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THE REVISION OF THE WESTMINSTER

CONFESSION-I. By the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D.D.

The Presbyterian Church to-day stands face to face with a question of supreme importance. The Committee on the Revision of the Confession 1890 have presented a report recommending cer- may not go far enough. But it goes in the tain alterations, amendments and additions. This report has been sent down to the Presby- have. Less would be nothing. Nay, it would teries for consideration, with the request that be worse than nothing. For the rejection of they should forward their criticisms and amend- the substance of these proposals would amount ments to the Committee before December 1, to a declaration that they are not in harmony 1891. The time is short; the work is serious; with our common faith and the Scriptures. the responsibility is pressing. There is no sub-

ject of equal consequence before the church. It needs to be fully, frankly, and carefully dis- these lines of danger. It is here that the obcussed. Dr. Edward P. Sprague has well said, structive and destructive attacks upon the Proin an excellent article in THE EVANGELIST: "It posed Revision may be expected. They will befits the whole church that the present seem- come in the form of various efforts to show ing indifference cease, and that what is to be that the Committee should have yielded to the said be soon expressed."

largest and most weighty interests. It is an the irreconcilable opponents of revision will attempt to bring the Confession of Faith into object to the proposals of the Committee becloser harmony with the spirit of the Gospel cause they have done many things that they and the preaching faith of the church. Whether ought to have done and left undone some things and how far, it has succeeded, is an inquiry in that they ought not to have done. This kind which every good Presbyterian should be deeply of opposition is to be looked for, and there are concerned. It demands our sincere and earnest attention, by the respect due to the learned and honorable men who framed the report, by the may hear the objection that the revision impostance of the themes with which it deals, amounts to nothing because it does not embody and by the significance which its acceptance or a new system of theology in the Confession. rejection will have for the future. If we allow But as yet there has been very little said from ourselves to be distracted from it by the violence this quarter in such a form as to demand seriof a controversy which has arisen about another ous attention. It may be that the opposition matter, we shall make a great mistake. If we will take the form of an eloquent silence. suffer ourselves to be prejudiced in regard to it - But from the side of the Anti-Revisionists the by the exigencies of any real or supposed con- first gun of the attack has already spoken with flict between rival theological schools we shall no uncertain sound. Prof. B. B. Warfield in be guilty of a grave disloyalty to the church. an article in the Presbyterian and Reformed The great majority of us working ministers and Review for July, has stated his objections to laymen, I am sure, know nothing of such a the proposed revision, in such a way as to give conflict, and desire to hear less. We want to notice of his intention to oppose it on certain understand, at the present moment, what it is points. It is necessary to observe that these best for the church to do in the revision of her points embrace the very things for which the doctrinal standards. In the consideration of revision was instituted and without which it this subject we do not propose to be ticketed will not be of any real service. He objects to and enrolled as Princeton-men and Union-men the lowering and lessening of the doctrine of predestinated to fight; but we intend to come "sovereign preterition," in the third chapter, together as plain and simple Presbyterians, and to the declaration that all who die in infancy if there are any who would divide us into hos- are redeemed by Christ and regenerated by the tile camps we say to them:

" A plague o' both your houses."

Our first and most urgent duty is to enquire sinners (Chap. VII.), and to what he calls "the calmly and deliberately whether the Confession obscuration of the distinction between the of Faith will really be made to express the teachings of the Bible more fully and clearly, and thus brought nearer to the belief and proposed revision.

In undertaking to write a brief series of ar-

press in their revision certain truths of the Gospel which are held and preached by the church at large, and to remove certain expressions which do not fairly represent the common faith; then their work as a whole ought to be Ev.1 acceptable and approved. Certainly it is not of Faith appointed by the General Assembly of radical, nor reactionary, nor rationalistic. It

right direction. This much, at least, we must HOSTILE CRITICISM.

But there is another reason for looking along very tendencies which would in fact have de-Certainly this matter of revision involves the stroyed the value of their work. In other words,

> some reasons why it is to be desired. From the radical side it is possible that we

Spirit (Chap. X.), to the insertion of the means pot.

NEW-YORK: AUGUST 13, 1891.

"BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN."

not away, the Gomforter will not come unto you."

only be given to us under certain circumstances.

The blessing of being comforted is only promised

to mourners. It was when sorrow had filled the

hearts are filled with sorrow at his departure

we receive this, perhaps, most beautiful, most

tender revelation of Him, a foretaste of that

last act of divine consolation, when He shall

In speaking of the Comforter, our Lord calls

Him constantly the Spirit of Truth: and the

He will guide the disciples into all truth, and

bring all things to their remembrance. There

is danger, perhaps, in pressing too closely the

wipe away all tears from our eyes forever.

"It is expedient for you that K go away, for if K go

The revelation of God as the Comforter can

A BOW DRAWN AT A VENTURE. [Written by a Southern lady intensely interested i our Presbyterian mission work in Florida, and who vorkers and pastors during the summer months. - ED.

> Does the Devil go North in the Summer? Now soive me this question, I pray; For all the year long it has vexed me, And troubled by night and by day.

Through the bright sunny days of our Winter, When hearts are all cheerful and light, When churches are crowded with people And all of our prospects are bright, When nothing's occurring to fret us

And 'tis easy to sing and to pray. When we feel that good progress we're making In travelling the heavenward way;

Then preachers are as plenty as "'gators"; Much concerned for the dear Master's work. Very anxious to spend and to be spent, sition to shirk.

But alas! when the Summer approaches Each one of them hies him away : Among the malaria and "skeeters Not one of them wishes to stay.

'Tis hard to give up our dear preachers, But some consolation we'll find If only assurance is given that They don't leave the Devil behind.

> PENCILLINGS AT MOHONK. By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.

Lake Mohonk, August 6. 1891 and that one of the special offices of the Holy As Mohonk has become famous over the country on account of its annual "Conferences" our loved ones leave behind them. ere of the friends of the Indian and of the Nefew artists, and occasional excursionists from of Him as Comforter, comforting us "as one the neighboring towns. The veteran painter, Daniel Huntington, told me that he used to gained at the price of loss and sorrow. As some here thirty or more years ago, and that Comforter He can only enter the heart left he painted the first bit of landscape-work ever empty by bereavement. Only as mourners can executed on this mountain. That bright "Buckeve" Worthington Whittredge also found out the place, and on the brow of yonder Eagle Cliff he produced one of his masterpieces-the "Twilight in the Shawangunk Mountains." Jervis McEntee-who was born in yonder village of Rondout-caught some of his earliest inspi- two special promises which He makes are that rations among the superb scenery of these rocky cliffs and verdant valleys. Thomas Cole, who haunted the Catskills with his brush and easel, never seems to have discovered this bewitching

In 1869, Mr. Alfred Smiley came up here from by which life and salvation are offered unto his residence at Poughkeepsie, and was so charmed with this region that he brought hither operations of common and efficacious grace," in his twin brother, Mr. Albert K. Smiley, who the new chapter on the work of the Holy Ghost. was then the president of the celebrated Quaker In regard to his arguments upon these points High School at Providence, R. I. They came preaching of the church, by carrying out the it will be time enough to reply to them when he up by a rough country road through the forests, has stated them more clearly. For the present it and found a small tavern on the bank of the is sufficient to say that the elimination of the lake, kept by a Dutchman. The chief appoint- how it surrounds us; giving us visions of our ticles upon this subject, I cannot refrain from doctrine of "sovereign preterition" as it stands ments of the rustic inn were a bar well stocked increasing treasure there; opening for an inticles upon this subject, I cannot refrain from confessing at the outset a sense of personal and sacred obligation. My dear and honored father devoted the closing years of his life to the work of bringing about such a revision of the Confes-sion as should free it from extreme and repellant statements of controverted doctrine and errother the sinners: and the doctrine that the Spirit accom-panies the Word by which salvation is offered panies the doctrine that the is present it with an explicit declaration of the love of to sinners; and the doctrine that He is present thousand dollars. To day a half million wer or with the sense of the unimportance of all those it with an explicit declaration of the love of to shinks, and the adding and drawing them to not purchase the estate—which covers over a God for the whole world, His desire that all with all men, persuading and drawing them to not purchase the estate—which covers over a god for the whole world, His desire that all with all men, persuading and drawing them to not purchase the estate—which covers over a god for the whole world.

God for the whole world, His desire that all men should be saved, and His free and universal offer of the Gospel accompanied by the Holy Spirit. For this cause my father labored, in close and loving fellowship with many of the best men in the church, who held the same pur-pose. His incredible zeal and industry, his ad-mirable patience and hope, his skill in argument, quality of immortality. The truth about Time shadow of a name. It should be observed also that the reasons which he indicates for his objections are for the Instead of a single rough road up the mount of friends when most we need a there are now thirty-five miles of fine roadwars, all on Mr. Smiley's extensive estates. That which leads around the wild face of Eagle Cliff was contracted at the cost of a thousand dollars friend. All these truths, which we may have held passively as our creed before, become active realities to us only at the teaching of the Coma mile! In order to provide entertainment for his guests on stormy days like this, Friend forter.

Whitefield, he said, died in America, and his body was enclosed in a coffin with a glass lid, to admit of its being seen by the crowds who desired that privilege. Some time after, the coffin was secretly broken open and an arm-bone taken, which, notwithstanding the utmost diligence of search, was never recovered. Was this an act of theft? Whose was the boner Could it be said to belong to Whitefield himself after he was dead? or was it the property of the owner of the ground? Did the person who took it steal it? Various opinions were ex-pressed, some of them going into the philoso-phy of ownership and mortmain. At length the decision was referred back to Mr. Spurgeon, who remarked drily 'I should say he boned it.''

Our Book Table.

NEW CHINA AND OLD. Personal Recollections and Observations of Thirty Years. By the, Ven. Arthur E. Moule, B.D., C.M.S., Mis-sionary in Ningpo, Hangchow and Shanghai, and Archdeacon in Mid-China. With Thir-ty-one Illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1891. \$2.50.

hearts of the disciples at the thought of the Archdeacon Moule's thirty years' service of great loss which was to befall them that their the Church of England on Chinese soil gives Lord told them that it was expedient for them him the right to speak with authority on Chithat He should leave them, because if He went not away the Comforter could not come to nese subjects. To say that he sees most of tribution to history. Of course he found on these subjects through rose-colored spectacles the records many things quaint, not to say them. It seems to me that in a certain sense is only to say that he loves and believes in the people to whom he has given his life, and proves thorough zest with which he brings them out each dving Christian might repeat these words people to whom he has given his life, and proves of consolation to those fellow-Christians whose his eminent fitness for the work of a missionary. It ought not to detract from the value of ers, is charming. A delightful piece of pleashis book. Sympathy is the very key to truth antry is his description of the controversy over Spirit is to glide into the terrible void which as far as the character of a person or a nation We may know and love God as our Creator. is concerned, and between the truth of a symgenesis and history. Up to the year 1870, this Father, Friend and Saviour even in our days of pathetic and hopeful and a coldly unsympathetcomantic spot was entirely unknown, save to a joy and prosperity, but the precious knowledge ic investigation of questions such as arise in a the delight of his audience, and of which less book like this, there is everything in favor of closely interested readers may easily perceive whom his mother comforteth," can only be the former.

When, therefore, he takes issue with Profeswhen, therefore, he takes issue with Profes-sor Drummond's predictions of the decay and dissolution of the Empire, there is good reason to believe that his position is the sounder. As to the ultimate character of the Government after the changes to which it must inevitably submit in the near future Dr. Moule may not be a trustworthy prophet, but he should be listened to as one speaking with the authority this remarkably cheap edition. As is well , of acquaintance with the facts, in what he has known, the book has been made by a comparito say as to the vitality and cohesive force of son of Dr. Smith's manuscripts with a stenothe Chinese Empire, and as to the unsuitability graphic report of his lectures and such notes of Western institutions for a people like the of them as could be obtained. Considering the Chiuese.

analogy between the gift of the Spirit promised by Christ at His death, and the gift of the Comforter which He has promised to every mourner; of his book is the one which has been mos and yet does He not still comfort us in the called in question by critics, it is fair to presame way, guiding us into all truth, and bringsume that he is at least as well qualified to ing all things to our remembrance? How many judge as are they. The really valuable part of living, on the current issues in the Presbyterian new truths shine upon us from behind the veil the book, and that which arouses no controverwhich our dear ones have lifted in their upward sy, is that which treats of the manners, cusflight! The truth about Heaven, showing us, toms, thought of the people. A reform in the to do is to Christologize Predestination and De if only in fleeting glimpses, how near it is, and matter of footbinding is surely, though slowly, coming. Infanticide is rather a local and spas- trine of the Church, and the whole of Eschatol modic crime than a chronic and national evil. Ancestor worship, the central point of conflict introduction, does not mark the limits of l between the old faiths and Christianity, is said by intelligent people not to be idolatrous, and saying that he was both progressive and conmong this class this is probably true; but servative, though the volume before us illusamong the masses it is certainly idolatrous. A trates rather the conservative side of his scholvery valuable part of the book is that where arship.

China, with some translations of Chinese poet- scale." This conception of theology made ry, on the Chinese educational system, and or

WHOLE NO. 3203.

ABOUT AN OLD NEW ENGLAND CHURCH. By a Young New England Parson, Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee. Sharon, Conn.: W. W. Knight and Company. 1891.

This address on The Good Old Days, written for and published as a souvenir of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church of Sharon, Conn., is a historical sketch of real value. It is more than that. It is a notable contribution to that class of humorous literature of which we can never have too much, that in which the play of fancy lightens up, with no glare of irreverence, the serious things of life, bringing out their many sides, and so making it possible for us to come into closer touch with them. Such humor as this interprets, not caricatures, the past. The occasion was a joyful one; it was meet that the young pastor and all his people should make merry and be glad. The one hundred and fif-

tieth birthday of a church is an anniversary of joyful significance, and the solemnity which also inheres in it is none the less deeply felt for the deep feeling of its joy.

Mr. Lee has made a careful study of the records of his church-hence the value of this conand displays them for the delight of his hearthe lining out of the hymns, and the entire address sparkles with bits of humor, plays upon words, local allusions which must have been the significance. The little book is well made, with a dainty white yellum-pasteboard cover.

A former notice of this work precludes"the ecessity of doing more now than to announce method used, Dr. Karr has succeeded beyond Of the conversion of China to Christianity, he entertains strong hopes, and though this part worthy of Dr. Smith's permanent fame as a teacher of theology. There is some curious guessing here and there in the Church, as to the line of thought Dr. Smith would take, were he communion. It is true that he wrote near the end of life, "What Reformed Theology has got crees, Regeneration and Sanctification, the Docogy." Dr. Hastings, who quotes this in meaning. Dr. Hastings is, however, correct in

Dr. Monle considers the question how Christian observances should meet this instinct. There are chapters on the language and literature of China with some translations of Chinase root

his courtesy in debate, his straightforward candor in conference, gave him an immense power for good. His death seems like an incalculable loss. And because the sense of it lies so heavy upon my heart, I should be glad if I could do something, however little, for the cause of revision, that it might be reckoned as a tribute of grateful reverence to the earthly father who taught me by his constant and generous love to understand and believe what is meant by "Our Father in heaven."

DANGERS TO BE GUARDED AGAINST. In order to estimate the value and propriety of the Proposed Revision, we ought to get a clear view, at the beginning, of the dangers which necessarily attend the work of revising a doctrinal standard.

There is no real danger, although people often talk as if there were, of marring or destroying an ancient document. That would only be possible if there were but one copy of the document in existence, and if the alterations and additions were made in such a way that they could not be distinguished from the original But so long as the original exists in its integrity there is no danger of confusion, neither is any thing altered in the record which it gives of the truth as it was understood by the men who framed it. Thus the Westminster Confession will always stand as an historic record of the doctrines upon which the Westminster Divines agreed as the substantial expression of their belief. It is foolish to talk of spoiling it, as if it were a painting which might be whitewashed,

or a statue which might be broken. A revision is not the removal of an ancien

landmark; it is the setting up of a new landmark, by those who have acquired new territory. It is simply an attempt to make "a report of the progress which the Church has made in the understanding of the Word of God." But even so it is a serious undertaking, and manifestly exposed to three' dangers.

The first is the danger of expressing in the revision private and individual opinions," which, however true they may be in themselves, have not yet been generally accepted by the Church This is the radical danger.

The second is the danger of omitting from the revision the clear expression of those truths which the greater part of the Church has received and is preaching, simply because there still remains an individual or a party or a or who cannot perceive the necessity for their expression. This is the reactionary danger.

The third is the danger of conducting the re vision by the light of scholastic philosophy, human logic, and uninspired definitions of dogma. rather than by the light of the Word of God which is the only infallible rule of faith and practice. This is the rationalistic danger.

Now these lines of danger are the lines along which we are to look in our criticism of the proposed revision. I have tried to make them clear in order that we may understand that the only valid objections which can be raised against following its proposals must be supported by proof that it has not been guarded with suffi-

cient care against these perils. If we find, as I shall hope to show, that the Committee have in New York, preaching to Dr. Wilton Merly adopted such wise and prudent measures as to Smith's Central congregation in West Fiftyavoid entirely the first and the third of these seventh Street, near Broadway. The Chicago dangers; and if we find also that, in regard to professor is in excellent health and hope, and the second danger, they have not failed to ex- preaches with power.

most part grounded on assumptions which if they were once admitted would inevitably deflect the course of revision into the very dangers against which it ought to be guarded. It is for the sake of preserving and emphasizing a distinction in the dogmatic definitions of common and efficacious grace that he protests against the chapter on the work of the Holv Spirit. It

is in the interest of what he calls "one of the essentially involved doctrines of Calvinism." that he insists on retaining an explicit statement of "sovereign preterition." But he surely in the church have declared that this doctrine

as it is stated in the third chapter is not "essentially involved." I will name, at random, Dr. J. G. Monfort, Dr. I. N. Havs, Dr. Howard Crosby, and Dr. R. R. Booth. The vote of the Presbyteries was in effect an endorsement of their view and a demand that the third chapter should be substantially changed. The only valid arguments against this change must be drawn from the Scriptures and the common faith of the church. To demand the retention of sovereign preterition in an explicit form, on the grounds of logical consistency and philosonhic necessity is to indicate that the proposed revision is to be subjected to a criticism which may fairly be called hostile and obstructive. This is what its friends and advocates must be prepared unitedly to meet. POSITIVE ADVANTAGES.

But after all the success of a work like this which has just been laid before the church by the Assembly's Committee will depend not so much upon the absence of defects as upon the presence of merits. Shall we gain by accepting it? Will it enrich the Confession with a fair statement of any truth that is generally believed and preached by the church on the authority of of applicants every season, and is now the Scriptures? Will it remove anything that has been a cause of offense and distress to nonest and sincere Presbyterians? Will it bring our doctrinal standards into a broader harmony with the creeds of our sister churches? Will i tel which vigorously forbids tippling, dan

make them represent, more fully and evidently. the teachings of the Bible? It seems to me that it will. It may be open to improvement in some minor particulars. The men who framed it would doubtless be the first to admit this school to whom those truths are not acceptable At one point, in my opinion, it stands in need of a weighty addition. But as a whole it is : valuable and acceptable gift to the Church.

I shall hope to show that the two new chan ters are greatly needed, admirably conceived and filled with Gospel truth hitherto not dis tinctly expressed in the Confession: that the changes made in many chapters remove blem ishes and causes of misunderstanding; and extemp

that the amendment of the third chapter brings it into closer accord with the standards of th Reformed Churches, and that it needs to be carried but a step further in the same direction to make it harmonize with the Word of God and the present faith of the Church.

Dr. Herrick Johnson is spending his Sabbath

Smiley has provided a good library and two selves and about those we have lost? Are not our selfishness, our lack of love, our lack of well-stocked reading-rooms. In one of them is faith, our lack of spirituality painfully revealed an excellent collection of works on art, with to us by the Comforter who convinces of sinf biographies of eminent painters, sculptors, etc. "Isn't it rather a Puritanical place?" Yes, thor-And do we not, for the first time, learn all the truth about the one who has gone? All the oughly so. No boat is ever untied from the must know that men of equally good standing dock on yonder lake, and no horse is ever hitched hitherto misunderstood or undervalued virtues. all the hitherto overlooked excuses for the up in yonder stables on the Sabbath. The faults? The Comforter guides us into these Lord's own day is as sacredly observed Here as sad truths, too, that we may learn by them at Mr. Moody's institutions at Northfield. Last the truth about the living, and show them our Sabbath morning the large drawing-room was love while it can be a pleasure to them, lest, packed at the preaching-service, and in the too late, it may become a regret to ourselves. evening at a service of song. On Friday even-But the Comforter does not only guide us in ing last I conducted the weekly praver-meeting to all truth. He brings all things to our rememof the servants, waiters, and other empleyees, brance. In our Lord's promise of the Holy which was attended by over one hundred 1 The Spirit after His death. He mentions the remem Creator did a great deal for Mohonk when he brance, especially, of whatsoever. He had said fashioned its magnificent retinue of cliffs and to them. But in "all things" is not the memrocks and forests and crystal lake; but our ory quickened to its greatest activity and fidel. godly-minded host has done quite as much by ity in bereavement? Who can so bring to rerearing a refined and restful Christian hon membrance every detail of seemingly forgotten for thousands of summer guests. Albert K. things as can a mourner? And may not this Smiley is a native of Vassalboro, Maine, is one bringing to remembrance be a gift of the Comof the United States Indian Commissioners and forter's, even though it be but the memory of a gentleman of fine scientific and literary culture. His sister, Sarah F. Smiley, is known a face and voice, of kind acts, and loving words. and happy days? Why should not a God who over the whole Christian world by her discomforteth "as a mother" send us such memocourses and her spiritual writings. His twin ries? But there are still other things brought brother, Mr. Alfred Smiley, conducts at Lake to remembrance. Have we not found that pre-Minnewaska-seven miles away-an establishcious promises come into our minds without ment quite similar to this. All these particulars our searching for them-verses of the Bible I have given, not by way of advertisement; for which we had well-nigh forgotten, and which a hotel needs no "puffs" which refuses hund seem to float to the surface of the sea of mem-80 ory just when we most need them? The Comcrowded that several of the guests are glad to forter brings to remembrance the days of old. sleep in the reading-rooms and parlors, The reminding us that God has never failed us, and story of Mohonk is worth telling because a conthat His grace has always been sufficient. He scientious Quaker has demonstrated that a h testifies of Christ: He brings Him to our remembrance-that is the best comfort of allgambling, Sabbath-desecration and all the friv giving us a new sense of "fellowship" in His olities of "Vanity Fair" may yet be the m sufferings, showing Him to us standing by popular summer hotel on this continent! If every grave in sympathizing tears, as He stood Doctor Field ever becomes satiated with the by the grave of His friend, Lazarus. And, inbeauties of Stockbridge, let him come and be-

And are we not taught the truth about our-

stow his placid countenance on Mohonk. deed, in the wonderful unity of the Trinity. the Father comforts us, the Spirit of Truth The echoes of the late Congregation comforts us, and Christ Himself, after promis-Council at London still reach us. The "British ing to send the Comforter at His departure, Weekly" affirms that the finest orator amo the American delegates was Dr. Washington Gladden; but for humor and sound sense, Dr. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair, was not far behind him. Professor Stearns of Bangor read a most superb theological paper, and President Northrop was the freshest and raciest of the ortempore apoung nightform sneakers. So our adds: "I will not leave .you comfortless, I will come to you." He will come to us as He came to Mary and Martha, in utter sympathy, in nearest friendship, listening to all our grief, yes, even to all our complaints. And He will oraneous platform speakers. So our "horn was exalted," and blew as sononever come to us more readily than He will when we cry to Him as mourners, "and with rous a blast as any of its British or Australian no language but a cry," for the Lord hath sent

competitors. Now that Mr. Spurgeon is apparently recov-ering, people begin to recall his witty pleasan-tries as well as his wonderful preachings. He nce met a gentleman, whom he knew slightly, with the salutation, "glad to see you, Mr. Part-idge." The gentleman was The gentleman was surprised; to ridge." ridge." The gentleman was surprised to be recognized at all, and replied, "my name is Patridge, sir." "Ah, yes," said Spurgeon. "but I wont make game of you any more." The British Weekly also tells the following story: "Once Mr. Spurgeon put to his students, "Once Mr. Spurgeon put to his with infinite seriousness, a case of

Christian missions in China other than those of the Church of England.

by the Author. Many a book of high pretension and real valu

will sink into insignificance when its prospects of usefulness are compared with those of this simple, unpretending little work. Its, author, as the late Dr. Sherwood wrote by way of prefatory commendation, is a bright, cultured colored minister, and the book is unique in that t is written in words of one syllable. We have had books for little children in words of one syllable before—simple stories or paraphrases of Scripture for infant readers. But it was left to Mr. McKinney to conceive the eminently practical idea of clothing a work of practical religous instruction in words of one syllable. Vast multitudes of the colored race have not yet attained, and will not ever be able to attain, to a

such reading as this. When we comment, as we are all impelled at times to do, upon the fact that the moral ideas of this highly relig ious race very generally fall lamentably short of their religious profession, we are apt to forget that for them all religious literature is a ealed book. The question, what would the norality of Christian whites have been if for cenerations there had been for them no Chrisian literature beyond the Bible and a few ymns, the expression of Christian emotion, is well worth pondering in this connection. Many tracts and books of elementary religious instruction have been written for the colored race and have been found useful by missionaries, though not perhaps as useful as they might have been had they been more generally written from the point of view of a thorough knowledge of the mental and moral conditions of the colored race. But these books can be actually read by few compared to the number of those who are able to understand them when hearing them read. Mr. McKinney has written a book which vords of one syllable; and the book, which takes the form, not of a treatise, but of a conversation, is by so much the better adapted to awaken and maintain the reader's interest. Missionaries and teachers and visitors ought to find this a valuable aid in their work.

THE FIGHT OF FAITH AND THE COST OF CHARAC-TER. Talks to Young Men. By Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 20 cents.

HOPE. THE LAST THING IN THE WORLD, By Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. The Same. How to LEARN How. Addresses. By Henry Drummond, F.R.S.E., F.G.S. The Same.

Three more of the excellent tracts which this house is issuing in so dainty a dress that they are sure to find their way to many tables where tracts are entire strangers. They all deal with vital questions in a vivid, striking, convincing way

THE ELIXIR AND OTHER TALES. By George Ebers. Translated by Mrs. Edward Hamilton Bell. Authorized Edition. New York: W. S. Gottsberger and Company. The three stories in this volume are strongly

Him "to comfort all that mourn." He will told. The first is a tale of several centuries back, and or a philosopher who invented an speak comfortingly to us, as He did to Martha when He told her: "Thy brother shall rise again," using the old familiar name, brother, elixir which compelled truth in those who in-

even in connection with the mystery of the haled it. Unhappily it affected only the family resurrection, and, when that seemed too vague of the inventor, and so failed to work the social revolution he had anticipated from it. The for her aching heart, adding the glorious words which contain our loftiest Christian hope: "I second story, The Greylock, is a true German is unquestionable, and this account of her exam the resurrection and the life; he that be- fairy story of the modern school. The third is lieveth in Me, though he were dead, yet shal a Christmas story for children.

pupils and of the Church. This volume etuates that pulsation, and it is comm CLAIMS TO CHRISTIAN CONSISTENCY. 'By Rev. a "practical power" in the thought of these dis-W. G. McKinney. Brooklyn: Published turbed and anxious days. No doubt an accurate judgment can be formed from it as to Dr. Smith's probable position on the questions of the present hour.

> ORDER AND GROWTH AS INVOLVED IN THE SPIR. ITUAL CONSTITUTION OF HUMAN SOCIETY. By Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, M.A. London: Macmillan and Company. 1891. \$1.

The doctrine of this book is that God in the God of order, both physical and human, civil and ecclesiastical. As such He is the life of both Church and State, which ought always to be united. The social problems of the day ought to be the chief concern of the Church, which contains the ideal unity of man. Whilst the thesis of the union of Church and State is not well worked out by the author, he says much that is strong and wise on the need of much higher degree of culture than is equal to solving social problems by means of Christian principles.

MAID MARIAN AND OTHER STORIES. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Town and Country Library. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 50 cents.

Miss Seawell is nothing if not versatile. England, Russia, the Southern plantations, the Northern cities, soldiers, sailors, clog dancers, conspirators, negro mammies, children, modern Blue beards, and Elizabethan ladies - inwaiting-all these and many more appear and disappear without jostling or confusion in the few clever stories which make up the volume before us. Assuredly this young girl has a future before her. One may perhaps foresee the danger of her undertaking to be at home in too many spheres. She takes all times and places and characters for her own, but thus far, at least, she seems to be thoroughly at home with them all. The opening story, from which the collection is named, is a charming bit of the wit which arises from the juxtaposition of dissimilar ideas. Certainly no two "ideas" could may be read by all who are able to read in be much more dissimilar than Mrs. Dietrick van Tromp, the wife of the millionaire silk merchant of New York, and the fair Lady Maran, the daughter of Lord Howard de Winstanley of Queen Elizabeth's court, who are here brought together at a hotel of the present day. The effect is as delightful us the conception daring.

> THE TONGA ISLANDS AND OTHER GROUPS. Jottings from the Pacific No. 2. By Emma H. Adams. Oakland, Cal.: The Pacific Coast Publishing Company.

The author takes the children with her on : risit to some islands of the Pacific, and tells the story of them, past and present, in a bright, pleasant way, occasionally quoting from other writers. She shows the good that Christianity has done for the inhabitants, and also brings out what they have done for themselves, touching upon the evil effects of our civilization when not controlled by a living faith. This she does pleasantly, with no dull moralizing. The volume includes a short sketch of Rapa Nui, or Easter Island, with its wonderful colossal statues. Altogether an interesting and useful little book.

ADOPTING AN ABANDONED FARM. By Kate San born. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Miss Sanborn's humor is not of the airiest, or of the most original, but her cheerfulness periment in farming in New England, makes pleasant reading for a summer afternoon.

THE MEN WHO LOOK BACKWARD.

2

Among all the many words that have been spoken at the present time, words good, bad, and indifferent, there remains one unspoken. There have been plentiful admonitions of the men whose faces look right onward, who see the coming light and welcome it, who hail the better day that is so fast hastening on. They have been most fully and strongly charged to restrain themselves, not to be hasty or heady, to speak mildly and cautiously, to be very careful not to give offence to their brethren. It is to be hoped they will lay these admonitions to heart. Men who are so highly favored as they, must receive joyfully the spoiling of their goodly enthusiasm, and guard well against excess of hope and triumph. He that believeth will not make too much haste.

But there has been, so far as I have observed. no solemn admonition of the leaders who do not lead: the men of gift and endowment and high position and ecclesiastical prominence, who are but weathercocks showing which way the theological breeze happens to be blowing, not needles pointing ever to the pole-star of truth. The story runs, that years ago, in the easy-going, ante-bellum times of the South, a Virginia railroad took the cowcatcher from the front of the locomotive and put it on the rear of the last car, to keep the cows from running into the train. This ignominious arrangement may be taken to represent the leaders who do not lead. but always follow. Their lives will be summed up in the minus quantity. There would have been so many more bright thoughts and blessed visions, and rich, large hopes and happy hearts, if they had never lived. The witty Frenchman said of this class of men, if they had been living when the Lord proposed to form His magnificent creation, they would have cried in solemn expostulation, "But, but, dear Lord, what is to become of chaos?"

In the present day there has been a confesse and most desirable advance in all science, in general intelligence, in medicine and surgery in the comforts of living, better food, better water, better air, better shelter, better heating. and even better ventilation, better railways and cars and steamers, and so on to the end of the chapter. But it is most seriously to be questioned whether there has not been a more im portant progress in theology and religion, than in all these other matters put together, as more hopes There has been a marvellous drawing together of all God's people united upon the great truths of our glorious religion. Ephraim square windows of these houses look down vex Ephraim. They are beginning to see eye to eye as the Lord brings again Zion. But these leaders who do not lead, have still stood upon their old battlements and hurled their ancient weapons and shouted the fathers' warcries and proposed their narrow sectarian shibboleths to all comers. They have not helped at all to bring the good day that makes the heart of the Lord's people glad, and we believe makes glad the heart of the dear Lord who praved that they all may be one."

A still more wonderful change has passed over man's view of the character of God. Every candid mind must acknowledge that God has come to be to us much more tender and gracious and Fatherly than He was to the men of the olden time. He is less dreaded and more loved. To our mind this is the greatest and best of all possible advances. This is central and not far-reaching only, but reaching everywhere. It makes many hearts glad beyond expression that they live in the present day, and they would like to share the brighter light will surely come in the days that will folw. These happier thoughts of God, happier apared even with their own childhood ghts, are the life of their life, and the joy the Lord has become their strength. But in his fresh and most blessed revelation of God. e men bear no part. They simply antagonize it all and lament it all. To them a Rethe Confession which

the heroic reformer whose name is forever associated with this spot. The Landgraves of the just tribute to his predecessor, Rev. George W. Janvier, who had held the pastorate during twelfth century knew how to build not only for security but also with an eye to artistic effect. forty-six years. Mr. Ferguson gave a brief The old Fest Hall, or banquet room is a splendid apartment, and if its walls could speak, might tell many a tale of mediæval revelry. Here too the German literature had its beginning in the songs which the poets recited of theirheroes and their warlike deeds. It is easy to revive this mediæval life, for you enter the castle over the drawbridge across the moat. which is still drawn up by chains as it was more than four hundred years ago. But after all, to the thoughtful student of history, who is alive to the fact, the greatest force in this world is a human soul possessed of a great pur-

pose, and of the resources requisite for its accomplishment. These walls are glorified because they sheltered a man whose words and deeds have had an untold influence upon millions of human beings. The battle which he fought at Worms for the rights of conscience and the independent authority of the Word of God has changed the civil and religious history of all Europe. As the guide leads you from room to room,

which during those months of residence must have become familiar to him, and at last, with he studied and to the desk upon which he wrote, you come under the full fascination of the place. It seems almost as if the great-souled man with his honest and expressive face would years seem to have vanished and there is the man poring over his Greek Testament, engaged why Mr. Greenman fled into the wilderness of upon a work for which a hundred generations shall call him blessed. But this delightful spell for it was on that morning that a strong regi-

is rudely broken by the guide, who now shows you the door and dismisses you into the castle yard to resume your reflections at your leisure. We strike into the foot-path that leads to the

village below, catching glimpses from time to time of the sweet landscape that lies about the Bridge. None of the old churches has a more mountain. A walk of a few minutes brings us interesting history than Pittsgrove, and it is to the quaint old village of Eisenach. Here Luther passed a part of his boyhood at school, and the 'Lutherhaus' marks the spot where he lived with Frau Cotta who doubtless looked well after her young protegé. Some other famous men found their early home in this old Thuringian town, not the least of whom was vital to ourselves, our inmost lives, our dearest John Sebastian Bach, whose grand and solemn music will never cease to stir all thoughtful souls. The long, sloping roofs and small, has much ceased to envy Judah, and Judah to upon the curious traveler much as they did three hundred years ago. But the world around them has all changed; its history has been written in the fire and blood of the Peasants War and of the Thirty Years' War-a history never more to be repeated, let us hope, in this land of heroes and of martyrs. F. W. O.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER

At the Grace Church there was recently an interesting service, on the occasion of the induction of a Sabbath School superintendent. There was a formal installation of the new offi cer. It may be of interest to other pastors and sessions, desiring to have a similar instalment to know just how the service was conducted The pastor briefly addressed the school as follows

Accordingly on a recent Sunday the following "It may be regarded in some respects as "a propositions were submitted to the members: new departure" to formally install a Sabbath School superintendent into office. But when we briefly look at the duties, relations, and spiritual results of the position, a formal installation is highly appropriate. The peculiarities and blessed fruits of the modern Sabbath School plainly indicate it to be a divine providential development. And it is with the desire to impress more fully upon this church the importance of the work, that we have arranged for this installation." The superintendent then arose, and the pastor

addressed him as follows: "Dear brother in

THE GENESIS OF A COLLEGE. By Rev. Elisha B. Sherwood. St. Joseph, Mo., July, 1891. In the Spring of 1832 the writer entered upon

account of the eight elders whom he found at a course of study for the ministry at Rochester, Pittsgrove, of whom Joseph L. Richman is the N. Y. I was an attendant at the Brick church only survivor. Doctor Newkirk recited the then under the pastoral care of Rev. Wm. Wis virtues of the first families of Dubois, Van ner, D. D., the father of Rev. Wm. C. Wisner, Meters and Newkirks, the Hugenots, who fled D. D. On a certain Sabbath morning there en-France by the way of Holland and via tered a gentleman with the pastor, clad in a Esopus, now Ulster County in New York. He traveling suit, holding in his hand a broadeloquently portrayed our obligations to them and brimmed felt hat as he walked down the broad urged a new consecration to live worthily of aisle. I wondered what old man Dr. Wisner had picked up to assist him that morning. The

Mr. Brown in his historic discourse, endea- pastor conducted the services until he came to vored to solve the mystery of the origin of the the prayer before the sermon, when the stranger church and of the preparatory work during the took the services. I bowed my head as he led twenty years preceding the usually accepted in prayer. He had only uttered a few sentences date of the organization. Was there a pre- when I became impressed with the solemnity of existent church? He narrated the thrilling his manner and raised my head and looked him narrative of the rescue of their ancestor, Cath- full in the face. He seemed like one face to erine DuBois, when taken captive by the In- face with God, pleading for the Holy Spirit to dians at Esopus and how she was saved by assist him in the services of that hour. A singing sacred hymns, as the savage was ready spirit of prayer seemed to permeate the ento light the funeral pile with the torch, and tire audience and left an impression that how time was thus gained for the rescuers to abides with me to this day. His sermon was

arrive, to put the Indians to flight and rescue on the cause and cure of infidelity, the unfolding the captives. The ministry of David Evans and of of his own experience as God led him out of the Nehemiah Greenman, who had been educated by darkness of infidelity into the glorious light of a suitable climax, brings you to the spot where the missionary David Brainerd, covered a period the gospel of Christ crucified. I heard him of 38 years, from 1741 to 1779. Mr. Brown three times that day in as many different described some of the trials of the church dur. churches with thrilling interest. This stranger ing the Revolutionary War, when the name was no less a personage than Dr. David Nelson. was changed from Pilesgrovo to Pittsgrove in who soon after this published The Cause and rise to salute you. Three hundred and seventy honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the Cure of Infidelity, one of the most useful books friend of the American colonies. He explained of this book-making age.

Doctor Shields in his reminiscences paid a

from

such ancestors.

a memorial chapel.

extension.

aggressive workers in the line of church exten-

sion. His latest new movement has been in

a northerly direction from his present church.

A mission, or rather a branch of the Memorial

Church has been established at 19th and York

Streets. A lot has been purchased by Dr.

Mutchmore, and work upon a church edifice has

been begun. The foundations have been laid.

and the first story has been nearly completed.

use it as soon as it is finished, for church and

Sunday School purposes. The population around

this point is growing, and it is hoped that when

neighborhood, with their children, to the new

Hitherto the Union Presbyterian Church has

used the Scripture Psalms exclusively in song.

For some time past, however, there has been a

desire for the use of hymns, and an instrument.

Do you favor the introduction of hymn singing

On further acquaintance with Dr. Nelson learned he was a Tennesseean by birth, had en Egg Harbor from the enemy on March 17, 1778, tered the U.S. Army as a surgeon. After his ment of British soldiers from Philadelphia conversion from infidelity, he entered the minmarched into Salem, having encamped the preistry of the Gospel. He chose for his field of Christian work north-eastern Missouri, and was vious night at Sharpstown, only an hour's ride the founder of Marion College. On more thorfrom Mr. Greenman's house, and on the followough acquaintance with the people of that part ing night occurred the massacre at Hancock's of the State, he found that he was fifty years in advance of them in morals and religion. They would not bear his teachings nor his preaching, proposed to commemorate it by the erection of and they drove him from the college he had founded and out of the State. He settled near Dr. Mutchmore has long been one of our most

Quincy in Illinois, where he started a mission institute for the education of those who were so desirous of an education that they sought the priveleges offered by the mission institute. He struggled on as best he could, impressing his self denying and Christ-like example on those who sought his instructions, and were willing to copy his godly life. There were families and churches who sympathized with Dr. Nelson in

his educational efforts for the worthy poor The purpose is to roof over this first story and These families and churches he visited, prayed with them and preached to them. There was one family in the New Providence church, Marion County, Mo., Elder McAfee's, of Scot Irish descent, with whom he stopped. He

the part of the edifice which is now in process had baptized the older children, and as they of erection is ready, services may be begun listened to his conversation and prayers they which will attract many of the residents of the drank in his words and were imbued with his spirit. But little did Dr. Nelson think that he enterprise. There is large promise of successful was moulding a young mind in that family who work. Both the pastor and people of the memorial church are deeply interested in the new was to take up the work which circumstances beyond his control would compel him to lay

down. God had another way of accomplishing for Missouri what Dr. Nelson failed to do, for the want of sympathy and money. It was to raise up the men who would carry out the plan that lay in the heart and brain of Dr. Nelson, to wit, the education of the worthy poor as mininstrumental music in church woneir other action from the alconers for the growing millions of vote showed 28 in force of the other action from the alcone workers He takes vote showed 93 in favor of the an earnest missioniten he wanted men to disciple all nations, He

against it, many of the membe use the fishermen of Galilee and Matthew the ever, away from town.' The . ever, away from town. The the result of the instance of the instance of the damee and Matthew the the organ and hymnal in thincident with a sad enclican; so when he wants a man who will for some time, and these wille papers, that of a mar bish a home for such a school as is demanded in the church service. The while fishing along a tr the youth of Missouri, He put it into the heart for some time, and these will papers, that we have not come and the majority had agree and death. Elsewher, the on foot to make the entire journey to the states that no ill feeling has been provolt Roy, ination, he cast about to find something to for them. The number of students are used was a state to find something to for them. The number of students are used was a state to find something to for them.

The Religious Press.

The Jewish Messenger is impressed by the July Forum article of Gen. F. A. Walker, which, among other novel points, asserts that the main cause that has checked the growth of the native population of our country is immigration. Further:

While many of the new accessions to our population possess the best qualities of man-hood. a large number bring with them a lower standard of living than that to which the Amercan people are accustomed. Therefore, while industrial competition of the

foreigner is unwelcome to the native, the social qualities of the stranger are not recognized or appreciated, and add to the prejudice existing by the American workman towards the alien intruder.

The American will not compete with the Italian laborer at the price placed by the latter on his labor, nor will the native desire his children to intermarry into or associate intimately with those of low habits and immoral modes of

life. If this argument be carried to a logical con-It this argument be carried to a logical con-clusion, immigration, by checking native ambi-tion, actually diminishes the natural ratio of increase of population, while it tends to lower the standard of education and culture upon which the American workman prides himself.

The Christian Union having called attention to German Sunday Legislation in the interest of workingmen, brought about at least in part, by the workingmen themselves, adds the following:

It is interesting to record the beginnings of a It is interesting to record the beginnings of a similar movement in France, which, taken to-gether with recent Spanish action in the same line, shows the growing solidarity of European laboring men in their efforts to recover the right to a day of rest. In the midst of the various demands made by striking working-men in Paris of late great prominence has been men in Paris of late, great prominence has been given to the desire for Sunday rest. The labor The deal will deserve whatever dignity that programme. Some of them go no further for the present than to demand the closing of shops and stores at mid-day on Sunday, but many call for the entire day. Much interest has been aroused in particular by the attempt of the street-cleaners in Paris to secure a weekly rest day. As an organization, they addressed petition to the Municipal Council praying for the observance of Sunday in their department, and that body, by a vote of 44 to 8, decided to grant the request. This action was taken last December, but, unfortunately, has never been made effective, for lack of funds. That is to say, the Council estimated that the cessation of work on Sunday would involve an extra outlay work on Sunday would involve an extra outlay of \$22,000, and this the Council had no authority to authorize. Still, the incident is worthy of note, as indicating both the sentiments of French workingmen and the disposition of the authorities to further them.

But the need of teachers, both more and bet ter, is not so great in these institutions as in the preparatory schools and the female colleges, the preparatory schools are schemetions. The with some rare and brilliant exceptions. The problem of higher education needs to be attack-ed in the preparatory schools. The golden stream of munificence has missed these modest institutions and left them to stand still or fall back while the colleges and universities moved forward. There excepts the melleded forteen forward. They are now the neglected factors in the higher system of education. Their needs and those of the female colleges are the press-ing claim of the moment on the friends of higheducation

er education. In the female colleges, as a rule, the case is most pressing and the need greatest. Nothing in the educational history of the country is more remarkable than the growth of these col-leges, the standard and equipment they have already attained. But the ratio of teachers to students in them is demonstratively low and the

Mr. Rindge was born in 1857, and when he gave these edifices to his native city he wa twenty-nine years old. He entered Harvard

twenty-nine years old. He entered Harvard University in 1875, but could not endure the climate. Last December as the time drew near for the formal opening of the City Hall, he came East, but became ill soon after his ar-rival, and could not be present. His fortune was inherited from his father. As may be inferred from the language of the letter Mr. Rindge is a believer in the Gospel of Christ. The New England Magazine for Feb-ruary has a deeply interesting account of his gifts to Cambridge, with illustrations of the buildings. It states that "he is not only one of those who are deeply moved by religious

of those who are deeply moved by religious truths as a matter of personal experience, but he believes in the prominent advocacy of relig-lous and moral truths." He made a condition that verses of Scripture and maxims of conduct should be inscribed upon the walls of the library. He also wished an inscription placed upon the He also wished an inscription placed upon City Hall, and prepared one himself. It i

"God has given commandments unto men From these commandments men have framed laws by which to be governed. It is honorable and praiseworthy to faithfully serve the people by helping to administer these laws. If these laws are not enforced the people are not well coverned." governed

either be spent in current work or made a per-manent fund. Which is expedient the donor does not intimate. It would seem appropriate to make it a permanent fund bearing the name of its author. This gift of twenty-five thousand dollars must

The Churchman takes note of a suggestion that Trinity Church, Boston, be transformed into a cathedral, now that its eloquent rector is about to become a diocesan bishop. The util-

ity of so ponderous and centralizing an organism amid the diversities and preoccupations of this new world, admits of question. Diffusion is the grand errand, or law of this missionary age which began with the century. Our con temporary expatiates as will be seen :

It has begun to be seen that cathedrals, es-pecially in great cities, might easily be made useful from the start. It has been doubtful in-deed whether anything fike the constitution and titular dignities of English cathedrals, either of the old or of the new foundation, could be advantageougly advanted in this represented the nomenclature of a constitution which is sim-ply out of date and out of place in this century

of \$22,000, and this the Council had no authority to authorize. Still, the incident is worthy of fore, as indicating both the sentiments of French workingmen and the disposition of the authorities to further them. The Independent insists that the educational need of the moment is more teachers and better teachers. As for the colleges, especially those for women, "they are all swamped with too high a ratio of students to teachers." We quote: The very best thing to be done in them would be to set agoing machinery to result in raising the ratio of teachers to the number of students, and in drawing into the work of teaching the greatest possible proportion of the rare creations of God who are endowed with the gifts of the teacher. But the need of teachers, both more and better, the need of teachers, both more and better teacher. But the need of teachers, both more and better the need of teachers, both more and better the ratio of students, both more and better the need of teachers, both more and better the need of teachers, both more and better the preparatory schools and the female colleges, the prepa the people, and there is nothing in the way of evangelization that the cathedral might not hope to undertake with an assurance of success. A staff of competent and efficient workers would become indispensable: as soon as the need for them became apparent, the means for their permanent support would be forthcoming: and many a devoted Christian would be glad, not in his will, but out of his fortune while he lived, to endow a missionary canonry for all time. Then, in an intellectual atmosphere, such as Boston undoubtedly is, and under the guidance of an intellectual man, such as its bishop is to be, it would not be long be-fore the higher intellectual needs of this age would be thought of and provided for. Canon-ries would be established in which men of emi-nence from all over the country should be en-gaged to preach for one month, or two, or three, in every year, with endowments which should make it possible for men of eminence to should make it men of known capacity in any particular department of religious learning might, from year to year, address the intellect any particular department of religious learning might, from year to year, address the intellect and learning of Boston and Cambridge with the

on the 'universal love of God; which introduces into the Confession after a pitiable delay that School teachers of the Grace Presbyterian royal text, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son," is a matter of unmixed regret and astonishment. "Ye have taken away my gods, and what have I position. more. ?"

There has been a remarkable movement in the direction of greater hope as to the future. Upon a tombstone of the seventeenth century is this inscription, "Oh that men were wise to consider the multitude of those that are to be damned, the paucity of those that are to be saved. and the vanity of transitory things !" It cannot be doubted that there has grown up a larger hope which has found expression in the Revision; that all infants dying in infancy are gathered into the great family of God; and al. so a faint hope, more timidly expressed, that some of the heathen who follow the light that they have, will be saved according to what Peter says: "I perceive that in every nation, he that feareth God and worketh righteousness, is accepted of Him." All this has flowed from the changed view of the character of God. That there may be a danger connected with it we readily grant, but that it is on the whole a and teachers as follows: "Do you, the officers deeply convinced. But in this movement, too. these men bear no part. They declaim against it all as pestilential heresy, though their words are powerless against the evident leading of the good Spirit of God in all the nations. We now stoutly maintain that there should be added to the many admonitions of those who cry unto the people that they go forward, another ad dressed to those who do nothing but hold back: who have borne no part save that of opposition to the great truths that God has en teaching this generation. They need to meditate upon Lord Bacon's wise word, "A froward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation." It is needed that the Spirit of God should breathe upon these dry bones that they may live, for alas, "they are very many and they are very dry."

SAMUEL T. CARTER. Huntington, N. Y.

THE WARTBURG.

Eisenach, July 25th, 1891. There are some rare places in the German father-land, pervaded with such an underlying interest and so full of thrilling associations that they are certain to awaken the deepest emotions on the part of all intelligent exercises. visitors. One of these places is the Wartburg The Presbyterian Church of Pittsgrove, in delicious calm and stillness prevail. The cattle in the Thuringian Forest, situated on a hill about six hundred feet above Eisenach. It was Salem County, N. J., celebrated the one hunto this spot that Luther was forcibly conveyed dred and fiftieth anniversary of its organization after leaving the Diet of Worms in 1521, and on Sunday, August 2d. The church was crowded where he spent ten months in the translation both morning and evening by a multitude comof the New Testament into the German vernac- ing in carriages from the surrounding farms. ular. The natural beauty of the place would and from Woodston, Salem, Elmer, and Bridgerepay the expense and fatigue of a long journey ton. There were nearly 1,200 in attendance. to behold it. From every part of the summit At the morning service the pastor, Rev. John tions of the city Sunday reach to the country to behold it. From every part of the summit the eye rests upon a scene that feasts and sat-isfies the soul. Dark masses of forest trees crown the surrounding hills, while the intervening valleys wave with ripening grain or are son, now of Marysville, Ohio. Rev. Matthew carpeted with an exquisite verdure. One hardly Newkirk, D.D., of Philadelphia, a descendant of knows whether most to admire the loveliness of one of the first families of Pittsgrove, and Rev. whole being. nature around him, the grand old castle which Allen H. Brown, of May's Landing, took part in has been admirably restored, or the courage of the exercises.

Christ: having been chosen by the Sabbath by the change. Church, at a recent meeting, as superintendent of the school, we desire now to install you formally into that highly important and honorable

Do you accept this position with the intention to conduct the operations of the school in accordance with the usages and principles of the Presbyterian Church?

"Do you assume this position with the feeling that the beloved pupils of the school are under the watch and care of the authorities of this church: that they are to be regarded as "lambs of this flock," to be trained in the fear of the Lord-ever keeping in mind that their salvation is to be the primary aim of your labors?

"And, further, in taking this position, will t be your endeavor so to discharge your appropriate duties that the scholars of our school may be led by your example to a faithful attendance upon public worship, and an affection ate attachment to all that pertains to the interests and welfare of this church?"

The superintendent having given assent to these questions, the pastor addressed the officers blessed advance, a vast company are and teachers of Grace Sabbath School now re ceive this brother as your superintendent, promising to render unto him all needful co-operation sky bends over us in blessing. Every creature in the discharge of his duties; to manifest an affectionate deportment toward him, and prayerfully to assist him in his labors to train up the scholars in the service of Christ?"

The pastor then addressed the scholars follows: "Do you the scholars of Grace Sabbath is an unusual one; for every house and farm School, take this brother as your superintendent, promising him all proper obedience, honor, and respect, in the discharge of his duties: that thick clumps and groves of evergreen, nearly or Dr. Nelson had been compelled to lay down for by your punctual attendance at the school you will encourage him in his work; and by your kind deportment toward him you will do all in your power to make his relation to you one of ffection as well as pleasure"

The entire school arose and signified their a sent to these questions.

world, while berrying in these fragrant pastures; The pastor then addressed the superintendent but both church and schoolhouse are within an as follows: "I, as pastor and moderator of the eighth of a mile, and over yon high bridge rush Session, now install you in the office of Supercars several times each week-day, and, sad to intendent of Grace Presbyterian Sabbath School. say, twice every Sunday, since "The Maine Cen-And may you be so endued with divine grace as to be enabled faithfully to discharge all the tral" bought the road. Since my Cape Cod discovery, now ruined for

duties pertaining to your office. Amen." The new superintendent then briefly addressed the school and conducted the closing not, until now, seen so unique and romantic a can occupy the heart and hand of Christian spot as this one. And, hardworkers as these tarmers are, labor has ceased. A wonderful,

dly He found a school that was opened to num. de entered and taught through the term. His

call to the First Church, Springfield, Ohio. Mr. education. He entered the call the son of the Berner and the entered the call the son of the Berner and the son of the Berner Murphy of this city and is an excellent preacher tion of his junior year. Then failing health and pastor.

caused him to journey to Missouri. A school Extensive repairs and remodelling have been then opened to him in Callaway County, where going on in the old North Tenth Street Church. Dr. David Nelson was holding a series of meet-The organ has been removed from the gallery ings. Young Park became an interested hearer, and placed back of the pulpit, after the newer and was led to Christ, baptized and received order, and the walls of the church have been into the Presbyterian Church by Dr. Nelson.

renovated. This church has had a splendid his-On the opening of the "Platte Purchase " h tory, although of late years it has been supsettled at what is now known as Parkville. As posed to be hopelessly stranded by the removal a merchant he became an extensive land holder of its constituency. It seems, however, from in and about Parkville, also in Texas and Illipresent indications, that it refuses to die. nois. He was one of the three persons to help The forward the Presbyterian church. He built a

pastor is the Rev. J. L. Rusbridge. J. R. MILLER.

Philadelphia, 10th of August, 1891.

seem to know the day of rest. The horse just

beneath my window roams at will-rolls and

to the music that comes stealing over the hills.

of the seven, long may it be ere the desecra

Blessed, blessed Sabbath day! Most precious

water, and clad in fresh garments, drawing

nigh unto God, and the quiet rest refresh the

Thank the Lord for this delightful, peaceful

Sabbath day.

SABBATH PEACE.

Montsweag, Maine, August. 1891. This is, indeed, Sabbath. The very atmos-

ohere is peace. Not that only; but cheer. So slave and free States soon drove him out of Missouri, as it had driven out Nelson before fresh and refreshing is the morning breeze that strength seems renewed. The clear, blue him. We now return to the son of Elder McAfee in seems happy. The view from our veranda and New Providence, whom Dr. Nelson had baptized. from our windows is one of great beauty, diand whose life had been under his moulding influence. He had, with the assistance of his versified by farm, woodland and streets and parents, worked his way through Westminster streams of water. The tide, now inrolling from the sea, fills the river and the pools. The scene Collegie, and graduated with honor. As the question of his life-work came up for settle seems to have a peculiar seclusion of its own. ment, it became more and more certain that John A. McAfee was to take up the work that Either water surrounds it (at high tide), or

quite hide it; or it is fortified by high ledges, the want of sympathy and means to carry it from whose clefts spring evergreen trees, wild forward. Professor McAfee soon entered upor this chosen work with a consecration that told rose bushes, now in luxuriant bloom, and blackberry bushes, with blueberry bushes and sweet that his whole soul was in it. fern. The cultivated fields hide away in warm

A. M.

XUM

sunny hollows, where ice cold springs are found. One may easily fancy one's self alone in the the right man. It was the privilege of the writer to bring together the Hon. George S Park and Prof. John A. McAfee on March 29

1875, at Parkville, and introduce them to each other. This was the linking together of two me by the incoming of summer people, I have grand men in one of the noblest objects that Park College was the outgrowth of tha

meeting. Though humble in its origin, its growth has been more rapid and prosperou than was anticipated by even its most hopeful eats, and eats and rolls; then stands so still friends. Young men and women have gathered that I think he, as well as I, must be listening to it from all parts of our own and foreign lands. Its students are in domand wherever they are known. Fifty-six of its young men are in preparation for the ministry. For want of suitable accommodations from 100 to 200 stu-dents have been refused the last two years!

November 3, 1887, he announced his deter November 3, 1887, he announced his deter-mination to give a city hall, provided the municipality would furnish a proper site. This is the Flemish style. At the same time he in-formed the Mayor that he proposed to bestow upon his native place and industrial school. the 6th of June, 1890, and Dr. McAfee on the 12th of the same month and year. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from hence Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest These structures are munificent in all their ap-pointments, and must have cost more than a million dollars. forth. labors; and their works do follow

into them is beyond all proportion to the teach-ing force. Look at Smith College, for example, which we understand is threatened with an incoming flood of some three hundred new students, whe, n so far as teaching force is dents, when so far as teaching force is con-cerned, it is scantily equipped for classes of one hundred each. We mean by this that, with its present teaching force, the freshman class should not greatly exceed one hundred. All beyond that limit dilutes the instruction.

is in the educational system of the country. Is more teachers and better teachers.

The Catholic Review has these references to current French literature:

The famous French writer on Scripture, Abbé Nigoroux, is editing a Dictionary of the Bible, of which the first numbers have appeared and are exciting much discussion. The learned editor with much energy attacks the theory of evolution as applied to the body of man, and not only adheres to the literal interpretation of the chapter of Genesis respecting the creation of man, but declares that the chapter formally church and parsonage. As a faithful steward he inquired "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and became impressed that a school for the condemns the theory of evolution. Other emi-nent Catholic writers are of a contrary opinion. Father Corbuy of Louvain, speaking some years education of the youth around him was a necessivy. Preparations for carrying out his plan ago of the text, "God formed man from the dust of the earth, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life," said that these words could for the erection of a school building were soon begun. But the border troubles between the hardly be twisted into a condemnation of the evolution theory. The sacred writer indeed at-tributes to God the formation of the human ody: cised directly on the dust of the earth, or sec ondary causes were permitted to produce the human organism is uncertain. The Dictionary will be a notable contribution to Catholic liter-

ature. Belgium has been compelled to take notice of Belgium has been compelled to take notice of the filthy French publications that have been pouring into its territory and corrupting good morals for years. The Government has prohib-ited certain of these obscene sheets from Belgian territory forever. Their character, even for these polluted times, is remarkably bad. They emanate mostly from Paris, which is at this moment the nest of scores of these harpy pub-lications. They are not private or criminal publications, but law abiding enterprises, toler-ated by the Government, and sold openly in the streets. In point of fact this form of public corruption has become a scandalous nuisance, a cas the preschered in the utmost ease. His serious or comical, with the utmost ease. His work was then of a kind which required more deliberation; and other claims had multiplied corruption has become a scandalous nuisance so as to disgust even the preachers of Nationa orruption Bad as morals were said to have been under the Empire, they were quite Puritan compared with the laxities of the Republic. The secret of irreligion among the men of France and other European countries is the plague of immorality which rages unchecked among them.

The Christian Advocate records "A Benign Surprise" in the shape of a check for twentyfive thousand dollars drawn by Frederick K. Rindge, in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union. It thus speaks of the worthy giver:

Mr. Rindge is a native of Cambridge, Mass. and has within a little more than three years presented that city with a magnificent city hall, one of the finest public library buildings in the United States, and a manual training-school. He announced his gift of the library building to the city government in June, 1887. The edifice is in the Romanesque style and was opened in The gift included the building and a 1889. large tract of ground very near Harvard University. A whole square was appropriated as the site.

The Postmaster-General of England recently bore his testimony in the House of Commons to the successful work which women do in the Postoffice, and declared that, speaking for the United Kingdom generally, he was glad to say that the postoffices which were presided over by women were hy no means the least efficiently managed.

All this shows what the need of the moment

but whether the creative act was exer-

assurance of a fair and candid hearing of what-ever truth they might have to deliver. In short, the Boston cathedral would become, or, at least, it might become, a centre of intellec-tual religious thought, not only for Boston, but for the whole country. HOW BROWNING WROTE.

He finished his work very carefully. He had the better right to resent any garbling of it, that this habitually took place through his punctuation, which was always made with the fullest sense of its significance to any but the baldest style, and of its special importance to his own. I have heard him say, "People accuse me of not taking pains! I take nothing but

pains!" And there was indeed a curious contrast between the irresponsible, often strangely unquestioned impulse to which the substance of each poem was due, and the conscientious labor which he always devoted to its form.

The laborious bit must have grown upon him; it was natural that it should do so as thought. gained the ascendency over emotion in what he had to say. Mrs. Browning told Mr. Val Prinsep that her husband "worked at a great rate"; and this fact probably connected itself with the difficulty he then found in altering the form or wording of any particular phrase; he wrote most frequently under the lyrical inspirtion, in which the side and the form are least separable from each other. We know, however, that in the later editions of his old work he always corrected where he could: and if we notice the changed lines in "Paracelus"

deliberation; and other claims had multiplied upon his time and thoughts. He was glad to have accomplished twenty or thirty lines in a morning. After lunch-time for many years he avoided, when possible, even answering a note. But he always counted a day lost on which he had not written something; and in those last

years on which we have yet to enter, he complained bitterly of the quantity of ephemeral correspondence which kept him back from his proper work. He once wrote, on the occasion of a short illness which confined him to the house, "All my power of imagination seems gone. I might as well be in bed!" He repeat-

gone. I might as well be in bed!" He repeat-edly determined to write a poem every day, and once succeeded for a fortnight in doing so. He was then in Paris, preparing "Men and Wo-men." "Childe Roland" and "Women and Roses" were among those produced on this plan; the latter having been suggested by some flowers sent to his wife. The lyrics in "Freish-tah's Fancies" were written, I believe, on con-secutive days; and the intention renewed itself with his last work, though it cannot have been with his last work, though it cannot have h mantained.

He drew around him some choice young men

and women who under his training became useful ministers and teachers. But he failed to ehlist men of means to aid him until in his own way and time God brought him in contact with

XUM

The Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

STUDIES IN THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO JOHN.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1891.

CHRIST THE BREAD OF LIFE. CONNECTING EVENTS.

The single night which passed between the events of our last and of our present lesson, was the most significant night of our Saviour's earthly life, with the one dark exception of that night on which He was betrayed. This soft moonlighted night of spring was the crisis of His history. Up to this time, in Galilee, the ide of popular favor had been rapidly mountng. With the wondrous feeding of the five usand in that desert place just beyond ethsaida Julias, it reached its climax. They ere convinced that He was that Prophet which uld come into the world (John vi. 14); they ere resolved to take Him, by force if need ere, and make Him a King (verse 15). To eir excited emotions, this was the very time the deliverance of their country from the ed foreign yoke; the wide loneliness of this ert place, like so many which had known Messiahs and seen futile uprisings, was ectly adapted for those preliminary arrangets, which were necessary for the bringing true Messiah to reign over His own. e natural consequence of the refusal of to fall in with their plans, was a revulof feeling against Him. For a time the nsion of popular favor might not be very nt: men had felt too strongly the persuaorce of His character and His works to don Him at once, or to lose all interest in tions; but never again would they feel warmth of enthusiasm, that willingness to to Him, which they had felt when they red that by such yielding they would a His marvellous power to further their purposes and realize their own earthly s. From this summit of popular admira-Jesus began to descend that darkening of growing disaffection, which was to lead short year to Calvary.

the task of calming the strong exciteof the multitude after the miraculous the discipies were worse than useless, and first constrained them to go away (Matt. 2) before undertaking to quiet and disthe multitude. He apparently directed isciples to wait for Him at Bethsaida vi. 45), not far distant; but when by the majesty of His own unalterable purpose, d shown the multitude the futility of ntention to make Him a King against

vn will (John vi. 15), and had succeeded sing them, he found the need for comwith His Father imperative. Instead of along the lake shore toward the place. He went up into the mountain. ed the watches of the night (Mark vi. ayer to God (compare Luke vi. 12)." sciples, meanwhile, apparently tired of or Him near Bethsaida, and perhaps that by some mischance they had see Him as He went by, at length set Passover full-moon, must have been in the night, almost morning (the

cance of these words is limited to the Lord's Supper is the token and earnest.

VERSE 26. Jesus answers, not the words of their hearts. They had sought Him, not because they wanted Him, but because they

wanted something He could give them. Perbaps they themselves were no more aware of this than we often are when we seek Jesus in time of sorrow, or of some vague desire which causes us unrest. It was because Jesus felt this as a truth of His inner consciousness, that He prefaces His reply with the solemn Amen. Amen. Ye seek Me. He savs, not because ye saw signs, but because ye did eat of those loaves (the article is demonstrative bere). They had seen the miracle, but they had failed to see the sign which had been the purpose of Christ in working it. They were filled, for they had not recognized the higher want which bread could not satisfy.

VERSE 27. Work, but not for the food which perisheth, needing not only to be daily renewed, but feeding that part which is itself to perish. The procuring of such food should be only an incident in our lives, not the purpose for which its highest energies are put forth. A being made in the image of God, should find the true object of work in that food which abideth (suffers no change) in life eternal. Of that food death itself cannot rob us; nay, eternai life already begins and becomes present when that is appropriated (2 Cor. iv. 16). As Maurice has beautifully said on this passage, they were toilers for bread, though once they had received bread they had not toiled for: there was a toil which would bring them a food which would sustain a different kind of life in them, a life not of hours and instants, but eternal. Indeed the true work of man consists in receiving and appropriating that abiding food which the Son of Man himself shall give, since Him hath the Father. God. sealed. For this very purpose He became Son of Man (v. 26), that in virtue of His perfect humanity He should become the life of men (i. 4, 12).

This use of the word seal was well understood by the Jews. Their Rabbis taught that the seal of God was Truth, and with their fondness for such coincidences, they pointed out that the three Hebrew letters which spelled the word were the first, middle, and last of the alphabet, and therefore comprehended all wisdom. God had set this seal upon Him, Jesus said, as His works proved, and so His mission was authenticated.

VERSES 28, 29. They said therefore, What must we do that we may work the works which God requires ? Perhaps they had not yet renounced their plan of making Him a king, though they began to see that it would be necessary to work according to God's plan in doing so. The genitive, of God, does not mean the works which God does, but those which He requires of men. as the answer of Jesus shows. He, however, does not say works, but work. The one work, believing, includes all other works. "All true Capernaum (John vi. 17). We are told morality is only the development of belief." James meet. The one work, faith, comprehends all the possible activities of man: all his works between the believer and the love of his Lord. ratch, Mark vi. 48). A storm had have their source in it. "A free being can do Our lesson closes here, but verse 40 is not a ad they were obliged to take to their nothing greater than give himself." We are mere repetition of the thought of 39. It is in- for, and ser was then that Jesus came to them, not here taught that God is the author of bedividual, personal, as that is collective. All e water, as if to show that the lief, but that He requires it of men. VERSES 30, 31. What then doest Thou for a

remembrance of this discourse. On the other believeth on Me shall never thirst. The I is em-If one has a divided mind, he has a distract hand, it is impossible to think that the signifi- phatic: I am that which gives life to the world ed and uneasy mind; he is troubled and rest-(verse 33, compare 1 John i. 1, 2). Cometh and less; he fears for the present and has no hope Supper. They were uttered to teach the great believeth are parallel, though the first indicates for the future. Whereas, if he sees God as truth that the true life of man is in a personal that the activity of the soul is from its own over all, as having all power and all knowledge union with Christ; a union of which the Lord's will. Never is the answer to their evermore, and wisdom, as loving all and caring for all, and the thought of thirst is here introduced as providing for all what is best from His both to prepare for what is to follow and be- knowledge of the past and present and the futheir question (verse 25), but the feeling of cause the gratifying of thirst indicates satis- ture, he will rest in Him and rejoice in His protecting forethought and care.

Christ also gives reasons for His teaching.

Preserver, as well as our Provider. And the

them grow by willing it, if we could continue them in life. Life and growth are God's mys-

faction, as that of hunger indicates sustenance, and both are given in the bread of life. These people had indeed both come and believed, but He argues with our want of faith. Is not the only in the literal sense; therefore they were life of God? Not only does one's being. with all not satisfied, and therefore it is still true that its glorious attributes and capacities and possibilities, that which makes us a little lower than (VERSE 36,) as Jesus has already said unto them, the angels, and is in the very image of God, Ye have seen Me and yet believe not. They had asked (verse 30) to see that they might believe, come from Him; but we live and move and although they had already seen in the miracle, have our being in Him. He gives us the very (verse 26, of which He quotes simply the sense, breath of life, the power to serve Him, and the as He often quotes from the Old Testament,) strength to get riches. He is our Maker and and yet not believed in the true sense which was the necessary condition of their receiving greater includes the less. We are spirits and Him.

have bodies. He who made the immortal VERSE 37. There seems to have been a pause spirit, and gave to it a body, will care for its body, or for it in the body. here, after which, having answered the request of verse 34, He returns to that of verse 30. Much more will He care for the lesser things which are needful. He will not neglect His Some commentators find here the change of scene from the street to the synagogue, and own image, or permit it to suffer, for the lack from the larger to the more select audience. of anything His hand can do or give. It is The greater number, though it would seem iess a much more divine providence that cares for correctly, find in it merely a pause of medita- the body through sowing and reaping, in which tion. In either case, the subject is now re- God co operates with man in providing for his sumed from a higher point of view, and is daily wants. In this way He helps his faith. treated more intimately. All that the Father The birds which can neither sow nor rean. giveth Me shall reach Me. The verb is not has which can do nothing for themselves, are fed given; Jesus is not here concerned to teach the by His care and bounty, much more shall we be doctrine of election. He is recovering from the fed who can sow and reap. And if our sowing deep sadness into which the persistent carnality and reaping shall fail, He can feed us as He of the people had plunged Him, with the does the birds. When the multitudes fainted strengthening thought that His work is not in on the wilderness shore of the Sea of Galilee. vain, since it is the Father's work (v. 19, 30). Christ would not send them away unfed, but It will be accomplished, though not in them, bade His disciples distribute the four loaves, who, though they have come to Him, have not multiplying them to supply the thousands reached Him. The apparent advantage of living And Christ calls God our Heavenly Father. He when He lived, and of being able to come to is a Father who has the resources of the uni-Him physically, is then nothing; all can come verse. He is the Creator and the Food Giver, to Him in spirit, while those who saw Him and we are His children. And He is heavenly, might refuse, hate, even destroy Him. But and by so much the greater and abler and him who comes-each individual differentiated better than an earthly father. And He is from the all in His glad acceptation of him- our Father. We possess Him and may trust He will in no wise cast out (x. 28). All is Him and pray to Him. He will not withhold neuter, says Bengel, the whole mass, so that all any good thing, nor grant any evil thing. If may be one in Him. The Son developes this He cares for the sparrows, He will for His chilall one by one, so that each may know Him dren. We have no power over our bodies to make

personaliy (x. 14), in virtue of the affinity between the believer and Christ. This affinity underlies the whole Gospei.

VERSES 38, 39. Jesus never speaks of it being terious work. Anxiety will not make us taller His task to discern God's will, but only to do or stronger. God has provided for this, and we it. The affinity between Him and His Father may trust it to Him. is as close and real as between Him and His

So it is with raiment. The lilies of the field own (xvii. 11, 23). He will in no wise cast out grow, and are gloriously arrayed without labor those who come to Him, for their salvation is or thought, and will not God care for us who the Father's will, and I am come down not $t\rho$ can both think and labor? Solomon could not do Mine own will, but the will of Him that sent provide for himself more beautiful robes than Me. The Father's will-that of all that which God gives to the lilies. He clothes every grass He hath given Me I should lose nothing-is delivand herb and tree of all the hillsides and the erance, not destruction (Rom. viii. 29, 30). Jevalleys, even where man has never penetrated, sus, the divine bread, not only gives spiritual and made all beautiful in their time and fitted life, but rescues from death. for their place and work. His providence is

The last day, an expression found only in over them all the time, even over those things John, here occurs four times, 39, 40, 44, 54, which man may freely destroy and use for his like a triumphant refrain. It cannot refer to good; much more then will he clothe and care any other than the resurrection day, "the end for man. All these are good for us, and shall beyond which there is no danger," as Bengel not God, the Good, be good for us? says, no more fear that anything can separate Let the Ge

do not know

"Our Father

who know h

n, the world, who who cannot say seek and live present, we avenly Fa-

of these



PRISCILLA spinning, long ago, sighs as she thinks how soon her linen Will lose its glossy luster, when the wash it once or twice has been in. She does not know that in the soap the evil lies that makes her suffer Its great excess of alkali, which cuts the fiber, makes it rougher.

Our modern maidens need not sigh since IVORY SOAP has been invented, Containing no free alkili-by which the ruin is prevented. For linen washed with IVORY SOAP in snowy beauty'll ne'er diminish, But always, while it lasts, preserve its pristine gloss and lustrous finish.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'lvory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

3

the creation of God, are not masters of man, who is made in God's image, inly to prove to them that no earthly the presence of their own Master, God. ce where they landed in the early

sign, that we may see and believe Thee? what nor law of matter could separate the Jews to supernaturalism (Matt. xvi. 1) each one of His own. He can miss no one of and provide for of the entire remark (which is somewhat ob-

was Gennesaret, the beautiful and scure, though its general purport is not diffiaged plain stretching westward and cult to catch), we need to remember that the I from Capernaum. Here Jesus was Rabbis taught that the "bread from heaven" with the same eagerness which al- (Ps. lxxviii. 24, cv. 40) was not the manna, but ted His coming, and the inhabitants the law. (The murmuring of verse 52, thereto bring their sick that He might lay fore, was a mere quibble; the Rabbis often upon them, or that they might even compared the receiving of any doctrine with hem of His garment, as He' passed eating. The reason for the insistence of Jesus His way to Capernaum (Mark vi. 54on the literal words of His former teaching, verse 51, and even their amplification, verses

there in the course of the day, it 53-55, thus becomes perfectly intelligible.) The ng before He was met hy a consider-er of those who had been with Him Moses, and their saying may perhaps best be multitude still see in Jesus the prophet like unto understood in the following way: Moses gave efore. Apparently, when morning repented of having so easily yielded our fathers the law, attesting his authority as lawgiver by the manna. Jesus too has given training power, and again sought e of reopening the question of mak- them bread; not continuously like Moses, but king. They knew that He had not once, and with a promise of something further His disciples, and as no other boat (verse 27, shall give). What law giving is this (John vi. 22), and knowing His mysterious gift to attest? May they see in it a believed Him to be still in some promise of a new earthly conquest and kingdom ccess. When, however, the hours in which will be a perpetual miraculous supply d. He did not appear. and some lit. of food? To the law of such a kingdom they ats of Tiberias, driven across the will willingly yield themselves. What, they wind which was contrary to the ask Him, workest Thou ?

se 23, evidently written by John VERSES 32, 33. The Rabbis taught that the ctions made to the Synoptic ac- manna which Moses gave was distilled from the ed at that place, they themselves upper light, and that it had all manner of out on earth so as to become heavenly treascrossed over the lake to Caper- taste according to the wish of him who ate, but ures. Treasures may be coined into heavenly question on meeting Him, When that to the Gentile palate it was bitterness. est Thou hither ? shows that they This bread the Messiah was to bring again rised at His having gone away from heaven. The radical difference between their carnal expectations and the spiritual gifts

which He has for them, is shown in the words

begins. Not Moses gave you that bread, but God:

nor indeed came it out of heaven; but My Fa-

thout their knowledge. THE LESSON. John vi. 26-39.

T—Lord, evermore give us this i. 84.

nd though undoubtedly a contin-

ver, to say briefly that it

t Jesus should have used hor as yerse 53 if He bad nt in mind; that it is not time, when the prospect but no desire for Himself. They begin to be- how much shall we possess, but how much and closely brought home to lieve that there is a food for man better even how best shall we serve. Mammon, when lesson), He had not in than the manna, and if so they want it: that served, is put in the place of God: and posses. stitute such a commen- is all. It is time now for Jesus to speak open- sions of this world are not to be compared with at the selection of this ly and dispel their illusions. I am the bread of the favor of God. He is to be served also with John indicates his ex. life. It is a moment of crisis: the offer of Him- possessions which are only in trust. ers would understand it self in His true character and for the one puracquaintance with that pose for which He came to earth, is distinctly get all you can of it, save it; it is the great plain that the words of made, and in the exaltation of feeling which thing; it will do all things; it makes the man; Mark and Luke (not the consciousness of this awakes, He falls into it will buy greatness and power." Christ re Id have been the more the poetic parallelism of the Hebrew style. He plies; "I say unto you, be not anxious about

to the disciples from their that cometh to Me shall not hunger; and he that these things, but have faith in God."

es him; in that exulting forward ther know look to the time when sin shall no more have things, and dominion over men. Jesus does not lose sight. workest Thou? The well known tendency of of His personal, peculiar, appropriating love for which Paul remarked upon (1 Cor. i. 22) ap-us from that glad assemblage of the Church of Why should pears here. Fully to understand the meaning the First-born-the redeemed out of every nation and clime and kingdom. Each one is necessary to Him as He is to them; each one He will raise up at the last day to be forever with

Himself.

Christian Endeavor.

By Rev. S. W. Pratt. "In some way or other, the Lord will provide : It may not be my way, It may not be thy way; And yet in His own way, The Lord will provide. "At some time or other, the Lord will provide: It may not be my time. It may not be thy time ; And yet in His own time

Prayer-meeting Topic, Aug. 16. Care for our daily Needs .- Matt. vi. 25-God's

The Lord will provide.'

33: Luke xxii, 35.

The passage in which our topic is found is an argument for the exercise of faith in God. It contains the doctrine of a particular providence. We are not to lay up treasures on earth, but in heaven. If we lay up treasures we shall love and live for and serve them, and covetousness will become idolatry. Treasures are to be laid and serve flim. exchange, sent forward for heavenly enjoyment The broad statement from which the conclusion in the "therefore" of the passage is derived is this: "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." One who was present in the United States Sen-

Amen, amen, with which the reply of Jesus ate at the great debate between Webster and Hayne, reports that in the delivery of the cele-

VERSES 34, 35. Their answer, Sir (a better tion against undue worldliness; against exalttranslation here than Lord, compare iv. 15), ing the body above the mind and spirit, and evermore (in every way) give us this bread, living for the present, forgetful of the greater shows their eagerness for what He has to give, interests of the future. The care is to be, not

The world says: "Get wealth, heap it up;

the order-and haring of nature will know i ren in some other way dren be anxious when the are to do His will and leave the rest, th Him. They may not know the reason or end of His plans and commands. th Him. They may not know

but He knows, The conclusion is that we are to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and leave the future with Him. The future is not in our hands; it is God's. A thousand unforeseen things may be between to-day and to-morrow. We can only say, if God will, we will go here and there and do this and that. No amount of anxiety will assure the future according to our will. But trust in God will leave it to Him, and His will shall be our will: and so we are prepared for whatsoever comes to pass. The thing of first importance is to seek the kingdom of God, to do His will, to have His righteousness, to please God. We need to know now only the first thing to do. As heaven is infinitely better than earth, eternity infinitely longer than time, the spirit infinitely greater than the hody, so to fear God and to please Him and to honor Him is infinitely better than food and raiment and worldly possessions. Man lives not by bread alone, but by every word of God. They who trust in Him

have His verily that they shall be fed. As a child would better trust his father than himapply to self to provide for his daily wants, so we would better trust all to our heavenly Father and seek

REV. DR. LOWELL SMITH.

This venerable and successful missionary of the American Board, died at Honolulu, on May 8 last. Born in Heath, Mass., November 27, 1802, he heard as a young man the first tidings of the reception of the gospel by the natives of brated passage which was the culmination of Hawaii, and after his college course at Williamswhich occupies the remainder the row gives you bread which indeed came out webster's speech, "Bearing for its motto no town and his theological course at Auburn, he to verse 65 may be divided into of heaven, the true (bread). For the bread of God is such words of delusion and folly as liberty first married Miss Abba W. Tenney, of Brandon, Vt., that which comes down from heaven and gives and union afterwards, but liberty and union and they sailed together from New London,

to verse 65 may be divided into a contin-nd though undoubtedly a contin-to its subject, was not all spoken rprobably to the same people. tion, which we are to study to-to the multitude, and in some arently on the seashore. The referred to the origin of the bread: in His, agogue, and both its substance well as the mention of "the orea and gives, its essential nature; this gift of the Father, which none but the Father could give, was the false, but as meeting the absolute ideal (com-pare the use of true in i. 9, xv. 1, etc.). Ob-serve that ho here says not God, nor even the isting in union with Christ, d until the third paragraph, ing of which, however, the i. As our lesson does not necessarily in-it does not necessarily in-it does not necessarily in-the verse duestion which, ars raised; whether or not rring to the Lord's Supper. were, to say briefty that it vatue for Hazera. Their answer, Sir (a better verse 43, 35. Their answer, Sir (a better verse 44, 35. Their answer, Sir (a better verse 45, 35. Say that the first answer, Sir (a better vatue for Hazera. The function is against exait.

He went out with the fifth reinforcement to the Sandwich Islands Missions, and was the last survivor of this early band. The Rev. S. E. Bisbop thus writes, in a re-cent number of the Honolulu Friend: "If we were to specify that trait of Father Smith which impressed us most, it would be his pure, simple single-heartedness. He did not seem to reason much about benevolence or 'altruism.' He simply went straight forward doing all the good in sight. With him the way to do a thing was to do it, not to stop and ponder much about it. He seemed to think little about his own salvation, but to toil much to save other people. He was full of prayer, leaning wholly upon God. His family often heard his low tones in the night taking with his God and supplicating mercies for many people. His life was a blessed and holy life, and bis departure a blessed and sacred ushering into the rapture of God's presence. How many thousands of chosen Hawaiians have welcomed him there, whom he taught and led in the way to heaven !"

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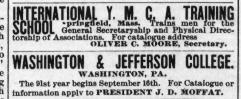
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1891.

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Browning Wrote. 3. The Sunday School. Christian Endeavor. Rev. Dr. Lowell Smith.

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partment. 8. Mid-Summer at Monona. The Vacation of the Fathers. Current Events. Literary Notes.

REVISION.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke treads in the footsteps are a disgrace to Christian civilization. of his honored father in the advocacy of the For even though not one man engaged in the Revision of the Confession of Faith, on 'our first traffic owned allegiance to Christ, Christians page. He discharges a filial duty, with a grace all his own, as those who read his communistone unturned to stop a traffic so disgraceful and cation will readily discover. He is doubtless so directly inimical to the work of the Church. impelled by a double motive, for however ac-But, unhappily, they seem not to be blameless cordant his views on Revision may be with the case

those of the late Dr. Van Dyke of Brooklyn, One of the most forcible preachers in the they are none the less his own, and the fruit of Methodist Church in Boston asserted in the pulpit mature reflection. indeed, were he not given on a recent Sunday that the merchants engaged to independent thinking and the frank utterin this business were New Englanders and memance of his mind, we could hardly rank him the bers of Christian congregations, and his asserworthy son of his father that he is. It is, tion has not been contradicted. His audience, therefore, the Brick Church pastor who here we are told, was in hearty sympathy with him, speaks on a subject that must shortly engage as he insisted that the remedy was in the hands the attention and action of all our Presbyteries. of the Christian Church, and we are glad to be-As a friend of the movement just now exlieve that the Church is waking up to realize

presses it, "It begins to look a little as if the its duty to make a vigorous protest against so decisive battle in the campaign for a Revision disgraceful a traffic. The word is not too of the Westminster Confession had vet to be strong. The traffic is quite as disgraceful to fought." Just at present there is quiet all humanity as is the African slave trade against along the lines. The Report of the Revision which we are fond of protesting. It is carried Committee excites little attention, so far as the on, not by ignorant Arabs, but by cultured public are aware. Even great movements must Bostonians: not by Mohammedans, but in some have their pauses, their times and seasons. cases, at least, by Christians, and in all cases But a change will pass over the face of things by men who have had the advantages of a in due time. The desire must be a growing Christian environment.

one, for such a modification of those portions It is time that the Church arose in its might of the Confession as are extra-scriptural, as and repudiated such a traffic. Cultured New will put our creed in real harmony with the England cannot take refuge in the senseless general teaching of the chairs and pulpits of quibble that if she does not engage in the trade the Church. Nothing less than this ought to some one else will. No one else will if the suffice, and nothing will, for we take it that Christian civilization of this country says NO! the present generation of Presbyterians are well How long shall the Church go on, spending conaware that what is now uniformly held and siderable sums of money and offering up invalupreached as the teaching of God's Word is our able lives for the Christianizing of Africa, and ist, William Black. Angu creed, let our printed Confession run as it may. at the same time shutting its eyes to the de-

A NEEDED MEANS OF GRACE.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The number of those who mourn the loss of friends and kindred, how great it is! This and so far as we have observed, of the election of light and joyous persons that once they were. A heaviness is at their hearts, it attends them

mission or charitable work, that their labor and their money may not be wasted counteracting dispel. It lies down with them at night, and There has recently been found in this city a society of eminent men and women, the New the skill to assuage such grief and bind up the York Society for Parks and Play-grounds, who hearts of the broken-hearted, though the consolations are real and not far to seek. It is ter by securing a few vacant lots here and there, perhaps only the heart which having itself

where children are not only permitted, but enbeen sorely stricken, at length finds comfort couraged and taught to play, for alas, the for- and strong consolation, that can minister of lorn little dwellers in our tenement houses have its graces to others. One such, an elect lady lost the beautiful instinct of all young creat- who mourns a father dear to a thousand friends ures, and know not how to play. It would and brethren here in New York and through seem that this society might add enormously to out the Church, but to none as to those of his their present beneficent work if they were but own household, elsewhere performs this gracious supported by the combined influence of the office for many readers of THE EVANGELIST. Christian people of this city, in a determined

> Our brethren and friends of the Canada Pres byterian Church have abundant reason for congratulating themselves over the success which has attended their missionary work in China. While that Church's staff of laborers in China has always been small, it finds that at the close of sixteen years it is able to report 2,650 accessions by baptism to its missionary churches, two native pastors, thirty-seven native preachers, sixty-four elders, and sixty deacons. It maintains two mission schools, fifty chapels, a

flourishing girl's school, and a training college. The report that a ship has recently sailed from Boston with a ca go of \$60,000 worth of There is now no probability that the French

New England rum for Africa appears unfortunately to be true. While the Christian world Chamber of Deputies will revoke the veto of s deeply interesting itself in the conversion of June last, by which it refused to ratify the the Dark Continent to Christ, Christian New provisions of the late Brussels Anti-Slavery England, it seems, is increasing its activity in Congress for the suppression of the slave trade sending to that benighted country that which and of the destructive liqour traffic in the Congo shall render its darkness incomparably denser Free State and the adjacent portions of Central and more hopeless. The value of the rum- Africa. The large negative vote, 335 in a total traffic between Boston and Africa in the year of 543, seems to have been caused by a proviending July 1, 1890 was \$656, 216; during the year sion in the Articles of the Conference for a ending July, 1891, it had risen to \$1,223,889, search of the vessels of other nations by Engnearly double the former amount. The figures lish ships, a provision to which French jealousy

and national pride could not consent to submit. But we fail to see how this provision, so objectionable to the French Chamber, could are not without blame while they have left one have been avoided. The right to search suspected ships, whatever national flag they hoist, seems essential to the suppression of the infamous slave trade. If French vessels are to have leave to search the ships of other nations, they must submit to be searched by them.

> Several missionaries are wanted for designated fields and duties, as will be seen by the call in another column. just issued in behalf of the Board. We trust that the right persons may hear and heed it. Secretary Mitchell has recently visited the distant missions designated, some of whose efficient laborers have been suddenly stricken down, and he urges their wants with a clear knowledge of the situation and necessities of each field. Good health and a good equipment of general and special knowledge are of course requisites. But these are not all the requirements for successful candidacy. Any who offer themselves to fill the positions

named by the Board, should remember that whatever may be t chief requisite is

A singular tioned in th musk rats He was so poisoning account of a

drawn from the fertile in keeper, was fishing, and go

THE ELECTION OF DR. WORCESTER. veto, on opinions of eminent lawyers that the Our Church contemporaries speak handsomely, Board of 1870 had no legal right to confer the veto power.

REMARKS.

3. Here, then, are lawyers against lawyers; dren; it owes them also to its business men and that family is stricken, and though the mourners Dr. Worcester to the Chair of Theology in presently go about the streets as aforetime, yet Union Seminary. Not one has an adverse the scales are evenly balanced, and there is no venting the growth of lawlessness and corrup- in how many cases never to be again quite the word, and many are sure that the right man court to decide which is right, unless there should be a lawsuit, which I take it for granted has been found to succeed the worthies who will never be. have preceded him in that responsible position.

4. Under such circumstances the prima facie as a shadow which the light of the sun cannot We had thought to quote from them, but a presumption is in favor of a compact that was note just at hand from Dr. Douglas P. Putnam. rises with them on the morrow. Few have a member of the same class for a single year. oluntarily entered into by two Christian parties, twenty years ago, for the sake of peace will more interest our readers. He thus writes and good will, and against what is done to-day of the impression made upon him by Mr. Worto break and overthrow the compact, though it cester, the young man and student of twenty lead to discord, and perhaps division. vears ago: These are my points for the present.-

"Nothing has delighted me more in these dog Hanover, N. H. days of the vacation season, than the announc ment of the election of Dr. J. H. Worcester to the vacant Chair of Theology in Union Seminary

In respect to the foregoing communication rom Judge Drake, the following saggestions For one year, '67.'68, I sat near him in the lecture rooms of Union Seminary at old "No. may be helpful: 1. It will doubtless be a surprise to Dr. Morris 9 University Place." I have not seen him since

to learn that any one should regard the sentence in propria persona, but I have often seen him in my mind's eye as he used to sit thoughtfully here quoted as anything else than a condense paraphrase and explication of the action taken listening to the professor's words and hurriedly by the seminaries in question. Of course they scribbling his notes thereof. Among the nearly never said these very words just as they stand fifty members of my class (all but two being in his article. What he affirmed was simply like Worcester himself, entire strangers to me at the beginning of the term), no face or man. that this, in his judgment, was the proper intent and meaning of their proposition. ner has been more indelibly stamped upon my 2. The limitations suggested by Dr. Morris in memory than that of J. H. Worcester. No perthis instance, that as to the only proper grounds sonal relations existed between us then, nor

since, and it is altogether likely that he has of condemnation, disloyalty either to the denom ination, or to the creed, seem to cover almost, forgotten me, as I find I have forgotten other if not wholly, the meaning of the compact of members of the class with which I remained only one year. 1870. No one can say that the subordinate "However, three impressions were distinctly matter of fitness to teach was the occasion of

left upon my mind as to the character of young that compact, or was anywhere made prominent Worcester. First, the serious thoughtfulness in the action of the parties. The real question of his whole life and manner. There was was the question of orthodoxy and of fidelity nothing mcrbid or gloomy about him, but life to Presbyterianism.

in his estimation was serious business, and the 3. This appears abundantly from the history ministry was evidently to be the most serious of the past twenty years, during which time business of all. It was not to be mechanical the question of capacity to teach has never been or simply professional either, but the business raised, though perhaps thirty or forty appointof living was to be serious, and the ministry ments have been reported to the Assembly. It was to be to him the highest sphere of life, for is probable that no one ever thought of challengwhich he was determined upon a thorough ing an appointment on this ground; and had preparation. Second, he showed a fine and such a question been raised in any case, the ounded scholarship. I do not remember that Assembly would undoubtedly have dismissed it he stood at the head of his class, but I do dis- under the sensible conviction that the several tinctly recall the fact that before the end of the Boards of Trustees were the best, and indeed year he with some two or three others, were the only proper judges on such a point.

 4. The simple fact is, as we all know, that is cholarship. Third, we came to regard him is as born leader of other minds: not that he assertion of the right to pass judgment on a summet he direction of things, but the very weight of his own personality, and the evident conscientiousness of his Christian principles, and we felt it to be safe and prodent to let such a man lead.
 "These were the impressions of the man made upon my mind more than twenty years ago. It is safe to say these characteristics have de veloped and matured through the years since, and admirably qualify him for the seat which his old instructors, Dr. Smith and Dr. Shedd, occupied for so many years. The whole Church is to be congratulated, for more reasons than one, upon this appointment."
 A RESPONSE TO PROF. E. D. MORRIS. By Hon. C. A. Drake.
 The communication of Professor E. D. MORRIS.
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 A RESPONSE TO PROF. E. D. MORRIS. BY HON. C. A. D 4. The simple fact is, as we all know, that in scholarship. Third, we came to regard him this assertion of the right to pass judgment on

The communication of Professor E. D. Morris where, could not have been incorporated in that action without defeating the veto itself. in THE EVANGELIST of July 23rd, introduced 5. As to the legality of the compact of 1870, by the Editor as "Words of Truth and Sober-Judge Drake admits that eminent lawyers have ness," and as containing "an opinion that is as calm and judicial as if it was delivered from the taken both sides, as he says we have "lawyers may Bench," seems to me to be, in some respects, against lawyers." He claims a presumption in fairly open to objection, and I beg to state the favor of legality, and his claim has all the warrant that twenty years of time c n give it. But points of objection which have occurred to me. I. My first point is connected with the following passage in the communication, referring

to Union, Auburn, and Lane Seminaries: o Union, Auburn, and Lane Seminaries: "They simply said to the General Assembly: We are Presbyterian, loyal to the Confession of Decko is well aware also of the legal decisions But do you know what he par they Calum? No, you do not know, and if y guessing for a hundred years you. we guess. He put a New Testament—aye We are Presbyterian, loval to the Confes

BIBLIOLATRY-OR WHAT?

William Black is supposed to be thoroughly cquainted with Scotch life. He is also thoroughly an artist, and would not put into his books what is not true to life. For this reason I have been especially interested in the following story from his recent novel "Donald Ross of

Heimra." The story is put into the mouth of a Highlander who tells it to a comrade as follows:

story from his recent novel "Donald Ross of Heimra." The story is put into the mouth of a Highlander who tells it to a comrade as follows: "I will tell you of another strange thing now that did not happen to me, so that I can talk of it and without danger to any one. It hap-pened to my uncle, Angus Roy, that used to be out at Ardavore Lighthouse. Ah well now, if they would only speak it is the lighthouse men that could be telling you of strange things—aye, and the ringing of the fog bell on clear nights, and the men looking at each other. Well now, about my uncle; you know the men at the lighthouse have little occupation or amusement when they are not attending to the lamps, and sometimes when it was getting dark my uncle would go away down the iron hadder on to the rocks, and he would have a rod and a stout line and a big white fly and he would get a lyth or two for supper. "Well, one night he came up the ladder, and when he came in he was nearly falling down of the floor, and he was all trembling and his fac was white. 'Duncan.' says he, 'I have bee bitten by a dog.' 'You are dreaming, Angus said the other, 'for how could there be a do on the Arvadore rocks?' 'See that,' says n uncle, and he was holding out his hand. An there, sure enough, were the marks of the do teeth. 'It was trying to pull me into t water,' says he, 'and when I got up the ladde hoked down and there it was with its forepa on the first rung and its eyes glaring on n for do help us all this night. Duncan,' that what my uncle was saying, 'if there is a dog the island." " Now you know, Calum, there is nowfils or the island." " Now you know, Calum, there is now fils of the island." " Now you know, Calum, there is now fils of that night. Then the next day 't searched and secrethed, and there was not sign of a dog; for how could a dog get on Ardavore, that is fourtheen miles from the n and'. And another thing I must tell 'Calum, is that the marks of the dog's teeth my uncle's hand they were almost isway next morning and white. Very well, Dun wou

Perhaps it is not only drowning that is And a man must not give up his life Duncan MacEachran was right there, continued Coinneach in an absent kind for you know what the proverb says may be hopes of a person at sea, but may be hopes of a person at sea, but one in the grave? Very well then, the

he went into the storeroom and he about till he found a trap they brough see if they could get an otter, and da he should remember also that this is the first instance in which the matter has really been tested in a practical way, and Dr. Morris has shown that the same issue is certain to arise Calumt. Not what he put into guess. He put a New Testament—aye what he was putting into the trap-Testament with a dark cover. in an seaweed. (Because,' says he, 'if he sets in the trap then he will be caught, and see what kind of a dog he is: but i kind of dog that cannot be caught in then the New Testament will burn his him and we will hear of him no more.' him and we will near of him no more.' what he was saying to my uncle. evening came, and my uncle got we could not sit still, and he could not do The narks on his hand were red again knew the dog was coming. Duncan ran, perhaps he was frightened, but not say he was frightened; all that uncle was talling me Duncan was hard uncle was telling me, Duncan was hard ing a word. My uncle he was sitti chair and looking at his hand and mon the redder and redder grew the mar last he got up and says he, 'Duncan 'something has come over me; som drawing me will you open the door, no strength to open the door.' "His teeth were chattering as he me long after and himself shaking an his forehead. 'No, Angus,' says will not open the door this nigh either—and if you come near the d man!' says Duncan. 'Would smash yourself on the rocks? 'Would was come. My uncle's teeth were but he did not speak now, he was moaning, for he knew the beast he thing over him and was coming n him. And then they were listen they were listening there was a te thunder and another and another were and then silence. My uncl were-and then silence. My uncl me he did not speak, and Dunc him. They waited a while. And rose, and says he, 'Duncan, the b away. Do you see the marks? T now.' . . . " It was not till the next mor vas mainly what is known as country work, tinerating among the villages from Macao as a sentre. The medical man is needed immediately for 'etchaburee, Siam. for a small hospital and for general practice. The medical lady is required

hng is men-attacked by ut stream. ult in blood

publish an fair, albeit the novellighthouse bitten in the

ments. the ry spirit.

have made."

iniversally regarded as the leaders of all the rest

The weather which has been upon us during THE GENESIS OF A COLLEGE the past week, lends special emphasis to an The Rev. E. B. Sherwood of St. Joseph, whom article by Jacob A. Riis in the last issue of The very many of our readers, acquainted with his Christian Union, calling attention to the need long and successful labors in the East and in of Parks for the Poor. Mr. Riis, our readers the West, venerate and love, elsewhere gives a will remember, is the author of that most sugnotable sketch of Park College, tracing its very gestive work, How the Other Half Lives, rebeginnings. The germ, it appears, was planted viewed at length in our columns some months by Dr. Nelson, famous in his day throughout ago, and there is probably no man in this city the Church, but more a prophet, and bishop of better qualified to speak, both as to the crying souls, than a builder of institutions. He it was need of breathing places in the densely popuwho touched the hearts of two men, who were, lated districts of this city, and as to the existyears after, on a certain auspicious day which ing law in the matter. We would recommend our correspondent is able to designate, brought the Park Commission to peruse that article, and together and introduced by him. Found of then to reconsider their reply to those resikindred ideas and spirit, the enterprise took dents of the Eighth Ward who last week asked shape and was pushed steadily forward by these that some one block of ground in that ward be two men; though others, discovering the thorconverted into a park. The commissioners made oughly Christian character of their plans, came answer that a park in that region, a densely to their aid. Looked at from its very modest crowded tenement district, would indeed be beginnings, we wonder at the large success of desirable, but that they had no money available the College as an educational institution. Of for the purpose.

late years it has rivalled the foremost in the Now Mr. Rils, rehearsing the law, shows number of its students looking forward to the that since 1887 the Board of Street Opening ministry. And meantime, they have wrought and Improvemennt have had the power to zealously a-field in self-support, and as builders "select, locate, and lay out" parks at their of the dormitories which now make them comgood judgment and pleasure, with authority to fortable. Thus Park College has become the close streets, condemn property, and assess home, the goodly tower and boast of many a damages and taxes, being authorized to expend young man without means, but ambitious to a million dollars a year in the execution of this secure an education in order to service, and act. Up to this time, Mr. Riis tells us, the only willing to work to the utmost with both head money expended has been in fees to the Comand hands. But the present stage of almost missioners. Five parks have been located, but assured success has not been reached without not one has been opened, and the city, which much. and some would count it severe selfmight have been by four million dollars worth denial on the part of both the Faculty and stuof open space and free air, the more beautiful, dents. The late President McAfee incurred a the more healthful, and the more moral, is no considerable debt, on his own responsibility, for better off than it was before the passage of the building materials, and which, we just now law. learn, is not yet quite provided for. Originally

It is as a moral question that we would conbetween fifteen and sixteen thousand dollars. sider this matter. The comfort and happiness of there yet remains, counting in conditional subchildren aside, their moral welfare is most closely scriptions, \$3,927 to be raised. We trust that bound up in the question of their play. Every this amount will be forthcoming before the Aufather knows this, and every man who has not tumn session of the College begins. H.B.McAfee. entirely forgotten his childhood. Nine-tenths a worthy son of the late President, is the Treasof the children of this city have absolutely no urer, at Parkville, Mo. place to play, except the noisome, crowded

streets of the tenement-house districts. For INEED OF A SPECIAL SUMMER CHARITY. them, Central Park is as far away as Africa, The District Agents of the Charity Organizasince they are absolutely without the means t tion Society call attention to the fact that the reach either. They never have a breath of really sufferings of the respectable poor in a city like pure air, except where they are so fortunate as ours are greatly increased during the summer to become the beneficiaries of some "fresh air" months by lack of work. Widows especially, charity. Nor do such charities, beneficent as who support their families by "day's works' they are and necessary as they would continue in washing and cleaning, are left, in many to be were our city dotted with small parks, cases, entirely destitute, though able and mon at all meet the need. Children need fresh air than willing to work. As it is hardly possible and a place to play every day, summer and for the situation to be changed, it seems neces. winter, as much as they need their meals. sary that some large provision for charitable

The temptations to which the children of the relief of such cases should be made. The Society tenements are subjected are frightful, and their for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small power is indescribably increased by the fact Children, and nearly all church employment that these children do not and cannot play. No societies, suspend work through the Summer, wonder that they are to be found by the thouso that many women of this class are doubly sands in the Protectory and the Refuge. The embarrassed during the summer months. It wonder only is that so few of them get there: cannot be expected that widows with small that so many of them grow up respectable, children should lay up during seasons of abundlaw-abiding citizens. ant work. At the best, their work is hardly

It is not too much to say that the efficacy of sufficient to meet the immediate needs of their the mission Sunday-schools of this city would children. It would be well if the funds of the be doubled by the existence of a small park in Society above mentioned could be so increased the neighborhood of each one of them, where the children could play, good and bad together. around. As we understand it, want of money to be sure, as they must be all through life. is the only reason for the work being disconbut too busily and happily engaged in healthy, tinued during the warm months.

hand by an animal more to be monizing of the country by the rum traffic? eaded than a musk rat. It would have gone hard with evidently, but for the device of his nephew, Duncan, who bethought him to reinforce th otter trap which he set for that sea-dog, with a copy of the New Testamentt deftly concealed in sea-weed. The moral of these two incidents seems to be that no lighthouse keeper or trout fisher should be without a copy of the Scriptures, at least the New Testamen, in the Authorized Version and dark leather binding. And it occurs to us that we may do a possible service to some member of the late Assembly by men tioning that the Finger Testament, published by Thomas Nelson and Sons of Union Square, is without a rival for diminutive perfection. Though so small, it doubtless retains all the expulsive power of the one hidden in the seaweed.

> The Downer Home for ministers, in Milwaukee, is specially adapted for the Summer bly, then, without intentional disrespect to vacation of worn and wearied ministers. A Professor Morris, the conclusion forces itself on letter to Elder Robert Menzies, Milwaukee, me that he has given his views of what the seminaries meant, in lieu of what they said. Wis., brings a letter of invitation, where the minister and his wife are freely welcomed to a But if the seminaries meant that, did the As spacious residence on the shore of Lake Michisembly know that they meant it? gan, and near the beautiful parks and handsome residences of the better portion of the Cream City. When Judge Downer and his estimable wife were living, they always extended a charming hospitality to ministers from the the veto power on those terms, the exercise of country. The death of Judge Downer in 1883 the power would have been confined exclusively made no difference in the elegant mansion on to cases in which "the Church has reason to

Prospect Street, but it was ever open to the distrust as disloyal to the denomination or the entertainment of ministers who were wearied creed" the person on whose election to a prowith their work and needed a few days rest. fessorship the Assembly should be called to act. When Mrs. Downer died in 1888, "she left this No matter how unfit to be a teacher the Assembeautiful home to the elders of Immanuel Presbly might think or know him to be, the ready byterian Church, for a temporary home for bjection would certainly be urged, and no doubt successfully: The Assembly has no power ministers and their wives. There are now two spacious houses which may be used, but one to veto his appointment on the ground of unfitonly is now open, where there is plenty of room, good food, and a cordial welcome for ness: their sole right to veto is for dislovalty to the denomination or the creed, and he is per those properly authenticated, and where they fectly loyal to both. may rest in comfort and gain strength and My conviction is, that if the seminaries ha vigor for the campaign of the Fall and Winter.

represents, that body would, perhaps with one Marietta College at Marietta, Ohio. will enter voice, have answered, We cannot accept a upon the fifty-seventh year of her honorable nower of disapproval which can be exercised for career Sept. 15th. Situated in a city of noble only one single cause. when possibly, in some historical renown, in a community of high cases, other sufficient causes for its exercise morality and unusual intelligence, where neither might be found to exist. If we are to have the great riches or poverty prevail, the College power at all, it should be either without limitaoffers to the energetic, self-reliant young man of limited means excellent opportunities for ion or with a specification of all causes, which in the judgment of both parties to the compact. obtaining that best of equipments, a liberal might be deemed to justify the exercise of the Christian educotion. Marietta has a noble recveto ord. While it is Christian, it is non-sectarian. Of II. My second point refers to the position of the Alumni, fully one-third have entered the Professor Morris and others that the bestowal of

illegal.

power to be conferred.

Christian ministry. The instruction is in the hands of experienced teachers; the range of studies is large, the work thorough, and the methods abreast of the times. The library facilities are better, with but one exception, than those afforded by any college west of the Alleghenies. A number of free scholarships are available for the use of worthy students.

Marietta Academy, under the same general control, but otherwise separate from the College prepares students for college, for teaching and business. No two Colleges are perhaps better that the work could be carried on all the year matched as to their origin, their spirit and work than are Marietta and Wabash Colleges. The President of the latter, Dr. Tuttle, was educated at Marietta

Faith and to the Church; who desire in this Drake is well aware also of the legal decision temper of loyalty to administer the sacred trust recently made by the Supreme Court of New vested in us; we wish to make a teacher of no York against contracts quite similar to this, nan whom the Church has reason to distrust as and also of the fact that some of the ablest lisloyal to the denomination or the creed, and lawyers in New York regard such decisions as the expression of that distrust, through the just and safe. 6. Dr. Morris does not at all anticipate, that voice of a General Assembly, if made at a speci-

this question will "lead to discord, perfied time, shall be regarded by us as a sufficient haps division." He advocates some amicable ground for the reversal of any choice which we adjustment of the whole matter at an early day, believing that such an adjustment is cer-

My objections to this statement are twofold: tain to be the result of the recent agitation 1. Unless I am grievously mistaken, the sem-In our judgment the Committee of Conference naries never said any such thing as that to the appointed by the late Assembly is too much Assembly. If I am wrong in this, Professor hampered by unfavorable conditions and by its Morris can readily show it, and he ought to own composition, to do anything of value in show it. I am far from intimating that he this direction. But the day of calm and wise would wittingly state that to be a historical counsel will come, and we hope that our vener fact, which he knew was not a fact. But I say able friend, Judge Drake, will live to see it. that if it cannot be proved to be historically true that the seminaries said that to the Assem-

A CALL FOR MISSIONARIES

This is a serious question with the Board of oreign Missions at the present moment. Reinforcements are always needed to meet the ever-growing demands of our mission fields, but a peculiar exigency is upon us now, and we turn in our perplexity to the church at the foot of the ladder.' 'Be still

2. My second objection springs from the prolarge, in the hope that some called of God may found conviction that if the seminaries had said respond. There is urgent need to-day of three to the Assembly what Profes or Morris said they ordained ministers, a medical gentleman, and did, the Assembly never would have accepted medical lady of experience, and three single ladies qualified to teach and to do evangelistic work. Two of the ordained men and one single lady are required for the Island of Hainan, where our church is the only missionary agency among a million and a half of population, and where the Holy Spirit has already set his seal upon the efforts put forth. A liberal Christian entleman stands ready to meet all expenses involved in sending forth one of these men, and

the Board will be responsible for the others. The third ordained minister is needed to take the place of the late Rev. J. Wellington White, of our Canton Mission, whose recent death by an appalling accident has cast a shadow over many hearts and homes. Mr. White's work was mainly what is known as country work, the Board will be responsible for the others. said to the Assembly what Professor Morris

itinerating among the villages from Macao as a centre.

Petchaburee, Siam. for a small hospital and for reneral practice. The medical lady is required take up the work of the late Sara C. Seward, M.D., in Allahabad, India. This work is well established and fairly well equipped, a new build ing for dispensary and hospital purposes having

just been completed before Dr. Seward's death. To fill these positions physicians thoroughly qualified professionally, of some experience, nd with an earnest missionary spirit, who will the veto power on the General Assembly was undertake the work for Christ's sake, are greatly needed. Two of the single ladies, ready for If that had been so decided by a judicial tri-

bunal of last resort, I should have nothing to say, but as it has not been, I submit the followteaching and for evangelistic work, are needed in Siam. Of course other missions are pressing for re-

ing, as in my judgment fatal to that position; nforcements, and it is difficult to deny their 1. It has been published, and so far as I have equests, but the necessity in the cases menheard, is quite uncontradicted, that when the tioned is peculiar and urgent. Any letters of authorities of Union Seminary in 1870 proposed inquiry relative to supplying these calls for help It is not only the poorer o offer to the Assembly the veto power, they may be addressed to Rev. Arthur Mitchell, 58 first consulted eminent lawyers, and obtained Fifth Ave., New York. from them an opinion that it was entirely law.

CORRECTION .- The Salvation Army hold about making application to the ful under the Seminary's charter for such a fifty thousand meetings every week in different to keep themselves and 2. The present authorities base their action in parts of the world, and not "5,000," as your starvation. The number the Briggs' case, in defiance of the Assembly's printer made me to say last week. T. L. C.

THE DROUGHT IN

Reports from Madras show imminent. There has been heat is unprecedented. and other crops have succu drought, and are withered an the effects of scarcity of fo and there is great suffering tants of the parched district starvation have been repor possible to get food for the lands being devoid of gra places the streams have impossible to get water cows, donkeys, and other in large numbers everyw tion that are suffering food. Many natives of

this dreadful death is about 3.

only one year.

active, childlike play to have time or desire for

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1891.

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REVISION. Dr. Henry Van Dyke treads in the footsteps of his honored father in the advocacy of the Revision of the Confession of Faith, on our first page. He discharges a filial duty, with a grace all his own, as those who read his communication will readily discover. He is doubtles impelled by a double motive, for however ac-But, unhappily, they seem not to be blameless cordant his views on Revision may be with those of the late Dr. Van Dyke of Brooklyn. they are none the less his own, and the fruit of mature reflection. indeed, were he not given to independent thinking and the frank utterance of his mind, we could hardly rank him the worthy son of his father that he is. It is, therefore, the Brick Church pastor who here speaks on a subject that must shortly engage the attention and action of all our Presbyteries

As a friend of the movement just now expresses it, "It begins to look a little as if the decisive battle in the campaign for a Revision of the Westminster Confession had vet to be fought." Just at present there is quiet all along the lines. The Report of the Revision Committee excites little attention, so far as the public are aware. Even great movements must have their pauses, their times and seasons. But a change will pass over the face of things in due time. The desire must be a growing one, for such a modification of those portions

of the Confession as are extra-scriptural, as will put our creed in real harmony with the general teaching of the chairs and pulpits of the Church. Nothing less than this ought to suffice, and nothing will, for we take it that the present generation of Presbyterians are well aware that what is now uniformly held and

EDITORIAL NOTES teaching one another the evil things they know. The number of those who mourn the loss of Such play-grounds the city owes to its chilfriends and kindred, how great it is! This and dren; it owes them also to its business men and that family is stricken, and though the mourners Dr. Worcester to the Chair of Theology in presently go about the streets as aforetime, yet Union Seminary. Not one has an adverse property holders as a means of defence, by preventing the growth of lawlessness and corrupin how many cases never to be again quite the word, and many are sure that the right man tion; it owes them to all who are concerned in light and joyous persons that once they were. has been found to succeed the worthies who mission or charitable work, that their labor and A heaviness is at their hearts, it attends them have preceded him in that responsible position. their money may not be wasted counteracting as a shadow which the light of the sun cannot dispel. It lies down with them at night, and note just at hand from Dr. Douglas P. Putnam,

There has recently been found in this city a rises with them on the morrow. Few have society of eminent men and women, the New the skill to assuage such grief and bind up the will more interest our readers. He thus writes York Society for Parks and Play-grounds, who hearts of the broken-hearted, though the conhave made an admirable beginning in this matsolations are real and not far to seek. It is cester, the young man and student of twenty ter by securing a few vacant lots here and there, perhaps only the heart which having itself vears ago: where children are not only permitted, but enbeen sorely stricken, at length finds comfort

"Nothing has delighted me more in these dog couraged and taught to play, for alas, the forand strong consolation, that can minister of days of the vacation season, than the announ lorn little dwellers in our tenement houses have its graces to others. One such, an elect lady ment of the election of Dr. J. H. Worcester to the who mourns a father dear to a thousand friends lost the beautiful instinct of all young creatvacant Chair of Theology in Union Seminary. ures, and know not how to play. It would and brethren here in New York and through For one year, '67.'68, I sat near him in the seem that this society might add enormously to out the Church, but to none as to those of his lecture rooms of Union Seminary at old "No. their present beneficent work if they were but own household, elsewhere performs this gracious supported by the combined influence of the office for many readers of THE EVANGELIST. Christian people of this city, in a determined

effort to see that the "small parks' law" should Our brethren and friends of the Canada Presbyterian Church have abundant reason for con-Mr. Riis calls upon the daily press to take up gratulating themselves over the success which the matter, and already one influential journal has attended their missionary work in China. has done so. But this is a matter of practical While that Church's staff of laborers in China religion, and the religious press may well join has always been small, it finds that at the close of sixteen years it is able to report 2,650 accessions by baptism to its missionary churches, two native pastors, thirty-seven native preachers, sixty-four elders, and sixty deacons. It maintains two mission schools, fifty chapels, a The report that a ship has recently sailed flourishing girl's school, and a training college.

from Boston with a ca go of \$60,000 worth of There is now no probability that the French New England rum for Africa appears unfortunately to be true. While the Christian world Chamber of Deputies will revoke the veto of is deeply interesting itself in the conversion of June last, by which it refused to ratify the the Dark Continent to Christ, Christian New provisions of the late Brussels Anti-Slavery England, it seems, is increasing its activity in Congress for the suppression of the slave trade and of the destructive liqour traffic in the Congo shall render its darkness incomparably denser Free State and the adjacent portions of Central Africa. The large negative vote, 335 in a total traffic between Boston and Africa in the year of 548, seems to have been caused by a provision in the Articles of the Conference for a ending July, 1891, it had risen to \$1,223,889, search of the vessels of other nations by English ships, a provision to which French jealousy

and national pride could not consent to submit. But we fail to see how this provision, so objectionable to the French Chamber, could pected ships, whatever national flag they hoist, seems essential to the suppression of the infamous slave trade. If French vessels are to have leave to search the ships of other nations. they must submit to be searched by them.

Several missionaries are wanted for designated fields and duties, as will be seen by the call in another column, just issued in behalf of the Board. We trust that the right persons may hear and heed it. Secretary Mitchell has recently visited the distant missions designated, some of whose efficient laborers have been suddenly stricken down, and he urges their wants with a clear knowledge of the situation and necessities of each field. Good health and a good equipment of general and special knowledge are of course requisites. But these are not all the requirements for successful candidacy. Any who offer themselves to fill the positions named by the Board, should remember that nents, the

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THE ELECTION OF DR. WORCESTER. veto, on opinions of eminent lawyers that the Our Church contemporaries speak handsomely, Board of 1870 had no legal right to confer the veto power. so far as we have observed, of the election of

3. Here, then, are lawyers against lawyers; the scales are evenly balanced, and there is no court to decide which is right, unless there should be a lawsuit, which I take it for granted will never be.

4. Under such circumstances the prima facie We had thought to quote from them, but a presumption is in favor of a compact that was voluntarily entered into by two Christian a member of the same class for a single year, parties, twenty years ago, for the sake of peace and good will, and against what is done to-day of the impression made upon him by Mr. Worto break and overthrow the compact, though i lead to discord, and perhaps division.

These are my points for the present. Hanover, N. H.

REMARKS.

In respect to the foregoing communication from Judge Drake, the following saggestions may be helpful:

1. It will doubtless be a surprise to Dr. Morris 9 University Place." I have not seen him since to learn that any one should regard the sentence in propria persona, but I have often seen him in here quoted as anything else than a condense my mind's eye as he used to sit thoughtfully paraphrase and explication of the action taken listening to the professor's words and hurriedly by the seminaries in question. Of course they scribbling his notes thereof. Among the nearly never said these very words just as they stand fifty members of my class (all but two being like Worcester himself, entire strangers to me in his article. What he affirmed was simply at the beginning of the term), no face or man. that this, in his judgment, was the proper intent and meaning of their proposition. ner has been more indelibly stamped upon my

2. The limitations suggested by Dr. Morris in memory than that of J. H. Worcester. No perthis instance, that as to the only proper grounds sonal relations existed between us then, nor since, and it is altogether likely that he has of condemnation, disloyalty either to the denomination, or to the creed, seem to cover almost forgotten me, as I find I have forgotten other if not wholly, the meaning of the compact of members of the class with which I remained 1870. No one can say that the subordinate "However, three impressions were distinctly matter of fitness to teach was the occasion of left upon my mind as to the character of young that compact, or was anywhere made prominent Worcester. First, the serious thoughtfulness in the action of the parties. The real question of his whole life and manner. There was was the question of orthodoxy and of fidelity

nothing mcrbid or gloomy about him, but life to Presbyterianism. 3. This appears abundantly from the history in his estimation was serious business, and the ministry was evidently to be the most serious of the past twenty years, during which time business of all. It was not to be mechanical the question of capacity to teach has never been or simply professional either, but the business raised, though perhaps thirty or forty appointments have been reported to the Assembly. It of living was to be serious, and the ministry was to be to him the highest sphere of life, for is probable that no one ever thought of challengwhich he was determined upon a thorough ing an appointment on this ground; and had preparation. Second, he showed a fine and such a question been raised in any case, the counded scholarship. I do not remember that Assembly would undoubtedly have dismissed it he stood at the head of his class, but I do dis- under the sensible conviction that the several tinctly recall the fact that before the end of the Boards of Trustees were the best, and indeed year he with some two or three others, were the only proper judges on such a point.

universally regarded as the leaders of all the rest 4. The simple fact is, as we all know, that in scholarship. Third, we came to regard him this assertion of the right to pass judgment on as a born leader of other minds; not that he the teaching capacity of an appointee, was an assumed to be such, not that he was dogmatic invention originating in the last Assembly, and or dictatorial or wished to assume the direction developed by the singular exigency which came of things, but the very weight of his own per- so suddenly upon it. The Assembly did not sonality, and the evident conscientiousness of dare, in the circumstances, to say that Professor his Christian principles, and 'his fairness, made Briggs was not orthodox, though everybody him one of our leaders, and we felt it to be safe knows that the belief that he is not orthodox was the real and the only ground of the action "These were the impressions of the man made taken. Nor did it dare to claim the right to veto his appointment for the reason suggested upon my mind more than twenty years ago. It is safe to say these characteristics have de by Judge Drake, inasmuch as for nearly twenty veloped and matured through the years since, years he has proved himself a remarkably sucand admirably qualify him for the seat which cessful teacher. The men who engineered the movement for his overthrow, knew perfectly his old instructors. Dr. Smith and Dr. Shedd, well that his rejection could not be secured on occupied for so many years. The whole Church either ground, and the Assembly was thus is to be congratulated, for more reasons than thrown into the pitiable dilemma of taking action for which it did give and could give no reasons whatever. The suggestion of Judge Drake about fitness or unfitness to teach, though urged by some on the floor and elsewhere, could not have been incorporated in that The communication of Professor E. D. Morris action without defeating the veto itself.

in THE EVANGELIST of July 23rd, introduced 5. As to the legality of the compact of 1870. by the Editor as "Words of Truth and Sober-Judge Drake admits that eminent lawyers have ness," and as containing "an opinion that is as ness," and as containing "an opinion that is as calm and judicial as if it was delivered from the Bench," seems to me to be, in some respects, fairly open to objection, and I beg to state the points of objection which have occurred to me. I. My first point is connected with the fol- he should remember also that this is the first afternoon he took down the trap to the

BIBLIOLATRY-OR WHAT?

William Black is supposed to be thoroughly cquainted with Scotch life. He is also thoroughly an artist, and would not put into his books what is not true to life. For this reason I have been especially interested in the following story from his recent novel "Donald Ross of Heimra." The story is put into the mouth of a

Highlander who tells it to a comrade as follows: "I will tell you of another strange thing now "I will tell you of another strange thing now that did not happen to me, so that I can talk of it and without danger to any one. It hap-pened to my uncle, Angus Roy, that used to be out at Ardavore Lighthouse. Ah well now, if they would only speak it is the lighthouse men that could be telling you of strange things—aye, and the ringing of the fog bell on clear nights, and the men looking at each other. Well now, about my uncle; you know the men at the lighthouse have little occupation or amusement when they are not attending to the lamps, and sometimes when it was getting dark my uncle would go away down the iron ladder on to the rocks, and he would have a rod and a stout line

rocks, and he would have a rod and a stout line and a big white fly and he would go where the water was deep and msybe he would get a lyth

water was deep and maybe he would get a lyth or two for supper. "Well, one night he came up the ladder, and when he came in he was nearly falling down of the floor, and he was all trembling and his fac was white. 'Duncan,' says he, 'I have bee bitten by a dog.' 'You are dreaming, Angus said the other, 'for how could there be a do on the Arvadore rocks?' 'See that,' says m uncle, and he was holding out his hand. An there, sure enough, were the marks of the dog teeth. 'It was trying to pull me into t water,' says he, 'and when I escaped from it followed me, and when I got up the ladde looked down and there it was with its forepa on the first rung and its eyes glaring on r God help us all this night, Duncan,' that what my uncle was saying, 'if there is a dog the island.' what my uncle was saying, 'if there is a dog the island.' "Now you know, Calum, there is no whis

or brandy allowed in the lighthouses except medicine; and Duncan MacEachran, he was captain of the lighthouse and he went to chest and got a glass of brandy for my n

medicine; and Duncan MacEachran, he was captain of the lighthouse and he went to cheet and got a glass of brandy for my u and says he, 'Drink that, Angus, and do think any more of the dog, and in the more we will search for the dog' — and so that wa for that night. Then the next day searched and searched, and there was not sign of a dog; for how could a dog get ou Ardavore, that is fourteen miles from the n land? And another thing I must tell Calum, is that the marks of the dog's teet my uncle's hand they were almost away next morning and white. Very well, Dun would think no more of it; and the marks would away altogether. But now I will tell you happened, and you will see whether it w not make a strong man afraid. As the even came on, my uncle he was getting more more uneasy, and he was looking at his h and the marks were becoming red instea white. My uncle he could not sit still, an could not do his work; what he said 'Duncan, it is the dog coming for me to me into the water.' Then says Duncan, can he come for you ? How can he climb u ladder? But when it is the same hour tha were down on the rocks last night, then look out and see what I can see.' And h that. He opened the door and looked d and there was the dog with its forpaws of first rung of the ladder and its eyes glarin I can tell you, Calum, he did not wait low was himself like to fall down. " "My uncle he was a quickly as he and then he went and sat down." "Yu uncle he water. What is the fighting against it, Duncan? I might go down and be drowned now, for the coming back for me.' But Duncan wo say that. He said: 'I will contrive so Perhaps it is not only drowning that is And a man must not give up his life Duncan MatEachran was right there, continued Coinneach in an absent kind "for you know what the proverb says in any be hopes of a person at sea, but one in the grave? Very well then the

"for you know what the proverb says

sending to that benighted country that which and more hopeless. The value of the rumending July 1,1890 was \$656,216; during the year nearly double the former amount. The figures are a disgrace to Christian civilization. For even though not one man engaged in the traffic owned allegiance to Christ, Christians are not without blame while they have left one have been avoided. The right to search susstone unturned to stop a traffic so disgraceful and so directly inimical to the work of the Church.

the case One of the most forcible preachers in the Methodist Church in Boston asserted in the pulpin on a recent Sunday that the merchants engaged in this business were New Englanders and members of Christian congregations, and his assertion has not been contradicted. His audience we are told, was in hearty sympathy with him as he insisted that the remedy was in the hands

TWO KINDS OF AFRICAN MISSIONS.

be put into effect.

of the Christian Church, and we are glad to be lieve that the Church is waking up to realize its duty to make a vigorous protest against so disgraceful a traffic. The word is not too strong. The traffic is quite as disgraceful to humanity as is the African slave trade against which we are fond of protesting. It is carried on, not by ignorant Arabs, but by cultured Bostonians; not by Mohammedans, but in some cases, at least, by Christians, and in all cases by men who have had the advantages of a Christian environment.

It is time that the Church arose in its might and repudiated such a traffic. Cultured New England cannot take refuge in the senseless quibble that if she does not engage in the trade musk rats some one else will. No one else will if the He was so Christian civilization of this country says NO! How long shall the Church go on, spending con- account of a nume of money and o un inval

CHANGE OF ADDRESS .- Any subscriber who desires hi

needless evils.

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ed as the teaching of God's Word is ou creed, let our printed Confession run as it may

A NEEDED MEANS OF GRACE.

The weather which has been upon us during the past week, lends special emphasis to an article by Jacob A. Riis in the last issue of The Christian Union, calling attention to the used of Parks for the Poor. Mr. Riis, our readers will remember, is the author of that most suggestive work. How the Other Half Lives, re viewed at length in our columns some months ago, and there is probably no man in this city better qualified to speak, both as to the crying need of breathing places in the densely popu lated districts of this city, and as to the exist ing law in the matter. We would recommend the Park Commission to peruse that article, and then to reconsider their reply to those residents of the Eighth Ward who last week asked that some one block of ground in that ward be converted into a park. The commissioners made answer that a park in that region, a densely to their aid. Looked at from its very modest crowded tenement district, would indeed be beginnings, we wonder at the large success of desirable, but that they had no money available the College as an educational institution. Of for the purpose.

late years it has rivalled the foremost in the Now Mr. Riis, rehearsing the law, show number of its students looking forward to the that since 1887 the Board of Street Opening ministry. And meantime, they have wrought and Improvemennt have had the power to zealously a-field in self-support, and as builders "select, locate, and lay out" parks at their of the dormitories which now make them comgood judgment and pleasure, with authority to fortable. Thus Park College has become the close streets, condemn property, and assess home, the goodly tower and boast of many a damages and taxes, being authorized to expend young man without means, but ambitious to a million dollars a year in the execution of this secure an education in order to service, and act. Up to this time, Mr. Riis tells us, the only willing to work to the utmost with both head money expended has been in fees to the Comand hands. But the present stage of almost missioners. Five parks have been located, but assured success has not been reached without not one has been opened, and the city, which much, and some would count it severe self. might have been by four million dollars worth denial on the part of both the Faculty and stuof open space and free air, the more beautiful, dents. The late President McAfee incurred a the more healthful, and the more moral, is no considerable debt, on his own responsibility, for better off than it was before the passage of the building materials, and which, we just now law. learn, is not yet quite provided for. Originally

It is as a moral question that we would conbetween fifteen and sixteen thousand dollars sider this matter. The comfort and happiness of there yet remains, counting in conditional sub children aslde, their moral welfare is most closely criptions, \$3,927 to be raised. We trust that bound up in the question of their play. Every this amount will be forthcoming before the Aufather knows this, and every man who has not tumn session of the College begins. H.B.McAfee entirely forgotten his childhood. Nine-tenths a worthy son of the late President, is the Treas of the children of this city have absolutely no urer, at Parkville, Mo. place to play, except the noisome, crowded streets of the tenement-house districts. For them. Central Park is as far away as Africa. since they are absolutely without the means to tion Society call attention to the fact that the reach either. They never have a breath of really sufferings of the respectable poor in a city like pure air, except where they are so fortunate as ours are greatly increased during the summer to become the beneficiaries of some "fresh air" months by lack of work. Widows especially, who support their families by "day's works" charity. Nor do such charities, beneficent as they are and necessary as they would continue in washing and cleaning, are left, in many to be were our city dotted with small parks. cases, entirely destitute, though able and more at all meet the need. Children need fresh air than willing to work. As it is hardly possible and a place to play every day, summer and for the situation to be changed, it seems neces winter, as much as they need their meals. sary that some large provision for charitable The temptations to which the children of the relief of such cases should be made. The Society tenements are subjected are frightful, and their for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small power is indescribably increased by the fact Children, and nearly all church employment that these children do not and cannot play. No societies, suspend work through the Summer. wonder that they are to be found by the thouso that many women of this class are doubly sands in the Protectory and the Refuge. The embarrassed during the summer months. It wonder only is that so few of them get there: cannot be expected that widows with small that so many of them grow up respectable. children should lay up during seasons of abundlaw-abiding citizens. ant work. At the best, their work is hardly

It is not too much to say that the efficacy sufficient to meet the immediate needs of their the mission Sunday-schools of this city would children. It would be well if the funds of the be doubled by the existence of a small park in Society above mentioned could be so increased the neighborhood of each one of them, where that the work could be carried on all the year the children could play, good and bad together, around. As we understand it, want of money to be sure, as they must be all through life, is the only reason for the work being discon but too busily and happily engaged in healthy, tinued during the warm months.

vn from the fertile if able lives for the Christianizing of Africa, and ist, William Black. Angu at the same time shutting its eyes to the dekeeper, was fishing, and go monizing of the country by the rum traffic? hand by an animal more to be musk rat. It would have gone hard with him

THE GENESIS OF A COLLEGE.

INEED OF A SPECIAL SUMMER CHARITY.

The District Agents of the Charity Organiza

evidently, but for the device of his nephew, The Rev. E. B. Sherwood of St. Joseph, whom Duncan, who bethought him to reinforce the very many of our readers, acquainted with his otter trap which he set for that sea-dog, with long and successful labors in the East and in a copy of the New Testamentt deftly concealed the West, venerate and love, elsewhere gives a in sea-weed. The moral of these two incidents notable sketch of Park College, tracing its very seems to be that no lighthouse keeper or trout beginnings. The germ, it appears, was planted fisher should be without a copy of the Scripby Dr. Nelson, famous in his day throughout tures, at least the New Testamen, in the Authe Church, but more a prophet, and bishop of thorized Version and dark leather binding. And souls, than a builder of institutions. He it was it occurs to us that we may do a possible service who touched the hearts of two men, who were to some member of the late Assembly by menyears after, on a certain auspicious day which tioning that the Finger Testament, published by our correspondent is able to designate, brought Thomas Nelson and Sons of Union Square, is together and introduced by him. Found of without a rival for diminutive perfection. kindred ideas and spirit, the enterprise took Though so small, it doubtless retains all the shape and was pushed steadily forward by these expulsive power of the one hidden in the seatwo men; though others, discovering the thoroughly Christian character of their plans, came

The Downer Home for ministers, in Mil-

waukee, is specially adapted for the Summer bly, then, without intentional disrespect to vacation of worn and wearied ministers. A letter to Elder Robert Menzies, Milwaukee, me that he has given his views of what the Wis., brings a letter of invitation, where the minister and his wife are freely welcomed to a But if the seminaries meant that, did the Asspacious residence on the shore of Lake Michigan, and near the beautiful parks and handsome residences of the better portion of the Cream

found conviction that if the seminaries had said City. When Judge Downer and his estimable to the Assembly what Profes or Morris said they wife were living, they always extended a did, the Assembly never would have accepted charming hospitality to ministers from the the veto power on those terms, the exercise of country. The death of Judge Downer in 1883 the power would have been confined exclusively to cases in which "the Church has reason to made no difference in the elegant mansion on Prospect Street, but it was ever open to the distrust as disloyal to the denomination or the entertainment of ministers who were wearied creed" the person on whose election to a prowith their work and needed a few days rest. fessorship the Assembly should be called to act. When Mrs. Downer died in 1888. she left this No matter how unfit to be a teacher the Assembeautiful home to the elders of Immanuel Presbly might think or know him to be, the ready byterian Church, for a temporary home for objection would certainly be urged, and no ministers and their wives. There are now two doubt successfully: The Assembly has no power spacious houses which may be used, but one to yeto his appointment on the ground of unfitonly is now open, where there is pleaty of room, good food, and a cordial welcome for ness: their sole right to veto is for dislovalty to the denomination or the creed, and he is perthose properly authenticated, and where they fectly loyal to both. may rest in comfort and gain strength and My conviction is, that if the seminaries had

vigor for the campaign of the Fall and Winter. said to the Assembly what Professor Morris

represents, that body would, perhaps with one Marietta College at Marietta, Ohio, will enter voice, have answered, We cannot accept a upon the fifty-seventh year of her honorable career Sept. 15th. Situated in a city of noble power of disapproval which can be exercised for only one single cause. when possibly, in some historical renown, in a community of high cases, other sufficient causes for its exercise might be found to exist. If we are to have the morality and unusual intelligence, where neither great riches or poverty prevail, the College power at all, it should be either without limitaoffers to the energetic, self-reliant young man tion or with a specification of all causes, which in the judgment of both parties to the compact, of limited means excellent opportunities for obtaining that best of equipments, a liberal Christian educotion. Marietta has a noble recmight be deemed to justify the exercise of the

ord. While it is Christian, it is non-sectarian. Of II. My second point refers to the position of the Alumni, fully one-third have entered the Professor Morris and others that the bestowal of Christian ministry. The instruction is in the the veto power on the General Assembly was hands of experienced teachers; the range of illegal.

studies is large, the work thorough, and the If that had been so decided by a judicial tribunal of last resort, I should have nothing to say, but as it has not been, I submit the followmethods abreast of the times. The library tacilities are better, with but one exception, than those afforded by any college west of the ing, as in my judgment fatal to that position: Alleghenies. A number of free scholarships '1. It has been published, and so far as I have are available for the use of worthy students. heard, is quite uncontradicted, that when the Marietta Academy, under the same general conauthorities of Union Seminary in 1870 proposed trol, but otherwise separate from the College, to offer to the Assembly the veto power, they prepares students for college, for teaching, and first consulted eminent lawyers, and obtained siness. No two Colleges are perhaps better from them an opinion that it was entirely law-

matched as to their origin, their spirit and ful under the Seminary's charter for such a power to be conferred. work than are Marietta and Wabash Colleges. The President of the latter, Dr. Tuttle, 2. The present authorities base their action in was educated at Marietta

owing passage in the communication, referring instance in which the matter has really been a lighthouse tested in a practical way, and Dr. Morris has to Union. Auburn, and Lane Seminaries: bitten in the

A RESPONSE TO PROF. E. D. MORRIS.

By Hon. C. A. Drake.

and prudent to let such a man lead.

one, upon this appointment."

"They simply said to the General Assembly We are Presbyterian, loval to the Confession of Faith and to the Church; who desire in this Drake is well aware also of the legal decisions recently made by the Supreme Court of New temper of loyalty to administer the sacred trust York against contracts quite similar to this, vested in us: we wish to make a teacher of no and also of the fact that some of the ablest man whom the Church has reason to distrust as lawyers in New York regard such decisions as disloyal to the denomination or the creed, and just and safe. the expression of that distrust, through the 6. Dr. Morris does not at all anticipate, that voice of a General Assembly, if made at a specified time, shall be regarded by us as a sufficient

this question will "lead to discord, perhaps division." He advocates some amicable ground for the reversal of any choice which we adjustment of the whole matter at an early day, believing that such an adjustment is cer-My objections to this statement are twofold: tain to be the result of the recent agitation. 1. Unless I am grievously mistaken, the sem In our judgment the Committee of Conference inaries never said any such thing as that to the appointed by the late Assembly is too much Assembly. If I am wrong in this, Professor hampered by unfavorable conditions and by its Morris can readily show it, and he ought to show it. I am far from intimating that he own composition, to do anything of value in this direction But the day of calm and wise would wittingly state that to be a historical counsel will come, and we hope that our venerfact, which he knew was not a fact. But I say able friend, Judge Drake, will live to see it. that if it cannot be proved to be historically true that the seminaries said that to the Assem-

A CALL FOR MISSIONARIES.

This is a serious question with the Board of Professor Morris, the conclusion forces itself on Foreign Missions at the present moment. Reinforcements are always needed to meet the seminaries meant, in lieu of what they said. ever-growing demands of our mission fields. ever-growing demands of our mission fields, but a peculiar exigency is upon us now, and we turn in our perplexity to the church at the foot of the ladder.' 'E we turn in our perplexity to the church at the foot of the ladder. 'Be still large, in the hope that some called of God may man!' says Duncan. 'Would ye 2. My second objection springs from the prorespond. There is urgent need to-day of three ordained ministers, a medical gentleman, and a medical lady of experience, and three single ladies qualified to teach and to do evangelistic work. Two of the ordained men and one single lady are required for the Island of Hainan, where our church is the only missionary agency among a million and a half of population, and where the Holy Spirit has already set his seal upon the efforts put forth. A liberal Christian gentleman stands ready to meet all expenses involved in sending forth one of these men, and

the Board will be responsible for the others. The third ordained minister is needed to take the place of the late Rev. J. Wellington White, of our Canton Mission, whose recent death by an appalling accident has cast a shadow over many hearts and homes. Mr. White's work was mainly what is known as country work, itinerating among the villages from Macao as a centre.

The medical man is needed immediately for Petchaburee, Siam, for a small hospital and for general practice. The medical lady is required

o take up the work of the late Sara C. Seward, M.D., in Allahabad, India. This work is well established and fairly well equipped, a new build ing for dispensary and hospital purposes having just been completed before Dr. Seward's death To fill these positions physicians thoroughly qualified professionally, of some experience; and with an earnest missionary spirit, who will undertake the work for Christ's sake, are greatly needed. Two of the single ladies, ready for eaching and for evangelistic work, are needed in Siam

inforcements, and it is difficult to deny their requests, but the necessity in the cases mentioned is peculiar and urgent. Any letters of inquiry relative to supplying these calls for help may be addressed to Rev. Arthur Mitchell, 53 Fifth Ave., New York.

and concealing the most of it with se tested in a practical way, and Dr. Morris has shown that the same issue is certain to arise whenever a real test case comes up. Judge Drake is well aware also of the legal decisions Urake is well aware also of the legal decisions what he was putting into the trap. Testament with a dark cover, in an seaweed. 'Because,' says he, 'if he sets in the trap then he will be caught, and kind of dog that cannot be caught i kind of dog that cannot be caught i then the New Testament will burn his him and we will hear of him no more.'

what he was saying to my uncle. evening came, and my uncle got w could not sit still, and he could not do evening came, and my unce got we could not sit still, and he could not do l The marks on his hand were red again knew the dog was coming. Duncan 1 ran, perhaps he was frightened, but not say he was frightened; all that uncle was telling me, Duncan was hard ing a word. My uncle he was sitti chair and looking at his hand and moa the redder and redder grew the marl last he got up and says he, 'Duncan, 'something has come over me; son drawing me will you open the door,' "His teeth were chattering as he me long after and himself shaking an his forehead. 'No, Angus,' says I will not open the door this nigh either—and if you come near the do be a fight between you and me.' wishing for any fight,' says my there is something in my head—a like the sole.

man¹' says Duncan. 'Would yo smash yourself on the rocks?' W was come. My uncle's teeth were but he did not speak now, he was moaning, for he knew the beast ha thing over him and was coming a him. And then they were listen they were listening there was a te thunder and another and another were—and then silence. My uncl were—and then silence. My uncl me he did not speak, and Dunc him. They waited a while. And rose, and says he, 'Duncan, the h away. Do you see the marks ' now.' .

" It was not till the next mor "Went down the ladder; and do y was there? The otter trap was c and yet there was nothing in i that now-that the trap had and caught nothing, but I am th beast, whatever kind of a beast a fine burn on his foot when New Testament. I am thinking new restament. I am thinking marks of my uncle's hand, they most directly, and the dog was again. I tell you, Calum, I te clever thing of Duncan MacEa otter trap and the New Testan of the ladder.

THE DROUGHT IN

Reports from Madras show imminent. There has been heat is unprecedented. Th and other crops have succu drought, and are withered an the effects of scarcity of fo and there is great suffering tants of the parched district starvation have been repor possible to get food for th

ands being devoid of gra places the streams have di impossible to get water cows, donkeys, and other in large numbers every wh tion that are suffering food. Many natives of

CORRECTION .- The Salvation Army hold about | making application to the fifty thousand meetings every week in different to keep themselves and parts of the world, and not "5,000," as your starvation. The number the Briggs' case, in defiance of the Assembly's printer made me to say last week. T. L. C. this dreadful death is about 3.

Of course other missions are pressing for re

HONESTY AND PROGRESS. By Rev. J. H. Edwards, D.D.

Can a Christian man think and learn, yet stay inside the Presbyterian Church? Where is the dead-line of confessional honesty? Is the ecclesiastical assembly infallible, in the sense claimed for the Pope speaking ex cathedra upon matters of faith and morals? What is the limit to liberty of interpretation of authoritachisms of the Westminster Assembly, with the traditional commentary thereon?

It is distinctly intimated by one of the most to put himself at once outside the Church of and it will require a man of exceptional endow ments to fill it. his loyal vows, or, remaining, to teach what he does not believe. Is he right?

A little over fifty years ago, the Presbyterian Church in America acted on this principle, and one of the most needless and lamentable schisms of Protestant history was the consequence. In the case of the confessional dictum that the Papacy is the Antichrist of Scripture, the Nestor of Princeton led in the discussion that resulted in expunging the article from the Confeasion, although his denomination, as represented in its highest court, had decided, twenty to one, that the Confession coincided with inspiration on this point. Was Charles Hodge honest in so doing? Ought he not to have resigned his professorial chair, and, leaving the

Church of his fathers, to have started a new offshoot of the Presbyterian banyan? How can any honest revisionist stay in the denomination, under the proposed code of ecclesiastical ethics? It will be answered that the rules adopted for revision limit it within Calvinistic lines. But who does not know that all this pother about preterition is straight against Calvin and the Five Points? And why should Calvin's view of inerrancy and kindred matters be fatal heresy in 1891? Who shall run the dead-line? Shall Princeton? Shall the General Assembly acting under temporary pres-

sure? Or is there not a larger consensus of all schools and parties and Churches, formed under the leading of the Holy Spirit and allowing that Spirit to lead the Church into a large place where there is room for all who accept and teach the truth as it is in Jesus?

The real question is far deeper than any per sonal issues. Is their room for theological growth in the Presbyterian Church? Or has the high-water mark of possible doctrinal advance been reached, so that any deviation from the standard of interpretation now stamped as authoritative, is, and shall hereafter be dampable heresy? The young men of the Church are thinking right around this point with no little insistence. Here is a representative man, they say, who claims to be thoroughly loyal to the Westminster Standards as they were intended by the Divines who framed them, virtually condemned without trial, and advised to leave the denomination, because he teaches a vein of Bibliology accepted by a large number, if not by the majority, of the foremost scholars of the Church universal! In the Standards of the denomination there is no authoritative theory on the subjects at issue. Neither is there-in the generally accepted creeds of Christen-dom. Yet, because of his divergence from a comparatively modern theory of inspiration and euthenticity this learned and pious teacher and whatever may be thought of him religiously the denomination, because he teaches a vein of authenticity, this learned and pious teacher, and whatever may be thought of him religiously authenticity, this learned and pious teacher, and all who openly think like him, are read out of the Church. The charge is constructive heresy. Dr. Briggs and his coadjutors are on the high im; to-day a statue to his memory awaits its Dr. Briggs and his coadjutors are on the high road to Tuebingen, just as Dr. Storrs was pro-claimed to be on the road to Rome, when he introduced the awful innovation of responsive Scripture reading into his services! But pro-leptic sins are not punishable by any but arhi-trary, irresponsible power. A Greek law-giver, Charondas, framed a con-stitution for an Athenian colony on the Adriatic, in which the only proviso for amendment was this: Any one could propose in the public assembly a change of law, but he did it with a halter round his neck. If the majority went Lord is-leading, illumining, restraining-there law at the time. Attention is now turned to State. s liberty.

ton, Foster, Kneeland, Lorimer, and others took part. The churches of Roxbury and Dorchester contribute to the support of the work. RUGGLES-STREET VACANT.

This is the Baptist Church so long famous on missionary activities. The church has, how-Chase, who came to its pastomte from Minneapolis a few years ago. Dr. Chase now resigns, tive symbols? Is the command to grow in and in so doing causes much sorrow among his grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus members. He goes to the Fifth Baptist Church cupy a large and influential pulpit. It was Christ fulfilled-the latter half of it-when we of Philadelphia. A committee was appointed at have learned the Confession and the two Cate- Ruggles-street to secure the release of the pastor from the obligation which he had assumed to the Philadelphia people, but a letter from Dr. sacute and venerated teachers of the Church should reverse it. led to their discharge withthat the only honorable course for a preacher out visiting Philadelphia, and the congregaor professor who holds anything contrary to tion, who had unanimously opposed their pasthe opinion of the majority of his fellow-pres- tor's leaving, at length acquiesced. This leaves byters in General Assembly convened, is either one of Boston's most important churches vacant,

CONSECRATION OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.

It is generally known that after long uncer-tainty Dr. Phillips Brooks has been duly appointed to the office of bishop. His many admirers in this city where he has so long preached, are correspondingly gratified, while they will in consequence be deprived of these frequent opportunities of listening to him, which they have enjoyed. Dr. Brooks has been a most assiduous preacher, during Lent preaching three times each Sunday, every Wednesday evening, and lecturing Friday afternoons, besides conducting the young men's Bible-class Saturdays, and many other services through each week. The services of consecration which will elvate Dr. Brooks to the episcopal chair, will occur on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, in Trinity Church. Rev. Bishop Williams of Connecticut will be the consecrator, Rev. Bishop Clark of Rhode Island will be one of the presenters, and Bishop Potter of New York, the preacher. The two brothers of the new bishop will be attending Presbyters: these are Rev. Arthur Brooks of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, and Rev. John Cotton Brooks of Christ Church. Springfield.

CATHOLIC UNION.

This leading organization of Roman Catholic' laymen in New England, was founded and infloor will be rented for stores, the second floor will have a library and reading-room, committee-rooms, parlors, gymnasium, and offices to let. On the highest floor will be a hall to seat ,200 people, while smaller halls will be provided in other parts of the building. The Gardner estate at the corner of Warren Avenue and Clarendon Street, is being considered as a site for the new institution. Once completed. it will then be in order for evangelical minister to show their "liberality" by speaking in this new building, as they sometimes do in that of

A COUNTY MISSIONARY NEEDED Mr. Editor: I would like to be permitted to say a few words through the columns of your valuable paper in regard to the missionary work in 'Oconto County, Wis. Rev. C. R. Burdick, an voice of the majority in a single dissoluble account of its male quartette and its manifold occasional contributor to THE EVANGELIST, has this work in charge, and I think it is due him ever, continued conspicuously useful in its needy field, under the direction of Dr. W. T. self-denying and splendid work. Those who know Mr. Burdick, need hardly be told that he is 'a fine scholar, a deep thinker, an unusually able sermonizer, a man eminently fitted to ocsympathy with the scattered Presbyterians in this county, where he was formerly acquainted. that led him to undertake missionary work among them. This county, it should be said. Chase saying that he reviewed his decision, but has a population largely made up of Englishfelt that it was not the divine will that he speaking people; there are many Scotch and many New England people among them. Mr Burdick was assigned to two churches but the calls from different points in the county and up the Oconto River were so frequent and so urgent, that he could not but respond. He has accordingly made several long missionary tours, preaching every night and visiting and travelling day times from point to point. During the winter and spring this was very hard work, but has engaged in it vigorously and cheerfully and allowed himself no vacation and little rest. His work has been greatly blessed. Into his two churches he has received some twenty-five new members, all on profession, and the scat tered ones to whom he has ministered gratefully acknowledge his worthy efforts in their behalf.

It is a pity that our Home Board does not see its way clear to make adequate provision for this work. To be sure, it cannot be expected that in these regions large self-supporting churches could be organized or that the churches already organized can soon assume self-support. That is out of the question. But is it right on that account to neglect immortal souls that are hungering for the bread of life? And is it the policy of our Church and the Board to assist only such churches as will soon become self-supporting and pay back into the treasury all the money received from that source?

If that is the policy, then, of course, this kind of work must be neglected or given up, and the families that live scattered in these counties must be deprived of every religious privilege. What is needed here is a county missionary, who shall be paid a salary sufficiently large to allow him to keep a horse that corporated in 1878. Its quarters have been he may properly look after the whole field. proving inadequate to its necessities, and it is Meanwhile the church owes a debt of gratitude now proposed to erect a commodious structure to Brother Burdick for the noble work he has which shall stand to the Roman Catholics as the done during the past year. It is indeed selfbuilding of the Young Men's Christian Associa-denial as we do not see it displayed very often tion does to the Evangelical Protestants, and in the church of to-day, when a man of such that of the Young Men's Christian Union to splendid ability and great learning as Brother the Unitarians. In order to support, the first Burdick possesses, will devote himself to this pioneer work and gladly bear all the hardships connected with it. Such men should be recognized by the Church, for they are the ones to whom honor is due. GUIDO BOSSARD.

Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Oconto, Wis.

Ministers and Churches.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY .- That excellent combination customed to close its doors during the pastor's vacation, but since Dr. Sample came it has For Summer Cookery

Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.—Designs submitted on re-quest. Work executed in best quality of glass, antique, cathe-iral, opalescent, etc. J. & R. LAMB, 59 Carmine St., New York.

BIRTHS.

DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

NOTICES.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

7[°]0 Park Avenue, New York City.

STUDENTS IN POOR HEALTH

E. M. KINGSLEY, Recorder.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WYOMING.—Five members were received into ellowship in the Wyoming Presbyterian Church Rev. W. A. Beecher, pastor, on August 2d. WISCONSIN.

ESSELSTYN.-In Teheran, Persia, on July 5th, 1891, to Rev. Lewis F. Esselstyn and wife, a son. MILWAUKEE.—The churches are all open dur-ing the Summer, and though some pastors are taking a needed rest, their pulpits are supplied. Many families are out of town, but their places are partly occupied by visitors and friends from LOBDELL.-At Romulns, N. Y., August 7th, Mr. Samuel Lobdell, in the ninety-third year of his age. the South, who enjoy the cool breezes from Lake Michigan. The Calvinistic Welsh Church on Milwaukee street, which has undergone ex-tensive repairs, will be reopened next Sabbath. Rev. Thomas E. Roberts of Wales preaches morning and evening in the Welsh language. MARKHAGES. UPDIKE -BLACKWOOD.—At Kansas City, Mo., July 21st-1891, by Rev. S. L. AcAfee, of Parkville, a cousin of the bride, Rev. Hartly T. Updike, pastor of the church at Biair, Neb., to Miss Virginia E. Blackwood. STRATTON-BRIER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Centerville, Cal., July 26th, 1991, by the Rev. J. S. Glifillan, assisted by the Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, Rev. Howard W. Stratton, of Spokane, Washington, and Lonise, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. W. Brier. KILBOURN.-Rev. A. V. Gulick has returned is vacation much refreshed. A bell and ight have lately been placed in the new . The Sunday school and Endeavor or-tions are prospering. zaniz

LAND CENTRE. - The Rev. Richard A RIC MONUMENTS. - We would call attention to the Celtic Cross as one of the most beautiful monuments that can be designed. Photographs submitted on request. J. & R. LAMB, 59 Carmine St., New York. Clark late of Lanesboro, Minn., has accepted the call of the church at Richland Centre and entered upon the work lately carried on by Rev. John C. Laughlin.

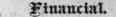
SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

NUMBER OF MINISTERS.—The just published of only 1,252 ministers and licentiates, against 1,243 the previous year. This shows a gain of only nine. But attention has been called to the fact that during the year a considerable number of colored ministers have been set off to form Presbyteries for colored people alone. Of these, there were about six in Mississippi, four or five in Alabama, several in South Carolina and in Texas. And further, the stated clerks of Presbytery in many cases have not counted in their numerical statements those ministers (foreign missionaries) who have united with the local churches in foreign lands; e. g. in Brazil or Japan. These changes have made an *apparent* diminution in numbers, which is not real. of only 1,252 ministers and licentiates, against

DR. E. D. JUNKIN, pastor of the First Church, Houston, Texas, died at Johnson City, Tenn., on July 31st, while on his journey to visit his children at Glasgow, Va. He was born at Milton, Pa., in February, 1829. After a collegi-ate course at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., an experience in teaching, and a theological course at Princeton, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Concord in September, 1855. For five years lie served the Prospect and Bethel churches in North Carolina, then for twenty years he was pastor of the New Providence church in Rock-bridge County, Va. In 1880 he was chosen pastor of the church at Houston, Texas, and in this pastorate all his remaining days were passed. His wife who was with him on the journey, received all possible kindness from the people of Johnson City. The burial is to be at Lexington, Va., by his father's grave. WEAL CHURCH, VA.--Weal is four miles west the same day. The opening Address will be delivered by the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D.D., in Adams Chapel, Thnrsday, Sept. 24th, at 3 P.M. Students are nrged to be

people of Johnson City. The burnal is to be at Lexington, Va., by his father's grave. WEAL CHURCH, VA.—Weal is four miles west of Chatham. Three months since, there was not a Presbyterian in the community. Now there is a church of thirty-one members, three ruling elders, and two deacons. This is the result of earnest work. Rev. Mr. Belk, pastor of Chatham Church, has preached in a school-house there for several months, one Sunday afternoon a month. The people became inter-ested and erected an arbor. Protracted services were appointed, and Mr. Belk secured the ser-vices of Rev. Thornton S. Wilson, the efficient odical evangelist. Both of these brethren ached with great power, and forty or fifty sons made a profession. These were all wn people, and probably a majority were n. There were twenty-four adult baptisms. Steps are being taken for the erection of a building. This community was prejudiced against our Church, but when our doctrines were explained by Messrs. Belk and Wilson, netry all who made a profession joined our Church. The way to make Presbyterianism popular, is to acquaint the people with it.

WANTED.-By an experienced teacher, a situation to teach History, Literature or other studies and Gymnastics, in Seminary or College for fall. Address Miss D. L., Chautanqua, N. Y. Large Church Organ for sale at a Bargain. 3 Manuals.



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5

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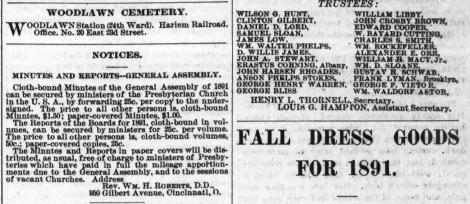
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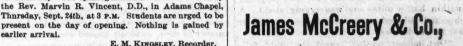
whole time they may remain with the Company. Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, and women unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as Religious and Benevolent Institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money. JOHN A. STEWART, President.

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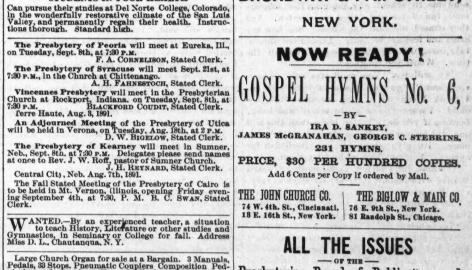


FALL DRESS GOODS FOR 1891.

We shall exhibit this week a varied line of medium and rich dress goods, being the The next term will begin Wednesday, Sept. 23d, 1891. The Faculty will meet incoming students in the Presi-dent's room at 10 A.M. Rooms will be drawn at 2 P.M. of initial opening in this department..



BROADWAY & 11th STREET.



BOSTON LETTER. EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

This important institution has just been opened at the corner of Kingston and Tufts Streets, in the building known as the United States Hotel Annex. Its design is for the immediate relief of those who may be suddenly overtaken by accident or serious sickness, and to it any are admitted who may need help, whether they live in the city or not, and whether they pay or not. Medical skill is always at hand, and near by an ambulance waits to rush to the aid of the fallen. The hoped that the new provision will restrain the hospital was brought into use for a dozen cases excess of many who otherwise would assume the first day after its opening, and was enabled the risk of meeting the old and light penalties. at the outset to demonstrate the wisdom of those who had founded it and contributed to it. People who had been knocked down by horses fallen down stairs, chopped off their fingers, Rev. D. D. Winn of Woburn. Mr. Scott, supcaught by exploding cannon crackers, lacerated their hands in uncoupling cars, or otherwise been injured, were hurried in and found prompt and skillful attention. It is believed that the hospital will be specially useful to injured firethe pulpit, while the organist drew the stops men. and was about to sound the "bellows signal."

TENT MEETINGS.

The limited attendance on the week evening ered ministerial look entered the church, and meetings in the Gospel tent at Franklin Park advancing to the pulpit, inquired of the "suplast year, led some to question whether they ply" the occasion that had brought him to this would be renewed with another Summer. The pulpit; the supply intimated that this was in results at that time, and especially the large size accordance with an arrangement between himof the Sunday audiences, have determined the self and the absent Baptist pastor, whereupon Evangelistic Association of New England to he was informed that the Baptist Church was undertake the same work again this Summer. in quite another locality, and that this was the The tent has recently been dedicated. It stands, Unitarian Church, of which his inquirer was the as before, opposite Franklin Park, easily acces- pastor. With true orthodox zeal, the unlooked sible to the multitudes who throng that great for visitor took his departure by the pastor' breathing place. Services will be held every private door, and soon found a vacant pulpid and an impatient congregation. NICOLLET. At the dedication, Rev. Drs. Broderick, Hamil. Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1891.

halter round his neck. If the majority went might well be studied by other Commonwealths, with him, the statute was changed. If the majority was against his proposition, the noose was drawn. It is needless to say that the laws of that colony remained a long time on the statute book. The constitution of the Presby-terian Church was not framed by Charondas, but under present influences, bids fair to rival that ancient example. Even political parties, whose practice is held up as decisive precedent for the treatment of presumptive heretics. do with him, the statute was changed. If the and there is an immense amount of high moral for the treatment of presumptive heretics, do cept in Boston, where one to every five hundred visiting clergymen. sometimes modify their platforms to meet the may be granted. This reduced the drinking changed demands of new points of view. Within places in the city one-half when the law took certain grand, axial boundaries of evangelical effect, and deserted saloons were for a long time belief, there must be freedom of inquiry, inter- a frequent sight. The law forbidding all sales pretation, and statement in the Church of over bars and compelling liquor always to be Christ, or it will inevitably be found arrayed served at tables with food afterward, was enagainst the irresistible onward movement, not forced and generally respected; this, however. of these times merely, but of the eon which has lately been repealed, and the bar has re-Christ introduced, Where the Spirit of the turned. Some doubted the usefulness of this this

IN THE WRONG PULPIT.

The Rev. C. S. Scott of Somerville recently

arranged to exchange with his Baptist brother,

At this point, a gentleman who had a bewild-

R. R. Watkins, left on Monday morning for a three weeks' vacation in the central part of the HAMDEN.—At a special meeting of the Pres-bytery of Otsego at Hamden, July 16th, Dr. Herbert A. Perceval was received as a licentiate from the Presbytery of Hamilton, Canada, and duly ordained and installed pastor in that place. the drinker rather than the seller, and the new law which went into force on the first of July, severely punishes the man or woman who is convicted of intoxication for the third time within a year. The habitual drunkards are SPRINGFIELD.—Rev. H. H. Lipes began work July 1st with the church of Springfield, N. Y. making a fight against the third conviction under this law. Formerly a drunkard would

NORTH DAKOTA.

ordinarily stand up and take his sentence, pay CORRINNE.-Sunday, August 2d, was a day of efreshing to these people. Rev. Wm. Sangree, CORRINNE.—Sunday, August 2d, was a day of refreshing to these people. Rev. Wm, Sangree, of Sanborn preached to large congregations, morning and afternoon, and administered the Lord's Supper. Two children were baptized and two persons were received into membership. This is an auspicious beginning by Mr. Frank E. Hoyt, who is supplying this church. his fine or suffer his limited imprisonment, then go out and drink again. Now, when he is charged with the third intoxication, he sees severe punishment awaiting hlm, and begins to call in legal aid to get him out of his trouble. To deter from crime is as important a part of a law's work as to punish for crime, and it is

Out of Sorts

Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic ten-dency, or caused by change of climate, season or life The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not posing that he was entering the Baptist Church, feel right, The Nerves

was soon seated in the pastor's study and arranging with the organist for the hymns and seem strained to their utmost, the mind is confused and other matters in the service. He then entered Irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning

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100 Doses One Dollar

the recent economic crisis at Rome has almost ruined many of the great ancient families, such Borghese, Sciarra, and Barberini. The e family appears to have been the great-rers. Pual Borghese, its present head, buted the works of art which composed has buted the works of art which composed the celebrated Borghese gallery, among his nine brothers, so as to enable him to lease the apart-ments given up to the art collection, to a bank. It is feared that the example may find imita-tion on the part of the other great families, and that there may thus be a general breaking up of the fine private art collections at Rome.

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XUM

The Children at home.

6

LITTLE ROSALIE'S FORETHOUGHT.

By her little hed so dainty and white. ee Rosalie solemniy kneit to-night. Now I lay me down " and her " blessing prayer " Had been offered for loved ones, here and there. But the goiden head was still bending low; There was something besides for God to know. They were whispered words, and when the sweet fa-Was lifted again from the hallowed place, A heavenly light seemed over it thrown, As the darling said, in confiding tone; "I was sfraid, mamma, that God wouldn't know Just which prayer was mine, we are mixed np so: Such a crowd of little girls kneeling down, When the clock strikes eight, all over the town : I wanted for sure that he should know me, So I sald, 'Dear God, this is Rosaiie.' -Snsan Teali Perry

MERNIE MOONLIGHT, OR HOW THE WHEEL TURNED.

"Mernie Moonlight! What a name! Guess she's a witch, or one of the mermaids. They do swim up the cove at high water. Rob Ray says he's seen 'em. This one's got ashore !"

Then all the children shouted and laughed for the speaker, Floy Raymond, was ringleader among them. She was bright, witty, handsome, and overflowing with fnn. She did not mean to be cruel, but she was so. Her father was rich, and Floy was always well dressed, and she had plenty of "spending money." She was generous, and often treated her school-mates to nuts and candy, which did not diminish her influence over them.

When poor little Mernie came among them, her appearance was too much for Flov's politeness, and when she heard her name, she laughed out in school so, that the teacher reproved her.

Mernie Moonlight! Mernie Moonlight! She's a mermaid! she's a witch, like old Elsie Grey !" sang the children after the unhappy, terrified child, as they chased her into the bushes through which, when school was out, she darted towards her home.

She was a strange looking object, poor child ! Her scanty garments, ragged, though clean, hardly covered her. She wore no shoes nor stockings (but in that she was not alone), her dark, curling hair seemed never to have been combed, and it fell in a bushy mass over her great, wild black eyes, that had in them a strangely solemn look. Her face was thin and pale, and none of the school had even seen her smile. Like a hunted rabbit she fled, and was soon beyond the reach of the children.

When she reached the low cabin by the edge of the spruce wood, and close to a run into which the sea-tides flowed-a lonely spot, where Elsie Grey, the witch, was the only neighbor within half a mile-she was crying aloud. A dejected, ill-clad woman, with neglected hair sat in the doorway.

"Oh! mother, mother," cried the child, falling beside her, with her head in her lap, "don't send me to school any more. The scholars made fun of me and called me a witch. And they chased me into the woods. See how my arms and feet are bleeding. I could not stop to take care. Let me stay here with you all the time. Won't you, mother ?"

"We will see. You shall stay here to-morrow, and I'll go with you next time you go. I think I can put a stop to such work, my child. I want you to go to school and learn, because if you do, a better home than this will one day be yours. There, dear, don't cry any more. I'll give you some nice fresh fish for supper. You rest here while I fry them." 'O where did you get them, mother?" asked

Mernie. with instant interest; for she was very, very hungry. "Elsie Grey gave them to us. She caught a

decent looking, though exceedingly sad - faced be very careful before we make charges against voman, walk in and up to the desk, leading a any one to have proof of the crime. Many of the world's hard workers have only their char eally beautiful child. Mernie's thin cheeks were now flushed with acters to depend upon, and unjust suspicions, excitement, and her eyes shone like wonderful and words spoken to their discredit, injures stars. When the teacher patted her head and them, sometimes beyond repair. It is really a spoke kindly to her, the child smiled. That remarkable fact that the majority of those who smile of rare beauty and sweetness, revealing are placed in temptation by the attractive areven rows of pearls, conquered all who beheld ray of pretty things they can never hope to possess, are so honest and trustworthy. t. Mernie would be persecuted no more.

In a few low words, the mother committed Girls, remember to be very cautious about marring the character of those who serve you. her fatherless girl to the teacher's care, and Interest yourselves in their joys and sorrows. then departed. The teacher took Mernie's little hand, and make life easier, instead of harder for them, saying to the school "I am sure you will all be and be thoughtful of them when they are weary friends to this dear little girl," she led her to a with the monotonous duties of their daily lives. -S. T. P.

That night Mernie entered her cabin home THE GERANIUM SAVED HER LIFE. miling and made a little stir of gladness in her The father and brother of a dear little woma

poor mother's heart. Those who live long in this world see great changes. The rich go down, the poor go up; the grand and beautiful houses of "the first people" become the property of those who ranked with "the lower classes"; the families of ministers, the lower classes"; the families of ministers, Arguments were in vain, and as the friend was lawyers and judges, even of "magazine editors," going away for years, she gave a geranium to go out to service or take in any work that they the dear little woman, with the request that can get, to keep their table spread. And if to the poverty that overtakes those who once were wealthy ill health is added, sad indeed is as well do it," said the invalid, "for I shall not the poverty that overtakes those who once

eat.

were wealthy ill health is added, sad indeed is their fate. Forty years passed. One day a man of—per-haps—fifty-five years bought a pleasant place in the village of L_____. When his wife came and the family was well settled in the new home, situated on the extreme edge of the vil-lage, so that back of it were fields, woods and the cove, while in front stretched the wide, elm-shaded village street, its principal street, she began to ask after "the old inhabitants." Among the things that were told her was the following: Judge Raymond had died poor. His daughter had supported herself in independence daughter had supported herself in independence until she had been smitten by "a shock." Since then the town had helped her in the cabin by the spruce wood, which years before she had bought and fitted up for her home.

That afternoon Miss Raymond saw a tall. very beautiful woman enter her abode. "You

it as often as I could. I carried the pail of water in such a way that half of it was spilled out. I should have been dischareged had it not been for that friend, who took me aside and told me if I ever wished to be an upright workman, I must do my work in the best possible way, even if it was distasteful to me. I was a poor

boy and my mother needed the money I earned to help her to keep her family together, and he kindly told me this and offered to try me again. I began to feel an honest pride in my menial labor and did my best carrying the water;

UNJUST SUSPICION.

WORK ON THE CONTINENT .- Dr. Matthews writes on this subject to the Presbyterian Messenger of London: "Evangelistic work proper, on the Continent, consists in bringing the Gospel to those who have it not, whether they be Romanists or Protestants, and in this

work the Presby terian Church of England takes an honorable, though limited part. The Pro-testant population among which we labor is found in France and in Bohemia, where, as the sad result of the persecutions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, there took place the apprinting decadance of the aightmenth. spiritual decadence of the eighteenth; while this again led to the Rationalism and Socinian-ism of the nineteenth. A breath of spiritual awakening has, however, been granted to the Reformed Churches of both these countries, and these ask and need our assistance in seeking to recover their lapsed brethren. In France this work is carried on by the Central Society, the great Home Mission Committee of the Reformed Church; and by the Commission of Evangeliza both of which, doing Church work, seek to or ganize congregations out of the recovered ones. The Evangelical Society of Geneva and the Evangelical Society of Paris also take part in this work, and concern themselves more speci-ally with evangelistic work. To each of these committees or Societies some aid is given annu-

FOREIGN.

ally by our Church. "And yet we owe something to those French Protestants. We owe them Farel and Calvin and Beza. We owe them the splendid endur-ance and the glorious steadfastness of those Huguenots, who were among the first to suffer when Rome attacked our Protestant lines. What a chapter in the history of the Protestant Church is that which tells of the Huguenots and their martyrs. Gratitude for the services of the French Protestants of the past should constrain us to help liberally the French Pro-

"One of the mysteries of Providence is the singular manner in which the progress of the Reformation of the sixteenth century was in some cases so abruptly checked, and that so completely that lands that were unreached then have remained Romanist to the present. Hence among other countries, Spain, Italy, Belgium our neighboring lands, have remained for the our neighboring lands, have remained for the last three hundred years as destitute of the Gospel'as was all Europe before the Reforma-tion. With these countries we have political, social, commercial, intellectual relations; but we have no religious fellowship. We are a Pro-testant community, with an open Bible and freedom of worship; they are Roman Catholic communities with the power or the spirit of Rome still controlling their national life. "The Reformation of the sixteenth century becan in a spiritual movement, which soon en-

Church has come to the front, and in the older provinces is carrying on a remarkable and suc-cessful evangelistic work. To the work on both those fields our Church contributes something, but the something may well be larger. As for Spain-neglected Spain-her attitude to the Gospel is typified by the inertness and self-indulgence of the recumbent figure on her coins. To the Irish and Scottish United Pres-byterian brethren belongs the credit of being the only Presbyterian Churches that sustain agents in Spain."

⁵⁷¹ prefix REAL FACts.--A correspondent of The perbay Guardian writes to call attention to gronazing story that is going the round of Ro-me Catholic papers in India, to the effect that doi: 10 g the year 1889 only 298 persons were con-verted by Protestant Missions in India at a cost verted by Protestant Missions in India at a cost of £48,296. The correspondent says. "This lie speaks for itself, but it would be a good thing to acquaint the public with this proof of Roman Catholic falsehood, and he suggests it should be refuted by statistics." Our Bombay contempor-ary says: "We have not the 1889 reports at hand but last year 1890 there were over 5 000 rented by statistics. Our bonnay contempor-ary says: "We have not the 1889 reports at hand, but last year. 1890, there were over 5,000 converts through the North India Methodists alone, and baptisms this year so far have nearly equalled that record. In the Punjab there is continual ingathering, and the Telegu Baptist Mission during the last cold season baptized quite 3,000 persons."



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very beautiful woman enter her abode. "You do not remember me, I see," said the stranger, with a smile which made Floy think of an an gel, "and it is no wonder—so many years, so many changes. But J remember the school-mate who, after the first uncanny day, was imy fast, my generous friend. I have come to is the development of not how stanley."
Moonlight—now Stanley."
SOMETHING FOR BOYS TO REMEMBER.
A few days since a man, who had been for years in a position where he employed a largo number of men, suddenly passed away.
A few days since a man, who had been for the retacecus fints of Europe. The region has manufactured spear and arrow heads. The createcus fints of surope. The region has manufactured spear and arrow heads. The house he turned to one of the members of the family shaped at leiver.
A faw days since a man, who sage daway.
A few days since a man, who sage daway.
A few days since a man, who sage daway.
A few days since a man, who sage and years in a solution where he employed a largo number of men, suddenly passed away.
A mong those who came to look upon his quiet face was a young man, who seemed to be much affected, and when he was going out of the intervalent method seems to the water holes, where the retraceous fints of the strate has a little boy I carried waters to the men on the public works. In aturnally disliked my occupation and shiked it as often as I could. I carried the pail of the strate of the mail sheed at leave of the start the old comanche trail in wears of the head and the dod school accue to the water holes, where the so have been to head as a little boy I carried water to the men on the public works. In aturnally disliked my occupation and shiked it as often as I could. I carried the pail of the could wich the old school archeologist worth the so that he old school archeologist worth failures" trail to be the strate to the man on the public works. I naturnally disliked my occupation and shiked row are perfect types of European paleolithic mplements. But Mr. Hill has obtained numerimplements. But Mr. Hill has obtained numer-ous evidences that the implements were manu-factured in this century, not only from the fact that the implements are always on the surface and never buried, but from ocular witnesses to the fact that the Comanches and other tribes actually used them in their warfare with the white men.

"Elsie Grey gave them to us. She caught a basket full, and gave us six big ones."
"and his own, sleeping in a drunkard's grave. Smart, bright, attractive, he had won her friends, who knew his habits but too well, she had married him. For a while she was
"and did my best carrying the water; and did my best carrying the water; son I was promoted to laying the brick, and again I became careless and tumbled them in without regard to good workmanship. They were laid in sewers, and what matter how they were laid in sewers, and what matter how they and her could not pass on my work as good work when it slight of greater importance. Putting his hand on my shoulder he said, "My boy, there is plenty of poor work done in the world, but as
best whether it is open to inspection or not.

she had married him. For a while she was best whether it is open to inspection or not. happy. All appeared to go well, and her pa- Be upright and true in all your dealing and you rents and others began to hope that Duncan will find that you will always be wanted for a

who, after a wild youth, settle into a worthy manhood. The hope was delusive. We cannot follow the downward path. The parents died my work and see that others did it in a right College at South Hanover, Ind. The latter in sorrow for the fate of their only child. The manner."

father secured his property to the children of one of three guardians named in his will. The if there are other things we wish to do much

by the wood. They caught wild creatures and you are tempted to slight it, you gain a victory fish, and planted a few potatoes, and these, over your spirit, which strengthens your charwith greens, were the food on which the three acter and makes you feel the satisfaction of belived for two years, when Duncan, coming ing a boy who can be trusted with important home full of the evil drink, which he could duties. Fidelity, honesty, and integrity are always obtain, his wife never knew how or three characteristics much needed in this age of where, fell down at the door and died. corruption and dishonest money getting .- S.

Strange as it may seem, the widow did not T. P. feel any relief at this release from a body of

death. To her the early days came back. There lay the man she had loved, and who, as well as such an one can, had loved her. He had never not long since at a country resort. A young been so drunk as to beat her, or abuse her with girl lost a valuable ring and instantly made up his tongue. Now he was dead, and in -----, she dared not think where. She fell beside him, and forgetting her child for the moment, felt to whom she made the complaint, said the that she, too, must die.

In stupid, sullen despair she passed some and that there were some pitiful circumstances weeks. It was Elsie Grey, "the witch," who had connected with her life history which she had roused her to the need of sending Mernie to borne in a way that proved her to be a noble, school. Neither of the poor outcasts had conunselfish young woman. He could not think it possible that she was guilty of any such crime. sidered what a fright the child was, in her long-neglected condition. Her mother put her to In vain the young girl's mother suggested that bed, and washed and dried her few, and nearly outgrown rags. Then on Monday afternoon she in places and then forgot where she put them. sent her off to enter upon her education. The She was perfectly sure that she had left the result was very natural. ring on her dressing table and the maid went

"We've scared that Moonlight witch away," said the school children on Tuesday, when they found she did not come.

"I'm afraid we did wrong," confessed Floy. "I don't mean to plague her any more. Let's not, any of us."

"Agreed, agreed !" the children very readily cried

If little Mernie, playing happily about in mossy corners, under the cool trees and wading the ring off in the bath-room and had put it on in the bright waters of the cove, could have heard this, she would have been still more happy

The young girl did all in her power to make Her mother, wakened to something of her natural spirit by the suffering of her child, amends to the poor maid whom she had so unworked hard all Tuesday to make herself decent, justly accused, but of course the innocent perand to refashion an old dress, given her by son had suffered intensely and could not soon Elsie Grey, for her daughter. On Wednesday forget the hurt. The young girl learned a lesmorning she gave Mernie a thorough bathing, son that she will probably remember as long as cleared out her rich and abundant hair, and she lives. It had been her habit when she miscurled it in three rows of beautiful ringlets, laid her things to thoughtlessly say some one and put upon her the old new frock. The child had stolen them. was transformed.

How amazed were all the school children-

Whatever may have been the influence of h mother on his childhood, Byron was fortuna in the servants that had charge of him. Mr Byron could afford but one; and two sisters the name of Gray served her successively, for

white men.

DEATH OF REV. EREN MUSE.

LORD BYRON'S PIOUS NURSE.

much, are arraid of their clothes. and the tight lacing makes a short breath, and then they say, 'we are not strong enough to work in a gar-den.'" Shut up the pill boxes, and throw away the bottles. Breathe the fresh air and take your medicine at the end of a light hoe handle, and see if you don't save doctor's bills.—Vick's Margerine for August

THE STONE AGE IN TEXAS.

Magazine for August.

The Rev. Eben Muse died in Quincy, Mass. Moonlight might prove to be one of the few responsible place in life." Now I am an in- July 31st, in the 52d year of his age. He was a spector of that very kind of work and those native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate, along early words of counsel have enabled me to do with the Rev. A. Taylor of Dunkirk, O. of the

We all know that it requires patience and his daughter; but they could not have it until perseverance to do a piece of work properly, tution, and, under God, largely through the they were twelve years of age, and had chosen and that the temptation to shirk it, especially faithfulness of Mr. Taylor, second by their pastor, the Rev. T. S. Crowe. He ever regarded wife wandened with her husband until, money more, is very strong. Now boys, every time Mr. Taylor as his spiritual father. In referring and hope all gone, they reached the little cabin you do your work in the best manner, when to this crisis iu his history in after years, he was accustomed to say:

"The first time I ever realized that I was a personal sinner and must repent, was during your (Taylor's) expostulation with me when you said, "Muse, you are a reproach to your Christian father, and false to the instructions of your father, and false to the instructions of your sainted mother, and souls are stumbling over you, and their blood will be required at your hands." Several times he r. peated the above sentiment in his letters. He desired the above sentiment in his letters. He desired the to tell others the story after he had entered into rest, deeming it likely to be useful to others, and perhaps encouraging to Christians to sow the good seed, even in the most unpromising soil and leave results with God. Thus soundly converted, Brother Muse was a faithful herald of the Cross for more than twen-ty-five years, and God accented and blessed his A touching case of unjust suspicion occurred

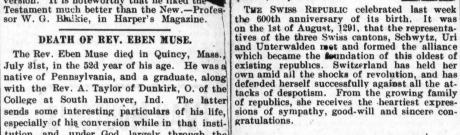
faithful herald of the Cross for more than twen-ty-five years, and God accepted and blessed his labors to the ingathering of many precious souls. He served the churches of Eckmons-ville, Galopolis and Findley in Ohio, and at va-rious places in Indiana and Illinois, and spent the closing years of his useful life with the church at Quincy, Mass. He was ever a good and faithful preacher of the Gospel. As regards health, he was never a robust man, and his physical infimities doubtless at times prevented still greater usefulness. I am not familiar with his ministerial life, however, as our fields of labor have been distant one from the other. I will therefore let those acugainted with his work tell what God wrought through his instrumentality. her mind that the maid who took care of the room had stolen it. The proprietor of the house. maid had always borne the best of reputations

the other. I will therefore let those acudalited with his work tell what God wrought through his instrumentality. Who can estimate the far-reaching results of a true Gospel revival in one academy or college. I was then in the senior class, and four of my classmates were converted in that revival, and three of them entered the Gospel ministry, to wit: the Rev. Dr. McClintock, late of Colum-bus, Miss.; the Rev. J. R. Geyer, who died when chaplain in the Army; and the Rev. Dr. Moffett, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana. There were about forty hopeful converts, and it is believed ten or more of that number became heralds of the Cross; and a score of others candidates for the ministry, received an unction from heaven that enabled them henceforth to more efficiently use their gifts for the glory of God. Many of them, as now Brother Muse, have triumphed over death, and are "forever with the Lord." Those who remain are the old men of to-day, and they will soon be numbered with their pro-fessors and pastors and the innumerable hoat on the other side. It is surely the great duty of in just as she passed out of the door. What other conclusion could be reached? The poor maid, when she found she was under suspicion, was almost heart broken, and assured the proprietor that there had been no ring on the table when she dusted it in the morning. Such an accusation had never been brought against her before. After a time the owner of the ring remembered that the night before she had taken a bracket in the corner where a vase of flowers was standing. When she went to see if it was there, it was found just as she had left it.

the other side. It is surely the great duty of the Church to earnestly pray, O Lord revive Thy work in the academies, seminaries and col-

son that she will probably remember as long as she lives. It had been her habit when she mis-laid her things to thoughtlessly say some one had stolen them. Many young people and older ones too, are with the winds are and eighteen years, and a married daughter, are left to mourn, but they mourn in hope, and many friends in his several fields of labor will deeply sympathize with them.

quite apt to suspect persons of taking things with them. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: their teacher was also a good deal surprised and interested—to see on Wednesday morning a to suspect an innocent person and we should follow them.



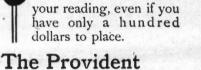


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nes 1826.

LETTERS FROM EAST TENNESSEE. By Rev. Samuel Sawver.

Rogersville, Tenn., Angust, 1891

Editor EVANGELIST: On the west border of logersville there is a grand spring, known for undred years by the name of Federal Spring. Forty years ago the colored women took clothes there to wash and "battle" them, as they termed it; and the colored women of to-day are doing the same. It was also a festive centre. Could it speak it might tell us of many peculiar scenes witnessed there.

When Gen. Andrew Jackson was judge, and he and the members of the bar had gathered on Saturday at Rogersville, to be present at court the following week, Rev. Dr. Henderson came riding into town and observed Judge Jackson and the attorneys around the spring betting on dai ies, geraniums, marigolds, dahlias, in fact, a cock fight. The next day the judge and the the very best that the gardens of the ordinary awyers all went to hear him preach.

The minister preached from the text, "God a big framework of roses, stood out the single made man upright, but man hath sought out word, "Fraternity," worked in daisies, and many inventions." After setting forth the back of the platform was a floral frame of roses as manbood of Adam as he was made up- and red geraniums, with the inscription "P. of right in the intellectual and spiritual image of H." in carmine. his Maker, he turned to consider some of the any inventions he had sought out after his

Il into disobedience and transgression. In course of his remarks he called up the scene witnessed as he was riding the day before town. "I was promising myself as I came ill my appointment," he said, "a great deal sure and satisfaction. I called to mind fact that the judge of the court would be and educated attorneys, and that I should dified by their intelligent conversation on rs of interest and importance. Imagine urprise, therefore, as I was passing the Spring, at seeing these same attorneys.

judge in their midst, highly excited g on a cock fight!"

ext morning General Jackson called on derson and said to him: "Although I ned and mortfied at your allusion to and the bar in your sermon yesterday, I u and thank you heartily for faithfully ging your duty." Inviting the minister

company him to a store, he bought him a of broadcloth, and going to a tailor, he reted him to take Dr. Henderson's measure pants, vest, and coat, and to make them up m, and added, "I will settle the bill."

cident calls up the story of a man from who went to Wa hington when Jack-

as President, and called on him at the House on Sunday, to beseech him for an While they were conversing the church rung, and the President said. "Rev. Dr. in of Philadelphia is to preach this mornand I am going to hear him. Will you go

lid you like the sermon ?" the President Tennessee friend as they came from

rch. much," was his answer, "though I sup-the minister did the best he knew how." Jurbin was a man of more than ordinary nit power. He was to preach again at and Jackson and his friend heard him, the office seeker's criticism was like that the morning. wo weeks after the Tennesseean wrote to and in Washington to call ou the President get his appointment. When called on, the sident replied, "I have note for him. No

terms appointment. When called on, the lent replied, "I have none for him. No meed expect an appointment under my istration, who is such a poor judge of the National Grange, next addressed the farmers. He said that Chautauqua and the ng as he is."

above the Federal Spring on a hill stands a Academy. Mr. Porter was a wealthy seean and over half a century ago he be-ind a fund for the erection and repair of in each of the counties of Eastern

It has proved a great help and is exhausted. It was in this McMinn built from the Porter fund, that I

rson Brownlow address the masses. Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Dr. C. ing "Fellow citizens ! Like the Greene read the following essay : For forty years NUT CULTURE.

Agricultural Department.

FARMER'S' DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA.

The farmers owned Chautauqua for one day,

July 31. They came from Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania in great numbers. The broad hat

and the blue badge of the Patrons of Husbandry

were everywhere visible. The country youths

The platform of the amphitheatre was deco

delegation of Patrons brought some floral offer-

On the platform were J. H. Brigham of Ohio,

Master of the National Grange; W. I. Gifford,

Whitehead of New Jersey, National Lecturer:

Grange, and many other prominent Patrons. After music by the band Mr. James P. Clark, Master of the Chautauqua county Patrons of Husbandry, stepped to the front, and addressed an audience of farmers that filled the amphi-

trol political affairs."

before

Chautauqua resembled a big picnic ground.

Learned men of the present day are much ex-ercised about the kind of food necessary to pro-duce the greatest amount of muscular health and strength, and nuts of all kinds have been pronounced by them *par excellence*, as an article of diet. Besides the beauty of nut trees and the gastronomic utility of their fruits, nut plantations seem to be rapidly making fortunes for those who have beeu sage enough to invest in them

Chief Van Dieman of the Department of Agricame with their best girls, and many of the culture predicts that the cultivation of nuts will soon be one of the greatest and most profita-ble industries in the United States. The large Patrons brought their lunches with them and returns from individual trees, and immense profits from established orchards, have stimurated with flowers of every description. Each ated the interest, and our foremost enterprising fruit-growers are planting nut trees largely for market purposes; others who enjoy nuts during winter are realizing that they may be had in abundance for the mere trouble of planting. The pecan is the nut of the future, Mr. Van Dieman thinks, but he forecasts large returns from winnuts, obsetnuts, pine and hazal bats ings and these were arranged artistically around the big building. There were pansies, pinks, farm can afford. In front of the platform, in from walnuts, chestnuts, pine and hazel nuts, almonds, filberts, etc. "A grower in Florida has now a grove of 4,000 pecan trees six years old; when they begin to bear their product will be worth \$100,000 yearly, at wholesale." But this is counting chickens too soon. "Mr. C. H. this is counting chickens ton soon. "Mr. C. H. Daniels, of Georgia, has a pecan tree which bears annually from ten to fifteen bushels of nuts, which sell readily at wholesale for four a dollars and five dollars per bushel." "Col. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Mississippi, who has made a wide reputation as a successful cultivator, says: 'I planted those large paper-shell pecan nuts when I was fifty-seven years old, and now, at sixty-nine, I tell you they help me to live! I got one bundred and seventeen pounds from one tree last fall, sold one hundred and five pounds for one hundred and five dollars and planted the remainder of them and have raised a fine Master of the New York State Grange; Mortimer H. H. Goff, Secretary of the New York State the remainder of them and have raised a fine the remainder of them and have raised a fine lot of young trees which are for sale. Pecan culture, planting the very large nuts, I consider one of the safest and best paying industries a man can engage in." This combined cloud of witnesses and figures certainly does make orange-growing and tobacco-raising seem much less tempting. The pecan forests of Texas furnish large quantities of rich nuts to the market of New

Husbandry, stepped to the front, and addressed an audience of (armers that filled the amphi-theatre. He said: "The farmer having looked in vain to the politician for relief, has concluded to do the work himself. The farmers' power can be made available only through organization and co-operation. The Patrons of Husbandry have ac-complished much for agriculture. The farmers are not receiving to-day what they are entitled to. What is more, the burden of taxation is a distributed unequally, the farmer having to bear the greatest bulk of it. Some of the wealthy men of Ohio live in New York when the taxgatherer comes around in the Buckeye State. We want an honest dollar, an honest administration. We cannot afford our public servants to be as liberal as they have been. We Orleans, whence they are shipped to Europe, where they are said to bring a higher price than any other nut. This Hicoria pecan is a native tree growing from Southern Indiana to the Gulf of Mexico; valuable new varieties are being obtained which are proparated by grafting and sold for fancy prices. H. pecan is known in our botanies as Carya olivæformis, but the genus was first named Hicoria, and the right want political reforms. The political campaign of 1892 is the farmer's great opportunity. The farmers have no objection to a fair division of some of the political offices, but they can conof priority of the name has recently been recognized. It is a beautiful, symmetrical and rapid growing tree with luxuriant, light green liage, much narrower than that of any other In the afternoon Bishop Vincent delivered the address of welcome to the Patrons. He said: 'We have great faith in the rights of the indihickory. Its nuts are oblong, smooth and thin-helled, with sweet and delicious kernels. There is a fine specimen tree in the grounds of the capitol at Washington. The trees are generally planted forty-eight to the acre, covering the fresh nuts where they are to grow in the fall, as is the rule in planting all nut trees.—Vick's

CLOVER FOR HOGS.

"We have great faith in the rights of the indi-vidual. Every man has a right to be all that he can be. The doctrine of Cbautauqua is to help every man to his fullest development. Last Saturday we welcomed the Women's Rights people. To-day we welcome the Patrons of Hus-bandry. But if any come here to tear down the faith of our fathers and give nothing instead, they find no hearing here. The reflex influence of the farmer's life on society is very great. Chautauqua helps men to have lofty ideals of profession as well as character. When you farmers come to Chautauqua you come to re-ceive a higher inspiration in your work." CLOVER FOR HOGS. Much attention has been given, of late, to the subject of clover and its fattening qualities for hogs. It is a well-known fact that clover is a good food for hogs, but when one says that an acre of clover will produce more pounds of pork than an acre of any other crop, the statement seems rather extravagant. The average yield of shelled corn per acre is, however, not more than 50 bushels, and twelve pounds of pork per bushel of corn is usually considered a good and, in fact, more than an average production. This would make the bighest possible average only 600 pounds per acre. An acre of clover will pasture from eight to ten hogs through the en-tire summer and fall. By numerous tests it has been proven that a hog weighing from 75 to 100 pounds will double its weight by fall with no other food than the clover pasture. This means other food than the clover pasture. This means from 805 to 1.000 pounds of pork made from clover compared with 600 pounds made with

Whether it is best to feed some corn while grange worked on parallel lines for the common good. New York State is in the van in Grange Whether it is best to feed some corn while the hogs are running on good clover or grass pasture is a question that is yet undecided. Some favor giving a small feed, while others favor giving no corn. Many tests have been made, and yet this question is not fully decided. good. New York State is in the van in Grange work. There are over fifty thousand farmers' It is best ot to let the clover get too large, is the hogs like it best when it is voung and ender. If they are turned in too late, the as the clover will outgrow them and remain too old to suit them all through the season. At a meeting of the Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

THE LIFETIME OF THE BEE.



church. These are the only two churches ve ever joined, and, to be candid with you. citizens, it has been just as much as I could do all my life, to keep from being turned

Father Aiken, a witty Irish M. E. preacher, labored much at Rogersville, and in politics was unced Democrat. Often his politics d crop ont in his prayers. He and Parson ship prayed: "Lord, put an end to Whiggery-Whiggery of '76, but modern Whiggery.'

"God forbid i" exclaimed Brownlow with his inging voice Aiken continued, "And, Lord, bless the

Democratic party; give them wisdom and understanding

"Amen !" said Brownlow, "Lord, they need them both."

I went around one evening about forty years ago, to hear Aiken preach on falling from ce. He gave it as his mature conviction, after a long life of study and observation, that when the Lord makes a man one of his sheep, he never unsheeps him.

Rev. James Gallaher who preached for years at Rogersville, when asked what he thought of falling from grace, gave the characteristic answer "that he would bate mightily to try it."

The old generation of our pioneer ministersgreat character builders by their word, faith, and example-are all gone; the generation following them also has gone to them in the vast beyond. William Minnis, Gideon S. White, Dr. cCorkle, R. P. Wells, Wm. and Hiram Taylor, John and Wm. Brown, Daniel Rogan, Andrew Blackburn, Rev. Prof. Lamar and Alexander Bartlett-what memories these names awaken i But they have all ceased from labors and their works do follow them. Rev. John S. Craig. many years a college professor and a eacher of the Gospel in East Tennessee, is noring his Master 'at Noblesville, Innd Rev. John B. Logan, well beloved for hi arm heart and glowing Christian zeal, is toi on at Hoopeston, Illinois. Both of ethren were exiled from their homes during the civil war, to the great loss of Tenher institutions and churches. Other workmen, however, are here, and the numbers to whon they minister continue to increase.

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born at a very early period with occasional interruptions, it has been my was thirteen years of age I fortune as (boy and man) to care for poultry, d the great Methodist church, and when I and some experiences I have gathered during wenty-one years of age, I joined the great these years 1 propose now to make public for all who are interested in the matter: 1. Hens, if properly kept, are a source

POINTS IN POULTRY KEEPING.

profit and comfort to the owner. 2. The eggs can be increased in size and rich

ness by proper feeding of the fowls.

3. They require a variety of food, and get excessively tired of one kind.

4. The egg contains almost all the constitu ents of the human body, and hence the hen Brownlow at Conference were quartered at the same house, and Father Aiken at family wor-inter house, and Father Aiken at family wor-life contains substances exactly like the albumen

6. The hen ceases laying when improperly fed, or when in a diseased condition. 7. They require a warm, clean, properly ven-tilated house for winter months.

drinking only a small quantity at a time, it should be supplied abundantly, and kept clean and fresh

As they require, and must have, carbonate 11. and phosphate of lime for their shells, it must be given them in unstinted quantities, and in the most convenient manner for them to pick

be given them in unstituted quantities, and in the most convenient manner for them to pick and swallow into the crops. 12. These requirements will be found in old plastering, broken oyster shells, and, best of all, in fresh bones, with some of the gristle and meat attached. It should be cut on a log with a hatchet every day; the strife made by fowls to get at it when offered them will plainly prove to you that they like and need it. The instincts of the hen in summer, with a proper range, will, teach it what and where to collect the variety of food required. In winter, when housed, man must supply it to them. 13. The application of sulphur sprinkled upon the fowls, with a pepper box, while roosting or otherwise, will destroy vermin. Coal oil ap-plied to their roosts in small quantities will also kill parasites. Two or three drops of whale oil, dropped occasionally on the back of a "hen or any other bird, will kill the lice. 14. The nest must occasionally be renewed

14. The nest must occasionally be renewed and kept clean. Straw is better than hay. Tobacco stems covered with straw is an excel-

lent prevention of insect breeding especially when they are setting. 15. When clucking and not needed for mothers, the quickest way to stop their chicken-raising desire is to put them in boxes or cases without anything to lay upon except the hoard.

Some think, says the Canada Bee Journal, that bees that have a queen do not live more than 45 days, during the swarming scaon. Old bees may not live more than 45 days. If, how-ever, we set a comb of hatching Italians, that will come out inside of five days in a black or Compelier colour, they no not blick to do is while come out inside of five days in a black of Carnolian colony, they are not likely to die in 60 days. Some seasons bees die more rapidly than at others. It depends greatly on the amount of labor necessary for them to perform their ordinary duties. For instance, in a very windy weather, or in a windy locality, bees wear out much faster than they do when the circle windy weather, or in a windy locality, bees wear out much faster than they do when the air is still. The same thing is true if they have a long way to go to gather their stores. What veteran bee-keeper has not frequently noticed how quickly the hives will d-populate on windy days in spring? The bees become worn out when they have to put on extra efforts to fly against the wind: and this is a point that should guide people in situating their apiary. As far as possible, they should select a sheltered local-ity, and the shorter the distance the bees have to go to gather their stores the longer they live. 7. They require a warm, clean, properly ventilated house for winter months.
8. If by neglect vermin infest the bird roosts and house, they should at once be removed, as they are deleterious to the health of these friends of man.
9. The droppings of hens should be occasionally removed. They should not be allowed to accumulate. The floors should be covered with loam or sand.
10. As hens require a great deal of water, drinking only a small quantity at a time, it should be supplied abundantly, and keint clean
ity, and the shorter the distance the bees have to go to gather the stores the longer they live. Take two colonies of equal age and strength, one having to gather its stores from two to four miles in an unprotected locality, while the other is selected in a protected spot and gathers its stores around in a radius of a mile, the one would live about a third longer than the other. The amount of exertion the bees have to make longer their vitality lasts. For instance, when should be supplied abundantly, and keint clean bees live six or seven months in winter quarters they are when set out apparently as young and lively as when put in in the fall. Place your bees as favorably as possible, and they are likely to live a great deal longer. We believe 50 col-onies favorably situated, will produce as much as 100 unfavorably situated as 100 unfavorably situated.

THE CATS IN ST. JAMES PARK.

A curious incident in natural history is to be A curious incident in natural history is to be observed in St. James Park, London. A large number of cats, that have been left to take care of themselves by the families who have shut up their houses and gone into the country, have been making a living in the parks. Stray bits of luncheon, and odds and ends of the working men's dinners have kent them in good condi men's dinners have kept them in good condi-tion. One of the cats bas now made a nest in a tree, some forty or fifty feet from the ground, tree, some forty or fifty feet from the ground, and her kittens are to be seen disporting them-selves in the branches like so many squirrels.

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BY MARIA PARLOA.

For one dozen muffins use one pint of flour, a generous half pint of milk, two teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's Baking Powder, half a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three table-spoonfuls of butter and two eggs. Mix the dry inggradients together and the the dry ingredients together and rub through a sieve. Melt the butter. Beat the eggs till light and add the milk to them. Add this mixture to the dry in-gredients; then stir in the melted gredients; then stir in the melted butter. Beat the batter vigorously for a few seconds and then put in buttered muffin pans and bake for about twenty minutes in a quick oven.—(Copyright, 1891, by Cleveland Baking Powder Co.) Use only Cleveland's baking powder, the proportions are made for that.

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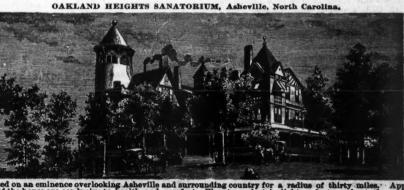
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MID-SUMMER AT MONONA.

Mid-summer is not all there has been here In fact we have not had mid-summer at all in any degree of wearisome heat. The weather has been invigorating all these vacation days at this most delightful spot. Lest any may be unfortunate enough not to know as yet what and where Monona is, let me say that it is one of the charming lakes amid which Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, rests, like one jewel set by others. Here is the State University, with its large and beautiful campus, surrounded by

its numerous chapter houses occupied by the Greek letter societies. Here is the State Capitol in the centre of a park, among whose trees squirrels play freely, unharmed of boy or dog. The two chief attractions just now are, first, "Peck's Bad Boy," Governor of the State at this present, by the inscrutable purposes of God and votes of the Lutherans averse to the Bennett law; the second notable feature being the State Library, with its hundred and forty thousand volumes, its collection on American history, of such interest just now, said to be surpassed in size only by those at Albany and Washington.

But with all its advantages, Madison has not been the centre of pilgrimage for the four days lately passed. The Mecca toward which thousands have turned was the Monona Lake As-

sembly, whose sessions of eleven days closed July 31st. The Assembly grounds are across the lake from Madison, about fifteen minutes' ride on any one of the numerous small steamboats, which during these days carry their loads of passengers every few minntes. While this Chautauqua is undenominational, I notice at the helm Elder Mosely of Dr. McAtee's church in this city, together with efficient brethren from the Congregational Church here.

The tone of the Assembly will be vouched for when I write that our famous Sunday-school Secretary, Dr. Worden, conducted it, introducing the platform speakers and giving general direction to the exercises. This is in addition to his Normal class instruction. At eight in the morning he speaks on Christian evidences, and again at four in the afternoon on practical suggestions for Sunday-school work. At the close of every lecture, opportunity is afforded for questions upon the immediate subject or kindred topics. Dr. Worden says: "Now ask me the hardest questions you can, and if I can, I'll answer them." There is no need of requesting Ingubriously "that the time be improved, brethren." Both brethren and sisters are awake Readers of THE EVANGELIST need not be told that our Secretary, who teaches in Philadelphia every Saturday a thousand who are in their turn teachers of the Word, has impressed himself fully on this Assembly. A deep but manly piety is pronounced. This is the third year he been here, and it surprised no one to know that the management has unanimously request ed him to return again next year. By the way, do we Presbyterians quite realize the magnitude and permanent value of this Summer assembly work? Here are two or three thousand people, the larger share of them pastors and teachers, gathered on these grounds, or attending daily from the city adjoining. Very many of them take the full course of Normal instruction. Many more hear some of the lectures. A still larger number absorb both knowledge and inspiration from the atmosphere. The man who reaches a hundred here, teaches ten thousand of the people at large. Dr. Worden uses his vacation for this work. Give him more time! I record my conviction that in no other way could he do so much in the same length of time,

As for myself and family, we did not live on the grounds, but near the University, in the city, crossing daily to the Assembly. To a pastor seeking rest and change, who last year visited one of our larger seaside resorts, and lived as others do in rooms which have no place for inhabitants after bedstead and other furniture are in position, this mid-summer at Monona s delightful, and to be repeated.

HENRY ELLIOTT MOTT.

THE VACATIONS OF THE FATHERS.

When the matter has been provided for the call, and the people understand it, they are cenerally entirely content when their pastor vails of his vacation privilege during the Summer or Fall. Though the work of the church may languish a little, it is but for a season, and to the end that it may be entered upon when the delays of rest are over, with renewed vigor and purpose.

Sometimes the criticism is made, as we have rest and vacation, and the minister's vacation is spoken of as a modern invention. We desire to answer this criticism and show that the pas-.

tors of fomer generat ons had their seasons of relaxation, of visiting and change, and really took as much vacation as the average minister does now.

Those good ministers who struggled through the privations of pioneer times in Wisconsin used to get wonderfully refreshed in going to the help of their brethren through their communion seasons, by a ride across the prairies and through the new settlements of a hundred miles or so. When Rev. Moses Ordway was worn out in a protracted meeting at Green Bay in February, 1837, he came down to the Stockbridge Indian Mission on his pony, and then,

with Rev. Cutting Marsh, they rode in compary for nearly a hundred miles through the woods to the village of Milwaukee, to hold a series of meetings and organize a Presbyterian Church. It was a royal vacation for those great hearted men of God. There were no houses in the way. and nothing to see but the solemn woods and the level prairies and marshes. No voice of man or sign of his presence, save the occasional blaze of a tree, or the rude bridge over a creek. But how they enjoyed that trip, and talked and sang and shouted as they travelled through those solitudes which in a few years were to be occupied by a vigorous population, and becom the scenes of splendid triumphs of the Cross! They camped three nights on the snow, and cooked their own provisions, and kneeling on their blankets, made most earnest supplication to God to keep them in His fear and love, and show them what to do and how to lay the strong foundations of His Church. Can we wonder at the robust bodies and the valiant service of these early missionaries who were thus compelled to spend so much time in their missionary tours or their long journeys to Presbytery and Synod. Of course they did not call these excursions to the distant meeting a vacation, and they certainly were going steadily along the path of duty as they jogged over the road, across the oak openings and the prairies, and camped by a haystack on a big marsh at night, and shot pigeons and prairie chickens for breakfast, and when they wanted a change, threw a hook and line into a neighboring stream and dined on smoking bass and pickerel. Again, it might be, swimming in the lake and loitering around the beach with the shells and pretty stones and curious things.

We can remember a meeting of the Presbytery of Winnebago at Portage, about 1855, not only for our common Christianity, but for Father Gardiner came across the country

Current Events. City and Vicinity.

Ex-Senator Daly, the Supervisor of Markets, is making every effort to get rid of the few men who still hold stalls in the city markets which they sublet to other tenants. It is al-leged that some of these sub-lessees are charged an increase in rentals of fully 100 per cent.

The six private and three public hospitals in this city answer over 17,000 calls a year, or 46 a day. Despite occasional blunders by young surgeons, the medical service is on the whole effective and admirable. The recent present-ment of the Grand Jury urged the use of signal-boxes to supersed the present meaning and oxes to supersede the present precarious plan

of telephone calls. Among the curiosities to be seen in Fulton Market last week was a sting-ray. This fish was taken in a net off Elberon, and a merry time the fishermen had capturing it. It was 18 feet long and weighed 300 pounds. Its tail, heavily armored with sharp, bony knots, was 14 feet long, and tapered to the end like the lash of a bull whip.

The Trustees of St. John's Guild acknowledge tions did not go away from their pulpits for \$10,111.45. They inform us that there is urgent eed of additional funds to maintain this work need of additional funds to maintain this work for sick poor children and mothes during the remainder of the season, and ith sho be hoped that liberal contributions will sent to the Treasurer, W. L. Strong, 501 Fifti Avenue, New York.

An interesting exhibition of a new

An interesting exhibition of a new model of air-ship was given in the Acar my of Music last week. It is modeled after he form of a fish. Mr. Pennington, the invertor, is having two air-ships built at St. Louis large enough to carry passengers and freight. Gne is to be 150 feet long and is to be built of aluminum. It is reported that Mr. Pennington has said that he would within a month sail through the air from St. Louis to this city in his aluminum ship with a party of friends on board.

It is nothing new that the European agent of ships carrying emigrants to this country need watching. A family of seven destitute Russians who reached here last week had start-ed with tickets for Brazil, South America, where they have relatives. On their arrival at Berlin an agent took their tickets from them, telling them that America was the place to go telling them that America was the place to go to, for there they would be given assistance and plenty of land to live on for nothing. The agent then gave them tickets to New York.

The Weather.

As June of this year is noted for being the warmest June on record, on the other hand the weather of July was remarkably cool, there being no July on record which has not shown a est July temperature in twenty years-54 derees-having been reached.

The week ending Tuesday has been rather re-The week ending thesiday has been rather re-markable, not only for the extremes of heat and humidity which followed upon the abnormally cool temperature of July, but for the variety of vicissitudes experienced in many parts of the country. With Saturday began a heated term which hear come on increasing up to the time of of vicissitudes experienced in many parts of the country. With Saturday began a heated term which has gone on increasing up to the time of writing, Monday being the warmest August day since 1876, and Tuesday with no lower tempera-ture, though with more movement of air. Sun-day night on the New Jersey coast was remark-able for an absolutely stationary temperature, a self-registering thermometer showing a con-tinnous line of 70 degrees from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. In California there have been earth-quakes, mud-volcances, and a tidal wave. The Northwest has endured heat so intense that apprehensions of the scorching of the wheat are entertained. In Iowa, Illinois, and eastward, furious thunder storms, cloudbursts, and torna-does have done much damage. oes have done much damage.

Personal and News.

A fe v years ago all the Bohemians of Cleve-land, Ohio, could meet in one small house; now they number about 25,000.

The cod fishery on the Banks this Summer i the best since 1874. Accounts from Labrador represent the catch as excellent. The ice held on long. On its departure the cod rushed shore-ward in shoals, extremely hungry.

The trustees of the Western Minnesota Semi-nary have been petitioned to change the name f that nstitution so as to perpetu General Harrison's late Secretary of the Treas-ury. "Windom Institute" is what it is proposand cutter, and Father Robertson and his good ury. "Windom Insti-son, Rev. H. W. Robertson, and Rev. Joseph ed to call the school.

The late Archbishop of York. Dr. Magee, ac-cording to Canon Macdonnell, used to divide speakers into three classes: the speaker you cannot listen to; the speaker you can listen to; and the speaker you cannot help listening to. Messrs. Ginn and Company issue this month a new edition of Cardinal Newman's Essay on Poetry, edited by Prof. A. S. Cook of Yale Uni-

The steamer Alameda brings to San Francisco particulars of the overflov of its banks by the Varra River at Melbourne. Over 1,000 familier were rendered homeless, and there is much ill ness and fever among them. The dam caused by the floid amounted to \$2,000,000. damag

cially of some containing good engravings of the great masters. Want of room for new im-portations makes this sale imperative. A curious case of gross superstition was re-cently brought before the Criminal Sessions Court at Samara, in Russia. Six peasants were tried and sentenced to imprisonment for terms of various duration up to four months for delib-erately disinterring the body of a woman who had died of intoxication and floating it down the Volga as a means of causing rain. Learner and Teacher (Learner and Teacher Company, New York), is a periodical which gives excellent promise of usefulness. Its lit-erary character is good, and its topics are well

Emperor William has given orders for the painting of a large picture of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, to be presented to Queen Victoria as a memento of his recent visit to England. Mr. Avard J. Morse, who it seems is a prac-tical shoemaker, has written a pamphlet called *That Unpractical Shoe* (M. T. Richardson, New York). in which he gives many very excellent suggestions which the pedestrian public will be tbankful for. If they were generally acted upon we should have a much larger pedestrian public than we now have. The picture will include a portrait of the Em-peror, who will be represented standing on the bridge of the yacht. The Emperor was so well pleased with his visit to Bergen that he has promised to revisit Norwav in 1892.

pleased with his visit to Bergen that he has promised to revisit Norwav in 1892. Official returns of the census taken through-out France on April 12 last show the population of the country to be 38,095,150. This is an in-crease since the census of 1886 of only 208,584, or less than half that of the previous period of five years. The greater part of it, moreover, is accounted for by the influx of strangers into the capital, Paris alone claiming about four-of them. is accounted for by the influx of strangers into the capital, Paris alone claiming about four-fifths of the total. The growth in the other large cities is ridiculously small, Lyons only claiming an increase of 29,000, Marseilles 81,000 and Bordeaux 18,000. Twenty-eight depart-ments show an increase, while fifty-nine regis-ter a decrease in the propulation the Départ. cently offered by an English society for the best story on the evils of gambling, and 'resulted in the issue of "The Fall of the Staincliffes," by

A. Colbeck, a very effective portrayal of the pernicious results of this wide-spread mania. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York and Chicago, publish the American copyrighted ter a decrease in the population, the Départs-ment du Lot heading the list with 16,000.

ment du Lot heading the list with 16,000. It is an interesting fact that three members of the present College of Cardinals were once men of war before becoming men of peace. Cardinal Lavigerie was once in the French army, Cardinal Howard formerly held a com-mission in the Life Guards, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Perth was in youth the smartest of Austrian Hussars. This brings to mind the fact that the newly appointed Archbishop of York began his career as an officer in the Madras army, where he not only won high honors as a linguist in the old and very difficult interpreter's examination, but acted for some years as interedition

edition. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, have just pub-lished, a Manual of Plane Geometry, on the Heuristic plan, with numerous extra exercises, both Theorems and Problems, for advanced work, by G. Irving Hopkins, Instructor in Mathematics and Physics, Manchester High School, N. H., with an introduction by Prof. 3 Safford, of Williams College. The book is designed primarily for the author's pupils, and secondarily for the constantly increasing num-ber of teachers who are getting more and more dissatisfied with the old methods of teaching geometry. examination, but acted for some years as interpreter of his regiment. The new programme drafted by the German Socialists for discussion at the great Congress which is to be held at Erfurt in October, ingeometry. The discussion of Mr. John C. Ropes's paper or The discussion of Mr. John C. Ropes's paper on General Sherman in the August Atlantic has not been quieted by some newspaper articles criti-cising Mr. Ropes severely for his praise of Gen-eral Thomas at General Sherman's expense. A few critics apparently consider the article a guarder of Thomas rather than a just atlanta

stead of asserting, like its predecessor, the right of each person to labor and to receive according to his rational needs, merely demands the na-tionalization of land and of the instruments of production. All mention of Lassalle's scheme of wages and of co-operative production with capital by the State is omitted. Its demands tonalization of land and of the instruments of production. All mention of Lassalle's scheme of wages and of co-operative production with include an eight-hour day; an extended scheme of national insurance, in the management of which the working classes are to participate; proportional representation; the gratuitous pro-vision of medical and legal advice: the election which the working classes are to participate; proportional representation; the gratuitous pro-vision of medical and legal advice: the election of judges by the people, and an extension of the protection accorded to manufacturing labor to

the agricultural working classes. It is worthy of remark that the idea of Uniresity Extension has taken root in other than English speaking countries. A Danish corre-spondent writes to the Oxford Gazette in regard spondent writes to the Oxford Gazette in regard to work in Denmark: "About five years ago the undergraduates of the University of Copenhagen undertook to give free instruction to the work-ing classes and others who were in need of such instruction. Courses were given in languages, natural science, and on all subjects commonly taught in high schools. The rooms in which the instruction was given were lent free by the schools and other institutions. The movement succeeded, and after three years the Organizing Committee applied for and got State aid, to which, however, no conditions were attached. It was only an encouragement given to the It was only an encouragement given to the brave efforts of the students. The undergradu-ates now give free legal advice through competent men, and the movement is extending in every direction. Branches of the central so-ciety in Copenhagen have already been estab-lished in the chief towns of Denmark, and it is only a question of time when the whole country will be covered by a network of similar instruc-

The Magazine of Christian Literature for Au-gust (Christian Literature Company, 35 Bond Street) opens with a contributed article by Professor Frank Hugh Foster of Oberlin Theo-logical Seminary, discussing the Ministry and the Higher Criticism. He shows that the reason the diminution of offer and distrust the Higher Criticism, so-called

ver the Pacific Railway; Wm. Seward Webb .---

-The Leaf-Collector's Hand-book. Iliustrated;

Leach, Shewell and Sanborn: Six Place Logarith-

American Tract Soclety: Historical Evidences of

Fleming H. Revell Company: General Gordon

United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston

American Book Company: Elements of Civil Gov

D. C. Heath and Company: American Literature

PERIODICALS.

For July: Post Graduate and Wooster Quarterly;

A GOOD SCHOOL.

en of eminence under whose supervision

nic Tables; Webster Wells.

For August: Book News.

by Prof. C. H. Henderson. The question Can we always count upon the Sun? is asked, though

Prof. John Fiske will open the September

Literary Notes.

Messrs. Worthington and Company, 747 Broad

Mr. Avard J. Morse, who it seems is a prac

A prize, equal to five hundred dollars, was re-

way, announce for sale at a large discount a great variety of finely illustrated books, espe-

chosen and intelligently treated.

versity

of them.

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Woman's World.

Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the lat Richard A. Rroctor, has appeared in the new paper field as a contributor of scientific articles ewhat after the style of the ex-Ast Royal.

Royal. It seems rather ungracious, to say the least, that the members of the Woman's Memorial Fund Association and of the Ladies' Art Asso-ciation persist in their determination to erect a statute to Mrs. Mary M. H. Schuyler, the found er of the Cooper Union School of Design, agains the decided opposition of her family. Mr Schuyler's friends insist that such notoric would be entirely foreign to Mrs. Schnyle wishes were she living, and they are certai the ones most likely to know.

For the first time a woman has carried off Cobden Club £60 prize offered at the Engl universities for the best essay on an econor subject. The prize is competed for in succ sive years in rotation at Oxford, Cambridge Sive years in rotation at Oxford, Cambridg Mancbester. Miss Victorine Jeans, B.A., of Victoria University, Mancbester, bas take prize for an essay on the subject "The I trial and Commercial Effects, Actual a pective, of English Factory Act Legis

pective, of English Factors, Actual a pective, of English Factors, Act Legis The National Congress of Women, w in Indianapolis last May, resolved, it upon a sweeping reform in women's di-Central Committee has been appointed sider and set in motion the proper meti-attain this end. Mrs. Frank Stuart Pa-Chicago is Chairman, and with ber are Frances E. Russell, Annie Jenness Miller, beth Stuart Phelps Ward, Anna C. Brack Dr. Mary Putham Jacobi, Miss Grace Dod and Mrs. Margaret Sangster. Chautauqua set to have been hit upon as the place to precipit the movement. The new crusade was enter upon about two weeks ago, and Miss Fran-Willard has wheeled the whole National T-ance Union into line in support of the ment. A striking assertion, considering the speaker was, was made by Miss Will one of her speeches. "This death line, she, drawing in the air with her finger the of line of a woman's waist squeezed int. the sho of an hour-glass, "this line has filled m graves than whiskey." line of a woman's waist squeezd int of an hour-glass, "this line has graves than whiskey."

Prof. John Fiske will open the September Popular Science Monthly with a paper on The Doctrine of Evolution: its Scope and Influence, which cannot fail to give the reader a better understanding of this great method than gen-erally prevails. An essay by Herbert Spencer on The Limits of State Duties will follow. Mr. Spencer maintains that an industrial State should not attempt to mold artificially the minds and characters of its citizens, and gives several striking instances in which such pater-nalism has wretchedly failed of its purpose. Continuing his Warfare of Science series, Dr. Andrew D. White will relate how hygiene suc-ceeded fetichism as the reliance of the Western world in checking the ravages of epidemics. A fifth paper, concerning Glass in Science, will be added to the illustrated series on Glass-making, by Prof. C. H. Henderson. The question Can A writer in the Chicago Tribune says: I call on a doctor to ask him what he thought of talk about typhoid fever. He is one doctors who can afford to be brusque, brusque man is apt to be honest. He h question, and still looking over his boo hfting his eyes, he replied: "There are things than typhoid fever stalking the st of Chicago, and men are running after th instead of avoiding them. I mean the bo dresses which fashion has ordered wome wear. A long dress on the street picks refuse of the walks, and the woman who we one carries enough germ - life to her home sicken the whole family. I would like to these people who are always on the alert, epidemics take care of themselves and us little common-sense. If my daughter wors of these long dresses, which she does not to knowledge, I would make her take it of in out-house and have it cleaned before i brought into her own room." Potential and sensational manner, by Mr. Garrett P. Serviss. The sun spot period now approach-ing its maximum makes this query very timely.

Philanthrophy and Reform.

A recent English law authorizes corporal ishment for any criminal under six age. It is said that the effect of t

our own Presbyterianism. It is no small mat from Weyanivega, a hundred miles, with a horse ter, in these times when the wintering is so largely agnostic and the summering so largely materialistic, to find a vacation spot whose Rosseel and Rev. Reuben Smith and Rev. E. S. atmosphere is intellectual without infidelity, and religious without cant.

This abiding impression has been this year in great part created by the grand spirit of those with brother ministers or elders, and getting two representative Christian women, Mrs. Mary in to Portage in time for the meeting, they Virginia Terhune (Marion Harland) and Mrs never thought of fatigue, but appeared fresh Margaret E. Sangster. For a week the mornand strong for their consultations and public ings, counting from seventy-five to ninety services. If they returned home in a week, minutes from 10.80 on, were devoted to a Wo they did remarkably well, but if they were men's Council, under the leadership of these appointed to organize a new church or to hold women. This feature appeared at these assem series of meetings, it was often two weeks blies for the first time this year, but if popubefore they appeared in their own congregation larity and profit have the say, they will not be again. Then at the meetings of Synod they wanting again. Some little idea of the ground had a most delightful gathering. Many miniscovered may be gathered from the subjects: ters took their wives along, and stopped over "Leaven," "The Well Equipped Woman," "In night with the minister who lived on the way, Re John," "The Girl With One Talent," " Mary and often there would be a dozen happy hearted Washington, a Study," "Books as Factors in dominios with their wives and elders driving Development." But no mere naming of subalong the road in company, and having more jects can give any idea of the interest gathering genuine happiness and solid comfort in their steadily from the opening to the close of the noon-day camp and rest by the river side, than series. Mrs. Terhune and Mrs. Sangster spoke at a modern picnic, or in a palace dining-car. on alternate mornings, and after each paper, If Synod met on Wednesday evening, the mintime was given for questions or remarks. Moister and elder from Stevens Point or Weyanthers, wives, teachers, all took part, and under wega would have to leave on Monday. Dr. the inspiration of the hour, many who perhaps Cargen might drive through to Portage in a had never before spoken a sentence in public. long October day from Cambridge, but Dr. Savbecame fairly eloquent as they talked freely of age and Rev. Oscar Park must leave on Tuesday the needs and dangers and joys and helps for at the latest from Waukesha; and even if the family and Church, for growing children, railroad was built to Madison, the ride of forty burdened husbands, and care - driven mothers. miles across the country would take nearly all Even the gifted leaders caught the reflex of the day. Then the Synod continued all the week, enthusiasm thousands had awakened, and were, and did not formally adjourn until Sabbath if possible, even more witty and wise and evening, and with their committee work and tender in their spontaneous replies than in consultations, and trustee meetings over Carroll their polished addresses. When, after a week College and Portage Presbyterial Academy, and of such companionship, the hour came to say the opening field for mission work, it was often Tuesday morning before these good people could get away on the return journey, and fre-quently the visiting of brethren or churches would protract the trip until the last of the goodbye, the audience sang, "God be with you till we meet again," and with tears in the eye, but a great joy and thankfulness at the heart they went their way to gladden other lives. Of course all know Dr. Palmer, the musical second week Comparing the two days' Synods and one day

director, author of so many hymns on whos tide the Church in these latter days is lifted toward heaven. No assembly would be complete without him. For musical ability, genial temper, bubbling humor, fund of anecdote, and Christian spirit, he has not his match.

Among the platform speakers were Drs. Talmage, Conwell, Crafts, and A. J. Palmer, Gen. George A. Sheridan, and Senator Ingalls. Mrs Montford spoke for two hours on "Oriental Life," Mrs. Mott read her lecture on "Shylock is My Name," Mrs. Hoffman spoke on "Temperance," and Mrs. Crafts had charge of the primary teachers and the young people. The crowded columus of THE EVANGELIST will prob-

The average country minister of forty or fifty years ago was away from his field attending ably admit of only a mention of these things ecclesiastical meetings, visiting his brother min-isters and relations, fully as much as his suc-cessors who travel on the swift trains of our which proved to be "wine on the lees, well re fined 1

Sunday, the 26th ult., was a great day. The time. The demands of the present genera-tion upon the minister are greater than ever before, and the only way the good man may keep on in his work, is by laying aside his books, and going apart from his parish to rest weather was delightful for the five or six thousand people who were on the grounds to attend Sunday-school and vespers, and to listen to a sermon by Dr. falmage in the morning and Dr.

Conwell in the afternoon. Both of these emi-Dr. Richards, when pastor at Madison, used br. Alchards, when pastor at manbon, used to hitch up and take his family in an easy riding surrey through the lake country of Wau-kesha. Others go on the train and stop off at Oconomowoc, and linger among the gleaning lakes and grateful shade of Nashotah and Delafield. Good Presbyterians love to visit Waukesha and observe the progress of the nent divines were at their best, and what was more, the Spirit of God was clearly present. It was the feeling of Dr. Worden that hundreds were either c.nverted or deeply moved during the day.

Delafield. Good Presbyterians love to visit Waukesha and observe the progress of the Church and the growth of Carroll College, while they partake of the sweet and sparkling waters of the Silurian Spring, or Bethesda, where an increasing multitude gather every year to enjoy the best of all Summer drinks. It is sold all over the civilized world, and a pipe The only feature to mar the enjoyment of the Assembly, was when one right some one or more who had been among us but not of us, went out in the darkness that they might make manifest that they were not of us, taking with them some watches and pocket - books, Dr. line is forming to convey it to our largest west ern city, and to the Columbian Exposition. Palmer's among the number.

It has been announced that the result of the Rosseel and Rev. Reuben Smith and Rev. E. S. Peck and D. C. Lyons, came by private convey-ance. They had good horses, and were able to travel long distances, and stopping at night with brother ministers or elders, and getting for the rose and 206,402 for the golden rod. Clara Barton, so widely known for her labors in extending the Red Cross Society and the Women's Reief Corps, is said to be the first person to decorate soldiers graves as a patriot-ic rather than a personal ct of homage, and is the only woman who ever sat in the Swiss Na-tional Council: no other woman either ever re-ceived, as she did from the old Kaiser William, the Information Cross of Prussia the Iron Cross of Prussia.

Alvan Clark & Sons are constructing at their Cambridge factory a photbgraphic telescope for Harvard University which will probably be the largest and finest instrument of the kind ever designed. The lens is to be like that used by photographers rather that that of an astronom ical telescope, and will consist of two achromat-ic lenses. Its appearument will be 24 inches and its ic lenses. Its aperture will be 24 inches and its focal length 11 feet. A telescope of this form, but of one-third its size, is now in use at Harvard.

Vergennes. Vt., is the third oldest city in the United States, having been chartered in 1788. Hartford and New Haven, Conn., were charter-ed in 1784. Vergennes is probably the smallest and most quiet city in the country, having a population of 1,773 and covering only 1,300 acres. Nevertheless it has a Mayor, a City Council, a Board of Aldermen and all other oficers pertaining to a full-fledged city.

The first of the Fall elections for the year occurred in Kentucky last week, with a light vote and the usual Democratic majority of 40,-000 or so. A curious result of the election was the adoption of the new Constitution. Neither party would father the document, and its fate before the election was regarded as uncertain. But the people rallied for it. The new Constitution suppresses lotteries, equalizes taxation, provides for the Australian secret ballot and ntroduces reforms in the government of cities The World's Fair is to be honored by the The World's Fair is to be honored by the presence of various royal personages. Several members of the English royal family are show-ing such an interest in the preparations as in-dicates an interest in the preparations as it. Fair, and communications have reached London from Berlin which leave little doubt that if Europe is at peace at the time of the Fair, the German Emperor will indulge himself in the greatest voyage of his life, in seeing America. The colden wadding reception of John and Presbyteries of later times, where the work of the churches is canvassed and discussed with the alert business methods of the counting-room,

the alert business methods of the counting-room, and a minister slips away from his study on the afternoon train, and returns to his work before his people know he has attended the Presbytery or the Synod, you will readily see that the ministers of the former generation not only had a vacation, but most of them took a good long vacation every time tbey went to Presbytery or Synod, and if they were com-missioners to the General Assembly and the meeting was at a considerable distance, they were often six weeks away from home in trav-elling over the steamboat, canal. and stagegreatest voyage of his life, in seeing America. The golden wedding reception of John and Isabella Beecher Hooker was held in the City Mission rooms, Hartford, on the 5th. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flowers and hung with pictures representing the differ-ent members of the Hooker and Beecher branches of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker received, seated on a raised platform draped with ever-greens, beneath which were the dates, in rustic lettering, 1841—1891. The building was throng-ed with hundreds of leading citizens. Among the features of the occasion was the singing of a number of old time songs by Mr. Hutchinson, the last surviving member of the famous Hutchelling over the steamboat, canal, and stage-coach routes, and had stored up nervous force and energy sufficient for a year of solid work for the Master. a number of old time songs by Mr. Hutchinson, the last surviving member of the famous Hutch-inson family whose singing used to delight this country in the forties. His long hair, almost white, now fell down over his shoulders, parted behind in two divisions, and an immensely broad Shakespearean shirt-collar lay wide over his shoulders. There was also the pre-sentation to Mrs. Hooker, by the Equal Rights Club of the city, of a bride's loaf covered with gold dollars, the presentation speech being by Mrs. Virginia T. Smith of the City Mission, and the singing of a couple of old-fashioned hymns by the assembled company, concluding with a few remarks and a prayer by the venerable Dr. Edward Beecher.

Foreign.

Constantinople has fifty papers, including ineteen dailies. Six are printed in French and one in German,

An excellent occupation for deaf-mutes ha been hit upon by the Royal Institute in Great Britain, which is training some of its inmates as barbers.

Dr. James Stalker of Scotland, who recently visited this country, thinks that the weak point of American church life is its failure to reach the workingmen.

One of the over ventursome men who underand distrust the Higher Criticism, so-called, deeming that it perils the very foundations of belief in the Scriptures, is that it actually does attack the foundations of the usual argument for their divine authority. That argument for the past hundred years has been almost exclubook to cross the ocean in a dory, has, it ap-pears, succeeded. Captain Lawlor, on board the Sea Serpent, arryied at Coverack, on the English Channel, on the 5th. His recital of the from death. The most exciting event was an encounter he had with a shark, and the novel have become familiar with it. and few of them have become familiar with it. and few of them have conceived of the possibility of any other. It is for this reason that candor in the exami-nation of the claims of the Higher Criticism is well-nigh impossible. But the criticism does not in fact attack the Scriptures but only the method he adopted to fight the monster. On the night of July 24th he went to sleep after he had made his rudder-ropes fast, and otherwise prepared his boat to care for herself. He was suddenly awakened by a grinding noise, and not in fact attack the Scriptures, but only the common and accepted foundation of our trust in them. This, as Professor Foster here unupon investigating, found a shark rubbing against the boat. He paid no attention to this. boat gave a twist, and he found that the shark Suddenly the dertakes to show, was a false foundation, and it is not that upon which as an actual fact, our conviction that the Bible is the Word of God had turned over, and had one end of the boat in its mouth trying to gnaw it off. Captain Lawlor saw that something must be done. He rests. Our alarm when it is attacked is there had a harpoon, but was afraid if he threw it he might lose it. He tried to lash a knife to the harpoon, so that he might stab the shark with-out danger of losing his weapon, but he found that he would not have time to do it, as the shark was exerting all its strength, and its

rests. Our alarm when it is attacked is there-fore 'unnecessary and illogical. Our belief rests, not upon argument at all, but upon the testimony of the Holy Spirit. The article in-cludes citations from Calvin, Edwards, Hopkins, and others to show that this is not only the ac-tual ground upon which the Christian accepts the divine authority. but it is the great argu-ment upon which it has always rested until the use of eighteenth century rationalism. He sug-gests it as an interesting matter of inquiry how powerful jaws were injuring the boat. A brilliant idea dawned on the captain's mind. Taking a patent yacht-signal, which consisted of an explosive preparation that acfs somewhat after the manner of Roman candles, he lit the gests it as an interesting matter of inquiry how the Puritan theology, which down to Edward's time stood on this high plane, has so forgotten its ancient supreme argument. There follows a careful study of Schultze as a typical example of destructive criticism with the purpose of showing how little of real importance to the-ology he would after all destroy. fuse and wrapped the signal in a newspaper. Then he threw his novel weapon overboard. As soon as it touched the water, the shark let go the boat and made a dash for it. This was for just as he seized it, it exploded, much to the

NEW PUBLICATIONS. detriment of the shark's internal economy G. P. Putnam's Sons: California and Alaska and

When Captain Lawlor arrived at Coverack, he was drenched and in a greatly fatigued condi-tion. It would be interesting to know if he The Corporation Problem; William W. Cook.—Eo-then; A. W. Kinglake.—Memoirs of the Prince de found the game worth the (Roman) candle. The centennial celebration of the death of Tallevrand, Vol. III: Edited by the Duc de Broglie Mozart, the great composer, brings to remem brance the fact that the body of the man whom Charles S. Newhall. the world has long delighted to honor, was D. Appleton and Company: Home Life on an Os lowered into a pauper's grave, and not a single loving eye took note of the spot. The widow was ill, and did not attend the burial. A few rich Farm ; Annle Martin. friends who went as far as the church, when the last words were said, were deterred from going farther by a storm of rain and snow. For months the widow seemed indifferent as to the the Old Testament; Historical Evidences of the New Testament; Various Authors. lisposition of the mortal remains of her hus and, whose genius she never half appreciand when tardy inquiries were made, i Major Seton Churchill.—Three Gates on a Side and Other Sermons; Charles H. Parkhurst.—The Four it was impossible to learn where the grave had been Men; James Stalker.

Christian Endeavor Edition of Gospel Hymns No. 6; TIDAL WAVE IN THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA A remarkable disaster occurred last Thursday in the Cocopah Indian country at the head of Ira D. Sankey, James McGranahan and George (the Gulf of California. It began by the sudden bursting out of hundreds of mud volcances. The air grew denser, and many infants were suffocated. At last a violent thunder storm ernment; Alex. L. Peterman.-Plane and Solld seometry; Seth T. Stewart .--- The Principles surfocated. At last a violent thunder storm cleared the air. only to show a tidal wave approaching with frightful rapidity. The wa-ters rose, swallowing up cattle, horses, grain fields, and driving the tribe of Indians for their lives to the top of the Mesas, one hundred feet Agriculture; L. O. Winslow. Julian Hawthorne and Leonard Lemmon.-Com plete Music Reader; Charles E. Whiting. The John Church Company, Cincinnati: The Story above the river. The earthquake shocks then began. The fourth shock threw every one down, seriously injuring many. The dast of a Musical Life. An Autobiography by George H Root. down, seriously injuring many. The das darkened the air. The rumble of the earth

Cumberland Presbyterian Review.

darkened the air. The rumble of the earth-quake, the sharp explosions of the distant volcano, and the bellowing of the crazed cattle, made the uproar unbearable, and the frightened Indians fled wildly up the river. Two only succeeded in reaching Yuma to tell the story. The others dropped exhausted along the route. They report that the tidal wave was fully one hundred feet high, and that the river was of a blueish, purple fire, which was flowing down into the Colorado, near the Gulf. This is undoubtedly from the Sulphur Mountain, which was set on fire by the volume of burning mate-rial thrown out by the volcances. Much prop-erty was destroyed. For September : Missionary Beview of the World.

We take pleasure in calling attention to an advertisement on another page, of Ossining Seminary, a school for girls situated in that delightful town, Sing Sing on the Hudson, in face of some of the most beautiful scenery on that beautiful river. Miss Sherrard, the princi-pal is eminently commetent to develop girls in to

erty was destroyed.

that beautiful river. Miss Sherrard, the princi-pal, is eminently competent to develop girls into women, not only intellectually, but morally, and to bring out all those qualities and capaci-ties which make the true woman,fully equipped for the dutes and the privileges of womanhood. The home which she offers to her pupils is charm-ing, full of refining influences, and watched over by most judicious care. If any better guarantee for the character of the school were needed than is offered by Miss Sherrard's wide reputation, it may be found in the council of men of eminence under whose supervision she So much of the pleasure of eating depends on the flavor of the food that our readers will wish us well for directing their attention to an ad-vertisement of flavoring powders on another page. It is something new in flavoring extracts to find them prepared entirely without alcohol which has other disadvantages besides that of detracting from the fineness of the flavor. These powders are put up in screw top bottles handy for use and are in every way satisfactory. VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA-"Once tried, used always.

A large share of the men and ncarcerated in our State prisons an tiaries, are there because the discipline in the family, and they had over indulgence to play truant i tending school, and therefore recei discipline, says an expert in per The new Italian Penal Code execution a few months ago is features, especially in those looking to form of the criminal, and in the steps i placing the expense of the reforma children where it properly belongs-parent. It is therefore with satisfaction we learn that Hon. Charlton T. Lewis read a paper explaining this Code at the meeting of the Social Science Associa Saratoga.

Sometimes the law is strangely Sometimes the law is strangely force For instance, John Blyer, fifty-two yea age, has been a prisoner in the Vance Ky.. county jail for twenty-two, years, charge of murder. By some strange of the law has forgotten his existence, an these years he has been patiently waiting trial that has never come. In the mean the witnesses against him are all dead, an identity has so completely sunk out of rec tion that he is referred to simply as "the mean in cell two " man in cell two."

Under a new law promulgated in Franc tain first offenders are hereafter to be af ample opportunity to repent, reform and themselves from becoming habitual offe permanent members of the dangerous The French criminal courts are empowe this law to protections are tentor for for The French criminal courts are empowe this law to postpone sentence for five when those who have earned them are to be new to crime. If at the end of five these monuments of mercy appear to have ited by it, to have committed no other of the original sentence becomes void. Thi of conditioned clemency commends its those who hold that the main object of p ment is reformation.

A very important movement, which cordial recommendation of Bishop Potter, has been announced among the several Epicopal parishes of this city, the purpose being to pre-vent the multiplication of charitable enterprises vent the multiplication of charitable enter proposing to do the same kind of work, to better intercommunication between en-churches, hospitals and institutions, and to vide that in the establishment of any new ity under the auspices of that Churth pass under the scrutiny of proper Church before receiving the indorsement of the ing body of the diocese.

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Read the Article in THE EVANGELIST of May 7 h, page 8

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