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SINAI AND PALESTINE.-IV.

A SABBATH IN THE WILDERNESS. THE CASIS OF WADY PEIRAN, March 5, 1882.

No matter where a man may be-at home or week comes to an end, and brings the day of And after reading this, how sweet to think that on the desert. Some travellers ignore it, claiming that the strict rules of Sabbath observance which obtain in Christian communities at home, have no place in the wilderness, where no man of fire by night! More blessed still was the sea, which must keep on her voyage. Travel- us than our own life. Never in our prayers do lers are exposed to greater dangers here than we forget the loved ones far away. Across the on the ocean. Not only may they be overtaken by storms: they may be attacked by robbers, a love and a longing that distance does but them to perish by exposure or by famine; so ery place, and whose ear is ever open, will hear that it may be a matter of necessity and merey our lowly cry from the sands of the desert, and to press on till the point of danger is passed. fold them in His arms of infinite tenderness. I presume not to judge those who so reason and so act. "I speak not of commandment," but of privilege; and only this I say, that they lifetime, and the loss of which they will always the Hebrews, and a centre of monastic life in regret. Nowhere is the day more needed for the early Christian centuries. Here camped the physical rest which it brings. A week on the Israelites. They fought to obtain posses the desert is a great trial of strength and en- sion of this valley; and standing here to-day, durance, and one needs more time to recover it is easy to see why they fought for it: it was from it than the few hours of night. Rest is simply to get water. They had marched across needed for man and beast. As soon as we en- the desert; they had toiled wearily through tered this oasis, even the camels seemed to barren mountains, where no stream or fountain have an instinct that a time of rest had come. quenched their thirst. Moses had struck the Their Sabbath began, according to the Hebrew custom, with Saturday evening. No sooner were they unloaded of their burdens than the in the valley before him was the sound of a runpoor tired beasts were turned loose to wander by the brookside and drink at will, and to crop | Amalekites, and he fought to force a passage. the herbage that grew somewhat luxuriantly in the valley. Our tents had been pitched on the margin of the stream, the very sight of which was cooling to eyes that had rested so long only on burning rocks and sands. The change was a relief both to body and mind, for the mind too had been under a constant tension, which needed to be relaxed. And so, when we came within the circuit of these hilis, and under the shade of these palms, we said, This is our rest, for we have desired it. We felt the strain of the week taken off, and began to unbend, and the very seene on which he looked on that soon sank down into delicious and undisturbed

And when the morning broke, with returning consciousness came the blissful thought that we had not to stir this day. No voice from the desert whispered, Rise and march. That alone was enough to quiet our nerves; the heart beat | that hour rising from his knees, his prayers regularly, and the blood flowed smoothly in turned to praise as he saw the Amaiekites fleeour veins. To-day, at least, no mortal care ing through the passes of the mountains. should seize our breasts; these long, golden hours were reserved for tranquil thoughts and sweet communings with our own hearts, with

The Sabbath had come. We knew it as soon as we opened our eyes. Not by the unaccus- into the Peninsula of Sinai as an unprotomed stillness which in populous cities or in voked invasion of the territory of a peaceful villages marks the change from the days of the neighbor-an act which was not merely a misweek, for the silence of the desert is so pro- take, but a crime. This censure of Moses is found that it cannot be deepened. But there not new. There is nothing in the Bible which was something which was not silence: it was is a more frequent subject of attack than the heavens that were bending over us, that seemed his way among an unoffending people. But to say, This is the day that the Lord hath made. let not the critics be too hasty in judgment. To enjoy it to the full, we sought for greater retirement than that of our tent. Dr. Post. looking round for the natural features of the oasis in which we were camped, espied across the stream a solitary tree, an acacia (the tree and great sacrifices, as when, in this very case, ble railway have we found this "Northern Pa- New Jersey, it prohibits all dramshops. I cannot prove absolutely the impossibility of which furnished the shittim wood of which the the whole Hebrew people perished in the wil-Ark was made), which he pronounced the most fully proportioned tree he had seen on the des- deliverance of nations and the general prog-For a wonder, it was of considerable size, and offered a grateful shade. The air under it dent advocate of liberty, and a fierce denouncer was cool and refreshing. To this spot we re- of slavery in every form. We presume he would moved our camp-chairs and a table, and even | think slaves justified in fleeing from bondage, our iron bedsteads, that, if need were, we might and seeking their freedom, even if the end could lie down and rest; and here we spent a long, not be gained except at the price of the sacrisweet Sabbath, full of a heavenly calm, with which all nature seemed to be in sympathy.

as if all living things were enjoying the rest of | night, and made an exodus from the Souththe day. One must have been far in the desert their "house of bondage"-as the Israelites for we are in one of the great lumber regions July glory. He would have his subjects witto realize how sweet as well as strange it was made their exodus from Egypt; and suppose to see two or three little birds, not bigger than that to find a refuge far away—a lodge in some sparrows, hopping about. They were very vast wilderness, where they could enjoy their tame, at least they had not been scared by the frequent presence of men, and ventured quite afraid—they had started for some remote and train "pulls up" at Morehead, on the banks windows, which falls silently but reflectively near us, as if to make our acquaintance; and almost uninhabited region of Northern Mexas they piped their feeble notes, it seemed as if ico; and that when marehing on in great batthey were trying to sing a song of home, to talions, with their wives and little children, cheer the lonely travellers. But the creatures they had been stopped in their progress by that enjoyed the day the most were the camels They knew that it was Sunday, and enjoyed it as if it had been made for them. Just see them now! I have been watching them as they roam about at their own sweet will. They do the miracle of the Exodus grows upon me, and not invade our privacy, for they do not seek the more profound the reverence I feel for that the shade, but the sunshine. But sun or shade or water-all is free to them to-day. Here is er of the Israelites in that great crisis of their fore me. I hear a singular gurgling noise, as that presence has never been absent. The fig- are adepts in the multiplication table, and it is of Him who made the sun to rule the day and a few years ago. After bathing in an Alpine if a brook were running down his throat. He | ure of Moses is the one great figure which gives is sucking up the water out of the cistern which supreme interest to this land of desolation. nature has provided as a reservoir within him, When we pass through deep mountain gorges, into his stomach. Who would not rest on such the cliffs on either hand take on a new interest blessedness of repose?

mere physical rest. Our tree was but a little al- nation on his mighty heart. Often doubtless cove in a great temple, of which the full pro- did he lie down in these dark mountain recessportlons-walls and columns and domes-were in the mighty amphitheatre of the hilis. Here to the stars shining in this clear Arabian sky, we were in a deep valley, surrounded by moun- and wonder if the God whom he worshipped tains, while above us towered Serbal, like Mont | would carry him through. In the battle which Blanc above the Vale of Chamouni. Never did was fought on this ground three thousand years I realize before the full meaning, as well as ago, it was not only the Israelites fighting with beauty, of the words "The mountains bring the Amalekites: it was the battle of civilization fast forever, that they preach peace to mortals vexed with petty cares. That peace encompass- dent of history, Bussen: that "History was when we cross the Cheyenne and James rivers ed us round to-day. We seemed to be in a place of prayer; and though there was no sound of ites out of the land of Goshen." Egypt indeed the church-going bell to awaken these soli- had been an empire for we know not how many tudes, yet we had found a sanctuary in which centuries or millenniums. But it had no hiswe could worship as truly as beneath the swell- tory. Its record, preserved to us in monuments Mr. Dalrymple, which extends along the road ing dome or in the long-drawn aisle. Here we and inscriptions, is a mere chronology-a cat-

We had not indeed forgotten this worship on any day of the week. Making a little family, we never forgot the blessed institution of family prayers. This it was not always possible to observe in our tent; but after we had begun the day's march, we found by the wayside "the shadow of a great rock," or some other quiet nook, where we could stop to read oles. Dr. Post had always in his pocket like the Hebrew, from which he read the account of the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. It was quite natural that an Eastern book, translated into an Eastern language, should preserve a certain couleur localeection not only of the natural scenery amid which, but of the manners and customs its ruins are yet to be seen, while all round the tivated to advantage in this climate. of the people among whom and by whom, it valley the sides of the hilis are pierced with was written-not always retained in our West-cells, in which the monks passed their lives. eye was one boundless wheat-field-we reach-

ceived before. The story of the wanderings through these very mountains, going before desert and the sea our hearts go to them with

While enjoying the natural beauty of this valley among the mountains, we do not forget that it is a spot of great historical interest. It rock from which gushed forth water to keep them from perishing. But a little in advance ning stream. Aecess to it was barred by the I am well aware that there is a question among Biblical scholars whether the mountain pass through which we have just come is Rephidim, but such is the universal tradition; and so also has tradition fixed on the sharp peak which rises up right in front of us as the one which Moses ascended to pray while the battle was going on, and where Aaron and Hur held up his hands. Late in the afternoon we climbed up this peak, and stood on the very spot where Moses knelt and prayed, and looked down on eventful day which was to decide the fate of Israel, when his hopes rose and fell, for the battle was long, and ended not till the going down of the sun. It was sunset when we stood there, and it required little imagination to conceive of the great Hebrew Lawgiver at

Some I know would look on this scene with very different feelings. A popular lecturer has undertaken to expose the Mistakes of Moses and in following the narrative of the Exodus he denounces the entrance of the Israelites There was something in the deep blue alleged cruelty of the Hebrew leader in forcing We must take large views of things. The Exodus from Egypt was one of those great migrations of nations of which we read in history, derness, yet through which comes at last the ress of mankind. Colonel Ingersoll is an arfice of precious lives-their own and their masters. Suppose in the times before our civil Looking out from under our tree, it seemed war, two millions of slaves had risen up in a no wider than the Mohawk is at Cohoes. Even day and thrown them open with an air of trifreedom, with none to molest or make them bands of Apache Indians; would it have been a great wrong for them to force their way? Let the assailants of Moses sneer as they

will. The more I see of the desert, the more stern old Hebrew Cromwell, who was the leadan old tramper of the desert now standing be- history. In all our marches the past week, a day, when even the brute ereation felt the as I think that they have looked upon Moses as he passed by, perhaps with a countenance es, with only a stone for a pillow, and look up ce"; they are so great and strong, standing with barbarism. Never was a truer, as well as more eloquent, saving than that of a great stuborn on that night when Moses led the Israelcould sit and read our Bibles, and worship God. alogue of successive dynasties, as utterly dry and dead as the mummies of its buried kings. That is not history. But the Exodus was the beginning of a series of events, unfolding through centuries, which marked a steady movement of the nations. When Moses fought with Amalek, he carried in his right hand the destiny of mililons yet unborn. If he had perished on that fatal day, there would have been no Commonwealth of England, and no Common wealths would have been set back a thousand years.

the early centuries it was a great resort for but a few hundred yards from our camp, where and oats are the chief crops, for corn is not cul-

ern version; and I found that the Bible so read They were not, strictly speaking, hermits, for edathe little village of Cassellton. The Red gels," what poems of praises have they written splenic fever, small microscopic organisms reand translated into English for my benefit, had hermits live in solitude; but Cenobites, who River Presbytery have just decided to estabover the fields and the gardens—mysterious sembling transparent rods. Further observaa freshness and beauty which I had not per- live in communities. There must have been a lish their college here; but there is a prospect became more real since we were amid the very ber of cells by which the mountains are honey- Falls, a much superior site in Minnesota. It How they reflect his face in their mirrors of of this subject to its extreme limit, by discovabroad, in the city or in the wilderness—the scenes through which the Israelites passed. combed. We climbed up to some of them, and is a misfortune that they do not combine their dew that glisten in the morning's early light. ering that these rods are quickened by microssed day—never more welcome than we could commit ourselves to the care of Him lessert. Some travellers ignore it, claim—who had led them across these very deserts and of the monks, in which they passed their lives to the care of Him lessert. Dur-lives to the care of Him lessert. Dur-lives to the care of Him lesserts and lives the disease. The virulence of the fever is in among the green," shine in the brightness of leggs so minute as to escape detection by the them as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar slept and prayed and died-in little stone cells, iy along through Valley City, Jamestown, and eock has turned himself toward the sun and knows exactly what to look for. Many of the A carayan on the desert is like a ship at privilege of committing to Him those dearer to in, though long enough for him to lie down; who would strip them of everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything, and leave make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything the make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything the make the stronger. Perhaps He who is in everything the make the stronger m they had passed a living death. Here they had been buried alive while on the earth, and here it was fitting they should rest when their breath was out of the body. Their homes while livlose an experience which comes but rarely in a was a seene of great events in the history of of no benefit to anybody. Self-denial for the the law of Christ. But suffering endured as a penance, self-inflicted torture, seems far away from the spirit of the Gospel. I can feel no merit heaven by making earth a hell.

But the day was now drawing to a close, and we were in no mood to indulge in criticism even of the false piety of a former age. Rather would we give ourselves up to the tender associations of the place and the hour. To complete the charm of this perfect day, to-night the moon reached the full. The scene was un earthly as she rose above the tops of the moun tains, and shone down into the deep, lonely valley. It seemed as if the peace of God were

resting on the face of the earth, not The peace that sages in meditation found, but a peace from the Infinite Presence, which filled the spaces of the silent air, and as if more than one sleeper on the desert might have a vision in his dreams of a ladder whose top touched heaven, with angels ascending and descending upon it. How can we help serious thoughts in the strange seenes in which we are? Here we tarry but a night; to-morrow we resume our march. The wanderings of the Israelites are a type of that pllgrimage which we all are making through the wilderness of this world. If we are only marehing in the right direction. we need not fear to move on day by day, glad to know that each day's march brings us nearer to the end :-

While in the body pent. Absent from Christ we roam, But nightly pitch our moving tent A day's march nearer home. H. M. F.

A RUN INTO DAKOTA AND MONTANA

By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. Glendive. Montana, July 21, 1882. At last we have struck hot weather: or rather ality of the trains, and freedom from modelled after the Pennsylvania Central.

We passed through the thriving town of Anoka, and a very fair farming region, with MORNING AMIDST THE BERKSHIRE HILLS. oecasional glimpses of the "Father of waters." At Brainerd we halted for dinner, and then struck upon the main track which is to lead from Duluth to the shores of Oregon. We crossed the Mississippi at a point where it is there its current is well loaded with saw-logs. of the Northwest. The charming little lakes begin to multiply; but the finest collection is beside the Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad in Otter Tail county. At seven o'clock our of the Red river, and in front of the stylish Grand Pacific Hotel.

After supper we take a waik over the Red ing for the day's work begins." River of the North into Fargo; a few steps over that short bridge takes us from Minnesota into tions, but bestows his gifts upon the humble the Territory of Dakota. The river is narrow and the poor as freely as upon the rieh and discolored, but it waters a fertile valiey, and steamers ply northward into Manitoba We found Fargo a bustling town, illuminated lng tops of these glorious hills. And hark! by an enormous electric light lifted seventy feet above its central square. Its real population is about 5000, although it is often spoken of as double that number. Our Western friends delight Barnum himself; for example, they announce at Lake Minnetonka a "munificent and taste will curtail Western phraseology by

at least three syllables. Both Fargo and Morehead have Presbyterian churches with efficient pastors. Early yesteraway over the fertile and level prairies of Da- been at such a soul-inspiring hour as this that kota. For sixty miles they are as flat as the Mrs. Browning wrote: ocean in a calm, and a farm-house becomes a distinct object at half a dozen miles away on the horizon. Scarcely a tree is visible, except But what a magnificent piece of fertility and wheat-farming stretches around us on both sides of the track! Twenty miles from Fargo we enter upon the famous farm managed by for four and a haif miles. It contains thirty thousand aeres, although three thousand of these have just been sold, in a solid block, the hilis are doing homage to the coming of the These sealed infusions had been exposed for of the discipline, as well as for the insight, it for ninety thousand dollars! That is more new day, standing in their robes of emerald weeks, both to the sun of the Alps and the than the whole colossal farm originally cost. Last year Mr. Dalrymple had twenty-three thousand acres in wheat-the average yield calls the words of the German poet Heine, as being about eighteen bushels. All the wheat he gazed upon a similar picture in his far-off ber of them swarmed with the Bacteria of puis sown in the Spring, on account of the severity of the Winters, and twenty-five busheis to the acre is eonsidered a remarkable his Arabic Bible, which is said to be very much in New England; the dial of human progress | crop. The Dalrymple farm is divided into fifteen sections or departments of two thousand This oasis has been made famous also in a acres each, with a superintendent and a comhistory more recent than that of Moses. In plete set of barns, implements, and horses and ing the same enchantment of nature, our own instep, and produced effects which might have mules for each separate section. Mr. Dalrymmonks. A Convent stood on a hill which is pie simply oversees the whole. As yet whea

Just beyond this huge farm-which to our

human habitation. Nor is one surprised to ral implements. About two o'clock we reachlearn that the monks were buried at the last ed the celebrated "Troy farm," which convaluable facts in regard to Dakota agriculture. He has eighteen hundred aeres under thorough cultivation, and his land being rollreligion I have no sympathy. Such lives are sheis of wheat per acre. The only fencing that I saw on the whole road is on his beautisake of doing good to others, is according to ful farm. He has a sehool-house for his laborers' children, and a religious service is often held in it. He told me that his thermometer had gone down more than once to fortyadmiration for that religion which thinks to four below zero! But the air is dry and brac-

As the sun was going down in a golden sky, we crossed the Missouri river from Bismarck to Mandan, on a huge transfer-boat, as the railway bridge is not quite completed. Bismarck is an attractive town of seven thousand inhabitants, and is likely to be the capital of Northern Dakota. Rev. Mr. Stevens is our pastor here—the veteran Home missionary Mr. Sloan having removed over to Mandan. The rapid Missouri is about the color and consistency of pea-soup, and it has the habit of getting up and lying down again in various Its soft mud-banks are constantly places.

washing away. Early this morning we passed through the western end of the "Bad Lands," a wild desolate region of clay soil thrown up into ali manner of tumuli and pyramids of uncouth appearance. One of the first objects I saw was a of the train, up into a gulch. We afterwards passed several that were roaming over the prairie pastures of Montana, and were vastly amused by half a dozen thriving viilages of prairie dogs. Our fellow-traveller. Rev. Mr. Dunning, who went up on the road to Morgan this afternoon, saw five buffaloes grazing beside the Yel-

The railway is completed to Mlies City, but we stopped over here to rest for six hours, and to catch the return train for Fargo. Glendive is a town just twelve months old, with 400 inhabitants, large railway shops, and a huge hotel nearly completed. When this Western wilderness "blossoms like the rose," its first consummate flower is, commonly, an ambitious hotel. We are in the valley of the Yellowstone, which is navigated by steamers; and on note down some of my observations during our fifteen drinking-saloons, but as yet no church. grazing Territory of Montana.

By Mrs. Susan T. Perry.

The ancestral clock in the old farm-house kitchen strikes five. Five o'clock in the morning! The sun has just unlocked the gates of umph, and now walks forth in his resplendent nesses of the beginning of his triumphai day's march, and he touches the sleeping evelids with his golden seeptre. He pours a wealth of sunshine-showers of gold-into the east upon the sleeper, who perehance has just turned over for another nap before the "harness

The sun is no respecter of persons or habita-Summer dweliers who have erected their stately mansions upon the high commandmarch. Songs of praises fill the air. Every

"Ol the little birds sang East, And the little birds sang West, And I smiled to think God's greatness Flowed around our incomple

Round our restlessness His rest." The little brooks in the meadows ripple their upon their heads. The seene this morning retain heads and long cloud beards. Here and and it was the germs of these Bacteria which itself on the tips of its toes and look curiously over the other hills in order to see me." Feelbeloved poet Whittier writes:

"You should have seen that long hill range With gaps of brightness riven-How through each pass and hollow streamed The purpling light of heaven."

And the flowers, "the alphabet of the an-

large community here, to judge from the num- of another one being established at Fergus lift up their heads at the coming of the sun! 1879 a German named Koch carried the study found them hewn in the solid rock, and but a resources upon a single institution at the lat- How the buttercups which Jean Ingelow aptly scopic spores which contain the contagium of in prayer and meditation. Here they are and ing the day we passed smoothly and pleasant- his coming. Just beneath my window the pea- ordinary microscope, unless the investigator hardly high enough for a man to stand upright a dozen embryo villages which are as yet con- has spread his banner with its shades of blue most fatal diseases are the result of the workfined to a railway tank, an inn, a store or two, and green and gold, so delicately mingled by ings of these invisible organisms. which indeed had more of the shape and diand a half dozen neat wooden dwellings. The the hand of the Great Master. The breath of One of the striking things brought out in mensions of a sarcophagus than of a place of chief articles for sale seemed to be agricultu- God is breathed over all nature in this early this volume, is the tireless patience and pains morning hour; it is breathed into our waiting with which scientific men work to make their spirits. For each of us a new day has arisen-a discoveries. There is no leaping to conclumanager, was on the train and gave me many fill out before the evening comes. What will clue is followed to the end, and what appear each of us write thereon? All round us is to be failures in the process of experiment ofwork to be done-work of love and mercy; the | tentimes help forward the result. The conlng were their tombs when dead. For such a ing prairie, he raises twenty-three or four bu- out with infinite tenderness on the wounds of question, that all diseases known to be conta-Christ's suffering ones.

> "We need not wander far and wide for some reach.'

From the valley below eomes the music of of poetry to the prose of everyday life. The air is filled with the sound of the reapers. Martha's vocation devolves upon us this morning. Hungry men are waiting to be fed. The ready for the day's work among the fleids. The tillers of the ground are the vigilant committees of the financial world. Agriculture was the first business given to man. When the world had been created and made beautiful he was commanded to "dress it and to keep it." Let no man proud of his wealth shrink from clasping the broad, bare, well worn hand fine anteiope bounding along within ten rods of the humble tiller of the soil. The farmer's work is the warp and filling that goes into that loud-roaring Loom of Time, where Caryle tells us nine hundred millions of menhonor to the farmers' faithful, earnest labor: to their sinewy arms and their sunburnt faces. God bless them and send them always "the

Evenings with Authors.

'the light of His countenance."

FLOATING MATTER OF THE AIR.

The Messrs. Appleton have published a volume of essays by John Tyndall on The Floatto putrefaction and disease. These essays side. But in spite of the thermometer, I must would repay a journey hither. Glendive has make one of the most valuable of the volumes he has produced. The essay on Fermentation rapid and delightful journey. We left St. Paul Here is a field for a Home missionary. Two is one of the most interesting papers we have on Tuesday morning by the Northern Pacific hundred miles farther up the Yeliowstone is read for months, and the essay on Spontanerailway, which has a branch road leading up the thriving town of Riponville, settled by a ous Germination, though hard reading, repays movements accomplished by great suffering to its main trunk at Brainerd. A very admira- colony from Wisconsin. Like Vineland, in perusal. Prof. Tyndall shows that though we iments and widely extended ob clous, and has been discarded by all the leading seientists. Even Dr. Bastian, who has spent years in experimenting on the subject, has been forced to abandon the field which he ascertain the truth, yielded negative results. Nature does not create. Atheism gets no support in the history of life on our globe. But experiments have proved now, beyond a

ing creatures, most of which are so minute as Bacteria, which always accompany putrefaction, and are inseparable from lt. From Prof. in organic substances, and are active agents cat." thing is lifting itself up in worship-not of the in the production of gangrene. The author sun, like the fire worshippers of the East, but himself experienced their destructive activity safe to apply a little subtraction to some cur. the moon and stars to rule the night. We are stream he slipped on a block of granite, the rent statements. Things are blg enough out told that the countenance of the Creator is as sharp crystals of which bruised his naked here without any exaggerations. There is a tal- the sun when it shineth in its strength. What skin. He dipped his clean poeket-handkerent for advertisement out here also that would meaning there is in the words "the light of chief into the stream, and wrapped it about God's countenance"! The birds, the leaders | the wound, and limped home, where he re- | the worst enemies to human life. of the grand orchestra, are in perfect tune, mained in bed four or five days. There was But we found beneath the shade more than grave and downcast, bearing the burden of a multiplicity of augmented attractions"! Time their power of flight making them the most no pain, and he supposed the wound quite well, joyous of God's creatures, they can soar as as it was clean and free from pus. Placing a well as sing, and mount upward with their piece of gold-beater's skin over it, he walked songs of praise. Fainter and fainter come about during the day. Then itching began, their strains as they ascend higher and higher, and he was obliged to go to bed. He applied day morning we took the Puilman car on the till at last they flash down to us like songs a cold water bandage, but it did no good. admirably done, though Prof. Morris does not 'Northern Pacific," and were soon rolling from the choir of the redeemed. It must have This was followed by arnica, which made matters worse; the inflammation increased so rapidly that he became alarmed, and had to full justice to the great German, and it must be carried down the mountains on men's be confessed that he has given a more intellishoulders and conveyed to Geneva, where he gible and vivid account of Kant's chief work, could have skiiful medical treatment. The than any of his predecessors in the English lanphysician discovered an abscess, five inches guage. Prof. Morris shows very clearly that from the wound, in his instep, and the two the eminent German had not mastered the field were connected by a channel through which in which he tolled; he had not taken sufficient music as they go dancing among the daisies the abscess was emptied. What caused this pains to learn what other philosophers had like children who feel the joy and innocence of channel through solid flesh? Dr. Tyndall exyoung souls just entering upon life in a beauti- plains that in the room where the water band- of thought in doing over again what had alful world, where to them everything is full of age had been removed, he had opened a numsunshine and happiness. The mountains and ber of cans of fish, meats, and vegetables. green to receive the golden beams that descend warmth of the kitchen, without showing the slightest turbidity or sign of life. But two days after they were opened, the greater num native land: "I beheld the mountains looking | trefaction, the germs of which had been conat me earnestly and nodding with their moun- tracted from the dirt laden air of the room. there a distant little blue hill appeared to raise got into the wound he had incautiously open ed; and they were the subtile workers that burro wed down his shln, dug the abscess in his proved fatal. This simple case illustrates the whole subject. Epidemic diseases are produced by the mleroscopic creatures which populate the alr. In 1850, the distinguished French ob- E. H. Arr's "New England Bygones." This which had died of a virulent disease known as tinguished draughtsmen in the country.

poems that mortals may not read; how they tions developed more surprising facts, and in

alabaster boxes are to be unsealed and poured clusion is now apparently established beyond gious, including most epidemics, are eaused by the development of organic germs in some Holy Grail wherein we may drink salvation part of the body. As the author says, there is from doubt and sin. It may be a long, long no respite to our contact with the floating search ere we find it; but one thing is ready at matter of the air. We not only suffer from its our hand. It is duty—to be the very truest, mechanical irritation, but a portion of it lies purest, and best we know, and to do around us at the root of a class of disorders most deadly very work of love our hands and hearts can to man. It was some time ago the current belief that epidemic diseases generally were propagated by a kind of malaria, which consisted the harvesters. "A splendid hay-day to-day," of organic matter in a state of motor-decay; shouts our practical farmer as he sharpens his that when such matter was taken into the body scythe upon the grindstone. This practical through the lungs, skin, or stomach, it had observation brings us down from the regions the power of spreading there the destroying process by which itself had been assailed. Such a power, it was alieged, was visibly exerted in the case of yeast. A little leaven was seen to leaven the whole lump-a mere speek farmers of the Berkshire Hills are making of matter in this supposed state of decomposition being competent to propagate indefinitely its own deeay. Why should not a bit of rotten malaria within the human body act in the same way? In 1836, a very unexpected answer was given to this question. In that year Cayniard de la Tour discovered the yeast-plant in a living organism, which when placed in a proper medlum, feeds, grows, and reproduces itself, and in this way carries on the process we name fermentation. It is life, not motordeeay. By this discovery fermentation was found to be connected with organic growth. It nungry men-restlessly work and weave. All is strange that most discoveries are made by two persons about the same time, and this discovery of the yeast-plant was made by Schawnn of Berlin about the same time. early and the latter rain," and more than ali, And in February, 1837, he also announced the important result, that when a decoetion of meat is effectually sereened from ordinary air, and supplied solely with calcined air, putrefaction never sets in. Putrefaction, therefore, he affirmed to be caused, not by the air, but by something in the air which could be destroyed by a sufficiently high temperature. The results of Schwann were confirmed by ing Matter of the Air, especially in its relation other scientists. But as regards fermentation, the minds of chemists fell back upon the old it has struck us in this valley of the Yellow-stone, where the sun's rays are reflected upon us from the tall Buttes that tower up on either each side of us tower up the most lofty and them were prepared for the Royal Society in us from the tall Buttes that tower up on either each side of us tower up the most lofty and them were prepared for the Royal Society in the soci oxygen, produced the fermentation. But as a matter of fact, when the plant is killed the ferment disappears. Mediate or immediate, the real "ferments" are living organisms which find in fermentable substances their necessary food. Side by side with these researches and discoveries, and fortified by them cific," both in the excellence of its cars, the wish I had time to go on and see it; but we spontaneous germination, the most careful ex- and others, has run the germ theory of epidemic dust. It ought to be a good road, for it is excursion for forty or more miles into the vast have shown that it does not occur even in and favored by Linnæus, that epidemic dis those eases where it had been supposed to take eases may be due to germs which float in the place. The thing has been found to be faila- atmosphere, enter the body, and produce disturbance by the development within the body of parasitic life. The strength of this theory, says Dr. Tyndall, "consists in the perfect parallelism of the phenomena of contagious once regarded as fertile and entered with undisease with those of life. As a planted acorn bounded faith. All the results of experiments gives birth to an oak, competent to produce a made under the most favorable conditions to whole crop of acorns, each gifted with the power of reproducing its parent tree; and as thus from a single seedling a whole forest may spring; so, it is contended, these epidemic diseases literally plant their seeds, grow, and question, that the atmosphere is charged with shake abroad new germs, which meeting in myriads of organic particles, which under the human body their proper food and temperafavoring conditions are developed into liv- ture, finally take possession of whole populations. There is nothing to my knowledge in to escape recognition even under the average pure chemistry which resembles the power of microscope. Among these creatures are the propagation and self-multiplication possessed by the matter which produces epidemie disease. If you sow wheat you do not get barley; Tyndall's studies it appears that there are if you sow small-pox you do not get scarlet many species of these minute creatures which fever, but small-pox indefinitely multiplied, differ from each other in their ability to with- and nothing else. The matter of each constand heat and other destructive agencies. But | tagious disease reproduces itself as rigidiy as the music that bursts forth as he begins his all of them are capable of causing putrefaction if it were (as Miss Nightingale puts it) dog or

We have not space to follow the author through all the essays, each of which seems to invite the reader to enter it like some cabinet or room full of objects of interest. The intelligent reader will find in it that the researches and experiments of scientlsts are invading the strongholds of disease, and promise to destroy

S. C. Griggs & Co. of Chicago are publishing a series of Philosophical Classics. The first volume is devoted to Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason." It is by Prof. George S. Morris of the University of Michigan, and the work is entirely sympathize with Kant. He shows a painstaking, conscientious determination to do done; and consequently he wasted a great deal ready been done. The work is not exactly holiday reading, but it is worth study for the sake gives of an intellectual movement which has had a marked influence in modern times.

Harper & Brothers will publish in a few days Outlines of Ancient History, by P. V. N. Myers, A.M. It is a comprehensive history of nations prior to the fall of the Western Boman Empire in the fifth century; it traces distinct periods of growth rather than the details of special dynasties, or the chronicles of petty wars.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. are preparing for the holidays an edition de luxe of Irving's "Sketch Book." They will bring out another beautiful gift book in the shape of a memorial edition of servers discovered in the blood of animals is to be illustrated by a corps of the most dis-

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PHILADELPHIA LETTER A Million of People a Year!

To a citizen of our great Republic, there is something aimost fascinating in the picture of clime pointing their prows to its shores-those ships alive with men, women, and children, seeking here a home. And yet his must be either a sublime faith or a wild, unthinking audacity, who can, without deep misgivings, witness the addition to our population of a million a year-a large proportion of them soon to be invested with the right of suffrage. and the greater part of them inspired with notions, ideas, and principles directly opposed to those which throb among the vitaiitles of our nation. And whoever may be thoughtiess enough to shut his eyes to omens and portents, the Christian is compelled to ponder. Not only do the imported pauperisms, Communisms. Nihijisms, and the like, wear a threatening frown, but imported atheisms, infidelity, immorality, iiquor-drinking, Sabbath-breaking, Gospel-despising men threaten eviis in their nature fatal to our political and sociai institutions. Not infrequent is the boast of the foreigner, "We will soon outvote you on the liquor-selling and Sabbath-breaking ques

In Philadelphia we have just witnessed specimen of imported outrage upon American ideas and customs, the occasion being a German "Saengerfest." Sabbath morning was occupied with a "business meeting" in one of the public halls in the city, and the Sabbath afternoon was devoted to wiid carousing in one of the parks on the margin of the city, of which the following is a specimen:

At a little after three o'clock a number of young men, clad in gauze shirts, blue pantalcons, and slippers, appeared, whose elastic step and bulging muscles betokened the athlete. These entertained the crowd with feats of strength and agility on the horizontal bar, and in ground and lofty tumbling. Towards the southern end of the grounds were a number of jubilee singers, and in short, the entertainments were sufficiently varied to meet the different tastes of all classes of people.

It is sald that no less than twenty thousand

At a meeting of ministers some time since, ley of Angrogna to the celebrated Pra dei Tor: saw the spot where two hundred Vaudois reerected to commemorate the "glorious Return" in 1689 under the heroic Henri Arnaoud; facts respecting the present condition of this ancient, much suffering, heroic people.

It is now more than fifty years since General Beckwith in a sense reintroduced the Waidenses to the attention of the great outside upon a pension, visited the valleys of Piedmont and became so deeply interested in the people that he took up his abode among them tion respecting the character and wants of the people, raised money for them, and in so many up as a reproach to them: "You will not wor- pistol. ship the Virgin, but you make no scruple at worshipping General Beckwith."

It would seem from Dr. McCook's account among this people. One of the most effective compactly organized, weii and wisely discioid home more attractive could some of the other iands be introduced among them. They a meagre outcome from the grim rocky soil ecy of John Adams would fail! around them. Some efforts have been made to introduce other means of gaining a livelihood. but on too small a scale to teil with much force upon the general condition of the people. Should God raise up another General Beckwith with a large heart and a large purse, with love for the land of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaidi, and for that people whose ancestors for so many ages suffered and bled under the hands of the eruel Papacy, he might be the instrument of benefiting that whole people, and so benefiting the cause of Christ throughout Italy and throughout the world.

of the facile tergiversation of the infallible and unchangeable Papacy. Molinos, for a long seunder the pitiless persistence of the Jesuists, Bigelow is Attic in its purity and undercurrent of his sentences carry a visible twinkle in the

" Molinos."

LETTER FROM CHICAGO The Liquor Interest in Politics.

A convention has lately been held in this city, whose savings and doings should be widely proclaimed. It was the Convention of the First District Liquor Dealers' and Manufacturers' State Protective Association. For some reason, Mayor Harrison was not on hand to his native land sitting solitary in the midst of extend the usual official welcome in behalf of the seas, and ships from every country and the city, which he is accustomed to extend to such gatherings. Perhaps he feit, as he has reason to feel, that he had often enough weicomed conventions of liquor dealers, and placed them among the benefactors of society. Perhaps he was not invited. The saioon keepers have had such repeated assurances from him that he is their firm aily, that they did not need to waste the time of their Convention in listening to his peculiar oratory. They were met for business, and not to listen to stump speeches from scheming politicians. They were met to organize a political campaign which should result in a formal and pronounced endorsement of their infamous business. If to accomplish this it should be necessary to organize a "iiquor party," such a party they propose to have. They will vote for no man for any office unless he shall first give "strong piedges" to support the liquor traffic out and out. Any man, Republican or Democrat, who wili do this, shall have their united support. They have no politics and no principles, except free liquor. The saie of that must neither be prohibited nor taxed, for school purposes or for any other purposes. These saloon keepers in council took occasion to compiain of the apathy of the wholesaie dealers, who, as they asserted, are not combining as they ought to do, to defeat the pians of the fanatical temperance people. They accordingly passed a resoiution by a unanimous vote, in which they pledged themseives not to trade with any Association, and give liberally to heip on the clouds that darken the sky of our national fu- be "aiready committed to the liquor inter-

Such, then, is the programme of the liquor Dr. McCook by request gave an account of a the chief power in politics and in Government, with costly buildings, pastures, orchards, vinebrief soiourn during his recent visit to Europe and the cornerstone of our liberties. They are yards, and fine and flourishing gardens. among the Waldenses of the Valieys. He vis- organizing for that purpose. They will work ited Pignerole and La Tour; ascended the val- for any political party that will work for them, and they will oppose any party whose conventions and candidates will not piedge themsisted the attack of seven thousand soidiers selves to sanction and uphoid their traffic in But we are received with great kindness, and coming to destroy them, and the monument the bodies and souls of men. Can it be possibie that any party wili obey their dictation? We shail see. If they do, then, nothing but visited their schools, attended their worship, pet theories, producing dissension and conflict and learned many important and interesting of action among temperance people, can save the liquor party from an annihilating defeat. work together, and there are abundant evidences that all over the land they are combining grove of oak, pepperwood, and many other to carry elections and govern legislatures, world. As an officer in the British army he State and National. Will the friends of tem- or heard. Mr. Morrison has a very fine orlost a leg in the battle of Waterloo, was retired | perance learn from them that in union there is strength? It is right to be taught by an enemy. Sacrifices to Patriotism.

It is the human sacrifices to which reference and spent there the remainder of his days. In is made, and they are usually offered on or about the Fourth of July, and with accompaniments of gunpowder and all other imaginable not wait for lunch until another landing, and explosions which split the air with noise. Of tablecloths are spread under the friendly shelways became their benefactor that his name the small boy of to-day it is just as true as of ter of the magnificent live-oak trees, and even among them became as ointment poured forth. the son of Coriolanus of oid, of whom Shake-Such has been their affection for him, and so speare wrote that "before him he carries noise, But soon the steamer's whistie tells us that to be spirits out of the flesh, and we are only numerous the pictures of him in their cottages, and behind him he leaves tears." But the pump is repaired, and in a few moments spirits in the flesh. Why fear them if they that the Romanists have been wont to cast it voung Marcius probably never used the toy we are moving southward with twelve miles of The use of that patriotic weapon has caused the death of fifteen children in this city by iockjaw since the Fourth of July. The hand has been hurt by the caps, cartridges, or that there is need of another General Beckwith wafers which are exploded by these pistois; and from such wounds, generally very slight, forces in operation for the evangelizing of Italy the dreadful disease of lockjaw has resulted, is the Waldensian Church. That Church is causing death after great agony. Those experienced in the manufacture and use of fireplined; its ministry is well educated, and of arms are, it is reported, amazed that there are strong, solid, trustworthy character. It pos- not a hundred cases of injury resulting from sesses to a very high degree the respect of the the use of the toy pistoi where only one occurs Government. But its power is largely due to In view of these facts, it becomes clearly the the character of its ministry, and its ministry duty of parents to keep this deadiy weapon out is, to a very large degree, furnished from the of the hands of their children, while its manuhardy seif-denying families of the valleys, in facture and sale should be prohibited by law. whose veins runs the blood of the heroes of the But while care should thus be taken to prevent olden times. Should this supply fail, the Wai- the small boy from leaving, and from leaving densian Church in Italy would very seriously tears behind him, it does not follow that he suffer. But there is ground to fear that it may should be forbidden to carry a noise before (if not fail, yet) be greatly reduced. The people him. When gun-powder ceases to be explodof the Vaileys are finding out that there are ed, and the sound of the fire-cracker is no more hospitable lands than their stony, frosty longer heard in the land, and the rocket, like mountain sides, and the spirit of emigration is the arrows of Acestes as described in Virgii, among them; and who can biame them? It no longer goes up into the air a flame on the were a happy event for our Republic if we Fourth of July, then, if that time ever comes could transport them in a body to our shores. the day will cease altogether to be observed. But as Dr. McCook suggests, it would greatly Not that these are the only or the best ways better their condition, and heip to make their of observing it, but that they best cuitivate and express the patriotic fervor of youth. "Stop many industries that employ the millions in these things," said a venerable and learned judge to me the day before the Fourth, "and are a simpleminded, conservative people, and in five years the anniversary of our nation's almost wholly devoted to the task of extorting birth would be neglected." Besides, the proph-

An Interesting Semi-Centennial.

This was the celebration, by Mr. Philo Car penter, of the fiftieth anniversary of his first arrival in Chicago. Beside himself, there are only three others remaining alive or in the city who have been here so long. Mr. Carpenter. originally from Berkshire county, Mass., started for this region, then uninhabited except by Indians and French half-breeds, from Troy, N. Y. He came by canal-boat to Buffaio, thence by steamer, a four days' ride, to Detroit, thence in a two-horse wagon to Niles on the St. Joseph River, thence on a lighter down to the mouth of the river, where he hired a couple of Indians The Scribners have done a good service in to bring him in a canoe around the head of the no. It is a mile in circumference, and is very issuing this little work from the pen of Mr. lake to this city. It was near the ciose of the John Bigelow. It furnishes a vivid exhibition Black Hawk war when he arrived. At that time Chicago contained of Indians, white men. and aii sorts, scarcely two hundred people ries of years fondled by the Pope, was then, Mr. Carpenter bought one-quarter section of land at the Government price-\$1,25 an acregiven over to his enemies. The style of Mr. on the west side, beyond the western line of which a solidiy built city now extends for three of elegant wit. Many of his expressions tell a miles; and another quarter section on the world of truth in a few words, as when he calls north side, which was then heavily timbered, the Jesuits "the drlving-wheels of the Roman | but which is now a part of the city. To obtain Curia"; and when he writes that the price the these tracts of land he went to Washington for Jesuits demanded of Louis XIV. for the license | the patents, and received assistance from Presthey gave him to violate any or all commands ident Jackson himself in securing them. He of the Decalogue, was that he do their will; built his house on the west side tract, expecting and when he speaks of "the siimy, inexorable to retain it as his farm, and to spend his days embrace of the Dominican octopus." Many upon it in bucolic independence and comfort. Though not a mile west of the South Branch, corner of the eye: as, for example, "Next to yet he was so far away from Chicago, then a the pleasure of living without any religion collection of log cabins near the mouth of the himself. Louis XIV, most enjoyed persecuting Main river, that his friends used to say that he religion into other people." He calls Chris- was going to the Aux Plaines River, ten miles tine, ex-Queen of Sweden, a "lioness in parti- distant, when he started for home. Mr. Carbus." The Pope furnished Petrucci with "the penter closes the interesting reminiscences wings of a cardinalate, to enable him to fly which he gave to his friends who were gather above his pursuers." This book is another very instructive chapter in the history of Vati
This book is another ed at his house on this fiftieth anniversary by pany, who are mostly religious people, are singing "Out on the ocean sailing." The spark kindle into a blaze of Gospel light in whose object is to illustrate and advance the

barren waste has sprung a city which surpasses any other in the world in some respects."

teresting account which he gave the readers of in the light of paiace chandeliers. Are we not THE EVANGELIST of his recent Western travels, floating on a sea of glass mingled with fire did not hesitate to tackie so formidable a giant No; the fire disappears as the sun rolls down as "Chicago brag." But he rather missed the | beyond the far-distant range in the west; the cause of that brag. It is not that we have jeweis are gone, the waves have died, and the more beautiful scenery than can be found water is disturbed only by the little boats near among the hills and vaileys of Western New the shore, the water fowis, and the fish that York, though Lake Michigan, whose endlessiy come to the surface for the floating insect. varied surface is always in sight of my study The white houses of the village are seen nestwindow, often displays a marvelious combinashades. It is not that we have more weaith, or more culture, or more refinement. We modestiy admit that in these things we are not great above ail others. But our boasting is that in less than fifty years our city, once destroyed, and twice built, has grown to be the fourth in population, and the second in volume of business, of aii the cities on this great continent. And yet doubtless "we should be ashamed in this same confident boasting." Much, however, of the talk of Chicago's growth and prosperity is in no spirit of boasting, though it is often credited to that. To recognize the perii which attends this marvelious prosperity, to feel in some measure the weight of morai and spiritual obligation which it imposes, and to pian and work for the best spirituai resuits under the spur of the simple truth that a mighty empire is growing up around us I am charmed to be able now to relate a real with an aitogether unexampled rapidity-this ls not to play the part of boasters. It is not wise to beiittle this growth and to regard the assertion of lt as idle vaporing. CLEMENT. Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1882.

EXCURSION ON CLEAR LAKE.

By Mrs. J. B. Rideout. The sun had risen above the mountain peaks wholesale dealer who would not join their and was shining with dazzling lustre on the water, as fifty of the ladies and gentlemen of campaign for unrestricted and untaxed liquor Lakeport embarked on the steamer "Mamie seiling. They would "Boycott" them. It Coghili" to escape the dust of the village and was admitted that the whoiesalers had done spend the day on this little ocean of the moungood work at Springfield; but one of the tains. There was not even a ripple on the waspeakers insisted that there would be no need ter, except such as were caused by the dipping of bribing legislators (an intimation that legis- of oars, and the light touch of the wings of lators had been bribed) if the proper work were the water fowl, which seemed too heavy to rise people took part in this flagrant desecration of done at the polls. Then, the speaker deciared, more than a few inches above the surface of the day of God. Such scenes are among the representatives would be secured who would the lake. The boat headed toward the lofty mountains on the eastern side. From Lakeport these mountains seem to rise precipitously out of the water. But as we approach the men. They propose to make the liquor saioon shore we discover beautiful and level farms,

We first iand at the residence of Mr. Morrison, nine miles from Lakeport. The good peopie of the house seem not a little surprised to see fifty persons marching through their gate. feei so much at home as to greatly lighten the burden of delay which is caused by the necessary repairing of the pump.

Mr. Morrison's farm, which lies between the mountain and iake, is not only very valuable, but certainly a desirable place to live, espe-Saloon keepers and liquor dealers generally cially for such as love to look "from nature up to nature's God." The house stands in a kinds of trees, and not a mosquito to be seen chard, appie, plum, and other fruit trees so heavily loaded that the large branches are bending over props, and some of them resting on the ground. Feeling the keen appetite, of which in this country ail excursions plain, the conclusion is reached that we the most delicate enjoy a "feast of fat things." smooth water on our right, and high mountains on our left.

Beautiful capes, shaded with the dark green of the oak and the light green of the manzanita, shoot out in the lake, and the reflection of mountain and cape and foliage is wondrously iovely, and we almost imagine that the reality is down yonder, and the real mountain but the shadow. The dazziing sun, reflected from mountains on every side, turns this body of water into a grand mirror, in which the pinnacies, with oak and pine, can look down and see their fair faces and giant forms.

But again the boat is passing in through the tules, which wave their lithesome forms ten feet above the water, and we ail march through a lovely grove of fig and orange trees and flower-crowned oleanders, to the residence of Mr. Aiters, who with his agreeable iady receives us cordialiy. Here we behold the largest cactus we have ever seen. It is near fifteen feet high, with leaves two feet long, and some of the branches cannot be much less than six inches in diameter. Mr. Alters has been offered fifty thousand doilars for his little farm in the niche of the mountains, but he has no desire to leave such a pleasant spot. It is known as "Paradise Valiey."

Our next landing place is Suiphur Banks One would imagine we had straved far from Paradise, for here are no beautiful trees, no good water, but pienty of brimstone, quicksiiver, dust, and smoke. We pass through the works from the piace where they dump the ore to the vats fliled with pure, shining, quicksiiver. The curious are allowed to dip their hands in the liquid, but are cautioned to remove their rings. They think it strange that after trailing their fingers in every direction, not a trace of quicksiiver is left on them. A bar of iron wili float on the surface. The heat is so intense we do not visit the mines, and are anxious to leave, and hope never again to visit,

a piace so dreary and desoiate. Now we pass westward through the narrows. and a breeze from the west creates a dashing wave and adds to the pleasantness of the voyage. We pass close to "Borax Lake," whose bed is supposed to be the crater of an extinct voicadeep. But a wealthy gentleman of San Francisco owns the grounds on the border of this lake. where he has his Summer residence, and as he beiongs to the exclusive circle, excursionists are forbidden to land; therefore we have only a passing giimpse of its beauty. We soon reach 'Soda Bay." This is a delightful resort for invalids or pleasure-seekers, nestling close under the shadow of "Uncle Sam," the ioftiest mountain in this county. The grounds around the hotel are extensive and shady, and scattered here and there under the trees are little cottages and tents, making accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. The pieasant iandiady, Mrs. Gregg, kindiy furnished us with water, good and cool, from the cistern. The piace is owned by Rev. Mr. Wylie, and receives its name from the quantity of mineral springs bubbling up through the water of the lake. situated in a reef that extends into the lake, and over it they have built a bath-house, and bathing in its tepid waters is found very beneficial to nearly all invalids.

Now we are homeward bound. Our comdream to me, it has been so rapid. From a bosom of the lake is disturbed only by a light that dark land!

breeze. It has eovered itself with a garment that waves and ripples with a million jeweis Your correspondent "Steuben," in the in- of sunlight, sparkling like flashing diamonds iing beneath the strong arms of the giant oaks, tion of colors, and of changing lights and and far beyond, the hills and mountains covered with foliage actually seem like the rolling billows of a green ocean. The shriii whistie and the friends on the wharf remind us of the fact that we are nearing home, and voice after voice joins in the giad refrain of the singers,

" In the sweet by-and-by

We shall meet on that beautiful shore, The boat lands and the little company separate, ail feeling grateful to God for His loving kindness and protecting arms during the day. "Good-night, good-night to every one,

Be each heart free from care. Lakeport, Cal., July, 1882.

A GHOST STORY.

There is, I find, a liking for ghost stories in most minds, especially when it is a true story. true ghost story.

Among my friends in Poultney is a gentleman who telis the truth-there may be others who do the same; I think so. But every word of the gentleman of whom I speak, when he toid me the following story, I believed as sincereiy as I believe that the sun causes things to grow. There was once a man, he said, whose name was H---. He lived in H--where my father lived. There came a strange to his house, who said that he was the reai husband of H-'s wife. The stranger was dressed in gray. He wore kneebuckies and a cocked hat. He came often to the house of H-, and the neighbors all came to know him by sight. By-and-by he dlsappeared. After a time H-grew sick. He pined away in a strange, miserable manner, but could not die. Then he sent for a friend and made to him a confession, and soon after this he died. And his wife died. The man to whom the confession was made yet lives. I know his name.

Now began strange doings in the Hhouse, to be seen and heard. Nobody could points out the immorality of gambling: stay in it, and at last it was torn down, and only the ceilar remained. One wintry day my friend was driving past that ceiiar with a woman for whom he had been sent, when she pointed toward the ceilar, saying "See there!" He looked, and up from the ceijar came, lightly as a large gray feather, the man in cocked hat and kneebuckies. He had in his hand a stick, with which he poked and dug at the snow. My friend, then but a boy, was terribly frightened, for he instantly recalled the story of the old house. He drove with speed homeward; but he says unto this day the form of that man in gray, and the peculiar lightness of his floating motions, are as distinctly before him as any thing can be.

assured authority in Enthereal Continues, and here it is almost beyond the power of the State a way that ought to give no offence to the most to prevent Romish priests from setting up gambling devices in connection with their church fairs. When we remember these facts him as any thing can be.

Now it will not do to doubt his words, and I have correctly reported the substance of them. Is good to know that Mr. Frothingham, whose larger than the says there are others who remember ail antecedents are known and read of all men, described by the presence and vision of that God about the matter, and who do not doubt that the stranger was murdered by H— and the wife. The question is, How can the appear-wife the average convictions of mankind."

The says there are others who remember all antecedents are known and read of all field, described to the present of that vision of that of the words of the text, "a consuming fire." The sermon as science at defiance, and cludes iaw which gives who it is hall ever see to be, in the words of the text, "a consuming fire." The sermon as whose, is well worth the careful reading of whom it shall ever see to be, in the words of the text, "a consuming fire." The sermon as whose, is well worth the careful reading of the text of the words of the words of the text of the words of the wo ance be explained?

Who next will tell a true ghost story? They may have natural explanations, and perhaps by comparing notes we may arrive at some satisfactory conclusion. Ghosts are supposed ever do appear? . H. B.

colleges, were excellent in spirit and alm. Permit me, in a few words, to call attention to anmit me in a few words, to call attention to another institution, which, from its history and pros-for wine than for baths or means of preserving pects, is worthy of a share in the interest which such discussions cannot fail to awaken. I refer to Coe College, located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The theatres than for churches. Actors, singers, history of the institution thus far cannot be more dancers, are paid ten times as much as teachfrom the annual catalogue just issued:

Some twenty-nine years ago Mr. Daniel Coe of Durham, N. Y., gave \$1,500 for the purpose of Presbyterian education in Iowa. One thousand dollars of this was used in the purchase of eighty acres of land near what was then the village of Cedar Rapids. The village has grown to a city, and the city has taken this College farm into its plot, which makes it very valuable. It is worth plot, which makes it very valuable. It is worth now some \$80,000. Upon this land the College building was erected at a cost of \$20,000. Some six years ago the Presbytery of Cedar Rapids opened a school in this building, known as Coe Collegiate Institute. This school was successfully maintained, and with growing favor, until its Commencement exercises in June, 1881. The Presbytery then conveyed the institution, with all its argusty and and woment to the Synod. with all its property and endowment, to the Synod of Iowa North, which assumed it for the purpose of elevating it into a Coilege. They are determined that it shall be first-class in all its appointments, and that it shall be a College second to none in the State or in the West. Its prosperity for this its first year has far exceeded the sanruine expectations of its friends. The attendance has been larger than we hoped, and our students are an exceptionally fine group of young gentlemen and ladies.

To these general statements let me add: The umber of students enrolled in all departments during the last year, has been 199. Rev. Stephen Phelps, D.D., has taken up the duties of the pres idency with characteristic zeal and enthusiasm, and seconded by an excellent corps of instructors s making for the Coilege a fine reputation for thorough and honest work.

In addition to the original College building, we have now a large and very convenient boarding hall and five dwellings. A good beginning has been made toward a library and philosophical apparatus. The iamented Mr. T. M. Sinclair took a deep interest in the affairs of the Coliege, and was largely instrumental in bringing it to its present nopeful position. His family and friends are the sole power to a special Board—a sort of making arrangements to erect shortly a memorial University Convocation—before which examichapel on the College grounds.

There is already an assured prospect of a large Increase of students next year. This will necessitate an enlargement of facilities both for boarding accommodations and for instruction. Coe College, with its present outlook, affords an admirable opportunity for those who desire to employ the means that God has given them to promote the work of Christian education.

The great peninsula of Corea contains a popula quite distinct from Japanese and Chinese. The people have hitherto been most jealously guarded against the intrusion of "outside barbarians," but the Rev. J. Ross, a Presbyterian missionary The largest and most boisterous of these is at Newchwang, on the Chinese border, has suc ceeded in learning the language, and has translated the New Testament Into it. A tract has also been prepared by the Rev. J. McIntyre, the colleague of Mr. Ross, consisting of an Introduction to the New Testament and a catechism of Biblica

INDIA. BY DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.

Of Eastern lands the fairest, O Indian land, art thou; With richest glfts and rarest Kind Heaven doth thee endov

Thy sun, rejoicing, beameth With cloudless glory bright; Each mighty river streameth To spread abroad delight.

Most sweet thy bud and blossom, And thy full harvest store Is poured into thy bosom Till thou canst ask no more. And high 'mid lands renowned, O Indian land, wert thou;

Was thine ali-queenly brow IT. And yet my heart is breaking, O Indian land, for thee; That thou, thy God forsaking, Reft of true life shouldst be.

With ancient honor crowned

Yea on thy soul is sorrow, And darkness of the tomb; O when will dawn a morrow To chase the night of gloom Thy sons have toiled for ages
In mines of deepest thought;
Yet bootless all thy sages
And mightiest men have taught.

Immersed in gross delusion, When wisest most they seem, Their learning is confusion, Their knowledge is a dream.

But now Heaven's light is falling, O Indian land, on thee; And love's own voice is calling To life and liberty.

From ages of transgression Haste to the Father's feet! So, penitent confession Shall full forgiveness meet.

Then, of ail realms the fairest, Rise. India! from the dust. Strong in the grace thou sharest, Strong in thy perfect trust! In garments of saivation

Praise, O thou new-born nation, The Christ that makes thee giad!

The Religious Press.

The Observer commends Mr. O. B. Frothingham's arraignment of gambiing in the August North American Review. It would not go to his length in consenting to certain games when played merely for amusement, but he clearly

When the Roman Catholic eathedral on Fifth Avenue, in this city, was first opened, it was for some days and nights the seat and scene of From this very remarkable paper we take a sents, as was intimated by some, any passage of general interest:

resent day, men lavish on their vices sums which no remonstrance, persuasion, or reasoning will extract from them in behalf of their virtues. Passion, not principie, holds the purse-strings; desire, not duty, keeps the eash-book. It is seidom, indeed, that conscience controls the exchequer, and when it does, the fact is chronicled as prodigious. The world wonders at it, and passes on as if the demonstration was The remarks of THE EVANGELIST in the issue of July 20th, based on Dr. Morris' report of Western sign of personal peculiarity, possibly an indibread: more for spirits than for wine; more concisely stated than by the following extract consisting the annual entriography is a second preachers are. The popular player who entertains people, makes them spasmodies but a cally laugh or cry, though he possess thin vein of genius, enacts the same part continually, and is not associated with any of the means whereby human welfare is promoted, becomes in a year many times richer than the professor who devotes his life to the acquisition and the diffusion of knowledge, or the philanthropist who spends his soul for his kind. To excite the nerves, is a surer way of gaining wealth and reputation than to strengthen the mind. To this extent are we still barbarians; to this extent has civilization failed to lift men and women above their instincts to this extent have all noble influences-art education, religion, love of country, love of man, love of God, failed to substitute intellect for inclination. When people who will not give dimes in charity, give dollars to witness a footrace or see a clown, it is pretty good evidence of the supremacy of appetite in the masses of mankind.

> The Christian Intelligencer, referring to the honorary degrees just conferred by our coiieges, says pertinently that there is no reason why men who have made special attainments in theology and its cognate branches, should not receive recognition from our schools of iearning, as weii as schoiars in other departments of letters and science. They need not be eiergymen; and a good example was set in conferring the degree on Tayler Lewis, and on Howard Crosby long before his ordination. It is calculated to stimulate young men to thoroughness in theological study, and thus to increase the number of competent instructors. But our contemporary would initiate a reform:

The proper method, and the only one which could restore the faded and cheapened glories of the titie, would be to pass a law relegating nations for degrees could be held, or nominations by the various coileges submitted. idle to talk of banishing the degree. It is incumbent, therefore, upon the friends of sound cumbent, therefore, upon the friends of sound learning and upon the ministry to save its of the University has arisen. It seems that credit and its utility by wise and adequate reguiations. And if the coileges which have abandoned the practice of conferring these doctorates, and the press which vents itself in idle and cynical sneers at those which are conferred, States against the University of Chicago, its would unite their influence to secure some such Board of Trustees by name, the Mutual Life reform as that which we have suggested, it

might easily be accompilshed. that the abuse is nearly as great as is recklessquite distinct from Japanese and Chinese. The
ly charged. We have looked over the list for
this year, and find the number to be hardly an
withstanding this condition, the Trustees deappreciable percentage of the ciergymen of our country. And any one who should candidly piace the catalogue of Doctors of Divinity beside the entire list of the ministry, would be blied the orditty that while many are stated with standard this condition, the Tristees well are the restriction of the interest was done, although the Company as well as the University was well aware of the condition. since the entire list of the ministry, would be obliged to admit that, while many are not included in the former who doubtless ought to be there, they are as a general thing well chosen, and represent—if not always peculiar attainments in theology proper—certain qualities which have fairly entitled them to eminence, as forces and lights in that profession whose object is to illustrate and advance the

The Churchman hopes that its readers who are interested in the subject of divorces, will iook into Dr. L. W. Bacon's article on the matter in The Princeton Review for the month of July :

If Mr. Bacon is not, in all respects, the equal of his famous sire, the late Dr. Leonard Bacon, he certainly inherits a large share of his ability for ridicule and sarcasm. Who, for example, but one like Dr. Bacon, would have ventured to speak, openly and literally, of what he caiis "polygamy in New England," and then proceed to parallels between what he styles "simultaneous polygamy" and "consecutive polygamy"? But the son of such a Deus majorum gentium does not flinch one instant from an attempt to show that It is better the stant from an attempt to show that It is better the stant from an attempt to show that It is better the stant from an attempt to show that It is show the stant from an attempt to show that It is show the stant from an attempt to show that It is show the stant from an attempt to show that It is show the stant from an attempt to show the stant from a stant from an attempt to show the stant from a stan tempt to show that Utah, by its allowing a man to have many wives at once, and New England, by its allowing a man to have many wives in rapid succession, stand virtually upon the same level. He maintains that in New England one-eighth of the married are divorced, and that the succession of such people as they go West, increases instead of diminishes this ratio. He has a hard hit, in consequence, at those who declare, somewhat fuisomely, "that the qualities of the New England stock are intensified by transplanting into the Western soii." He seems to fear that this doctrine of American social economy applies to had traits of conduct as well as good ones. His bad traits of conduct as well as good ones. His conclusion is superlatively sharp. He declares that the East and the Far West are not diverging from one another in moral iaxity, but coming nearer and nearer. And he thu "When that rates their hastening fellowship: happy day shaii arrive, Judah and Ephraim shali cease their mutual vexations. Apostolic delegates from the Church of the Latter Day Saints shail be welcomed with fraternal greetings in the National Council of Congregationalists, and Methodist Bishops shall communicate in the peculiar Eucharist of the Deseret Tempie (Review, pp. 56, 57). We feel duly thankful to Mr. Bacon for leaving the Church outside of such a woeful congiomeration. It is a compliment which we did not expect.

The Independent refers to the sermon of Prof. W. J. Tucker of Andover, recently preached before the General Association of Massachusetts:

The sermon was on the necessity of meeting with both courage and seriousness the religious problems and the changes in religious view in this generation, even as the strong-inearted Hebrew who wrote the text (Heb. xii. 28, 29) would have his readers meet the vastiv greater religious revolution of his day. sermon is a strong one and a very serious and suggestive one; but we find in it nothing to warrant the anxlety which it awakened in some, who imagined they saw in it a danger-ous lapse from the faith. The only point that could raise such a question is the recognition that runs through it that the Church not only for some days and nights the seat and scene of fleree and excited gambling, in which priests and women and children were the excited and shameless gambiers. Priests instructed chilshameless gambiers. Priests instructed children in the art of gambiing, while the little victims iost money for the sake of the church. A high priest publicity taught that gambiing is not in itself immoral, but may be properly practised when the object is to make money for a pious purpose. This is Roman Catholic destring. Letteries are specificated by exclusive the religious priest in the religious prices are specifically and that the Church needs courage to receive the new, as well as faithfulness in holding the old. doctrine. Lotteries are sanctioned by ecciesi- The need of increased seriousness in the religastical authority in European countries, and lous views of the Church to-day was shown in and know that the Roman Catholic Church is the present patron and fortress of gambiing, it the present patron and fortress of gambiing, it assage of general interest:

"It is familiar knowledge, that even at the orthodoxy," certainly that orthodoxy will not a whit less reverent, religious, and bel ing than the oid.

> The Examiner takes a round-about view of the freight handiers' strike:

If the whole of it was an advance of a few cents an hour in the pay of these hard-working would be with the borers, our sympa too. But that is were, we do not believe the railroad corporations would have hesitated an hour in giving them the additional pay. The real ground of enormous reach. It is a system by which iabor virtually claims the right to control capital and to do it in a way heavily to damage men owning capital. It not only claims the right to decide what capital shall pay for labor, but also who shail not be employed to labor. The law of supply and demand as the great regulator of the price of labor is set aslde, tion is determined by certain half-informed Knights of Labor. The question between the freight-handiers and the transportation companies is not a few cents an hour more, but the growth of a system the effect of which in the iong run is seriously damaging both to the em-pioyers and the employed. The ilnes of ten-dencies like these must be drawn somewhere, and the illustrations are not wanting that in creased wages secured by a species of force is bound to come to an end. Its evils are much greater than all the good to be attained by it.

The Jewish Messenger "lays down the law with sufficient explicitness:

People able and willing to work are always veicomed in America, and no questions need be asked as to nationality. But shiftless, lazy families, who evidently expect to be lodged and boarded at public expense, are not wanted here, and simple justice requires that they be transported back to the parts whence they have issued. Mere sentiment must yield to public policy, our pauper population must not be increased in ways that may be prevented. Refugees from lands where persecution has been rampant deserve our sympathy, and they should be kindly received and made to feel that they will have the country's warm heip in their efforts to support themselves. But after the excitement of arriving in a new country has worn away, and investigation shows that some of these arrivals are evidently bent on being supported by the public and doing nothing for themselves, they should be told in distinct terms that the country will not harbor

The Baptist Weekly having intimated that the financial troubles of the University of Chicago were likely to reach an early adjustment, now adds: The statement was based on the prospect of

a conference between representatives of the University and the Mutuai Life Insurance Company of Maine, which holds the mortgage By a Chicago telegram just received we are in-Robert M. Douglas of Greenboro, N. C., and Stephen A. Douglas of Chicago, sole surviving heirs of Stephen A. Douglas, deceased, have fil-ed a bill in the Circuit Court of the United Insurance Company of Maine, and Samuel D. Boone. The bili recounts the history of the At the same time we are unwilling to admit gift of the university lands, and says that they of the University to the earliest possible settle

INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Sunday, August 13, 1882. PRAYER AND FORGIVENESS.

The Lesson: Mark xi. 24-33. perefore I say unto you. What things soever ye de-nen ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye 25. And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have ought gainst any; and that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses.

26. But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses.

27. And they come again to Jerusalem: and as he was walking in the temple, there come to him the chief priests, and the scribes, and the elders,

28. And say unto him, By what authority doest thou these things? and who gave thee this authority to do these things?

gs?
And Jesus answered and said unto them, I will also
of you one question, and answer me, and I will tell
by what authority I do these things.
The baptism of Jchn, was it from heaven, or of men? 31. And they reasoned with themselves, saying, If we all say, From heaven, he will say, Why then did ye not

believe him?

32. But if we shall say of men; they feared the people; for all men counted John, that he was a prophet indeed.

33. And they answered and said unto Jesns, We cannot tell. And Jesus answering saith unto them, Neither do I tell you by what authority I do these things.

By ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE, D.D.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."—Matt. vi. 12. The first topic in our lesson is that of prayer, and it is a subject always practical and exhaustless in its wealth of truth to the Christian. What is prayer? It is the approach of a child to the eavenly Father with a request for a blessing, and "in Him we live and move and have our being."

King of kings and pray acceptably? No! Man was created in the likeness of God, and created to be His child, to know and do His will, but sin has stroved in man the God-nature, so that man has no spirit of prayer, no filial longing for God as a Father; as an historical fact, the unrenewed heart does not pray, nor feel any need of the divine favor. "Behold, he prayeth," was the announcement to Ananias from heaven of the conversion of holy God in prayer? Through the merits of Jesus Christ, who by His life and death has abolished the enmity of the law, and has opened the merey seat to undeserving sinner. "In whom we have boldness and access with confidence by the faith of Him" (Eph. iii. 12; Heb. x. 19, 20). The privilege of prayer is a gift of Grace. If the Lamb had not been slain, if there were no divine Intercessor at the right hand of God, our prayers could never be answered, in fact, we should not dare to approach, as sinners, into the presence of a holy and jealous God. But since Christ has opened the world." He declared that he was not worthy to door of mercy, and Grace has invited sinners to stoop down and unloose the sandais of Him of pray, the promise written over the mercy seat is whom he was the forerunner, to prepare the way; so vast in its extent, that even the believer finds and when the Messiah appeared, John laid down it difficult to grasp it. Not only are we invited to his work as finished, saying "He must increase, come to God, and to come boidly, as if we had but I must decrease." But they do not dare to never sinned, but a covenant keeping God engages escape from this difficulty by declaring that John to answer ALL our prayers, to grant all our de- had only human authority to preach and baptize, sires, if we only comply with the conditions upon | for this would be to affirm that he was an imposwhich the promise is given. What are these con- tor; and they were afraid of the anger of the peoditions? Answer-

f. We must pray in the name of Christ. "No man cometh unto the Father, but by Me." "What- alent to confessing that they did not know, and soever ye shall ask the Father in My name, He thus by their own words they proved their unfitwili give it you" (John xiv. 13, xv. 16, xvi. 24). 2. We must pray in sincerity. "Ye shall seek Me and find Me, when ye shall search for Me with answer was a deliberate falsehood, and Jesus ail your heart.'

3. We must pray in righteousness, that is to say, the divinely appointed guardians of the faith. He in the liberty of God's children, liberty from the therefore positively declines to auswer their quesdage of sin. "The eyes of the Lord are upon tion as to His credentials, and by this course He eous, and His ears are open unto their increases their enmity, for they know very well

must pray with perseverance. David by His superior wisdom. says "O Lord God of my salvation, I have eried day and night before Thee." Jacob said "I wiii not let Thee go, except Thou bless me."

5. We must pray in faith. "All things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall relings and miraeles. ceive." "What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall read the declarations of Christ concerning Himdesire? No! but on our faith in God, faith that God and was God. He said to Nicodemus "I desire? No! but on our faith in God, faith that He will keep His promises. But can we then be came down from heaven"; to the Jews, "I pro-Some French ladies were among them, whose absolutely sure that all our desires will be grant- eeeded forth and eame from God; I and my Fa- sad condition was very pitiable to behold. ed, if we pray in faith? Alisuitable requests God ther are one." He claimed to have power to forwill grant, but He will not give us that which will give sins, and as a convincing proof He healed by be an injury, because we desire it, for this would a miracle the man whom He had foreign. His be an injury, because we desire it, for this would a miracle the man whom He had forgiven. His not be love to us. The promise in our lesson re- whole life of thirty-three years from His birth to ferred primarily to the Apostles, and to their pos- His death and resurrection, is a witness to His session of miraculous power, but it is applicable divinity and His aimighty power, and yet there to all disciples and to all requests, but faith will are those to-day who declare that He was only gladly leave to infinite wisdom the decision human, that He was not the Messiah, but only a whether the petition is wise or not. And let me add these suggestions on this point-

our knees will usually be the right things. 2. The Hoiy Ghost will tell us what to pray

if we seek His illumination (Rom. viii. 26). 3. Prayers for spiritual blessings will always be answered, and it is, comparatively, an insignificant matter, whether our desires for temporal blessings are gratified. But how can we cultivate this absolute faith in God? Answer-By treasuring up and meditating upon His promises, until our souls are filled with their richness.

4. We must pray in fellowship with Christ. "If ye abide in Me, and My words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto thing to be His friend, when He comes in the you." Our messages must be whispered out of the secret place, and then our wills must be in harmony with God's wili, and the Spirit wili make ssion for us. It is in the secret place that the flower of faith buds and blooms in the perfection of beauty and power (Psalm xei. 15).

VERSES 25, 26. "Stand praying." This was the knelt in prayer (Dan. vi. 10). Another condition often been arrayed against science, that has of acceptable petition is mentioned here, viz: a of acceptable petition is mentioned here, viz: a spirit of forgiveness. The special reference is to and selfish greed of the prelates. The manspirit of forgiveness. The special reference is to the prayer for the divine forgiveness, and the statement is, that if we cherish bitterness toward our brother, God will not forgive us our trespasses. Read Col. iii. 13; Matt. xviii. 23-35, vl. 14, 15: Eph. iv. 32: James ii. 13. What is it which prevents us from forgiving another? Answer-Pride; and it is also true that pride never asks for mercy in deep penitenee. Notice in this connection that the reception of the divine forgiveness makes us ready to forgive; and the more we if honest, will thus chant its own dirge, and comprehend what God's mercy has been to us undeserving sinners, the more Christlike shall we be in a forgiving spirit (1 Cor. xiti. 4-7). Latimer says "Forgiveness is the most refined and generous point that human nature can attain to. Cowards have done good and kind actions, but a coward never forgave: It is not his nature."

Say a word to your class practically on this subject. Show them the sinfuiness of cherishing angry and revengeful feelings, and the nobility of hat Christian character which cannot be disturbed by any injury or wrong which others may do We have a wonderful illustration of this in the prayer of Jesus on the cross for those who ethics pays tribute to Him, One who resolute were crucifying Him (Luke xxiii. 34).

therefore an official question which they address to Him, and if it had been prompted by a right spirit, Jesus would probably have given a direct of the spirit, Jesus would probably have given a direct of the spirit in the street. He says the Arabs in the forts are away in great numbers when the heavy firming from the ships first began. Arabi's officers had great difficulty in keeping even a portion of thousand boys, whose ages vary from six to fifteen years, are engaged about the mines. I questioned a native whom our party caught in the streets. He says the Arabs in the forts ran away in great numbers when the heavy firming from the ships first began. Arabi's officers had great difficulty in keeping even a portion bar of the properties of

answer. But those who put this question were the enemies of the Nazarene, and their object was to draw from Him some word by which they might accuse him before the Roman governor. If He had declared that He was the Messiah, and there-His true character. "Art Thou a King, then?" It was a direct and honest question, and the reply came without a moment's hesitation: "I am." The question of the Jewish officials was a double one: "By what authority doest Thou these things?" and "Who gave Thee this authority?" of life could not dispense with the majestic conceptions of the Christian Church.—From thority-that is, to the prophetic title which He had assumed: the second to the authority from which He claimed to derive His own.

What is signified by "these things"? Differ-

nt answers have been given: 1. His teaching in the temple.

2. His miracles in the temple (Matt. xxi. 14). 3. His forcible expulsion of those who were des ecrating the house of God, driving them out with

whip of small cords. 4. The whole work of Jesus in teaching and mirand excited the hostility of the Jewish priest-

hood. VERSES 29, 30. The Saviour's answer was by a nence prayer is the language of dependence, for counter-question: for He knew the spirit of those who stood before Him, and He will not gratify Can all men enter the audience chamber of the them by a direct reply. In this question we have a wonderful testimony to the wisdom of Christ. It piaced His persecutors in a dilemma from which the only escape was by a falsehood. John was a separated the creature from the Creator, has great favorite among the people, and his memory changed the child into a condemned sinner, and was cherished very tenderly. Now the question has closed the door of that audience chamber was whether his ministry was of divine or of huagainst rebels. And more than this, sin has de. man authority, and it is important to remember that this question was put to them in the presence of the multitude, who stood by listening The tables are now completely turned. Instead of drawing from the Saviour an answer which could be used in a criminal charge in the Roman court, the chief priests and elders have suddenly Sani of Tarsus. How can any sinner approach the and unexpectedly been placed in a position the most humiliating.

> VERSES 31, 32. They confer together: for their answer must be a formal one, as the highest officials of the tempie, and it must be an answer to which they shall all agree. If they shall say that John preached and baptized by divine authority then they will condemn themselves for not receiving his testimony concerning the Messiah. John's testimony was most unequivocal, and repeated again and again. His language was "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the pie, who believed him to be a prophet (Luke xx. 6). VERSE 33. "We cannot tell." This was equivness to be members of the Sanhedrim, and the interpreters of the law to the people. But this

that they have been humlliated before the people It will be profitable in this connection to say a word to the class on the subject of the divine authority of Christ, and to show them how He proved the divinity of His mission by His teach-

knew it, and so He refuses to recognize them as

It is difficult to understand how any one can ve them." Is this expectation based upon our self, and doubt that He was in the beginning with good man and a profound teacher of moral truths. Thus they seek to take the crown from the head 1. Notice the words "When ye pray." The of the Beloved Son, and to rob the cross of its things we desire and ask for when we are upon giorious redemption. Those who sought to eatch Him in His words 1800 years ago, succeeded in a fire-engine, in order to put out a terrible conerucifying Him, but the nails can never be driven again in those hands and feet. He sits on the right hand of God, and all power is given unto Him. Sinners may disown Him, and deny His messiahship, but they eannot stop the advancing wheels of His kingdom, for He must reign King of nations, and His enemies will come bending before Him. The hour is coming when He will judge the world, and all will confess His authority and power. It will be a terrible thing THEN, to be an enemy of Christ. It will be a blessed clouds to sit on the throne of judgment.

A NEW IMPULSE TO LIFE.

The coming of Jesus added vigor and pre cision to every form of intellectual life. Science received the inspiration that has given such momentum to modern investigation from sual posture in prayer (2 Chron. vi. 12). Daniei the man Christ Jesus. And if the Church has been not because of large-hearted and aggrestient study and sure progress in the kingdoms of nature and of God. Let the groping among second causes, attended by an inability to appreciate the convincing proofs of God's existgive rise to systems, loudly proclaiming that life is not worth living. Nor can I doubt that He who took upon Himself our human nature, quickens every mental advancement in the study of science, and rejoices over every step galned; and that even where the Church apprehends disaster from a new dogma, His heart, if the dogma be true, is grieved over the unbelief of His followers, and He would train and lead His saints to take the kingdom!

Equally momentous and even more striking is the effect that the coming of Jesus has had upon literature. If this coming has given life to thought, how abundantly this thought has found expression! All modern discussion of ly excludes purpose from language descriptive of creation, thereby betrays his hostility to theism, but where he invents the word "altru-Werses 27, 28. "As He was walking in the temple"—that is, in the courts of the temple. Mathew says that He was "teaching" when He was interrupted by His persecutors. The chief priests, seribes, and elders were the ecclesiastical guardians of the temple, and as such they assumed the land of the doctrine of the golden rule, his writing pays tribute to Jesus of Nazareth. That the Bible is and ever has been the most it is destroyed. The English church is a mass of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the other land of smoking ruins; so are almost all the o

hymns in honor of the Saviour of mankind, recreated the language, and gave to these writers an instrument facile for expression, and an audience accustomed to interpretation made, in short, a Lessing and a Gothe possihad declared that He was the Messiah, and therefore the Messianic King of the Jews, then they could have charged Him with sedition; but the time had not come for such an avowal. When He stood before Pliate, there was no concealment of was much, was wonderful, but Christian falth His true character. "Art Thou a King then?" would have done more; would have given firmness to his touch and unity to his charac ters; would have made his women pure, rather than lovely and frail, As it was, his artist soul was truer in instinct than his moral perceptions, and his final solution of the proble President Carter's Baccalaureate.

ALEXANDRIA.

Scenes after the Battle-Murder, Pillage, Conflagration From the London Standard.;

Alexandria Harbor, July 13.-After the battle the city presented a terrible sight. A vast conflagration was raging in the European quarter, flagration was raging in the European quarter, and flames were ascending from other parts of the city. Admiral Seymour determined to make ed the rest an effort to ascertain the real state of things, acles, which had testified to His divine power, and ordered First-Lieut. Forsyth to take the and excited the hostility of the Jewish priestconnoitre. Mr. Ross, one of the purveyors to he fleet, volunteered to land and make his way alone into the town, being perfectly acquainted with the locality. His offer was acepted, and permission was also kindly accord-

et to myself to make one of the party.

It was a strange journey up the harbor. Far behind, although now lost to sight, lay the fleet. The city, terrible with the great sheets of flame and the clouds of smoke, lighted up by innumerable sparks and flakes of fire, rese efore us. Around us the harbor lay dark in Everything seemed still save for the sound of the flames—a mere whisper at first, but rising to a roar of crackling detonations, mingled with the heavy crashes of falling roofs, timbers, and walis.

There might be enemies among the dark

ouses by the water's edge, and as we neared the shore the screw revolved more slowly, and we listened intently for any sound which might tell of hiding foes. All was quiet, and on reach ng the wharf Mr. Ross sprang ashore, and proceeded alone on his dangerous mission. The pinnace pushed off a few yards, and then remained stationary, ready to run in at any moment in case of his sudden return.

It was an anxious time while we were wait ng. Not a word was spoken, and the seamen stood musket in hand. A quarter of an hour passed, and then we heard a footfail. It approached rapidly, and the launch moved ahead and touched the wharf just as Mr. Ross arriv ed. Then it at once backed off and steame

Mr. Ross had traversed the streets for some distance, and had, indeed, been arrested only by the flames. He had seen no living soul in the streets, and had ascertained that that quarter of the town was wholly deserted. When the news of the evacuation was known on board ship, the liveliest indignation was felt at the treachery of Arabi, who had by the two exhibitions of the white flag, paralyzed the fleet for the whole day, while he was withdrawing his troops.

STREET SCENES. [From the London Telegraph.]

Aiexandria Harbor, July 13.—Having landd, we ventured to push on to the landing blace near the Postoffice, where in a few minutes there also arrived a party of marines and sailors from the Invincible. These formed up into a column at the bottom of the street leading into the city, and on going along with them we saw Arabs firing one private dwelling house and plundering others. We had here a small street fight, killing a couple of rascally Arab But the mob thickened, and the offi cer fell back for reënforcement, which came presently in the welcome shape of a Gatlingun from the Monarch. With this gun a sec ond advance was made into the middle of the street, and after a short, sharp fight, the party killed five more Arabs and partly cleared the vicinity. But beyond this was a howling mass of cut-throats, and the officer, finding his force small, judged it better not to attempt to push his way into the centre of the quarter.

Meantime a large number of Europeans chiefly Greeks and Levantines, who had hidden all day and night in town from the time hidden in cellars as best they could. They said the noise of the bombardment was most awful, but even more dreadful still were the cries of the many wounded Arabs and soldiers who ran through the streets cursing, scream ing, and vociferating vengeance.

Presently there came along a very distinguished refugee, an Egyptian Bey, the successor of that Prefect of Police who allowed the Europeans to be killed on the 11th of Jun last. He made a demand upon our officer for flagration close by. He also said that the wa ter-works had stopped action since the Eng-lishmen left, and there was now no water in the town. "Would some of us Englishmen go there and set the water supply in motion again? We sent him on to the Harbor Mas ter's old office, where a iot of English marines and blue jackets were already assembled.

Then in post-haste came tearing along

osse of the Khedive's servants to announce

road from Ramleh, attended by Dervish Pasha n a carriage. These ealied out that "the Effendina" was seeking shelter on board one of her Majesty's ships. Among this party was Martino Bey, the Khedive's private secretary. Just as he arrived and began to converse, I saw dust and heard the rumbling of carriage wheels, and very quickly the Khedive, with Dervish Pasha, arrived. His Highness was put aboard of the little steamer, and conveyed to the harbor, where, thank Heaven! this faithful and courageous Prince is at last all safe.

The European quarter is nearly all burned to the ground, and all the best houses in the Arab quarter looted. Our Gatling gun was of great consequence in the street fight, quickly demolishing all resistance. Long and I twice got separated from the marines, and the few saliors had a somewhat narrow escape, the Arabs coming up in large force. However, we nanaged to retreat to the boat and got reën foreements, finally coming off safely. The town was at that time still in the hands of the nemy, and is so even now in large part, as there are not enough sailors and marines here to occupy all the streets at once. The fires are spreading with terrible rapidity, and I do not know where they will stop. One house fell with a monstrous crash within twenty feet of where I stood. Numbers of others not far off were blazing and eracking. There has befallen a vast destruction of property everywhere. We captured one prisoner with a great bag filled with cigars on his back. The Jack-tars

took the cigars away from him, and then let him go with sundry kieks, much frightened. Eleven shots burst aboard the Alexandria, and twenty shots struck the ship. One man was killed and four wounded in the commander's own cabin. Another shot smashed the

With regard to the city, again, I learn that only after I saw and talked with an Arab yesterday did the place begin to be pillaged. I am convinced that if the Admiral had only had

of the fellaheen soldiery at the guns, but some of these, and especially some of the black troops, fought well. Large numbers of these poor fellows were killed. From all sources I

[From the London Times.] Alexandria, July 14.—Eye-witnesses describe how they saw parties of soldiers with their officers pillaging shops, and when they had wrecked everything and plundered as much as they could carry, they would tear off the paper wrappings from pleces of manufactured goods, make a heap of it, and set it on fire.

¡From the Manchester Examiner.¡ in the streets or the different batteries. Twothirds of the troops deserted during the bombardment. Arabi Pasha, with the remainder, who refused to remain any longer, withdrew to Kafrdowar, the first station on the Cairo Railway. The troops, before withdrawing, looted and then fired the houses in the streets through which they passed, and the townspeople finish-

MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS. Alexandria, July 14.—The Bedouins did not enter and pillage the town as first reported, but the Piace Mehemet Aii and the neighborhood were fired in several places at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon by soldiers and the mob, who, joined by hundreds of women, sack ed every shop, and entered the European houses, murdering all inmates. It is not known how many Europeans were still ashore, but doubtless several hundreds; and one resl dent, with good opportunity of judging, estimates the number massacred at about two thousand. After the soldiers had sufficiently looted, they retired outside the gates of the town, leaving the infuriated mob to continue their work until the morning. The bulk of the gunners in the forts were killed during Tues-day's bombardment, and the forts are now un-

One of the Europeans who escaped in a band who fought their way to the boats in the morning, states that the Egyptian officers gave permission to the soldiery to commence plunder-ing, but it was not until after the troops had evacuated the town that the real horrors commenced. The mob broke open every house which bore evidence of being worth looting, and spoils were carried off as fast as they could be gathered together. Europeans found in hlding places were slaughtered without mercy, and any unfortunate natives who resisted were similarly served.

From the London Times. ALEXANDRIA A BEAUTIFUL CITY.

The destruction of so fair a city is terrible to think of in its details. It was a town so built that destruction was a comparatively easy task.

All the European houses lay together on the eastern, or rather southeastern, side of the city (not far from the sea). The great square was almost the beginning of the Frank quarter. long sides lay parallel to the sea. The hotels and consulates were all in it, or close by it. The French Consulate and the Hotel d'Europe were big blocks on either side, while the International Tribunals occupied the whole of the eastern end. The English church, with the huge pile of offices known as St. Mark's Buildings, which were built on the English church property, and paid an aggregate rent of £4,000 a year, occupied nearly one-half of the sea side. Further out still to the east, four miles along the seacoast, lies the Brighton of Alexandria, where the English ali resided—Ramieh. It is a scattered suburb a mile long, fuli of pretty villas, some of them most lordly pleasure-houses, ali enjoying the view of the sea and desert, and in easy communication with the

Such is the European quarter, whose smouldering ruins are now being traversed by exploration parties from the fleet. Every house was left ready for reoccupation when its refugee owner returned. Bedouin servants guarded the Ramleh houses; Arab servants remained to protect those in town. All the banks were fortunately without any evention personnel structures the rish and the normalization in the great element of his tribe, where he was recognized and served as head. The forests of Yueatan held no vast elties—clties whose palaces remain, while the humble dwellings of the poor have perished—but only public towns, in whose vast company to the first poor all the poor were fortunately, without any exception, per-suaded to abandon their first Intention of con-verting their establishments into small fortifi-ed in American archæology, no doubt, but the cations. The barricades, the underground chambers, the sandbag conceaiment of strong boxes were all thought foolish while there were ships of refuge in the harbor, and consequently, three weeks ago everything was shipped by the banks that was of value. All the principal merchants followed this example, and the con-sulates adopted, as far as possible, the same

In any ease, the destruction of property

must have been very great. A vast city, whose streets were lined with noble mansions, has there was no organization of receivers of stolen goods. Cash they would not find. Goods had all been shipped long ago. Even the shops contained very little stock. The destruction would benefit nobody not even the store would benefit nobody not even the store world. When it came to the turn of the store world. One result is certain to come out of this awful disaster. A long series of claims will be made against Egypt for the loss of property. Even before their departure, in all the hurry of their exodus, all European owners of either ouse or furniture, made a statement of what he owned, and jodged it at his Consulate. Many even who had not insured before, went so far as to insure their goods and chattels, not because they thought the companies would indemnify them from loss at the hands of a

LIFE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL BREAKERS.

A hard place for Boys. It is almost impossible for any one who has not been an eye-witness to the operations of the mines, to conceive at what tender years the child in the anthracite region is put to work, or to know, unless he has actually in his younger days been placed in the same condition as the thousands of boys in the mining districts, the thousands of boys in the mining districts, to what perniclous influences they are subjected, and what evil consequences ensue. Though it may appear incredible, it is nevertheless a fact that children of all ages from six years upward find work in the coal-breakers, and toil in dirt in an atmosphere thick with earbon dust from dawn till dark of every day in the week, Sundays excepted. These little fellows earn from thirty to forty-five cents per day; earn from thirty to forty-five cents per day their labor consisting in picking the state, rock etc., out of the coal previously crushed to small pieces in a breaker and screened through huge revolving screens that separate the various sizes of coal. From this occupation, as ous sizes of coal. From this occupants, they advance in years they are promoted to mule-driving, and afterward, when they arrive and mining, which at man's estate, to laboring, and mining is the highest pinnacle that can be reached by the toiler, whose only companions through life are men made rough like himself by their rough surroundings, and whose only education is that which they glean from the noisome breaker and gloomy mine. Here is a wrong erying for redress. Here is an evil that eannot

be remedied too soon.

Out of this community in the northern por tion of Luzerne county, which numbers about twenty-two thousand people, upward of three

gather that as many as 2000 must have perished by shots, shells, and explosions. his duty as a citizen, and the fact that there is a continuous supply of material for the demagogue to prey upon, is a constant menace to our free institutions. I have alluded to the pernicious influences to which these little boys are subjected. There are no schools in world where more evil is learned, or more in ocence destroyed, than in the coai breakers It is absolutely shocking to watch the vile practices induiged in by those children. Hear the frightful oaths to which they give expres-Alexandria, July 14. — The aspect of the streets defies description. They are strewn with the most miscellaneous articles—broken clock cases, empty jewel cases, and fragments of sil kinds. Very few bodies have been found in the streets or the different betteries. Two tized, cold-blooded murder reared its monstrous head from out the sinks that surround the mines, and maintained its reign of terror for years.—Pittston Letter to Philadeiphia Press.

> SUNDOWN. The Summer sun is sinking low: Only the tree-tops redden and glow; Only the weathercock on the spire Of the neighboring church is a flame of fire; All is in shadow below.

) beautifui, awful Summer day, What hast thou given, what takeu away? Life and death, and love and hate, nes made happy or desolate. Hearts made sad or gay!

On the road of life one mile-stone more In the book of life one leaf turned o'er! Like a red seal in the setting sun On the good and the evil men have done,— Naught ean to-day restore.

—H. W. Longfellow.

IMPORTANCE OF THE REDISCOVERED PUEBLOS.

When in 1852 Lieut. J. H. Simpson of the United States Army gave to the world the first detailed description of the vast ruined pueblos of New Mexico, and of the other Pueblos still occupied, he did not know that he was provid-ing the means for rewriting all the picturesque iles of the early conquerors. All their iegends of cis-Atlantie emperors and emplres ere to be read anew in the light of that one discovery. These romances had been told in good faith, or something as near it as the nar-rator knew, and the tales had passed from one to another, each building on what his predecessor had laid down. The accounts were accepted with little critical revision by modern writers; they filled the attractive pages of Prescott: even Hubert Bancroft did not greatly modify them; but the unshrinking light of a new theory was to transform them all. And with them were to be linked also Stephens' dreams of vast cities, once occupied by an immense population, and now remaining only as unexplored ruins amid the forests of Central America. The facts he saw were confirmed but his impressions must be tested by a wholiy new interpretation. And, after all, these various wonders were only to be exchanged for This square, known as Place Mehemet Ali, was in the form of a parallelogram, of which the

From the publication of Lewis H. Morgan's remarkable essay, entitled "Montezuma's Din-ner," in the North American Review for April, 1876, the new interpretation took a definite form. The vast accumulation of facts in regard to the early American races then began to be classified and simplified; and with what-ever difference of opinion as to details, the general opinion of scholars now inclines to the view which, when Morgan first urged it, was called startling and incredible. He thinks that there never was a prehistoric American civilization, properly to called, but only an advanc-ed and wonderfully skilful barbarism, or semicivilization at the utmost. The aboriginal races, except perhaps the Esquimaux, were essentially one in their social structure, he city by means of a small passenger railway, which was canaged by an English company, railway as a cemetery; but every house was full of turniture and pictures and all the curifuil of turniture and pictures and all the curl-osities of the Levant which English people iove have prevailed among all the more advanced families of North American Indians. Montezuma was not an emperor, and had no palace, dweit. There are questions enough left unsolved in American archæology, no doubt, but the solution of this part of the problem has now been proposed in intelligible terms, at least; and it has been rapidly followed up by the aecurate researches of Morgan and Putnam and Bandeiler.—T. W. Higginson in Harper's for August.

EXTRAVAGANT DINNERS.

The Rev. Thomas Scott, the commentator, having been invited to meet some brother minsters for purposes of mutual edification at the house of a wealthy Christian tradesman, their been reduced to ashes. The loss, immense as it is to the owners, can have little benefited the dinner so iuxurious that one of the company would benefit nobody, not even the destroyers. to speak, the expensive dinner did not escape notice, and he frankly stated he thought that however proper such entertainments might be on certain occasions, they were out of place when Christians met, as they were doing, to edlfy one another; then the provision should be simple, that there might be the means of more abundantly feeding the poor. When he next dined at the gentleman's house, he found there was no occasion to repeat his strictures, as his host had gone to the opposite extreme—a piece of plain boiled beef forming the sole dish on mob, but because they would have an additional proof of what they held to be the value of their property. Poor Egypt has a melancholy future before her in many ways.

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Reserve for Unpaid Losses, - 209,459 97
Net Surplus, - - - - 1,661,572 10

CASH ASSETS, - - - \$6,838,719 07 SUMMARY OF ASSETS. Cash iu Banks 8116,215 00 Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate (worth \$3,166,550).. 1,363,737 44 United States Stocks (market value).. 3,092,750 00 Bank and Railroad Stecks and Bonds (market value). 931,350 00 State and Municipal Bonds (market 128,500 00 Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Collaterals, \$1,505-912)..... 1,007.450 00 Interest due on 1st July, 1882. Preminms uncollected and in hands

Total..... .86.838.719 07 CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

of Agents.....

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82,142 23

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Fifty-ninth Semi-Annual Statement, showing the condition of the Company, January 1, 1882. Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000 00 Reserve for Re-Insurance, - 635,741 16 Reserve for ether Liabilities, 96,855 57 635,741 16 96,655 57 832,744 56

Net Surplus, - - -Total Assets, - - \$2,565,141 29 SUMMARY OF ASSETS. ..\$1,545,967 50

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

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OUR AMERICAN BOYS.

It is estimated that between two and three hundred deaths have been caused by the use of toy nistols by children These new and novei playthings are eagerly sought by small boys. They seem to have a peculiar fascination on the nature of things, that children using such playthings, should escape harm. They do not often cause immediate death: they make a wound which results in lockiaw. A Boston paper last week contained, in one issue, reports of thirty-six cases of lockjaw, many of which had resulted in death, from the use of this fatai toy. The city authorities of Boston and Baltimore have prohibited its use, and it is to be hoped that the authorities in other piaces will take the same step. It is surprising that most of the perils to which children are exposed, lurk in their plays and playthings.

Probably most parents forbid their boys to

play with toy pistois, but they are played with

nevertheless, and this fact brings the boyques-

tion directly before public attention. What are we doing for our boys? What sort of men are we raising up to take control of the country in another generation? There has grown up within fifty years an entirely new feeling in respect to the training of children. In the old times there was a great deal of restraint and repression. The home discipline was stern and severe. The rod was not spared. Children were made to obey their parents, to respect the old. to reverence those in authority; they were impressed with the idea that life was a serious thing, that duty was the supreme thing, that self-denial and self-control and subordination opposite excome. As a rule, bur girls are imtheir parents and teachers. But strangely days more, however, will clear the field of its unhere is very littie trai a serious, helpfui way. The boy is left to himself, so far as moral discipline is concerned He is encouraged to be bright and smart; his mischievous pranks are laughed at; his follies are excused, as they show that he has spirit; he is not expected to obey everybody; he makes

know little about. The growth of the community, and the rapid developments of modern ed aimost from their birth up to manhood by row. temptations of an insidious character, made the more attractive by seductive arts, and by the gay and pieasure-loving throngs who yield to them. The literature placed in their hands, or falling within their reach, is often of the worst character. We have nothing now to say against the average book for boys; but many of the books written for the young are insipid merely goodish, not calculated to teach manly virtues, and make noble conduct seem noble and attractive, and enforce the grandeur of duty. And boys tire of them. They want something more stirring and virile, something that appeals to their love of adventure, something spiced with daring and danger and mis chief. And they eagerly devour the poisonous and vicious stories, written to satisfy this unheaithy craving, of robberies, and murders, and piracies, and ali sorts of crimes, only to be saturated by their viciousness. The amount of this vile matter which is soid to and read by our American boys, is absolutely frightful And the result crops out every day in crimes committed by boys who once would have been thought incapable of such deeds. The number of depredations of various sorts committed by boys in our cities and towns is absolutely startling. Scarceiy a week passes by in which boys are not arrested for stealing, housebreaking, fire-setting, and violent attacks on persons. And what adds to the solemnity of the fact, is that in many cases boys of excelient mers at and near his old home in Vernon, Ct.; parents, who would sooner see their children but he is not inclined to be idie even in hot die than commit a crime, are among the offenders. They left their boys to grow up without bath, holding union evangelistic meetings here restraint, as other boys are left; they did not and there as occasion offered, with marked sucwant to put unpleasant restrictions on their cess. He spent two Sabbaths in Somers under boys while their companions were left free. the auspices of the pastor, Rev. C. H. Gleason. And the consequence is that they have formed The meetings were continued daily, with conbad associations, have read bad books, have versions at almost every gathering. At Newcontracted bad habits, and have fallen into a ington, also, in cooperation with the Rev. J. E. nit from which extrication is almost hopeless, while still but little more than children.

the serious duties and responsibilities of life.

Our American boys have noble and worthy

traits. They inherit a love of freedom, a spirit, too strongly, nor too seriously considered.

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

The situation in Egypt is more complicated, if possible, than last week. The British forces have taken possession of unimportant magazines near Alexandria, and hold Ramieh, which was attacked by Arabi's troops, who were driven back. The British Government is hurrying forward troops and supplies with all possible rapidity; yet, from the necessities of the case, it will be some time before a powerful and effective British army can be collected at Aiexandria for offensive operations. Moanwhile Arabi Pasha has denounced the Khedive as either a puppot of England or a prisoner, and has appealed to all the notables, the prominent men of the country, to support him in sustaining the "National Cause," as he plausibly calls it. A public meeting was held at Cairo last week at which over three hundred of these men appeared, and most of them voted to sustain Arabi. The city is at his mercy. All the Europeans have been driven from it. Trains of cars are searched, and Christians are murdered without eeremony. Every means is being used to gather a strong fighting force, and there is no doubt that the wliy report every movement made by that unfortunate ruler, who does not rule, and the British Commander.

But were the affair confined to Egypt, it would be comparatively simple. The complication grows the Holy Spirit. Among the most remarkable out of the relations of Turkey with Egypt, and the sehemes and ambitions of the Suitan. The latter many accounts. But it is quite impossible, in has been importuned by the British Ministry to deciare Arabi Pasha a rebei, but he has found plenty of excuses for not doing so. He has consented to send a contingent of troops to Egypt; but as his relations to Arabi Pasha are more intimate and confidential-as well as ascertained by recent developments-than with the Khedive or the English, it is a question whether they will not serve the rebeis instead of the Government, and from the moment of their landing, they will have down the great river. God be praised that he to be watched. The course of the Sultan from the first has tended to confirm the suspicions of fer!" An infusion of the spirit of this Commothe British Ministry that he is at the bottom of dore is what is wanted to carry the temperance the whole difficulty, and to create a profound dls- cause, as on a resistless tide, clean and clear of trust. The English begin to feel that they are fighting not only a body of rebeis in Egypt, but the power behind Egypt at Constantinople. The French Cabinet had decided to stand by England in defending the Suez Canai; but on the submlssion of the question to the Assembly, that body voted down the bill to provide for the costs of the leadings of Providence with all patience and expedition, and thereupon the Cabinet resigned. It is probable that the French fear that the war may expand into larger dimensions than a mere await events. Some of the missionaries will Egyptian insurrection, and they do not want to be embrace the opportunity to visit home. The involved in a European embroiment. The situa- Rev. Dr. Dales, the Secretary of Foreign Mistion is still further embarrassed by the withdrawai of the Russian Government from the Conference, except when the protection of the Canal is under consideration. This act virtually dissolves the Conference, and leaves England to carry out its to parents and rulers, were absolutely required. that could happen, as it will leave England to manage the affair without foreign interference. pressed with ideas of taste and propriety; they The only European power that is actually creating are taught what is becoming; the code of so-disturbance in Egypt is Ferdinand de Lesseps. cial ethics is drilled into their minds early by who ciaims to be the father of the Canai, and has careful mothers, and they seldom break across made speeches to Arabi's troops which excited the line. In many cases their serious religious instruction is not wholly neglected by exceeding anxiety to have it preserved. A few

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ilkely to assume.

The Rev. Eldridge Mix. D.D., who about a year ago resigned the charge of the First Preshis own acquaintances, amuses himself as he byterian Church of Orange, N. J., and went pleases, contracts the prevailing habits and abroad, but who now for some months has vices, grows up untrained, self-willed, without | been preaching as called upon, chiefly in Brookmoral restraints. And while there has been a lyn, has received and accepted a call to the steadily increasing relaxation of home disci- Central Congregational Church of Fall River, piine, the public schools have ceased to give Mass. Coming as a "surprise," and tendered religious instruction, and more than half of with the heartiest unanimity, Dr. Mix has not our American families have no church connec- felt at liberty to decline it, though we suppose tions. Many of the children of parents who do a continuance in the pleasant Presbyterial renot attend church, belong to Sunday-schools: lations of the last decade would have been but the best Sunday-school in the world cannot more to his mind, or certainly entirely agreetake the place of a good home, and supply the able to him. The Central Church is a strong moral training needed by the youth of the land. one, numbering at present 470 members; and The consequence of these unfortunate changes what is better and more promising, it has ever is that our American boys are growing up with been imbued with the missionary spirit in its very little moral training and preparation for own home field and more at large. A great many excellent people resident in Orange Our American boys are subjected to a variety and elsewhere are aware that these brethof severe temptations, which their parents ren have done right well for themselves in securing Dr. Mix as their pastor. They will find him everything to be desired by life, have brought in their train a number of a reasonable people in this relation, and a vices of peculiar fascination, with Indulgen- preacher of fine and sustained ability. Presces and recreations of a questionable character bytery will dismiss him to his new relations and dangerous tendency. Our boys are assail- in September, with unfeigned regret and sor-

The Hon, and Rev. William Henry Freeman tle, who succeeds the Rev. James Craigie Robertson as Canon of Canterbury, is the second son of Lord Cottesioe. He is fifty-one years of age, and has long been a Fellow of All Souls, and lately Select Preacher and Bampton Lecturer in Oxford University. The new Canon is well and most favorably remembered here in New York. He participated in the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance which met in this city in October, 1873, reading a paper on "The Church and the Nation." He was also present, if we mistake not, in common with many ministerial brethren of differing forms and widely separated countries, at the memorable communion held In the Madison Square Presbyterian church, on Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 5th. when the pastor (the late Dr. Adams) presided, ssisted by the Dean of Canterbury; by Dr. Angus of the Baptist Church, London; a Moravian Bishop, Prof. Coulin of Geneva, and the Rev. N. Sheshadri, the converted Brahmin. Later, on the same Sabbath, Mr. Freemantie assisted the pastor of the University Place Presbyterian church, taking part with Dr. Booth in the administration of the Lord's Supper. These services are remembered with ten der interest by the many who participated in

them. The Rev. E. P. Hammond spends his Sumweather. Of late he has been out every Sab-Elliott, acting pastor, special Interest is awakened. He paid a flying visit to New York jast

Mr. Richard Baxter Bridgman, who died on an energy, and push full of promise and hope. Thursday, July 27th, at his residence in South gust, has important articles in keeping with The effect of our free institutions is showing it- Amherst, Mass., had been for many years a its title, by William Hague, D.D., H. P. Johnself as generations come and go. But the ne- prominent member and an officer of the Con- ston, General William S. Stryker, and B. F. cessity for careful, earnest, diligent religious gregational Church there. For more than forty training, beginning in infancy and continued years he has been a continuous subscriber to till manhood, has been increased by the increased freedom of the country and the in- acts, we are told, "was to listen with much increase of vice and its seductiveness. Our terest to the reading of the Rev. Dr. Field's for the first time engraved on steel from the American boys are subjected to more dangers letter from the Holy Land in the issue of the original picture by Smibert, in possession of and temptations than those of any other coun- 20th ult." In early manhood Mr. Bridgman try. They should be doubly armed to meet prepared for college, and had his health perthem; provided with that enduring armor which mitted, it is quite possible that he might have comes of correct habits, reinforced by Christian joined his brother and cousin in foreign miscuiture and faith. This point cannot be urged sionary labors. The work of his life, however, was laid in a different field, and it was well writes of "The Princeton Surprise" and St. performed. With only the limited means derived from a moderate farm, he provided his cation occupies an important field, and should three sons with an education at Amherst Coi- be encouraged by a liberal patronage in the lege, and gave to his five daughters the full course at the excellent Amherst High School. His intellectual powers, his moral principles, and his spiritual iife were all of a high order, combining ln a character which commanded the undivided respect of his neighbors and feilow-citizens, and the admiration and affection of his children. The funeral services were conducted in the home where he had lived for thirty years, on Saturday, the 20th uit., by Rev. Dr. Field, pastor of the Amherst Coilege Church, and Rev. C. S. Walker, and his remains were tenderly laid at rest by his sons.

The Temperance movement in the West has egun well, but its permanent success is not vet assured. This is a question of time, and of faithfulness and constancy on the part of the majority of the people-of their ability to stand, having done all, and this at sacrifice. We have here a little story in point, and the beauty of it all is that it is as true to-day as it ever was. It is authenticated to us almost to date: "In the rebel has spies at the Paiace of the Khedive, who year 1874 the Rev. E. Payson Hammond held a series of union meetings in St. Louis. Many persons addicted to drink professed conversion, and by their lives have since proved the genu ineness of the change wrought upon them by conversions was that of Commodore Davidson, who was at the head of the principal line of steamboats running from St. Louis to St. Paul. He received \$12,000 a year for the privilege only of selling liquor on his steamboats, but after his conversion refused to continue this contract. A few weeks ago the Commodor told Mr. Hammond that he now had a standing offer of \$14,000 a year for this same privilege-yes, the privilege of poisoning and ultimately ruining the thousands who go up and has grace given him to refuse the tempting ofevery obstacle to its permanent success.

The future of Christian missions in Egypt is quite beyond our ken. Dr. Lansing and his efficient helpers and teachers of the United Presbyterian Church, can only wait upon the resignation. The ladies and children of the Mission were taken to the island of Malta to sions of the United Presbyterian Church, has crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of consulting with the missionaries as to their future movements. Mrs. Dr. Lansing, one of thes missionaries, is the sister of Dr. Dales. Mean-while some of them are arriving at hole. The week in Philadelphia, having been a missionary in Egypt for about eight years.

The Christian Register believes that it was the Pall Mall Gazette that announced that a convention had been held in Indiana of "twentv thousand drunkards," and thus, by an intemperate use of the letter "r," converted an assembly of peaceful, sober Dunkards into an intoxicated mob. It furnished a new text for remarks on the state of American society. Another instance of typographical inebriety is furnished by the Herald of Truth of San Francisco, which stated that the Alumni Supper of the Newton Theological Seminary was sandwiched with port and prandial speeches." The Watchman, as a good, coid-water Baptist paper, corrects it to "post-prandial," and ventures the remark that the "polysyl labic style of composition demands calligraph

ic perspicuity." The Seaside Sunday-school Assembly at As bury Park, N. J., the programme of which we published in The EvangeList of July 20, is to continue till Tuesday, Aug. 15, and close that day. Next Sunday, sermons are expected by Drs. James H. Brookes, H. A. Nelson, Principal McVickar and Herrick Johnson. Monday, Anthony Comstock and Prof. Locke Richardson and Tuesday, Drs. Patton and John A. Broa dus are the speakers. Wednesday is Temperance day, when Drs. G. S. Mott, S. A. Mutchmore, J. M. Worrall, R. M. Patterson and Theo. L. Cuyler are expected to make addresses Thursday is set apart to Foreign Missions when Secretary F. F. Ellinwood may be expected to be heard. Friday is Woman's Foreign Missions, and Saturday Children's Day.

The Irish Presbyterian Church is in good financial repute. Its commutation fund growing out of the surrender of the Regium Donum at the time of the Disestablishment Act amounts now to nearly \$3,000,000. Upon this sum there are chargeable at the present time annuities to the value of about \$1,435,000. The surplus of assets over liabilities amounts to over \$1,560,000. Evidently this Presbyterian branch" may be reckoned upon to meet its financial obligations.

The iimited-term eldership, frequently but improperly called 'rotary,' is constantly grow ing in favor with the Churches. We hear of no changes from a limited to a permanent term. but many from a permanent to a limited. Two such have lately taken place in the Presbytery of Chester, one is noticed elsewhere, the other, adopted with equal unanimity, was in the old and influential First Church of Oxford.

Last week a lady left \$85 at the Manse in Waterloo for Rev. Mr. Kneeiand to forward to one of our missionaries in Dakota, so privately, that having facts of interest to communi cate to her, he has been compelied to adver tize in the village paper for her name.

A new and eiegant edition of Hawthorne's complete works, printed from new plates with the greatest care, and richiy but simply bound, will soon be published by Houghton, Mifflin &

A fund, under the auspices of the Mansion House, London, is being raised for the relief of the refugees from Egypt, now at Malta. At last advices, it had only reached £3,000. From £20,000 to £30,000 is needed.

The Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell writes us that his heaith is improving quite decidedly. His address is 239 Broadway, New York.

Father Gavazzi is in England, and on July 12th jectured on Italian Evangeiism in one of the London Presbyterian churches.

The Magazine of American History for Au-DeCosta. Dr. Hague's article is emphasized ton's most public spirited citizens. It is now the Massachusetts Historical Society. There are original documents concerning the Ticonderoga campaign and General St. Clair. Mr. Johnston reviews the St. Clair Papers, and Adjutant - General Stryker of New Jersey Clair's services on that occasion. This publiway of subscriptions.

The Christian Mirror of Portland, Me., has ever been true to the faith of the Puritan 'athers, steadily protesting now for three score years "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." The Mirror is thus among the very oldest of religious papers, and most properly its editor. Dr. Israel Putnam Warren, wishes to suitably mark its sixtieth birthday, which wili occur in a few weeks. He hence appeals, especially to the elderly friends of the paper, for any facts, incidents, reminiscences, etc., relating to its origin, history, influence, and usefulness during its long career.

The publication of The Penn Monthly of Philadeiphia ceased with the July number. A great deal of money has been sunk in the effort to place it on a self-sustaining basis, and many articles and reviews of merit have appeared in its pages.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation beautiful illuminated caiendar for 1883, to be called the Longfellow Calendar. The slip for each day will contain an appropriate quotation from Longfellow's writings.

Mr. Smith Keliogg, who died last week in Le Roy, left by his will \$3000 to Ingham University, and \$3000 to Auburn Theological Seminary

DEATH OF REV. DR. ROCKWELL.

The genial and beloved Rev. Joei Edson Rockreli, D.D., died on Saturday evening last, July 29, in Brookiyn, at the house of his son, Frank W. Rockwell, M.D. The deceased was a native of Salisbury, Vt., where he was born May 4, 1816. When quite young his parents removed to Hudson, N. Y. In 1837, he was graduated from Amherst College, and in 1841 from the Union Theoogical Seminary. In the same year he was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Vaiatia, N. Y., then in connection with the New School Presbytery of Columbia. In 1847 he was installed pastor of the Hanover-street Church in Wilmington, Dei., remaining there untii Feb. 13, 1851, when he was installed paster of cost of \$34,000, and was dedicated Dec. 10. 1854. In September, 1878, Dr. Rockwell became pastor of the Edgewater Presbyterian Church at Staten Island, and occupied that position at the time of there on the first Sunday of March last. Under his ministrations the church debt was pald off, and its roli of members largely lneroased During the

During his busy life, Dr. Rockwell was a fre quent contributor to both the secular and religle Sunday School Visitor. Among the books which he published were "Sketches of the Presoyterian Church," "Young Christian Warned," The Sheet Anchor," "The Visitor's Questions. Scenes and Inpressions Abroad," "Seed Thoughts," and "The Diamond in the Cago." He also published a number of sermons and adresses. Dr. Rockweil was a man of splendid physique, and a thoughtful and instructive rather than brilliant speaker. He was not only popuiar among his people, but among his cierical brethren, counting some of the distinguished elergy of this city and Brooklyn among his intinate personal friends.

war. Dr. Rockwell served at the front as a mem-D.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson College

In 1859, and in that year, owing to iii-health, af-

ter eighteen years of constant labor, he went to

Europe, and there enjoyed a five months' vaca-

The eause of Dr. Rockwell's death was cancer f the jaw, and his experiences have been very similar to those which are hastening the death of Senator Ben Hill of Georgia. Something over a year ago he had some trouble with his jaw and went to a dentist for treatment, supposing the trouble to be occasioned by a set of false toeth that he was wearing. Finding no relief from the treatment, he applied to his son, Dr. Frank W. Roekweii of Brooklyn, who decided that the sore was of a cancerous character. Accordingly on April 7, 1881, his upper jaw was removed by Dr. Henry B. Sands of this city. An incident ending to show the character of the man, may be eited in this connection. Immediately ou recovering consciousness, after a painful operation, he indicated a desire for writing materials. His sor nanded him a state and peneli, and he wrote in a tremulous hand the question "Shall I ever preach again?" On being informed that he undoubtedly rould be able to do so, he seemed satisfied and very much relieved. Within three months after the operation he was abie to articulate, a faise iaw having been prepared to replace the natural one that was removed. In the September following the operation he was enabled to resume his clorical dutles, and continued to exercise them up to last March, when he preached his last seron, and prepared to outer upon a vacation tha his church had given him, to continue until September next. About that time the old trouble reappeared in the sear of the old wound, and rapiddeveloped into a tumor of the jaw. This was companied by frequent hemorrhages during the last two months of his ilfe. He removed to the residence of his son, that he might be under his constant care, and for some time life was sustained by the use of liquid foods only. The extreme warm weather operated greatly against the patlent, who during the past week failed rapidly and wasted away to but a more shadow of his former seif. During his illness he bore up with wonderful fortitude and patience and resignation, although suffering more severely than it often falls to the lot of man to suffer. The nature of the disease would not permit of his remains being exposed to the view of his friends, and this coupled with the fact that most of his coileagues are out of the city, decided his family to postpone any public funeral services. After private services at the house the remains were taken to Hudson and interred in the family lot. where his parents and friends are buried. Dr. Rockwell leaves a widow, two sons (Dr. Frank W. Rockweil of Brooklyn, and Frederick Rockweil of Texas), and one daughter, Mrs. H. K. White of

The deceased was a member of the General As embly which met in Madison, Wis., in 1880, and was greatly beloved by a very large acquaintance Frank, hearty, and genial, he was always more than acceptable in his whole round of public relations and duties as a minister and good citizen.

THE LATE GEORGE P. MARSH. His Mission to Greece.

Messrs. Editors: In your short biographical notice of the late United States Minister to Italy, Mr. George P. Marsh, occurs a line seemingly of little significance, but having very interesting relations. You say "In 1852 ne went on a special mission to Greece," and in the lapse of thirty years the fact and purpose of his mission are little known.

About that time the Rev. Jonas King, a missionary from America at Athens, had suffered much persecution and indignity from the people, and the Government had denied him civil rights, and had appropriated landed property no avaii, and an appeal to the courts was in- town. effectual, and as an American citizen he was left without protection. He was also in affliction from the death of a

beloved daughter.

At this juncture a gentleman of Washington was moved by the recital of his wrongs, and his have never happened to meet all together. affliction, to write him a letter of friendly sympathy, and asking an account of his difficulties with the Government. He replied giving a fuil detail of his troubles

to Mr. Daniel Hall, his early friend, who at being the main structure, named Taylor Hall. It once, with Mrs. Hall and the letter, called on is not expected that the coilege will be opened President and Mrs. Pierce, on good purpose before 1885. Mr. Taylor was an excellent memintent, but not shown.

The letter was read by Mrs. Pierce with emotion. Soon President Pierce came in, and Mrs. dox Friends. Haverford College, under the same Pierce said "Mr. Hali has just shown me a ietter from Athens, from a second St. Paul,' and gave it to him.

He read it, and was much moved, and inquired "How can this state of things exist?" Mr. Hall said "It is entirely owing to you

"How so, Mr. Hall?" Because you recalled Mr. Marsh, who had gone to Athens to settle the affair, before he had

President Pierce requested Mr. Hall to leave the letter with him, and he would safely return

'You had better send me out to Athens to settle the matter.'

"A man has already gone," said the Presi-

Mr. Roger Pryor was commissioned to Greece the bearer of a peremptory message, and the Government succumbed and paid Mr. King twenty thousand dollars in full for his ciaims. Esq., of Washington, and gave me this recit-O. P. H.

MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.

A couple of worthy young women who have seen some service in China as medical missionathe Central (Old School) Presbyterian Church of ries, have fallen under the notice of a westeru in-Breoklyn, situated on Willoughby street. Through terviewer, who evidently regarded them in the light his efforts, in great part, the new edifiee of the of an important and novel newspaper discovery, society in Schermerhorn street was erected at a and in this view, as will be seen, made the most of his opportunity. Should our friend push his inquiries in this new direction he may presently discover that this avocation for qualified and pious ladies is not so rare as to be unknown in other countries his death, though his last sermon was preached and mission fleids than China, and ne monopoly

of lady medical missionaries can be claimed for the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. In other respects this account (from the Denver Tribune) is both Interesting and informing. It places in strong relief the humane and Christian Impulses which lead the churches, acting through their several agencies, to send out medical missionaries of both sexes, who are abie to teach the heathen to care for their bodies as well as their seuls. We quote:

People are very weil acquainted with religious missionaries, and know their objects and aim and all about them, but very few are aware of the fact ious press, and he was for eight years editor of that there are such people as medical missiona- of the Union Seminary, was ordained and in A reporter had the pleasure of meeting two of them on Saturday. They are very charming and handsome young ladles—Dr. Elia Gilchrist, and Dr. Kato Bushnell. The prefix "Doetor" is used, as that is the one which they use in address lng each other. They are graduates of the Chicago Woman's Medical College. Dr. Gilchrist is a smail, well built lady, not more than twenty-fivo years old, and Dr. Bushnell is a tail brunette, with pretty teeth, clear ofive complexion, a winning smile, and very expressive eyes. They said they were graduates in medicine who had been sent to China to teach the Chinese their system of doctoring, and to assist the other missionaries in Christianizing the people. The Methodist Board of Foreign Missions sent them, and the Presbyterian Church also sent a few. Women the solution and the sent a lew. Wollien were sent, as men would not be allowed to attend thinese women. There were about fifty of those medical missionaries in that country, and they were accomplishing a great deal of good. Did the people receive your ministrations kind-

?' asked the reporter.
Very kindly, indeed. We had all the work we uld attend to. We had working with us a Bible voman and a teacher, and we were able to assist them in a marked degree. The people whom we cured were very easy to iniluence, and none disputed our authority.'

'What system of medicine do the Chinese

'No regular system. A Chinese doctor does not study and go through a course as we do. Any man becomes a physician when he pleases. An ordinary man, if he can euro any particular disease, hangs out his shingle, declares himself, and starts out to kill or cure—generally the former. They pretend to discover all forms of diseases by the pulse, of which they claim to discover thirtytwo varieties. For instance, they claim that a certain kind of puise indicates disease of the liver, and another kind affection of the heart, but they have no idea of the internal organs, and knowledge of anatomy whatever. They have not the slight-est conception where the spicen or smaller organs are, and of course their treatment is the merest

quackery. The most ignorant man becomes a physician by hanging out a sign.
'One of their greatest remedies is to pinch the patient violently. One often sees patients recovering from attacks, covered all over with purple marks where they have been pinehed until nearly dead with pain. Another very common treatment practiced is to cauterize. I have seen bodies with the skin fearfully burned by the doctors in trying to eure them of fits. There is no system. physician gives his patient anything which his fancy may dictate. The medicine, strange to say, is changed to suit the patient, the doctors seeming to think that costly medicine must perform a eure, and the costlier it is the quicker the cur The richer the patient the more he has to pay for his medicine, and we have seen even solutions of gold and silver given. In extreme eases there one remedy resorted to which is simply horri-

bio. Should the head of the house be dying, and the dectors give up all other hope, they announce that the only thing which will save him is a piece of warm human flesh. When this announcement is made one of the daughters of the house is expected to offer herself as a sacrifice on the altar of ancestral reverence. The doctors cut out of her body a large piece of flesh, which the dying man eats. As a rule the patient dies, and also the heroic daughter. The relatives thereupon creet a monument on her grave inscribed with the story her saerifice.

'What are the fees of Chinese doctors?' They have no fixed fees. When a man is sick the family makes a bargain with him. If the family is poor the charge is small, even as low as ton cents a visit. If the family is well off, the fee may be as high as fifty ceuts, and for persons of great rank or wealth even one dollar might be charged, but this would be very exceptional."

'How did the native physicians receive you 'Very kindiy. We treated the familles of s Very kindly. We treated the familles of several physicians, and they would come to us for assistance when they would have a very severe assistance with they would have a very severe case. One time we operated upon a woman, and removed an Immense tumor. Two native physicians who were in the case considered this a most remarkable performance, and they quietly wrote up a long article which they had published in the Chinese newspaper at Pekin. It was a very compilmentary article. They could not translate our

names, as they had no sounds of a similar charac ter, so they called Dr. Bushneli "Boc," and Dr Gilehrist "Li."

Canon Fleming, speaking at a drawing-room meeting in Regent's Park, London, remarked that medical missions had their origin in the country which had produced a Thomas Chalmers, a John Knox, and a David Livingstone, who was himself a medical missionary.

COLLEGE RECORD.

Through the generosity of James B. Coigate of New York and W. F. Greenwood, the residence of the latter at New London (N. H.) has been given to Colby Academy as a home for the Presidentof his to a public use. Remonstrance was of It was one of the most beautiful residences in

Three married daughters of President Hamiin of Middiebury College are visiting with his family. It is the first occasion on which his six daughters have all been together under one roof-the oider ones having left Constantinopie, then Dr. his schoolmate in boyhood, and who had had Hamiin's home, for their education before the no intercourse with Dr. King since they parted, younger children were born, since which they

Dr. Joseph W. Taylor died in 1880, and left \$900,000 for an institution for the education of young women near Bryn Mawr, Pa. So far only one of the three buildings has been erected, this ber of the Society of Friends, and the institution will be under the general management of Orthocontrol, is within a short distance of Taylor Hali, and these institutions will make the vicinity of Bryn Mawr highly attractive for its educational

Ministers and Churches.

NEW YORK.

SOUTH SALEM.—The Rev. G. S. McCampbell having resigned the pastorate of this church, the Presbytery of Westchester has dissolved the pastoral relation, which took effect July 30.

the letter with him, and he would safely return it.

Mr. Hall replied he would call for it, which in a week he did, and said to the President "You had better send me out to Athens to set." The new and beautiful church was handsomely decorated, and a large number attended the service. The Committee on the assignments of the parts for the installation of Rev. F. A. M. Brown as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Little Falls, named Dr. Darling, president of Hamilton College, to preach the sermon, in place of the reg-ularly appointed minister, who was absent. The sermon was an able and eloquent one, and was listened to with close attention. Dr. Torrey of Caz-Mr. Hall was a retired merchant, and brother of Prof. Frederick Hall, and David Hall,

mer pastor, delivered the charge to the pastor, and the mer pastor, delivered the charge to the people. A reception was then given to the pastor and his wife in the church parlors, and a bountiful supper

KNOXBORO.—Wednesday afternoon, July 26, the adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Utica, held at this place, was largely attended, and the house of worship, which for a village is a model one, was beautifully trimmed with flowers. The sing-ing added much to the service. Rev. E. F. Robb acted as moderator. Rev. J. P. Viele was received by letter from the Presbytery of Troy, and his in-stallation as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Vernon will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M. On that occasion Dr. Darling will preach the sermon; Rev. E. N. Manloy will deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. S. Jessup to the people. E. H. Dickinson, having passed the preparatory examination at a previous meeting, then ordained by the Presbytery, and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Knoxboro. Rev. C. P. Taylor presided and offered the ordain-Rev. C. F. Laylor presided and offered the ordaining prayer. An able sermon was preached by Rev. S. Jessup; the charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. D. W. Bigelow, and the charge to the people by the Rev. E. F. Robb, a former pastor of church. Revs. C. F. Jones and J. P. Viele other parts of the service. There the services, the new pastor and his bride were given a reception by the parishioners on the lawn of Mr. Knox, and both were warmly welcomed. Ample tables were provided, and a lovely Summer day made the oc-casion most enjoyable. Mr. Dickinsou is a gradu-ate of Auburn Theological Seminary, and was a member of the last class.

HEBRON.-Georgo W. Wenrick of the last class astor of the Prosbytorian aburch at Hab ington county, on Tuesday evening, July 25. The comfortable edifice was beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers, and was completely filled by an ferns and flowers, and was completely lined by an interested congregation. The Moderator of the Troy Presbytery, the Rev. T. S. Hamilin of Troy, presided, preached the sermon, put the constitutional questions, and offered the ordaining prayer; the Rev. David Hunter of Salem, N. Y., charged the pastor, and the Rev. Donald MacGregor of the Park Church of Troy charged the people. The Hebron church has been without the stated means of grace for more than ten years; and that it now has a pastor is due to the energetic labors of the Synodical missionary, Rev. J. N. Crocker, seconded by the efforts of the visiting Committee of the Presbytery last Winter. Mr. Wenrick has been on the ground for a low weeks, and seems to have made a deeldedly favorable impression. The church is in the midst of a thriving farming community, and it is believed has a bright futur der its worthy young pastor.

TROY.—During Dr. Irvin's pastorate the Second Prosbyterian Church in Troy, N. Y., has renovated the auditorium by an expenditure of \$8,000, transforming a somewhat bare and shabby interior into a pleasant and comely sanctuary. During these fifteen years 280 persons have been received into the church on confession of faith, and 279 by let ter-559 in all. Three hundred and forty-nine members have been dismissed to other churches— a considerable part of them to the new churches in Troy. The list of members has increased from about 500 to 608; and the congregation includes ow about 900 souls.

BERGEN.-Rev. M. H. Hitcheock of Constantino ple, for the last thirteen years a missionary in Turkey, interested this congregation Sabbath before last by a relation of his mis slonary experience He came to the place on a visit to his b

CLYDE.—Rev. William Stowe, rector of St. John's Church in this village, is one of the few cooperative Episcopai ministers. Sabbath evening, July 23d, he preached an able sermon on "The Sins of the Tongue," in the Presbyterian Church, before congregations, no other service being eid in the place

ALLEGANY .- The interlor of the church edifice hero is undergoing various improvements. Mr Bourkard of Oiean is at work upon the freseoing. VICTOR .- The last meeting of the Ladles Missionary Society of this congregation was held at the residence of one of its members, Mrs. Stafford Lusk, and was attended by over sixty ladies. A rocent graduate of Weliesley College, Miss Lena Norton, gave a very interesting account of the missionary interest and work at the college.

PAINTED POST .- The work on the new church in this viliage is progressing finely, and the building spronounced "a model of tasteful architecture." Mr. I. D. Arcutt puts in a memorial window in

WATERLOO.—After prayerful consideration, the Rev. M. D. Kneeland has decided that the call to Fredonia was the call of the Lord, and according-Fredonia was the call of the Lord, and accordingly a special meeting of the Presbytery of Geneva was held in this place on Friday, July 21st, when the pastoral relation between him and the church of Waterloo was dissolved, and a letter was voted him to the Presbytery of Buffalo. The question was decided by his strong conviction of duty, which ied the congregation to concur with him in the request to Presbytery, and as it was asked by both parties, none could oppose it. The separation both parties, none could oppose it. The separation is a source of deep regret to all concerned. In view of it the Presbytery voted "we wish to record our warm appreciation of his qualities as a man, and as a minister of the Gospei, and of the man, and as a minister of the Gospel, and of the solid and thorough work he has done for the temporal and spiritual welfare of his charge, and our warmest prayers that the blessing of God may be with him in his future field of labor." He preached his closing sermon here last Sabbath, and will (D. V.) preach his opening sermon in Fredonia next Sabbath. A warm welcome awaits him there, among the indications of which, is the resolve to build a new manse for the comfort of himself and family. Some of the fruits of his nine years of lafamily. Some of the fruits of his nine years of la-bor in Waterloo, fresh from the seminary, are an increase over losses of nearly one hundred in the church membership; the erection of a fine chapel, and also a mission chapel, the renovation of the house of worship, and entire harmony throughout the society. Few fields are as inviting as that to

PENNSYLVANIA.

Honeybrook.—At a recent congregational meeting, this church heartily adopted the ilmited term eidership, and Messrs. John W. Morton, Jacob Danyman, Thomas Gault, James Buyers, John G. Lewis, and J. C. Buchanan were chosen to constitute the new Session. The first three were members of the old Session. In classifying them, an old and new elder were put together, and those first named were designated for the full term (three years), the next for two, and the last for one. At the same meeting the Trustees presented their annual report, showing an increase of income over that of any preceding year. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of a \$1,200 pipe-organ fer the church, the most of the money for it being already raised.

Forks of Brandywing.—This church, which

FORES OF BRANDYWINE .- This church, which will soon observe its 150th anniversary, and from which several strong churches have gone out, has suffered greatly of late by removals and death. At a late meeting the following persons were chosen ruling elders: Charles Forrest, F. Hunter Irwin,

and Lewis Worrall. ERIE TO MAYVILLE .- The Sabbath-school of the Central Presbyterian Church of Erie, Pa., has just made a special contribution of \$110 to heip bulld a church in Mayville, Dakota, of which one of its scholars, the sen of an Erie minister, is an active member. The Heme school wishes to encourage its young people in their efforts to do good. The influence of such a gift on both givers and receivers will be most valuable. The Central Church still continues its remarkable growth of over fifty a year, and now numbers nearly 500 members.

OHIO. CENTRAL COLLEGE (Frankiin county, Ohlo) is now the address of the Rev. H. Bushnell, late of Columbus.

MICHIGAN. Mackinaw City.—A Presbyterian church was organized at this place on July 12 by the Home Missionary Committee of Grand Rapids Presbytery, with the Synodleai missionary. This point is now the terminus of two railroads, and has a prospect of future Importance. Rev. A. B. Pee-bies is the missionary on the new field, and his is the only religious work at Mackinaw City.

ILLINOIS. CHICAGO.—Rev. Henry T. Miller finding his vigor seriously impaired by seven years of earnest work, has resigned his pastorate of the Sixth Church, to take effect the third Sabbath of October. His purpose is to go abroad, and for a year or so seek renewed health and strength amid the instructive sights of the Old World. He has done an excellent work in Chicago. The enurch has grown from 130 to 500 members; a handsome new edifice has been erected, among the best in the CHICAGO .- Rev. Henry T. Miller finding his vigedifice has been erected, among the best in the city, and a permanent congregation gathered, fill-ing nearly every pew. His first settlement was in Western New York, where he has many friends, who will learn with regret of the necessity for the termination of his pleasant and successful pastorate. It was proposed to him by the trustees of the Society that they pay his expenses during a year's vacation in Europe, but his preference was not to embarrass either party by such an arrangement.

IOWA. FORT DODGE PRESETTERY at a late meeting ordained four young men as evangelists, viz: O. T. Sugfill, stationed at Sanburn; W. O. Thompson at Odeboit; R. A. Paden at Bancroft; and William Caidwell at Marcus—all in Iewa. The places

ned are all missionary centres. NEBRASKA.

FREMONT.—Rev. P. S. Hulbert, late of Waverly, Y., has taken charge of our church here. He most cordially welcomed by a congregation that has been waiting long and earnestly for "the coming man." Full houses and quiekened activity in all the departments of Church work give mise of a most frultfui pastorate.

OMAHA (Southwest Mission).—The Rev. Frank H. Hays, late of Union Theological Seminary, has entered upon mission work in the southwest part entered upon mission work in the southwest part of the city. A vigorous young Sunday-sehool has been sustained here for some time, with occasional preaching of the Word. A population of several thousands is living in this district without any church home, and it is now proposed to have regular preaching and systematic pastoral visiting in connection with the Sunday-school, and to organize at an early day another Presbyterian church. Our North Church, started under similar conditions two years ago, has gathered a large and increasing congregation, and will soon occupy their new and commodious building.

PALMYRA AND HOPEWELL.—These two churches in Otoe county are again united in one mission field, and have secured the services of Rev. M. L. Milford of Petersburg, Ind., who will begin his labors Aug. 1st. Rev. O. Compton, formerly in charge of these churches, new gives his undivided time to the growing church of Bennett.

cal missionary, looking toward this frontier town as a base for mission work in the northwestern part of the State, addressed a letter of inquiry to a leading citizen as to the opening for a Presbyterian missionary, and received back this characteristic reply: "If ever your Church sends out a missionary the best two properties of the precursors of Luther, such as Huss, Tauler, and Savonarola. Let us hope that young Berlin, in visiting this repository, will anew young Berlin, in visiting this repository, which was the servertien of crops. A pleasant shower cooled the air and dried of in time for the multitude of happy people to get comfortably home. But one humble servant when the save the back that the heat the save the back that the heat the save the latest of the Lutheran Board of City Missioners, the back that the heat the save the save that the heat the save the save that the heat the save that the heat that the save that the heat that the save that dionary to the heathen, and he passes by Niobrara, ne will miss the great opportunity of his life." dimulated by this letter, and by other informasumulated by this fetter, and by other information concerning the prospective importance of the
place, the Synodical missionary spent a Sabbath
here. He found fifteen saloons in full blast, but
no place open for the worship of God and the
preaching of Christ. As the result of this visit,
Niobrara became a mission field, and Rev. George
Williams was seeured as missionary. A small
church was soon organized, and arrangements
made to erect a house of worship. Then came a
disastrous fire, laying in ashes a number of the disastrous fire, laying in ashes a number of the leading business houses. Recovering from this calamity, then came the terrible Missouri river floods of 1881. A removal of the town to higher ground became a necessity. With genuine West-ern pluck, this remeval has been accomplished, and the new Niobrara stauds to-day two miles from the oid location, on a safe and healthful and really beautiful site. And here, after these varying fortunes, in this new town of 800 people, our Presbyteriar church was dedicated on Sunday, July 2d. The Synodical missionary was again present to see what God had wrought in these present to see what God Hau Widge.

brief, eventful years, and to preach the dedication
sermon. The Rev. H. P. Carson of Seetland, Dasermon. The Rev. H. P. Carson of Sectland, Dakota, was also present, taking part in the service,
and preaching a most timely sermon in the evening. This house is a model of neatness and a
marvel of cheapness—a frame building, 28x56 feet,
with vestibule, tower and spire, and (what every
church should have) a Sunday-school and lectureroom in the rear, furnished with furnace, a good
Meneely bell (1,300 pounds), and organ—all at a
cost of \$2,500. Of this amount, \$360 were raised
on the day of dedication, and this, with the previous pledges of the congregation, and the generous contributions of friends in the East, pays the
last bills, and leaves a small margin for shrinkage. If our Eastern friends, whose hearts respond so readily to appeals like this, would know spond so readily to appeals like this, would know how far a little money goes in heiping ferward the Lord's work, let them come and see this church

FAIRFAX.—The town of Fairfax, Atchison co FAIRFAX.—The town of Fairfax, Atchison county, was located about one year ago on the Tarklo Vailey branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Rallway, eight miles from the junction at Corning, and fifty-five miles north of St. Joseph. It has now a population of about three hundred, and is surrounded by a beautiful and productive agricultural country. The first sermon preached in this town was by Rev. B. D. Luther of Craig, on Sabbath, Oct. 3, 1881. On the same day he assisted in the organization of a Sabbath-school. Soon after the Rev. F. J. Reichert, pastor of the church at Brockport, arranged to give part of his Soon after the Rev. F. J. Reichert, pastor of the church at Brockport, arranged to give part of his time to the work at Fairfax, and inaugurated the work of building a house of worship. Rev. Thomas Marshall, the Synodical Superintendent of Missions for the State, visited the field early in March, and save much appropriate to the work. The

MISSOURI.

CONNECTICUT.—The church in Terrington, formerly Wolcottville, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary July 11. The historical discourse was given by the paster, Rev. L. Perrin, D.D., the Sabbath previous. The church was beautifully decorated. Its pastors have been the late Rev. H. P. Arms, D.D.; Rev. S. Hubbell, whose wife was author of "Shady Side"; Rev. Samuel Day; Rev. Dr. S. T. Seelye; Rev. Ralph Smith; Rev. E. W. Bacon;

VICINITY.—Newton ealled Mr. Calkins from Buffalo. Then Buffalo ealled Mr. Hubbell from Somerville. Now East Boston ealls Mr. Stevens from Buffalo, and It is Buffalo's turn .- Congregational-

REV. JAMES QUICK AND WIFE, for many years missionaries in Egypt, but now returned to this country, eelebrated their silver wedding recently at the residence of a relative near Royal Oak, Mich.

REFORMED. FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The total cash receipts of June from all sources amounted to \$3,229.46, of which about \$2,700 represented the sum of the contributions of the living. The treasury needs \$5,500 a month to carry out its plans, and send forward the reinforcements now waiting. The receipts of the Summer months are decidedly better than they were ten years ago, when they averaged less than \$2,000 a month.

on July 14th, to consider the proposition of estab-lishing a preparatory Collegiate class in connec-tion with the excellent parochial school in Hobotion with the excellent parochial school in Hobo-ken, for the purpose of preparing young men for college, and give them at the same time thorough instruction in the German language and literature, in order that those who desire to devote them-selves to the study of theology with a view of preaching to the Germans, may become fully equipped for the work. The necessity and feasi-bility of such an arrangement was unanimously acknowledged, and resolutions to that effect were made. The plan will be submitted to the Confermade. The plan will be submitted to the Conference, to be called together at an early day.

sions, Philadelphia. Six of them are English and four are German. About \$3,000 are expended for the support of these missions.

THE HUNGARIAN LUTHERANS are coutemplating the removal of their Theological Seminary from Madison, Wls., to Minneapolis. The Augsburg Theological Institute, under the eare of the Nor-wegian Lutherans, established in the latter city several years ago, is extending its educational fa-cilities and influence.

VENERABLE RECTORS.—Mr. Editor: The person who prepared the paragraph bearing the above title has "got things a good deal mixed." It is impossible that Dr. Morton could have "succeeded Bishop White upon the elevation of the latter to the Episcopate," as Dr. White was consecrated Bishop in 1787 [and continued in the rectorship of St. James Church till his successor was chosen]. Again, my venerable friend and neighbor, the Rev. John Brown, has been rector and emeritus-rector of St. Georges Church of Newburg since 1816. I fancy, therefore, that he is a more "venerable rector" than either Dr. Morton or Dr. Shelton. J. F.

METHODIST. NEW YORK.—Nearly all the Methodist Episcopal churches lu New York and Brooklyn remain open during the Summer, and but few pastors are ab-

The cornerstone of what is to be known as the Madison-avenue Methodist Episcepai Church, at the northeast corner of 60th street, was laid by Bishop Simpson and others on the morning of

DR. W. H. DE PUY, assistant editor of The Christian Advocate, returned from his European tour last week. During his brief absence he visited nearly every eity in Germany and Italy, traveled extensively in Switzerland, France, and England, and touched at one or two points of interest in Ireland and Scotland.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Is to have a new and handson lethodist church, the cornerstone of which was lald July 26.

AN IMMENSE EXCURSION PARTY met a few days since at Harper's Ferry, said to be over 11,000. The party was gotten up by men of the Baltimoro and Ohio Railway, who were converted in connection with the efforts of Miss Jennie Smith and Miss Sherman, last Winter and Spring. A train of thirteen ears left Baltimore, and one of nine of thirteen ears lett Baltimore, and one of nine left Washington for the Ferry. There came others by thousands from as far as Grafton (W. Va.) and other leading towns, as Keyser, Cumberland, and Martinsburgh. The reunion was full of interest, and Misses Smith and Sherman were present.

BAPTIST.

work of building a house of worship. Rev. Thomas Marshall, the Synodical Superintendent of Missions for the State, visited the field early in March, and gave much encouragement to the work. The usual request having been made, the Presbytery of Platte, by a commission appointed, visited the piase, and organized a church with eight members, on Sabbath, March 19, 1882. The work of building, which had been begun in November, was carried forward with energy, and the church finlshed and ready for dedication on the 1st of June. Such and the strip of th REV. J. D. FULTON'S CHURCH .- Dr. Fulton thus

pounds. A new and beautiful ergan is in its place, the private gift of devoted and earnest friends in the cause. The edifice presents in all its arrangements a neat and comfortable appearance, and reflects eredit upon all those who have labored and aided in its completion. May peace and prosperity come within its walls, and the Great Master ever preside in ail its assemblies.

New that we have a church home with all its advantages, and a town promising permanent growth, in a region of country not to be excelled, we can ask those seeking homes to give their attention to this beautiful region of Northwest Missouri. Any information desired will be gladly given by addressing the undersigned at Fairfax, Atchison county, Mo.

Wilson Asdale.

CONGREGATIONAL.

VERMONT.—On July 9 Dr. Brastew read the resignation of Rev. George B. Safford, D.D., in the Third Church at Burlington. Dr. Safford has been with this people twenty-two years, being their only pastor, and his withdrawai is the eccasion of deep regret.

New Havey Connactifular and in the gladity of the provision of the past content of the provision of the provisio REV. H. B. EWELL, the patriarchal paster of Wyoming county, having diligently served the church in Pavillon some ferty-two or three years,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The Centre Church people at New Haven consider themselves very fortunate in securing Dr. Newman Smyth as their pastor, and a fortnight ago sent him a check for \$1,000 as has tendered his resignation. The church at once raised his salary \$500 per year. MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOUTHWEST .- The Infant class of Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler's church, Brookiyn, some years ago centributed twenty-five dollars to the Sundayschool Union for the purpose of establishing a school in the Rev. W. P. Paxson's department in the Southwest. The veteran Stephon Paxson went to Arkansas and organized a Sunday-school at Malvern Junetion, which was equipped and pro-vided with the requisite literature. An eld Meth-odist meeting-heuse was moved into the town, and "Shady Side"; Rev. Samuel Day; Rev. Dr. S. T.
Seelye; Rev. Ralph Smith; Rev. E. W. Bacon; and Rev. L. Perrin, D.D. The services of Tuesday opened with salutations from neighboring churches, followed by a discourse by Rev. Prof. G. T. Ladd of Yalc College on "What Constitutes a Christian Church." In the evening was a concert. Among the floral decorations was a church made of white roses, representing the old First Church.

Rev. E. Gerry, formerly of Oregon City, after an absence of several years, during which he has been laboring in Vermont, his native State, recently passed through this city on his return to Home Missionary work in Oregon.

Tit for Tat—Buffalo Against Boston and Tit for Tat—Buffalo Against Boston and Church and congregation of that church surface. Intendent, Mr. D. W. McWilliams, and the whole Sunday-school and congregation of that church may rejoice. And so well pleased were the infant class with the good done by the first twenty-five dollars, that a like sum was again contributed for another Sunday-school; and the good results of this your correspondent was permitted to see when he visited the Sunday-school thus organized on a recent Sabbath. A heavy thunder-storm coming up just before the hour of meeting kept many away, but an interesting session was held. A noteworthy thing was the attendance of such a proportion of young men, just of the age when they are apt to feet themselves too large and too f wise to be in Sunday-school. To still further help EDUCATION OF GERMAN YOUNG MEN.—Members of the Committees appointed by the Conference of German ministers and the Consistory of the German Church in Hoboken, met at Synod's Rooms on July 14th, to consider the proposition of establishing a preparatory Collegist. support of another missionary, Rev. J. T. Sailes, who is laboring most efficiently in Louisiana. Your correspondent in making an extended tour through the Southwest, in company with Rev. W. P. Pax-son, superintendent of missions in this depart-ment, has had his eyes opened wide to the do-mand for earnest and efficient Christian work at onee. Immigrants are pouring in from the old countries, and from the North and East. Texas has doubled its population within ten years. We meet many from the Northern States. Young men are here from Christian families. Though men are here from Christian families. They are in danger of being swept away by the currents of infidelity and wickedness. An intelligent Christianity, founded upon the Word of God, is the imperative need. For this let ail God's people of every name labor and pray.

M. H. W.

ence, to be called together at an early day.

THE UNION HOLLAND CHURCH, Paterson, N. J., has outgrown its house of worship. An addition of seventeen feet is in progress, which will make the building 50 by 68 feet. The church was organized in 1879 with 157 members, and now has 268—an increase of 109 in three years. In these few years the congregation has erected a church building and parsonage, and now is prepared to enlarge the church edifice.

LUTHERAN.

LUTHER.—An interesting illustration has been supplied of the regard in which Luther continues to be held in Fatherland. A large and varied collection of portraits, drawings, and engravings bearing on the life of the Reformer, has been purchased by the city of Berlin for preservation and exhibition. Luther's wife children, and nagents The set was decomposed to any occupy their ewand commodious building.

PALMYRA AND HOPEWELL.—These two churches a Otoc county are agala united in one mission ield, and have secured the services of Rev. M. L. filterd of Petersburg, Ind., who will begin his abors Aug. Ist. Rev. O. Compton, formerly in tharge of these churches, new gives his undivided ime to the growing church of Bennett.

NIOBRARA.—About three years ago the Synodial missionary, looking toward this frontier town all missionary, looking toward this frontier town all missionary. Let we home that hours continuous, beside the official prayer-meeting preceding. An elder-elect was optained in a hard one half hours continuous, beside the official prayer-meeting preceding. An elder-elect was optained to be heid in fatherland. A large and varied collection of pertraits, drawings, and engravings bearing on the life of the Reformer, has been purchased by the city of Berlin for preservation and exhibition. Luther's wife, children, and parents are included in the series of portraits. Another group comprehends his disciples; a third his princely protectors; while in addition are many likenesses of the precursors of Luther, such as live and one half hours continuous, beside the official prayer-meeting preceding. An elder-elect was optained and half hours continuous, beside the official prayer-meeting preceding. An elder-elect was optained end, making fourteen; six received on profession had a exhibition. Luther's wife, children, and parents are lineluded in the series of portraits. Another group comprehends his disciples; a third his profession had a exhibition. Luther's wife, children, and parents are lineluded in the series of portraits. Another group comprehends his disciples; a third his profession had a exhibition. Luther's wife, children, and parents are lineluded in the series of portraits. Another group comprehends his disciples; a third his profession had a comprehend with the series of portraits. Another group comprehends his disciples; a third his pro went home a very tired man, albelt thankful for the day. Every Spring we hold a Farmers' Convo-cation of Fasting and Prayer, and every Autumn a Harvest Thanksglving. The present prospect promises a grand occasion for Thanksglving. A hungry people can see before them enough and to spare, for the first time in seven years. Still the cotton and rice are not safe, and debts and com-forts downed on those and Cod. Next Schlotch forts depend on them and God. Next Sabbath the officers and church go with me to plant the Blue Banner in Bryan county. Much more could be done here if I had an assistant, willing to work hard and let me be moderator.

THE NEW CARDINAL.—A Chleago despatch says regarding the new American Cardinal to be created at the next Consistory at Rome: Archbishop John P. A. Feehan was born in 1829, in county Tipperary, Ireland. He was educated at Maynooth College, in county Kildare, about fourteen miles from Dublin, and left there for America Immediately upon completing his studies for the priesthood. He arrived in St. Louis in the Fall of 1852, where he was assigned to duty as Superlor of the Eeclesiastical Seminary for boys at Carondelet, near St. Louis. He was soon after transferred to the Church of the Immaeulate Conception, in St. Louis, where he remained for soveral years. In the Fail of 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, with jurisdiction over the churches and other Catholie Institutions of Tennessee, suecoed-lng Bishop Wheelan, who was the suecesser of Bishop Miles, the first Bishop appointed for Ten-nessee. Under his guidance the Church began to nessee. Under his guidance the church began to grow in wealth and numbers. New churches were established in all the important cities and towns, and missionary stations in many of the more remote districts of the State. In personal appearance, which is the state of the state. ance Bishop Feehan is striking. He is over six feet in height, with black hair and a pleasing countenance. His voice and delivery are good. His language is well chosen, and his sermons are brief and of a kind which always hold the atten-tion. He never engages in controversy, but gives his time to Church affairs, and as a manager and financler has been very successful. He was appointed to succeed the late Bishop Thomas Foley of Chleago, December, 1879.

AMONG INDIANS.—According to the last report, the Cumberland Presbyterians had among the Indians thirteen ordained and licensed preachers, seven candidates, forty ruling eiders, twentynine deacons, twenty-four organized congregatio

Marriages.

Kirkwood—Henderson—In Ocean Grove, N. J., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary N. Mateer, on Thursday, July 27th, 1882, by Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D.D., assisted by Rev. D. A. Wallace, D.D., Prof. Samuel J. Kirkwood, LL.D., and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, all of Wooster, Ohlo. No cards.

ever a faithful, earnest, active member; to her several pastors, Rev. B. F. Wilo and Rev. Drs. Noble, Hovey, and Rohinson, the warm, sympathizing friend; to the world at large, a true exemplification of the strength and beauty of our holy religion; and we may add, a reader of THE EVANCELIST for forty-five years. Thank God for her life and death in Christ. She now rests with her own two little ones taken in Infancy, amid kindred dead awaiting her Lord's call to a glorious resurrection.

kindred dead awaiting her Lord's call to a glorious resurrection.

CLARK—Very suddenly, at Evanston, Ill., on the morning of June 20th, 1882, CAROLINE E., wife of E. N. Clark, M.D., of Beloit, Wis., having been led to the hymenial altar only the day previous. The preceding forty years of her life were passed as the wife and widow of Rev. Robert T. Conant, a most esteemed pastor and teacher in the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, New York. Superior earlier advantages of education, sanctified by a deep, pervading religious sentiment, prepared her to shine in her field of usefulness, of labor and trial, yet not until one great wave of sorrow after another passed over her soul, leaving her bereit of husband and sons, her hearthstone entirely desolate, and like many another humble disciple of the Lord, oven like the Master himself—without an earthly home she could call her own, did she so grandly exhibit the power of that grace which can support and comfort the believing, trusting child of God. Her faith was simple, childlike, sincere; she thus honored the Saviour, whose sho was, and whom she trusted and served. She was truly a mother in Israel, instant in prayer, rich in good works, and wise in counsel, ever deeply interested in all that concerns the coming of Christ's kingdom in the world. She will be greatly missed, not only by her relatives and intimate friends, but as a ready helper in every good work. She had reached that most desirable attainment for the Christian on earth, which enabled her truthfully to say "O God, Thy will be done."

"And now on earth she breathes no more The prayer oft mixed with tears before, But sings upon heaven's blissful shore
Thy will be done, Thy will be done.

Notices.

PRINCETON SEMINARY. The sessions of Princeton Theological Seminary will hereafter begin and end two weeks later than heretofore. The next session will begin on the third Thursday of September (instead of the first Thursday), and will end on the second Wednesday of May (instead of the last Wednesday of April), W. E. SCHENCK, Sec. Board of Directors.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Meetings.—In pursuance of the action taken at the annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, April 27th, 1882, a called meeting to adopt By-Laws under the charter will be held in Educational Hall, Asbury Park, N. J., on Friday, August 11th, at 10:15 A. M.

Mrs. W. E. SCHENCE, President.

Mrs. W. E. SCHENCK, President.

Missionary meetings to be held in connection with the Sunday
School Assembly at Asbury Park, N. J.—Thursday, August 10
4 P. M., addresses by Rev. Drs. Jessup, Lowrie, Hodge, and
Johnson, and Rev. Messrs. Mangasarian and Golokuath
August 11th, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., Mrs. R. H. Allen, Mrs. Herrick John
son, Mrs. J. L. Nevlus, Mrs. Jno. Newton, and others, will
take part; 5 P. M., conference and prayer.

Mrs. S. T. LOWRIE, Ch. of Committee.

The Presbytery of Nebraska City will meet in Pav nee City, Neb., on Tuesday, Sept. 5th, at 74 P. M. ALLEN FITZ RANDOLPH, Stated Cierk, The Presbytery of West Virginia will hold its nex stated meeting at Fairmont, West Virginia, on Tuesday Aug. 18th, at 2 P. M. SAMUEL GRAHAM, Stated Clerk.

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The Middle Class will attend the lectures given to the Senior Class during the year, and theological fectures of the following year. No Junior Class will be formed the present year. For catalogue or further information, apply to Prof. EGBERT C. SMYTH, President of the Faculty. Andover, Mass., July, 1882.

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- Of a quaint, pathetie siave-song But it eomes again and again I only heard it quoted, And I do not know the rest: But the music of the message Was wonderfully blessed;
- For it feli upon my spirit Like sweetest twiight psalm When the breezy sunset waters Die into starry calm.
- "Nobody knows but Jesus!"
 Is it not better so,
 That no one else but Jesus,
 My own dear Lord, should know?
- When the sorrow is a secret
- Of His quick sympathy.
- Whether it be so heavy
 That dear ones could not bear
 To know the bitter burden
 They could not come and share;
- Whether it be so tiny That others could not see Why it should be a trouble
- And seem so real to me-Elther, and both, I lay them Down at my Master's fe And find them, alone with Jesus,
- Mysteriously sweet. Sweet, for they bring me closer
- To the dearest, trnest Friend; weet, for He comes the nearer As 'neath the cross I bend. Sweet, for they are the channels Through which His teachings flow; Sweet, for by these dark secrets
- His heart of love I know. Nobody knows but Jesus!"
- It is music for to-day,
 And through the darkest hours
 It will chime along the way.
- 'Nobody knows but Jesus!"
 My Lord, I bless Thee now
- For the secret gift of sorrow That no one knows but Thou.

-Frances Ridley Havergal MY EXPERIENCE, OBSERVATION, AND

REFLECTIONS ON TOBACCO.—III. By Titus Coan, D.D., of Hilo, Hawaii, Can an instructed and conscientious Chris-

tian engage in the cultivation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco for general use?

I once had no scruples on this subject, but a has convinced me that I could not engage in such labors without sinning. "By the law is the knowledge of sin," and this is the only safe test of acts, of words, and of thoughts. We are taught that "the law is love," and that "love worketh no ill to his neighbor." Knowing then the poisonous nature of tobacco, and the vast evil it is doing in the world by disturbing the functions of life by wasting the incomes of the poor, and by beguilling and binding men with slavish chains, how can a kind and conscientlous man, loving his neighbor as himself, employ his capital, his skill, his strength, and his time in providing a polsonous drug to begulle his neighbors, how can he them in return not food, raiment, and shelter. a poisonous herb that shortens life?

Does the vender of tobacco, whether by the puts the pipe, the cigar, and the bewitching master's stores, bath-houses and wash-roo quid into his neighbor's mouth, his brain, his lungs, his blood, and his heart? Does the blacksmith and carpenter and barber and man who thus panders to a false appetite, and tailor and shoemaker shops, and gas-house. who takes the last shilling from the poor man's pocket, leaving his wife and children to hunger and want, work ill to his neighbor? If not, by what name shall we call his acts?

The Christian professes to come out from the world, to consecrate his body as the temple of tions of the soldiers, and found that they were God, to deny ungodliness and every worldly abundant and of the best quality. Four beeves lust, and to touch no unclean thing. Now I hold that the living body of a Christian, consecrated to the living God as His dwelling place, nishes abundant vegetables in large variety, is more sacred than any material temple. If and the farm dairy supplies the milk. The our sense of purity would be outraged to see a washing and ironing are done by machinery Christian congregation in the act of worshipping the pure and holy God with plpes, clgars, and quids of tobacco in their mouths, will not the God we profess to adore feel more highly dishonored to see these living tabernacles, the bodies of His people, defiled, and the pure air of heaven which they inhale poisoned by an which they receive a small recompense. Waunclean habit? Arewe not taught to "present ter is brought to the buildings and grounds our bodies a living sacrifice, holy, and accepta- from a neverfalling spring above. But the ble to God "?

How can highly cultured men and faithfully instructed ministers of the Gospel stoop to a debasing habit which not only fastens like the tering appetite for a vile and poisonous nar-What thoughtful man who has heard eloquent and powerful sermons and addresses, and who has read numerous articles in periodiportance of temperance, has not wondered with amazement that never a blow fell from lip or pen upon that viper, tobacco, whose poisonous fangs are fastened upon millions of

There are brethren now in the field whom I counsel our children and youth, and especially are nine, and for whom is provided a reader. the young converts of this generation, to abstain from all appearance of evil, and be temperate in all things. Let your example, belovand burn them, and call no doubtful indul-

gence innocent. I have inquired of a fervid lecturer on "Gospel Temperance" if he ever added abstinence from tobacco as a part of Gospel temperance, and he replied "We don't say much on that subject." And why not? I see no good reason why a faithful guide in a tropical wilderness should not warn his followers against the little coiled adder as well as against the Boa

Constrictor. How often we hear the remark, not by the weak-minded and captious, but by the most kind and thoughtful Christians, "What a pity it is that Mr. A or Dr. B cannot overcome his appetite for tobacco. We are sometimes reminded of the proverb of the dead flies in the olntment of the apothecary, when we see a strong man bowing before such an unworthy

We do not say that the use of tobacco is as dangerous and as bad as the use of alcoholic drinks, because it does not lead to such drunkenness and to such bloody crimes, but it is a subtle poison, a wide spread and gigantic evil,

drunkenness, it must and will be abated. It Home is as follows: will, like all the great evils, die a hard death, but it is doomed to pass away before the burning light of an increasingly pure and powerful Christian civilization. The man who by the grace of God comes to the front and fights this foe with the weapons of the Christian warfare, is to be honored. And when all who are enslaved to this hablt, take the advice of Hannah More for a motto, "Let every one mend one," the victory will be sure.

If any one shall find help or comfort from the experience, the observation, and the reflections of an octogenarian, to God be all the praise.

THE NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Although we have lived within ten miles of this institution, we visited it for the first time only a few days ago. The frequent inquiries made of us about it when abroad, led us to resolve not to be longer in ignorance of it. It is fair to say, however, that prejudice has had somewhat to do with keeping us away, for we feared that we could not speak as well of the institution as we would wish, and so preferred to remain in ignorance, not wishing to speak ill of so well meant a charlty.

It used to be reported concerning the feeling of the people of Bath towards it, that they would give as much to have it removed as they gave to have it located there. And unpleasant stories were afloat about the unworthiness of its inmates to receive aid, and of their drunkenness. But there is nothing like sight to remove prejudice, and it gives us only pleasure to report what we saw and heard of our Soldiers' Home. Its location is a mile and one half above Bath, in the valley of the Cohocton. The grounds contain 240 acres, and lie about half in the valley and half on the western hillside. The Cohocton river runs on the east side of the grounds and is crossed by a graceful ron bridge at the entrance. Here is a guard ouse. From the entrance and running through the middle of the grounds are rows of old maples extending about half a mile up the valley on either side of what used to be a lawn, maklng a beautiful drive, and for a reason was apleft on the sloping hillside, and affording a most beautiful view of the valley, is a grand old more careful study of the perfect law of God farm house, which is now the residence of the superintendent. Passing up the gravelled vated as a garden, we come first to Headquarters. Here in the lower story are the offices, among which is an United States Postoffice. In the second story is the llbrary containing 4000 volumes and a reading-room. In the third story is the room of the Post of the Grand Army, commonly used as a chapel, and capable of seating 250. Here rellgious services are held every Sunday, conducted by one of the ministers of Bath. Still further above we come to a row of buildings facing us, running across the valley, with large spaces between, and presenting an imposing sight. Three of these are take the money out of their purses and give used for soldiers' quarters, and are called A, B. and C. The middle one is 60 feet by 125, and not useful books and productions of art to in- twice the size of the others. Its first floor is struct, cheer, and cultivate the taste, but only the dining-room of the Home, with a capacity of 600. The second and third stories are for dormitories, each one a large room with wash ship-load or the ounce, give an equivalent for rooms and closets adjacent, and containing what he receives? And can he whose wealth one hundred beds. The bedsteads are iron, is thus gotten, look out of the windows of his with bedding and mattresses neat and comfortpalace, or drive through the streets in his glit- able, and to each is a small wardrobe. The tering coach, and look down with complacent two other buildings are used wholly for dormidelight upon the rough and ragged puffers and torles, and have fifty beds on each floor. spliters in the streets, and recognize many of Around all these buildings as well as the hosthem as the neighbors from whose hard-carned pital, runs a broad verandah. The back part pennies he has drawn the wealth that raised of the central building is used as kitchen. him above them in honor, in luxury, and in Here are all the latest appliances for cooking social position? If a woe be pronounced upon and baking, all which we inspected and found the man who puts the bottle to his neighbor's everything neat and wholesome. Back of these mouth, is it probable that he will escape who 50 feet is another row of buildings for Quarter-

The Quartermaster's store was filled with groceries and provisions below, and clothing, &c., above. In the meat room were as choice quarters of beef and as fine tubs of butter as one often sees. We asked particularly after the raare killed weekly, and 256 loaves of bread baked every other day. The Home garden furdriven by steam, and managed by the inmates of the Home. Each one is required to bathe at east once a week, and to change his underclothing. Great neatness was everywher nanifest. Nearly all the work of the buildings and farm is done by the old soldiers, for building which most interested us was the hos pital. We were indebted to Dr. Dolson, the surgeon, for our visit, and he gave us every faellity for a thorough inspection of this buildfangs of a viper upon them, disqualifying them | ing. It is divided into six wards, large and to be safe guides to the young, the weak, and alry, besides dinling-room, reading-room, kitchthe ignorant, but which also closes their lips en, and rooms for offices. Each ward contains from giving kind and faithful counsels to those | 16 beds and wardrobes with bath-room and who are coming into bondage to an over-mas- closet. To each ward is assigned two nurses The wardmaster has control of the house, and looks after the care and supply of the sick with food and attendance. Mr. Aubinger, a German of many years' experience, is the hospita cals urging with fervid zeal the duty and im- steward, and presides over the dispensary. The surgeon makes his rounds daily, and or ders whatever of attention and medicine and food he pleases for the lnmates. The supplies ordered for the day of our visit were four and one half pounds of coffee, one and one half pounds of tea, ten of sugar, five of rice, five of love and honor, whose articles I have read butter, sixty of meat, ten of it steak, three and with delight, to whom I would say as my fare- one half dozen eggs, fourteen quarts of milk, well hint, Beloved brethren, why can you not &c. One ward is for the blind, of whom there After the surgeon takes his round of the wards comes the call of the barracks, when any needing medical care may make known their wants ed, be safe in every thing; take the little foxes The applicants for admission are then examin ed, the surgeon deciding whether they are disabled, and the nature of their disease. One splendid fellow came in that morning, looking every inch a soldier, and we said mentally he does not belong here, but upon examination he was found to be bodily used up, and we had judged without knowledge. Upon the foot of each bed of the hospital was a card upon which was the name of the occupant, his company the time admitted, his age, name of his nearest relative or friend, the diagnosis of his case, and his religious denomination. One named Enos O. Stroudon, whom they called "the old boy," was ninety years of age. On one we read the space for nearest friend was blank. The State was his only friend. The prescriptions average 1500 per month. There were 75 in the hospital. and 18 employés. The men at the Home are divided into 3 companies, 274 are in barracks, 92 in hospital, 28 temporarily at post, 176 absent with leave, 16 absent without leave, and 9 at the Willard Asylum, besides four commissioned officers and one non-commissioned staff, mak-

and like the greater sins of slavery, war, and The law of the State upon admission to the he received gave the most full and touching At length I thought I would repeat a hymn, a lesson to you, my shildren. Never try to

Upon this the Board have established rules for admission, the most important of which are as follows:

No person shall be admitted to the benefits of

eation for admission.

2. That he is disabled from a wound or wounds received while in the service of the United States, or from sickness or disability contracted therein, or needs the aid or benefit of the Home in conse-

them. If any one is found able to support himwith reference to this point. The impression made upon us was that the men all needed just such a home and were worthy of it. Twentypropriately called "Lover's Lane." To the they are indeed disabled and needy as a class, and the obligations of the world to them, was G. Pitcher, the Superintendent, whose firm yet discourses, except by claiming the right to unroad, on either side of which the field is culti- Drink he finds to be the great curse of most of sectarian zeal and indulging in the language

to leave the grounds. the Grand Army of the Republic and to the influence for good. personal efforts of Gen. Barnum and Col. Parkinson, Gen. Tanner and others. Brooklyn gave \$13,000, and New York city \$10,000, and others gave voluntary contributions amounting in all to \$70,000. The rest was given by the State, and the whole expenditure for goods, buildings, equipments and improvements has been only \$138,000, making this the cheapest charity of the kind in the country, and Gen. Beecher making the address, and the State was indeed an orphan, cast upon a cold world, mer after mother's death. adopted it as a State charity in 1878, and ap- with no friend to encourage me or to sympapointed a Board of Trustees by whom it is managed.

to the inmates of the Home. This, if enforced power to impart. Before I left her home, ed, would remove every objection to the Inti-chough but then in my ninth year, I had read ducted, is another splendid charity, also situat- teaching that I received until after I was eigh d in Bath and not far from the Soldiers' and still back of these the engine-room, the STEUBEN.

ROCHESTER LETTER

Sunday Maiis It is probably not generally known that certain parties are making an earnest effort to induce the Postmaster-General to issue an order regulring at least one mail delivery upon the Sabbath wherever it is delivered by carriers. This, however, is the case, and in view of it ail who would regret such action should exert their influence against it before it is taken. It

is far easier and every way better to prevent an evil than it is to remove it. This subject was brought up at a recent meeting of our ministers, and after discussion, was referred to a committee to report what action should be taken. They recommended that a respectful, earnest remonstrance against the measure be addressed to the Postmaster-General, and reported a paper for the signatures of all concurring in the views expressed. This report was unanimously adopted, signed by about forty, and forwarded to the Member of Congress from this district, the Hon. John Van Voorhees, to be presented by him to the official having authority in the matter. Would it not be well for similar action to be taken in all our cities, and for a very general influence to

against the issuing of such an order? The grounds of opposition to the me given by the Rochester ministers were 1. There is no evidence showing it to be a general demand of the public.

be exerted upon the Senators and Representa-

tives in Congress to secure their cooperation

2. It is unnecessary—present postal facilities adequately meeting the demands of the public

service. 3. Such an inroad upon the recognized weekly day of rest as is proposed would be contrary alike to the traditional spirit and existing gen-

ius of our native American Institutions. 4. Such a plan would imply an unjust discrimination against a most faithful and conscientlous class of public servants, depriving them of that periodic respite from labor to which every class and every individual is en-

5. This proposal carried into operation would bring the regulations and usages of the national postal service into conflict with the laws of nearly every State in the Union. 6. The system where already tried on a limit-

ed scale has not proved successful, and has for this reason been abandoned,

Acting in Character.

The fearful calamity that has befallen the church and community of Malcom, Iowa, has crossed his threshold, I felt myself in a world kindled the sympathies of all your readers, but where thorns and thistles sprung up in every probably none more than the members of the step of my pathway; though my sister was of a Brick Church and Sabbath-school of this city. gentle nature, and desired to treat me with There were special reasons for this. When tenderness. Every effort on her part to be kind the demolished church edifice was first erect- was thwarted by her imperious husband. As I

Chapin, as prompt to undertake a good work press. In vain I tried to hide from my eyes as he is thorough to execute it, sat down and the fearful sights which my imagination had addressed a sympathetic word to the minister conjured up, by covering my head with the ing in all with employes from outside, 602 be- with the request that he would communicate out the dying groans of my poor dear mother. longing to the Home. Its full capacity is 650. the particulars of their calamity. The reply How long I suffered in this way, I know not.

that a case occurs so deserving of assistance.

The Central Congregation

Have just been favored with a series of five discourses by their scholarly and popular pasthe Home until he shall have submitted a formal tor, Rev. T. W. Hopkins, strikingly novel, inapplication in writing or print, signed by himself, and the same shail have been favorably acted upon by a member of the Board of Trustees. Such application shall be accompanied by an honorable discharge, or proof thereof, and evidence satisfactory to the Board of Trustees, as follows:

1. That he served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late rehelition and evidence statisfactory. The second demonstrated the originality of Christianity as a divine revelation. The third treated of the necessary elation. The third treated of the necessary United States during the late rebellion, and enlisted from the State of New York, or shall have been a resident for one year preceding his applior of exclusiveism in Christianity. It was made to appear that it is one thing for the Gospel to utterly exclude all other religious tenets, and quite another for any one class accepting the Gospel to deny to all others a part in the ordiquence of physical disability.

3. That he has at the date of his application no property or means of support, and that he is unable to support himself by his own efforts and lagrangian to deny to an others a part in the ordinances, ministry, and Church of Christ. The fact was stated that there are some twenty organizations that to a greater or less degree do this. They exclude each and all others from 4. That he has no relatives of sufficient ability to maintain him, who are legally liable for his support under the laws of the State of New York. Any one who is habitually intoxicated or disobeys orders is discharged. No intoxicating liquor is allowed upon the grounds. Rations of tobacco are furnished for all, and all take the state of the stat fy it were examined and shown to be fallacious. self he is dismissed, and a thorough examination was made this Spring of all the inmates habitually pursued by some with what they

five per cent. of their pensions are given to the The aim of the preacher was not to attack Home, and the rest left for their own personal the Church making these exclusive claims, but use, unless it is found that their families need rather to put his own people on their guard it all, when it is all given them. One hundred against attempts to proselyte, by showing how already lie buried in the Home cemetery, and these claims are to be met. His recognition the large numbers in the hospital show that of the genuine excellences of these Churches, We are much indebted to the courtesy of Col. T. most hearty and full. None can object to the wise discipline has brought about a great change | church others and then denying their right to in the conduct and reputation of the Home, vindicate themselves. So far from displaying the inmates, for nearly all have been addicted of crimination, the two last discourses containto intemperance. The men have full liberty ed a powerful and unanswerable plea for tolerfrom reveille in the morning until retreat at ance. In the judgment of your correspondent evening, but at other hours must have a pass the whole series are worthy to be repeated in every one of our pulpits, and from none could This splendid charity owes its existence to they fail to impart instruction and exert an WYOMING.

The Children at Home.

THE OLD OAKEN CHEST IN THE GARRET. GRANDMOTHER'S STORY.

thize in my dally sorrows.

During the time spent with my grandmother There should be a law passed forbidding in Norwlch, she taught me first to read, and under severe penalties, the selling of liquor then gave me such instruction as it was in her tution, and render it an almost ideally periody the Bible through, in course, three times. It charity. To Hon. Ira Davenport, our State is now considered unwise to allow children to Controller, the Home is especially indebted for read at so tender an age; but in my case it was its beautiful location in Bath. The Davenport a merciful providence that I was thus instruct-Orphan Asylum, privately endowed and con- ed before my sixth year, for that was the only

teen years old. And now let 1 pressions made upon my vouthful mind in those tender years. Few women of any age have been so well qualified for the instruction and government of children as my honored grandmother. Her manners were engaging, her language simple and adapted to the understanding of children, and her brilliant imagination and natural enthusiasm invested every theme of her discourse with peculiar interest. Bible seenes, Bible history and biography were her favorite subjects, on which she would expatiate with an earnestness which enchained our delighted attention, while her busy hands were necessarily employed in household duties. Selecting some lncident in the life and character of the person she was describing, she would make such a practical application of some prominent truth to our hearts, as to lodge it in our memory. This time has passed. The story of Daniel when a poor captive in Babylon, refusing to partake of the tempting luxuries of a court lest he should break the commandment of the God of Israel: and of Moses rejecting the treasures and the crown of Egypt; she would beautifully illustrate and enforce, thus impressing our youthful minds with the importance of early engaging in the service of God, and the rich reward which was sure to follow such efforts. Nothing could melt our hearts like her descriptions of the character of Our Saviour; and when she spoke of Hls sufferings and death, the tears would stream down her face, exciting in our bosoms the deepest emotion, and making us feel how truly, in the depths of her own heart, she realized all that she endeavored to impress upon ours. How often, after listening with breathless attention to the dear old story, have I fallen on my knees before my Maker and Redeemer, and have implored the forgiveness of my sins, praying in my childlike way as my convictions prompted. I have often reflected on these feelings of my childhood, and can hardly account for them, unless a germ of spiritual life did then exist in my heart; but when I review the long years of ignorance and sin

stimulous to virtuous conduct, as a restraint and safeguard in temptation, and keeping me at times from utter despair. It was indeed a sad day to me when I was transferred from the loving care of my gifted and excellent grandmother to the dwalling of my brother-in-law. From the moment that I

that Intervened before I was finally brought to

the knowledge of the truth, I scarcely know

what to believe with regard to these early im-

pressions. One thing is certain. They exer-

cised an influence upon me during all the years

when I was most severely tried, operating as a

account of what they had suffered I have any- and try its efficacy in calming my fears. The deceive your fader, Home is as follows:

Every honorably discharged soldier or sailor who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion, who enlisted from the State of New York, or who shall have been a resident of this State for one year preceding his are lated or benefit of said Home, in consequence of physical disability or other cause within the scope of the regulations of the Board, shall be entitled to admission to said Home, subject to the enditions, limitations and penalties, prescribed by the rules and regulations adopted by the Board.

account of what they had suffered I have anywhere seen, and when it came to be read in the Sabbath-school it was at once followed by a hearty and unanimous vote to appropriate \$500 to aid in the erection of a new house of worship. Nor is this likely to be the end of their benefactions to this greatly afflicted society. It is to be hoped that their modest but forcible appeal will meet with the same prompt and of recollections; of her descriptions of the Sweet Psalmist of Israel, who when a shepherd boy in the wilderness. Keeping his father's sheep, in the wilderness, keeping his father's sheep, was often surrounded by dangers; he was alone, the night was dark, the lion and the bear were perhaps near him, but he was not afraid: God was his Shepherd, his Keeper; and started off in another. The others thought it though he walked through the valley of the shadow of death, he feared no evil. With these calmer and better thoughts I fell asleep, and when I awoke, the sun was shining with his

cheering light. I met my sister in the morning which succeeded this wretched night, with the full expectation of some token of her sympathy, but I could gather nothing from her words or manner indicative of her feelings. It was the day of my mother's funeral, and we made our preparations to go, as she had died at the house of childish voice in tones of distress. The words a kind friend, who tenderly ministered to her were 'I am thirsty.' We passed through the in her protracted sickness. Grandmother and sister Lydia would be there; and oh, how I held the poor little things. sister Lydia would be there; and oh, how I longed to pour into their bosoms the story of my griefs! Just as we were about to go, my tree, with his little head resting on a stone. sister said "Never let me hear of your telling anyhody what William said " She spoke with emphasis, and I obeyed her injunction to the letter. After the services at the funeral, my grandmother requested that I might ride with her to the grave; but this request was denied.

I mention this bitter passage in the experience of my childhood, and relate these incidents, as they help to illustrate the influence of suffering in developing Christian character. The withdrawal of human sympathy has the effect to lead the devout mind to seek consolation in the only true Source of comfort and happiness. I visited the dear old cottage where I had spent so many happy days with my grandmother, only twice after my mother's funeral, though it was but a mile from my sister's house, and the very brief period then allotted to my visit gave me time only for a few constrained words and some bitter tears. When I returned home, grandmother went part of the way with me, and made many kind inquiries. which I was not at liberty to answer. She bade me read the Bible every day, and pray to the Father of the fatherless, whose prayers God had promised to hear, if they cried unto Him.

Under my daily trials, I did sometimes pray as my grandmother directed; but I had no Bible. My sister had one; and in those days one Bible in a family was considered an ample supply. If I took up my sister's Bible it was taken from me, and perhaps put where I did not see it again for a good while. I often repeated to myself, when busy with my daily task, texts of Scripture and hymns which I had learned, and the questions and answers in the Catechism, fearing to forget them. But sometimes as my The contrast between my present position in lips moved while repeating the words, I was the family of my brother-in-law, and the favor- severely rebuked for my "mutterings"; for so ed place I had held in the household of my ill at ease was I in the family of my brother-in-Pitcher claims for it the best hospital. Its beloved grandmother, was such as to over-law that I scarcely dared to speak except to an cornerstone was laid in 1877, Rev. Henry Ward | whelm me with grief and disappointment. I | swer a question. Thus passed the first Sum-

HIS FIRST PANTALOONS Did you ever see a boy Half so proud as he, In his mimic pantaloons Reaching to his knee?

Babyhood has reached its span, And the world has gained a man Alexander never feit Quite so great and grand, Though he had the whole of earth Under his command. Hear him laugh with merry shout

As he struts himself about Mamma sees the coming man With a throb of pain, For no more the baby-king O'er her heart will reign, And she prays to God above To protect him with His love

DECEIVING THE OLD MAN.

The Philadelphia Times says a good deal of at the expense of two young gentlemen who are widely and favorably known in the trade. The father of these young men is a prominent Market street merchant, noted for his large wealth, shrewd business ability, and great conomy, particularly in the matter of wearing apparel. The sons, who are models of elecance and taste in dress, have for a long time borne a particular antipathy to a certain venerable coat which has clung to their respected parent for many years, and often tried by persuasion to induce him to sell it to the rag man and buy a new one, but the old gentleman's invariable reply was, "You poys shpend mofor glothes for one family. Dis ney enough goat is good enough for me." At length, a town. Had it not been for this escapade, he knowing their father's fondness for a bargain, told me, Plevna might not have been taken they thought of a ruse by which to induce him to lay off the old garment and get a new one. Taking a coat which the father had worn, they went to their tailor and instructed him to take it as a pattern as to size and fit, and make the finest coat he could. "We will get father down more than redeemed by the immensity of his here on some pretence or other, and then you must sell him that coat. No matter what he offers, you take it and we'll pay you the bal-heart impulses. His mind was capacious, but ance." In due time the sons received word had no influence on his conduct, unless in that the coat was finished—price, \$80. The war. Even in military affairs he was led ranext morning at breakfast the eldest son casually remarked 'Father, you will be going near the tailor's to-day, and I wish you would stop and tell him to be sure to send home my new coat to-day, for I have a party to attend

'Very vell, my son, I vlll do so, but I don't see vat you poys vant mid so many goats.'
The old gentleman delivered his message, and the tailor's opportunity had come. Fingering the venerable garment he remarked ersuasively 'You ought to have a new coat. It is a shame for a rich man like you to wear eh an old garment as that.' Tank you very much; but dis goat is goot

enough for me.' lave got something,' persisted the tailor, that I believe will fit you, and it is the greatest bargain that you ever heard of. I made it for a customer, but it was a misfit. The pric of that coat,' said the tallor, producing the garment, 'is eighty dollars, but it won't fit the man I made it for, and I'll let you have lt for next to nothing. Try it on.' The coat was tried on and proved a perfect

'You'll never get such a bargain again if you live a hundred years,' said the tailor. You may have that coat for \$40. 'I'll giff you twenty-five,' said the old mer-

chant, who knew good cloth when he saw it. Carrying the old coat in a bundle, the purchaser went out arrayed in the eighty dollar

At supper that night he appeared in the familiar old coat and in excellent good humor. To his sons he said 'I made a nice little ting the demolished church edifice was first erected, that people took a deep interest in the work, and the school contributed \$500 toward lt. Thereafter they could not but feel a personal concern in all its history. No sconer had the wires flashed the intelligence of the had the word that the flashed the intelligence of the had the word that the flashed the intelligence of the had the word that the flashed the intelligence of the had the word that the flashed the intelligence of the had the word that the flashed the intelligence of the had the word that the flashed the intelligence of the had the word the flashed the intelligence of the had the word that the flashed the intelligence of the was terrified beyond the power of words to ex-Ven I vas at the tailor's I pought a

'Yes,' said the sons, dolefully, in chorus,

BABES IN THE WOOD.

'Yes, it was I who found them,' said Mr. Bertrand. We had been looking all over for them during three days. This morning I went into Mr. Ethier's and asked him if he was going over to the woods to continue the search. He said 'Yes,' and we started over together. There was a very large crowd engaged in the search, but Ethier went alone with the boy who saw the children on Sunday afternoon. I asked him to show us just where they were when he saw them, and we started from that place into the woods. We followed one direction for some time, and then returned and was no use to go there, but we continued on. The woods are very thick there, and some said the children could not have gone through them. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon I heard a faint voice, and at once pressed over in that direction, but we could find nothing. I told Mr. Ethler, but he said there were many noises in the woods. Several tin or thought I heard, that voice, a childish voice, but hurrying in the direction from whence it came, I could discover nothing in the dense brush. We listened again, and in a few moments we heard several words spoken by a bushes, and there on a little open space

The little girl, who is five years old, was kneeling beside him, with a little strawberry saucer n her hand. She started up when she saw us and her face brightened. The little boy, when through weakness, fell forward on his hands, with his face hidden among the leaves of the branch. We took them are he heard my voice, raised himself branch. We took them up in our arms, the little girl whispering that they were lost. pointed to her little dress and said 'Ah, my Sunday dress is all soiled.' This was about three and a half or four miles in the woods from Belanger's house. Poor children, they were pale and exhausted. I asked the little zirl if she had eaten anything, and she sald they had eaten strawberries far away. had on light dresses, and must have been cold at nights. It is wonderful. I was prepared to find them dead, but never to find them alive. It was God only who took care of the poor lost children. The little bodies were thin and worn, the faces plnched until it seemed as though the bones would cut through the skin if they were moved, while the sunker eyes and parched lips told of the suffering endured during the four days' fast from food

Lost in the woods, in the Canadian border of the northern wildnerness, possesses a sig-nificance which those alone can understand who have been through these dense woods. Bears and other animals are often seen, and are very bold. How the children escaped them is really strange, as they make their way to clearings at harvest time in such numhers that men are often afraid to venture into the fields after dark, when they hear them crashing among the grain. But the children had survived, were found alive, and soon the news was noised throughout the region. As the seachers desisted from the search, they congregated at Belanger's house, and cheer upon cheer greeted the finders of the now asonished and lionized children. This was the tale told by Mr. Bertrand.—Montreal Globe.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF SKOBELEFF.

In the course of conversation I asked Skobeleff why he spoke such evil of Bismarck. "Because," he answered, "he is a ruffian. He has no sense of honor or of fairness. Look how he fooled Austria and served us l Prince Gortchakoff fell into the great error of helping Bismarck in 1870. We Pansiavists were alive to the mistake, but did not agitate or remonstrate. What was the reward our Government rea; ed? Germany seven years later prevent-ed the emancipation of the sub-Danubian Slavs. She snatches from us the fruits of victory. Before God, I tell you that at Plevna I was only animated by two sentiments—brotherly love toward the Slavs and hatred of Mohammed. To prove to myself my own sincerity, I went where I thought danger was greatest. If my motives were not pure. I could never have borne up against the trials of that Winter and the slaughter that I witnessed of our own I laid my soul bare before God, and asked Him to punish me if there was self-deception. Whenever I had an opportunity I deception. impressed upon the late Czar (to amusement has been caused in dry goods Slavs owe a debt of eternal gratitude) that I trade circles by the leaking out of a little story was not engaged in a war of conquest, but of was not engaged in a war of conquest, but of liberation. Germany—that is to say, Bismarck

-robbed us of the fruits of our campaign. General Skobeleff was fond of Paris and its small, light pleasures. He spoke French admirably, liked French literature, French sensibility, and that openness of character which prevents French liars being successful deceivers. In outlandish places where he was quartered he could not help, as he was no game-ster, saving money. He came, when he had leave of absence, to Paris to spend his savings. He was here to amuse himself when the venture impelled him to go to Spain. Under a false name he joined the Carlists in b All the experience he gained with Don Carlos was utilized before the Turkish stronghold General Skobeleff's temper was hasty, but his ther by his feelings and spirit than by intel-lect and judgment. He felt what was the right thing to do, and did it straightway. Whether he might be praised, blamed, punished, or rewarded, never occurred to hlm. Though not luxurious, he was nice and delicate as a refin ed woman, and hated coarse linen and material grossness. The tactile sense of his long tapering flugers was exquisitely fine. The tal figure had so much lithe grace that one dld not observe its strength. In dressing Skobeleff paid minute attention to his toilette, but was for the rest of the day thoughtless about his personal appearance. He had a passionate fondness for the Boulevards. When a young officer, he suddenly shook off the vice of intem-perance. His love for cold-water baths was excessive, and he was reckoned one of the best swimmers in the Russian Army. The Moscow Gazette of July 12 printed the

following extract from a memorandum drawn by General Skobeleff not long before his death:
"The political and military ideas which must in the future form the basis of our policy are those by which I have been guided, re membering, as I did, the solemn words that the late Emperor addressed to me before starting for the Tekke expedition. To my mind the Central Asian question is perfectly clear and slmple. If it do not enable us in a comparatively short time to take seriously in hand the Eastern Question itself, why the Aslatic hide is not worth the tanning. I venture to think that sooner or later Russian statesmen will recognize the fact that Russia must have the Bosphorus: that upon this depends not only her greatness, but her very security from invasion, and by implication, the development of her manufafor the goat, and I took it—made five dollars in fife minutes.' to hostile attacks, compelling us to maintain an immense army; while the Pollsh difficulty. thanks to the complications arising from the Austro-German alllance, keeps us in a perpet-



FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CROPS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. If the number of farms in the United States is 4,008,907, as Gen. Walker's completed census report indicates, then there has been an increase of 1,348,922 in the number, or almost rease of 1,348,322 in the number, or almost one-third, during the last ten years. New York has 241,058 farms, and ranks third among the States, Illinois having 255,741, and Ohio 247,189. As the population of this State is 5,082,871, and there is about one adult male to every five inhabitants, there is nearly one farm for every four adult inhabitants. New York has a large manufacturing population York has a large manufacturing population, and perhaps a larger per cent. of male inhabitants engaged in indoor pursuits than any other State west of the Hudson River, but the farm statistics show that her interests are preponderatingly agricultural. The number of farms in the whole Union gives one for about every thirteen inhabitants. But the present interest is as to the coming crops in the Em-pire State, and of these an intelligent and con-scientious "Observer" sends us the following

tion, I here give you the result of my observa-tions as to the crops in our own State.

The counties of Broome, Steuben, Cortland, Herkimer, and Oneida have more than an average acreage, and although badly Winterkilled, it is far better than was anticipated forty days ago. With ten days more of this beautiful weather, we shall have harvested the largest crop of wheat this State has produced for many years. There is no complaint of rust for many years. There is no complaint of rust or weevil, the straw is remarkably bright, and

The very important potato crop, which was almost an entire failure last year, bids fair now to make all due amends for last year's shortage. I speak within the truth when I say that the acreage is more than double of last year. The vines throughout the State are remarkably vigorous and healthy. The yield, as far as has been tried, is fully up to the standard

of five years ago.

Corn is yet small, but the last two weeks has brought it forward fast, and it now promises to contest the ground sharply as the dominant crop of the State for 1882. It is already in tassel in some parts of the State with fine color and an excellent stand.

Oats and barley are looking well in most parts. There is some complaint of short growth, but it is confined to only a few locali-Hay, as you are aware, is almost all gather-

ed, and not a county but what has a larger yield than last year, when it was slightly above the average.

So far as apples, pears, and peaches are concerned, we have scarcely any of the last two, and I am sorry to say very few of the first. The State of New York, which has usually had a bountiful apple crop, will have to buy her

apples elsewhere.

With this grand outlook for our cereals, and for butter and cheese and all other necessaries, how truly thankful should we be. "Our barns indeed are filled with plenty," but what are we doing to harvest the lmmense crop of immortal souls that are now landing on our shores? Two and a half millions in four years I not one in ten, nor one in fifty, of whom is in accord with our civil institutions, to say nothing about our religious. I was surprised and grieved that our General Assembly treated this Home Missionary question so gingerly. It seems to me to be the important question of the Christian Church. These discordant ele-

GROWING CELERY.

We know of no vegetable, says "Seedtime and Harvest," which is more rapidly coming into popular favor, and the demand for which is everywhere growing so rapidly, as celery.

And yet there are thousands of gardens, especially among farmers, in which the first stalk of celery is yet to grow, and the gardener has yet to learn how to cultivate and handle it worlds lit up with two suns emitting different Toward the last of October, a trench some eighteen inches deep and twelve inches wide is prepared in some dry place, where drainage is so perfect that no water can stand in it, and the celery is dug and packed in upright as it grew, considerable soil being left upon the roots that they may continue to grow and keep crisp. This row is now covered with boards, and over them a layer of refuse straw or leaves to keep out the frost. In this way it may be left out over Winter, if frost, water, and mice are kept out. There are many different vari-

LEAVES AND FRUIT.

A new set of leaves then came out, the plums finished their growth, and ripened into the honeyed sweetness peculiar to their variety."

HEALTH PARAGRAPHS.

BLEEDING.-In troublesome bleeding from the nose, snuffing up powdered alum will generally control it. It will also almost always stop excessive hemorrhage from a cavity caused by the extraction of a tooth, by being placed

A Remedy for Asthma.—A new remedy for the relief of the most obstinate asthma has been announced. Put one ounce of Euphorbia pilulifera (indigenous to Queensland, in Aus-tralia) in two quarts of water, and simmer until reduced to one quart. Take a wine-glass full at a time.

FASTING IN ACUTE RHEUMATISM.-Dr. Wood. Syracuse, July 24, 1882.

Mr. Editor: I see your paper is fully up to the times as to news which interests the masses, especially where such news pertains to their "bread and butter." Having had a fair knowledge of this important bread question. I here eview now the result of my observer. days. Less positive results were obtained in cases of chronic rheumatism. The patients As the wheat crop is of very great importance, I will notice this first. Throughout the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Seneca, Yates, and Genesee, which of course constitute the main wheat-growing counties of this State it is the largest growing. counties of this State, it is the largest crop I have seen in twenty years. The acreage is fully twenty-five per cent. over any previous year, and the stand is fully up to anything we have ever had.

The acreage is practice, he is inclined to believe that rheumatism is, after all, only a phase of indigestion, to be cured by glving complete and continued rest to all the viscera.

LOCKED-JAW.-Scores of deaths of boys are reported from locked-jaw, caused by injuries inflicted by toy pistols on the Fourth of July. The dangerous plaything should be rigorously excluded from every household. Do parents know, do the boys know what a painful and fearful death is the end of locked-jaw or tetanus? Do they know that one of the most difficult forms of tetanus to ameliorate or cure is that everyed by injuries to the palm of the that caused by injuries to the palm of the hand? Locked jaw begins with a contraction and rigidity of the muscles of the jaw and throat. The mouth is closed as with a vise. The muscular contraction extends steadily, often rapidly, downward. The chest is bound as with bands of iron. Breathing becomes hard, labored, and distressing to the sufferer and the observer. The hands are clenched. Onward the contraction moves until every muscle is tense and strained. From the moment the disease is fairly seated to the end, a constant state of spasm exists. The most trifling agitation or incitement brings on convulsions, when the body is arched by the contracting muscles; the body of the sufferer is almost sprung out of the bed, the feet are often drawn to the back of the head. A breath of air touching the patient, a question from loving lips, an unexpected movement in the room, will excite these fearful contortions. Pain racks the body like cramp in the limbs but un-

received in exceedingly large and frequent doses may mitigate the suffering, but often the mitigation is brief and comparatively small. The mind of the tortured sufferer is clear, and until the last hours, when death is near, is unaffected. He will beg kinsmen, the watchers, the physicians to kill him, to put him out of misery. From the moment when the disease is fairly seated till death gives the release the scene is horrible and leaves in the mind which has witnessed it a fearful recollection. tion. No words can tell the agony and the horror of death from locked-jaw. For a week usually the torture continues. Few cases are the Christian Church. These discordant elements must be educated and harmonized. If not, we shall see our Christian Sabbath destroyed, and then comes the beginning of the end of our boasted liberties.

Observer.

Growing Celery.

Ought to be a capital offence. As we think of the scores of boys who two weeks ago were lovely in joyous health, and who since then through long, oh how long days and nights have been tortured to death by this terrible disease, we are moved to indignation against the man who devised the cause of such woeful destruction.—Intelligencer destruction.—Intelligencer.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

successfully. The manner of cultivating this colored rays of light, and revolving around delicious and healthful plant has been greatly their common centre of gravity. Referring to simplified within the last few years. It is not long since it was supposed that to grow celery in this country, a trench some two feet in depth must be excavated, which of course removed all the good soil, which must be supposed all the good soil, which must be supposed that to grow celery in this country, a trench some two feet in depth must be excavated, which of course removed all the good soil, which must be supposed that to grow celery in the removed the removed the removed the removed that the removed the remov moved all the good soil, which must be supplied, and the plants then set in the bottom so they could be earthed up and the stalks blanched as they grew. But few growers practice this laborious method now. Celery is naturally a salt-water plant, thriving best in a rich, moist situation. The seeds must be sown very become members of those wonderful systems. moist situation. The seeds must be sown very early, as they are usually full three weeks in germinating. A cool, moist situation should be chosen for a seed-bed. As the plants make but slow growth during the hot and dry Summer months, they are usually not transplanted out until about the middle or last of July. Hence it is commonly made a second crop on land which has already been cleared of an early crop, such as peas or potatoes. Land which has been heavily manured early in Spring will be in better condition for celery than that on which the manure is applied just previous to setting the celery plants. The plant is a gross feeder, and requires rich as well as moist and all is clothed in yellow; now the other, and cool soil. The plants should be set in slightly depressed rows fully five feet apart, and the plants about ten inches apart in the row.
About the 1st of September the soil must be drawn up against them frequently consult to the set of the effects as it approaches the horizontal form. About the 1st of September the soil must be drawn up against them frequently enough to keep the stalks or branches from spreading. The more and oftener they are banked, observing that the central shoot or bud is not entirely covered so as to smother it, the better. Toward the last of October, a trench some eighteen inches deep and twelve inches wide is prepared in some dry place, where drainage is color there must be more verified than the differently colored suns. Not only the play of color there must be more verified than the differently colored suns.

body weighs a pound in the water, and a sinare kept out. There are many different varieties in cultivation, yet they do not differ so greatly from each other as the varieties of most vegetables. We think the excellence of celery depends more upon the care which it receives in growing than upon the variety; yet there are some kinds better than others. life or death. One finger placed upon a stool or chair, or a small box, or piece of board, will easily keep the head above water; while the two feet and the other hand may be used as paddles to propel toward the shore. It is not at all necessary to know how to swim to be able to keep from drowning in this way. A little experience of the buoyant power of water, and We have always doubted the truth of the statements that we have frequently seen to the effect that the removal of leaves from grape-vines would prove of advantage to the ripening of grapes. The American Cultivator says of this practice: "Our Hillsboro (N. H.) correspondent makes a great mistake in removing the leaves from vines or trees, under the impression that such a practice will improve the truit. The absolute necessity of leaves in developing fruit is becoming well understood by cultivators, but we still see some blunders committed by those who do not fully understand the office of these organs. The owner of a vineyard concluded he would have better grapes than his neighbors if he turned the full rays of the sun on the forming and ripening

bunches. He cut off most of the shoots above is generally not large enough, and half of a bunches. He cut off most of the shoots above the bunches, and thus removed two-thirds of all the fully grown foliage. The consequence was the grapes were nearly worthless, and the vines were ruined. It is the foliage, and not the fruit, which wants the sunlight. Another instance: A tree of the yellow gage plum dropped its leaves from leaf blight when the plums were only two-thirds grown, and with only a bitter flavor. The branches were quite bare for some weeks, and the fruit was stationary. A new set of leaves then came out the plums trust the water to sustain ninety-nine hundrowned except those whom the wrecked craft will wholly bear up. If they would simply trust the water to sustain ninety-nine hun-dredths of the weight of their bodies, and the disabled boat the other hundredth, they might all be saved under most circumstances. An tion. over-turned or water-filled wood boat will sus-tain more people in this way than it will carry. It would keep the heads above water of as many people as could get their hands on the gun-wale. These are simple facts, easily learned, and may some day save your life.

Could be a will be a million a million of the same and may some day save your life.

of the Seismological Society in Japan, not long since, a Mr. Milne suggested that use might be made of the earth's internal heat for practical purposes. There is, he said, an unlimited sup-ply of energy in the Interior of the globe, a portion of which crops out upon the surface in countries like Japan, Iceland and New Zea-land, in the form of hot springs, solfataras, volcances, &c. There is, he continued, a vast supply of hot water in springs within a radius of one hundred miles around Tokio, the heat of which could be converted into an electric currant and the energy transmitted to the town. He thought also that it might be possito obtain access to the heat which did not crop out on the surface.

DARWAZ.—An important journey was recently made by Dr. Regel, a German traveller, iu Darwaz. All students of Central Asian geography know of the interest which centres in this most inaccessible cradle of the Aryan race. Dr. Regel testifies to the fact that the Tadjiks of Darwaz are of pure Aryan type; their hair, sometimes dark, sometimes fair, is rarely shorn, and they wear a short dress. The women go about unveiled and marry by consent, and their cast of feetures is curiously enough. and their cast of features is, curiously enough. both European and gypsy-like. Their dwellings are built with stone and mortar, and their national melodies are like those of Europe. These are curious evidences of the Aryan nationality which still lingers in this secluded tract.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Pickled Cherries .- Do not allow the cherry season to pass without adding a few jars of pickled cherries to your store of good things for Winter. Use the large red tart cherries. For two quarts of the fruit allow one pint of vinegar, half a cup of white sugar, two dozen whole cloves, and a dozen blades of mace. Boil the vinegar and sugar with the spices for five minutes, turn into a stone jar until perfectly cold. Meantime fill small jars three-quarters full with the fruit, leaving half the stem on, and when the vinegar is cold strain it over the cherries. Pint glass jars are best for this

heaping teaspoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of white sugar, a little salt, and three eggs. Beat the eggs very light, yolks and whites separately. Work the yolks first into the hominy, alternately with the butter. When thoroughly mixed, put ln sugar and salt, and go on beating while you soften the batter gradually with milk. Be careful to leave no lumps in the hominy. Lastly stir in the whites, and bake in a buttered pudding-dish until light, firm, and delicately browned. May be eaten as a dessert, but it is a delightful vegetable, and the best substitute that can be devised for green corn

pudding. PRESERVED PEACHES.—Weigh the fruit after it is pared and the stones extracted, and allow a pound of sugar to every one of peaches. Crack one-quarter of the stones, extract the kernels, break them to pieces and boil in just enough water to cover them, until soft, when set aside to steep in a covered vessel. Put a layer of sugar at the bottom of the kettle, then one of the control of the leating the control usually the torture continues. Few cases are cured, not more than seven or eight out of a hundred, and among the most serious are those in which the injury has been inflicted upon the palm of the hand. The toy pistol deserves the sternest condemnation, and to make or sell it ought to be a capital offence. As we think of the scores of boys who two weeks ago were possible. Boil the syrup almost to a jelly, that is, until clear and thick, skimming off all the seem. Fill your jars two-thirds full of the springheid Republican says a good old preacher of the Methodist persuasion officiated one day not long ago at a funeral in Massachusetts, and at the close had a word of the seem of the seem

> flavor them fluely. TOMATO CATSUP AND TOMATO SAUCE. The basis of tomato catsup or ketchup, is the pulp of ripe tomatoes. Many defer making catsup until late in the season, when the cool nights cause the fruit to ripen slowly, and it may be gathered hurriedly for fear of a frost. The late fruit does not yield so rich a pulp as that gathered in its prime. The fruit should have all green portions cut out, and be stewed gently until thoroughly cooked. The pulp is then to be separated from the skins, by rubbing through a wire sieve, so fine as to retain the seeds. The liquor thus obtained, is to be evaporated a thick pulp over a slow fire and cheeled. The induor thus obtained, is to be evaporated to a thick pulp, over a slow fire, and should be stirred to prevent scorching. The degree of evaporation will depend upon how thick it is desired to have the catsup. We prefer to make it so that it will just pour freely from the bottle. We observe no regular rule in flavoring. Use sufficient salt. Season with cloves, all-spice and mace, bruised and tied in a cloth, and boiled in the pulp; add a small quantity of powdered cayenne. Some add the spices ground fine, directly to the pulp. A clove of garlie, bruised and tied in a cloth, to be boiled with the spices, imparts a delicious flavor.
>
> Some exporate the rule to great the latter of the mare represented as men of some capital. More than three hundred families are at presented as represented as men of some capital. The spices are circle to found a colony. Some evaporate the pulp to a greater thickness than is needed, and then thin with vinegar or with wine. An excellent and useful tomato sauce may be made by preparing the pulp, but adding no spices, and putting it in small bottles while hot, corking securely and sealing. If as it will not keep long after opening.-Agrl-

THE STORY OF A GREAT DISCOVERY. There appeared not long since, in the Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean, a remarkable article with the weekly Inter-Ocean, a remarkable article with the above title, occupying nearly five columns of that able journal. It describes very clearly and with great particularity the lneeption, development, and successful result of an effort by a thoroughly educated and intelligent American physician to discover an element, or combination of elements in nature which would, without a resort to drugmedication, cure diseases through a restoration of weakened or exhausted nerve and life-forces to their normal condition. The scientific aspect of

ONE THING AND ANOTHER.

The Khedive in his harem sits, And things go harumscarum; The Sultan gets insultan' notes, And has to sit and barum.

Every now and then, what are called Mother Shipton's Prophecies are given currence in the press. It ought to be known that the are recent forgeries, and that Charles Hindley of Brighton, England, is the author of them. A little girl of seven years exhibited much tion. When she was asked why she should care about it, she said "If they discover any have to study; there are countries enough in

The Bishop of Peterborough recently said to and may some day save your life.

THE EARTH'S INTERNAL HEAT.—At a meeting of the Seismological Society in Japan, not long since, a Mr. Milne suggested that use might be ever heard of."

In Bishop of Peterborough recently said to a millionaire who boasted that he gave £2,000 in charity every year as a religious duty, "That is the largest Insurance against fire I ever heard of."

Only her husband: Mrs. McCoble, an Austrian lady, rebuked her colored cook, Matilda Snowball, in the following words: "When I Showball, in the following words: "when I hired you, you said you didn't have any male friends, and now I find a man in the kitchen half the time." "Lor bress your soul, he aint no male friend of mine." "Who is he, then?" 'He am only my husband."

A pompous lawyer, who supposed himself to be very sarcastic, said to the keeper of an apple straint "It seems to me that you should quit this trying business and go at something which is not so wearing on the brain." "Oh, 'taint business," said the apple seller, "it is lyin' awake nights tryin' to deedde whether to be a way fortun' to a orden 'sylum or to a eave my fortun' to a orphan 'sylum or to a home for played out old lawyers as is a killin

The trouble with the turnip as food for The trouble with the turnip as food for stock, says the Germantown Telegraph, is that it requires so much handling. Every single turnip has to be handled in pulling; and then, after pulling, every one has to be gone over again and handled to take the top off. If this could be done by machinery, no doubt the production would soon be doubled, and use be found for an immense number more than is now dreamed of more than is now dreamed of.

In contrast with the common practice of letting dairy cows go dry four months or so every year, a recent writer says that he has a cow that has completed her fourth farrow year, and has averaged during the past six months, a fraction over five pounds of butter per week, of first-rate quality. He cites also the case of a cow in Berkshire, England, which ten years ago dropped twins, and has been giving a good mess of milk daily eyer since. of milk daily ever since.

Judson Walcott on being sent to the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania on a twelve years' sentence, swore he would never do any work in the prison. Although subjected to all the allowable punishments, such as bread and water diet and confinement in a dark cell, he adhered to his determination. Had he been tract able, the system of commutation for good behavior would have shortened his term to less BAKED HOMINY.—To a cupful of cold boiled nominy (small kind) allow two cups of mllk, a fat, healthy, and boastful of his success in having teaspoonful of butter a teaspoonful of his success in having his own way.

It is reported that the well known castor-oil plant now generally used in ornamental gar-dening, is fatal to insect life. A single speci-men placed in a room infested by flies, is said to have caused the tormenting insects to disappear with remarkable rapidity, their corpses being afterwards found on the floor. It is to be hoped the report is true, but any man who has the steely-hued plant in his garden can ex-periment for himself by lying in the shade of its foliage when mosquitoes are disposed to

At the June meeting of the Oxford (Ohio) Farmers' Club, the subject for discussion was "Preventable Losses" in the house and on the

seum. Fill your jars two-thirds full of the peaches, pour on the boiling syrup, and when cold, cover with brandy tissue-paper, then with cloth, lastly with thick paper tied tightly over them. The peaches should be ready to take off after half an hour's boiling; the syrup should be boiled fifteen minutes longer, fast, and often stirred to throw up the seum. A few slices of pineapple cut up with the peaches flavor them fluely. reply, when a friend sitting near remonstrated with Mrs. —, who was still more horrified at her mistake, and said she understood him to ask if she was on her way to Hudson, where she

The Jewish Messenger has this paragraph In spite of the reported prohibition of the Sultan for Russian Jews to emigrate to Palestine with a view of founding colonics, bodies of Russian Jews continually arrive in the country unhindered. Last month twenty families arrived at Jaffa from Odessa, and Individual families arrive almost daily. They are received by the indefatigable Charkoff Commissioner, M. Levantin, as President of the Society founded by him in Jaffa for the purpose of providing temporary homes for intending Russian colonists. More recently a telegram was received by that Society from the representatives of several hundreds of Jewish families at Krementshug, Charkoff, etc., luquiring whether they might start for Palestine, and they received an answer in the affirmative. Most of

At Tiberias are eighty familles. The Louisana Legislature has been called upon to enact measures to abate the adulteration of sugar and molasses, which was increasing to a hurtful extent, especially at New Or leans. The Governor has just signed a bill making it a misdemeanor for dealers to ship, desired, the sauce may be salted before bot-tling, but this is not essential. To add to soups, stews, sauces, and made dishes, a sauce thus prepared is an excellent substitute for the fresh fruit. It should be put in small bottles, containing as much as will be wanted at once, sit will not lear large from the fresh fruit. The penalty attached to each violation of the law is imprisonment not exceeding six months and a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000. Representative commercial journals utter warning cries against the continuance of the adulteration, and urge the effectual enforcement of the new law. To have even a suspicion of impurity raised against the sugar and molasses products, they point out, would do incalculable injury to the great staples of the State. They further assert that the profits of the manufacture of the pure article should be sufficient to and a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000. Representture of the pure article should be sufficient to deter resort to the "suicidal course of adulterating two great products.

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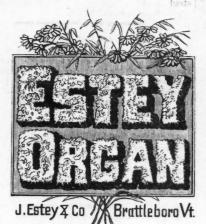
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EDUCATION FOR FREEDMEN. LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Its graduates are already filling important positions in this country and Africa. Dr. McCosh says: "It has many and powerful claims on the Christian public." A gentleman, not a professor of religion, has recently given to \$20,000. Several parties have recently each given enough to support a student one year, \$150. Persons desiring to address and desays. J. CHESTER, Agent, Cincinnati, O. E. WEBB, Financial Sec'y, Oxford, Pa.





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A SERMON ON WHEELS. A Defence of the Bicycle.

If I am asked for my text, I-refer to Ezekiel's vision; only whereas the prophet beheld the spirit of the living creature in the wheels, in the vision from which I shall preach, the living creature appears on the wheels. In short, mine is a brief homily on recreation. It is especially addressed to my brethren in the ministry: not to those who, possessing the grace of a full purse or a wealthy congregation, can run up to Saratoga or the Adirondacks, out to California or over to Europe, whenever they feel the need of a rest: who can travel by parlor car or palatial steamer, can sall over the desert on camels, or ride through the boulevards of Paris ln a fine carriage. Alas! such favored souls are few. The average ministerial exchequer is scarcely equal even to the keeping of a horse; and doubtiess many a brother, worn with study or the even more exhausting duties of ministering to the sick and the sorrowful. and feeling the need of some more exhilarating and refreshing kind of recreation than walking about making parish calls, has indulged in sundry calculations of the damage to library and household economy in general which a member of the equine species would be likely to inflict. It is such, and all who desire healthful and pleasurable recreation at little cost, that this modern vision of wheels may interest.

cepting by riders themselves. To be sure, the ordinary bleyclist can easily outdo the ordinary him at the table. horse, and moreover, notwithstanding the popular opinion that the exercise is confined chiefly to the legs, or is excessive and apt to be in- flash fire were he aroused. He had committed a jurious, it is also a fact that it is the best, most complete, most exhilarating, and thoroughly against the Government, for which, had Ismali enjoyable exercise that can be found. Even Pacha been still Khedive, he would undoubtedly horseback riding, hitherto holding the front rank among recreations for the literary and to supreme power or death, and I observed him sedentary classes, must yield the palm to the closely. His manner was very quiet, and aithough swift and silent wheel. A spin on the bicycle it was a merry party, and Americans and Euro brings every muscle of the body into healthful ropeans on all sides were gayly drinking wine, he and vigorous action. The arms and chest was very grave, and I noticed that he did not even muscles are brought into play quite as much raise the cup to his lips. He spoke Arabic, but as the legs, and this, together with the deep through the interpreter he told me that he had fuil breathing caused by the exercise, tends to develop and strengthen the lungs. The posi- to do honor to the memory of a man who had freed tion naturally assumed is erect, with head and his country from a foreign yoke. I feit that he shoulders well thrown back. Then the exhila- was thinking that what Washington had done for ration of the rapid motion, the alternate exer- America he might do for Egypt." tion in ascending hills and rest in descending, and the new and distant localities which the rider is enabled to explore even ln a run of an hour or two, render the fascination complete, and worries of the day, thus refreshing mind but the daily experience of thousands. In view of all this, why should not the min-

While the bicycle was new in this country, and on its trial, so to speak, it was wise and proper his face." for clergymen to withhold their patronage. lest they should offend sensitive souls in their congregations. But now that it has achieved for itself a position, has won public and legal recognition as a vehicle, and is used by business and professional men as well as by boys and sports, there is no longer any valid reason why clergymen should not avail themselves of its advantages. Some few have already done relates chiefly to the Koran, and the matters emso, and many more would find the wheel an incalculable benefit could they be induced to try it. I do not believe the eternal verities are any He is also considered by those who know him well less verities when proclaimed by men with sound physical organizations, nor are they a Egypt and make his country great. But undoubtwhit more impressive when distorted by dyspep- ediy selfish ambition is mingled with his devotion sia and mixed up with all sorts of physical to Egypt and Mohammed. weaknesses: and it is the minister's duty as avail himself of any recreation which is within his reach. If in- | iand and France to Egypt during the months I duiged in at proper times and in a proper man- stayed in the East," continued Dr. Field, in rehis pastor's liberty in this respect.

But the objection may be raised that it is unfled. The beginner anywhere, pulpit included, stacles, and running swiftly and surely wher- abuse.' ever he wishes, is the embodiment of grace and dignity. Again, it may be said that it frightens horses. I have noticed that this cry, so lustily raised by the press a little whlle ago, has pretty nearly dled away. Why? Simply because ter classes of the Egyptians, including the local horses have become used to the wheel; and Christians (Copts, Syrians and Armenians), sustain any horse which after two or three encounters | Arabi's movements. What do you say to that?" continues to make a fuss, is not a safe animal to fractious animals.

Providence watches over us until our time upon the Arabs for support, and the system the horse. If he keeps control of his machine, and does not venture on to dangerous hills, it is difficult for any serious accident to befall him. marck has secretiy encouraged Arabi Pacha's re-

for making calls or doing errands at a distance, a tour upon the wheel in Summer, accompability of the machine is limited by the condltion of the roads, deep sand or mud, and very rough or hilly roads being fatal to the pleasure if not to the possibility of bicycling. But in good roads, and the experienced rider will trighten the novice. Besides, a dismount now and then to ascend or descend a steep hill or to push through deep sand, affording as it does a change of motion, is not an unmixed evil.

Now in conclusion let me say, I do not advocate the bicycle in place of the family horse. Not at all. It must be confessed that the bicvcle is a solitary steed, and the pastime may be so indulged as to make it selfish. If a man can spare the several hundred dollars a year necessary to keep a horse and carriage, let him do so; if he can afford but a few dollars a year for Bismarck wishes the present French Ministry to bitter. For years past they have been on most recreation, let him take the bicycle. The Standard Columbia Bicycle, made by the Pope in Egypt to embarrass France." Manufacturing Company of Boston, costs only about one hundred dollars, and is as good a machine for road-riding as can be found. but he is too weak. I was surprised to find every-With proper care it will last several years, the

only expense being a few cents' worth of oil. country; and after three years of constant rid- Powers as nicely as a pie. I toid General Lew

cent., and the recollection of the many swift early morning spins and quiet evening rides through the wild and beautiful country that surrounds this forest city, dwells with me as a continual source of delight. Is it to be wondered at, then, that I am an ardent advocate of the bicycle, without which I should rarely have been able to penetrate beyond the brick walls and hot pavements of the city, or that I would gladly see others taking to themselves the reliefs, delights, and advantages of the steel steed? J. G. PORTER. Washington, D. C., July 20, 1882

ARABI REV.

[The following interview appeared some days since the columns of The New York Heraid. As the sub ject is one which now engrosses so much attention, and the public are eager for news and opinions from any quarter, our readers may be interested in it. Of cours they will make allowance for the sensational style of a

"Yes, I saw Arabi Pacha twice during my last visit to Egypt," said Dr. Henry M. Field yesterday afternoon, as he sat in his private room in the office of The Evangelist, to a representative of the Heraid. "The first time I saw him but a moment, but the second time I was in his society for a whole evening. It was last February. Consul General Woif, with General Stone, the chief of staff to the Khedive, and some Americans passing The bicycle is too common both in city and the Winter at Cairo thought it would be pleasant viliage to need any description; but its capa- to celebrate Washington's Birthday with a grand bilities of travel and its value as a means of dinner, which was given at the hotel where I was exercise, seem to be very little understood ex- stopping. It brought together a distinguished company, aithough it is not common for Arabs and fast times and long distances heralded in the Europeans to mingle, and all the Khedive's Minispapers have been made by professional or ex- ters were present. There was the greatest curiospert wheelmen; but the fact remains that the ity to see Arabi Bey, and I was placed opposite

"He is a man of large physique and rather heavy features; but his eye looked as if it might gross act of insubordination in leading the army have been shot. I feit that he might be destined come out that evening, aithough not feeling weil,

"Do you consider him a great man? "He is now to prove whether he is a great man. But I was not impressed with his greatness. He unquestionably a brave man, for he took his and take the thoughts off from the anxieties life in his hand when he revolted against the Government, but his looks do not indicate greatness as well as body. This is not mere theorizing, An excellent portrait of him was given in the London Hiustrated News three or four weeks ago. His heavy jaw shows a strong will, and his eye inistry as well as others enjoy these benefits? dicates craft, but if he proves himself a great man he wiii disappoint most people who have studied

> "Do you consider him a sincere patriot and a de vout Mosiem, or merely an ambitious and unscrupulous intriguer, eager to imitate the great Me hemet Aii?"

"He is a Mosiem above all things. A gentle man who knew him intimately told me that he is very devout in private. Ho was educated at the great University of Cairo, where the instruction braced in the Moslem system. Undoubtedly he is thoroughly established in the faith of Mohammed a sincere patriot-that is, he desires to elevate

"Of course I heard many eminent men express their sentiments concerning the relations of Engner. no reasonable person would wish to abridge sponse to a question, "but I should feel it a breach of confidence to give the names and repeat dignified. The tyro wabbling along the road, formation as to the state of feeling in Europe, for against the tree box, is not particularly dignithey spoke freely, because they understood the conversation to be private; yet I have no hesitais not apt to be. But the practised rider, with tion in saying that there was a strong feeling that from his work, and with great naivete remarked quick judgment and skilful hand avoiding ob- the Angio-French control had grown into an

"Judge Batcheiier, one of the Judges of the International Tribunal in Egypt, who is here in New York on a vacation, told a reporter the other day that there is no doubt that nine-tenths of the bet-

"No man stood higher in the International drive on a public highway, because it is impos- Court than the American Judge Batcheiier," resible to keep the road clear for him; and even plied Dr. Field, "but I think his statement a little if the bicycle be banished, there are plenty of too strong. I should say that a just representaother strange things at which he will jump and tion of the feeling of Christians in Egypt, and of run. But care and courtesy on the part of the the majority of the intelligent people of Europe rider will usually avoid trouble, even with generally, would be that they considered it a great boon to Egypt to have England and France step in Some timid brother may suggest that it is and restore order after the extravagance and reckdangerous. Well, the writer has survived some lessness of Ismail Pacha had brought the country five thousand miles of lt. I suppose we are ln to the very verge of destruction, but after a time danger every moment of our lives; but a good a vast number of small office-holders were put comes. In fact, of the few accidents that have came oppressive. The Egyptians feit that they occurred with bieveles, nearly all have happen- ought to be relieved of their burden, and intellied to young and reckless riders. The bicyclist gent Europeans generally sympathized with them. has the advantage over the driver of a horse, in But that sympathy has forsaken them now that that his safety depends on himself, and not on they have thrown off all restraint and turned the

eountry over to anarchy. "No, I do not think it is true that Prince Bi Besides the use of the bicycle for exercise and voit through the Suitan," said Dr. Fieid in repiy to another question. "I was told that the Sultan. who is a man of ability, realizes the weakness of nled by some congenial friend, affords a most the Turkish Empire, and desires to lean upon of all who have been about him, is that he has delightful, healthful, and economical way of Germany. He was much irritated by the interferspending a vacation. Of course, the practica- ence of England and France, and is credited with the keen intimation to the former, that if she would take care of Ireiand, he would take care of nearly all parts of the country there are some overthrow the present government in France, and out. His theological views appeared to us to be Germany has nothing to gain by thwarting the make his way in safety over places that would plans of England in Egypt. Gambetta is the bete those from time to time set forth in the Index. iand crush the Egyptian revolters without the aid was also on a visit to his afflicted eolieague of France, and if Gambetta is speaking at this mo- We well remember the time when these two be permanent, and therefore he is not intriguing amicable terms, and as Mrs. Hill informs us, her

"Yes, the Sultan is anxious enough to take Egypt out of the hands of England and France, where I went in the East a belief that the Turkish Empire is about to crumbie to pieces. Mr. Mc-

of the hands of England." 'What Egypt needs,' continued Dr. Field, (re-

plying to a question, 'is just what Nubar Pacha, Egypt's greatest orator and statesman, described to me six years ago as "an enlightened despotsm." The people need to be governed.'

'You do not think Egypt contains the material for a republic, then?' 'You might as weil take scullious from kitchens as materiai for a republic.'

'You think England did right to bombard Alex-

'Most certainly, and the sooner she crushes the rebeilion the better. The country has suffered terribly aiready, and it will be ruined if the war continues iong. The 5,000,000 people of Egypt have been paying a tax of eight dollars an acre on their land, and their poverty will grind them to the dust if war lays waste their cities and ravages

their fields. What do you expect the result of the war will

'The war will be the end of Arabi Pacha, for one thing. Either he will fly or he will be execut-

'You consider the triumph of England certain

'I do. The Arabs may defend themseives in the interior for a time, but they will be conquered at last, and the authority of the Khedive will be restored. It is best for Egypt to have it so, though the abuses which provoked the present re voit should be removed by England.' Von do not believe that Arabi Pacha is to ef-

feet the restoration of the Arablan ealiphate? 'The Arabs hate the Turks most bitteriy, alough both are Mohammedans, and Mohammed himseif was an Arab, as too many people fail to renember: but there is no immediate prospect of the realization of the dream of a prophet who is to restore the giory of Isiam and transfer the caliphate to Arabia. I beileve Arabi Pacha has failen never to rise. These are the views I believe to be gen erally entertained by the best judges in the Old World,' said Dr. Field, as he began preparations for his journey to his Summer home at Stock-

Current Events.

bridge, Mass.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Fourteen ladies of Perry, N. Y., have notified the assessors to place them on the tax roll as owners of personal property, so that they may vote at the next school election.

Laseli Seminary in Auburndale, Mass., gives instruction in cooking and other household arts-a very important matter in these days, and one likely to grow into general favor.

Miss Jennie Boggs, of Hagerstown, Md., is reported as having died of grief over the loss of her ong, beautiful hair. Some person unknown recentiy entered her bedroom late at night while be a very intelligent young man. she was asleep, and cut ali the hair from her head. This is very meianchoiy indeed.

Prof. Kari Merz of Oxford, Ohio, editor of Brainard's Musicai Review, has accepted the Prossorship of Music in the University of Wooster. He will assume control of the department, organizing a complete course of instruction, beginning with the opening of the Fail term in September.

William Montgomery, an Ohio pensioner who was badiy disabled during the war of the rebellion, has notified General Wykoff, pension agent of his district, that he wishes his name stricken from the pension roils, as he has fully recovere his health.

is health.

Judge Batcheller of the Egyptian Court of Ap eais, in a recent lecture on "Egypt and the Egyptians" at Saratoga, severely arraigned England fo combarding Aiexandria, and expressed the opinion that the Arabs are capable of self-government.

It is cabled from Dubiin that Miss Anna Parnell is iii of brain fever, brought on by the news of the idden dooth of her sister Fo entertained slight hopes of her recovery at last advices. Mr. Charies S. Parneii, her brother, has been sent for.

Jack Lincoin, son of Secretary Lincoin, is the words of the persons who gave me my best in- bright and interesting little fellow and affords a eonsiderable amount of entertainment to the and plunging into the ditch or bringing up they are in high station in their governments, and cierks and visitors at his father's office. The other day he was amusing himself by copying the names of the presidents, and pausing, looked up Why ever so many of the presidents were named after streets in Chicago.'

At the Masonic obsequies in memory of Garibaidi, heid in a building at Montevideo, South America, an alarm of fire was given, and 300 panic stricken persons rushed for the narrow stair case leading to the door. Twenty persons were trampled to death, aud ten others were almost killed. A public funeral of the victims followed this holocaust on the next day. The fire was caused by an oil iamp failing on a catafaique.

The Rev. Mr. Brand of Oberlin a few months ago took an active part in the crusade against the liquor seliers in that town, and one Sunday preached a sermon directed chiefly against oung druggist who was in the habit of seiling nips,' in the rear of his store. Mr. Brand advised the forcible ejectment of the druggist from the town. The druggist, Brounson by name, has now rought an action against the preacher for \$30, 000 damages on account of his statements.

to in the Atlanta Index of July 20th: On Monday

friend and former townsman, Hon. B. H. Hiii. so greatly changed in appearance, that he would carcely be recognized by his friends anywhere eise than at his own house. It is painful to reeord that his disease (cancer) is hopeless, and that the end cannot be far off. His sufferings have been most inteuse and dreadfui, but the testimony borne them with amazing fortitude, that he has never been heard to murmur, and that from first o last, he has expressed, and in other ways exhibited perfect acquiescence in the Divine wiii. Egypt. He leans upon Bismarck, but I am sure The Senator talks freely on religious subjects, and that the Prince does not wish to do anything to that too at his own instance, without being drawn perfectly sound, and in exact accordance with noir of Europe, and he is the man talked about Said he "I know that if I am saved, it will be by everywhere. Bismarck fears he may tip the pot | the merits of another." He stated with great empower, and hence he is unwilling to adopt a policy with tears streaming rapidly down his face, dewhich might embarrass the present Premier. It clared its preciousness to his soul. It so hapwill be a bitter thing to Frenchmen to have Eng. pened that at the time of our visit, Senator Brown ment I have no doubt that he is taunting the Gov-men of wonderful gifts were at opposites with ernment with having permitted Alexandria to be each other, and when the personal and parbombarded without a shot from a French gun. tisan animosity between them was exceedingly husband now feels toward Governor Brown as if understand what he says, but we caught the words and were touched to the heart, when he said to Governor Brown, 'O what a pity that Being a lover of fresh country air, and of Kenzie Wailace, the correspondent of the London you and I should not have understood each other wholesome invigorating exercise, I took to the Times at Constantinopie, toid me he had such a sconer!" Mr. Hill's friends sometimes represent wheel soon after it made its appearance in this belief, and he carved the empire up among the him as being "better," and in the sense of being ing, the pleasure and fascination are undimin- Wailace, the American Minister, that he was the days, but he will never be really better. We pray one. The fourth class of widows and children of with his business, as he would immediately give

ished, my health is improved a hundred per greatest Turk in Turkey, but all the advice in the God to mitigate his sufferings, and to give him soldiers, is also one where there is some liability employment to the 150 men who were employed in world will not enable Turkey to deliver Egypt out grace sufficient for him, and to receive him at to fraud, but it is now a small class. Publication iast, through the merits and meditation of Jesus in all the county newspapers would certainly be which his firm also owns. Christ our Lord, to the home of the saiuts in rather expensive and foolish, but the new biii heaven. His iong affliction may have been sent provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall in mercy to prepare him for his change, and in transmit to Congress the pension list for publicathis light he appears himself to regard it.

> Catholic church and missions at Waterville, Me... has brought suit against Bishop Heaiy to recover a baiance of \$6,359.62, due him for erecting a church in Waterville, furnishing supplies to a Catholic school, and other expenses incurred in the administration of his parish. The Bishop in- who are paid \$2 each for each examination, and sists that the matter shall be settled by ecclesiasticai tribunai

The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest will send out seven young ladies as foreign missionaries this Summer: Miss Wishard and Miss Wirt of Chicago, and Miss Warner of St. John's Hotel at Canai and Washington streets, Kansas, will go to the Laos, in Northern Siam; Miss at about 4:30 P. M. on Wednesday of last week, Hesser and Miss Garven, graduates from Miss Peabody's school at Oxford, Ohio, will go to Japan; Miss Farnum, who was also educated at Ox- hotel and take something from her pocket and ford, but whose father is a missionary in China. will return to that country to represent the Board; and Miss Harding, a colored lady from Ann Arbor. will go to Africa.

WASHINGTON.

gress is near its close. Several cases of contested she would die. A policeman was called and an captured. seats have been, it is believed, fairly determined ambulance was summoned, in which the woman in favor of the contestants. In other lines the was taken to the Chambers-street Hospital. The iegisiation completed has touched polygamy, the doctor there found that she had taken oxalic acid. tariff, bank charters, and other matters of great After the usual treatment the woman revived and public interest. Polygamy is not killed by the was soon thought to be out of danger. She gave legislation enacted, but is put under ban, and inits power and work its eradication.

Point. His name is Lemuel W. Livingston of said she had been disappointed in love, had been Madison county, Fiorida. It appears that before made desperate in consequence, and had then Coionei Bisbee of the Second Fiorida District was taken poison to end her troubles. At the hotel the admitted to the seat which belonged to him, Judge young man was known, but all that could be Finley, the sitting member from that district, nominated a white youth to the academy, and he was found deficient on examination. Coi. Bisbee on being requested to flii the vacancy, decided to ise of marriage, but refused to say anything furhave a competitive examination, and appointed a ther. The following day she was removed to the board for that purpose. Two of the members of the board were Republicans, two wore Liberais, ing. On learning the news of his daughter's trou and one was a Democrat. Three or four white and | ble, her aged father left Union Hill for this city. one colored young man presented themselves for When crossing the North River he ran from the examination. It was the unanimous judgment of cabin to the side of the boat and attempted to leap the board that Livingston, the colored youth, had overboard, but was overpowered and prevented by passed the best examination. Nevertheless, three the white competitors, who had not passed so and taken before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson good an examination, should receive the appoint. Market Court. His daughter, he said, left her ment. Coi. Bisbee refused to adopt this recommendation, and so on August 28, next, Livingston, the colored boy, will go to West Point. He received his education in the public schools and at that she had poisoned herself. He regretted his the Stanton Institute, Jacksonville, and is said to own act, and Justice Smith released him. He

Chairman Williams, of the House Committee or Foreign Affairs, has received the following pertinent letter from Gen. Grant, with reference to the return of the long-delayed and wrongfully withheid Japanese indemnity fund:

Long Branch, July 24, 1882. DEAR SIR—Seeing that there is a disagreen in the Conference Committee of the Senate and House as to whether the refunding to Japan of the House as to whether the retunding to Japan of the indemnity fund exacted from that government, improperly, as I verily believe—and I was strongly confirmed in that belief during my visit to that country—should include the interest received by country—should include the interest received by our Government on the bonds purchased with the indemnity or whether only the principal should be paid, I venture to write you a line on the subject. I am satisfied the money should never have been collected. Having been collected it should now be refunded. Justice seems to me to dictate that interest as well as principal should be paid, just as the House by its action decided. But the principle involved is of much more importance to Japan than ail the money in question; and I am satisfied Japan would be much better pleased with the refunding of the money exacted without any interfunding of the money exacted, without any interest, than with a original sum, but less than that with interest added. The Eastern countries have been so unaccustomed to "fair play" from the stronger powers of the world, that this action of Congre -will be such a new departure as will redound to our credit, if we receive no other

benefit.

I write, therefore, to express the hope that the Conference Committee will agree by one or the other of the two branches—one favoring the payment of interest in full, the other of paying only paringing the visiting entirely and not compromise principal—yielding entirely, and not compromise on a part of the interest. I hope you will not regard this as an attempt to interfere with matters of legislation on my part; but as President I took an interest in this matter, and as a travelier since I confirmed the views previously entertained on the subject.

P. S.—If any rate of interest should be agreed upon in iieu of what the Government has actually received from the lands purchased with the indem nity, the principle involved would be preserved even if the rate should be low. But the aration of a gross amount, to be returned with amount being based on any calculation of what is due to Japan, could not, in my opinion, be as well received as the admission that we hold, and have held for a number of years, funds actually the property of that country, and now we want to return it; and the question is, with or without interest, and if with interest, at what rate? U.S.G.

The Senate recently had a debate on a proposiamounts they receive to be posted up in all the fully passed the examinations required. The postoffices where each pensioner receives his re-Senator B. H. Hiii of Georgia is thus referred mittance, and also the list for each county to be printed in the newspaper having the largest eircniast the editor of the Index called on his old iation in the county. This was the idea of Mr. Beck of Kentucky. But it was very properly ob-He found the Senator very much emaciated, and jected to that this method would be expensive to the Government and offensive to pensioners. Gen. Logan said a man's neighbors were not the city. The money-order business has largely inproper judges of his right to a pension based on physical disability. He knew of three men in the Senate who were suffering from army wounds today whom no casuai observer would suppose were entitled to a pension, and yet who would get it if they should apply, he did not doubt. "I know a Senator on this floor to-day who has a wound which breaks out frequently, yet he says nothing about it; you do not know anything about it. He suffers intense pain from it at times, and has a physician to examine it and re-dress it and heai it up again, yet he never asks for a pension, and says nothing about his wounds." As to the frauds on the pension list, Mr. Beck thought they were large, but other Senators who had investigated cases of alleged fraud had not found them to be over, and does not wish to see him restored to phasis the doctrine of justification by faith, and such. Senator Piatt of Connecticut cited the statistics from the Commissioner's report, showing that in five years 9,608 cases of suspected fraud had been investigated, and as a resuit 2,181 cases had been dropped from the rolls, and 1,975 ciaims had been rejected. Mr. Piatt thought this a smail proportion of fraudulent eases. Gen. Logan elaimed that the large class of cases of pensions from wounds are not easy to make up by fraud, because the record of the War Department shows the fact and nature of the wound; then if that record is corroborated by the examining surhe were a brother. The Senator's articulation is geon, the pension has to be rated according to the very indistinct, and it is almost impossible to character of the wound. Another large class consists of pensioners disabled by sickness; in these cases also the records of the War Department show whether they were discharged for sickness. | taining the Sailor's Exchange, the East Side Sav There is a third class who were not discharged ings Bank, etc., was seriously threatened for a for wounds or disease, but who trace back to the time, and only saved by the most determined exarmy, disease which has since appeared. This ertions on the part of the firemen. Mr. Hecker prices is increasing day by day. sometimes more comfortable, he is better on some class, which is most open to fraud, is not a large said that the fire would not materially interfere

tion, which will hardly be less expensive. There Rev. David J. Haide, formerly in charge of the are about 270,000 names on the pension list, or twice as many names, postoffice addresses and sums of money, as there are words in Webster's dictionary. In view of the provision of the new bill requiring ail invalid pensioners to appear before a Board of three physicians and surgeons, have, therefore, no excuse for slighting the performance of their duty, it would seem as though the proportion of fraud would be very smail.

CITY AND VICINITY. Two children who were playing in front of the

saw a young woman, well dressed and of attractive appearance, go into an entrance adjoining the swallow it. She then came out and joined a young man who stood outside, and the two went into the drinks-the woman for ginger aie and the man for uences are at work which ought to circumscribe Union Hill, New Jersey, and said that she had come to the city to go to Fort Lee in company with We are advised from Washington that another the young man who was with her in front of the olored cadet will soon present himself at West hotel. In explanation of her act the young woman learned of him was that he was thought to be connected with a minstrel troupe. Later, she confessed that she had been betrayed under prom New York Hospital, where she is rapidly recover the bystanders. On the arrival of the boat at Chris nembers-a majority-recommended that one of topher street he was given in charge of the police home on Monday week, in the company of the young man who had betrayed and deserted her, and he knew nothing of their movements until he heard then went to the hospital to see his miserable daughter.

A few days ago a farmer, who gave his uame as Amos Milier of Germantown, N.Y., called at Castle Garden and said: "I wiii give \$25 a month and fuii board to a man and wife who will come to work on my farm." There were no married couples at the Hon. C. G. Williams, Chairman Committee on Foreign Garden. Milier asked permission to speak to some of the applicants for employment. This was aiiowed, and soon after the match-making farmer induced a tail, fine-looking German named Adam Horner to join his life and fortune with a comeiy German giri named Rosina Haeffner, both of whom hail from Westerheim, Baden. The groom, who is twenty-four years oid, had for his best man Capt. Reichardt, and the bride, who is eighteen, was given away by Matron Essiinger, and Pastor Berkemeir tied the nuptial knot. The young couple had never before spoken to each other. Farmer Milier, who appeared elated at his success at two sexes asked Capt. Reichardt if he would kindiy remember them the next opportunity, and "give them a show whenever married couples were wanted on farms." George F. Seigmund, D.D., of the German Mis-

slon of Grace Church, New York, has been removed to the Bioomingdale Insane Asyium. He is sane upon every point except that of founding a great German University in New York. He was formerly professor of Latin in Hobart College Geneva, N. Y.

Postmaster Pearson has just issued a careful statement of the work of the New York Postoffice for the year ending June 30, 1882. The total receipts from the payment of postage of Expressing the sincerc hope that this matter will be flually and creditably sottled before Congress adjourns, I am, very truly, yours,
U. S. Ghant.

U. S. Ghant.

U. S. Ghant.

U. S. Ghant. and the net revenue was \$2,884,049.67, an increase of 13.11 per cent. The number of employés for the past year has been 1.413, and they were allowed salaries amounting to \$1,306,490, a slight inerease over the preceding year. Eighteen cierks have died, 114 have resigned and 89 have been removed, thus creating 221 vacancies. To fiil these vacancies and provide for an increase in the force 299 appointments have been made under the Civil Service rules: eandidates to the number of 441 have presented themseives at the ten examinations for positions as cierks, and seven for carriers. tion to require the names of pensioners and the About two-thirds of the candidates have success number of pieces of ordinary mail matter deilyered in New York city was 196,529,081; distributed and dispatched to other places, 504,369,488; registered matter 2,886,551, pouches and sacks of made up mail handled 2,126,182. There was an increase over last year of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of city mail and of 11.05 per cent. in mali sent out of the creased, and the number of transactions last year being 1,602,683, and the amount involved \$63,057, 953.10. There was an increase of 77.45 per cent in the number of transactions, and of 17.42 per cent. in the amount involved over the previous year. There was an increase of \$11,826,204.06 over the money-order business of 1880, with an ports that the collections for the past fiscal year, additional cost to the Government of only \$1,600.

The Guion steamship Aiaska arrived from Liver_ pool on Sunday last, making the second quickest trip on record from Queenstown to Sandy Hook. Her time was within forty-six minutes of that of her last trip, which was the fastest ever made. She sailed from Queenstown at 9:10 A. M. on July | broken up. 23, and arrived at Sandy Hook on Sunday morngreatest average speed was during the twenty-four

CASUALTIES AND CRIMES.

The large down-town flouring mili of George V. Hecker & Co., together with several adjacent buildings, were destroyed by fire on Monday last between ten and two o'clock, invoiving a loss of about \$700,000, mostly or entirely covered by insurance. That grand charity at Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry Street, the Seamen's Friend Building, con-

the burned milis in the Metropolitan Flour Mill,

The steamboat Fanchon, for the Atchafaiaya river, biew out the head of her forward flue soon after leaving the wharf at New Orieans on Wednesday evening, 26th. The cierk, Quatreveaux, was badiy scaided. He cannot recover. Mike Foley, first mate, was scaided and blown overboard, but was reseued. The second mate was scaided. A colored fireman was killed. Fifteen colored deck hands were injured, several of them jumped into the river, it is believed five or six were drowned. None of the passengers were hurt.

Cora and Marietta Stearns, charged with murdering their stepmother, are both under arrest at Waynesburg, Penn. Instead of poisoning her, they enticed her to a spring house and knocked her senseless with a biliet of wood, when one of them stuck her in the heart with a darning needle. The girls are daughters of a Methodist preacher.

The British authorities will attempt to bring home from Venezueia the man O'Brien, who confesses that he was one of the Phœnix Park assassins, though detectives put little confidence in his story. His confession looks more like a scheme room off the bar-room of the notei and cailed for to get a free passage to Ireland than anything eise. The Irish constabulary stupidiy permitted beer. Within a few minutes the woman was taken | the assassins to sip through their fingers, and The present prolonged and busy session of Conviolently ill and the inmates of the place thought there is little probability that they will ever be

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Makes a cooling drink. Into a tumblerful of ice water put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

PUBE COD-LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have ce taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co.

Money and Business

New York, Monday, July 31, 1882

The bank return for last week shows a loss of \$2,717,875 in surplus reserve, which now stands at \$5,381,025 above against \$10,030,725 above at this time last year, and \$15,842,375 for the corresponding date in 1880. The joans show a gain this week of \$2,447,600; the specie is down \$3,641,100; the legal tenders are increased \$124,700; the deposits other than United States are down \$3,194,100, and the circulation is increased \$30,800.

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 onvenience of comparison:

66 I 32 I

103 [

813 541 109

33 164

59 41

581

127± 69

Adams Express

Adams Express	14
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé 941	9 9 9
Alton and Terre Haute pref 80	7
American District Telegraph 59 Boston Air Line pref. 78	5
	2
Cedar Falls and Minnesota	6
Col. and Greenville pref	7
C., C., C. and I	8
	3
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref. 40 Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref. 28 Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref. 28 C, C, and I. C. 17 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. 135 Chicago, and Aton	2
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy135	13
Section Sect	13 13 5
Central Pacific	9
Chicago and Northwest pref	14
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. 122 Chicago, Mila and St. Paul pref. 135 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. 134 Colorado Coal. 49 Cameron Coal 36	11
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific134	13
Cameron Coal	3
Cameron Coai	13
Denver and Rio Grande	11
Dubuque and Sioux City 94 Evansviile and Terre Haute 76	9
E. Tenn., Va., and Ga. R. R 12]	1 2
Onburder and Sloux City. 94 Overansville and Terre Haute 76 E. Tenn., Va., and Ga. R. R. 12 E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. R. R. 20 Hannibal and St. Joseph — Hannibal and St. Joseph 94 Overansville 104 Overansville 105 Overansville	-
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref. 94; Barnibal and St. Joseph pref. 94; Breen Bay and Winona 12; Homestake Mining 99; Houston and Texas 92;	8 15 1
Homestake Mining	1
Houston and Texas	13
ind., Bioom. and Western 47	4
Keokuk and Des Moines	11
Lake Erie and Western 45	3
Louisville and Nashville 762	7
Louisiana and Missouri	6
Manhattan Beach	5
Manhattan Railroad 1st pref 90	9 5
	5
Missouri Pacific 108	10
Marletta and Cln. 1st pref 8	1
Minn. and St. Louis	6
Metropolitan Railroad84	8 9
Mobile and Ohio 24	2
Missourl, Kansas and Texas	3 12
Maryland Coal 18	1
Nashville, Chat. and St. Louis 661 New Jersey Central 851	7
Nashville, Chat. and St. Louis. 66 New Jersey Central. 35 New York Central. 136 Norfolk and Western. 20 Norfolk and Western pref. 57 New York Elovated. 107 New York and New Haven. 180 New York L. E. and Western. 41 New York, Chic. and St. Louis. 16 N. Y. Chic. and St. Louis pref. 36 Northern Pacific. 50	13
Norfolk and Western pref 57	1 5 10
New York Elovated	18
New York, L. E. and Western 41	8
New York, Chic. and St. Louis 16	1
N. Y., Chic. and St. Louis pref 36	3
Northern Pacific pref 90	8
	3
Ohio and Mississippi	10
Ontario and Western 31	2
Oregon and Transcentinental 89	14
Pacific Mail	3
	6
Pullman Palace Car Company1323 Quicksliver 123	12
Quicksliver	5 11
Richmond and West Point	6
Quicksliver pref. 50 Richmond and Danville 118 Bichmond and West Point 63 Bichmond and Ailegheny 26 Rochester and Pittsburg 40	3
Standard Mining	1
St. Louis and San Francisco 43 St. Louis and San Francisco pref 61	5
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref100 St. Paul, Minn. and Manitoba136	133
St. Paul and Omaha 52	100
St. Paul and Omano pref	3
8t. Paul and Duluth	18
Toledo, Del., and Burlington	45
Texas Land 50;	200

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE reamounting to \$146,520,000, have been turned into the treasury. The expenses of collection, including the Washington office, wili not exceed \$5,108,-000. There have been no defaications for six years. Collectors and agents report that all combinations to defraud the government have been

Texas and St. Louis Union Pacific United States Expre Virginia Midland . . .

THE HARVEST PROSPECT.—The New York Buile ing at 6:50, thus making the trip-with 4 hours tiu publishes the third of its series of special rend 56 minutes for difference of time in longitude ports on the grain crops and the prospects of the added-in 7 days, 2 hours and 36 minutes. Her harvest in Ililnois, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, and hours ending at noon on Friday, when she made Kansas, giving the result by counties. The re-17 5-6 miles an hour, or 428 miles altogether. In ports are from persons having exceptional facilifive consecutive days she made 423, 413, 425, 428 ties for ascertaining the average opinion in their respective localities. The general tenor of the reports is that all kinds of grain except eorn are in spiendid condition, and an enormous harvest is assured. In some counties corn is in good condition, but generally it is from two to three weeks behind, though continued hot weather and a late Fail may bring it up to an average.

> THE EGYPTIAN WAR has taken such a turn as to assure the eessation for an extended period of cotton and grain supplies from the East, and attract the attention of dealers abroad more than ever

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