for their children. Even the gray-bearded old gentleman, dignitied and wise, do not think it beneath them to go chasing around the place with babies on their backs playing "horsey" with them. - New York Sun.

The Uncertainties of Human Life.

The death last week of the Rev. John Adams Paddock, Episcopal Bishop of the State of Washington, reminds a friend of the family of this story

The Rev. Seth Paddock, of Norwich, Conn., had three sons-Benjamin H., who was at one time Bishop of Massachusetts ; John Adams, Bishop of Washington, and Lewis S., a physician of large practice and many admirable qualities. The last of these, about a dozen years ago, suffered from a painful and rather mysterious malady which was finally pronounced by experts to be appendicitis. His condition was critical for several days, and his many friends were prepared to hear of his death at any moment. .

His chief medical adviser, Dr. C. M. Carleton, was one of the most successful surgeons in Eastern Connecticut, a man of much impetuosity and determination, and a "never-give-up-theship" sort of a fellow. One afternoon, as he entered the sick man's house, he was met at the outer door by au attendant, who said solemnly :

"Don't go upstairs, doctor ; it's no

"What ! Is he dead ?" was the response

"No, but he's going fast, and they've sent for Dr. Giesy, who has come, and is now reading the prayers for the dving.

Dr. Carleton paused long enough to inquire as to the precision with which his instructions had been carried out. Then he flew upstairs like a flash to the sick-room, where the service prescribed in the Episcopal ritual for such emergencies was being conducted by the saintly rector of Christ Church. Dr. Paddock was apparently unconscious.

What then occurred the narrator professes to have learned only by hearsay, and his memory of the story current in Norwich at the time, very naturally, is not so fresh as to details now as then. But it is said that Dr. Carleton stopped the proceedings regard for the possibility or resuscitating his patient than for the sensibilities of those participating in this painful scene. However this may be, and whatever language may have been

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY G.

Lesson Text: "Joseph's Last Days," Genesis L., 14-26 - Golden Text: Prov. iv., 18 -Commentary.

14. "And Joseph returned into Egypt, he and his brerbren and all that went up with him to bury his father, after he had burned his father." For seventeen years did lacon is father." For saventuen years did Jacob aloy Joseph's presence and care in Egypt chapter **xiv**(1, 28) and died at the age of 47, having first blessed all his sons and harged then to bury him beside I, sah in the ave of Macapelae, where Abraham and atah. " as and Bebekab, had already been Sarah. Sarah, "as and Especkeb, had already been land. When Jacob was dying he, with con-fidence in the promises of God, blessed the sons of Joseph, and assured Joseph that Go I would bring them all out of Egypt (Het.

x6. 21 Gen. vient, 21). 15. "And when Joseph's brethr in suy that their father was dead they sudd, Joseph will beradventure hate us and will certainly re-quite us all the evil which we ded onto him." that looks like a very mean estimate of their rother, who had so freely and tuliy forgiven brother, who had so reselvand unity forgreen them and had so abundantly carest for them for so many years. One cannot read chap-ter xiv., 1-15, without seeing that it was pure unbellef and actually made Joseph a har. But it is just the way that many threating treat the Lord. They cannot believe that He has nothing against them and that He will never mention their sins, and so they make Him a liar (1 John v., 107.

16. "And they sent a messenger unto Joseph, saying. Thy father did command be-lore he died, saying." A messenger's only responsibility is to receive and deliver his message correctly and promptly. Haggai was the Lord's messenger with the Lord's message (Haz. L., 13), and the message atomplished the work. It is a pleasure to be the Lord's messenger and is the highest honor a mortal can here enjoy. But this messenger was in poor employ and on a very poor errand.

17, "So shall ve say muto Joseph, Forgive, pray thee now, the trespass of thy breth-I pray thee now, the trespass of thy breth-ren and their sie." This was no new sin they were asking forgiveness for, but the old wrong of thirty seven years before which had been fully forgiven for over seventsen-years. We have no record that Jacob ever told his sons thus to appeal to Joseph. If he did, he was as bad as they. Yet there are Christians who, being assured of forgive-ness (Eph. 1. 7: I John H., 12), are all the time asking porciveness for the same old time asking lorgiveness for the same old sins. No wonder Joseph wept. It is enough to make Jesus weep to be so unbelievingly

regarded. 18. "And his brethren also went and fell down before his face, and they said, Behold, we be thy servants." It was in lear they we be thy servants." It was in lear they came, begging for that which had long ago been given then. This is not the kind of servait Jesus expects to find in those who have been made nigh by His precious blood. (Eph. I. 13). Not serving to obtain lorgive-ness, but serving because forgiven, is the right way. Serve the Lord with glatness. 19. "And Joseph said unto them, Fear not, for am I in the place of God?" It was against God they had sinned, and from Him first they should have sought lorgiveness. David recognized this when he said, "Against Thee, Theo only, have I sinned and done this exil recognized this when he said. "Against thee, Theo only, have I sinned and done this evil in Thy signt (Ps. II., 4). We must seek for-giveness from God, for all sin is against Him (1 Cor. vill., 12), and then from those against hom we have offended. 20 "But as for you, ye thought evil against

me, but as for you, ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto gool to bring it to pass, as it is this day, to save much pro-ple alive." In almost the very same probe alive." In almost the very same words nad he spoxen to them of this matter seven-teen years before. He reminds us of Jesus, who is the same vesterday, to-day and for-ever (Heb, xii, 8), of Jenovab, who says, "I am the Lord, I change not" (Mal. 10., 6). 21. "Now therefore fear ye not, nourish you and your little ones.) I will And He omforted them and spoke kindly unto tem." This is at least the fourth "fear not" them. addressed to the dying (or dead) man's gentle pastor, it appears that the surgeon made a basty examination of the prostrate form before him, and

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

A RULING ON DOCTORS.

STATE MEDICAL COUNCIL BARS OUT ALLBUT NEW YORS APPLICANTS.

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HARRISHURG -The State Medical Council decided that no applications for license to practice medicine and surgery in this State will be considered except these from this State and New York, for the reason that other States having examining boards do not require r sufficiently high standard of medical proficiency to meet the requirements of the new Pennsylvania law, and others have no legislation at all on the subject. The automatical states and the subject is the sub-will begin dune 11 next. The all opaths will with begin due if hext. The all spatial with se examined on the same dates in Philadel-phia and Pittsburg, the homeopaths in Phila-delphia and the eccectics in this city. June 1 the medical council will mest to de-eide on the questions to be asked applicants.

STOURING THE STELAMS.

Hannisauno. The Pennsylvania fish commission is doing much to replenish fished out streams. Monday it sent its car out from the hatchery loaded with 193,000 young trout for distribution, divided as follows among the various counties. Westmoreland 32,000, Cambria 45,000, Huntingdon, 8,000 Biair 5,000, Jefferson 7,000, Clearfield 66,000 Center 6,000, Warren 12,000 and Crawford 12,000, The Allentown hatchery has done its duare toward restocking the streams of the eastern counties.

TWO MEN BILLED AT A SAFETE OWTH

WELFERBARDE, John Phoenix and Samuel Young, when on their way home from work-stopped inside the safety gates of the Penn sylvania railroad crossing to wait the passage of a freight train. A runaway horse dashed into the gates and the flying wood struck the two men and burled them under the wheels of the train. Both were killed

THE NABONING STATE LINE BAILBOND.

BRAVER PALLS. The Mahoning State Lines BRAVER FALLS. The Mahoning State Line railroad will be built this segment. This is a branch line flive miles in length, running from Lowdville, Ohio, to Hillsville, Pa., tap-ping the immense limestone fields in that vicinity. One bridge 200 feet long will have to be built.

THREE CREEDERS DIE IS PLANES.

Senarros. By the burning of Philip chaeider's dwelling in South Scranton three Schneider's dwelling in South Schanon com, of his dulidren, who were in an upper room, were burned to death. The first originated from a defective flue and spread rapidly, en-closing the building in flames before help veloping the building in flames before could reach the children.

PENSIONS OBANTED.

At Washington the following pensions have been granted by the department of the in-terior to citizens of Pensylvania Original William Schmidt, Allogheny: original widows, etc., Utsula Zilch, Corry: Ann J. Lucas, Belletonte

The West Virginia State Encampment of the G. A. R. was in session at Parkovsburg, Four thousand old soldiors, work in attentiance F. R. Crago, of Wheeling, was dested from mander.

its a collision on the Williamsoort and North Branch raticoad at Pomistale, Pa., Miriam P. Welsh was killed and Mrs. Bailey and John Clenathan injured

ALERET TORRESCE, a dairyman at New sheffield, Beaver county, was attacked by a mad bull and severely gored. He will re-

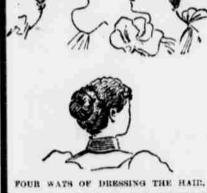
Tax annual reunion of posts forming the Northwestern Pennsylvania association of G. A. B. will occur in Oil City on June 28.

 $J_{\rm c}$ $C_{\rm c}$ of Altoens, $J_{\rm c}$ is we the result of an injury to his right hand, in a street our wreck several weeks ago.

Liourisiso destroyed the hundsome residence of Frank Knee of Sharon. The occupants of the house were not hurt.

Is the burning of George Hibberd's house in Wheeling, Jane Bedman, aged 50, box, her life. Property loss was \$6,000.

Stressan-out Effle Young, while playing on the bank of Laurel creek near State College fell into the water and was drowned. JAMES BEAULY, a mail carrier, was struck by a Ft. Wayno passenger train at Rochester and was filles). Finn destroyed the Darlington Hittel at Darlington, Beaver county. It was fully inwared



opriate hair dressing. - New York tibune.

Native Gold of Lreiand.

"It is not generally known," said illiam O'Brien, of Armagh, Ireland, the looby of the Lindell, "that tere is native gold in Ireland in conderable quantity. It is a fact that in any of the counties the precious ctal has been mined for a good many undred years, and that it will conaue to be produced for a long time come. Of course, there is no such citement over it as there was in this untry in the time of the California citement, and there never has been, at the industry goes forward stead-The gold mines of Wicklow prouce more gold I believe, than all the est of the United Kingdom. All over e island there are indications that he mining of gold has been carried in Ireland before the present races ere thought of. The museums have nany indications that such mining is ncient as well as modern. I saw a ewspaper notice the other day in hich it was stated that all of the ounties of Ireland produced silver, ut I think that this is a mistake. I now of only one or two besides Wickow that have a trace of the precious. netal."-St. Louis Republic.

und Diamonds in a Bale of Rags. Miss Bridget O'Neal is a pretty girl ho sorts rags at the Knowlton Broths paper mill in this city. The othday she found two rings, which she at in her pocket and went on about Thinking that they might er work. valuable, she told a male employe the mill, and he took them to a welry store. The jeweler said one as a cluster of fifteen diamonds and alued at \$150, and the other contained he diamond, a garnet and a turquoise. person has yet claimed the rings. -Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

Nebraska suffered from a terrible and storm recently. The air was so all of the flying sand and dust that he could not see a block away. Much amage was done to property.

When Johnny feels like working he busies himself helping his father in the butcher shop. He is still growing.

An Extraordinary Egg.

The purchase of the Great Auk's egg by Sir Vauncey Crewe, for \$1500, has created much interest. Once on a time the bird was so plentiful that sailors used to be fed on it. The last bird shot in the British islands, says an English paper, was in 1834, near Waterford, and the Great Auk is believed to have been extinct since 1844. At



present, all we have left of this fine bird are seventy-nine or eighty-one skins, ten skeletons, and detached bones of from 121 to 131 birds, and sixty-eight eggs, of which forty-six are in this country, nine belonging to Mr. Chumpley, of Scarborough, whose sketch of the egg just sold is here reproduced. It once balanged



to Yarrell, the great ornithologist, who bought it from a Bologne fisherman for two francs. It was sold, on Tarrell's death, to Mr. Bond, the naturalist, and passed with his collection, in 1875, to Baron Louis d'Hamonville.

promptly excluded every one but necessary attendants from the room. Brandy and beet tea were then admunistered, and before long there were evidences of returning animation. A few weeks later restoration was complete. -New York Tribune.

The Cow Attacked the Locomotive,

A striking example of the instineof maternal devotion in the animal kingdom, and at the same time a cut rious incident, were watnessed by scores of people at Wissahickon Stahappy-go-lucky call at her side, wandered upon the railroad tracks just as a train pulled up at the depot. The cow got across the track ahead of the recklessness of youth and curiosity of ben ath the coweatcher. Everybody sight of her calf. She unhesitatingly attacked the big iron horse and vainly

A Scent Farm.

Among the various efforts which the put forth in order to promote the industries of that colony the establishment of a scent farm at Dunolly plays a role which is comparatively modest

pecially for women. In addition to looking after the farm, the manager thereof holds daily classes in order to teach the dry processes of the extraction of scent, as well as the distillation Descent is from the mother. is that the scent-making should be combined with bee-keeping and poulin this way the gentler sex should be provided with an additional means of

earning a livelihood, and, at the same when, in the spring, the irrigation time, make a still further contribution ditches are opened, on which occasion to the industrial wealth of the colony. there are great dances. The infant is -New York Sun.

strength in such as I Sam. xxii., 23, 186, 101, 10, 13; Joel II., 21; Mars v., 36. We are to omfort others with the contort wherewith we ourselves are comjorted of Gol 11 Cor. . 4) ; therefore I pass them on.

"And Joseph dweit in Egypt, he and 22. his father shouse, and Joseph fived an hun-dred and ten years." He was thirty when he first stood before Pharoah (x0., 46, 50) that he had eighty years of prosperity and bonor in Egypt. He would be about fifty six when in Egypt. He would be about first six when his father dust, therefore he lived to make good his word to his brethren for at least fffy years.

Bhy years. 23, "And Joseph saw Epbraim's children of thethird generation. The children also of Machin, the son of Manusseo, were brought up upon Joseph's knees. After Job's affliction he saw his son's sons, even four genera-tions (Job 201, 16). It is one of the blessings of the righteous to see shildron's shill dren and peace therewith (Ps. xxviii., 6), 24. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, 1 die, and God will surviy visit you, and bring you out of this land unto the hard which He ware to Abraham, to back and to Jacob," This was confidence in God. By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the departing of the children of Israel and give commandment concerning his letter. Heb. x1., 92).

"And Joseph took an outs of the shill dren of Israel, stying, Gol will satedy visit you, and ye shall carry up invibines of a nence." So when Moses test Israel out a hence," So when Moses had Israel out Szypthe took the norses of Joseph a when their wanderings all had reased th where buried in Sherhem (E., Sin., D) Joshua XXV, 32. Joseph might have de sired such a funerat as he gave his inflier and had his body at once buried in the land of promise, but he was so-sure of their going up in due time that he was content to wall and let has holy remain among them as a token of their coming deriverane

26. "So Joseph died, being an hundred and ten years old, and they "Ezypt." Gathered he was put in a coffin in Ezypt." Gathered he was put in a coffin in Ezypt. unto his people (xix, 35), his body still awaits the resurrection of the just at the coming of Christ (I Cor. zv., 23, 1 These, iv., 16). These all died in faith, not inving received the promises. These all having obtained a good report through faith received not the promise, God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect (Heb xi., 13, 59, 40). That unburied body was : constant sermon to the believing remnant such as Amram and Jochebed, parents of Moses, not to be discouraged by trials, but to wait for the deliverance, which was sure to come.-Lesson Helper

HELD FOR CONTEMPT

Leaders of the Oregon Compy Train Steal ers Still in Jail. The leaders of the Portland, Ore., contingent

of Coxey's army, who seized a Union Pacific train at Troutdale, on Saturday, and were arreated by United States troops at Arlington and brought back to that city, were arraigned in the United States Court for contempt. They included Gen. Shaffer, "Quartermaster Gen-eral" Brickenridge and about 50 others. The rest, numbering nearly 500 men, are being fed at the expense of the United States, and express no desire to escape.

-JULIUS BERNSTEIN mysteriously disappeared from Oakland, Cal., last October, and uls with had begun to collect \$18,000 insur-ance on his life. Recently he was discovered with his "widow" and children in Detroit, Mich., and action for fraud will be bagun south him. against him.

A RECENT law passed in Russia compels owners of vessels to place them at the dis-posal of the Government in event of war.

..... A Jar of Cold Cream.

The basis of cold cream is always mutton tallow. You can get this at the butcher's; and if you will tell him what it is for, he will select some very fine white tallow. Out the tallow into bits and put into a. saucepan without any water. Set the saucepan into a jar of boiling- water and let all remain until the fat is thoroughly "tried" out of thotallow. Next a tablespoon of your favorite purfume and stir until all is a sweetsmelling liquid. Before it has had time to cool, pour in a 1 tile toilet lar and set upon the ice over night. It will keep indefinitely, and will betound one of the best remedies in the world for skin that gets rough or "winter-sore." A pretty, old-fashioned custom was the use of eggshells for the reception of the cream. To prepare the shells, make a small open ng in the end of an egg and pour out the contents While the shell is still moist, pour in the camphonated g cam and set away to harden. The egg-sheils may be tled with ribbon, and hung beside the toilet table, taking the place of the jar of cold CREATE

.... Sherman Had His. Fuz.

In 1886, General Snerman, then retired, visited a military post and was present while the class was at signal drill. The instruction was with the heliograph-an instrument invested since the Civil War. The General seemed interested, but affected not to understand its use, and warted it explained, at the same time he stood so as carefully to intercept with his person the sun's rays from the mirror, so the signaling ceased. "Go on with your work, boys! Don't stop for me, I'm a back number!" called the General. "We can't, General. You are cutting of the light," replied the operator at the screen. The General jumped back quickly, apologizing as he did so: "Yes, yes, the world is marching on and we old men have had our day and are straggling behind. Why, in my time we did this sort of thing by shaking flags, and we called it 'wig-wag.'" Then he laughed and walked away across the groen parade.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, with headquarters at Philadelphia, is organizing a historical pilgrimage to Revolutionary battlefields, to be made at the close of the extension sum-mer meeting in Philadelphia next June.