The New-York Evangelist.

VOLUME LVIII.--- NO. 9.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE AT NAPLES. By Rev. J. C. Fletcher. Naples, Jan. 15, 1887.

Republic, the first person who wrote him a congratulatory letter was Mademoiselle la Con-

in the Villa Eugénie at Biarritz, was read by present residence. That portion of Dr. Field's patriot. letter which especially referred to his visit to Biarritz, impressed me deeply, and I know of when one considers the eircumstances alluded to by Dr. Field, is more to the point than these lines of his, viz:

If one is seeking for a place to moralize, it would be hard to find one more sadly suggestive than this Villa Eugénie [at Blarritz], standing on the sea-shore, once so brilliant with the gaieties of a Court, but now deserted and desolate. Its silent walls preach a sermon more eloquent than ever was heard from the pulpit on the emptiness of human hopes and ambitions. Vanity of vanities! all is

Dr. Field pietures the Emperor rising from his "troubled sleep, and looking out upon the sea, and seeing in it the type of his own stormy life that was to end in shipwreck and disaster peeuliar and pleasant style, Dr. Field sketches yet all unknown ":

What were his boyish dreams? Of home and love and happiness. Did any shapes ever arise out of the sea to affright him with horror? Cer-tainly none which could have pictured him in far-off Africa, dying, not on a field of battle, but speared to death by the assegais of the Zulus.

In these brief but masterly sketches, Dr. Field hints at the final disasters of the father and the son: but there is no allusion to what must have been, and what are, the sufferings worse than death of the prolonged existence of the ex-Empress-the wife and the motherthe spouse of Napoleon III., and the doting maternal parent of the Prince Imperial.

When one sees here in the streets of Naples of the building (for the Italian royal family was not in Naples, but in the official royal reswalked supporting herself by a cane. Thirtyone years ago next May, I saw her seated by and it is said that her fondest affections were prodigueés (showered) upon the Imperial in- leading Roman Catholic paper of Italy, enti-

fant. During the same week in 1856, late one night, de la Concorde. They were hastening from ica" says: the Opera to the Elvsée, the favorite Parisian

tesse de Montijo, who subsequently became The ex-Empress Eugénie is residing for the the Empress Eugénie. After-events proved bers of the Presbytery of Chicago have been Winter at Naples, and the letter of Dr. Field ("Letters from Spain.-I.") from San Sebas-er of the Jesuits, who to this day revere her their reward. Mention has already been made tian, in THE EVANGELIST of Dec. 30th, touching name; she influenced Louis Napoleon in his in this correspondence of the death of the Rev. upon the vanity of human affairs as illustrated inimical position towards Italy after 1860-for Mr. Trowbridge, and of the Rev. Dr. Swazey she was the main force in sustaining Pius IX. And now to these names the name of the Rev. me almost within sight of the ex-Empress's in his attitude, so annoying to every Italian John Covert is to be added. He, like his breth-

The time had arrived before the fall of Na- twenty years a member of this Presbytery, poleon III., that those near the Tuileries saw though he had passed the meridian of his life no sermon on "Vanity of Vanities" which, that they had to do with a narrow, bigoted, when he came to make his home in this city. ambitious woman. It was on account of the Though living to the age of eighty-three years, peeuliarities of her character and influence, he was erect in form, and apparently vigorous that moderate French Imperialists were made in health up to the time of his last appearance. very doubtful in the latter part of the Empire, a few weeks before his death, among his brethlong before the cloud in the direction of Ger- ren. many began to arise. The ex-Empress's edueation as well as her origin, doubtless contrib- complished a great work in his day for the uted to the formation of her character. She eause of education. He traced his descent to was born at Granada in the midst of a fanati- good old Dutch stock. His ancestor, Jans eign Missions, and the heart-thrilling successeal Hispano-Romish population. On her fa- Covert, eame to this country about the year

and kindness of an American gentleman (Dr. College Hill near Cincinnati. A few years later what they can eount on from the churches, Thomas Evans, formerly of Philadelphia, but he established the Glendale Female College and "cut their coat" accordingly. All great for many years a resident of Paris). How ter- near the same city, and for a time carried on commercial institutions work on this princi-(where only at rare intervals she appears) the ever we may differ from her, and deprecate College at Lyons, Iowa. These institutions, on false business principles. We verily beheavily-veiled head, the deep-black vestments, her influence in France so far as a narrow, big- during his control of them, and ever since, lieve that if the Board should resolutely stop the churches in active effort for evangelizing." and bowed form of a woman rapidly growing oted ecclesiastical policy of the Empress was have maintained a high rank among institu- all missionary extension, and then throw the "All the three churches must be ready to yield oid," and you are told that it is the ex Em. concerned, we cannot help feeling great compress Eugénie, you can scarcely believe that miseration for her as a woman. Her past his- ladies. Mr. Covert was twice married, his first the churches, such a torturing hot coal laid on it is she "who at Biarritz as at Paris drew all tory and her present existence, like the walls wife dying in 1865. His second wife, who is the consciences of God's people would arouse

Before Dr. Field's interesting letter arrived, idence at Rome). It was observed that she ex-Empress, that beautiful Villa de la Hant, been a mother for only three months, yet she eoncerning "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." tion of my thoughts as I found last week in the character and life-work.

tled the "Unita Cattolica." That religious journal, no doubt, gives not only a true aethe full moon shining, I saw the Imperial car- count, but the very words, few though they other fields of labor, there are others who gaged her farm, he could not have got his edriages rushing over the pavement of the Place were, of the ex-Empress. The "Unita Cattol- come, and whom we most heartily welcome in ucation." My reply was that he ought to have

Year's

NEW-YORK: MARCH 3, 1837.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO. Removals. Since the beginning of the year three memren who preceded him, was for more than

Mr. Covert's life was a busy one, and he ac

blood of three of the greatest grandees of years old, and as his father was a man of lieve that a majority of our pastors and churchelesiastical opinions of the ex-Empress as more than forty years of his useful life. At of debt. It is pleasanter and easier to pay five cently published sermons. This thorough dis-What were his boyish dreams? Of home and years advanced, were only the fruition of the first he established or labored in schools for dollars for a live horse, than a single dollar early sowing and culture which she received both sexes, as at Smithville and Watertown, for the removal of the carcass of a dead one. N. Y., and Columbus, Ohio. He left the latter When the storm came, and strewed with ir- place with the conviction that a great work lay reparable wreck the Napoleonic dynasty, the before him in providing the means of higher forecast the expenditures, so as to eome withnce proud and "beautiful queen of power education for young women. With this object in the probable receipts from the churches. and of fashion," was a fugitive, and only se- in view, he enlisted the coöperation of others, Difficult it may be, but not impossible. By cured a safe exit from France by the gallantry and established the Ohio Female College on this time our Board ought to know just about rible have been the blows upon her since then both institutions. Afterwards he established ple. Suppose that some missions had to be -husbandless, childless, and seemingly with- the Terre Haute Female College at Terre curtailed or even suspended; better that paintions devoted to the higher education of young responsibility right back (where it belongs) on eyes by her queenly presence and marvellous of the Villa Engénie at Biarritz, "preach," as the mother of Marvin Hughitt, who is the them at once to larger contributions. It would at home as well as abroad to blend the Presbeauty." At the close of last month, she went Dr. Field expresses it, "a sermon more eloto the Royal Palace here in Naples merely to quent than ever was heard from the pulpit, on Railway, survives him. During the twenty- tempt; but such "heroic treatment" might look at the art treasures and the decorations the emptiness of human hopes and ambitions." one years of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Covert has not been engaged in teaching, and nevolence. I looked with sadness at the residence of the only occasionally in preaching. He was honored, trusted, and greatly esteemed by his Church are commanded to set the best examon one of the most charming sites of Posilipo brethren. During his latter years he has il- ples of Bible-morality before the world. The tism and garruity, his fine insight and deli--the most picturesque suburb of Naples-and lustrated among us the beauty of a Christian same Boox which enjoins us to "go and discithe Emperor in Paris; and though she had I too had had reflections of a similar nature old age. He was a member of the First Church ple all nations," also enjoins upon us to "owe in this first part of a narrative that cannot be congregation, and at his funeral his pastor, the no man anything but love." Any debt, except too long. He is delicate and reserved in reseemed to have the bloom of health and youth, But little did I expect to have such a confirma- Rev. Dr. Barrows, paid a fitting tribute to his what is providentially unavoidable, is a sin. ferring to people he met, and for the benefit of

Additions.

But while one after another goeth, some, as we have seen, to their reward, and some to ing me that "if his old mother had not mortthe name of the Lord. Among these latter are been ashamed to allow his old mother to risk deavor to learn and to teach whatever wisdom Lake Forest University, over whose affairs a

contemplates the securing of a better observance of the Sabbath. A committee of three laymen was appointed to eoöperate with like committees which it was expected that the derstanding that this joint committee will undertake the enforcement of existing Sabbath laws, and that they will try to secure from the the rendering of Wielif. Prof. Newton of Ober-Legislature now in session such additional enactments as may be necessary to put an end to the more gross and public profanations of He shows that these treaties were made under the Sabbath. It is hoped that this committee will be enabled to bring about a much needed reform in this particular. CLEMENT. Chlcago, Ill., Feb. 26, 1887.

UNDER THE CATALPA. By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. Brooklyn, Feb. 24, 1887.

thoughts on the transcendent claims of For-

(2) This is also a question of ethics. Christ's After I had onec uttered this sentiment in these

eure the disgraceful disease of eonstipated be-

The Eclectic Magazine for March is above the

Our Book Table. REVIEWS, MAGAZINES, &c.

The Bibliotheca Sacra for January is very late, but very weighty. Dr. Simon of Edinburgh offers a full and fresh discussion of the doetrine of the Trinity. Rev. J. L. Ewell shows how frequently the Revised Version reverts to lin furnishes a most statesmanlike paper on the necessity of revising the Japanese treaties. American influence, and our Government is responsible for the wrongs to the Japanese which they involve, and should take the initiative in proposing treaty terms that will force the Western Powers to observe the Golden Rule, and restore to Japan her rights as a na-

tion sovereign over her own territory. This article should be read by the Congress of the After sending to these columns a few United States, and by every American citizen. Prof. Osgood of the American Revisers, handles without gloves the critics of the Old Teses which have attended them, iet me offer a tament Revision. President Magoun writes on ther's side there courses through her veins the 1645. His mother lived to be ninety three few other thoughts, with which I firmly be- Richard Cumberland's System of Moral Philosophy, tracing with acute comparison the ele-Spain, and faithful sons of the Church were strong physique, who lived to a good oid age, es will agree. The first one is that the present ments common to Cumberland and Jonathan they. On her mother's side she is descended the son inherited from his parents a vigorous debt of our Board of Foreign Missions ought Edwards. Dr. E. F. Burr blows a trumpet greater than he could have imagined in his from the most ardent eircle of all Papists- constitution. He was a graduate of Union Col- to be paid off. Common honesty demands that, blast in defence of the conservative view of Ingloomiest hours." Next the Doctor refers to the Roman Catholic adherents of Mary Queen lege when it was under the presidency of Dr. and a laudable Church-pride - "esprit du spiration. Prof. Warfield on Thayer's Grimm, the Empress, "who at Biarritz as at Paris of Scots and of the later Stuarts. Her mother, Eliphalet Nott, and of Auburn Theological eorps," as the French phrase it-cannot let it noticed in these columns recently, after a few drew all eyes by her queenly presence and born also in Andalusia, was Mary Manuela Seminary. He labored as a pastor for one lie unpaid. But if the excellent brethren who slight criticisms declares it "the best lexicon marvellous beauty." And finally, in his own Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, whose ancestors year at Jordan, N. Y., and then with his wife, manage that Board would realize what a ter- to the Greek Testament that has ever been were exiled from Great Britain on account of a gifted woman, he entered upon the work of rible incubus they lay upon us pastors when framed." Prof. Wright from a theological the suite of rooms of the Prince Imperial, to their attachment to the politics, the religion, teaching, mostly in schools devoted to the eduwhom "at that time the world of care was as and the family of the Stuarts. So that the ec- cation of young ladics. To this work he gave horses," they would never incur another dime letical point of view, discuss Prof. Park's reeussion incidentally brings out the fact that the Andover Trial reveals the divergence of It is often affirmed that the widely extended the New Theology from that of Prof. Park. operations of the Board, render it difficult to The ninth and tenth articles are a very valuable summary of German periodical literature, and reviews of selected books by specialists. The whole number is timely and able. The Quiver for March is excellent.

The United Presbyterian Magazine for February has an article by its editor, Prof. Calderwood, on the Road to Union of Scottish Presbyterianism. He faces the obstacles, yet writes hopefully of the issue. Two remarks working towards union in the cooperation of something, in order that the way may be opened before us." United evangelical labors and the spirit of kindly concession, will do much

The Atlantic Monthly for March has several articles worth noting. Easily first is Dr. Holmes' recital of his experience during his One Hundred Days in Europe. It seems to us that his wit and wisdom, his delightful egocate phrasing, were never better than they are Mortgages are commonly a device of the Devil. reporters and interviewers, slyly declares "I After I had once uttered this sentiment in these columns, a young man took me to task by tell-home." Agnes Repplier writes discriminately pleasant tale. of the Curiosities of Criticism. She says that great work thrives best in a critical atmosphere." "Critleism means a disinterested en-The Empress Eugénle spent the 1st of January the Rev. Dr. Roberts and the Rev. Dr. With- the roof over her own grey head as long as he or beauty has been added by every age and this manly essay on a vital topic. He names Palace of Napoleon III. In the same coach with the Emperor and the Empress, were with the Empress, were ine critical remarks, translates The Hippolytos and partisan servility. As fruits of the spoils of Euripides. H. E. Scudder develops Long- system, he specifies taxition of the people for fellow's Art. James Breek Perkins gives a mi- the benefit of spoilsmen, ignoring approved ie indebtedness, is offensive to their commer- nute portrait of Théophile Gautier: "He wish- efficiency and trustworthiness, applications of cial instincts. They cannot believe that any ed for no other existence, he sighed for no mys- tests condemned by common sense, degrada-Christian enterprise ought to be extended at terious future, he harbored no spiritual long- tion of politics, prevention of patriotic exerings for something that could not be found in tion, fostering of oligarchical power, excite-French boulevards or Spanish piazzas." "He ment of injurious hopes, debasement of ideals, was always hovering about the surface of and the disabling of legislators and appointthings." "His talents of æsthetie gourmand- ing officers. The whole book is charged with and his work at the expense of others, but by pace with the rapid increase of their wealth. izing commanded the respect of the greatest truth, and ought to be read by every intellinasters in Europe." A great genius, he toyed gent young man of all parties.

common level. Speculations on the nature of the other world will be gratified with The Land of Darkness. The hand of genius is easily reeognized in this and other articles which have appeared in Blackwood. They may be appreclated by Spiritualists, but Bible readers who recall the sublime dignity and reserve of the Scriptures in their references to heaven and hell will find the details given by speculative genius utterly repugnant to sanctified commonsense. Mr. Gladstone on "Locksley Hall" and the Jubilee, takes oceasion to answer its pessimistic tone by a jubilant optimism founded on a long array of facts. Andrew Lang on M. Renan's Later Works, quotes the judgment of a learned priest on Renan and matches it with the opinion of a literary man who does not pretend to orthodoxy or severity. Says the priest: 'Not historical truth . . . but the art of making phrases, of producing a twilight of ideas and words, of charming the car and blinding the intellect, of mixing truth and error, real and false, God and Nature, Nature and human dreams about her," are "the arms and arts of M. Renan." Says M. Jules Lemaître : "As Macbeth murdered sleep, so M. Renan, twenty times, a hundred times, in each of his books, has murdered joy, has murdered action, has murdered peace of mind and the security of the moral life." Stuart C. Cumberland glvcs a very readable account of his experiences as a Thought-Reader. So far from elaiming any supernatural power, he regards his thoughtreading "as an exalted perception of touch." Mrs. E. Lynn Linton writes well of Womanhood in Old Greece. There are other articles of equal merit.

WHOLE NO. 2971

Littell's Living Age of Feb. 26 has an article on Lord Shaftesbury's Life and Work, which men too busy to read his biography will turn to with pleasure. His diary is refreshing in its easy self-diselosure. Take an example or two: "An attachment during my residence at Vienna, commenced a eourse of self-knowledge for me. Man never has loved more furiously or more imprudently. The object was and is an angel, but she was surrounded by, and would have brought with her, a halo of hell. . . . God is all-wise and all-good, and I out any hope for this world! How much so- Haute, Ind., and later still the Lyons Female ful alternative, than to try to maintain them are worth quoting: "There is a great force am sure He has made me inferior to others for some kind purpose." A grand man, full of the tenderest sympathies.

The Philadelphian represents the religious interests of Princeton College. The February number contains an earnest sermon by Dr. Kittredge, preached to the students. Such a publication is a pleasant sign of the times.

ON THE SUSQUEHANNA. A Novel. By William A. Ham-mond. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1887, \$1.50. This dramatic story turns upon a marriage entered into by the husband when in a fuddled state from drink. When sober he forgot the marriage and denied its validity, yet wished to have the ceremony performed. As the wife refused this, on the ground that being already married, a repetition of the ceremony would be an acknowledgment of a sin she had not committed, complications arose on the birth of their child, which make the main plot of the pleasant tale.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM. An Essay. By Putnam P Bishop. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887. We noticed favorably a novel by Mr. Bishop, named The Psychologist, and now welcome

seated the Prince Maximilian of Austria and his wife Carlotta. The Place de la Concorde was sadly suggest

ive: for it was here that Queen Marie Antoinette (the great-grand-aunt of Prince Maximilian) was beheaded in 1793. On that beautiful night of May, 1856, to which I have referred, sweetly sleeping in the Elysée. Eleven short years pass by, and Maximllian, as an usurping Emperor of Mexico, was tried and shot in the land where he had no right to reign. In 1870, Napoleon III., from the height of his power, fell miserably, when his Empire burst like a bubble before Germany, and in less than three years he died an exile in England. Before this, however, poor Carlotta, the so-called ex-Empress of Mexico, was bereft of reason, and placed in a mad-house dignified by the name of Palace. A few years more, and the smiling child of the Elysée (now arrived at manhood), seeking to raise the name of Bonaparte on a field where he had no business to be, fighting a people against whom he had no cause, ignominiously falls at the hands of savages. And today the ex-Empress Eugénie wanders through the world childless husbandless, broken-down. and fast becoming an old woman. She is an worse than to be defeated and an exile, worse than to be shot after a drumhead court-martial, worse than to be assassinated by assegais, able to be borne: and yet for reasons that may have justice in them, she does not cail forth that full sympathy which one at first sight might be led to expect.

In 1856 I heard Horace Greeley give a leeture in the Westminster Church, Brooklyn, and his subject was "France." Only a short time before he had visited Paris, and although he could not make a philosophical study in a hurried visit to the French capital, he made some very philosophical conclusions, which were of a very solemn nature. He described how Louis Napoleon came to power by the coup d'etat of December, 1851, and his views were very much like those given years afterwards by Victor Hugo in his "History of a Great Crime." Near the end of his discourse, Horaee Greeley, in his ealm style, seemed to become elevated almost like a seer, and his words appeared like prophecies as he spoke of a day coming when, "as sure as there is a God in heaven, Napoleon III. would pay the penalty for having outraged moral and eivil law. And thou, Eugénie-beautiful Queen of power and of fashion-when that day does arrive, thou wilt have thy share in the penalty!" I think that I never heard anything half so weird and half so startling. The usual expression "One might have heard a pin drop" in that spellbound audience, faintly describes the solemn stillness, save the voice of the prophetic utterer. Greeley gave his reasons why. He said that it was a notorious fact that after Louis Napoleon had accomplished his purpose in murderously stifling the Second French

* There is a question about the exact age of the Empres Eugénie. The official announcement of her marriage with Louis Napoleon, affixed to the Mayor's Office in the proper Ward of Paris in January, 1853, stated that she was born on May 5th, 1816. But some of the Republican haters of the Napoleonic régime, went to the parish register in Granada, and there, it is said, they found her birth re corded to have taken place May 5th, 1823, which would make her sixty-three years old.

III. more than ever absorbed in the recollections

At 10 A. M., covered with a heavy veil of deepdoubtless the little baby Prince Imperial was est black, the Empress formerly followed and adthe modest church of Mareschiero. Then returning to her villa, and after having hastily read the elegrams which had been addressed her (the most precious of which was that of our Holy Father, Leo XIII.), she became absorbed in the solitude of her thoughts, saying to her attendants "I am lends to God in giving to the poor.'

sinners above others "upon whom the tower will meet the hopes and ambitions of its friends, in Siloam fell." but this account in the "Unita Cattolica" shows a heart deeply wounded, greatly bereaved, but a heart that derives no consolation from the religion of Christ. It is a heart that turns to the creature rather than to the Creator - centres around self rather than seeks comfort outside of self in our sympathizing High Priest; a heart that looks at its own losses and its own sufferings. Her object of pity, and it seems to me her lot is far present view of things keeps her from rising above her afflictions, heavy though they be, and prevents her reaching the lofty, resigned, and confiding spirit of the patriarch, who in his worse than to be a harmless lunatie like poor far greater trials could say "The Lord gave, Carlotta. Engénie's must be a burden Intoler- and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

A LEFT-HAND FUR GLOVE.

In a qulet village on the Connecticut river, tury or more, this very remarkable incident occurred:

and among them was a very fine fur glove for the left hand, the right-hand glove having been subject as Literary Criticism in general, and lost. The lady donating the glove accompanied it with a note explaining why she sent it, and asked the ladies in charge of the "box' to exercise their judgment as to the propriety of putting it with the rest. The matter was discussed by the ladies who packed the box, and they finally decided to send the odd glove. attaching the donor's note to it.

acknowledgment, stating that the articles were very nice and acceptable, just what they needed; and they were made happy and warm by the generous gifts of their Eastern friends adding "I want to thank you especially for the left-hand fur glove. During the late war I lost my right hand, and this glove is my great he did not meet it. People who went to hear a comfort as I drive over the prairies when the thermometer ranges far below zero. Please thank the donor for her opportune gift."

I know these are facts. No one knew any thing in particular about this minister, not that he had been a soldier even. It is a remarkable coincidence, and may interest those who notice providences. "Those who notice providences, will have providences to notice." So says Matthew Henry. H.

word as follows: "I ought not to receive any one a critical period in its history he has been callto-day, and remain with those who are no more. She, however, made an exception of her cousin, the Marquis of Casafuerte, and a few other inti-tunities, which he is quick to see and improve, nate friends, who found the widow of Napoleon to show that he is the right man in the right place. A man of power in the pulpit, a man of address in society, a man of judgment in business and in administration, always modest, suave, and genial, he shows his power, not by self-assertion, not by magnifying himself Missions-or Home Missions-have not kept leaving his work to magnify him, and by showing a generous estimation of his co-workers people that the work of the Boards is being exand his brethren. It will not be his fault or tended and enlarged by involving fresh indebtshe preserves and manifests only a single attri-bute of sovereignty—i. e., "that charity which in due time secure ample endowments, and the best way would be to call come into the front rank of institutions like Far be it from me to say that those were Yale and Princeton. Nothing less than this debtedness, and to assure them that it was to

or the demands of this great city and State, or the wants of our denomination in this central region of our country.

Dr. Withrow, as the readers of THE EVANGEL ist will have guessed from the letter of a correspondent last week giving an account of his installation, is taking hold of his work with a strong grip. His congregations morning and evening are very large, and his prayer-meeting keeps up to the old high average in attendance and interest. The Eighth, Jefferson Park, Scotch, and Reunion Churches on the West Side, are all without pastors.

A Distinguished Guest.

The Hon, James Russell Lowell, distinguished alike in diplomacy and in literature, has been in the city during the present week. He came at the invitation and as the guest of the Union League Club, the largest Club in the in Massachusetts, where the good people have eity, and embracing many of our chief citizens. been in the habit of sending a "missionary He came to deliver an address at Music Hall in box" to the West every year for half a een- the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, and was banqueted at the Club Rooms in the eve-

ning. His address was a disappointment to The usual notice was given from the pulpit the two thousand people assembled to hear it. requesting the families to send their contribu- He had been announced to speak upon Ameritions of clothing, &c., to a family named, to can Politics, a theme appropriate to the day, be appraised and arranged for shipment to a and one which there was a great desire to hear pel-hymns, offer fervent prayers and exhortaclergyman's family in the West. The articles Mr. Lowell discuss. This was the subject on of clothing, in usual variety, were received, which he had promised to speak. But when he came upon the stage, he announced his an examination of the play of Richard III. in particular, with a view to show that Shakespeare did not write this play. It was a surprise to everybody, not excepting the president and officers of the Club, who knew nothing of his change of subject until he announced it. The reason given for the change was that he stood in a delicate position, speaking as a guest and In due time the clergyman sent his letter of in some sort as a representative of the Club, who had welcomed him so eordially that he

ings. But it is not a guest's duty to eeho his host's sentiments; it is surely his privilege to been enfcebled by preaching "new theology" speak his own opinions frankly and without he carries everywhere with him the precious offence. Mr. Lowell had a great occasion, but signet-ring of the Master's blessing on his pow. grand discourse on non-partisan politics, similar to Mr. Lowell's great Manchester speech on Democracy, were, to put it mildly, much

thrifty business men; to them any management of any institutions which involves chronthe cost of sound Christian ethics

the large contributors to our Boards are ou

(3) It is undeniable that the contributions of the Presbyterian denomination to Foreign This is a burning disgrace. But to tell our with real life and dreaded death. The poetry upon the churches to discharge the present inbe the last one. When that has been done-if our noble Foreign Board would run up to masthead the inspiring signal "A million of dollars for Christ this year, and not a dime of debt"-it would send a thrill through the hearts of God's

people, which would unlock the stingiest purse, and swell the bounties of the most liberal. O for a sight of that signal!

A word now about a good book for that large class of Christians who are necessarily kept from church, or are confined closely to their duties, and ean only snatch up a book at odd moments. Such a volume has lately been prepared by Rev. J. R. Miller of Philadelphia,

and issued by Ward & Drummond of New York, a volume of about 250 pages. It is entitled "Silent Times; a Book to help in read-ing the Bible into Life." Brother Miller has a rare knack at presenting experimental religion in its everyday aspeets. He is sprightly enough to be readable, without any Emersonian atwould not be a bad idea to read some of its pithy ehapters aloud to eongregations in rural

districts which may be without a minister. Rather than shut up God's house on the Sabbath, for want of a preacher, why should not the church-members come together, sing Gostions, and get some respectacle reader to read short practical pieces? They need not always have a Bible-text, or be run in the mould of a sermon.

Next week my well-beloved neighbor, Dr. George F. Pentecost, closes his honorable and fruitful pastorate in the Tomkins - avenue Church, and goes "on the road" as an itin erant bearer of the Gospel-torch from city to city over the land. He has built up a noble church here, and made a deep indelible mark on the religious life of Brooklyn. A bold, earnest, heart-rousing preacher, he feels that his "effectual calling" is to be an evangelist. would be very sorry to wound anybody's feel- His robust health enables him to preach twice a day the year through; his lungs have never erful and pungent ministry.

The Scottish Review for January has eight the or no interest, is due to the "pretentious-

of this number is very good. Harper's Magazine for March opens with an llustrated article on The New York Police Department, which satisfies a widespread curiosity. Inspector Byrnes' experience contradicts the saving that "there is honor among thieves," and also the saving that you must set a thief to eatch a thief." Charles Dudley Warter on The South Revisited, deciares that with the North in the same purpose of wealth

by industry." Albert F. Heard writes instructively on The Russia of To-day. The Easy Chair, in moralizing over Sir Roger de Coverley, says "If the hearty gentleman, full of old-

fashioned courtesy, had seen a young man puffing a cigarette as he attended a lady, he would have sent his servant to him, without his compliments, to remind him that he had libraries. forgotten his livery, or that his gentlemanly training had been neglected." We have duff, D.D. New York: R. Carter & Bros. \$2. known a gentleman who was made half sick every Sunday by his neighbor in the next pew, whose person had been soaked in clgarette tempts at the startling or sensational. It smoke before service. Indeed the eigarette is to be read before they are offered. They are

> boorishness. Scribner's Magazine for March shows adrance and a better grip. In these days of earthquakes, very timely is N. S. Shaler's fully-illustrated article on the Stability of the Earth. His conclusion is composing to our fears: for north of Mexico, he says, our abiding place is tolerably safe, "provided we are willing to take some care as to methods of

constructing buildings." Edward J. Lowell on the Bayeux Tapestry expounds its historieal teachings. All readers of early English history should see the colored lithographs of the tapestry in books. William James answers the eonclusion that "most of them are implanted for the sake of giving rise to habits.' He promises to go through human instincts in detail in another paper. Ex-Minister Washburne's continuation of his Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris, increase in both value and interest. The quality of the poetry is improved in this number. R. Armitage's Interlude is a graceful sentiment. There s plenty of good fietion, some of it very good. The Art Review for January suggests that the reason the Grant Monument Fund ereates lit-

THE STORY OF THE NORMANS. By Sarah Orne Jewett. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887. \$1.50.

Another volume of the scries called "The Story of the Nations." The author's rapid, nervous, picturesque pen finds eongenial employment in telling the story of Northmen and Saxons, and their tussle on the field of Hastings. She says the English feasted before the battle, which some interpret to mean that they were drunk. If so, it is not the only instance 'its mind is turned to the development of its in history of drink determining the fate of arresources, to business, to enterprise, to educa- mies, and changing the chronicles of peoples. THE MARBLE CROSS AND OTHER PORMS. By S. M. I. Henry. Chicago: The Woman's Temperance Publi-Henry. Chicago: The cation Society. 1886.

This volume of verses espouses every good word and work.

POPPY'S PRESENTS. By Mrs. Walton. New York: B. Carler & Bros. 40 cents.

Mrs. Walton is the author of that touching story "Christie's Oid Organ." This is a good story, and may well go into the Sunday-school

The peculiarity of the prayers in this volume, is that they are related closely to the daily portion of Seripture which is prescribed the commonest means of advertising native excellent prayers, and worthy of use.

HIDDEN HOMES: OR, THE CHILDREN'S DISCOVERIES. By M. A. Paull Ripley. New York: R. Carter & Bros. 1886. \$1.

An English story, useful in Imparting natural history, and showing how much happier poor boys are who are learning something, than rich boys infected with idleness and ennui, but a story lacking in real power.

GRAN." By E. A. B. D. New York: B. Carter & Bros, 1886. \$1. Another English story, and of little merit.

SEE FOR YOURSELF. By Grace Stebbing. New York: R. Carter & Bros. 1886. 50 cents.

Another English story, and very touching. It proves that you must see for yourself the the question "What is an Instinct ?" dwelling privations and sorrows of the poor, in order to on the transiency of instinets, and deriving appreciate them. Good for the Sunday-school library.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York: The Mystery of God. By T. Vincent Tymms. Second edition.

A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York: The City Youth. By Thain Davidson, D.D.—Representative English Prose and Prose Writers. By Theodore W. Hunt, Ph.D.

Harper & Brothers, New York: "Mignon's Secret" and "Wanted-A Wife," by J. 5. Winter, Handy Series.— Jess, a Novel by H. Rider Haggard. Franklin-square Library.

Drary. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia: Leng Tso, the Chinese Bible Woman, By Rev. J. A. Davis. About Mexico, Past and Present. By Hannak M. Johnson, Woman's Temperance Publication Association, Chicago: Hygiene of the Borne. By Susan Burr Barnes.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York: Principles of Art. Part 1., Art in History; Part 11., Art in Theory. By John C. Van Dyke.

disappointed. It was only in the more private greetings and receptions which were tendered to him that Mr. Lowell made a happy impres-sion. Sabbath Observance. A movement was set on foot at the last meet-ing of the Presbyterian Social Union, which

XUM

Somespondences

ORGANIC CHURCH UNION. By Robert F. Sample, D.D.

no means so generally in its favor. Many who occupy the high places and command a farreaching influence in the South, are either indifferent or strongly opposed to organic union. They feel kindly toward the Northern Church, element, and establish, or order to be estab-They would maintain fraternal correspond- lished, a distinct church for the colored race? ence, and the freest interchange of pulpits. Shall we urge organic union while our breth-But they would continue the separation of the ren of the South insist that corporate union onee integral parts of the Church which was with Negro churches would be "to set the seal sundered by the relentless ploughshare of war. of our Church to the Negro's social equality, For this course they offer what they believe to be sufficient reasons. If we accepted the premises of their syllogism, our judgment would approve their conclusion. But we hold that enter into a union with the Northern Church? in some particulars these premises are groundless and their reasoning erroneous.

own race!

For example, there are ministers in the Southern Assembly who believe, though with- Jew nor Greek, Barbarian nor Seythian, bond out sufficient evidence, that there is a doctrinal disintegration going steadily on in the Northern Church. The basis of this opinion is its own refutation. A few of our ministers sit together at the feet of the same Lord, enter have been known to hold erroneous views re- into the same ecclesiastical relations; all disspecting essential principles of the Christian tinctions of race and color forgotten in that faith. Charges of heresy being established, either by the evidence of others or their own acknowledgment, these ministers have been judicially separated from the Church, or they have anticipated formal trial and gone into is necessary to the greatest efficiency in our other bodies. Erroneous doctrine has not work among the Freedmen. We are unable been tolerated. Historical Calvinism has not to enter fields of promise because of the exist eliminated a single principle from its system ing division. The Congregational Church in its passage to the present. Theology, Sote- elaims and maintains an advantage by reason riology, and Eschatology were never more in of its unity. "We know no North, no South," harmony with our Confession of Faith and the is written over the entrance to the Congrega-Word of God, in the Northern Assembly, than tional Church, and Presbyterianism must go they are to-day. New Theology, which is the further on. Our evangelistic work among resurrected theology of a century ago, and whites is obstructed in many quarters by the separated Unitarianism from orthodox Con- same cause. In cities and villages may be gregationalism in New England, may find advocates in Andover, but it has no place in the and drawing much of their support from the instructions of theological seminaries or pul- Home Missionary treasuries of their respective al deflection in other Churches, usually exceptional, seems to have attached our denomination the more firmly to the faith once delivered to the saints; the faith recovered by Martin Luther, formulated by John Calvin, and which aids his support. It may be said that preached by John Knox with a power which this argument sweeps a wider field, and sets Scotland heard with the marrow of her bones, aside all denominational distinctions. To We admire our Southern brethren for their adherence to Bible truth. We are in entire and will be attained in answer to the prayer accord with their religious beliefs. If it were of the great Intercessor, whom the Father alotherwise, we would not extend to them the palm branch, and seek the healing of our divisions

Again, it is urged by some of the representative ministers of the South, that the Northern | nifying of the fundamental, saving truths of Church has become secularized, and fails to the Gospel. But if for the present there must recognize the Headship of Christ, Our Genbe twelve tribes, there is no reason why the dieral Assembly during the last decade has revision of one of these should continue. Many peatedly declared the opposite. At the last reasons for organic union might be given, but meeting of that body in Minneapolis, it bore we must pass them by for the present. With new testimony to "the Headship of Christ and the same system of doctrine, the same polity, the spirituality of the Church," reaffirming the the same modes of worship, the same history, declaration made twelve years before concern- included within the same national lines, our ing the non-political character of the Church, hearts drawn into sweeter accord by the disciand announcing that all action of the Church pline of sorrow joined to the interchange of in the preceding years contrary to the princi- fraternal greetings, it seems that God is callples of the "Declaration and Testimony" of ing upon us to come into that more complete, the Synod of Missouri, were "null and void." corporate union which shall honor Him, en-The Northern Church is in harmony with the large our power, seeure a more abundant bap-Southern Church on these vital subjects. We tism of the Holy Ghost, and bring more of heacrown our Master Lord of all. We rejoice in ven down to earth to be enjoyed on our way our allegiance to Him, in our subjection in all there. It will come. The Lord will hasten it things to His revealed will, and are mindful of in His time. Shall we be on His side, or against His own words concerning the spirituality and Him? relations of His Church: "My kingdom is not of this world." Further, stimulated in our action by the Christlike expressions of the Southern Assembly in 1872, in which were prophecies of good for whom I have long had a great deal of reto them and us, our brethren, throwing the mantle of charity over many things in the past which had not been fully interpreted, and frankly admitting that they had often misapprehended our spirit and misjudged our action in the late unhappy years, our Assembly made like confession, and according the higher honor to the Assembly which had anticipated our declarations, assured them of our unbated confidence and affection. We are satisfied, Our Southern brethren should be satisfied. The solemn asseveration needs no repetition. But there are some difficulties in the way of Reunion which could readily be removed, whilst there are others of grave importance Presbytery? Is not the minister of a particuwhich may delay the desirable consummation. | lar church authorized by Presbytery to ordain Thus it is said that the General Assembly of the North is already an unwieldy body, and Reunion would increase this unfavorable coudition. A change in the basis of representation would remove this objection, and could be shortly and satisfactorily made. Then reference is made to the differences in ken line direct from the loins of St. Peter ? Forms of Government and Rules of Discipline. Is Presbytery the Head of the Church, or is We do not find that these involve any princi- Christ? Does the Doctor remember that the ples which might not be readily adjusted to Church once sloughed off its old so-called the satisfaction of both the parties concerned. Head because it had become corrupt, and said This is but a mole-hill in the presence of Ararat. But there is a race question which is serious. The Methodist Episcopal Church, which led the Abolition movement in the North, has been unable to effect organic union with the Church South, because of divergent views re- themselves? Are they not in and of the specting the ecclesiastical status of the Freed- Church, responsible to the Church, set apart men. The Northern Methodist Church estab- by the Church, as its officials, its representalished a University at Chattanooga, with the tives? Are not ruling elders also representaexpress understanding that no one should be tives not only in the Church, but in Presbyexcluded from its privileges on account of tery? And if representatives, do they not race, color, or previous condition of servitude. bear with them to Presbytery the delegated But the President of the University, as we are authority of the Church? Are they not for credibly informed, would not act in full har- the time being at Presbytery, the Church ? mony with this proposition. Race prejudice When Prime Minister Gladstone took a eerdeclared its supremacy, in his ease, over loy- tain law of Parliament to the Queen for her alty to the Church. His treatment of the colored students was in conflict with the princi- her she must sign it. She said "Do you tell ple which should have controlled the institu- me I must? Why, I am Queen of England! tion. Still he retains his place. The Church has receded from its position practically, though not in theory-not entirely, but in part-and presents to the country the spectaele of a grave and humiliating logical inconsistency. Our Southern Church ordains colored young men to preach to their race, but insists on organizing them into separate Presbyteries. in theology? Does he not know ruling elders An ecclesiastical inferioirity is maintained. The Northern Church recognizes no such there may be exceptions, has he gained his distinction. It ordains to the ministry the point? Who asks or expects Presbytery to colored brother who is evidently called of elect an incompetent elder as moderator? Do God to this work; it permits him, as a presbyter, to lay his hands on the head of the white brother who is in like manner called to take part in the ministry with him. There are many in the South-leaders of thought and conspicuous ecclesiastics, representatives of a prevailing sentiment-who deelare that "The Southern man who would seat a negro man at the table or by the fireside ject of deserved contempt and scorn." The L"

ed. The white man in any city of the South competent? who disregards this social law in the least par-Again: "Ministers are supposed to have a ranges which cross and recross in all directions. much attention in all parts of our once undi- Presbyteries must be formed for them. The of fitness for moderator of Presbytery? Does houses, with their thick stone or adobe walls and vided Presbyterian Church. The trend of Methodist Church of the South assents to this not the phrase "are supposed to have," break flat heavy roofs, are cool and comfortable except made marriage a civil contract, suppressed eccle the antagonizing views of two of our Temperopinion is increasingly toward reunion. If discrimination-perhaps insists upon it. The the chain? as does the "may be" in the soph- during two Winter months, when the cold becomes pie is a pie-john, pigeon."

Will the General Assembly of the North eonsent to reunion on such a basis? Shall we State when the writer was a boy. A minister eliminate from our Presbyteries the colored decision, and is sustained by unanimous vote heat of the tropleal coastlands to the extreme cold dent. of Session. The minister carries the case to of the high mountain slopes; and as a conse-Presbytery; a nearly unanimous vote of Pres-

the power. Moderator or Session? and so to condemn our Church as a foe to the But once more! The Doctor says "Bishops best interests of our people?" Can the Southand Elders are convertible terms in the New ern Church, holding this belief, conscientiously Testament, but Minister and Ruling Elder are not convertible terms in the Presbyterian It seems impossible. There must first be es-Church." Would it not be well if the New tablished that dominating spirit and law of Testament and the Presbyterian Church could the Gospel of Christ which recognizes neither be brought into harmony?

Now it seems to me that the moderator of nor free, but admits to the brotherhood of the Session or of Presbytery is only part of the Church the saved of every race. Philip and machinery used for practical purposes, to do the Eunuch must ride in the same chariot. the necessary work of the Church: that he is only an official; that his authority is wholly delegated by the Church to facilitate its business. If that is so, why cannot an elder, who is othdivine baptism by which believers are united erwise well qualified, thus act? "The tools to him that can use them." QUERIST. There are many reasons in favor of the union

A WORD MORE ABOUT THE SCHOOLS. By Rev. John Waugh.

It was a wise remark of the stiff theologian, Dr. Emmons, that in addressing an audience, a man must have something to say, and then say it; and a writer for THE NEW YORK EVAN-FELIST should clearly and succinctly state his ssue, and leave it to the intelligent readers. A clear case needs no labored or imaginary side-issues: and a hot blow for sectarian teach ing, and a cold one for the exclusion of all refound two churches side by side, both feeble, ligious exercises, with the same breath, will never satisfy the moral wants of the people. The origin of our common schools for "intelpits in the Presbyterian Church. The doctrin- Assemblies. These two churches united would ligence, morality, and religion," their past be self-supporting, and would release one minhistory and their usages, are too well underister to carry the Gospel to regions beyond, in stood to admit of misconception. The Constihis new field making a smaller draft upon the tution of the State of New York, which deinadequate financial resources of the church elares "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference, shall be forever allowed in this State to all mankind," has been which we reply that even that is desirable, wrested from the intent of its framers to exelude the simplest religious forms from their exercises. The perversion is too serious for a ways hears. There is a prophecy of this conmoment's justification. The argument to supsummation in the growth of fraternal love, port it arising from our "mixed population the disappearance of old dividing walls, the having equal rights to all forms of belief, or correction of misapprehensions, and the magnone," if valid here, is of force against all national and State recognition of God, all Sabbath laws, chaplaincies, and Thanksgiving Days. Admit it, and we must affirm that our Supreme Court and Constitutional Fathers did not understand the nature of our Government. If because we have a few atheists and some anarchists, are we to ignore God and the rights of property? Are we to understand that there is no ground common to the mass of American citizens upon which they can unite in prayer and moral teaching? We would refer such deniers to the Jewish Messenger, truthfully saying "They will find church and synagogue

> both.' Can any man soberly believe that because we would not teach the Westminster Catechism, the Methodist Discipline, or the Luonfession in these pe ular seminaries there is no common ground upon which we can open a school with prayer and sacred song, and teach God, immortality, and duty? To the question "Many of us desire to see that common ground stated definitely," we would say We need not give its geography, its length, or breadth: we cannot weigh out ideas as to his logie is a little lame in his article in The how much and no more; we would abandon EVANGELIST of Jan. 27. on the Elder-Moderator | the attempt, even in the house of God, but question. He says "Ministers in our Church would answer in the words of the Master 'Judge ve not of yourselves what is right.' or with Paul "Doth not nature itself teach you ?" If Christian morality eannot be taught there, then none can be; and if any one says it can, we would refer him to the Father of his Country in his Farewell Address, uttered when infidelity was more rampant than in any period since: "Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

North Carolina Presbyterian has so announe- they not sometimes elect a minister that is not from 4000 to 8000 feet in elevation. This is broken at Queretaro, June 19, 1867. Mexico is not yet right when he says that a taste cultivated in up into many valleys, by the numerous mountain tired of boasting of the daring deed.

A few more years of pronunciamientos, and Juticular, is ostracized at once. Social inequal- divine call to preach the Gospel, and usually The climate of the plateau or tierra templada, is arez became President of the Republic in 1871. ity, by the law of accepted logic, carries with it give up all secular business; this cannot be moderate and Spring-like during most of the year. He at once put into practical execution the laws ecclesiastical inequality. If colored men are said of ruling elders." Who called ruling el- Under the direct rays of the sun, however, the he himself had enacted ten years before, in 1861, The subject of organic union is receiving to be ordained to the ministry, then separate ders to their work? Is refusal to work, a sign heat is always intense and even seorching. The thus giving a blow to the supremacy of the clergy from which they are never likely to recever. He

siastical tribunals, and confiscated Church properthe subject could be left to the people, both eolored Conference is separated from the white omore's proof that "an eel-pie is a pigeon"? disagreeable. Stoves, until very recently, were an ty valued at \$350,000,000, together with one-third sections would no doubt approve it by an al- Conference by an impassable gulf, and a col- "An eel-pie is a fish-pie, a fish-pie may be a almost unknown luxury, and fuel is still very ex- of the soil of Mexico! (and) Final separation bemost unanimous suffrage. The ministry is by ored Bishop presides over the ministry of his Jack-pie is a John-pie, and a John- pensive. Instead of Summer and Winter, we can tween Church and State was accomplished. Under

say with more propriety that the year is divided his successor, Lerdo, the Constitution of '57 was Third Party Prohibitionists believe that there But take a case that occurred in New York into a rainy and dry season-during the latter a largely amended, and became the law. It is still shower being a very rare occurrence. Owing to in force to-day. He was succeeded by Gen. Por- lute prohibition of the liquor traffic in all its is moderator of Session, and rules an elder to the differences in altitude, Mexico possesses almost firio Diaz, who was reëlected after President Gone "out of order"; the elder appeals from the every variety of temperature, from the fierce sultry zalez' term expired, and is now the acting Presi-

quence, every class of vegetation is also found. bytery sustains action of Session. Who held The southern half of the country is very fertile, tained, and many hope that the days of revolution and in the north are large tracts suitable for grazhave passed; others take a more gloomy view, and

ing, and even for agriculture under a proper sysprophesy an uprising more terrible than anything tem of irrigation. The great mineral wealth of known in the past, before the nation can enter to a minimum, and to prevent the violence, the some sections is known the world over. upen a truly prosperous career under a govern-The means of travel here are the railroad, diligence, private coach, and the horse. In many seclame.

Mexico is a Republic with a Constitution in many tions, over the steep mountain trails, the last is the only feasible method, and here the mule and points similar to that of the United States. There donkey are used as freight carriers. The dili- are twenty-seven States, one Territory, and a Fedgence, once famous in Mexico, has been largely eral District in which lies Mexico city, the nationpushed to one side by the long lines of railroad, al capital. Among the chief cities, as a rule State the Central from El Paso to Mexico city, the Mexico capitals, Mexico leads with a population variously Crosby represents, hold that it is neither a sin can from Vera Cruz, and the National, which when estimated between 250,000 and 350,000. Leon, a to drink a glass of wine nor a crime to sell it; completed, will pass through San Luis Potosi to manufacturing centre, is second with about 120,-Laredo. Several other lines are laid out or in pro-000. Then, Guadalajara, 80,000; Puebla, 65,000; cess of construction. The telegraph and telephone Guanajuato, 56,000; San Luis Potosi, 35,000; Zacconnect all the important cities. The railroad is ateeas, 32,000. These cities, neither in size, busigreat improvement: but in order to really see and understand the country and people, one should for a moment with the principal cities of the Unit-

travel a few days in the diligence or on horse- ed States. baek.

At the time of the Conquest, what is now known as Mexico was inhabited by a large number of are said to be Indians; 3,000,000 Mestizos, mixed diverse Indian tribes or nations. Without adopting the extravagant theory that these races were the descendants of a grandson of Noah, or the equally wild hypothesis that in them were disovered at last the lost tribes of Israel, we can scent. On the other hand, it is equally patent say, I think, that evidence, based on physical that the great mass of the natives are poor, unednfeatures, certain customs and inventions, as eated, and without political significance. A handalso upon geographical considerations, points to ful of foreigners supply a large part of the business an increased income from license fees; and so an Asiatic, perhaps a Mongolian, origin. The energy and capital that have developed the couneparation, however, must have taken place at try so notably of late years; this is especially period so remote that as yet the resulting dif- true of the Germans, French, English, and Amererence in language has seemed to oppose this der- licans. Some Mexican families are also exceedingivation. The various tribes were all more or less intimately related in origin and (kind and degree proprietors. of) civilization. They gradually overran Central America, Yucatan, and Mexico proper, building the large structures and carving the hieroglyphies which so excited the European's surprise. Their descendants are known to-day by many different names; as, for example, the Quichés of Guatemala, the Mayas of Yucatan, the Tlascaltecans and Aztees of the Mexican valley.

tion of the Church is only the sum of the rep-We have not space to relate at length the story utations of its individual members. of Aztec conquest, which culminated in an empire was once asked by a guest "Who is the man Was once asked by a guest "who is the main who conducted your prayer-meeting so well?" Central America, and reached as far north as the She replied "That is our carpenter, and last present Zacatecas. The records preserved by na-tive historians and Spanish adventurers' (who wrote him pray just as well as I did before." Can of what they saw and did) describe strange contrathat be said of all work done by church memdictions in the civilization of the Aztees. They bers? It ought to be. For these three direchad a fair military organization, a chieftainship tions in which hnman energy displays itselfsuperior to the merely tribal type further north, a code of laws and a gradation of courts, and a de- er. "Falsus in uno, falsus in onnibus" (false in one, false in all), is good common sense as gree of excellence in architecture and other arts of laily life that bespoke a (no little) development well as good law. O the satisfaction to the man himself, to his family, to his church, the fully equal to some portions of Central Asia. Their worth to the world of a character unspotted. picture-writing, and perhaps also a more complex upright, honest, honorable! It is better for method, together with their numerical system and man to be respected for himself than for his astronomical calculations, as also their love of astronomical calculations, as also their love of money; better to have character without flowers, so strikingly manifested as to call forth wealth, than wealth without character. The unitedly opposed to a danger that threatens repeated notice, contrast strangely with the draconian sentences, which made death in every horrible of investigating committees. nent member of Congress said during the Credform the punishment of even slight offenses, and made their religion a series of bloody executions much money as some n and eannibalistic orgies. In the centre of each summit, conspicuous from the whole city, were the shrines of the war-god and other divinities, together with the great sacrificial stone. In bloodthirsty ferocity the Aztee would often piek a quarrel with a neighbor, surprise his towns, and carry off the inhabitants as captives to glut the appetite of a divinity that spared neither the helples of infancy nor the gray hairs of old age. Bedecked with flowers, the victim, attended by the priestly procession, wound up the teocalii, and was stretched upon the stone of sacrilice. The obsidian knife cleaving his breast, the still palpitating heart was dragged out and held aloft to the gaze of the multitude, and then carried to the presence of the hideons idol. The body, returned to its captors, was frequently cooked and eaten as the central dish of the religious feast. Such rites dulled the finer sensibilities, revealing, if not begetting, the heartless eruelty that too often characterizes the Aztee of to-day. After the Conquest, familiar to all through the pages of Prescott, the Spaniards came to Mexico in increasing numbers, the more influential receiving large estates. The Indians (upon which) were reduced to a species of slavery by the system of repartimientos, said to be necessary in order to make the natives work. New Spain, so the counern and southern continents, of the highest native try was called, was organized under viceroys, who, sixty-four in number, for three centuries kept up) mention of his name. During the same period the Roman Catholic Church established itself lirmly, building costly temples everywhere, remodelling old superstitions, and acquiring vast landed esof Chapultepee, or the shrine of Guadalupe, has of tates, with uncounted hordes of treasure. Later discoverers and conquerors completed the work of old California. The ferment of revolution, however, crossed from the Old to the New World, and so at the beow eruelly his worshippers were deceived when began a war for independence, which left Spain but heart and endeavor. and others conspicuous in that early conflict in Mexico, are now become the national heroes. uries, we make involuntary comparisons. We ask Hidalgo is compared with Washington, and the Sixteenth of September commemorates his famou shout for freedom. That was in 1810, and in 1811 he was executed. Morelos followed in 1815, though with them and lind how utterly blank the neglect alive until 1824 found a Liberator in Iturbide, and are some millions in Mexico, men and women of is not to our purpose to follow the confusing dent ignorance the Catholic clergy must account be- and involved Victoria, Bustamente, Guerrero, and Santa Anna; nor the war with Texas and the United States, which ended by depriving Mexico eography and physical peculiarities of Mexico, of the northern portion of her possessions. Later a liberal constitution was adopted and readopted, mind. Lying between 33 deg. and 15 deg. North only to be violated as suited the man in power. Latitude, the Republic is partly within the Tropics. It was in the later stages of the struggle that Ben-" Puros" or advanced Liberals.

this direction shows that ehastity is not, even by those from whom we expect the most, held in absolute reverence, and that there is no conclusion so coarse and licentious into which such • a beginning will not in time easily, naturally, not to say necessarily, degenerate.

The Christian Union thus essays to set forth ance leaders:

The real issue between the two opinions rep resented by these gentlemen appears to us tolerably simple, though often obseured. The s but one remedy for intemperance—the abso forms. They believe that all liquor-selling is a sin, and to use Dr. Funk's parallel, that the liquor-seller and the keeper of the house of prostitution stand on the same moral level. Since 1869 a stable government and regular succession in the chief magistracy have been mainrespecting slavery. They therefore oppose any movement which recognizes liquor-selling as a legitimate fact, and which undertakes to restrict it, to reduce the evils which flow from it upon a truly prosperous career under a govern-ment republican and popular in fact as well as in They antagonize high license and local option, not merely for a sentimental reason, but beause they prefer to see what they the social crime of liquor-selling work out its natural results until the community, aroused to indignation, not by the crime, but by its fruitage, resolve to extirpate it, root and b On the other hand, those whom Dr. Howard that the sin is in drunkenness, not in drinking, and that the social crime is in the liquor saloon. which promotes drunkenness, not in every form of liquor-selling. They desire to abolish the saloon, but they desire not to impair the liberty ness, activity, nor rapidity of growth, can compare of the individual to drink his glass of wine or beer with his dinner if he chooses so to do. Some of them drink their wine and beer with their dinner; others of them do not, but desire to rely upon reason and moral sentiment, not upon the policeman's club and the penitentiary, to prevent their neighbor from drinking. The difference between these two parties or opinions 1,500,000; Spaniards, 50,000; other Europeans and is not a merely sentimental one; it is real and Americans, 100,000. A glance shows that the bulk radical. If the high license and local option measures succeed in restricting the lionor traffie and reducing the large and evident evils which flow from it, the community will be likely to rest satisfied with this result, particularly if at the same time their taxes are reduced by the hope of organizing successfully a Prohibition Third Party will be indefinitely delayed. We have tried to state this issue as judicially and fairly as possible. We must add that ex-perience thus far indicates that practical success lies in the direction of restriction, not of State or National prohibition, certainly not in the direction of Third Party action. Thus far no legislation has been put on the statute books of any State by the Third Party; all that has been accomplished, including all prohibitory egislation, is due to the action of one of the two great parties or to purely non-parfisan action. tion. We advise, therefore, all those of our readers who put immediate practical tempernee result above and before party organization, to use their influence to promote the passage of the pending Crosby law in the New York Legislature. There is certainly no chance that Prohibition can be carried in this State, or if carried, could be enforced in any of the great cities. The practical choice is between present restriction and free liquor.

> The Jewish Messenger remarks on the probosed change in the marriage laws of this State, assuring its readers that they are so slight (this at the suggestion of the Jewish Ministers' Conference) that no fears need be apprehended. It adds :

The publicity was to be regretted, but the evil had reached proportions which could no longer be overlooked. And if the check to be introduced shall succeed in diminishing the number of reverend frauds, it will be sufficient honest man has self-respect. He has no fear victory for the present. All talk about any of our ministers interfering with the rights of As one promiothers, is simply absurd. The fear expressed it Mobilier investigations, "I am not worth as that sham "minor" congregations will be formed is not wholly group dless : bnt as rabbi, so as to enable him to solemnize marriages, it will simply cover them with reproach. come a business; and competition for fees is brisk, owing to the number of "clergymen" who desire to add to their income. The reme-The Examiner extols the wisdom of cer- dy-abolish marriage fees altogether, and pay ministers salaries that will enable them to live in some degree of comfort, without having recourse to mercantile methods.

The population of the entire country is given as between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000. About 5 000 000 white and Indian; creoles or Spanish Mexicans,

of the population are of pure or mixed Indian dely wealthy, and a comparative few are the landed

Mexico, January, 1887.

The Religious Press.

The Christian Advocate concludes an article in this wholesome strain : It is ever to be remembered that the reputa-

A lady

SEVERAL CRITICISMS.

to Christ and forever joined to one another.

of the two branches of our beloved Church. It

Mr. Editor : Please allow me space to ask a few short and easy questions" of Dr. Patton, spect and high regard: for it seems to me that are members of Presbytery by virtue of their ordination; ruling elders are not." Does he not yield the whole question when he confesses that ministers are in the Church? If in it, are they above it? By what virtue are ruling elders members of Presbytery? Are they not in the Church? Have they not been ordained?

Again: "Ministers are ordained by Presbytery; ruling elders are not." Are not ministers sometimes ordained by a committee of elders? Is not, then, the minister virtually a committee of Presbytery? If Presbytery does not delegate him to act, who does? Where does Presbytery get its authority? Is it not delegated authority from the Church? Or

does Presbytery trace its lineage in an unbroto some of its members (a rib perhaps) "Be ye our leaders and teachers"? Is not the Pres

bytery an outgrowth of the Church, whose Head is Christ? Or is the ministry a separate body, a sort of "House of Lords " over the Church, independent of it, and only responsible to signature, she demurred. The Minister told "Yes," said the Minister, "and I am the People of England !"*

Again: "Ministers are required to have a liberal education, and are rigidly examined in theology before they are ordained; this is not true of ruling elders." Is this essential? Is it

universally required? Does not the Doctor know ministers who are not thoroughly versed who are thorough theologians? If this is so, if

*" Moreover, the agitation of the Reformation had given birth to Presbyterianism, or Church government by the congregation, as contrasted with the government by di-

inely-ordained priests; and thus even in the sphere o eligion, the idea of official government had begun to supplant the idea of authority based upon Divine right. . There then arose the question, is not the King, after all. nstead of being the proprietor, an official ? and if an official, whence is his authority derived, if not from the source of all official authority-the people ?" etc. (See History of with his wife and daughters, would be the sub- England by the Bev. J. Franck Bright, M.A., article "James

MEXICO.

By Rev. Hubert W. Brown. It is not perhaps too much to say that Mexico and Peru are the two names which dispute the lirst place of romantie interest in the early history of the New World. These two may also be consider ed as the centres and representatives, on the northdevelopment in civilization and power. Whoever has entered Mexico by Vera Cruz, and climbed the a long line of medioerity, hardly one deserving the steep ascent to the central tableland, or looked down upon the fair plains of Anahuac and Pueblo from the upper slopes of the volcano Popocatapetl, or seen Mexico city and its lakes from the summit necessity been stirred by the seenes of beauty spread before his eyes. The land and the inhabi- Cortés by extending the dominions of New Spain, tants are essentially what they were in the days of from Panama on the south to the northern limit of the Conquest; but the traveller standing on the pyramid of Cholulu, in the vain effort to imagine he departed magnificence of this once famous temple of the fair god Quetzalcoatl, cannot but feel ginning of the present century colony after colony they took the pale-faced Spaniard for the promised a miserable remnant of her once magnificent dosavior, and let a Catholic Inquisition replace their main in the West. Hidalgo, Morelos, Guerrero, incient and bloody rites.

And as we dwell upon the Mexico of bygone cen what great advantage the nineteenth century has prought to Mexico, so far as the vast majority of her benighted population are concerned. To me this is often a hard question as I pass the poor In- not until he had gathered in Chilpaneiugo a Nationdians on the street or visit them In their wretched al Assembly, which made a formal declaration of homes, mere hovels of mud or reeds, or when I talk independence. Guerilla warfare kept patriotism of the Romish Church has left their minds. There drove the last of the viceroys from the capital. It pure Indian blood, for whose degradation and pres- tails of the struggles which ended Iturbide's life fore the bar of God. It is hardly necessary to say anything about the

inless it be to bring them more clearly before your It includes from east to west thirty degrees of ito Juarez became conspicuous at the head of the Longitude, 87 deg. to 117 deg. Owing to the ele-

vated central plateau, Mexico has few navigable rivers, and none of any great length, and although | ficulties with England, Spain, and France, and the ssessed of some 6000 miles of coast line, is invasion by the last, which, in spite of the Cinco de almost destitute of good harbors. Vera Cruz, the Mayo, ended in a Mexican empire, with Maximilian principal port, is an open roadsted, quite unsafe for emperor, in June of 1864. Juarez, however, during the severe "Nortes" which blow with con- was still a power, and the people were indignant siderable frequency at certain seasons of the year. and outraged by some of the laws which Maximil-The entire central portion of the country is, as ian promulgated in order to suppress insurrection.

His efforts were suddenly obstructed by the dif-

ed public life, but I can sleep better at night names of their charter members can always be town rose the pyramid or leocalli, and upon its than some of them. I am willing that any let- published, and if they elect a disreputable man ter I ever wrote, any bargain I ever made, should be telegraphed all over the country." "A good name is rather to be chosen than The root of the evil, as we have already stated, great riches"; reputation is worth more than is the fact that performing marriages has bemoney ; character is far above all material possession,

> tain measures of moderation, and which were brought about by dint of much effort and forbearance on the part of its denominational leaders :

It will be four years in May next when the largest and ablest deliberative Convention ever held among American Baptists, brought unity and peace to a great denomination on questions which had tortured it with divisions through a generation. Its conclusions were reached after a most thorough discussion, and with a unanimity so complete as to be without dissent in its final vote. Ignoring the idea of providing for a denominational revision of the Scriptures, it was decided with most commendable equity that the three versions-the common, the Bible Union, and the revised versions -should be impartially sold and distributed, as might be preferred by the persons receiving them, and this service was committed to the new Bible Department of the Publication Soci-No stronger contrast could be made than ty. the beautiful and efficient working of these new methods over those which prevailed in the preceding years. The contrast was hardly stronger in Joseph's years of famine and of plenty. The unity which prevailed in the Convention has run out from it in streams of gladness and peace throughout all the land. In no four ears of their history have Baptists had such beneficence, enterprise, and growth in all their work, at home and abroad. It is devoutly to be hoped that these four years are but the precursors of a long succession of years in which this blessed unity is to be perpetuated—in which no question shall be suffered to produce irritation, division, and alienation. Considering the mission of Baptists on this earth, they can ill afford to dispense with their unity of

ecently preached a sermon which contained a good many plain truths. Here is what he said on æsthetic (?) art :

"There are things printed, and things photographed and painted, that are full of likelt sug-gestion, and these things are on every side, and our youth are daily walking in the midst of them. For instance, there are drawingrooms in this city, drawing-rooms of Christians, of Presbyterian Christians (I will not narrow it any further), whose walls are decorated with representations that it would not be decent for a gentleman and lady to scrutinize together. And I know whereof I affirm. Now that is what I mean by making a plaything of chastity. What I have just referred to, is the process of taking an obscene topic and expanding it into a work of art by æsthetie doctrine of all orthodox theologians is that men reatment. I shall have no quarrel with my riend as to whether the work is a work of art. That I grant. But the art in the development then foist this off as a true representation of And I would say to my friend that it is quite possible that the sensual appetites of your have reached the period of resthetic appreciation

We believe these views are just, and that the peril to moral delicacy which they describe, is most threatening. There may be more demon-as its children know not God, their Father, and strative and gross forms of indecency, but there are no more certain omens of indelicacy than dered darkness so long as you have not taught the immodest specimens of art which are palm-ed off as æsthetic productions, to be admired of the world in monastic sorrow, but to be kept has been already mentioned, a vast table and of The Emperor was defeated, captured, and executed for their fidelity and beauty. Dr. Parkhurst is from its evil in shepherded peace.-Ruskin.

The Independent is sure that the year has begun well for Prohibition :

Five State Legislatures have voted to submit to the voice of the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants as a beverage, and the qu tion is still pending in other States. In Michigan, Tennessee, Oregon, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, the people are to have an opportunity to decide whether they will license or prohibit, though another Legislature must agree to submission in Pennsylvania. The election in Michigan will be held in April, which allows only a few weeks for preparation, and the friends of Prohibition are organizing for the struggle as rapidly as possible. We are glad to observe that the vote to submit in four States is in fulfillment of pledges made by the Republican Party. It shows that this great party is beginning to appreciate the force of public sentiment on this great question, and especially that it now understands that if it would maintain its ascendency and preserve its influence, it must keep faith with the people. The most conspicuous instance of its broken faith is in this State, and the result is in part visible in the 50,000 votes given to the Third Party ticket. Broken promises will not make the kind of trellis on which the party can climb back to power. If the party leaders have no appreciation of the importance of common honesty, the people will teach them by lesson after lesson of bitter experience, if need be. The time for dickering and temporizing, for two-faced platforms and broken planks, has gone by. If the party makes a pledge, it must keep that pledge, and honest men will set a watch on Pennsylvania Republican leaders, and The Baptist Weekly says that Dr. Parkhurst if they elect a legislature next Fall to defeat submission, there will be a reckoning. It is quite probable that the Legislatures of Texas and Alabama will decide in favor of submission

> The Intelligencer is not friendly to "scare crows," at least outside of cornfields. It says : Some time since a professor in a Theological Seminary very solemuly declared that it was is duty "to protest against the horrible thehis duty

ology which deliberately asserts that God is creating men by thousands of millions and sending them into endless perdition for not doing what they are for every reason incapable to do." Now, we assert that there is no such theology. It is not to be found in any of the creeds of the Reformation period, nor is it set forth by auv writer of acknowledged authority. The are punished for sin, and only for sin. And those persons who formulate a caricature and oys and girls will come into play before they applies especially to one who professes to teach others, and therefore should know distinctly that whereof he affirms.

All the world is but as one orphanage, so long

INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Sunday, March 13, 1887.

JACOB AT BETHEL.

The Lesson: Gen. xxviii. 10-22. 10. And Jacob went out from Beersheba, and went toward

10. And he lighted upon a certain place, and tarried there all night, because the sun was set; and he took of the siones of that place, and put them for his pillows, and lay dowu in

of that place, and put them for his phones, and all do wan he that place to sleep. 12. And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and he top of it reached to heaven; and behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it. 13. And, behold, the Lord stood above it, and said, I am the Lord God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac: the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed:

By ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE, D.D.

GOLDEN TEXT. - "Surely the Lord is in this place."-Gen. xxviii. 16.

We have in the Bible the history of but one perfect character-the Man Christ Jesus. All others were imperfect, sinful men, and yet many of them were distinguished for marked traits of piety. There are those who find fault with the Bible because its heroes are not like the heroes or heroines in the modern novelabsolutely perfect; but this Volume of Inspiration was written not for our entertainment, but for our study and profit, and it is valuable in its biographies from the fact that its prominent characters were men of like passions with ourselves, and yet were enabled by divine grace to rise above sin, and to live unto righteous-

Then another rich lesson from these biographies, is that God loved His imperfect, sinning children, and that He was patient with their weaknesses, and faithful in His promises of Almighty help.

Our lesson unrolls a strange picture, in which sin, had forfeited all claim to the divine favor. Jacob, a young man, is asleep on a pile of stones at Bethel, where Abraham erected an altar unto the Lord (Gen. xii. 8, xiii. 3, 4). It

was a strange resting-place for the child of Isaae, who was one of the millionaires of the East; and it seems stranger still when we remember that Jacob was the child of divine promise, born to a regal birthright of blessing. The first question, therefore, to bring before your class is, What has brought Jacob to this lonely, sad, and friendless condition? Why is he not at home with his parents and his brother Esau? The answer is that he has sinned against God, and is now reaping the wages of his sin. Although the child of promise before he was born, although his mother was assured that he would inherit the patrimony of the eldest son, and that peculiar mereies would crown his life, he was not willing to trust Jehovah, and so sought by a deception to seeme what had been promised to him, and which must have come to him in the providence of God. His deception included a deliberate

falsehood and a base injustice to his brother, on account of which he was compelled to flee from his father's house before the fury of Esau; and for this sin Jacob suffered all his life. He was a fugitive, a slave to his uncle for twenty-one years; his sons committed grievous sins; his darling boy, the joy of his old age, was taken from him and carried into Egyptian bondage; while the aged father mourned for him as dead, and a terrible famine brought starvation to his very doors.

forting Him after His agony, the two angels by faith we will grasp the promises, and eonappearing to the disciples on Olivet, and an- seerate ourselves to His service and glory, nouncing the second coming, the deliverance then we shall find a Bethel at every step of er in the March Seribner's Magazine. The followof Peter by an angel in the prison, and thus we the journey; and when the pilgrimage is endlearn the wonderful truth of the interest and ed, we shall enter the heavenly Canaan, where

By Augusta Moore.

hope, 'does she mind her helm ?'

'Ay, ay, sir,' was the glad reply.

The breakers they had expected would prove

ministry of the heavenly host in this world; we shall be forever with the Lord, and praise Him in the sanctuary not built with hands. they rejoice over each repenting sinner, and they are ministering spirits to the heirs of salvation, to pilgrims to Canaan. BREAKERS AHEAD.

VERSES 13-15. "And behold, the Lord stood above it, and said." The ladder not only A furious Winter storm roared over the sea. touched heaven, not only were angels aseending and descending, but God stood above it,

The land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it, and to the seast, and to the south: and in thee and thy seed;
The hand whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it, and to the ord, and to the south: and in thee and thy seed;
The hand, benchd, I am with thee, and will keep thee in and land; for I will not leave thee, until I have done that this land; for I will not leave thee, until I have south and will keep the in and ind; for I will not leave thee, until I have done that this land; for I will not leave thee, until I have done that the sone which I have so f God, and this is based of haven.
The And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the sole of the promises of God to his great ancestor and the place the south is and in the farmiles of the earth, and the God of I saac." Jacob had heard of I the promises of God to his great ancestor and the farmiles and poured of upon the iop of It.
The and poured of upon the iop of It.
The and poured of upon the iop of It.
The and poured of upon the iop of It.
The and poured of upon the fare Bachel: but the meant of the first.
The and poured of upon the fare Bachel: but the meant of the fare the fare.
The hand poured of the sail the fare.
The hand poured of a bins way that I go, and will give me is as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread and to the south; and thou shalt spread and to the south; and in thee and in the promises of the earth, and thou shalt spread and to the south; and in thee and in the promises of the earth, and thou shalt spread and to the south; and in thee and in the promises of the earth, and thou shalt spread and to the east, and to the east be promised to the west and to the east be promise ed." Jacob was sleeping on the ground, a poor

fugitive, but God tells him that all the land shall be his; he has sinned against God, but his sinning has not placed him outside of the eovenant blessings, though he was punished severely. It was a wonderful promise of ownership to the man who at that moment did not own anything, and whose eouch was the cold earth.

"And behold I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land; for I will not from her sides. leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of." A fugitive from his father's house, God was with him, and though he had sinned greatly, still divine merey was ready to bless the child of Isaae and Abraham. their death, had cleared the steamer's elogged Look at this promise and see how rich it is: wheels, and she was saved.

1. "I am with thee." Isaac and Rebecca were not with him; he had thought himself alone out on the heights of Bethel, and he had felt lonely and sad as he laid his head on the hard stone, but now he knows that God is with him, and all sense of loneliness vanishes. Dawe see the goodness of God to one who, by his vid said "I will fear no evil, for Thou art with pair ? me." Jesus assured His disciples, "Lo! I am

with you always, even unto the end of the world." that would add to the tumult and danger; let 2. "I will keep thee in all places." Jacob

did not know what the future would be, he did not know but that Esau might follow him to take his life; it was all dark before him; but force the good ship through. now he knows that his life is safe, and that wherever he goes no harm will come to him. "I will keep thee." "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want."

3. "And will bring thee again into this land." the rocks, a wreck. Although he is now fleeing out of the land, and to human judgment his return was impossible so long as Esau lived, yet God assures him that he will come back again, and his return was before Esau's death. The twentyone years were a long time to be absent from home and native country; but God's promises never fail, though we may wait long for their fulfillment.

In 1886 the 99,428 report 802,939 acres, valued at VERSES 16, 17. "And Jacob awaked out of \$2,518,198, and the total valuation of their property his sleep, and he said, Surely the Lord is in s \$8,655,298. this place, and I knew it not. And he was afraid and said. How dreadful is this place this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." We are to remember that Jacob was a firm believer in the truth of the divine omnipresence, so that he does not mean that he is surprised to find that God is on that lonely height; but his surprise was to find the God of revelation there, as well as at the altars of his fathers. But why does the place seem dreadful to him? Some suppose \$200 000 000 worth of property that Jacob's sin was the cause of this trembling, and that though God had spoken such glorious promises to him, yet his fear at the presence of the holy God was stronger than any emotion of joy, because of the words of comfort spoken. Others interpret this trembling as a holy awe before Jehovah; that it was not fear, but rather the "trembling of a pious confidence." God's house was at the pile of stones, for' God's word was spoken there, and so where God speaks to us, and we commune with Him, there is His sanctuary And the house of God should always be the gate of heaven; the teachings of the sanctuary

THE STABILITY OF THE EARTH. This is the title of an article by Prof. N. S. Shaling extracts will indicate its tenor:

The notion that the ground is naturally stead-fast, is an error—an error which arises from the ineapacity of our senses to appreciate any but the most palpable, and at the same time most excep-tional of its movements. The idea of terra firma belongs with the ancient belief that the earth was the centre of the universe. It is, indeed, by their mobility that the continents survive the unceasing assaults of the ocean waves, and the continuous down-wearing which the rivers and glaciers bring

The huge steamer rolled helplessly. Ice had about. Were it not that the continents grow upward, elogged her wheels, and she refused to mind om age to age, at a rate which compensates for her helm. Foaming breakers were just ahead, their erosion, there would be no lands fit for a and the winds were driving the ship directly theatre of life; if they had grown too slowly, their natural enemies, the waves and rain, would have kept them to the ocean level; if too fast, they would lift new surfaces into the regions of eternal on to them. Despair had settled upon the hearts of the half-frozen erew. Even the brave eaptain could see small hope of saving the cold. As it is, the incessant growth has been so well measured to the needs, that for a hundred steamer or the lives in it.

But he had battled with fieree storms before million years, more or less, the lands have afforde now, and had by God's merey conquered. Why the stage for prosperous life. This upward growth, when measured in terms of human experience, is not again? He would try. He fastened the not again? He would try. He fastened the hatches down upon the shrinking passengers. He lashed the pilot to the wheel, bidding him to steer *straight through* the breakers. He lash-ed the look-out to the mast, and himself to his place, and then awaited the shock. Like a place, and then awaited the shock. Like a iee-laden land sank beneath the sea, to recover its level when the depressing burden was removed. Still the tendency of the continents is to elevation, and even the temporary sinking of one portion of maddened steed plunged the ship headlong among the breakers. The salt foam dashed over them, freezing as it struck. It blinded all their area is probably, in all cases, compensated by eyes. The waves hissed and howled over the uplifts on another part by which new realms ar decks, sweeping all before them, and bursting

On the subject of the Oscillations of the Earth's into the eabins where were the appalled pas-Crust, Prof. Shaler says: First among these oscil-lations of the earth, we notice the slow up or down movements which are probably of the same genersengers, who had been desperately struggling to escape from probable to eertain death, for not one of them could have remained a mo- al nature and of the same origin as the movements which build the continents, only much more rapid ment on the deeks. The ship seemed to have ment on the decks. The ship seemed to have entered the jaws of destruction, to have gone down to the depths of the sea. Each man gave himself up for lost. But presently all felt a steadier motion; the waters fell away the shore on the coast of New Jersey, the uprising of the northern part of Scandinavia, or the oscillation of the shore on the coast of the Bay of Naples. These from the good ship's decks, and were shaken movements, which though In a geological sense rapid, rarely change the level of the land more than a foot or two in a century, appear to be di-vided into three distinct classes, as follows: First, those which are due to the imposition of a heavy 'Pilot!' shouted the eaptain in renewed

weight upon the earth's surface, or to the removn

they are to be discharged. Of these slow movements the most interesting, because the best known, is that which is shown by the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Serapis, near Naples. We see by the evidence of these ruins that the temple has sunk down since the Christian era, so that the marine animals bored into the marble columns at the height of more than twenty feet above the present level of the sec i it then they are to be discharged. him lash each faculty to the post of duty, and himself to the vital standpoint; then let him dash "head on" against the breakers, and force the good ship through. A similar movement connected with the process of The will is the captain in every human eraft. mountain-building has been observed at Subiaco, about forty miles to the north of Rome. A hun-dred years or so ago the Church of Jenne was in-As that is true or false to God and duty, the ship sails safely into port, despite all ocean visible from Subjaco, while now it is in plain view perils; or she is left to roll helplessly among

Of indications of a quiet earth, he thus speaks: In endeavoring to determine the degree to which the different parts of North America have been longest records are only of about half that dura-tion, and these concern only a little strip of coun-try along the Atlantic coast of the continent; for



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Office, No. 119 Broadway. SIXTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY, 1887. CASH CAPITAL, - - - - \$3,000,000 00 Reserve Premlum Fund, - - 3,038,648 00 Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims, - - - - 350,268 50 Net Surplus, - - - - 1,413,795 05 CASH ASSETS, - - - \$7,802,711 55 SUMMARY OF ASSETS. Total..... .\$7,802,711 55 CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. D. A. HEALD, Vice-President. J. H. WASHBURN, V-Pres. & Sec'y. T. B. GREENE, W. L. BIGELOW, E. G. SNOW jr., Ass't Sec's. HANOVER Fire Insurance Company 40 NASSAU STREET. NEW YORK. Sixty-seventh Semi-annual Statement, showing the

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Each human soul is a ship upon a stormy sea. Breakers are near, and sometimes there is no escaping them. Sometimes with elogged chains. And lhally, those which are due to the movements of volcanic gases and the lava which they propel toward the crater, whence in time wheels and powerless helm we find ourselves blown upon them. What shall we do? Give way to terror and confusion ? Settle into des-Not so. Let Captain Will take full command; let him nail down the hatches on all

over the summit of the intervening mountain. This change can only be explained by an alteration in the height of the mountain arches of this district.

subjected to devastating earthquake shocks, or to those which would prove disastrous in a country occupied by complicated society, we find ourselves met with the difficulty which arises from the brev-In 1881 the taxable land of the 94,748 colored people of Georgia, was 650,358 acres, valued at ity of our historic records concerning the greater \$1,754,800, city and town property \$1,323,045, and part of this continent. It is true that in Mexico and the peninsula district to the southward, we have a record which comprises nearly five hun-dred years; but of the rest of the continent our the total aggregate of their property \$6,478,951.

Hon. Jehu Baker of Illinois calculates that at the present rate of increase the population of the the remainder the information is for a brief term the present rate of increase the population of the United States in the year 2000 will be 216,000,000. There are now 16,000 colored teachers in the United States; 1,000,000 pupils in the Southern States alone, 16,000 in the male and female high schools, and 3,000,000 worshippers in the churches. There are sixty normal schools, fifty colleges and universities and thenty, five theological seminarias universities and twenty-five theological seminaries. Colored people pay taxes on from \$150,000,000 to though little has been done with this method of investigation, it will be possible to make some use

weight upon the earth's surface, or to the removal of such a weight. A good case of this is the deep depression of the northern part of North America, where the glacial sheet came upon it, and its rapid reëlevation when the ice melted away. Next, those which are due to the formation of a great fault or break through the rocks as they are shoved about by the compressive forces which build mountain chains. And Bachir these which build mountain

Driven by fear from his father's house, night overtakes him on his journey to his uncle Laban, and he lies down to sleep, his head resting upon some stones, which serve as a pillow. We can hardly imagine a condition more desolate and sad, but our lesson shows us how God, though hating Jacob's sin, loved Jacob because he was in the covenant, and the child of promise. "Here he sleeps upon a hard pillow, exiled from his father's house, with deep anxiety approaching an uncertain future, and intentionally avoiding intercourse with his fellowmen; a stranger, in solitude, and without shelter."

VERSE 12. "And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven: and behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it." The ladder connected heaven with earth, connected heaven with that pile of stones. It was let down from heaven to earth, not built by Jacob; he had nothing whatever to do with its construction or its descent, but God did it all; it was a *heavenly* ladder. And then the angels ascending and descending upon it, made the connection between heaven and earth a living communion. In most instances in the Scrip tures where we read of angel visits, the number of visitors is very small, usually only one. only three at the tent-door of Abraham, and two in the sepulehre of Joseph, guarding the place where the body of Jesus had lain. But here on this ladder Jaeob saw a great number of angels passing up and down, not speaking to him, and yet we may suppose having some part in this heavenly drama, it may be passing up as the mediators of his prayers, and passing down to bear blessings to his soul. Now there are some very precious practical truths which we can teach our scholars from this vision of the ladder on whose rounds the angels were ascending and descending.

1. Jacob on the pillow of stones a picture of the sinner, without God and without hope.

2. Jacob was helpless to reach up to heaven, and bring God down. The sinner eannot eonstruct any ladder of theology which can reach again to my father's house in peace, then shall impaired, but not so as to prostrate him or conto God and bring salvation down to man. We the Lord be my God; and this stone, which I fine him to his house. He has survived his pamay speculate about God, we may try to elimb have set for a pillar, shall be God's house; and rents, brothers, sisters, and wife, and now lives up to Him on the rounds of our own righteous- of all that Thou shalt give me, I will surely alone, childless, and without a near relative in the ness, but the ladder is not high enough; its give the tenth unto Thee." There seems at top does not reach to heaven.

3. God let down the ladder even to homeless and guilty Jacob. God has brought salvation and some have argued very earnestly that we to the world, the plan of redemption is His see the spiritual weakness of Jacob in this plan, He pitied us in our lost estate, and in "If," which they interpret as a condition laid White jr. said "Any man who works with hand or Jesus Christ, His Son, He has made reconcilia- down by Jacob for Jehovah-"If" Thou wilt brain, at any trade or profession, who is an Amertion and communion possible for the believing provide me with food and raiment, and bring lean born, and who strives to better mankind, is soul. In John i. 51, the Saviour referred to this me back to my father's house, then I will eligible to membership in the Order of United vision, and He spoke of Himself as the ladder serve Thee by sacrifices and tithes and the American Mechanics. The organization is in symconnecting heaven and earth: "Hereafter ye dedication of myself. But I regard this as a pathy with workingmen everywhere, but is opposshall see heaven open, and the angels of God wrong interpretation. The "If" is not here a cd to the Knights of Labor. No man should die ascending and descending upon the Son of condition, but it is rather "the echo and thank- tate to another what hours he should work, what man." And Paul writes "He is our peace, who ful acknowledgment of the divine assurance hath made both one." Without this ladder, 'I am with thee'"; and so, as Murphy says, the incarnate, dying Son of God, no prayer from our pillow of stones would ever have predecessors; it is the spirit of adoption workreached the ear of God, and no blessing would ing in him; it is the grand and solemn expres- sick and funeral funds, and to care for those who have fallen from heaven into our hearts.

4. The angelie host were interested in Jacob, ceptance of the Lord to be its own God." and they were busy on errands of love between Remind the class, in closing, that the same

should always open the door into heaven for States giving full and explicit information as to the hearers. Remind the scholars how much more we know of God than Jacob did, for His armor plates and heavy gun forgings in the proselove has been revealed in Jesus Christ, so that cution of work authorized by Congress on the we do not fear to come into His presence; the place of communion with Him is not dreadful, Terror, and for work on the two naval crnisers. but attractive and precious, just as the earthly The time fixed for receiving proposals for the forghome is beautiful because of mother's pres- ings and plates has been extended to March 15th ence.

VERSES 18, 19. "And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had Railway Bill by a vote of 46 to 7, the latter being put for his pillows, and set it upfor a pillar, Edmunds, Jones of Arkansas, Morrill, Platt, Vance, and poured oil upon the top of it. And he called the name of that place Bethel; but the was based upon the ground mainly that the United name of that eity was called Luz at the first." States has no power to grant a charter to a com-You will notice that he not only set the stone up as a memorial of the divine help, as he did which it could not possibly exert any sort of conlater, after his eovenant with Laban (Gen. trol. xxxi. 45); as Joshua did, putting twelve stones in the Jordan, and afterwards removing them to Gilgal (Josh. iv, 9, 20), and then at Shechem (Josh, xxiv. 26); as Samuel did when he took a The Savannah News responds that if the North stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Ebenezer (1 Sam. vii. 12); but he anointed the stone with oil, thus conseerating it to God as His sanctuary, as "an tor Platt of Connecticut, that one-half the memideal house of God." On his return, he sacri-

fieed here, making it an actual house of God. VERSES 20-22. "And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on, so that I come first to be in this vow a mingling of faith and personal interests, such as food and raiment, "The vow of Jacob is a step in advance of his

heaven and earth. So we read of the angelie eovenant-keeping Jehovah who spoke these for honest men only. The Order is not sectarian, interest in the work of redemption, the choir glorious promises to Jacob, is our God to-day, but believes the Bible should be read in the public of angels above the shepherds in Bethlehem, and that to us He has spoken in Christ, assur- schools. It believes in the Sabbath. The Order the angel strengthening the tempted Jesus in ing us of Almighty guidance, protection, and is opposed to choosing policemen and firemen, and the wilderness, the angel in Gethsemane com- an entrance at last into the promised land. If especially voters, from Castle Garden."

One Thing and Another.

Facts and Figures.

Only fifty years ago, says Sir Spencer Wells, the average duration of human life in Great Britain mas thirty years; to-day, according to statistics, it is forty-nine years. In this fifty years the popula-tion has increased by 8,000,000. At least two out

and of victory over preventable sickness. The suggestion that Americans should erect in Algiers a tablet to the memory of Commodore

Decatur, seems to meet with general favor. The Secretary of the Navy has issued a eircular o about fifty steel manufacturers of the United

the requirements of the Department in the way of monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and next.

The United States Senate passed the Eads Ship was based upon the ground mainly that the United pany doing business in a foreign country, over

The Cleveland Leader says that there will be twenty ex-Confederates and only three Union soldiers in the Senate when it meets on March 4th. prefers to send millionalres rather than soldiers, it may be well for some section to preserve the halance. The fact is, however, according to Senabers of the U.S. Senate are worth under \$10,000 each.

Ex-Vice-President Wheeler is reported by a late visitor to his home at Malone as busy with his correspondence. He was cheerful, cordial, and vigorous in conversation. His health is seriously world, and these bereavements have, of course, saddened him, but they have not broken him.

The Order of United American Mechanics and their friends filled Steinway Hall to overflowing to celebrate Washington's birthday. George W. pay receive, or for whom he should labor. That is un-American. Organization of labor should only be to assist workingmen in obtaining employment, to encourage them in business, to establish sion of the soul's free, full, and perpetual ac- are ineapacitated from work by age. Every workingman should study political economy, should take an active part in politics, and vote

of this 8,000,000 of increase may be put down as the fruit of improved sanitary and medical work, and of victory over preventable sickness as all the vast territory to the northward of the United States, we often find perched boulders, or the glacial sheet. These blocks not infrequently were dropped in positions from which a great earthquake shock would easily dislodge them; occasionally we find a large block which, when the ice melted away, came to be lodged on sup-porting stones, or on the summit of a rocky hill, porting stones, or on the summa of a rocky hill, in a very insecure position. Yet more often we find a spheroidal block, say two or three feet in diameter, perched on a larger boulder. In great part these poised stones have been overturned by snow-slides and falling trees; those which escap-ed these mischances have often fallen a prey to boys who take a natural delight in assisting gravi-tation. In New Fordand and other classified distation. In New England and other glaciated dis-

FITTED tricts, the present writer has observed many lum-dreds of such natural indications of immunity from earthquakes. The other class of these indicators is that of columns or other unstable masses 53 of rock which have been preserved, while the sur-rounding rock has been worn away, either by the action of rain and streams, or, more rarely, by the beating of the ocean waves when the sea was higher than it is at present. All these pinnacled rocks date from times which, in a historic sense, are very ancient, perhaps hundreds of times as remote as the first written records of this continent. Th most of these pillared stones having a height of twenty feet, may be safely reckoned as of an age of at least twenty thousand years, and thus give is evidence of long-continued immunity shocks of the first or second order in the districts in which they are found.

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The Fall term will open Sept. 28, 1887. Examinations for dimission, June 23-24, Sept. 26-27. Applications should b made if possible before the June examinations. Prospectus, with fall particulars, sent on application to J. H. MCILVAINE, Princeton, N. J.

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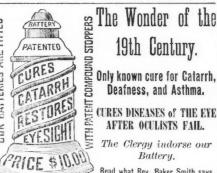
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Pastor), LAFATETE, SUSSEX CO., N. J., JUNE 29, 1886. Actina Co., 88 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.: Gentlemen-In answer to your favor i take pleasure in stating that i have used your battery. "The Wonder of the 19th Century." for more than a year with success in curing Catarrh of fifteen years' standing, after irying in valu-very other known remedy; and for biurred eyes and weak vision I have heretofore been unable to find its similarly afflicted, believing, if directions are faithfully followed, It will accomplish wonders. Respectfully yours, BAKER SMITH.

★DIAMOND WORDS.★ "There are a few things that I believe in with all my beart, and it affords me pleasure to tell of one of them." The speaker was Ex-Senator Albert Merritt, head of the large fruit firm, 82 Park Place, N.Y. and the scene his office. "I was sick, and feared that I had become fated to endure the tortures of dyspepsia and a dangerous affection of the Kidneys. A relative said to me 'Why don't you try Dr. Kennedy's Favorlie Remedy ?' I did so. 1 grew stead-and the yellow color of my skin had given place to the tones

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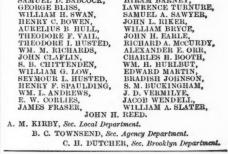
and every organ of the body in healthy action. Dr. Kenne-ly's Favorite Remedy is entitled to the credit of saying my life. If any one seeing this has a doubt about the truth of my statements, let him write to me. I can give you the names and addresses of fifty persons who affirm, as I do, hat Favorite Remedy, nade and sold by Dr. David Kennedy of Rondout, N. N., has been to them a help and a blessing in time of need."

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THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

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Criticisms. A Word more about the Schools. Mexico. The Religious Press.
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Farmer's Department. The Household. Scientific and Useful. Foreign.
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A FURTHER WORD ON ORGANIC UNION.

The communication on another page from the graceful pen of Dr. Sample, will be read the alleged differences in doctrine and polity between us and the Southern Church, is subdifferences in either direction. We do not believe with him that the position of the two vere is the course prescribed for taking the debodies in regard to political deliverances, is gree of Bachelor of Divinity. The departments nearly the same; still less that our Church has of study named are Philology, Exegesis and ever accepted, or ever can accept, the extreme Criticism, Systematic Theology, and Church view of our Southern brethren on this point.

Dr. Sample hits the nail on the head, when he says that the race question is after all the most serious obstruction to organic union. applicant for this degree will be considered at When the Southern Church refuses full recognition to eolored men, denies them connection College and Theological Seminary, and pass with its Presbyteries, maintains in principle a preliminary examination in Hebrew, Aramaand fact their ecclesiastical inferiority, it takes ic, Greek, Latin, German, Church History, ground with which our Church can never be Systematic Theology, and Introduction to the brought to sympathize. Our position is dia- Old and New Testament (General and Special). metrically opposite. We ordain colored men, It is proposed hereafter to draw up a similar and make them full members of our Presbyte- scheme for two other degrees-that of Doctor ries, with precisely the same rights and privi- of Science and that of Doctor of Literature. leges as their white brethren, recognizing Residence in Princeton is not required to obthroughout no ecclesiastical inferiority what- tain these degrees, but anybody anywhere can ever. Our Southern Synods and Presbyteries pursue the required studies, and appear at are organized on this principle; our work among the Freedmen proceeds on this princi- is evident that this new plan will stimulate adple. And we are free to say that if organic union requires us to abandon this historic and learning all over the land. honorable and thoroughly Christian ground, regard as a sentiment and practice essentially given on no fixed principle that can be justiwrong, to be henceforth for all time the consuch union may as well be indefinitely post-

poned. We have seen nowhere a more doubtful, even dangerous suggestion on this point, than that contained in the proposition that Presbyteries in the South might under the Union be organized on the principle of elective affinity. Stripped of its specious verbiage, this simply means that eolored Presbyteries are to be organized colored Synods, and in the end a eolored Pres-

almost in tears, in behalf of that Board. But additions absolutely needed, that would otherwise she, like so many others, took no publication cost \$40,000. If the school is to go on, this should a little time here in New York, where he so after letter and page after page of detail. The fact is, the work of our Church in its all the money I can use for mere support of stu-

wholeness and vastness, has never been before dents, but for adding facilities, nothing. the people. Few took the Record, or at least An oid benefactor ln ----- died, leaving us read it carefully. It was too brief to be the solo, and \$70,000 for an animal hospital. When soul of wit. If "The Church" shall develop we are so needy, it seems a taunt, as did our rehold it. And we are glad to note Mr. Black's side of the Indian ability. The means to keep the Indians as Indians are

assurance that subscriptions are coming in rapidly, and already number 21,500.

HONORARY DEGREES IN COLLEGES.

be selected, together with two subsidiary sub-

jects, on which a thorough examination must

be passed, and an acceptable thesis written.

The subject of honorary degrees in our Colmust keep on in such a struggle ? It is too bad. leges, is attracting both popular and academic I ought to have larger shops. I can raise the Such help is the truest economy. It counts at attention. The reason of their bestowment in roof of our present building, and add a story, and once, and increasingly in perpetuity. Those many cases seems to the people to be esoteric make over 16,000 cuble feet additional floor space, who give thoughtfully rather than on impulse and occult; in many other cases plain enough and have it just as I want, for the small sum of give to this cause. We are gratified to notice for a blind man to see through; in some cases \$5000, because I can supply so much of the mate- that the collection for it in the Fifth-avenue sound enough to win universal approbation. rial and work. I ought to begin both the boys' College Boards of Trustees are beginning to hear the comments of plain people, who wonder why popular gifts in preaching, or success the school year, Sept. 1st-but where is the \$20,- informed. Now let there be a corresponding that it is not to be lamented that good men die, in any line that does not imply sacred learn-000? What must I do more to prove it a wise ing, should be rewarded by a doctorate from a body of scholars. We have received a num- thing to give ordinary educational chances to these people ?

ber of circulars from Princeton, describing the We are fusing the interest and qualities of the regimen of a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Four departments are end faster than any other influence, and we ought named, namely, mental, political, æsthetical, to be better supported. Faithfully yours, and religious philosophy, one of which must R. H. PRATT, Supt.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Every applicant for this degree must have the Very many hearts are sad, and the mourn preliminary qualification of being a Bachelor ing for Mrs. Phraner is most sincere. She was with pleasure by many. What he states as to of Arts, and of passing an examination in Gen- in many respects a model minister's wife, and eral Psychology, Logie, the History of Philosduring Mr. Phraner's long pastorate at Sing ophy, ancient and modern, and the Outlines of Sing, she was that silent force which does so stantially correct; there are in fact no serious General History, and must also be able to read much in the church life and work. Modest, ordinary French and German. Not less seretiring, never obtrusive, not given to publie display, she yet fulfilled her duty with a singular felicity of manner and marked facility in method, all now remembered and regretted by that large parish, and the larger circle outside History; whichever department is selected, a in all churches, that looked to her for sympasubsidiary study from one of the other departthy and aid. Those who have loved and laments is prescribed, and a thesis besides. No pored with Dr. Phraner for many years, felt as if a new light was shed upon him when they ali, unless he be a graduate of an approved visited his home where this angel ministered. Dark indeed it must be to him, now that she s no longer there to brighten it. He has the oving sympathy of many to whom he has ninistered, of children trained up in his home, ons and daughters of missionaries, to whom as to their own, Dr. and Mrs. Phraner stood as parents. But still the shadow sits on the life. Only Christ can comfort such loneliness. Our brother has more than once thought his own life to be near its term. His faith did not falter then, and we are sure that his courage stated times in Princeton for examination. It now will stand. A consecrated life is secured against every shock. vanced studies in the various departments of

Next Sabbath, March 6th, is looked forward The circular in regard to honorary degrees, and to accept instead what we conscientiously after confessing that "degrees are too often tral Presbyterian Church in West 57th street, Dr. Wilson's. The communion service will down the following rules for future observance recent special services held in the Central 1. The Board of Trustees shail appoint annually by ballot a committee of seven members of the Board, to be called a Standing Committee on De-Church, during which, it will be remembered, the pastor was greatly aided by the Rev. B. grees. To this body all nominations for Degrees made in the Board, shall be sent to be investigated Fay Mills. A goodly number of converts were and reported on to the Board, unless otherwise or-dered by the unanimous vote of ail the members outgrowth of the missionary spirit of the Cen- field. He would be warmly welcomed by the present, in number not less than a majority of the tral congregation. We are advised that "in church of his fathers. wherever it is desired or is found practicable; 2. The Committee on recommending a person recognition of God's mercy and kindness to and the inevitable result of this would be for a particular Degree shall set forth in writing this people," a service of thanksgiving and praise will be held in the ehurch next Sabbath vening, at 7.45 o'elock. All who have attend ed the special services, are invited to attend ing. on this interesting occasion.

The Rev. Hervey D. Ganse has been spending tinuance of the work, no marked manifestation of that thoroughly represented that Board. And be done at once. Congress, in the House, denies long wrought with great faithfulness as a pas- deep emotion, but a deep thoughtfulness and atto hear once or twice a year a few words, how-ever earnest, made no impression in compari-necessary amount. I am tired and out of patience is willing to vote the recessary amount. I am tired and out of patience is will being in the Fifth-avenue Church, Dr. Hall being in the lack of excitement and the use of extreme measson with that which came of reading letter with the course pursued. There is hope that ap- South to fulfil sundry preaching appointments uses has made it easy for the pastors to resume propriations for the year will be made. I can have there. The Board of Aid for Colleges, which the work where Mr. Mills leaves lt. The unanl-

Secretary Ganse represents, is approving itself mous expression of all the pastors is that he is to those who have been its firm friends from the most acceptable evangelist with whom they the start, and to many beside. It does not in- have ever labored.

no such responsibility, but confines itself to ning, the 27th ult., when the thanks of the resiaccording to the February-March pattern, it ceipts at the several entertainments as compared helping those that are well placed, and that dent clergy and the community was voiced by one will command more and more the attention with what we paid out and needed, or with the need a little timely backing in order to live of the pastors, and the audience responded by of all the working forces of the Church, and vast sums Buffalo Bill gets for showing the other and grow. The very fact that there is such an singing "Blest be the tie that binds," after which agency, tends to eareful initiatory plans, and the vast congregation filed by and shook him by honors at the New York University in 1862, and to bring out the liberality of those locally or the hand. He leaves us with many prayers for his from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1866. He supplied with lavish profusion, while we have no otherwise specially interested. And when all continued usefulness to undertake similar work at was settied at Carmel, N. Y., in June, 1868, and end of worry to get starvation allowance to make this is done, and yet falls short of real needs Wiimington, Del., but will return early In April to him something better. What does it all mean? in order to the best efficiency, it is easy to see above, being invited by the pastors and Is it possible after seven years of such effort, I that some outside aid is in order, and that professors, his consent being given in part, as he money thus spent will "go a great way." was formerly a pupli at Phillips Academy.

> A WORD OF TRIBUTE. By Anson Smyth, D.D. CLEVELAND, Feb. 25, 1887. Dear Dr. Field : THE EVANGELIST always brings Church is an increasing one. The advance is and shops' building improvements April 1st, so fully \$700 over that of last year, bringing the me much of life and hope and joy, but therewith it that we may have them ready at the beginning of present offering up to \$3200, if we are rightly not unfrequently gives me deep sorrow. I suppose

leaving us in tears, sorrowing most of all that we shall see their faces no more. THE EVANGELIST The Rev. E. Payson Hammond concluded of yesterday brought much of light and thorough enjoyment: but in a brief paragraph it told me of Indian, and bringing things in the problem to an dist churches at Washington Heights on Fri- the death of a very dear brother, who for the last in full accord with the obligations he sought to day night, Feb. 25. These meetings were held few years I had learned to regard not only as a during the preceding two weeks, and from the saint for his deep devotion to the cause of Christ, first were marked with great interest. Mr. but as a brave soldier of the Lord who was always Hammond made his first efforts among the ready to act on his convictions in carrying forward the biessed work which God had committed to his hand and care.

Of the early life of Rev. I. Williams Cochran. I have little knowledge. The first time I ever heard his name mentioned was when in conversation with Dr. Haydn during his first pastorate in this city. cognizant of a number of very interesting and He had just returned from a meeting of the Assembly's Committee on Systematic Beneficence. inquired of whom that Committee was composed, and he replied by naming Dr. Breed of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Cochran of New Jersey, himself, plied no, and was induced to go to it. He be- and two elders. I said "You and Dr. Breed are ali right, but of Mr. Cochran I know nothing." He ers, and now "there is as much difference in told me that most certainly Mr. Cochran was all his countenance as between an old mutilated right, described him somewhat, and added that he was a son-in-law of Robert Carter, the great Presbyterian publisher. Not very long afterward that Committee was reorganized and enlarged, with Its centre in Cleveland. Of this new Committee Mr. Cochran was a member, and in Important directions, while his health continued, he was of the ministers what Thomas Kane has ever been of the elders-a leader in our activities. My correspond-

ence with him and our business meetings in Cleveland, Chautauqua, and Saratoga, have deepiy impressed me that he was one of the best of men that have bethought them of a plan to quite repair I have ever known. He was pastor of the church in the wide, untoward breach in their ranks. It seems to have been "borne in upon them" in signed and went to St. Paul. The change of elithe evenness of their recollection," that there mate prolonged his life, but did not restore his tor of a certain New School church just over in Mr. Carter in New York eity. He has gone from to as an occasion of great interest by the Cen- Pittsburg, and that his family included a very sight, but to memory he will ever remain dear. He promising son, one Matthew, or "Matt." as was but forty-six years of age; but a man's life we put it when citing a text. The banks of is not to be counted simply by the time he has fied," and that such degrees "should in all take place at 4 o'clock P. M., when over one the Monongahela were smoky and grimy in lived on earth. May his works foilow him, and stitutional position of the United Church, then cases imply scholarship of some kind," lays hundred will unite with the Church, mostly on those days with many a theological difference; may his life be to us all an inspiration. His death profession of their faith. These are a chief but now all is clear and radiant over there, and Is the first that has oeeurred in the Committee. He portion, but by no means all, the fruits of the it is a very fair question which has been sprung has entered upon new lines of activity; he has upon the excellent and scholarly Prof. Mat-passed into scenes such as mortal eyes never witnessed; he has seen the King in His beauty; but ological Seminary, as to whether he will or will to me it is a blessed thought that he has not lost not renew his youth by returning to his old his interest in the things which he loved and laborreceived on last Sunday at Mizpah Chapel, an home, and taking the vaeant chair of Dr. War- ed for while he remained on earth. We shall no more meet him in our gatherings; but is it a wild idea that he will be with the Committee of which he was an inspiring member ? May we not believe

that he will come there a representative of the ligion in Syracuse. The special services are Assembly of the Church of the First-born ? How various are God's providences with

some flow onward, while others meet repeated and

severest sorrows. News has come to me that a

that the Christian and charitable public will stfil con-There has been no excitement during the continue to sustain this indispensable evangelistic agency. Contributions should be sent to L. E. Jackson, Treasurer, 50 Bible House.

REV. I. W. COCHRAN.

A large circle of relatives and friends, as well as the attached congregation of which he was so many years the pastor, mourn the death of this loving and accomplished minister of Jesus Christ. He died at the house of his father-in-iaw, Mr. Robert Carter, in New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1887.

Mr. Cochran was born at Foster's Meadow, L. I., Sept. 11. 1841. He was educated at the Polytechnic In Brooklyn, and graduated with the highest was married to Miss Annie Carter Oct. 29th of the same year. He left Carmel with extreme regret, and with a like regret on the part of that congregation, in December, 1869, by accepting a call from'the church in Mendham, N. J., where he remained for nearly seventeen years, when declining heaith compelled hlm to resign his charge. By the eminent missionary, Dr. Jessup, who was moderator of the General Assembly in 1875, he was appointed chairman of the Committee on Systematic Benevolence. He was also chairman for many years of the same Committee in the Synod of New Jersey, and in the Presbytery of Morris and Orange. This was a subject to which he gave great attention and special study. He prepared many valuable reports and papers on this most Important theme. His own practice of contributing was lay on others. In his own church the collection for a benevolent purpose was always treated as an important part of divine worship, and uniformly preceded by prayer. He was one of the most laborious and painstaking of men; Indefatigable In behalf of total abstinence, In Sunday-school work, and in seeking the wide diffusion of the sacred Scriptures. He was a most unselfish man, ever seeking the good of others.

I had the pleasure of spending one Summer, near the beginning of his ministry in Mendham, in his congregation-my family and myself being attracted thither by our love for him and his dear wife. I greatly enjoyed his preaching, and my children were all delighted with it. But what I admired most about the man was his courage and faithfulness in performing unpleasant duties, and his tenderness in executing such duties so as to reach the heart, and yet not give offense.

His love for children was very great, and it was in his case, as it always ls, fully reciprocated. One amusing illustration of this occurred at a Sunday-school meeting in a country schoolhouse where he was to speak. A poor woman who had a baby and nobody to leave it with, In her zeal brought the baby with her. Mr. Cochran had a loving word for the little one: then the child put out its arms to be taken by hlm. He took It at once, and It was unwilling to leave him, and when it became his turn to speak, he had hard work to get the baby to go back to its mother.

He had a great gift in prayer. It is said that it was his power in this important part of worship health, and last week he died at the residence of lift them, a lady of the church said to one of her fellow members: "I would walk seven miles to hear Mr. Cochran pray," and the reply was "I would walk with you." Almost his last public work outside of his congregation was to address the students of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, on Systematic Benevolence. On his jast Intervlew with his beloved Sabbath-school, being unable to address them, he wrote with chalk on the blackboard: "I want every member of this Sabbathschool to become a Christian before I come back--no, before I go away. Your loving Pastor." This writing remains on the blackboard to this day-a sacred legacy from their beloved minister.

> He expressed a desire to be buried in Mendham. among the people whom he loved so well." And his desire was complied with, to the great delight of the people, for his body was laid to rest in that

his meetings in the Presbyterian and Methochildren and younger people of the neighborhood, and through them the parents and older people were in many cases reached. More

increase all along the line!

than one hundred names of persons hopefully converted have been handed to the pastors. Dr. Bliss of the Presbyterian Church has been remarkable conversions. A young man who invited no approach, was asked as he was passing along the street if he had any better place to go to than to the meeting. He frankly recame interested and impressed, attended othcoin and one just out of the mint." This young man had not been inside of a church for about five years. Though Mr. Hammond has gone elsewhere, the special interest awakened will be followed up by the churches. 'Dr. Marlin is expected to preach in the Presbyterian ehurch to-morrow (Friday) night.

Very suddenly, not to say cruelly, bereaved of a favorite Professor, the Directors of our Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny was once a Dr. David H. Riddle who was pas-

thew Brown Riddle, long of the Hartford The-

There is much attention to the things of rebeing held in the First Church (Dr. Spald-

byterian Church. If such an arrangement were left to the option of our eolored brethren alone, what would happen where they had no disposition to unite on such a basis? Would the alternative then be the acceptance of the eeclesiastical inferiority imposed by the Southern Church, or of the equality recognized in ours A seore of knotty questions which we need not detail, suggest themselves at this point.

But happily we have a sufficient answer to them all in the action taken by our last General Assembly, in view of certain obnoxious reports which had gained eurrency in regard to the treatment of colored commissioners by that Assembly. After reciting the ease, our Supreme Court declares explicitly (Minutes, page 112) that these colored brethren "have been cordially welcomed to all the privileges of commissioners upon a basis of full equality, and have taken, as we believe, an intelligent and helpful part in all the deliberations and discussions of the Assembly. The Assembly disowns and deprecates any slighting reference to brethren who are so respected and beloved in this court of Christ, where no distinc tions of race or color are encouraged, but where Christ is all and in all."

This declaration, called forth by a providentlal exigency, ought to be sufficient to satisfy the Southern Church, and our own brethren who specially sympathize with it, and those drawn among us while grass grows or water runs. Our Church cannot buy Union at any sacrifice of a principle which Paul enunciated Christ is all and in all.

OUR NEW MAGAZINE.

Our new magazine of Church work. "The Church at Home and Abroad," is indeed a quite assuring. Each department seemed a the prophecies of some were to be fulfilled in the failure of this new departure. And yet it be capable of realization.

The February number is an ideal made real. It shows the unifying hand of one who has not mounted a Home Mission hobby, nor a Foreign Mission hobby, nor any other hobby, except to say that the March number is an improvement on its predecessors. What could be better put, for instance, than the editorial "Weak Churches and Foreign Missions"? And the whole department is as excellent and tonic in spirit as in expression.

We hear from various quarters words of sion society meeting of one of our churches, that woman had often heard her pastor speak, nish, for \$15,000 I can make improvements and the kingdom come or go as it will."

the special qualifications possessed by him which seem to them to entitle him to the honor; these qualifications being always in the line indicated by the designation of the Degree. 3. No Degree shall be bestowed on any one not

by the Princeton Trustees:

entire Board.

ecommended by the Committee, except by a three ourths vote of all the members of the Board. 4. Honorary Degrees may be conferred at any

stated meeting of the Board by ballot. 5. The Degrees of LL.D., D.D., D.S., and Ph.D., shall not be conferred at the stated meeting at which the nomination of the candidate is made, save by the unanimous vote of all the members present, in number not less than a majority of the entire Board; at the following stated meeting, however, such Degrees may be conferred by the affirmative votes of a majority of the entire Board of Trustees, in the case of one recommended by the Committee on Honorary Degrees; or in the ease of one not so recommended, by a threefourths vote of the entire Board.

6. The clerk shall keep, in *retentis*, a list of nom-inations for Honorary Degrees that lie over, with the date of the nomination, and the name of the person making the nomination, and also the re-port of the Committee on Honorary Degrees when such report shall be made. The names of persons upon whom Degrees are not conferred within one ar after the report of the Committee upon them, shall be dropped from the clerk's list.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL AT CARLISLE.

Many of our readers recently had an opporunity to become familiar with the good work of this Indian Industrial School, by the sight of the eye as well as by the hearing of the ear. Capt. Pratt visited this and one or two other cities at no little cost of time, labor, and money, who are trying to find out some subtle way of Only what seemed to be the necessities of the sitsecuring an organic union on any terms, how- uation in order to the better success of his labors ever equivocal, that the color line will not be for the up-lifting of our Indian youth, induced him to undertake this task of a public exhibition of the attainments, intellectual and meehanical, of these wards of the nation-in adeighteen hundred years ago: There is neither dition to the burden of the every day routine Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcis. at Carlisle. These entertainments were of ion, Barbarian, Saythian, bond nor free: but great interest, but he seems to have returned

home with the impression that his efforts were all in vain, or nearly so, and that the money

was as far from sight as ever. It is a great pity -we had almost said outrage-that our representatives in Congress do not at once come to grand affair. The January number was not the help of this school and supply it with everything actually necessary for its success. thing by itself. The whole so needed melting Their constituents, so far as intelligent and and a recast, that it left many fearing that worthy, would heartily approve such action. There is no solving of the Indian problem worthy of a Christian, or even a civilized peodid seem that a single magazine to place the ple, save in this direction of helping our Inwork of the whole Church before one at a dian youth to help themselves by other impleglance, was an ideal excellence that ought to ments than the bow and the gun

The following letter from Capt. Pratt is perhaps expressed with more freedom than he would have used, had it been addressed to the publie, and not to an individual-a gentleman in this eity who feels a warm interest in the that of the whole kingdom of Christ, in all its Carlisle school. Its author may be surprised instrumentalities, from the family to every to see it in print, but we are persuaded that its phalanx of our great army. And it is enough general reading will help the worthy cause in which he is so absorbingly interested. Capt. Pratt writes :

Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 15, 1887.

away, I feel able to advance a claim for means to highest approval. A lady in a woman's mis- improve our facilities. For two years I have been goes there and discourses of 'Science and Resaid "How delightful is our new magazine, the means to improve the two large buildings oc- The Pauline method saves sinners, makes con- piety is lifted up, while all classes and conditions from beginning to end, in all its departments. eupled as boys' quarters. I have burned 200,000 verts, extends the kingdom, organizes victory. I am astonished to hear about the Ministeri- bricks, the boys doing a large share of the work, The Eclectie method sharpens human wit, al Relief. I never gave attention to that Board and am otherwise prepared, so that with such makes debaters and admirers, diffuses light before," etc. And yet we happen to know that work as I can put in, and the material I can fur- without heat, ideas without impulse, and lets city to hear the Truth, and with such manifest in-

The Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church took up its collection for Home Missions on Sabbath last, Feb. 27th, and it was a generous one, being an advance of nearly or quite a hundred per cent. on last year's offering. The amount is reported at \$2000, and there may be a few items yet to be added to it. The collecpastor and people, but it was doubtless not a

was said touching such incident from the pulpit, it was pretty well understood among the ing the most commodious edifices. ongregation that a liberal response for the benefit of our struggling churches the country engagement at the Central Church in New York over, would please the pastor, and indeed compersonally could possibly do. As his people well know, he is ambitious to forestal saloons Feb. 9th, at the Baptist church, which at once be-

with churches everywhere, and where the came too limited, and a removal was made in turn former are out of all proportion with inhabi- to each of the larger churches. As the meetings tants, ehurches, and chapels, as here in New proceeded, it became evident that the First Pres-York, to devise some method that will effectu-

ally diminish them and their concomitant evils. Dr. Crosby has been pastor of the Fourthattend. The City Hail was therefore engaged, avenue church for twenty-four years, and it is holding from 1500 to 1800, which during the last needless to say that he is greatly beloved by week was filled, and on several occasions hundreds his people, as well as respected by everybody turned away unable to gain admission. That for at all responsive to such a sentiment in this the space of twenty consecutive days this commu- They lived for one year, models of beauty, who his native city. Though his labors were never nity should evince such interest, and gather in more multifarious and onerous, we are glad to such large numbers, has demonstrated that love clid avenue as they were seen taking an airing, relation to the support of its weak churches. On know that he enters upon his sixty-second year for the old Gospel has not passed away from this portion of New England. That there was a strong in undiminished strength.

A notice of the life-work of the Rev. I. W. Cochran is elsewhere given, over well known initials, those of Mr. Peter Carter. A relative by marriage, and an admirer of the deceased (as who was not that knew him), he yet abso much needed for building or improving, stains from mere praise-as does also Dr. An-

son Smyth, a member of the same important Committee with Mr. Cochran. The simple noting of his labors, and of the spirit which informed all that he did, as pastor and in yet wider relations, is the latter's sufficient and best eulogy. Breaking away from his church with strong hopes of recovering his health, it hear or forbear. was painful to many of his Eastern friends who met him in May last during the sessions of the General Assembly at Minneapolis, to mark his delicate aspect and evidently waning strength. Cheerfulness and hope yet remained, and in any case, a perfect trust. Falling thus so early, may his labors be taken up and rounded out to the full by the many who loved him, and whose every recollection of him must be an incentive to well-doing.

The Christian Leader draws this striking contrast touching certain well known Boston preachers: "See," it observes, "how differ-

ently the same opportunity is used. Phillips Brooks has the chance to speak to ' the peo-My dear Mr. ---: The campaign (referring to the ple' in Faneuil Hall. He goes down there and exhibition given in Philadelphia, New York, and preaches the simple, searching, healthful Gos-Brooklyn) was a good one, and as the smoke clears pel. Minot J. Savage has the privilege to speak to 'the people' in King's Chapel. He encouraged to believe that Congress would give me ligion.' There are volumes in that one fact.

ing's) this week, Rev. E. E. Davidson preachcut good men. How different the training He gives them. How smoothiy and peacefully the lives of

PREACHING OF REV. B. FAY MILLS AT NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

prominent young attorney of this city is now iying By the Rev. C. C. Waliace, D.D. at the apparent point of death, and my thoughts Desirous of raising the spiritual tone of this and have thus been turned to God's strange ministracient and favored city, and reach the outlying tions to the father of this young man's wife. He masses who seemed indifferent to eternal realities, was a son of a Presbyterian minister, and was educated in Hamilton College. Having unusual love band to the widow.'" four of the pastors united to extend an invitation tion is a stated one, and long in favor with to Rev. B. Fay Mills to come and aid us in a se- for business life, he did not enter the ministry, but ries of special services. This union consisted of his talent, education, and what he has acquired in little to its advantage this year that it fell up- the Baptist, the North and Prospect-street Congre- business has been liberally employed in doing good. on Dr. Crosby's birthday. Though nothing gational, and the First Presbyterian Churches, oc- Before I became personally acquainted with him, cupying the central part of the city, and possess

killed by a railroad accident at Grafton, a few Mr. Miils consented to come at the close of his miles out of this city. I believe that It was previous to that time that a deariy beloved brother, city, and a series of union prayer-meetings were who was pastor of the Presbyterian church pliment him, more than any gift made to him held with reference to the anticipated work. He in Perrysburgh, a most promising and prebegan his labors with us on Wednesday evening, cions young man, was drowned in the Maumee river. Some fifteen years ago a beautiful and sweet daughter of four years was killed by a steamboat accident on Chautauqua Lake. Idaka was loved by all who had ever seen her, and the byterian (the largest edifice, seating over 1000) affliction to the parents was unspeakable. "Idaka would not accommodate the numbers desiring to Chapel," erected at an expense of nearly \$50,000, commemorates her name at the eastern terminus

of our beautiful Prospect street. Not very long after her death, twin sons came into that family, as if to kindie anew the joy of parental hearts. often attracted the attention of people along Euand smiling into all faces. Then one closed his

prejudice in this community against revival efforts owing to some mistakes in this direction in previous years, was well known. Hence it is the an illness of one hour. The brother of this often- eussed from year to year, was presented in wellmore gratifying to be able to state that in the case of Mr. Mills these prejudices were disarmed, and Gospel, known, honored, and loved on both the mira, Oct. 21, 1886, and was adopted unanimously. that no unfavorable criticism has been heard. His Atlantic and Paelife Coasts. Twice he had been It is recorded in full in the Minutes of the Synod agreeable and courteous manners; his readiness to meet all emergencies, holding the work steadily in our General Assembly, and at the time of his it may be read with care. hand; his mild and natural methods, together death was a Professor in a Theological Seminary.

with his manly and faithful presentation of truth, He died about one year ago, with scarcely one appealing to the reason and judgment rather than the emotions-have won the approval of all. He has preached the old Gospei, whether men would dental shot of a revoiver which he was handling.

All the evangelieal pastors of the city have been on my worthy friend of which I have no knowlpresent and shown the heartiest sympathy with edge

his work and methods. The city press have given fuli outlines of all the sermons, and noted the servant of God, no one can teli. But "What we daily progress of the work. Many from the surknow not now, we shall know hereafter." rounding country have attended the various servi-

ces. The stores of the eity have closed every evening during the progress of the meetings.

years ago, the father-in-law of my friend, a gen-Mr. Mills has preached every afternoon and eve tleman well known throughout the country for his ning during the week except Saturdays, and on one day of the week, as on Sabbaths, has held three business enterprises and for his Christian activities, on his passage across the Atlantic, met inservices. There has also been a noonday business stant death, I think from heart disease. men's prayer-meeting, and a ladies prayer-meeting

previous to the afternoon service. The singing was done by a chorus choir gathered from the various churches.

The City Mission is building and organizing churches As to results, it is too soon to reach any definite for the people, evangelical, but not sectarian. These conclusions. About two hundred and fifty names | buildings, attractive and commodious, not only afford were handed in to the evangelist, of those who the usual accommodations for preaching services and purposed to live a Christian life. All the churches Sabbath-schools, but are equally well furnished with of the city will receive accessions, and the tone of rooms and appliances for Gymnasium, Library, Reading-room, Cooking-school, and Sewing-school. Illustrated Lectures are given, and instruction and enterseem accessible to Christian effort. It is the opinlainment are provided for working men and their famion of some that not since the days of Whitefield illes. The Sixtleth Annual Report, giving particular have such numbers been drawn together in this information of the Churches and Charities of the City, will be sent to Members and Subscribers as soon as terest.

possible. The Executive Committee cherish the belief

P. S.-I see that I have omitted one important

THE SIXTY-FIRST YEAR.

uiet country ehurehyard on Friday, Feb. 18th

One good woman, writing from Mendham, says: "On Sabbath morning we went to Mr. Cochran's grave beside the enurch. Quite a number were there before us. It made me think of that other first day of the week' so long ago, and of the company of loving women who went to the 'sepulchre.' The widow and the seven fatherless children we would lovingly commend to Him who has promised to be a 'Father to the fatherless and a hus-

In the language of another : " By his sweet presence here he made home heavenlike, and now and aiways he will make heaven homelike. Heaven is not now an unknown country nor a strange land; some thirty years ago, his father was instantly it is a home for her, for she has a husband there. That same Omnipotent One who counted the five thousand and four hundred knives and basins and aitar bowls, and kept them safe even in Babylon. and brought them all back to the second Temple to be used again in the service of His house, will not forget any of the vessels ' meet for the Master's use' in the home not made with hands. They shail all be remembered and restored to the Tempie in the heavenly Jerusalem. Not one of them shall be left in the grave. 'They shall eome again from the land of the enemy."" P. C. New York, Feb. 26, 1887.

SUSTENTATION IN NEW YORK SYNOD.

To the Minislers and Churches of the Synod of New York : It is proper that we should bring to your knowledge and remembrance the action of the Synod In the recommendation of the General Assembly of bright eyes in the sleep of death, and after a brief 1883, the Synod appointed an able committee to interval was followed by his little brother. About devise a Plan of Sustentation for the feeble conwo years ago the wife of the eldest son died after gregations within its bounds. Such a scheme, disstricken man was a preëminent minister of the digested form at the sessions of the Synod in Elpastor in this elty. He had been Moderator of for 1886 (pp. 26-29), and we express the hope that

The Pian is to go into effect on the first of May ensuing. It provides that, the Synod shail underhour's premonition. And now the husband of the take the support of its weak churches, without inonly daughter is said to be dying from the acci- lerfering with contributions to the general work of the Board of Home Missions; that for the first There may have been other similar trials visited vear the sum of \$20.410.35 be raised by apportionment among the Presbyteries, each of which is requested to distribute its quota among its ehurches Why these repeated afflictions have befallen this according to their inancial ability; and that the oneys contributed to this object shall take the place of contributions to the "Sustentation Department" of the Board of Home Missions, and shall constitute "The New York Synodical Aid fact in my eatalogue of bereavements. A very few Fund," to be in charge of the Treasurer of the Board, and to be disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the Pian.

> For the effective prosecution of the work, the State has been divided into two districts, known as the Eastern and Western; and Superintendents have aiready been appointed, namely: the Rev. James N. Croeker, D.D., of Saratoga Springs, and the Rev. Wallace B. Lucas of Meridian.

To be successful, this Plan must have the intelligent sympathy and hearty cooperation of the Presbyteries and churches. Is it too much to expect these, and to ask adequate action at the Spring meetings of the Presbyteries, and at the earliest possible date on the part of the church Sessions?

In behalf of the Synod of New York: JOSEPH E. NASSAU, Moderator. T. RALSTON SMITH, Stated Clerk. Warsaw, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1887.

Ministers and Churches.

NEW ENGLAND. SOUTH COVENTRY, CT .- The Rev. A. J. Quick of

Plainfield has accepted a call to South Coventry, and will enter upon his duties there at once.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Twenty-five were added to the First Presbyterian Church, Somerville (Rev. C. S. Dewing pastor), on Sabbath, Feb. 20—sixteen on profession and nine by letter. In all, eighty-eight have been received since the recent organi-zation of this church. Somerville is a pleasant suburb of Boston.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Thirteenth-street Church (Dr. J. M. Worrall pastor) is carrying forward ali its affairs with much success, as we learn from one of its officers. He writes: We have nearly all of our money raised to cover the repairs made upon our church, and have it done by May 1st. What is best of all, our current expenses and contribu-tions do not fall off, even though we are raising \$17,000 extra. We shall close our year on May 1st (D. V.), after paying all expenses, with a small balance in the treasury to begin a new year with. Certainly we have great eause to be thankful. Mrs. Worrall is slowly recovering from a severe slekness of several weeks' duration. B.

BROOKLYN.—The congregation of Dr. Talmage's church have declded to start on their Summer excursion July 1. They will be gone six days, visit-ing Boston in a Sound steamer, proceeding thence to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, where the Fourth will be spent, and winding up at Newport.

MOUNT KISCO.—The Rev. Addison D. Madeira has resigned the charge of the Presbyterian church of Mt. Kisco with a view to accept a call to Inde-pendence, Mo., and the step was sanctioned by the Presbytery of Westehester. Dr. Madeira's wish to return to the section of the West where he formerly lived, was respected by his Mt. Kisco charge, but not without sincere regret, in which his co-presbyters fully shared. He has ministered here at the East with much acceptance.

GENEVA.—Rev. Halsey B. Stevenson of Potts-town, Pa., has accepted the call of the First Church of Geneva. Thus both the recently vacant chur-ches have pastors-elect. They are to be cougratulated.

ALBANY .- "Ye shall keep My Sabbath, and rev erence My sanctuary" was the text of the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, in preaching his first sermon as pastor-elect of the Fourth Presbyterian Church on Sabbath morning, Feb. 13. The following is inclosed to us as a faithful abstract: "The customs of to day set the standards of the past aside. It is an age of criticism. Government is assailed, established systems are ridiculed, and there is a cry for anarchy. In the religious world there is a crusade of reason and research. There are living issues to-day and extremes antagonize. A progressive conservatism is a golden mean. Between gressive conservatism is a golden mean. Between the dead levels of sacredness and unsacredness may stand manly, devout, Seriptural independence. God's day and God's house command the whole field of God's relation to us. Why have sanctua-ries ? Because God demands it. Why does God command it ? But besides this, which opens a new field of discussion, a basis in reason appears In the requirements of our humanity: because we need them and our need is determined by our In the requirements of our humanity: because we need them, and our need is determined by our earthly limitations. Every right feeling demands a locality for its development. Love of nature is made stronger by localization. Love of human-ity tabernacles itself in the fellowship of souls; and even Christ must have a household in Bethany. The patriarchs built altars for worship. The lyrics of David are filled with the breath of morning, of fields, and of bird-song, and he it is who eries out for 'a day in Thy courts.' Not by arbitrary de-eree of God shall you have a sanctuary, but by that law of the human heart which calls for the worship of the sanctuary. Some men ask Is God worship of the sanctuary. Some men ask Is God enshrined in temples of brick and stone? Is He there more than in the fields and forests? There's a truth in the idea, but it is a truth for the perfect man. Knowledge is in the world, but the boy must seek it in the schoolhouse. Train him out-side of the school, let him promise ever so well to study in the world at large, and his education will be a failure. The best way to get beyond a law is to obey it implicitly. Because according to a law of life absolute we need sanctuaries for the development of religion. Why have religion? The popular of a holy man is a monk or a minis-ter. But Abraham, the father of the faithful, was a man of splendid business qualities. Moses, the

law-giver, meek and holy, had a keen legislative mind, was a conscientious ruler, and were he liv-ing to-day he would be a national leader. We must go beneath the surface and find some eternal power that unltes religion and morality. Every power that unites religion and morality. Every conflict is between right and wrong. Finish and ornamentation are nothing without fibre, and in life righteousness is libre. The \$50,000,000,000 that in 1850 represented American wealth, and showed that this nation had passed England in the race for gold, was one-half of it accumulated in the preceding twenty wears. The baste to be In the preceding twenty years. The haste to be rich shall show a lack of innocence. The demoralgrowth of intemperance and licentiousness and growth of Intemperance and licentiousness and communism. How shall righteousness be propa-gated? By legislation? This Is weak because forceful. Force can compel, but cannot renew. Prisons make bad men worse. Compulsion does not constrain, and legislation is powerless in the 1 way of Increasing morality. Educate, says the press; but what text book in the schools touches the conscience? John Swinton says knowledge is power, and he but exemplifies that increasing intel-ligence is a danger. Knowledge is power; so is wind, and it may send your ship upon rocks or into a quiet and restful haven. So is steam, but the hand at lever and throttle may be a public benefactor or an unchained demon. Moral obligations are strong only because of those spiritual consideratious that link us to the unseen world and eternal forces and bring men into personal contact with the Lord bring men into personal contact with the Lord Jesus Christ." The concluding arguments were replete with tender appeals for the reverence due the house of the Lord and His holy day.

close of the Sabbath services In the space of about thirty minutes, an Indebtedness of some \$800 to \$1000 was pledged, and the society thus wholly re-lieved from financial encumbrance, and placed in excellent condition to go on with its growing work. NEWFIELD.-Special services, conducted by the pastor, Rev. B. K. Douglas, have been held for everal weeks in the Presbyterian Church, result-Ing in many expressions of desire to enter upon the Christian life. Seventeen were received to the communion of this church on Sabbath last.

NEW JERSEY.

BERLIN.—*Church Reopening.*—The Presbyterian Church of Berlin, N. J., which has been closed a long time, has recently been thoroughly repaired, refurnished, and beautified throughout, and as the returnished, and beautified throughout, and as the society is about entering upon a new era, they pro-pose to celebrate the event of reopening with a dedicatorial service on Friday, March 4th, at 7.30 P. M. 'The Rev. Madison C. Peters, D.D., of Phil-adelphia, is expected to preach on the auspicious occasion.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA .- The chapel and Sunday-school rooms of the new Presbyterian Church of the Evan-gei, at Eighteenth and Tasker streets, of which the Rev. W. H. Gill is pastor, were occupied for public services on Feb. 27th, for the first time. They are amongst the most tasteful, bright, cheerful, and best adapted to their purposes of any in the city. The audience-room is rapidly nearing completion.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE.—William E. Roe, recently grad-uated from Union Theological Seminary, and a nephew of the popular writer, E. P. Roe, was or-dained on Feb. 16, by the Presbytery of East Flor-ida. He has ministered for some time to the Ocean-street Church of Jacksonville.

MICHIGAN.

PETOSKEY .- Morgan Curtis of Petoskey has pre sented the Presbyterian church there with a deed for an eligible site, 78 by 123 feet, on which it is hoped to erect a new church at no distant day.

JACKSON .- The Presbyterian church at Jackson equest the Rev. E. Van der Hart to withdraw his to abide by the decision of the Presbytery.

GLADWIN.—The Presbyterian Board of Church Erection has granted \$750 in aid of the Presbyteri-an church to be built at Gladwin. Stone and lumber are being drawn and brick is arranged to be furnished for the building. Work will begin in the Spring.

INDIANA.

KINGSLAND .- The community at large at Kingsland recently built a nice church edifice, had it deeded to the Presbyterian Church, and unanl-mously invited Rev. W. W. Lawson to be their pastor. He will serve them and also his present parish

CALLS.

ALEXANDER, S. C., of Upper Path Valley, Penn., accepts cail to Milierstown and Newport, all in Carlisle Presbytery.

BARNES, HIRAM P., of Mount Vernon, Ohlo, to First Church, Alliance, Ohio.

BOYD, T. M .- Presbytery of Idaho deelines to dissolve his pastoral relations with the Lewiston church, that he might accept the cail to Sumner, Washington Territory. The cail from the letter church was unsought and urgent, but Presbytery upheld the vigorous protest of his Lewiston peo-

BRUCE, CHARLES II., accepts call to the Fifth Church of Kansas City, Mo., having resigned from Union City, Pa.

BRUCE, J. C., to Franklin, Pa.

CAMPBELL, R. M., formerly of Belleville, Pa., accepted call to Port Royal, and began his labors the first Sabbath of February.

CARDEN, P. L., accepts eall to Red Biuff, Cal. having resigned from Dixon.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM LUKE.-Presbytery New Brunswick declines to sever his pastoral re-lations at Hamilton Square, N. J., that he might accept call to South Framingham, Mass.

FARRAND, F. W., to Kirksville, Mo.

HERRON, JOHN, late of Atlantic, Iowa, to Sedaa, Mo

HIBEEN, J. GRIER, licentiate of Peoria Pres-bytery, accepts cali to Failing Spring Church of Chambersburg, Pa., and will occupy its pulpit the third Sabbath in March. KERR, D. R., accepts call to Northwest Church.

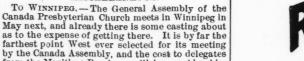
Omaha, Neb., having resigned from the Second Church of Mercer, Pa.

MACBETH, WILLIAM C., to First Church, Allegany, N. Y.

MCKEE, S. V., accepts invitation to supply the hurch at South Lyon, Mich., having resigned at Birmingham.

MACOOL, J. B., to Kingston, N. J.

MARK, S. F., of Burgettstown, to Tidioute, Pa. MAXWELL, J. A., D.D., of Titusville, Pa., to the First Congregational Church, Danbury, Ct.



from the Maritime Provinces will be considerable. The chartering of a special train, or a number of sleeping coaches, is being discussed. The Canada Presbyterian says that the fare, \$30 or \$35, from Presolution says that the fare, \$30 or \$35, from Montreal or Toronto to Winnipeg and return, re;-resents about one-half of the cost of the trip. It continues: "As everybody knows, the price of an excursion ticket, or special ticket of any kind, is generally about one-half the cost of the trip. Some-times it is not even that. The cost of a sleeping car from Montreal or Toronto to Winnipeg and re-turn is \$16, meals would cost about \$10, making the expanses of the trip about \$60. If the expanses the expenses of the trip about \$60. If the expenses can be reduced by chartering a train or a number of cars, by all means let the necessary steps be taken at once. Most Presbyteries appoint their commissioners at the March meetings, and it would be well to have all the information possible before these meetings are held. Last year the American

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Assembly chartered two special trains to make the run from Chicago to St. Paul, and we believe saved money by the arrangement. It is estimated that our next meeting of Assembly will cost for travelling expenses alone, about \$20,000. That is altogether too much money to spend for any such purpose."

MARRIDID.

NICHOLAS - THOMAS - At the home of the bride's pa-rents, Hokendauqua, Lebigh county, Pa., by the Rev. James A. Little, Feb. 22, 1887, LLEWELLYN E. NICHOLAS of Sternton, Northampton county, Pa., to Miss MAEY A. THOMAS of Hokendauqua.

CISSEL-KIEKPATRICK-In Scranton, Pa., Feb. 24th, 1887, by the Rev. T. R. Beeber, assisted by the Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., Mr. R. B. Cissel, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Miss CLARA B. KIEKPATRICK of Scranton.

WHITLOCK-CARPENTER-In Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa, Feb. 23d, 1887, by the Rev. John H. Aughey, Mr. Eugene W. WHITLOCK of Newbern, Iowa, and Miss MARY M. CARPENTER of Chariton.

PHEANEE-At Scarboro-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 20th, 1887, BLANDINA BRUNN, wife of Rev. Wilson Phraner, D.D.

DUNHAM -- In Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 21st, 1887 SAMUEL C., oldest son of Rev. Samuel and Sarah M Duuham, aged 20 years.

MILLS-On Sunday, Feb. 20th, 1887, at No. 18 Easl Twenty-eighth street, New York eity, EMILY INGERSOLL, widow of Joseph Mills of SI. Louis. Interment at St. Louis. Lansing (Mich.) papers please copy.

Well calculated to rive the reader's attention, while the true, manly ring and practical common-sense wisdom displayed on every page caunot fail to bring home ihe iruths so eloquently advocated by the author."—London Literary World.
Well calculated to rive the reader's attention, while the true, manly ring and practical common-sense wisdom displayed on every page caunot fail to bring home ihe iruths so eloquently advocated by the author."—London Literary World.
REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH PROSE AND PROSE Walker, Corresponding Secretary to their Executive Committee. She was for over thirty years one of the most active members of the Olean church, slanding by it, heart aud hand, in its days of weakness and trouble.
She was a Presbyterian by inheritance and conviction, and a reader of THE EVANGELIST from her childhood to the day of her death. Resolutions were passed by the officers of the church expressive of the high estimation of the subject, presents a critical study of recipations the professed; and whilo mourning her loss, and recogning the higher claim, wisdom, and kindness of her Father in heaven, they realized that though to her it was indeed Christ to five, it was certainly gain to die. ainly gain to die.

tainly gain to die. SMITH—In Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., on the morning of Feb. 15, 1887, Mrs. SARAH J., wife of James P. Smith, aged 41 years. Mrs. Smith was born in Cambridgeshire, England, and was the daughter of Rev. William and Mary Cross. The family, when she was seven years old, came to this country, and settled in Chemung county, where they have since lived. She was married to her now bereaved husband Nov. 13, 1862. In 1866 she experi-enced that great chango without which no one can see the kingdom of God, and united with the Proshyterian church. Her deep religious experiences, joined to her naturally amiable qualities of mind and heart, devel-oped a character of rare beauty and sweetness. She assumed nothing, but combined the Christiau graces in such harmonious proportions as to win the respect and assumed nothing, but combined the Christiau graces in such harmonious proportions as to win the respect and confidence of all. Years of suffering and the near ap-proach of death only gave strength to her faith and assurance to her hope. She met the last enemy with a fortitude born of a faithful and tender reliance upon the merey of God through the sacrifice or Him who died for our redemption, and rose again for our justi-lication. Sho leaves a deeply beroaved husband, three children, an aged mother, and two sisters, to mourn ther irreparable loss. But they mourn not as those without hope, believing that as Christ died and rose from the dead, even so them who sleep in Jesus shall God bring with Him. C. L. B.

A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE CLOSED.

Mrs. Ellen P. Lum of Seneea Falls, N. Y., passed to her reward on Feb. 17, 1887, aged 79 years. Mrs. Lum was the daughter of Deacon Tobias Periine, one of the married to Mr. D. B. Lum of Seneca Falls, who six



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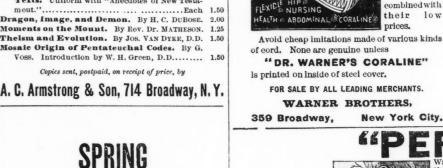
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SAPERFECTION

PALMYRA .- This important church has escaped the infelicities of candidating, and has made choice of Rev. H. D. Cones of Ripley, N. Y., to become lts pastor. Mr. Cones began his labors iast Sab-bath, Feb. 27th, and with nuch acceptance.

MEXICO .- In this church, of which Rev. George Bayless is pastor, a cheering revival interest has been steadily manifest for some weeks. Since the Week of Prayer special meetings have been held, and several conversions have occurred. The young and several conversions have occurred. The young people of the church have organized a Society of Christian Eudeavor. Mr. Heury Humphries, who has been many years the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, receutly spent a year or more in his native town in England, and afterward visited the Holy Land, of which he is now publishing in-teresting letters of description in his paper, the Mexico Independent.

are free to the public. SENECA FALLS.—Sabbath iast, Feb. 27th, was the seventh anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. L. H. Morey, over the First Presbyterian Church of Seneca Falls. One of the local papers, The Reveille, improves the opportunity to say a pleas-ant word, viz: "During the seven years of his pastorate here, he has by his sincerity, his Chris-tian deportment, and his zeal in all good works, won the confidence and respect of the entire cou-munity. He has been faithful to his calling, true to his manhood, aud honorable in all things. His to his manhood, and honorable in all things. His good name has never been associated with a dis-houorable or improper act, and his whole life has been as an open book, to be read by all men. His church has prospered under his ministrations, and is strong, harmonious, and united. The communi-ty has been benefited by his residence in it, and a multitude of Iriends hope that he may remain here for many years to come, the honored, upright, and highly esteemed paster of his church." [No mine-ing endorsement this, and the beauty of it is, it is

people became so glad and hopeful that at the \$38,099,026.

MAYS, D. V., to Springdale and Hoboken, Pa. PITCHER, C. W., of the Reformed Church in Stanton, N. J., accepts call to Kirkpatrick Memo-Presbyterian church of Seneea Falls in the same year rial Presbyterian Church, Ringoes, N. J. POLLOCK, GEORGE C., of Mankato, Minn., to

Fergus Falls.

SINCLAIR, BREVARD D., accepts eall to Fowler-ville, N. Y. He is in the graduating elass at Prince-ton, and is a son of one of our former ministers In Maryland.

SLOAN, W. N., accepts call to Paris, Ill., having esigned from Corry, Pa.

SNOOK, E. M., to Allerton and Lineville, Iowa. TAYLOR, ZECHARIAH B., to Scottdale, Pa. WILLIAMSON, GEORGE H., late of Kirksville, Mo., accepts call to Ash Grove, Lockwood, and White Oak churches, in Presbytery of Ozark.

INSTALLATIONS. CLELAND, R. W., Owensboro, Ky. WILLS, DAVID, D.D., North-Tenth-street Church,

Philadelphia, March 3. RESIGNATIONS.

FORD, HENRY T., Claremont, N. J. GEORGE, S. C., St. Thomas and Rock Spring churches, Pa.

PHELPS STEPHEN, D.D., Presidency of Coe Colege, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

RICE, E. J., Wythe, Ill.

THOMSON, E. W., Kirkwood, Ill.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

teresting letters of description in his paper, the Mexico Independent. AUBURN.—The programme for the edurse of lee-tures to be given at the Theological Seminary, has been announced. The first lecture of the course falo. The others will be as follows: March 1 and 2, Rev. H. S. Osborn, LL.D., of Oxford, Ohio; two lectures, with stereopticon; subject, "Selected Biblical Monuments and their Bearings on Scrip-ture." March 22, Prof. H. S. Williams, Ph.D., of Cornell University; subject not yet announced. April 5, Rev. G. P. Stewart of Harrisburgh, Pa., subject, "The Church and the Workingman." April 55, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D., of Brooklyn; subject to be announced. These lectures are the gift of Henry A. Morgan of Aurora to the Seminary, and are free to the public. SENECA FALLS.—Sabbath last, Feb. 27th, was the seventh anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. L. H. Morgan over the First Presbering for the rest. H. Morgan over the First Presbering for the Rev. NEW YORK CITY .- The final services of the fine

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR .- It is impressive to nolice how near we are to times which at first sight seem very remote. Bishop White was born in 1748, when Washington was but eighteen years old; he was twenty-eight years old when Inde-pendence was declared; he was rector of Christ Church when Washington had his seat there; he was Chaplain to the Continental Congress when (under stress of eircumstances, and in view of an unhealthy atmosphere in Philadelphia) it met in York, Pa. All this seems a good while away. And yet Dr. Morton, who still survives, and who has just become rector-emeritus of St. James Church, Philadelphia, was ordained by Bishop White in 1836

1836.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

THE METHODIST YEAR BOOK, with summaries THE METHODIST YEAR BOOK, with summaries park is expected to be present. JULA a faithful aud able pastor that his labors are appre-clated, and that he is beloved.—Exvs.] WOLCOTT.—Rev. L. Mason Clarke, who began work in this field some two years ago, has been steadily prospered and encouraged in his work, growing in the esteem of both the ehurch and the community. Like all the gifted and devoted young men, he has from time to time been sought out by such shepherdless flocks as desired to se-cure some pastor who while good might be expect-ed to grow better with the passing years of minis-terial labor. Lately Mr. Clarke has been invited to take the oversight of St. Peters, Roehester, at a salary of \$3000. But attached to the peeple his first love, and feeling that his work in Wolcott is not yet completed, he finally declines the flat-tryng call, and remains with his village flock. Upon the announcement of this determination, his people became so glad and hopeful that at the closing July 1st, 1886, gives the following statistics of that Church: Number of bishops, 12; annual conferences and missions, 121; effective ministers stationed by the bishops during the year, 11,885;

years after their Golden Wedding, survives the deceased. Mrs. Lum became a member by letter of the of her marriage, and at the lime of her death had been a member of the ehurch longer than any other, save one. ST. PIERRE, EDWARD W., declines call to Centre Church, Seaton, III, having determined to go to the Foreign field. she drank deeply at the fountain of truth, from which she gained the authority underlying her strong and unwavering religious convictions. She could never be moved by any shifting winds of doctrine, or diverted in the least from the truth as it is in Christ. In her ordinary life she was strongly influential through her Industrious, methodical, persevering, and exemplary habits. The loss in her death to her family and friends and the church she loved, is great; but all cherish the confidence that what is their loss is her elernal gain. The funeral look place from the home on Sabbath af-ternoon, Feb. 20, with appropriate services by the pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Lum have been diligent readers of THE EVANGELIST for more than forty years.

The Charity Organization Society desires to ap-The Charlty Organization Society desires to appeal to the benevolent and religious public for financial help for a case of worthy distress, for which there seems to be no other resource. An old merchaut, who maintained a most respectable position during a long business career until disease some fourteen years since compelled him to give up active work, has spent all his earnings in efforts to recover his health, and is now utterly destitute. Mean-while his business has become obsoleto through recent in-ventions; but with assistance sufficient to provide for a few mouths, there is a prospect, now that his health again permits, that he can revive enough business from the wreck to maintain himself, with the help of his wife and daughter, in the future. He has no relives able to assist, and from having dealt in foreign goods, which he sold at a distance, he has no business connections here to whom he seems justified to appeal. He has been a member of various evangelical churches, but for a short time only of health; nud in the absence of any other resource, the Charlty organizatiou Society makes this appeal, being convinced of the entire worthiness of the may, nad the propriety of his being assisted by ovangelical Christians, who are ready to respond to the calls of suffering poverty. Mrs. J. G. H. Chandler of 38 East Tenth street. New York city, has kindly consented to act as Friendly Visitor for this case, and will dispense all beneficions that may be received in response to this hiritation. Kemittances may be made to her, or to Charles D. Kellogg, Organizing secretary, 21 University place, New York city. Broadway; 18th & 19th streets,

The 17th Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, New York, will be held in the First Church, Geueva, N. Y., on Wednes-day and Thursday, April 13 and 14. The officers of Pres-byterial Societies and an accredited delegate from each Auxiliary Society, Young People's Society, and Band, will be provided with places of entertainment, if application is made to Mrs. A. L. Sweet, Geneva, N. Y. Other friends de-siring boarding-places, may apply to same address.

The Annual Meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mis-sionary Society of Northumberland Fresbytery, will be held in Lock Haven, Penn, on March 16 and 17. Dr. Gil-lespie, Sceretary of the Foreign Board, will address the public meeting on Wednesday evening. Mrs. J. M. Shaw, formerly of China, will be present during nil the sessions. Each Auxiliary and Band is expected to appoint two dele-gates to attend the meeting, and to forward the names as soon as elected to Mrs. C. G. First, Lock Haven, Penn., for renteralument, and to Mrs. A. D. Lundy, Williamsport, Penn., for reduction of railroad fare. H. R. HUTCHISON, Recording Secretary.

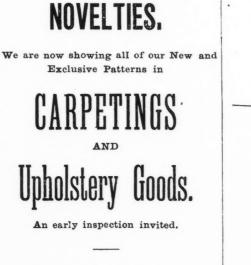
The Presbytery of Peoria will meet at Canton, Ili., March 15, at 7; P. M. 1. A. CORNELISON, Stated Clerk. The Woman's Presbyterial Societies of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbytery of Peoria, will meet at Canton, Ili , March 16, at 9; A. M. It is earnestly desired that dele-gates be present from all the churches. All who come will be cordially welcomed. Mrs. T. C. Winn, lately from Ja-pan, is expected to be present. JULIA H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

The Presbytery of Syracuse will meet in the First Presbyterian Church of Canastota, N. Y., on Monday, April 11th, at 7½ P. M. A. H. FAHNESTOCK, Stated Clerk.

The American Tract Society.

EVANGELICAL but not denominational. Prints in 147 languages in aid of foreign missions; grants religious reading to the needy; sends colporters to millions in our highways and hedges, and to the immigrants in Castle Garden and elsewhere. This work depends wholly on charitable gifts. Donations and legacies are earnestly solicited. A summary of the sixty-

> O. R. KINGSBURY, Treasurer, 150 Nassau Street, New York.



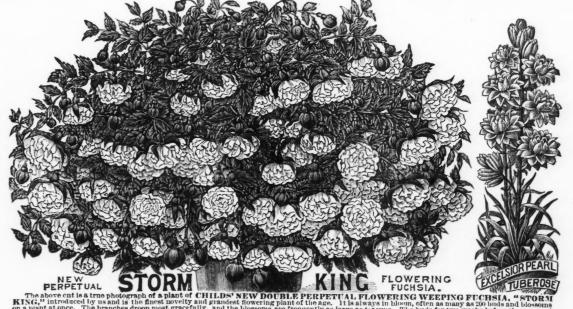


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be a plant of CHILDS' NEW DOUBLE PERPETITION FOUNDIA. FOUNDIA, WITCHISA, STORE the at a vertex and grandest flowering plant of the age. It is always in blown, often as many as 200 bulks and blowsom op most gracefully, and the blowsoms are frequently as large as tacanyes. The bulks for two weeks helfor they's year When expanded, the commons double flowers are almost pure while, capped by a calyx of glowing statistics and blowsoms its presents a sight which for true grandeur and beanty no flower can surpuss. They are of they are of the present if will ordinary care in any window or garden. Price of strong plants which will soon blown, by mail, post paid 12 for 2.00. We nack secure from from they and warrant them to arrive in good order. Form Clubs for they can

when a plant is loaded with buils and bloesoms it presents a sight which for true grandeur and beanty no flower can surpass. They are of the easiest critter and will grow and bloom freely with originary care in any window or garden. Frice of strong plants which will soou bloom, by mall, post-paid 50 crs. each. 3 for \$1.00, 7 for \$2.00, 12 for \$3.00. We pack secure from frost and warrant them to arrive in good order. Form Clubs for this grand for fuchse and det them at dozen rates, Remember, we are the introducers and the only ones in the world who can supply the true Storm King in quantity. Beware of others who are selling inferior varieties as storm King. CHILDS' NEW CLANT EXCELSION PASSES are the largest and fines in the world. (See large chromo in Catalogue). They produce their giganic flowers from May to December, in great profession. Mixed seed of 50 colors, which are of marycious heauty, 25 cts, per paper. We will also mail back of the second secon cela, Builts and Planta, which is the largest in the world. Orders can be sent at our or. Preserve this as it may not appear again in this particle state the sent at our or or preserve the sent and realings bave secured to us our enormous mail busines **SEEDS, BULBS AND PLANTS.** We have a large and choice stock and grand variety of Flower and Veget use and small further. Can be sent at our or or the sent and the sent at our or or the sent and the sent at the lates of new

(FLORAL PARK,) Queens, N. Y.

SAID I NOT SO ? BY GEORGE HERBERT. Said I not so, that I would sin no more?

litness, my God, I did! Yet I am run again upon the score: My faults cannot be hld.

'Twill be but labor lost : Ty good cannot prevail against mine lll; The business will be crost. Mv

O say not so: thou canst not tell what strength Thy God may give thee at the length. Renew thy vows, and if thou keep the last, Thy God will pardon all that's past. [mayest, Yow while thou canst; whilst thou canst vow, thou Perhaps, perform it when thou thinkest least.

Thy God hath not denied thee all, Whilst He permits thee but to call. Call to thy God for grace to keep Thy vows; and if thou break them, weep.

Weep for thy broken vows, and vow again : Vows made with tears Cannot be still in vain. Then once again I vow to mend my ways: Lord, say Amen, And Thine be all the praise!

FISHERS OF MEN.

A short Sermon by Pastor William R. Terrett. "Follow Me and I will make you fishers of Men."-Matt

In these words Jesus promised "Simon called Peter and Andrew his brother," and promises all His disciples, such intellectual and spiritual endowments as may be necessary to enable them to persuade men to become children of God by be- one another as I have loved you, that ye love one eoming disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ. Jesus inspires and developes these qualities and capaci- like love in His disciples. If we will "follow Him," ties in His followers, by His personal influence and by the power of His Holy Spirit. We shall not find it difficult to believe that Jesus is able to fulfill this promise, even in the case of those who seem to be by nature the least adapted to the work of winning souls, when we remember the words of St. Paul, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creation."

In order that we may be able to influence mer for Christ, we must have, it would seem, the power of conviction, the power of character, the power of wisdom, and the power of love.

I. The power of conviction. There is nothing like conviction to convince. "I believe : therefore have I spoken." One who believes a truth with such energy of conviction that he cannot help speaking it, usually finds it easy to convince others. So many disciples of Jesus lack peace and power in their work for Him, because they feel eompelled to offer constantly the prayer "Lord, I believe; help Thou my unbelief!" Many have emotional or experimental assurance, and yet are the land of Egypt. After the destruction, it is tormented by intellectual doubts. The distinguished scholar Jacobi said "With the heart I am burning; that is not sown, nor beareth, nor any a Christian; a heathen with the understanding." We live in a doubting age. We breathe doubt. A young lady said to me "I want to be a Christian, but I find it so hard to believe anything." A young mother said to me "It seems impossible for me to believe that there is anything after death." We find it easier to doubt than to believe. How can we attain to that calm strength of spiritual conviction of the truth of Christ which will enable us to lead others to the same sure faith? I believe that those who "follow" Jesus in humble, practical obedience, "shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." "If ye continue in My Word," said Jesus, "then are ye My disciples indeed, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." To "continue in Christ's Word," is to continue in obedience to it. To those who persevere in such obedience, there is the promise that they shall know the truth," and escape they entered on their work, it seemed as if the forever from the slavery of doubt. Jesus reveals Hinself to His faithful followers. Those who ful and threatening aspect, they seemed to read know Jesus, know enough to win souls, to be successful "fishers of men."

II. The power of character. "The best way to the exploration, every step of the journey was redo good, is to be good," some one has said. Weplete with mysterious appearances and scenes of cannot do good and be evil. There are those who deep and thrilling interest (pp. 269, 337, &e.). Such seem to try St. Paul had some such strange contradiction between conduct and character in mind and the glare of the Syrian sun reflected from calwhen he wrote "Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing." We cannot hide our hearts. Our charcters show through us everywhere have so little power to induce others to become Christians because we are not able to say what St. Paul said to Agrippa, "I would to God that not only thou but also all that hear me this day were both almost and altogether such as I am." Our children, our companions, our nelghbors, our servants, are influenced much more by what we are than by what we say. A pupil of Dean Stanley fully verified by our observations" (p. 318). "The said of him "Oue could not so much as think of evil in his presence." Prof. Scott of Manchester said of the noble Christian philosopher, Thomas Erskine, "Whenever I think of God, the thought of Thomas Erskine is not far away." It is possible to possess such a character that our silent presence shall be a sanctifying power, that our feet below the surface. . . . The mountains are names and that of God shall be found together in men's minds by the law of association of Ideas. Do our friends think most easily of good or of evil when we are near? Are they inclined to thiuk of us and God together? Now Jesus is able to create in us a converting character. Without such a character we shall fish for men in vain. But He has sald "Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men." III. The power of wisdom. In order that we may be successful in Christ's service, it is not only necessary that we should want to win souls for Him, we must know how. Jesus will teach us how. It is important that in this work we should be "wise as serpents." as well as "harmless as doves." There is a science of persuasion which is limestone, dominated by innumerable bleached too little studied by Christian workers. Christ was a Master of it. His tact in winning souls was The beach in various places is reduced to impalwouderful. For example, He began by asking pable dust, so hot as to blister the feet. It forms something of those whom He wished to induce to accept from Him what He had to give. He asked fallen man must flounder, as if in a deep bed of small favors of those to whom He was about to offer eternai life, a drink of water of the Samaritan woman to whom at last He gave salvation for herself and for her city. Those who work among the poor especially, would gain great power by learning how to receive as well as how to give. Then Jesus took such pains to avoid wounding the feelings of, or putting to needless shame, those whom the woman taken in adultery, he stooped and wrote upon the ground. He would not look at the guilty one until He was alone with her. That was the finest delicacy of saving love. It is said that no one can teach tact. I think Jesus can, because He can teach love. Then there is the whole question of methods. So many fail because they go about Christ's work with the right motive, but in the wrong way. Frederick the Great said of Joseph II., the reforming Emperor of Austria, who commanded that his epitaph should be "Here lies Joseph who at- like the blast of a furnace, producing drowsiness. tempted grand things, and succeeded in nothing." -Frederick the Great said of him, "He is very clever, but he has one fault, he generally takes the second step before he has taken the first." Many pastors and Christian workers fail for the same "Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men." He alone cau teach us that highest wisdom which will enable us to use methods without worshipping them. We shall learn of Him that the best of all methods are those which show the least.

them well enough to die for them, they would give ed upon, and against awe-stricken emotions and who worked with him, found companions and Him their hearts. This hope has not been disap-incipient despair, they had to fight, as they prepointed. "We love Him," wrote the Apostle John, pared to spend the night on their only camping-'because He first loved us." It is far from St. ground (p. 269). John to John Bunyan, yet we find in both the same Now let the reader look on the two pictures, this

and that, and judge whether the Scripture and na- In another year he hoped to be ready to enter experience with Christ. Bunyan writes "One day W. W. T. ture do not agree. as I was travelling into the country, musing upon the wickedness of my heart, the Scripture came

into my mind 'He hath made peace through the A FRESH ARGUMENT FOR TEMPERANCE. blood of His cross.' I was ready to swoon with The arguments against the use of intoxicating solid joy and peace"; and he adds a little later, drinks are many and most weighty: the waste of 'Love for Christ did so work in me that had I had property, the injury to health, the desolation of a thousand gallons of blood in my veins, I would homes, the neglect and cruelty to wives and chilhave spilled it all at the command of my Lord and dren, the misery and crime to which it leads, and Saviour." Jesus has power to win our hearts bethe shortening of life, which it so often ends in the cause "He hath loved us and given Himself for horrors of delirium tremens.

But these fearful results, so frequently and forci-We shall have His power when we learn His love bly stated, too often fail of making the Impression In the work of winning souls, the best intentions they should make, both from their generality and and the wisest methods are of little value without from our familiarity with them. A fresh and striklove. You cannot make people think that you ing argument, and one which from its morality and love them unless you do. But love begets love. individuality, It would seem all must feel, is given "It really seems," said one of the humble parishby Dr. N. B. Richardson, a distinguished physician ioners of the saintly village pastor, Augustus of London, who says he "was able to convey a Hare, "it really seems as though the parson wantconsiderable amount of conviction to an intellied to carry us all up to heaven in his bosom.' gent scholar, by a simple experiment," of which in When a people believe that about their pastor, substance he thus speaks: they are very near giving him their hearts for

The scholar, an intelligent young man, was singing the praises of what he called the "Rudder Bumper," saying he could not get through the day to His disciples the night before He suffered, "A without it, and that it gave him strength and new commandment I give unto you, that ye love health, as well as exhilaration, when Dr. Richardson said to him 'Be good enough to feel my pulse. as I am standing here ?'

The young man did so, counting its beats care He will create in us the love which He commands, fully, and saying 'It beats seventy-four.' that pure, unselfish affection for our fellow-men

The Doctor then sat down in a chair, and asked which will give us almost divine power to win him to count it again. He did so, and said 'It has their hearts for God. If we will "follow Him" in gone down to seventy.'

humble confidence, in faithful obedience, He will The Doctor then laid down on the lounge, and keep His promise to us : He will give us, not meresaid 'Now count it again.' ly opportunity, but also capacity; we shall be

This the young man did, and in surprise said equipped in heart and intellect to be successful Why, it is only sixty four; what an extraordinary thing !

The Doctor then sald 'When you lie down at DESTRUCTION OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH. night, that is the way nature takes to give your heart rest. You know nothing about it, but your The Bible says the Lord rained upon Sodom and heart, that forever beating organ, is taking a rest, upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire, from the Lord and if you will but reckon it up, you will find that out of heaven, and He overthrew those cities and it is a great deal of rest, for in lying down, the all the plain; and Abraham looked toward Sodom heart is doing ten strokes less a minute than be and Gomorrah, and the smoke of the country went fore. Multiply that by sixty, and it is six hundred, up as the smoke of a furnace. Before the overand multiply that by eight hours, and within a throw, all the plain of Jordan was well watered fraction, it is five thousand strokes different; and verywhere, even as the garden of the Lord, like as the heart throws some six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of some thirty likened unto a land that is brimstone and salt and thousand ounces of lifting in a single night, or over six hundred and eighty-four thousand pounds grass groweth therein. The cities were turned every year! When I lie down at night without nto ashes, and the region into a place of nettles nny alehohol, then my heart gets its rest, and my and salt-pits and perpetual desolation, as an exstrength is renewed. But when you take your wine or grog, you do not get that rest, for the effect In the year 1848 our Government sent a party of of the alcohol is to increase the number of strokes nen, under Lieut, Lyneh of the Navy, to explore and instead of getting the rest which steep is in the Dead Sea and its surroundings. They closely tended to give, you force the heart to some fifpursued the investigation for twenty-two days, the teen thonsand extra strokes in a single night, and results of which have been published in a small the result is, that you rise up in the morning comvolume. For this faithful work, a grand silver paratively weak, and unfit for the next day's work medal was presented to Commodore Lynch by the till you have taken another drink of the "ruddy Geographical Society of Paris, "as a testimony of bumper," which you seem to think is a source of its estimation of the valuable results, for which strength and the life of man below.' geographical science is indebted to his learned re-

The young man acknowledged that this must be o. He began to reckon up the figures, and found what it was to be lifting up so many ounces so many zeal and perseverance. It required moral and thousand times, and the result was that he becam physical courage, even to real heroism: for as a total abstinence man, with the greatest benefit to his health, and as he admits, to his enjoyment Almighty frowned upon their efforts. At the awof life and happiness.

> If those who resort to stimulants, as they say, to give them strength and health, would but eonsider facts and statements like those thus given above, would not multitudes who now make use of intoxicating drinks, give up their use forever?

The Children at Wome. THE LITTLE MAID'S SERMON. BY SUSAN TEALL PERRY.

Christ's hope was that when men saw that He loved presented the dreariest waste they had ever look- night over his studies. The other young men amusements in the evenings, but the little Japanese, with his gentle, deprecating glance from side to side, hurried through the streets to his solitary room, his books, and his slate.

> college. The incessant study and the loneliness were more than he could bear. One day the little man fell on the street, and when he recovered consciousness, looked about him with a piteous smile, talking in an unknown tongue. His and lay ill there for months, carefully and tenderly nursed. The roughest attendants were kind to the friendly, gentle lad. When he was beneath the snows of a foreign land, every man the Bible, make the thoughtful man feel that the world beyond is a necessity. It cannot be "all of life to live " here for a few unsatisfactory years. Nothing of good in God's just universe, is lost.

A CHILD'S TRUST.

BY MARIANNE FARNINGHAM. A little blind child rested In a loving father's arms, And her face was calm and happy, For she never knew alarms She felt the love so strong and kind That girded her about, And she nestled to her father's heart

In trust that could not doubt A stranger friend (whose record Of words spoken and deeds done

The father knew) came in, and soon He took the little one

And bore her from her father's arms To rest in his awhile; And though they scarcely checked their talk, They smiled to see her smile.

" Now, Louie, are you frightened ?"

The father asked in fun. "You do not know who has you, And you're such a little one;

A great, strange man has taken you, Whose face you cannot see. Are you not very much afraid To be away from me?"

The child her blind eyes lifted, And langhing low, she said, With her face turned to her father, I am not at all afraid. I do not know who has me, But I know you know," and then As the stranger held her closely,

She only laughed again. Ah, little child, who cannot see You are less blind than I; My head is bowed in mournful shame As I hear your wise reply. Because I do not see and know, I lose my calm repose.

O may I rest as you have done In the thought, My Father knows! -Christlan World.

LITTLE SCOTCH GRANITE.

Burt and Johnnie Lee were delighted when their Scotch cousin came to live with them. He was little, but very bright and full of fun. He could tell curious things about his home in Seotland, and his voyage across the ocean. He was as far advanced in his studies as they were, and the first day he went to school they thought him remarkably good. He wasted no time in play when he should have been study

ing, and he advanced finely. At night, before the close of school, the

teacher called the roll, and the boys began to answer 'Ten.' When Aleck understood that he was to say ten, if he had not whispered dur

ing the day, he replied 'I have whispered.' 'More than once?' asked the teacher.

'Yes sir,' answered Aleck. 'As many as ten times ?

'Maybe I have,' faltered Aleck. 'Then I shall mark you zero,' said the teach

"Then I shan mark you zero, said the teach-er sternly; ' and that is a great disgrace.' 'Why, I did not see you whisper once,' said Johnnie, that night after school. 'Well, I did,' said Aleck. 'I saw others doing it, and so I asked to borrow a book; then I lent a slate pencil, and asked a boy for a knife, and did several such things. I suppos ed it was allowed.

MEMPHIS : TOMBS OF SACRED BULLS.

... How strange to think that where we are riding now, once great Memphis stood, the capital of Egypt for nearly a thousand years under the Shepherd Kings as well as later under other dynasties. Its circuit was seventeen miles. Immense temples were in it—to Isis, to Serapis, to the Sun. It was the centre of Egypt for rolitics for learning, for religion. Yet see

what it is now—a sort of fertile farm this part of it, and farther on a desert. The city had so entirely disappeared that for a long, long time no one ever even suspected that this was its site; and when at last a few began to make the claim, it was hard to feel certain about it mind was gone. He was carried to a hospital, and lay ill there for months, carefully and ten-could not be a true one. The proof, when it came, was very plain and very interesting. Know that one of the chief of the gods of the carried out dead one Winter's day, to be laid Egyptians was the sacred bull Apis. Now an ancient historian, Strabo, in describing Memphis, had said that the approach to the temple in the hospital who had known him, felt that and to the great underground tomb of the something good and helpful was lost out of bulls, was through a splendid colonnade of his own life. It is such thwarted, incomplete Sphinxes. But what had become of this collives as this that, aside from the revelations of onnade? There seemed to be no signs of it here. No wonder that men said this could not be the place. But one day, as lately as 1860, an antiquarian and explorer named M. Marinette, came across what appeared to him to be the head of a Sphinx just showing above the drifting sand. M. Marinette remembered the old description of Strabo. He was greatly ex-cited, as he might well be. If he could find that avenue, and the temple and the tomb where for 1500 years the bulls had been wored when alive and solemnly buried when dead, it would be a notable discovery. It would make the identification of the site complete,

and would reveal many other things of value If he could find what he hoped and interest. But could he? for ! He began digging eagerly, deeper and deeper. He wasn't after gold, but after what seemed to him much better than gold. And what do you suppose he found? As he dug through the sand, sometimes seventy feet below the surface, lo, one after another the Sphinxes ap-

peared, until one hundred and forty-one were uncovered, and the pedestals of many more that had been overthrown. And besides, al-though the temple to which they once led could not be found, he did find the great Tomb of the Bulls.

At the present day we go down a steep de scent dug through yielding sand. At the bottom a massive door is unlocked and opened. The candle lighted and a flight of steps decended, the traveller stands in the tomb. The place they found to be n long tunnel hewn through solid rock for more than a third of a mile, but with the accessible part something over two hundred yards in length. On each side of the tunnel are chambers, and for each chamber there is a huge granite sarcophagus. Most of these sarcophagi remain where they were placed when the carefully-embalmed bulls were placed in them. They are made from single blocks of stone, very highly polished. and covered all over with delicate hieroglyph ies telling of the birth and history and death and burial of the dead god, the bull mummy which they once contained. They were all closed originally with heavy granite covers. The great weight of these sarcophagi makes it ssible for them to be dragged up the inclined plane to the surface, and yet these same blocks had been brought to Memphis by the workmen of those times nearly six hundred miles from the quarries of Syene.—From "Har miles from the quarries of Syene.—From "Har-ry's Trip to the Orient," by Rev. Charles S. Newhall

AS YOU WILL.

BY JOHN W. EDDY. Do the work you have to do As you'd do it if you knew That with this day's setting sun All your life's work would be done. Do it bravely : do it well : So that future years may tell Of the blessings which accrue From the good deeds you shall do. Do not sit and idly wait Some propitious turn of fate: Fate is blind, and cannot know What direction you shall go. Opportunities you'll lind lways suited to your mind.

If you only wish to play, If you only wish to play, You will idle life away. —Our Young People. THE SUNDAY BREAKFAST ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

On a bleak, bitter cold Sunday morning, a bell ringing at an early hour fell unpleasantly ears of a young man aroused from on the sound slumber. He arose with reluctance, and went to the window. The street was covered with sleet, and the pavement was a glare of ice. 'Too bad,' murmured he, 'for mother to think of going out such weather. I will put the idea out of her head if I can.' At the dining-room door he met his mother with a fur cloak over her arm, and bonnet and scarf in hand. After the morning salutation : mother,' he said coaxingly, 'you surely wont venture; it is as much as your life is worth. Many a person will be sent this day to the hospital with broken limbs. Only take an out-'I am quite well, my son,' replied she, 'and

used to all weathers. I enjoy going to the As-sociation. If we only tried to help these poor, degraded people when everything was favora-ble, when there were no obstacles, very little would be accomplished. But come, let us take breakfast while it is fresh and inviting. they sat down by the table, which sent forth a pleasant odor.

He was silent for a while, and finally said 'There's no chance of these drunkards being eured. If they will drink themselves to death, then let them. I've no patience. Not one in a hundred stays reformed after all your trouble. 'Well, my son, it is worth sacrifice to save even one; to lift him up and make him a blessing instead of a curse in the world.'

The son made no answer. He loved and respected his mother too much to wound her needlessly. When she arose and wrapped her-self in the warm, Winter garments, he stole into the entry, put on his own thick overcoat, and taking down the large umbrella, remarked 'If mother will go out such an awful morning, I will not let her go alone.' Offering her his arm, he picked his way as he best could over the slippery pavement, earefully sustaining her. On Twelfth street above Race, he followed her into the Church of the Poor. A disa-

greeable sight met his eye. Dirty, ragged men. blear-eyed and swollen, sat around a table nice rolls and coffee, which they eagerly swallowed. A few seemed to be sober men. the wants were supplied, there came a religious service. The young man had taken his seat far back.

and his eye ran over the mixed crowd. Gentlemen and ladies of refinement and intelligence eemed to mingle freely with all, and to be couraging them with helpful, strengthening words. He noticed sitting next to him a stranger, ragged, unshaven, and downcast, listening to remarks from the platform, all of them short and well-directed, with an occasional prayer and song. After awhile he spoke to the man, who replied in a way that interested him, and they entered into conversation. He found the poor man had been engaged in a profitable business, but had lost his place by drunken-ness. He had sunk iower and lower, and was now a wanderer with no prospect of tion. He had come to the Association that morning to take the pledge. He had resolutely determined never again to touch liquor, but ad a new life. On being asked why he did not look for employment, he east a look over his ragged clothes, and said 'No one would en gage a man not'decently clothed; I cannot find a position.'

The young gentleman's sympathy was now enlisted. The ingenuousness and intelligence of the stranger were attractive, and he wished he could in some way assist him in his purpose. Before leaving, he said kindly 'See here, I am in a clothing store. If you will come to me to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, I will help you to a suit of clothes. Then you may find omething to do'; and he handed him his eard. The stranger thanked him. The expression on his face changed, and it was hard to learn how the offer was received, as he was evidently hesitating. To his surprise, however, the man appeared the next afternoon and was fitted with a new suit of clothes. He seemed very gniet, till just as he went from the store If I find a situation, sir, I will call again in a month.

Just a month afterwards he called, but was o changed as scarcely to be recognized. Besides his dress, his face wore a new and youth-ful expression. He said he had been able to secure a good situation, and was getting \$50 a month. He added that he preferred to pay for the clothing he had received, and handed over the money.

No,' said the young man, in whom the spin

6

What shall I do? Make vows and break them still?

Christ.

fishers of men."

Now we can learn this love of Jesus. He said

another." Certainly Christ here commands Christ-

ample, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire.

searches in countries little known but for him."

He and his men deserve commendation for their

the inscription over Dante's Inferno: "Ye who

were the effects of insupportable heat, stifling air,

cined cliffs, with the sirocco blast, that serious

disorders fastened on their bodies, and perhaps

of God, seems to be sustained by the extraordinary

character of our soundings. The bottom of th

Sea consists of two submerged plains-one aver-

aging thirteen, the other about thirteen hundred,

1. The mountains around the Sea present every

form and color, of rocky peaks and dizzy heights,

in black chasms and deep ravines, through which

travel fetid sulphurous springs. They are seorch-

ed as by fire, and portions are disintegrated to

dust and ashes. Usdum, on the southwestern

shore, is a torn and riven mass of salt, the sur-

rounding soil being coated with salt and bitumen.

Standing on the top of a vast oval pedestal from

forty to sixty feet high, is a pillar of solid salt

2. The shore of the Sea is made of salt crystals

sand or gravel, flint and pebbles of bituminou

boulders. The lava betrays a volcanie formation.

masses of marshy black mud and sait, in which a

3. The waters of this dead, salt sea is faithful to

beautiful to the eye, bitter to the taste (p. 326).

forty feet high-an entire crystallization.

burning ashes.

and motionless.

older than the Sea" (p. 379).

Now let us look at particulars:

occasioned the death of Lient. Dale (p. 502).

It was a party of conflicting vali

nter here, leave hope behind"; and throughout

IV. The power of lore. That Is Christ's chief power over souls. He showed how greatly He relied upon it when He said "And I, if I be lifted up

from the earth, will draw all men unto Me; this scope" (p. 311). He said signifying by what death He should die." To the eyes of the explorers, the whole region occupied him all day, and spent most of the

front of a large brick building stood. but they had the Bible in their hunds, and used it As she passed along, her quick eye spied wisely, and as a general result, Commodore Lynch Some words on a little box inscribed : says "If I am not mistaken, we are unanimous in 'Twas a box that hung in the vestibule, Outside the door of the Charity School. the conviction of the truth of the Scriptural account of the destruction of the cities of the plain REMEMBER THE POOR" were words she spelled, (p. 350). Again: "Everything said in the Bible

Then looked at the dime her small hands held : For chocolate creams were fresh that day about the Sca and the Jordan, we believe to be In the store just only aeross the way. But gleams of victory shone o'er the face inference from the Bible that this entire chasm As she raised her eyes to "the money-place. was a plain, sunk and overwhelmed by the wrath

But her arm was short and the box so high That a gentleman heard who was passing by sir, will you lift me just so much ? (For the tiny lingers could almost touch)— The stranger stopped, and he quickly stood By the sweet-faced child in the pale blue hood.

As he lifted her, she gently said Would you mind it, sir, if you turned your head For you know I do not want to be Like a proud, stuck-up old Pharisee." He humored the little maid, but a smile Played o'er his face as he stood there the while

Excuse me, child, but what did you say ?" The gentleman asked in a courteous v As he took in his the wee white hand. ous way I believe I didn't onite understand." O, sir, don't you know? Have you never read, Said the child amazed, "what our Saviour said

We should not give like those hypocrite men Who stood in the market-places then, And gave their alms just for folks to tell, Because they loved to be praised so well; But give for Christ's sake from our little store What only He sees and nobody more.

Good-bye, kind sir, this is my way home; I'm sorry you'll have to walk alone." The gentleman passed along, and thought Of large sums given for fame it brought, And he soid 91 program will be And he said "I never again will be In the market places, a Pharisee. That dear little maid in the pale blue hood !" -The Congregationalist.

TWO LIVES.

its name. Its waves are so heavy as to strike the Two funerals took place in New York on the bows of the boat like sledge hammers, and the same day a few weeks ago. One was that of water so buoyant that men and animals float in it without exertion. It is a compound of salts and the son of a wealthy lawyer, the descendant of bitters, the spray of which incrusts the clothing scholarly, refined ancestors. The boy had been an only child. He was provided from his in and discolors the metal buttons, and when urged He was saving. When the Jews brought to Him by the wind, smarts the skin and the eyes. The fancy with governesses, tutors, masters; he surface shows itself in revolting colors, like molwas sent to Yale and to Oxford, then to Gerten lead, or at other times, like the smoke of burnmany and France, to learn to speak the moding sulphur, as if a vast caldron of metals, fused ern languages fluently. He failed everywhere broke down at both colleges, drank a little. 4. The overhanging air and sky seem to congambled a little, and amused himself for twen-

tribute horror to a spot suffering the vengeance of ty-one years wherever he went. He had abili eternal fire. Tawny clouds sometimes hold a red ty and unlimited opportunities to equip himand rayless sun, and again through the attenuated self for the work of life, but at twenty-two he atmosphere, that sun pours down scorching beams, had an empty mind and a decrepit body, the making the air stifling, and at the season of the result of frivolous dissipation. When he dropned out of life, he left no gap except in the exploration, excessively hot and close; the wind, heart of his mother, who alone now loved and vet yielding exhaustion and stupor rather than re- trusted him,

Two years before, a young Japanese had 5. No vegetable life in the immediate vicinity is landed in San Francisco, with but a few dolto be found, except what is produced and nourishlars in his pocket, "in search of an education." ed by the salt marshes, and the ravines watered He knew but a few English words, but he had reason, because they lack practical wisdom. How by springs or rains. Yet even here nature fails of heard in Japan that learning was open to the shall they get it? I think it can be learned of reaching her end. The pistachia and mignionette poorest in this country, and that work was Christ. I think that is one of the endowments yield no fragrance, the cane-brakes are discolored plenty, and he had come determined to make which He promises to His disciples, when He says and acrid; whilst the apple of Sodom, soft and fair a man of himself. Hearing that the American as it ripens, gradually fills with fibre and dust, "sehool for scholars" was to be found in Baltimore, he worked his way across the conti-6. It is the dead sea. In marshy surroundings nent to that eity, and applied for admission at and in the brakes some tokens of birds and ani- Johns-Hopkins University only to find that he mals may be discerned, "but this sea alone of all was not fitted to enter it. He tried at another the Maker's works, contains no living thing withcollege of lower standard, but discovered that two years of preparatory training were needed in its bosom; without animalculæ or animal matter, perceptible under the most powerful micro- before he could be admitted. Nothing daunt-

per's Young People.

'O we all do it,' said Burt reddening. 'There isn't any sense in the old rule; and nobody could keep it, nobody does.' 'I will, or else I will say I haven't,' said

'Do you suppose I would tell ten lies Aleek. in one heap 'O we don't call them lies,' muttered John

There wouldn't be a credit among us at night if we were so strict. What of that, if you told the truth ?' laugh-

ed Aleck bravely. In a short time the boys all saw how it was with him. He studied hard, played with all his might in playtime; but according to his acount he lost more credits than any of the rest After some weeks the boys answered 'Nine' and 'Eight' oftener than they used to. Yet he schoolroom seemed to have grown quieter. Sometimes when Aleck Grant's mark was even ower than usual, the teacher would smile pe enliarly, but said no more of disgrace. Aleck never preached at them or told tales; but omehow it made the boys ashamed of themselves, just the seeing that this sturdy, blue-eyed boy must tell the truth. It was putting the clean cloth by the half-soiled one, yo and they felt like cheats and story-tellers They talked him all over, and loved him, if they did nickname him 'Seotch Granite,' he was se firm about a promise

Well, at the end of the term Aleck's name was very low down on the credit list. When it was read he had hard work not to ery, for he was very sensitive, and he had tried hard to be But the very last thing that day was perfect. speech by the teacher, who told of once see ing a man muffled up in a cloak. He was pass ing him without a look, when he was told the nan was General —, the great hero. 'The signs of his rank were hidden, but the

nero was there just the same,' said the teacher. 'And now, boys, you will see what I mean I give a little gold medal to the most faithful boy-the one really the most conscien-"perfect in his deportment" among tiously Who shall have it? ou.

"RAILWAY BOB," Dogs are fond of having a hobby. There are ogs that cannot resist following an omnibus, others that worship a stick or a stone, and there are well known eases of dogs devoting themselves to a fire-engine or to a 'life on the line.'

for days, seanning every passenger in hopes of see ng the well known face. He was fed at the resfaced, miserable dog. He looked near and far for his shepherd owner,

travelling from town to town in search of him, and urning to the station anxious, dejected, and sad

f mien. Finally he gave up the hunt as hopeless, and be her count her money any way. Ruby needn't came a railway dog. Guards vied with one another as to who should have Bob as travelling compared Guards yied with one another on Sunday. He lived for many years on the line, growing sleek and contented; yet he occasionally eyed the passengers, evidently still longing for the master e had loved so well

One night a doctor who travelled continnally and was consequently well known, was asked by porter at a station where he was waiting to con

into the lamp-room, where the first was waiting to com-into the lamp-room, where the first was good. He heard from the men all about Bob, who was expected up with the North Mail that evening. It thundered in, and the guard, in passing the lamp-room, called out 'Bad news.' 'An accident ?' 'An accident ?' asked the group off duty. 'How ? What 'Railway Bob,' said the guard, curtly, not trust-

before he could be admitted. Nothing daunted, he came to New York, found work which

TWO CHILDREN. Up among the Vermont hills live two chil- it of his mother showed itself, 'no, I cannot

bed into the middle

apiece every morning you are down promptly to breakfast.'

In this way the children had each earned six

ents. Ruby went about rattling her pennies in

her apron pocket, but Buzz, although he had a

nice pocket in his new trousers, put his money

'To-morrow will be Sunday,' said Buzz on Sat-nrday night as they went to bed. 'I don't think

e ought to take a cent for getting up early on

• O, I do,' said Ruby. • And that will be seven cents I shall have then.'

'Bnt I do not think it would be right to earn

'This is not doing real work and earning money on Sunday,' said Ruby; 'this is only

and I mean to have a cent for it, and that will

er money out of her pocket and piled it in a

Getting up early for a cent on Sunday, would

'Well, I think it is the way to get a cent for

The children plead the case before their mo-

'Why do you think it is right to take a cent

'Cause I want it, and I will have more if I

'Now, Buzz, why do you think it is not right?

'What is it, my boy?' asked the mother.

feels queer when I do what I think isn't right-

having more than you?' asked the mother.

'No, I sha'n't like that. I don't like to hear

ount it so much. But I shall not take a cent

'And I shall take a cent every Sunday, just

The mother said they should decide for them-elves. So Ruby took her money each Sunday,

and she had a quiet conscience, nor did any,

even in their secret thoughts, accuse her of

Buzz went without the Sunday eent, and he

had 'most rather have a bee sting me.'

ot have as many cents as Ruby has.

not a pain, you know, but a queer feeling.]

Will you

'Cause I think that is the way to do.'

be working to get the cent,' said Buzz stoutly,

and I am going to do it without any pay on

t if you can,' said Ruby ; 'let us ask mother.'

n Sunday, Ruby?' she asked.

cent in such a way on Sunday,' said Buzz.

ne good jump out of

the day was fairly begun.

Sunday morning."

pile on the table.

sked the mother.

here Buzz hesitated.

loing wrong.

egan to diverge.

Ruby had

Sunday

her.

in a box in the bureau drawer.

dren who do not like to get up early. So their take back what I have given away. But if you mother said one day 'I will give you a cent will make use of the money for somebody else in the same way it helped you, I shall be glad; I do not wish it myself.' The stranger prom-

It was queer how that cent cleared the sticks ised with warm expressions of gratitude out of the children's eyes, took the sleepy gaps Exactly a month afterwards at the same out of their mouths, the stretchiness out of hour, he reappeared in health and happiness. their limbs, so that instead of turning over to and at the last accounts was regularly paying go to sleep again, Ruby and Buzz would give visits to his new-found friend.—Snrah Gould in T he Christian Intelligencer. the floor, and then they were wide-awake, and

THE BLUE JAY.

When he has more of any special dainty than he can ent at the moment, as meat, or brend and milk, he hides it at the back of his tray. And when outside, nothing can be droller than the air of concern with which he goes around the floor, picking up any small thing he finds left purposely for him, a burnt match, a small key, stray pins, or a marble, and seeks the very st and most secluded spot in the room in which to hide it. A pin he takes lengthwise in his mouth, which he closes as though he had swallowed it, as at first I feared he had. He has no doubt about the best place for that; he long ago decided that between the leaves of a book is safest. So he proceeds at once to find a convenient volume, and thrusts the pin far in out of sight. A match gives him the most e seven cents in the morning,' and Ruby took tronble. He tries the cracks under the grooves In the molding of the doors, the base-board, between the matting and the wall, or under a rocker: in each place he puts it carefully, and pounds it in, then hops off, attempting to look unconcerned, as if he had not been doing anything.

But if he sees that he is observed, or the match is too plainly in sight, he removes it, and begins again, running and hopping around on the floor with the most solemn, business-like air, as though he had the affairs of nations on his shoulders, the match thrust nearly its whole length into his mouth. The place usually dedo,' said Ruby; 'we are paid for getting up, cided upon is an opening between the breadths and we do get up on Sunday just as we do on of matting. It is amusing when he chances to other mornings, and we ought to be paid for it just the same.' get hold of a box of matches, accidently left open, for he feels the necessity and importance of disposing of each one, and is busy and in-dustrious in proportion to the task before him. "Cause getting up is work for ns—it is not work for you or papa, but it is for us, and you pay us because it is, and I don't want to work for money on Sunday—and then— and then'— bare Borg beginted." It is not so pleasing, however, when in his ham-mering, he sets one off, as he often does; for they are "parlor matches," and light with a small explosion, which frightens him half out 'Canse getting up is work for us-it is not of his wits, and me as well, lest he set the house afire. The business of safely and secure-

'And then,' the little fellow went on, ' there is something in me down here '--and Buzz laid his brown, chubby hand over his heart-- ' that ' He finds the oddest hiding-places, as in a castor between the wheel and its frame ; up in side the seat of a stuffed chair, to reach which d'inost rather have a bee sting me.' 'But if you do not take the money, you will the springs; in the side of my slipper while on my foot ; in the loop of a bow ; in the plaits of like to hear her counting them over, always a ruffle; under a pillow. Often when I get up, a shower of the jay's treasures falls from vari ous hiding-places about my dress-nails, matches, shoe buttons, and others; and I am never sure that I shall not find soft, milk-soaked bread in my slipper. But the latest discovery and most annoying of his receptacles, is in my s soon as mother will give it to me,' said Ruby. hair. He delights in standing on the high bac of my rocking-chair, or on my shoulder, and he soon discovered several desirable hiding places conveniently near, such as my ear, and under the loosely dressed hair. I did not object his using these, but when he attempted to tuck away some choice thing between my lips too had a quiet conscience. But it was at this I point of difference that the children's natures trebelled. I never expect to find a key-hole that he can reach free from bread erumbs, and

the openings of my waste-basket are usually decorated with objects half driven in.—Olive more money, and more "good times"; but Buzz had a more tender love for the right, because he had made a sacrifice for

it, and this made his heart strong to do right things, even when they went a little against the brook it, no virtue so small that thou mayest Regard no vice so small that thou mayest grain.—Margaret Emma Ditto in Wide Awake, overlook it.—Oriental.

XUM

Years ago there was a colly, known as 'Bob,' who lived on the railway. He lost his master at some fair, and hunted long in hopes of finding him. He found his way to the station, and lived there for data security averages of the station.

'Little Seotch Granite !' shouted forty boys at once; for the child whose name was s ' on the credit list, had made truth noble in their eves.-British Evangelist.



Farmer's Department.

ABOUT RICH FARMERS.

The men who acquire the greatest amount of material, mental, and moral wealth in an honorable and legitimate way, are the world's best benefactors. Those who are rich in land demands a close market, however, as it decays and in gold, are also frequently affluent in good soon. The Russian apples of recent introducworks. They have it in their power, and often put the Christian theory of doing the greatest good to the greatest number, into practice. If labor is dearer and land eheaper in this great land of freedom and prosperity than in any other, we have all an equal chance with the landlords, bondholders, and bankers. And apple enlure demands it. In general, purchasa man is more of a man for a' that when he lives in his own house, plows his own land, by the 100 for two-year-old trees.' drinks out of his own well, and meditates under the beautiful blossoms of the apple-trees he planted with his own hands. He is his own

master, and never needs to pay any modern alone, and are commonly grown in what is called a "double string." A bed is sown the pretheorist to tell him when to work and when to ed a go idle.

When one man outstrips another in the race of the bed the entire length. In February a of life for honor and wealth, he is entitled to middle plank is placed flat upon blocks lengthall he earns lawfully, and those who lag bewise through the bed and high enough to give a pitch to the glass, which is spread over the dandelions and which slopes both ways from hind should follow on bravely.

Hundreds of farmers and Knights of Labor in Michigan have had as good an opportunity to buy pine land in the wilderness as ever Gov. Alger had, but they did not have the energy and forethought to buy at the proper time, and they will hence never have the pleasure and the means to give 500 barrels of flour and 500 ket before the outdoor ones are started. eords of wood to relieve the suffering poor of Detroit during a bitter cold Winter like the present.

No one needs to buy the freedom of any city in America. We all have as good a chance to pack beef and pork in Chicago as Mr. Armour, and to build ehurches and schools for the benefit of the people. The Knights of Labor have all the freedom there is to sell their labor in the best market, and work for their daily bread, or go idle and become a burden and disgrace wheat bran. He thinks it worth more for catto humanity.

The rich farmers, men who own mills and factories, are about the safest men in the eom-They never steal any horses; they munity. never break into any houses or blow up any bank safes in the dark nights: they never take a ham out of the farmer's smoke-house or raise a racket in the hen-roost in the wee sma'hours city. They are made of glucose, acids, and vao' the morning.

estly, and are a burden on their ereditors, should take a back seat. If they cannot manage their own little affairs, how can they manage the larger affairs of those who are honest States?

Those who produce more than they consume, and buy even a few aeres of land, are the rightful owners of just so much of the United States. They have a share in the ship of state, a stake in the nation's welfare. And it is very doubtful if the men who go idle when they can get work, and who spend their wages for tobacco several days earlier than from seed not so and whiskey, and pay no taxes, and bear no treated. publie burdens, have any more right to vote away a careful man's property than they have WILLIAM LAMBIE. to steal it. Ypsllanti, Mlch., Feb. 22.

THE JAPANESE IVY. The beautiful Ampelopsis Virginica, or Virginia Creeper, adds much by its brilliant colors to the charm of our autumnal landscapes. Not to the charm of our autumnar infuscepts. All take to fatten sows for kinning after then the sousin from Japan, the Ampelopsis Veitchii, or will be a great mistake. The litters improve in Utake but it is a plant that well de-Japanese ivy; serves to be widely grown, alike in city and country. In a discussion at the State Board of Agriculture of Connecticut, following the adof Dr B G Northron on Arbor Day Dr

ductiveness and hardiness. Russets should be barrelled in the Fall to prevent withering. The Spy is a tardy and unreliable bearer; the ap-whisk into it half a pint each of hot cream and whisk into it half a pint each of hot cream and by is a tardy and unremable bearer, the up winsk increment in an a pint each of not retern and pint each of not p of the very best, and in this vicinity undoubt-BANANAS.—A pound of I

BANANAS .- A pound of bananas is said to edly ranks next to the Russet, or perhaps su-perior to it. The St. Lawrence, Oldenburg, and contain more nutriment than three pounds of perior to it. The St. Lawrence, Oldenburg, and Twenty Ounce appear to be among the best Fall apples for this vicinity. The Oldenburg demands a close market, however, as it decays soon. The Russian apples of recent introduetheir skill in serving this prolifie product of the tion are not yet sufficiently known to be reeommended for profit. The reports of our State tropics.

Horticultural Society contain many lists of ap-ples, and they should be consulted before an A STATUETTE OF PARISIAN MARBLE which has eeome soiled, may be made as fresh and white orchard is planted. It is high time that every one take aggressive action in regard to this as when new, by spreading starch paste over it with a soft brush; let the starch dry thoroughmatter of varieties of apples. The success of ly upon it, then rub it off with a dry brush. THE MOTHS .- Those who have encountered ers should beware of novelties and high prices the Buffalo moth, say that the use of berax un-The standard kinds can be had from \$10 to \$18

sparingly under carpets, in corners of rooms, and in closets, will soon conquer the terrible pest.



STARTING FOR THE NORTH POLE .- Alexander McArthur, who has made a special study of Arctic explorations, has started for Selkirk with a load of provisions, about 1400 pounds, his destiny being the North Pole. He is accom-panied by a drug clerk named Young. For a long time McArthur has been in communication with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and other scientific institutions of the United States, with a view to making explorainches thick make the best blocks. The ends of the bed are boarded up and all holes and cracks stuffed with straw. No further care is needed. The dandelions will be ready for martions in the Northern seas. He has provided himself with a complete outfit, including cooking utensils, a eanvas boat weighing twenty-seven pounds, firearms, and four years' ammunition. Before he left he stated that he would ONE THING AND ANOTHER. An effort is making to amend the milk law of Iassachusetts so as to lower the standard for from Selkirk, but as they could not be procured, he decided to take ponies and start across the lakes. At York Factory he will provide himself with additional necessities. He took with him a letter of credit for \$1500 on the Hudson Bay Company at York Factory ; also a large supply of trinkets, etc., which might please the natives. It is American money en-tirely on which he is making the adventure.

MUMMIES FOUND IN DAKOTA .- Five mummies were discovered in a cave in the Bad Lands of Dakota a few days ago. William Allen, a cowboy, was gold prospecting, and selecting a loca-tion about the middle of the Bad Lands on the side of a mountain, began sinking a shaft, and after getting down twenty-five feet deep, diseovered a cavern about twenty feet square which had once opened on the mountain side. racket in the hen-roost in the wee sma'hours 'the morning. The men who do not sustain themselves hon-The men who do not sustain themselves honthree children. They were shrivelled to less In Winter give 100 fowls in the morning six than half the natural size, and the flesh was quarts of warm feed, at noon the same amount of wheat or oats, and in the evening all the eorn Egyptian mummies. The hair was still on the and true? If they cannot govern their own families, how will they govern the United amount for laying hens. If they are being very long. When the bodies were brought to being very long. When the bodies were brought to fattened, feed them three times a day all they will eat up clean. sides of the eave bore indications that the peotogether with husks, in some place where the ple had tried to dig out. The theory is that grain can be saturated with coal smoke. The they took refuge there, and that a landslide or they took refuge there, and that a landslide or flow of lava from the mountain hermetically eating the seed. The seed comes up quicker, the plants grow more vigorously, and ripen several days action the monitan hermetically starvation. A three-foot stratum of lava was found just above the cave. The body of the man bears marks on his side as though made by some sharp instrument, but no weapons or tools were found in the cave. It was near this place that the lower jaw of a mastodon was discovered by explorers and sent to the Smithsonian Institute. The bodies were sent to Col. J. H. Wood of St. Paul, Minn., who will send them also to the Smithsonian Institute. Scien-tific men who have seen them, say they belong to a race which existed 2000 years ago

INFLAMMABLE BREATH .--- There is a brief referenee in a recent number of Science to a remarkable case in which the breath of an individual, or rather the eructations from his stomach, took fire when brought in contact with a is a good mother, her milk will also increase un-til she is three or four years old, and has got lighted match. This case, which was reported in the Medical Record, has called forth com-munications from physicians, by which it would appear that the phenomenon is not such a rare one as was at first supposed. In one case of disordered digestion, the patient emitted in-flammable gas from the mouth, which upon the cob is lost, and there is a good deal of it where the eorn is not fully matured. If put up in narrow hing made with slats so that air each marsh gas. In another case the gas was sulphuretted hydrogen. A case is reported in the Sows will eat them, cobs and all. Sheep are very fond of the sweet sap of the fire with a noise like the report of a pistol, grow; but once carefully started, it thrives. I asked Mr. Saunders, the Botanist of the Unit-ed States Department of Agriculture in Wash-ington, under whose direction as chairman of the committee for that purpose over eighty is being gathered it will often cause them to -The Swiss Cross.

tamia, but separating from them at an early historic period.

2. They worshipped Jehovah at least as early 3. They possessed the art of monumental writing, and an alphabet of common origin, with

that of Phœnicia and Moab some centuries be fore 700 B. C., and possibly as early as 1500 B. C. 4. They were pastoral agriculturists, crafts-nen, and traders. They possessed horses and

ehariots, flocks and herds, feneed cities and vil-5. The Hebrew monarchs were attended by slaves and musicians, made use of ivory thrones, and had treasures of gold, silver, and precious stones, precious woods, and other articles foreign origin. They defied at times even the Assyrian kings, and allied themselves with Egyptians and Babylonians.

6. The Hebrews had a non-Assyrian calendar, and thus probably some knowledge of astron-7. It is probable that Hebrew literature was

preserved in records written on papyrus and eather, but the knowledge of writing seems to have been confined to the scribes, and it was not extensively employed for sepulchral or other monumental purposes. 8. In civilization there is every reason to suppose the Hebrews equalled their immediate neighbors, the Phœnicians, although perhaps

not attaining to the condition of the Egyptians They buried their dead in rocky tombs without embalming, and there is no mommen-tal evidence that they expected any resurrec-

tion of the mortal body so buried. 10. Their art seems rather to have approached that of the early Babylonian age, their build-ings being adorned with metals and woods, while there is no evidence of the general culti-

vation of sculpture among them. The value of these results, as Capt. Conder oints out, lies chiefly in their refutation of the lestructive school. It should be noted that these conclusions are in perfect accord with the picture of Hebrew society which may be drawn from the Books of Kings.—On Capt. Conder's "Syrian Stone Lore," in the Saturday Review.

Her Husband Made Fun of It.

Some people value remedies according as to whether they are frightful in appearance or navseous to the taste: When such folks hear about Compound Oxygen, and learn that it is something not to be swallowed, but simply to be inhaled, and that there is no nupleasant taste or odor with it, lhey have no idea that it can do any good. A Monlana lady, who had been troubled with lung FULLY-SELECTED LINEN, AND BUTTONHOLES HAND-A Monlana lady, who had been troubled with lung disease and a bad cough, writes her experience: "My husband is very favorably impressed with the Oxygen, and is willing for me to take another Treat-ment. He at first made fun of it, as so much water bottled up, but he dont think thal now." When we come to inquire why the husband stopped making fun of Compound Oxygen, we flud it in what the lady says of her improvement:

the lady says of her improvement: "I am feeling fifty per cent better than when I com-menced taking Oxygen; indeed, I would think I was it perfect health but for the slight cough and occasiona perior in my lung. My appetite is excellent, and my bowels were never more even. I notice now that I can walk farther or go up steps without losing my breath so bad, and can enjoy a good laugh without toshing my orean That will do. It cures. Write to Drs. STARKEY PALEN, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, for a little boo which tells in good ea nest a great many interestin



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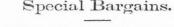
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Northrop spoke of the Japanese ivy as "that most beautiful of the vines growing on this globe," and added : You will know it by its imbricated foliage, so-

called. The leaves densely over-lap each other, like the feathers of birds. It clings closely, not loosely, like the Virginia Creeper. Planted close to the underpinning, where you have poor soil thrown out from the eellar, it will not ings, and in the parks of that efty—1 usked Mr. Saunders "What is the most beantiful ivy?" His reply was "The Japanese." It is growing in fifteen or twenty streets in Washington, and nothing has ever spread over the country as that has done. Let a few farmers plant the Interest of their successors. The great profits from sheep cannot be made by farmers who do everything in the grand wholesale way. No animal requires better eare and closer attention than the sheep. Even with these it is difficult to keep large numbers to-Japanese ivy, and it will not be long before it will be found in every town of this State. It is will be found in every town of this state. It is getter and have them to be them the best care, propagated by slips or seeds. It is a little farmer can keep a few, give them the best care, and by growing and selling early lambs, make but properly planted, it is a very hardy vine. It is growing very largely on the Back Bay in Boston. It has spread so widely from that city, where it was first started in this country, that I find many people in the West call it "the Boston ivy." This vine came through President Clark of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, when he was in Japan, to Prof. Sargent of the Harvard Arboretum, and he did his utmost to propagate it in Massachusetts. It ought to be growing in every town in Connecticut. . . . It is a most beautiful green in Summer, tinting beautifully-more beautifully than the Virginia Creeper-in the Autumn.

To an inquiry whether he would recommend this ivy for covering a wooden house or trellis, Dr. Northrop replied :

Beautiful on a trellis ; beautiful to eover any unsightly building, especially any unpainted building. If you have a freshly painted house, it does not take to that : but if you have the dense garniture of foliage, and in many cases it is used to eover unsightly rocks, and stone been freshly painted. Where you have a house with a high underpinning, it will completely cover that stone or brick underpinning, and show its fullest merits there.

APPLE CULTURE.

Prof. Bailey of the Michigan Agricultural College, says that the three most important points in a market apple are these : a hardy, vigorous tree, a good bearer, and a large red fruit. He adds that raisers consider themselves fortunate if they secure two of these prime qualities in the same variety. He continues (writing to the Weekly Herald, New York): "Until the last few years the Baldwin has held the first place among market apples. The increased severity of the Winters, resulting from the destruction of timber, has eansed the Baldwin to suffer above most other popular varieties. During the Winter of 1884-85, fifty odd trees were kill-

There is usually great waste in feeding soft corn, by which is included the nubbins having more or less sound grain on them. If thrown to hogs, as is usually done, the nutriment in the cob is lost, and there is a good deal of it in narrow bins, made with slats so that air can eireulate through them, they will soon dry out. Cows will eat them, cobs and all.

CULTIVATING DANDELIONS.

Dandelions are grown in March with glas

eeding Spring twelve feet wide and as long as

the middle plank to the outside ones. Logs of wood cut into equal lengths and about eight

ONE THING AND ANOTHER.

Massachusetts so as to lower the standard for

In England the horns have been bred off of

several breeds of sheep by crossing with South-

A Kansas farmer is feeding some steers of

The National Live-Stock Journal advises

dairymen who complain of the difficulty of

finding first-class cows for their dairies, to raise

their own cows. The plan suggested is for the

The manufacture of spnrious California wines

s said to be quite extensively carried on in this

A Western farmer advises to tie ears of corn

odor, he says, repels squirrels and worms from eating the seed. The seed comes up quicker,

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, vot-

ing recently on the most reliable roses, placed

the General Jacqueminot at the head, General Washington possibly next in order, followed by

La France, Alfred Colomb, Hermosa, Coquette des Alpes, and some others. But all such lists

are modified more or less by conditions of soil,

In the opinion of the Cultivator it is a mis

size and quality as the sow grows older. If she

all the growth of which she is capable.

dairyman to raise the calves from his best cows.

downs, and the grades are more satisfactory in

every way than the original stock.

tle than an equal weight of corn-meal.

wanted.

salable milk.

ereased since then.

elimate, etc.

In the Fall planks are set on each side

the committee for that purpose over eighty is being gathered it will often cause them to stand the courred, and the ignited gas burned thousand trees, vines, and shrubs have been abort. The danger is not very common now, his mustache and lips. The origin of these planted in the streets, around the public build-ings, and in the parks of that eity—I asked Mr. but this fact, which early settlers in maple dis-tricts learned by costly experience, may be of which in these cases undergoes decomposition.

> these it is difficult to keep large numbers together and have them do well. The small more money a head than the large sheep-grower

ean with his extensive flocks. Josiah Hoopes recommends in the Weekiy Josiah Hoopes recommends in the Weekiy Tribune as "peaches that pay," and that will thrive almost everywhere, Crawford's Late, Druid Hill, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Free, Smock, Reeve's Favorite, and Stump, with one or two early varieties, such as the old Large Early York. These, he says, will give us pretty nearly the cream of a long list, and are sorts almost evertain to produce wherever peaches succeed at all. succeed at all.

The Wousehold.

APPLE SAUCE .- A writer in The Country Gentleman thus specifies : When the first tart har-vest apples begin to mellow in July, and a few are brought in, yet scarcely full grown; pared and eored and stewed quickly in a granite or trunk of an old tree, it will very soon eover that porcelain-lined saucepan, with a very little watrunk of an old tree, it will very soon cover that trunk and make you wish to keep it. Some of the most beautiful displays of Japanese ivy I have ever seen, have been on dead trees, where the stump became perfectly covered with a the stump became perfectly covered with a to be eaten as soon as eooled-we fancy that nothing could be better. Indeed this simplest walls, or unsightly buildings which have not been freshly painted. Where you have a house

of the best. The Greening makes delicious ap-ple sauce, but needs somewhat different treatment. It is best cut in smooth quarters and cooked in a syrup, by dissolving the sugar to be used, first boiling a cup of sugar and a cup of water together, then putting in the apples and cooking gently until they have become tender without losing their form.

FLAVORING .- In the latter part of the Winter, when apples seem a little lacking in flavor, a pleasant variation is made by cooking them Again, Sennacherib records in his own account with oranges—three or four parts of apple to one of orange—or a little ginger root with the apple makes a very pleasant change. In either ease it is best to use rather more sugar than elephants' hides, elephants' tusks, rare woods, this difference is overbalanced by their pro- eream; add a teaspoonful of flour, stir free work. They are new, startling, and wholly de-

Foreign.

ZULULAND .- The Queen's authority has been extended over Eastern Zululand with the assent of the Zulus.

A RARE VOLUME .- The first copy of the original edition of "The Letters of Columbus" in Latin, printed in 1493, the year after the diseovery of America, was recently sold in Co-logne for 6600 marks (\$1650), the highest price

THE HEIDELBERG CATECHISM .- The 15th of March, 1887, will be celebrated by the Reformed Church of Germany, as the 300th anniversary of the death of Olevianus, one of the authors of the Heidelberg Catechism, at Herborn. Pastor Cuno of Eddigehausen, near Gottingen, will publish a historical paper on the subject.

A SIGNIFICANT CEREMONY .- At Milan recently a wedding ceremony took place which was so managed as to be a demonstration of the union sentiment prevailing among the Protestant churches in the north of Italy. The parties united belonged to the Free Church of Italy The marriage service was held in the Waldensian Chapel. The officiating clergyman was the Wesleyan minister. Among those present were pastors representative of the several evangelical churches of Italy.

MONUMENTS AND THE BIBLE.

It has been contended by some of the German of Israel and Judah, was at the best, poor and barbarous. There are, however, three moni-ments of recent discovery which distinctly prove the entrary. The Moabite Stone shows that the Moabite people built fortresses, palaces, towers, and bridges, and that they could write. Is it likely that the kings of Samaria and Jerusalem should have ruled, in their own country, over a people less advanced than the subjects of the siege of Jerusalem, that Hezekiah sent him a tribute of thirty talents of gold, 800 talabove most other popular varieties. During the Winter of 1884-85, filty odd trees were kill-ed in the College orehard, of which over forty were Baldwins, the remainder being mostly Rhode Island greenings. In fact, there is not a vigorous tree of these varieties left in the orehard. All others among the market sorts were not injured. It is more and more evident that the Golden Russet is one of the best mar-ket apples for this region. The tree is remark-ably hardy and vigorous, and a good bearer. The apples are uniform in size and color, very firm, fair and good keepers. In market they bring twenty per cent. less than Baldwins, but this difference is overbalanced by their pro-



Current Events.

At the National Capital. Reagan of Texas will be the only farmer in the next Senate.

8

.

The House has refused-yeas 175, nays 125-to pass the Dependent Pension Bill over the President's veto, by the constitutional two-thirds vote. The President has approved the act to indemnify certain subjects of the Chinese Empire for losses sustained by the violence of a mob at Rock Springs Wyoming Territory, In September, 1885.

The new signal officer. Capt. Greely, is much congratulated upon his appointment to be Chief Signal Officer. He does not regard his nomination or his prospective confirmation as affecting in any way the project of transferring the Weather Bureau to a civil branch of the Government.

It is reported that our Government Commission ers have purchased 700 square miles of the Biaekfeet Reservation, nearly 500,000 acres, for an annual payment of \$15,000 for ten years, or under 25 cents an aere! The Government does not sell any land for less than \$1.25 an acre.

President Cieveland has approved the "Aet to prohlbit the immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor ln the United States"; also an act forbidding any officer, agent, or servant of the Government to make any contract for the labor of any person incareerated for violating the laws of the United States; and the act which provides that workmen employed by the United States by the day, shall be allow ed full compensation for Memorial Day, Decoration Day, and the Fourth of July, during which days work is suspended.

Gen. Pleasanton says that during his career he has been in one hundred and five different engagements, and has never been wounded. At Brandy Station a certain Confederate sharpshooter was ordered to pick him off. He got within four hundred yards of the General, took eareful aim, and shot a member of the staff on the left. He fired again, and killed a man on the right. Then he erawied up nearer, and waited till Pleasanton was perfectly stationary. He fired and again mlssed his tar get. The sharpshooter then gave up in despair, declaring that he had never before failed to hit after three shots. A few days ago he sent hls compliments to Gen. Pleasanton.

hence.

damaged.

City and Vicinity.

ie, and the disarranged member replaced.

Relief for Suffering Farmers.

Old World News.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D.D., the President's pastor in Washington, said recently : " It is difficult to form any idea of the trouble to which I am subjected by office-seekers. My mail Is certainly as large as that of any eabinet officer, and eevers everything within the range of probabilities and improbabilities also. Recently I had a letter from a patent medicine agent, offering me five hundred dollars if I would induce the President to take some of his wares, and permit the use of his name as favoring them. Not iong ago I opened a big envelope, to find that it contained a discourse of sixty pages, which the writer wanted me to read in church when the President was present. It was a compound of trash and nonsense, with no meaning to it, and had evidently been penned by an insane person. The fact of the matter is, that I seldom go to the White House, and as to the state-bors at Lampasas, and have visited and inspected ment that I have influence there, It would be idle to contradict it. Mr. Cleveland thinks and acts for himself, and is not in the habit of accepting advice from other people."

The Fisheries Ouestion.

It would appear that the authorities at Wash-Ington are paying more attention to the fisheries question and its possible issues than is generally known. The Tribune says: For three months the local Custom-house authorities have made aimost daily reports to Washington about dealings with Canadian fishermen. All of the owners of large steam craft have received from Capt. F. A. Mahan of the United States Engineer's office at Buffaio, a letter in which he asks for a full description of each vessel, and how much room there is in each for bunks and other like accommodations for passengers. Instead of asking directly "Will your boat carry so many men through the Weiland Canal ?" the officer gets around the point with several indirect questions. These letters sent out are undoubtedly for the purpose of ascertaining

000.000 to \$100.000.000. Just like New York.

and obedience to the State's laws. The oath also Chicago has a good many features just like New York, and she don't seem satisfied until she gets | binds the bishop to refuse to tolerate by any of his them. She has hunted out a "boodie" board of elergy any teaching or action opposed to the spirit thirteen. The county commissioners who are the of the vows taken by the bishop in making the guilty ones, are said to have made away with oath, and to abstain from maintaining either within have been received from but sixty. The Pope has ounty funds to the extent of from \$900,000 to or outside of the country any relations prejudicial

\$1,000,000. State Attorney Grinnell thinks he can to the security of the country. convict them. The principal statement yet made ITALY .- It is rumored that in return for the to the State's Attorney to Implicate the ring coun- Pope's recent friendship, Germany has consented ty commissioners in extorting bribes is that of to act as mediator between the Italian government the wealthy groeer, Elisha A. Robinson, who has and the Vatican. The Vatican's proposal is that supplied the county with large consignments of part of Rome, including "Leonine City" and a groceries during the past two years. Robinson, It zone extending from the Vatican to the sea, by Is stated, decided to relate the whole story of his Civita Veechia, shall become the absolute property hundred miles per hour as the velocity of transrelations with ringsters. He said he had not gone of the Pope.

AFBICA .- Portuguese officials ordered the seizure Into the business from choice, but from compulsion. At first he had only made "presents," then of the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer, the Kilwa, and the "presents" had been finally demanded as explain their action by saying that the eraft was earrying war material and had interfered with the the twelfth century, with the casualties caused : a matter of right, and finally "commissions" were exacted. These "commissions" were for a Portuguese customs in the territory in dispute bewere exacted. These "commissions" were for a time fixed at ten per cent., but last year this was raised to twelve and one-half per cent. of each bill. Mozamblque. It is reported that the war material 1268-Cilicia. While the commissioners obtained large sums of which the Kilwa was earrying belonged to Ger- 1456-Naples..... money from contractors, they have as a rule many. The Portuguese bombarded Tungi and ex- 1531-Lisbon..... squandered it, and few of them have any money. Another witness in the person of John F. Gray, a method with the person of John F. Gray, a method witness in the person of John F. Gray witness in the person of John F. Gray witness in the person of John F. Gray witness in contractor, Informed State Attorney Grinnell that bardment. Henry M. Stanley telegraphs from contractor, Informed State Attorney Grinneli that
he had been approached separately by a certain
"boodie" county commissioner, a member of thebardment. Henry M. Stanley telegraphs from
Zanzibar recounting the seizure of the Suitan of
Zanzibar's steamer Kilwa and the bombardment1693—Sicliy
1703—Aquila, Italy
1703—Yeddo, Japan. Grand Jury, and County Hospital Warden McGa- of Fungi by the Portuguese. In the opinion of 1706-The Abruzzi. rigie, each of whom endeavored to have him raise Mr. Stanley, Portugal is acting in a high-handed go to Gray, but realiy be divided among the "gang" who would guarantee Gray the contract. Stanley says, will be most injurious to a valuable trade. England and Germany together ought to ery "hands off" to Portugal before irreparable Gray was unwilling to accept the terms, and the entraet subsequently went to another man at a mischief ensues.

much higher figure than even the one named by Mr. Stanley says in reference to the expedition McGarigle. None of the "boodlers" have yet for the relief of Emin Bey, that the party have embarked on the steamer Madura. The expedition been taken into eustody, but it is generally understood that arrests will follow elosely upon the aseonsists of nine European officers, sixty-one Seudasembling of the special Grand Jury a few days nese, thirteen Somalis, 620 natives of Zanzibar,

three interpreters, and Tippu Tib, the Arab trader, and forty of his followers. Couriers have gone 1859-Quito Carl Schurz fell on the sidewalk in Sixth avenue overland with letters to Uganda, while others have last Saturday morning, fracturing his left thigh been sent to Stanley Fails to meet the native ehiefs. sone. He suffers much pain, and will be confined An advance force will push on to Wadelai the third 1861-Sclo..... to his house for a month. Gen. B. F. Butler fell day after arriving at Stanley Falls without the 1886-Charlestou..... in Philadelphia on the same day, dislocating his Arabs. The ferce of Tippu Tib will proceed by shoulder. He proceeded to New York, however, way of Kasongo and Lake Tanganyika to Stanley suffering Intensely, was placed under an anesthet-Fails. Stanley's telegram continues: "If I do not arrive before, I hepe to reach the Cape by March The Morgan Line steamship doeks, Pier 37, 9, 1888, where telegrams may be addressed to me. North River, toek fire early Menday morning. A Good-bye."

neavy wind was blowing in from the River, and In CHINA .- The London Times' Pekin correspondent informs that paper that the head of a rich get a copy of the Dictionary-the cheapest book short time half a million or more of property was destroyed. The pier, with an immense amount Christian (i. e., Roman Catholic) family at Se-Chuen of cotton and merchandise, was consumed. The has been executed despite the remonstrance of the steamer Lone Star, and three lighters, were badly French Minister. The correspondent says that the situation of the Christians in the provinces of Se-

Chuen and Kiverchow is critical, the Mandarins The drought commissioners appointed by Gov. siding with the Literats against the Christians, and Ross to distribute the \$100,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the relief of the people in the range a definite modus vivendi for the protection drought-stricken district of Texas, began their iaof Catholic Christians throughout China and to avoid the continuance of the present state of afthe condition of affairs in six counties up to the airs, which, the correspondent thinks, will drift present time. They say they find the people in into general persecution, massacre and civil war. need of assistance wherever they have been, but

A Time of Earthquakes.

the principal things they need are seed and feed One of the great earthquakes of history occurred for their stock, and these the commission has not last week in Southeastern France along the Medithe power or authority to furnish them, the Legisterranean coast, and extended into Itaiy, where it iature having restricted them to simply furnishing was most fatal. The movement was from West to flour and meal to those in actual need of bread, East, being especially felt at Toulon, Cannes, Niee and who will make the required oath to that effect. and Mentone, in France, and at San Remo, Genoa and other places in Northwestern Italy. At six ENGLAND .-- The trial of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, o'elock in the morning of Feb. 23d, two shoeks were Redmond, and others, for their connection with feit at Toulon. The first shock was of fifteen the Pian of Campaign, was concluded on Feb. 24. seeonds duration, and the second of twelve. At Judge Murphy in his charge said that if the jury Cannes three shoeks were felt at the same hour. believed that the traversers had united in agreeing The first, which was very violent, lasted for a to urge the people to do what the indictment alminute. The second and third shocks were not as leged, the traversers had acted unlawfully. After heavy as the first. Many persons rushed to the a short absence from the court-room, the jury reseashore for safety. The Prince of Wales having turned and reported that they were not able to left Cannes only a few hours before, the Queen beeame exceedingly anxious, and mother and son Preparations are being made throughout the British Empire, and wherever the British flag

were experienced between 6 and 8 o'clock. The

survivors. Their property is valued at from \$50,- | voted to the King of Prussia, and to inculcate on | the churches suffered severely. Two sharp shocks his elergy and the people of his dioeese veneration were feit in Corsica. It is reported that several and fidelity toward the King, love of the fatheriand, persons were killed at Mentone, where St. Michael's Church was badly damaged, and the post-office wrecked.

Three hundred communes were visited by the earthquakes, and as yet reports of the casualties sent \$2,000 for the relief of the sufferers. The seismoscope set up in the Physical Labora-

tory at the Signal Office in Washington, was disturbed by and accurately recorded at 7 hours, 33 minutes, no seconds A. M., 7:50 meridian time, February 23, the arrival at that point of the earthquake that was reported to have occurred in France and Italy. A rough calculation gives about five mission.

Famous Earthquakes.

The following is an appreximate list of the principal earthquakes that have taken place since Year. Place. Persons killed 15.000 60,000 40.000 30,000 70.000 3.000 100,000 5,000 200,000 1716-Algiers..... 20,000 6.000 100,000 18,000 40,000 1755-Lisbon..... 50,000 1759-Syria... 1759—Syria..... 1784—Ezinghian, Asia Minor..... 5,000 1797-Country between Santa Fé and Pannma..... 40.000 1905-Naples.... 6,000 1822-Aleppo..... 20,000 1829-Murcin..... 1830—Canton..... 6,000 1842-Cape Haytien..... 4,000 1857—Calabria..... 10,000 5,000 1860-Mendoza, South America..... 7,000 1868-Towns in Peru and Ecuador..... 25,000 1875-San José de Cucuta, Colombin..... 14.000 4,000 The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. has published a pronouncing Dictionary contain-

Ing 320 pages, 32,000 words, and 670 engravings. It teaches everybody how to pronounce correctly Send sixteen cents in stamps to Paul Merton, G. P. and T. A., C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Iii., and issued.

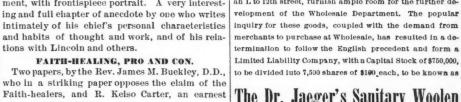
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STORM LAKE, 10WA. The New York Tribune of Oct. 20, 1886, in its finan-lal article, says: "The 6 per ceut. debeniure bonds of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company of Storm Lake, lowa, are secured by deposit with the Metro-polltan Trust Company of New York of mortgages on improved property in the West-principally in Iowa. The Fidelity Company is Indorsed by some of the best kuowu bankers in this city."

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Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES. For the Year Ending December 31st, 1886. Income. \$16,272,154.62 . 3,601,578.57 19,873,733.19 Disbursements. Claims by Death and Matured Eudowments...... Dividends, Surrender Values and Annulties...... Discounted Endowments..... Total Paid Policy-holders \$8,336,607.90 Dividend on Capital. 7,000.00 Commissions, Advertising, Postage and Exchange. 1,946.046.69 General Expenses. 1,946.046.83 State, County and City Taxes. 169,400.17 11,764,986.74 Assets. Market Value of Stocks and Bonds over book value Interest and Rents due and accrued. Preniums due and in process of collection (less prems. paid in advance \$51,440). Deferred Premiums. 2,894,052.14 640,387.32 334,135.00 1,445,638.00 Total Assets, December 31, 1886\$75,510,472.76 I hereby certify, that after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement, I find the same to be true and correct as stated. JOHN A. McCALL, Jr., Comptroller. Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in general class, is ... \$5,728,761.76Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in Tontine class, is ... 10,627,114.00 (On New York Standard of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest, Surpins is, as computed... \$20,495,175.76) We certify to the correctness of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus. From this surplus the usual dividends will be made. GEO. W. PHILLIPS, { Actuaries. J. G. VAN CISE, } Actuaries. New Assurance written in 1886\$111,540,203 Total Outstanding Assurance......\$411,779,098 Increase of Premium Income \$2,810,475.40 Increase of Surplus (Four per cent. basis), \$2,493,636.63 Increase of Assets \$8,957,085.26 BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HENRY B. HYDE, PRENDERT. JOHN A. STEWARY, EUGENE KELLY, JOHN D. JONES, B. BORROWE, WILLIAMSON, B. WILLIAMSON, C. W. CARLETON, JAMES M. HALSTED, W. S. TERBELL, HOMAS S. YOUNG, P. R. KENDALL, B. WILLIAMSON, B. KENDALL, HORACE PORTER, HOMAS S. YOUNG, F. RANDOLPH, BOFDINOT COLT, ANSON TRAS' JAS. W. ALEXANDER, LOUIS FITZGERALD, HENRY A. HURLBUT, HENRY G. MARQUAND, WM. A. WHEELOCK, HENRY DAY, M. HARTLEY, H. M. ALEXANDER H. M. ALEXANDER, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, CHARLES G. LANDON, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, 1040 N ELOANE

THE 27th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE



ABRAHAM LINCOLN : A HISTORY. By Messrs. Nicolay and Hay. The present chapters open the second of the three periods into which Lincoln's life naturally divides, and present a review of the movement for slavery exten-

sion. Numerous portraits of leaders concerned in the history are given. "GRANDE POINTE," BY GEO. W. CABLE.

A complete twenty-four page novelette of Acadian life in Louisiana, with eight drawings by Kembie.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SECRETARY STANTON. By Charles F. Benjamin, late of the War Departnent, with frontispleee portrait. A very interesting and full ehapter of anecdote by one who writes and habits of thought and work, and of his rejations with Lincoin and others.

FAITH-HEALING, PRO AND CON.

CAPITALIZATION

OF THE

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co. of New York.

This company commenced business last June in New

York, at No. 827 and 829 Broadwny, as a branch of the London house of the same name, for the purpose of supplying the wholesnle and retail trades of the United States with goods of the system as devised by Dr. Jaeger. The premises secured on Broadway, between 12th and 13th streets, have proved admirably adapted to the Retail Trade, while the warehouse and store adjoining, forming an L to 12th street, furnish ample room for the further development of the Wholesale Department. The popular merchants to purchase at Wholesale, has resulted in a determinalion to follow the English precedent and form a Limited Liability Company, with a Capital Stock of \$750,000,

what vessels there are on the lakes capable of landing men on the Canadian frontier in ease of sudden cause for an attack in that direction. Cleveland has an Immense fleet of freight and ore carrying propellers that could be utilized as transports at a moment's notice.

Abandoning a Texas Coast Town.

The Southern Pacific Company is about to remove its track from Indianoia to Port Lavaea, a This means a total abandonment of Indianoia on over the town during the past twelve years. Dur ing that period 400 persons were drowned, and lzens are tearing down their dweilings, and the Indianoia a few years ago had a population of play of fireworks from Hyde Park in the evening over 3000, and did a large and profitable business.

Six Boys Killed on the Railway.

Six boys, ages ranging from 12 to 15, returning Dilke says of Russia: "In the union of patriotfrom a hunting expedition, while walking on the track of the Leigh Vailey Railway, were run into know of no country in Europe that can approach by a fast express and killed on Saturday, two miles them, though they may be rivalled by the people above Easton, Pa. A coal train was bearing down upon them, to avoid which they stepped upon the as follows: "The eonclusion then to which we other track directly in front of the fatal train. A come is that such is the patriotism of the Russian blinding snowstorm obseured the boys from the people, such is the eertainty that in the event of view of the engineer, who did not see them till after war Nihilism would disappear, and every Russian the casualty occurred. A seventh boy was thrown from the track uninjured; the bodies of the others defensive strength of Russia in Europe, such is were frightfully mangled.

Saturday's Storm

The storm of Saturday, which had little effect upon this eity other than to promote a general inconvenience, was far-reaching, and in many sections disastrous. Throughout New England and Northern New York railway traffie was much hindered, and in some instances suspended altogether. In the West and elsewhere, even in Miehlgan, the storm amounted to a blizzard, with all the aecompanying eoneomitants of delay, and in some instances of loss of property and life. Considerable damage was done at Mississippi and Ohio River ports. The steamers Reindeer and Hibernlan at the Louisville levee were blown into each other by the hurricane, and the former badly wrecked. On the northwestern eattle ranges the herds suffered greatly, and a heavy addition to away the Paeific provinces from her empire." former mortality resulted. In Montana the weather is moderating, and the long-wished-for warm winds from the south are setting in.

A Baby Camei.

Another eamel, the second, was born in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, on Feb. 12. It is a male, the first one having been a female. "It is a comical looking arrangement," says the Baitimore Sun, "and is composed mainly of legs and neck; it is about five feet tall and four feet iong, and but for settled by second ballots, albeit some hold such the two extra legs and its light brown eolor would look somewhat like an ostrich. The little thing made several attempts to rise, but not having been in this country long enough to know how to manage its long legs, its efforts did not meet with any great success

A Thrifty Religious Community.

ures.

The Economites or Harmonists eelebrated the eighty-second anniversary of the formation of that Society Feb. 15. As usual the day was devoted to merry. For nearly a century the Economites have secure its adoption. been daily expecting the second coming of Christ,

which they believe will take place before the death

floats, for the fitting eelebration of the Queen's sideration the popular concern, requested the Prince jubilee. It is stated that there is to be a special to return to England as soon as he could convenient. meeting of the Privy Council shortly, either at iy, "to allay anxiety." At Avignon three shoeks Windsor Castle or at Buckingham Palace, when the proposed arrangements and estimates will be first shoek was very severe, and awakened every submitted. To this Council will be summoned the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with per Cabinet, the great officers of the Royal Household, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, smail village ten mlies above on Matagorda Bay. the Bishop of London, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Lord Granville, and Lord Sydney. The account of the disastrous storms which have swept details will subsequently be settled by a committee selected from the above personages, with one or two additions of permanent officials, by whom enormous damage was done to property. The cit- all the real work will doubtless be dene. The rough estimate for the thanksgiving services in public buildings will be removed to Port Lavaca. Westminster Abbey is \$60,000. A magnificent dis-

agree upon a verdict.

bedy in the place. When the first shoek occurred sons in bail-room eostumes, returning to their homes from the last earnival ball of the Winter season. To these revellers, just before Lent, the earthquake eame with peculiar terror. There was a erush of visitors who desired to leave, fearing a renewal of the shoeks, and exorbitant rates were eharged for all conveyances. Nobody dared to sleep in a house, and hence wagons, earriages, ships' eabins, and all other available conveniences were used as resting places. The streets were filled with people carrying bedding. Visitors deis also promised. serted the hotels, and sat on long rows of chairs in In the Fortnightly Review for March, Sir Charles

the streets. The belfry of St. Augustine's Church feil down. The son of Albert N. Hatheway, the ism and religion which the Russians present, I American Consul at Niee, was seriously injured. On the two following days shoeks were felt at several places. Undulations of the earth were noof the United States." He summarizes the article tieed in Sicily at the foot of Mt. Etna. Off Genoa sailors were awakened from their sleep.

The fatality is much more serious than was at first thought. The number of deaths is reported as high as 2000. The most startling news eomes would support the policy of his Tsar, such is the from the Genoese Riviera. One dispatch says 1500 people were killed in that district. At the village her offensive power from the Caucasus towards In-of Bajardo, situated at the top of a hill, a number dia, that not only is a war with Russia to be dep- of the inhabitants took refuge in a church when recated as a terrible calamity, but it would strain the shocks were first felt. A subsequent and the powers of the British Empire to the utmost. greater shock demolished the church, and 300 of At the same time I hold that even in a single-handthe people who were ln it were killed. The deed struggie, we should ultimately win. We should struction of property in the sections of Italy visitbe able, although only by tremendous effort, to ed by the earthquakes, was immense and widehold our own in the neighborhood of Kandahar, spread. The shocks were felt with great severity to prevent an insurrection in India, and to check at Savora, near Genoa, and a number of houses invasion. We could not unassisted save Turkey If wreeked and persons killed.

Turkey was menaced in the war. As against ago-Monte Carlo suffered less from the effects of the ther power, we could not hold Egypt or save the shoeks of Wednesday than any of the other places New Jersey Central..... Mediterranean route. But holding India, Mau- affected. Scientists say this is due to the fact that ritius, and the Cape, we could earry the war into Monte Carlo is built on a rock. The hoteis were Monte Carlo is built on a rock. The hotels were erowded to the utmost limit by the rush to the eity of thousands of the pleasure-seekers frighten-ed away from the Riviera, especially from Cannes, Niee, Mentone, and San Remo, all of which were thronged with visitors when the earthquake eame. The influx of fugitives invaded Marseilles. The botals and inder houses of the oity mere the enemy's country on the Pacific, destroy at all erowded to the utmost limit by the rush to the events during the life of those now living Russia's power on the Paeifie, and indeed probably tear

GERMANY .- The results of the elections are given as follows: National Liberals 92, including 2 Liberhotels and lodging-houses of the eity were crowdals who favor the Septennate; Free Conservatives

28, Old Conservatives 78, including two Anti-Sem- ed. Eight thousand persons arrived there on Thursday and Friday. At Mentone 250 houses were rendered uninhabitable. Several fires occur-red, but were speedily extinguished. Military guards were put on duty to prevent pillaging of the wreeked houses. ites, Centre 90, German Liberais 11, Soelal Demo. Thursday and Friday. At Mentone 250 houses erats 6, Gueiphs 2, Poies 15, Protesters from Aisaee 15, and 1 Dane. There will be 59 second ballots. The new Reichstag has been summoned for the guards were put on duty to prevent pillaging of 3d of March, before the undeelded elections are the wreeked houses.

It is reported that at Bussana, a viliage of 800 nhabitants, suecessive shocks levelled nearly ev-Quicksliver proceeding as contrary to the Constitution. Na- inhabitants, successive shocks levelled nearly ev- Qu tional-Liberais anticipate that Bismarck will make ery house. One-third of the people are said to be Richmond and Al ery house. One-third of the people are said to be buried in the ruins, and there is no hope of reseu-Richmond & West Point. Richmond & West Point pref..... heavy demands upon them in the way of tax measing them. Not one of the 106 communes in the st.

The National Zeitung, commenting on the elecpopulous province of Porto Maurizio escaped in- 8 tion, says: Foreigners will now see how mistaken jury. The villages built on terraces on the sides they were in regarding the vote on the army bill in of hills are almost all destroyed. The distress is

the Relehstag last January as expressing German public opinion. Not only is the Septennate bill safe, but probably the assistance of the Contricts safe, but probably the assistance of the Centrists ing buried in the ruins of failing buildings. There feasting, praising God, rejoleing, and making who support the Septennate will not be needed to are rumors of great damage in the mountains, eaused by avalanches set in motion by the shocks.

The royal order prescribing the form of oath At Noli on the Gulf of Genoa several houses feil, which Catholie Bishops appointed to Sees in Prussia and fifteen persons were killed. Six persons were of all the members of the Society. The Econo- shall take before being confirmed by the State in killed and thirty were injured at Oneglia, also on mite Society numbered nearly 1000 members at their appointments, ordains that each bishop shall the Gulf of Genoa. Near Oneglia seores of people

Money and Business.

NEW YORK.

New York, Monday, February 28, 1887. The course of the stock market during the week is given in the Table below, the final column of which gives the quotations of a year ago for con-



who in a striking paper opposes the elalm of the Faith-healers, and R. Keiso Carter, an earnest The Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen advocate of the doctrine.

THE WHITE MAN OF THE NEW SOUTH. By Prof. Tillett of Vanderbilt University. survey of the recent Southern advance in education, wealth, and morals, with an editorial paper entitled "The New North."

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

"Camping-Out in California," a breezy out-of door paper by J. R. G. Hassard; "The Cathedral Churches of England," by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer; "Composite Photography," a popular 'The Coinage of the Greeks," with seventy-flve euts, by W. J. Stillman; "French Seulptors," with feur fine fuli-page engravings, etc.

OTHER CONTENTS.

Frank R. Stockton's novel, "The Hundredth Man," eontinued; Poems by George Macdonald, Thomas Nelson Page, and others; "By the Waters of Babyion-Little Poems in Prose," by Emma Lazarus; Topies of the Time; Open Letters; and the whole amount thus distributed among a large Bric-à-brae, etc.

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ture increase as the business expands. As each shareholder will naturally become a purchase of the goods, and an advocate and exempiar of the system, it is preferable that small subscriptions be encouraged,

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