

SOUTH MANCHESTER. The drum corps will appear in their new uniform Memorial day. The W. C. T. U. will meet at Mrs. W. D. Hurd's next Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A small boy with a goat team, peddling pie plant, was one of the scenes on the street this week. Chimes of Normandy natinee with full chorus at Roberts opera house this afternoon. Joseph Malkin, and Charles W. Porter of Colchester, were admitted to the Knights of Honor Thursday evening. The pond near Mr. Ralph Cheney's is being cleaned out. The youngsters have gleamed several hats-full of bull-heads and frogs. Mr. Warren Hillwell, an old resident of this village died at his home last Sunday, at the age of 54. His funeral was held Tuesday. H. R. Hale is, at the advice of his physician, taking a vacation at the seaside. Willard Wood conducts his business during his absence. The rector of St. Mary's Church will preach a special sermon to young men to-morrow evening at five o'clock on "Beginnings in Life." Mrs. Caroline Keeney was married last Wednesday to Wm. Lee, a well known policeman, of Springfield, Mass. The newly married pair will reside in that city. Gentlemen waiting for the Hartford train at North Manchester, should step into the depot cigar store and try a quarter's worth of Pohnann's home-made cigars. W. H. Cheney & Co. will begin a book sale next week. They have secured a large assortment of popular works at a sacrifice and will sell them for 25 cents each and upwards. A stranger turned too sharp a corner when he found South Main street was closed Thursday night and his carriage was upset and his horse ran away. No serious damage was done. This is the time when the change in temperature plays havoc with gentlemen's watches. You will be surprised to find how cheap you can have your watches cleaned and regulated by Tiffany & Co. President Wilson of the New England road visited South Manchester in his special car last Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by his wife and a lady friend. His visit was for the purpose of looking over the elk mill. The ladies' sewing society of the Methodist church had an unusually pleasant gathering in the vestry of their church, last Thursday afternoon. Among the many present, were Rev. H. D. Robinson and Rev. Mr. Butler and family from East Glastonbury. New Iron bridge, from the bought Iron Bridge Co., Canton, (it being built over the stream at George H. Gould's house. Travel has been blocked for a few days-but the new bridge will be opened early next week. There will be no steamboats nor electric lights on the event of the opening. The new time-table of the South Manchester railroad is printed in another column. There are two important changes. The train formerly leaving at 11.45 will, on and after next Monday, leave at 11.15 and will be the only train from this station to Hartford between 9.42 a. m. and 4.50 p. m. The 1.15 train will be discontinued. Persons wishing to take the 1.25 train to Hartford must drive to North Manchester. Blinn's sawmill, which was burned several weeks ago, is being rapidly replaced by a more substantial brick structure, 50x30 feet, and having a long addition on the south side. Mr. Blinn expects to have his sawmill running in a fortnight. In connection with the sawmill, Mr. Blinn's brother will run a small iron foundry where he expects to do work for Hartford parties as well as local customers. Miss Charlotte C. Johnston was greeted with a full house at her reading in Cheney's hall last Wednesday evening. It is seldom that a reader can, alone, draw a good audience in this village. More pretentious abolitionists than Miss Johnston have tried it and failed. The South Manchester audience was enlarged by three car-loads from North Manchester. Miss Johnston, in a dress of white satin, made a fine stage appearance and her first words were followed by an attentive silence on the part of the audience that was maintained throughout the evening. It would be unfair to compare Miss Johnston's work with that of professional public readers although it would not suffer by such a comparison. With the exception of one or two readings to small audiences in North Manchester, Miss Johnston has not read in public for a long time. Her program embraced nine numbers, the most striking of which were "Two Scenes from the School

for Scandal," "Tired Mothers," "How Girls Study" and "Brutus over the Dead Lucretia." Miss Johnston was assisted by Miss Fannie E. Wright, pianist, who contributed three numbers, the last in response to a deserved encore. We will send a stamp le copy of the American Farmer to any address free upon application. We give a year's subscription to this excellent paper to every subscriber who wants it upon his paying one year's advance subscription to the Herald. This offer is one of the most liberal ever made by any newspaper. The memorial day celebration will begin next Wednesday afternoon with the formation of the procession at half past two o'clock at Cheney's hall. The order of the procession will be: 1. Marshal and Aids. 2. Cheney's Band. 3. Co. G, First Regiment, C. N. G., Capt. A. J. Wetherell. 4. Drake Post Drum Corps. 5. Drake Post, No. 4, G. A. R., Commander M. H. Keeney. 6. Carriages with Orator of the day, and Clergymen of Manchester. 7. Selectmen and Town Officers in carriages. The line will be under the command of Hon. C. H. Owen and will proceed directly to the soldiers' monument where there will be music by Cheney's Band, the decoration service by Drake Post and a memorial address by Hon. John M. Hall, of Willimantic. After the exercises at the monument, the procession will return to the place of formation. If stormy the address will be delivered in the town hall. ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.—Another new railroad project has reached our ears this week. The only reason that we give the rumor credence enough to publish it, is that it is talked of among men who have the ability to carry out the scheme if they choose to do so. The movers in the matter are not interested in the New England road, and the plan is therefore independent of that lately detailed in these columns for shortening the New England road. The new line, as proposed, will run from some convenient point in East Hartford, through the south part of Manchester and the south part of Bolton, where it passes through a tunnel half a mile long, and thence by an easy grade to a convenient point on the Air Line or direct to Willimantic. By following this route a distance of six miles and two hundred feet grade, will be saved. With these advantages, the new line will be adapted to compete with the New York and New England, and this is the favored object. Furthermore, it is intimated that this in connection with the newly chartered road from Willimantic to Providence via Danversville, will claim a large share of the Boston and Providence traffic. This scheme is yet in its infancy, but it is the opinion of some who know more about it than the writer, that there is more to it than at first appears. CLOSE OF THE BAND FAIR.—The last evening of the band fair was devoted to auctioning the unsold goods and awarding the prizes to those holding the lucky numbers. A. J. Spencer filled the difficult position of auctioneer, and realized good prices on everything sold. Among the articles offered for sale were a pair of Nottingham lace curtains from the Bee Hive, Hartford, and a sun shade from Brown, Thompson & Co. The result of the drawing was as follows: French clock, Dennis Marony, number 21; gold watch, Mary Woods, 100; cake basket, Thos. Montgomery 30; pants pattern, Isaac Leonard, 78; silver watch, Edward Anderson, 2; range, J. S. Cheney, 1; book, Life of H. W. Beecher, Lizzie Patterson, 66; oil stove, R. Russell, 61; oil paintings, Dr. Tinker, 12; baby carriage, Edward Allen, 22; accordion, J. Campbell, 98; photograph, Richard Taylor, 55; tea set, Amos Lay, 81; silk dress, M. S. Chapman, 57; canator, W. W. Strickland, 4; smoking chair, 54; tablecloth, Richard Taylor, 15; No. 2 barrel flour, William Barrett, 10; No. 1 reeling chair, Annie Gerry, 3; marble top stand, G. Harrison, 68; parlor stove, James Ward, 62; No. 2 reeling chair, M. S. Chapman, 8; gent's easy chair, W. C. Cheney, 9; silk hat, Geo. Schildge, 18. Charles Gleason won the rifle given for the best shot, and Amelia Brink, the cut of ginshot, awarded to the best lady marksman. The net profit of the fair to the band was \$1010. No one, bid high enough to get the lace curtains and they will be presented by the band to one of the young ladies, who worked so industriously selling tickets. C. G. Watkins, of the firm of Watkins Bros. received nearly 1200 votes for the cane to be given to the most popular citizen. He led his competitor, J. N. Spencer, over 500 votes at the close. A CARD OF THANKS.—The members of Cheney's Band desire to return

their sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so cheerfully and efficiently assisted in the management of the band fair, to Cheney Bros., for the use of the hall, to the citizens of Manchester for their generous donations, to Co. G, and the drum corps for their attendance and to the public in general for their liberal patronage. THE ONE CENT BID. There was in Manchester a fair, A flock of pretty girls were there, And scores of gallant youth; And all the people hurried home, With purses plump and rattling peace. To bid at Beauty's sale, tomorrow! How much? cries out the auctioneer; A lovely lass about blushing near—"How much?" asks he no more. A pause; some had the wit to place A price on such a pretty face, Such grace, and sparkling eyes. Then up spoke one—oh! was he mad, Or was it all the cash he had?— And offered just a "yard." 'Twas followed by a hoarse yell, The fellow blushed a burning blush. And hung like a laughing fool. Ah! what folly thinks to do Since every man must know 'tis right. That Beauty never forgives a slight. But only she long in pleasure dwells; And did she not being seventy-five, Upon that very night! GLASTONBURY. Wm. S. GOBLE. Local Editor and Business Agent. The hearing of witnesses in the Smith-Parker case continued Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. Thursday the case was argued by C. E. Perkins for the plaintiff and A. P. Hyde for the defendant. Judge Andrews continued the injunction with unimportant modifications until further order of the court. So far it is "first blood for Smith." The burning of the Granite State, at Goodspeed's, Friday morning, found quite a number of our citizens on board. The steward, Mr. Albert Chapman, lost quite heavily in material and clothing, even to his shoes. E. S. Stevens, 2d steward saved a portion of his clothing but lost his watch and about \$20 in money. Isaac Broadhead, Esq., who took the boat at Deep River and had retired to his state-room, took the alarm himself, and was about the first man to take advantage of the approach of the boat to the dock to get off without loss, and rendered valuable assistance to others. Messrs. E. B. Hill and Rev. Mr. Painter took a flying leap from the burning craft to the ferry boat some feet below, in which the latter was somewhat injured in his back. It was most fortunate that the catastrophe took place in the river near a dock, as otherwise the loss of life would have been very great in all probability. We cannot learn that any use was made of the life-preservers, with which the boat was amply furnished, and which it seems might have been required by the many who jumped into the stream from the forward deck. A stranger hired a team from Alcop Welles last week Wednesday about 10 a. m. to return about 4 p. m. As he did not make his appearance, Mr. Welles started out on Thursday, and that day and Friday he traced the team to Middletown and Meriden. He found the team at Middletown on Friday, it having been sold and exchanged twice certainly, and recovered everything except the whip, though the horse was a little the worse for wear. The thief gave his name at Middletown as George Kings, of South Manchester. Mr. Welles has detectives on his track, and hopes that he may yet be arrested and suffer for the proper penalty. This the season of the year for forest fires. Some 350 acres of valuable woodland in Marlborough, belonging to Horatio Bolles and others, were burned out last Friday. The fire is said to have started from a lot on which parties were attempting to burn the brush, and is reported to have been the result of want of care. Hiram S. Cole left on Saturday for a trip to Newark, N. J., combining business with pleasure. Mrs. Henry S. Porter received a very serious injury on Friday last, and her situation is said to be extremely critical. Dr. J. E. Griswold of Mr. and Mrs. Porter deeply sympathize with them in their time of trial. We are sorry to learn that Mr. C. N. Carter lost one of his valuable horses Sunday night. Coming at this time, it is a very serious inconvenience and loss to Mr. Carter in his farming operations. Capt. Charles Buckland, in consequence of ill-health, is obliged temporarily, at least, to leave steam-boating, which the public have reason to regret. We hope that his indisposition will be but for a limited time, as he is one of the best officers in his position on the river. Capt. James H. Gaines is Sound pilot on the "Laurea," which took the place of the City of Springfield. He has been upon the river steamers in that capacity for some years past, and thus far has been extremely fortunate. Sherman S. Phelps is in charge of the steam tug "Mabel," one of the finest boats on the river; and his brother-in-law Jared A. Gaines is in charge of the "Admiral Farragut." Business is brisk, and hardly an hour passes but craft loaded and unladen

are seen passing up and down our noble stream. The Decoration-day exercises are to commence with a procession formed at the Congregational Chapel at 9 a. m., thence to the Green and St. James Cemeteries. Teams are then to be taken to Buckingham arriving at 12 m., where the graves will be decorated; from thence to the M. E. Church, East Glastonbury, the Nipic cemetery having been visited by delegation, where a collation will be served, and addresses made at 1 p. m. After which, the cemeteries at Wauas, South Glastonbury, and the Center burying-ground will be visited, and having returned to the Chapel the veterans will be dismissed. The ladies are requested to furnish flowers, and as the day is a public holiday, all are invited to give this interesting occasion of all the year, their presence in the different places visited. James H. Strong is so overwhelmed with passengers that it is said that it will be necessary for him either to enlarge his present conveyances, or put on an extra team. When it comes to stowing away 25 persons at a time with their necessary bundles and baggage, it tries our friend's calculation to the utmost. So far he has been fully worthy of his sobriquet of "Old Reliable," and if he and Mr. Treat could only "join teams," our eastern friends would appreciate the fact to the mutual advantage of all concerned. The steamer City of New York has commenced running in place of the Granite State, her first trip up having been made last Monday. The present stage of water it is hoped may continue as she draws some more water than the boats that are accustomed to navigate our river, and the freights are very heavy, as they have been all the season thus far. Ladies who desire to obtain a fine assortment of silk pieces for making bed-quilts will find bundles of the same at W. H. Cheney & Co's. store South Manchester, at a very reasonable price. There is a magnificent tree on the lot of Isaac C. House, about a quarter of a mile east of the main street near the Hebron road. It is a perfect mass of white, and is noticed far and near for its beauty. The species is known among the old folks as the "shad-blow," as its blossoms make their appearance at the time of the run of the first shad. Dr. Russell, of Hartford, whose studies in arboriculture are very accurate and extensive, has recently been here, and made a careful examination of this remarkable specimen. Charles Stevens raised the fragments of a large tobacco shed on the lot near Henry A. Potter's, last Wednesday afternoon. Ample help was present, and provisions consisting of the festive clam, coffee and fixings were in full supply for the hungry and thirsty. Mrs. Henry D. Grant from New York is at Mrs. Jane A. Grant's for the season. The last six months she has been spending with her daughter Mrs. Lieut. James Lockett, in New Mexico. In the course of her stay here, with an escort, went to visit the Zuni Indians, in whom Lieut. Cushing is just now so greatly interested. From what we are able to hear from her, we are not inclined to regard the Zunis as very highly enlightened, although very ingenious in their handicraft, and singular in their mode of living. The young folks are very busy in getting ready for an exhibition of "Tableaux Vivants" at Covell Hall on Friday evening of the present week. We are glad to learn that the interest in the preparations for the affair is so general, as that will conduce all the more to make the affair a success. Our farmers, on the occasion of the rain on Tuesday, could well afford to say with Col. Sellers, "There's millions in it," for the reviving moisture was never more needed. Watkins Bros. have received a large lot of chamber suits this week, in desirable styles. BUSINESS LOCALS. Gent's cloth top shoes, from \$2.50 up, at the New England Boot & Shoe House, 354 Main St., corner Kingley, Hartford. Job lot ladies' fine hand sewed kid button boots, \$2.55, at the New England Boot & Shoe House, corner Main and Kingley street Hartford. Burke sells Pillsbury's best flour for \$9.00 a bbl. Best evaporated apples for 20 cts a pound. Tomatoes 12 cts a can. A large lot of children's hats at hard pan prices. Bean-poles \$1.25 a hundred. James Burke. Great Coney Island Ties, cloth top \$2.00 at the New England Boot & Shoe House 354 Main street, corner Kingley, Hartford. Buy your shoes of Barrows & Skinner, and save 20 per cent. New style ladies' lace shoes, \$2.35. BARROWS & SKINNER. DRESSMAKING. The undersigned will again resume dressmaking, at her old residence, 23 Wells street. Work neatly and promptly executed. Terms reasonable; fitting a speciality. Mrs. F. M. SAMMIS.

A good tap-sole brogan; warranted to give satisfaction or money returned, for \$1.12. BARROWS & SKINNER. Barrows & Skinner offer the best ladies' kid shoes ever sold in South Manchester for \$1.25. A fine American kid shoe, French finished, at the low price of \$2.25. Good as any shoe ever sold by us for \$2.75. BARROWS & SKINNER. All the spring shades in ladies' fashion, from 10 to 75 cts. per pair at Barrows & Skinner's. See the bargains in ladies' balbriggan hose silk cloaked, regular made at 25 cts., and 35 cts. at Barrows & Skinner's. Just received twenty-five pieces of Manchester prints, best goods at six cents per yard. This is less than wholesale price for these goods. BARROWS & SKINNER. Napkins, all linen, only 50 cts. a dozen at Barrows & Skinner's. A few more pieces of those 12 1/2 ct. cashmires at Barrows & Skinner's. These goods are a big bargain. The Monitor oil stove is the only absolutely safe oil stove in the world. It combines the excellences of all other makes, and has the defects of none. W. H. CURENEY & Co., sole agents. ROCKVILLE. Last week 30 feet 9 inches, 21 feet 8 inches. Some fifty people went to Hartford Monday on the Forepaugh excursion, notwithstanding the dampness. Mr. B. L. Burr is still quill ill with rheumatic fever, complicated with other troubles. Within a few weeks the last of the front yard trees were removed from the place on Elm street. North Park street is flowing with Dr. Bley and Mr. Prescott setting the example. We have heard that Snipic is dangerously low for the season. The lake is considerably lower than last year at this time, but is some five inches higher than on the 25th of May, 1880. The last fall raised it just one foot. The drum corps uniforms are well on the way to completion; in fact a portion have already been finished. The members will appear in their new clothing on Decoration day, as a body, and will probably not spoil the effect by showing their uniform individually before appearing in an organization. While awaiting the consummation of the case between the New England and the Rockville Branch railroads there will be few or no permanent improvements about Depot. There are however some changes in employees to go into effect soon. C. N. Woodard, telegraph operator at Vernon depot is to succeed Mrs. Newell and also assist on the accounts, so the fare will be reduced by the removal of her name. The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thrall paid them a totally unexpected visit on Friday evening of last week, being the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage. The visitors consisted of them from other parts of the State.

Save Heat, Save Fuel, Save Labor, SAVE MONEY BY USING THE FLORENCE Oil Stove! THE USE OF OIL STOVES IS FAST becoming a favorite with the people in the summer months. They make a quick fire, do not heat the kitchen, are easily regulated and for cooking cannot be excelled by any range in the market. The user does not need to start his fire until he is ready to use it, and can extinguish it when he is through with it. Oil stoves are becoming MORE POPULAR EVERY SEASON And none is a greater favorite than THE FLORENCE. For sale in all the different styles by FERRIS BROS., South Manchester. H. R. HALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, South Manchester. DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF our customers to our large and complete stock of SUMMER BUNTINGS! In All Colors. American & Scotch Ginghams, WHITE GODDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Hamburg Edging in Great Variety, Summer Skirts, Lisle & Taffeta Gloves. PARASOLS, Croquet Sets. STRAW HATS & MILLINERY! All of which we offer at popular city prices. Some good bargains remain among the balance of our SILK Remnants. W. H. CHENEY & CO. South Manchester.

FERRIS BROS., South Manchester. OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT VERY LOW PRICES. We continue to sell CARPETS! AT WHOLESALE PRICES. OUR ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER! IS COMPLETE, INCLUDING THE BEST STYLES. CURTAINS AND SHADES. Of all kinds and quality made and hung.

FARMS! FARMS! FARMS! I HAVE for sale a large number of Farms located in towns within a radius of ten miles of Manchester. They range in size from 2 ACRES to 500 ACRES, AND IN VALUE FROM \$300 to \$10,000. Also, all classes of REAL ESTATE! Including several pieces of village property. ALSO—FLACING QUARRIES, And a Gray Stone quarry which contains 5 to 7 acres of as good gray stone as can be found within 50 miles. Located in Glastonbury, near the South Manchester line; would pay a man with a small capital a good profit, as there is always a demand for this stone. Will sell or exchange this quarry. EZRA HOUSE, Real Estate Agent, South Manchester. BARGAIN COLUMN. Advertisements of forty words or less inserted in this column for twenty-five cents per week, payable invariably in advance. FOR SALE.—Two milk cows and three or four tons of good hay. H. W. Sudd. Wapping. FOR SALE.—A good stylish ragged, for sale cheap. Apply to James Tanner, South Manchester. TO RENT.—A one and one-half story house with lawn and outbuildings and large garden fruit trees, etc. Located in Rockland, Conn. Apply to C. O. Wade, Rockland. TO RENT.—To RENT—Inquire of HALE, DAY & CO. TO RENT—A convenient tenement of four rooms. Apply at Taylor's Market. THREE ACROSS HAND SEWING machines in good repair, for sale cheap. Watkins Bros. FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two second hand carriages in excellent condition. Also, a dark and tan wagon. E. C. Hilliard, North Manchester. FOR SALE.—I have a second-hand harness which I will sell cheap. F. McFarlane, South Manchester.

NEW GOODS Spring Styles, NOW READY, C. MAGWELL'S, South Manchester. THOROUGHBRED REGISTERED Jersey Cattle, COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS. Among others, to avoid misapprehension, I will sell at a very low price the "BRISK" No. 307 A. D. C. C. He is from DOLLY (the 6th) Dash. "CHAMPION OF AMERICA" No. 1267. I owned both Julia, Keyd Bunn as the first animal and sold CHAMPION OF AMERICA to a gentleman in Alabama, who refused an offer of \$2000 for him. I have also some young heifers and bulls having the blood of Brisk, Champion of America, the premium bull. "EXTENSIBLE" No. 674. of Albert No. 44 and of other famous sires yielding stock. Apply to person or by letter to JAMES B. WILLIAMS, Glastonbury Conn. Dress-Making. MISS G. A. WELLES Has taken rooms for Dress-Making in H. H. Hale's block. Those wishing work done are invited to call and examine her styles.

LS! ODY. Hats. be undersold. OUR Derby I Hats. HELLAS ALING TORE. TNGAR. E, ER.) HEELOCK WENDELL OS GER TER NS MUSIC 169 \$10. Pianos THAN THE DLEY, ENSTON. ndious. nd in class. niversity specialty Manchester. canopy Top Comfort. A CONVENIENCE A LIVERY. WAGON wants a TOE. Told up a mone of three minutes. Made by pleasure wagon and you will say in the month. LET. In Stage line, for Manchester. Place Green

THE USE OF THE BIBLE.

A SERMON PREACHED BY REV. W. W. WARD, IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1883.

Before entering upon his discourse last Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. Warner alluded to the charges of heresy against Rev. Dr. Newton, now in the hands of the bishop. The charges are based upon Dr. Newton's avowed disbelief in the literal inspiration of the Scriptures. Mr. Warner said he doubted whether the bishop would consider the charges, and added that at least one-third of the preachers in the Protestant Episcopal church held the same view of the Scriptures as advanced by Dr. Newton. He said that he believed this to be the time for these clergymen to take a bold stand on this matter and declared himself as one of those who uphold Dr. Newton. He took the following text:

"Ye search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me; but ye will not come to me that ye might have life."—John 5: 39.

The Bible is a very much misunderstood and misused book, and those who think the most of it to all appearances, are those who the most misuse it. The Bible is one of the permitted institutions of Christ just as the Church and the Sacraments. It is a means of grace; it is a help to guide us into a true understanding of God's will for us—but it is not God, it is not a part of the deity, it is not to be so worshipped as some think it ought to be. This false reverence destroys its true place in our minds and hearts. We fail to use it as helpfully as we ought when we thus view it from an entirely wrong standpoint. For this reason I am glad of the revised version of the New Testament; it destroys that old absurd reverence for the letter, which I believe has worked harm. It is time that the idea is broken up, that the writers and even the translators of the Scriptures were mere machines, and that as the Spirit inspired them, so they slavishly copied every dot and point and letter of such an inspired revelation. The truth is that the Bible has always had, and always will have many errors in its composition. The teaching of the Bible is not obscured by these errors which are only human; the divine part still shines out lighting up the work, in spite of the little clouds of human ignorance that are round about it. The voice of God is still heard, though through the lips of man.

There are three modes of looking at and understanding the Bible; three ways of attempting to extract the God-idea from it. First, by considering it the literal revelation of God to man. By many Christian people this is the received opinion. Notice what I mean. This view accepts the Book from the first of Genesis to the last of Revelations as actually the inspiration of God; every word, syllable, letter, noun, pronoun, article and verb as marked by the finger of the Holy Spirit. Every text they take to be an iron law, and they read the 8th chapter of 1st Chronicles with the same edification as they do the 14th of John's Gospel—albeit one is a mere list of proper names, and the other the most comfortable words of our Lord—because they are both in the Bible, and both therefore necessarily inspired. This is an utterly objectionable way of esteeming the Book. It is the very sin or fault, whatever you call it, mentioned by our Lord in his talk with the Pharisees, quoted as the text: "Ye search the Scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me; but ye will not come to me that ye might have life." This was what the Pharisees had done, what some of us do to-day. They hugged to their hearts the written word, and forgot or cared little about the unwritten spirit. They paraded the Scriptures on all occasions, binding them on their foreheads, and between their eyes, quoting them after the manner of the devil against real mercy, real sacrifice, real truth, even against Jesus himself, and in this they thought they had found eternal life. They thought that obeying the "literal words of the law and the prophets, daily performing the prescribed ritual, offering their sacrifices—that they thought was eternal life—not seeing that the Scriptures only testified of Him who was life; and thus Jesus rebuked them.

Now there is just this tendency in the midst of Christian people to-day. The old trouble of hoarding up the shell and never breaking it to get at the kernel. The Bible does bear witness to Christ, does teach the real way of life, does help us on to Christ and His eternal life, but it is not Christ and it is not life. It is not the literally word of God. It is wrong to hold such a belief, because the belief is misleading. It binds a burden too heavy to be borne. The Bible may be likened to the ark that contains the mercy seat. It is the frame of a picture. It is a telescope to bring God nearer us. Don't let us confound the two though. It is just

as reasonable to call a frame a picture, and a telescope the stars we see through it, as it is to esteem the Bible and personal religion, to be one and the same thing. Do avoid this extreme then, of thinking that the Bible is something to be worshipped in itself; in doing that ye think ye have eternal life, but ye do not thereby come to Christ who is eternal life. The second mode of viewing the book is at the other extreme. Some look at it as merely the outcome of human ingenuity; as a simple human history, with no more weight, no more authority than the annals of Tacitus, or the writings of Herodotus. This denies inspiration of whatever kind, and I reject it as disproven by the book itself. The history of the Bible is proof of its inspiration, proof that it is from God. It can rest on that without any external proofs, which of themselves are overwhelming. The fact that it has occupied the place it has in the history of men and nations; the fact that its influence is so peculiar that it works on all men alike, turning them from sin to righteousness; the fact that its teachings have moulded the civilized world for centuries; that it has been the refuge of the worn and weary and dying in uncounted hosts; the great undeniable and tremendous truth that it is not a book, but the book in which men can and do trust, hope and rely upon as containing the promise of life hereafter and the solution of life here. All these forbid us thinking that it is merely human. Were it written by the pen of Homer or Virgil, treating of the subjects and in the way it does, it would long since have disappeared from human sight and sound. It's very preservation amidst its errors, and the errors of its friends is a seal of the Spirit of God. Well then what is it, and what is its use? On the one hand we say it is not literally the pure revelation of God, and on the other not the pure work of men. The truth is found as usual, not in a cowardly sort of middle way, endeavoring to make up with both sides, but boldly taking the element of truth out of each, and in these elements finding the whole truth. The Bible is the work of God and man together. God spoke and man expressed the God-idea in his own language and with his own comments. In the deep sense of the term the Bible is not, but simply contains the word, the revelation of God. God revealed certain truths to certain men, in ways of which we know nothing; men recorded their impressions of this revelation, and we have the Bible. Now have men made errors in this record? Any one will understand it by saying that the writers and compilers of the Scriptures were learned in astronomy and geography. They make mistakes in both. But was it necessary that they should be possessed of all scientific knowledge in order to become the channels of God's revelation to men. I can't see why. Was it necessary that all their personal opinions should be sacredly perfect and the essence of truth, before they could be God's messengers? Not at all! For instance, St. Paul had some very foolish notions about women, and Peter undertook to instruct them as to their dress. Are we to take this purely individual and personal advice of the apostles as solemn edifying truth emanating from the Holy Spirit. I think not.

How then are we to read the Bible? How are we to find out the will of God in it? There are two proper uses of the Bible. When I read it in the church or in private devotions, I am using it one way, and when I read it as a study, that is a different use. I do not read the lessons, the Epistles and Gospels, the psalter as arguments, to you every Sunday. That reading is devotional; if you listen you may be helped and comforted by God's word, even though you do not understand it. For I think that the melody of His dear voice must have soothed those who heard Him, even while the words were hard for them to understand. So His tender words as recorded in the Gospels have lulled in to a most comfortable rest, many perhaps who know nothing more than their melodious harmony. This is one proper way of reading and using the Bible, a simple help to devotion and religious life. The other just as proper and necessary is entirely different. This former method is to strengthen our faith, this latter is to prove it. We study the Bible to find out what God's plan is for us, as He reveals it in His dealings with others, and especially in His great revelation of Himself in Jesus of Nazareth.

How to study the Bible, for we ought all to do this, is found in following very few rules. Christ Himself gives the first one. When Satan tempted Him saying "it is written," Christ answered "it is written again." That is important to remember. The comparison of Scriptures with Scripture is necessary to understand the pure and true message of God. This would not work well if we looked for a solemn unchangeable

truth in every verse and every word. It is upon that reverence for the letter of Scripture that is built up the insupportable sects who bite and tear each other in this progressive age. The devil found Scripture to tempt the son of God with; the Pharisees built up their opposition to Jesus on isolated texts, anybody can do the same. The thief, the liar, the slanderer, the drunkard, the murderer, the adulterer, all can take a line here and a line there, and build up monstrous doctrine upon it. But who by or of what systems is the companion to be made? The Romanist says the church or the Pope; in them being infallible dwells the innate power of determining the use of Scripture. Some Protestants hold to the same, quoting isolated texts again to prove their assumption. But there was a time when the church as we understand it, and the Pope, did not exist. Men had to judge then of what God's intention was for them, what was the rule then? How did they reach out from the blind confusion of ideas and ceremonies and touch God Himself? Only by the same power that you and I may and must exercise, as I understand Christ he taught that an honest man's moral nature was the surest aid to the interpretation of God's revelation. You must remember how He thundered against the mere letter of the law; how He perceived that it was a snare to the people; how He flashed out in bitter indignation against that pharisaic band who read the law thou shalt not kill, and yet hated their brethren, thus killing the spirit of the law, I do think that He would be as strongly indignant to-day, at that formal ceremonial piety that simply falls back upon a slavish worship of His words without understanding or trying to find out their meaning. It is the notice that glorifies or condemns most acts, and so the inner spiritual meaning of Scripture, not the mere outward form of it, that is important for us to understand. And this spiritual meaning may only be comprehended by something which is akin to it, and so I dare to say for myself, that I place my moral instinct above even the authority of the church, and that the rule to guide us in finding out the meaning of scripture, is to test it and try it by our moral intuitions. Was not Christ greater than the words He uttered or the church He founded? Certainly! How can we judge the truth of those words, or the authority of that church; by nothing save that thing in us which likens us to Christ—A moral nature. This moral nature is given us for just this very purpose to judge of and appreciate the commands of God. For example. Find me a precept in the Bible that my moral nature rejects, and I will not practice it, neither would you, and you know that you would be obeying God rather than to perform an immoral act the record of which you found in the Bible.

But mark you this. There is a wide difference between moral discrimination and immoral discrimination. The right of personal judgment does not give one the right to cut and slash at all the Bible, retaining only what one wishes to believe and rejecting that which does not square with one's whims. That is not judgment by a moral, but by an immoral standard. No honest and fair minded person will interpret the Scriptures on a moral basis—A person who is unfair or dishonest will only mutilate them, but nobody is responsible for it but himself. I say and I mean that interpretation of the Bible is two fold. The way-faring man though a fool, the weak in mind, the ignorant, the uncultured; there is enough pure gold upon the surface of the Bible for them to pick up and use. And there is much lying hidden; out of sight, smothered in words and parables, that only the educated and often they can't unravel. But the grandeur of this view of God's revelation lies in this. Nothing that is necessary for man to know lies hidden. The duties that Christ brought into the world, as illuminated and enlivened by Him, these are plain—these are open—following them you cannot err. Christianity would be a monstrous lie, if it were necessary for any of you to understand the metaphysics of St. John in order to be saved. You don't have to understand half as much as to live. The Bible contains the Idea of God, and the history of that Idea's development. Around this Idea has grown up an innumerable unimportant bits of history and genealogy and poetry and song—all in the Bible, too. The idea is conveyed to us through human channels, which have not kept it perfectly pure and free from corruption; but in all this corruption and error and discrepancy that some are so eager to point out, and which I am very ready to admit, the Idea of God is not lost. The Scriptures continue to testify of Jesus, the Saviour of men, and the more confused grows the letter of this testimony, the more imperfect the record of it—the more

we turn away from the revelation to the Christ revealed—who is after all Eternal Life for us. Blessed is every obstacle that will do that. Blessed the stumbling block that forces us to turn our eyes about and perceive the Christ beckoning as to a way around the difficulty. Blessed be the Bible to us because it is one of the ways we take to reach the one upon whom its most precious truths are founded! And now, dear people, my message to you first, last, and always, will be this, to find the spirit of what Christ meant to teach you through His words if you have to break every letter of the law. You will not have to do this. He did not come to do away with Law, but to fulfill it, and you know how He did it?—He said "this is the New Testament in my blood"; and those words were tremendously significant. The "New Testament," "Herefore," He might have explained, "God has governed you by set and definite laws. Their reign over you will be different. I will merge all these laws in one principle, the principle of loving kindness. You have obeyed God because you feared to break His commands, obey Him now, because you love to do His will." I do think this to be the essence of the Gospel of God's revelation. You must remember how He thundered against the mere letter of the law; how He perceived that it was a snare to the people; how He flashed out in bitter indignation against that pharisaic band who read the law thou shalt not kill, and yet hated their brethren, thus killing the spirit of the law, I do think that He would be as strongly indignant to-day, at that formal ceremonial piety that simply falls back upon a slavish worship of His words without understanding or trying to find out their meaning. It is the notice that glorifies or condemns most acts, and so the inner spiritual meaning of Scripture, not the mere outward form of it, that is important for us to understand. And this spiritual meaning may only be comprehended by something which is akin to it, and so I dare to say for myself, that I place my moral instinct above even the authority of the church, and that the rule to guide us in finding out the meaning of scripture, is to test it and try it by our moral intuitions. Was not Christ greater than the words He uttered or the church He founded? Certainly! How can we judge the truth of those words, or the authority of that church; by nothing save that thing in us which likens us to Christ—A moral nature. This moral nature is given us for just this very purpose to judge of and appreciate the commands of God. For example. Find me a precept in the Bible that my moral nature rejects, and I will not practice it, neither would you, and you know that you would be obeying God rather than to perform an immoral act the record of which you found in the Bible.

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Potato Culture.

It is held by some that level culture, as it is called, is inferior to raising the soil round the hill. It is said to protect the tuber from the sun to raise the ground around it. All this amounts to only opinion. A potato should be planted not less than six inches deep. This secures it from all injurious effects of the sun. It protects outside of the hill, the whole being a uniform guard against drought. No potatoes will see the sun in such case. The drought not only will not so seriously injure it—and this is important with the potato—but the moisture in excess in a wet season—the ground being well drained as it should be—will pass off, and the crop will be all the more benefited; it wants moisture—no sudden flooding, which might hurt it, especially in connection with a high temperature.

Deep, level planting and culture is what the potato wants. It wants to have its soil stirred; and when the vines are getting to be in the way, a muck will be a great benefit. Straw is a good muck. Let it run up against the hills, and cover the whole ground. The color of the straw will lessen the heat of the sun, shade the ground,—thus aiding moisture,—prevent weeds, and aid fertility when it is most wanted, at the growth of the tuber and its maturity.

The English system, after long experimenting, is to plant six or seven inches deep, and close also, say two and a half feet between the rows, and half that distance in the rows, with little seed in a hill. Thus there will be more uniformity; the two extremes of large (hollow), and small potatoes will be measurably avoided. The grain and flavor, the quality in general, will be improved. There will also be earlier maturity. Plant early, plant deep, plant level, cultivate well, and muck. A light, rich soil is the best, and works the best. Except in new land, ashes should be applied; apply land, ashes in any stage of the growth; midsummer will do for late growth, and is perhaps preferable, as the tuber when it develops wants the strength.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The "previous" question. That of the young man in Indiana, lately, who asked a girl to marry him within fifteen minutes after he had been introduced to her.

Big buckles are all the rage. Leather fans are in high favor. Mourning fans are edged with ermine. Even mantles are made of plaid stuff. Cadavers are the popular early spring dress fabric.

Gay colors in costumes are worn only in the houses. Bottle-green velvet trimes were cashmere admirably. Push boots, foxed with kid, are a not very pretty novelty.

Albino browns and solid red are popular new shades of these colors. Gold thistles and gold burls are the latest millinery and hair ornament. Amber, topaz, and all yellow stones are in vogue for ornamental jewelry.

Sleevers for street costumes remain light and plain, and are larger than last season. Plain skirts worn under plain fabric dresses and overdresses are in high favor.

Decline of Man. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotency, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer," \$1.00.

Col. Iges is of the opinion that the Cree Indians are preparing for a war.

"Wells' Rough on Corns." Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns," 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions, are quickly and permanently cured.

French people are skilled agriculturists, as farming is taught practically and theoretically in 27,000 of 64,000 public schools in the country.

Mr. Ward Nichols is the Inspector for the New Haven Water Company.

Messrs Lewis & Co. Gentlemen.—In reply to your inquiry, I send you a watch I have in my store. It is a fine watch, with a gold case, and a beautiful dial.

As a Family Medicine they are unrivalled, curing Head-ache, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia—clearing the blood of all impurities—acting on the Liver, Kidneys and other important organs, removing the waste matter, and adding years to the lives of all who use them.

For fifty years they have been used by the American public, and their constantly increasing sales show how they are appreciated. A Perfect Remedy in 20 Diseases.

ASHFIELD, MASS. I am very glad to hear of your success, and deem it my duty to suffering humanity to say that my long life is due to Brandreth's Pills which have been my sole medicine for half a century. I know the last forty-three years of my life is owing solely to their use. Your Pills saved my money-does after the best medical skill in several States had given me up as hopeless. I have had many converts to purgation with Brandreth's Pills, and have seen them perform almost miracles of cure. For children, a few doses have cured measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough. In all female troubles, and all the ailments of women, such as rheumatism and diarrhoea; even dropsy, paralysis, and apoplexy have yielded to a persistent use of Brandreth's Pills. In fact I have found them the true Life Giver. They act as continual preventives against the effects of time, disease and labor.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES. Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gobbers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Cats," 15c.

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