CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY: HFRALD

Vol. XIV-No. 15

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1889.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

EDITORIAL.

Breeklyn The second excursion to Chautauqua of the Chaptanguans. Brooklyn Chautauqua Assembly, brought 200 people to these grounds on Tuesday, most of whom were members of its various circles. This large excursion suggests one of the advantages and the advisability of forming unions, such as the Brooklyn Union, where there are circles, either in the same city, or, if not widely separated, in different towns or cities. The obvious advantage is that by uniting, reduced fare and board can be secured, and thus many enabled to attend the assemblies who would not otherwise find it possible. Another advantage which the experience of the Brooklyn Union permits us to urge, and which may be here mentioned, is that lectures and occasional entertainments may be provided for the large numbers comprised in several circles, when individual circles would not be able to secure them for themselves. Last year the members of the Brooklyn Assembly or Union, which numbers some twenty circles, observed together Vesper Services on several occasions; they were given snumber of lectures on a variety of subjects; celebrated three Memorial Days to the poets, and met occasionally for social purposes. This union has been most successful in every way, and circles geographically near one auother will do well to follow this model. A similar excursion to the one of this year was made last year by the Brooklyn people, and though many inconveniences and mishaps befell the passengers on their trip hither on that occasion, the arder of the Chautauquans was not in the least dampened, and they have come bank in still larger numbers, this time incurring no unpleasant experiences. May their enjoyment of the Assembly be more than commensurate with the distance they have come and with the numbers they have brought.

Extension The first course of Chautauqua University Lectures. Extension lectures, in which all the several requirements of the plan marked out are being complied with, is being given by Dr. R. T. Ely on the labor problem, at the Hall of Philosophy. Such a course contemplates the attendance of the student upon the lectures, the reading of required books, and an examination (if the student chooses) on the lectures and required readings. The students are provided with an annotated bibliography (not only for required readings, but for a more extensive course of reading which they are urged, but not compelled to take later), and further with a syllabus of each lecture by which it may be followed and preserved in outline. Besides, the lecturer engages to answer questions from the students. This is a sample of the course of lectures which Chautauqua is ready to institute in every town where demand is shown for it. University extension is a carrying of the university among the people, giving its advantages and opportunities in one or more special lines of study to persons hundreds or thousands of miles from a firstclass university or college. It is a new feature of Chautauqua. It supplements the C. L. S. C. work, though entirely apart from it. It introduces the personal element in the instruction which has heretofore been given, except at the summer schools, through corresspondence, text book and lesson papers. Let Chautauquans look into this work and endeavor to secure for the people of their respective towns the benefits of the learning of the universities and colleges.

Protestant Episcopai One year ago the Chautauqua So-Headquarters. ciety of Episcopalians was organized and a building site secured with a view to the erection of a Church Home sometime in the future. No further steps were taken until last Wednesday evening, when an informal meeting of the members of this church was called for the discussion of future action in the matter. Dr. Carstensen, who presided in the absquee of Judge Bredin, the president of the association, invited an expression of opinion and found it quite

unanimous in favor of immediate building. The considerable sums which were then and there pledged, and the additional resources available, gave assurance that the Home will be erected soon, perhaps at once. The building will consist of a large reading-room and an oratory so arranged that both may be thrown into one when needed. The plan will permit of the addition of parlors, etc., when their necessity or convenience appears. Chautauqua welcomes all such signs of the sympathy of the different churches in this movement, and all such evidences of the feeling of brotherhood.

Primary Teachers' In mentioning the Normal Sunday School work in these columns, one very important feature was omitted, the Primary Teachers' class, which is held every morning at 9 o'clock in the Hall of Philosophy. This is apart from the Union proper, and is under the efficient direction of Mrs. J. S. Ostrander, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has given much attention to methods of primary teaching, and has had wide experience in the instruction of primary teachers. Her class in connection, with the Brooklyn Sunday School Union numbered fast year some hundred teachers. It is a mistake to suppose that one can teach infants, however slight one's knowledge of the subject to be taught or the methods of teaching. Certain qualifications of meant are pre-requisite, but are not all-sufficient. The best of intentions will not atone for ignorance, or always supply the best means of communicating thoughts, linefficient or careless work is unworthy and unpardonable when so many facilities are afforded for instruction and guidance. Let teachers in the primary department, and others who may sometime teach in this or other departments, take advantage of the opportunity offered. Superintendents and ministers will also do well to look into these meetings of finstruction and conference:

With one accord the C. L. S. C. world at Banners. Chautauqua has stepped aside and given the "right of way" to the 189s. From now until the 21st of August they are the "Four Hundred" of that great organization. It is evident that the '89's propose to accept their "life calling" without hesitation. Aiready over one hundred members have reached the grounds, and every boat brings more. At the meeting of the class on Wednesday fifteen states were represented. To show how wide the class is spread over the globe the decorating committee has been trying to secure flags from those states and countries in which members reside. The flags of forty-two states are now in the hands of the committee here at Chautauqua waiting the light of Recognition Day. From Japan, where one hundred persons will receive diplomas this year, a flag has come also. Other countries are to be heard from. The class has been the recipient of two beautiful banners, one given by the circle at Mendota, Ill., showing the class motto, and another the gift of the '89's of Rochester, N. Y .- a conventional class

CHAUTAUQUA University, says Dr. H. B. Adams, is not a novel institution. The old University of Bologna, founded over 800 years ago, was of this type. There were no elaborate buildings, no campus, etc. The students came to the town, engaged lodging, and subscribed for certain courses. The teachers were itinerant lecturers, going from Bologna to Padua, from Padua to Vicenza, and so on, lecturing wherever they could find an audience. To-day there is a revival of this old university spirit; the universities are being planted among the people; and education is being carried around to our doors like groceries.

"THERE is but one true aristocracy in all the world—and it is rather odd that the only place in which that fact is recognized is China—and that is the aristocracy of character enriched by learning."—Bishop Potter in Forum.

DRIFT OF THE DAY.

The Chautauqua nine defeated the Hotel yesterday 15 to 2. Mr. Stagg umpired the game.

Mrs. Ewing will give a lesson on salad making, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Admission fifty cents.

Bishop Foss, while out rowing just off the point yesterday afternoon, caught a pickerel which weighed eyer five pounds.

The members of the recent excursion of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Assembly are cordially invited to attend a meeting to be held this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at Normal Hall. Chancellor Vincent and Principal Hurlbut will extend a greeting to the members.

The Presbyterians have purchased lot 466 and twenty feet of lot 465 on Palestine avenue, across from the Amphitheater. They intend erecting at once a two story stone building fifty by fifty feet square, in which to hold their meetings, receptions, etc. The frame building now on the lot will be moved to the rear and used for a time as a dwelling house.

The newsboys rol! the stame of Dr. Gunsaulus as a sweet, morsel upon their toligues, as it were. One youngster yesterday morning seemed exceedingly loath to part with it. His shout ran something like this: "Chautauqua Assembly Herald here, Ali about Dr. Gunsaulus-us-us-sus-sez lecture."

Passerby to little girl playing in sand pile: What is your name, little boy?

Little gid, (indignantly): My name is Luclia Carson and I am a girl.

There are no connections with Brocton from Chautauqua station. Persons going east or west on the Lake Shore will leave Mayville at 6:45 a. in., for Brocton. This is the best connection that can be made. Passengers going east or west in the p. m on the Lake Shore must leave the Pier at 11:30 a. m. for Point Chautauqua and take the C. L. R. R. from there to Brocton. Those going east will arrive in Buffalo at 8:30 p. m. A train leaves Brocton for the west at 3:08 p. m. The first train arrives at the Chautauqua station from Jamestown at 10:25 a. m. The second train arrives from the same place at 5:10 p. m. and makes connections at Mayville with train from Brocton.

Miss Skimmer: Have you seen the charcoal sketch I have been making? It is just perfectly beautiful.

Miss Newcomer: No; where is it—do let me see it?

Miss Skimmer: Oh, Mr. Knaufft hasn't quite finisked it yet.

The Tennis Tournament will afford many exhibitions of good playing this year, as a number of excellent players will contest for the prizes. W. L. Thacher, of Yale, has won a long list of prizes in the last few years, and stands a good chance to add another. Among other skilful players on the grounds may be mentioned Mr. Talcott, of New York, Mr. Robeson, of Elmira, Mr. Kent, of Yale, and Mr. George Vincent, and several of the ball players are also good with the racquet.

I was going to say it was perhaps strange to you to think of the Greeks getting their religion in a theater. Perhaps if you would remember that you sometimes come here into an amphitheater to get your religion, it would not seem so strange to you. This is not an amphitheater, but a theater. An amphitheater is round, two half-circles joined, two theaters fastened together, and you are coming here into a real theater, and I know of no building more like a Greek theater, than this. As you come here to receive the highest instruction in morals, so they went to the theater to receive instruction in their religion.—Mahafy.

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY HERALD,
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Thirty number is the volume.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN, VOL. X.

Monthly Magazine.—Organ of the Chau-tauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. A Monthly and Bolentino Ulford A Literary Magazine of the First Order.
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SCIENTIFIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL.
RELIGIOUS AND PAACTICAL.
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No forces is authorized to cannote for emberriptions to the Chautauqua Assumely Herald on these grounds.

HISTORY OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

Everybody studying the Bible, in Amphitheater and Halis, while the little Timothy's work diligently away in the Temple. The women wonder how they can make homes homelike. First look to your own, then lend a few hints to your ignorant neighbors. — What will make more noise than a chorus under Dr. Palnier? (Answenanalogous to a similar clasical comundrum proposed by Socrates to Plato, 411 B. C.) A thousand join in familiar hymns and fervent prayer. -Another phase of Greek life presented by our suported lecturer, (Chautaugua's Only and Unequalled). The Greeks as poets, orators, musicians, sculptors, arcliftects and painters, revealed in their works. The final and climactic effort of Gunsaulus. The vastaudience applaud to the echo his eloquent expression of a sentiment common to most minds. The qualities and gifts of the poet, pantter and orator are happily mixed in this genius of the pulpit. Father Skelley smiles upon his numerous patrons of archieology. The Museum begins to tell ite antique, but not yst antiquated, stories o'er .--- Excursion rates for trip through Palestine. Special excursion trains to Jerusalem on Tuesdays and Thursdays. All trains start from Joppa at 4 p. m. Embrace this opportunity. Res. J. S. Ostrander general passenger agent. The Economist digs for the roots of the labor problem. -- A Round Table 'Quiz." The quizzer quizzed. --- New class headquarters ready for occupancy. Each class to have a section of the Amphitheater.—Mr. Sherwood gives his third recital.—The Band continue their melodies. -- Ragan "ropes in" the crowd (at any rate ropes were visible about the Amphithicater, but not needed to keep crowd in). A very interesting performance.-

"And then they homeward wend their weary way And leave the world to darkness and to

LECTURES BY DR. GUNSAULUS.

Beginning with to-morrow morning the lectures delivered by Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D., at Chautaujus, will be printed in the Assembly Herald. Tomorrow, Saturday's, paper, will contain "The Preacher in the Middle Ages, Chrysostom;" Monday's paper, "The Monk in the Middle Ages, Benedict;" Tuesday's paper, "The King in the Middle Ages, Charlemagne;" Wednesday's paper, "The Pope in the Middle Ages, Hildebrand."

C. L. S. C. MATTERS.

'86's meet every Monday at 1:30 o'clock. The C. L. S. C. class of '84 will hold a meeting this evening at their class cottage at 8:45. Let all be prompt.

'88's meet at seven o'clock to-night in the west end of the Hall of Philosophy. '92's meet at 6:80 to-night in the east end of the Hall of Philosophy.

Persons intending to join the class of

and leave their names and report 'them-. selves at the very earliest meeting.

Pioneer Hall has been repaired and is now open to all members of the class of '82. There will be some one present in the class building every day, from eight to six o'clock, to receive members of the

At the Round Table last evening circles were represented from Maine, New Hampshire. Vermont and Rhode Island. There were two represented from Massachusetts, and one from Connec-

A meeting of the class of '83 was hold in the Amphitheater last evening. Seven states of the Union, and Canada, were represented. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested. A brief meeting will be held this evening in the Hall of Philosophy at the close of the Round Table. All members are urgently requested to attend.

As is customary, the graduating class. '89's, will decorate the Amphitheater for Recognition Day services, and the '90's the Hall of Philosophy. It will be well for the classes to remember that the earlier the preparations are begun the more satisfactory will be the results.

A most enjoyable meeting of the class of '90 was held last evening in the Congregational House, about 30 members being present. Miss Kimball kindly gave the class a talk on '00's doings and read a number of interesting foreign letters. Among these was one from a member in Micronesia who, though she receives her mail but once a year, keeps the C. L. S. . fire brightly burning. Another letter came from India. After the talk Miss Kimball held an informal recention, the members being introduced to here understand that the "10's are already taking action in regard to a reception.

PERSONAL.

Dr. F. B. Brower and wife of Westfield, N. Y., visitud Chautauqua yesterday.

Mr. A. M. Martin, General Secretary of the C. L. S. C., is with his family at 303 Vincent avenue.

Dr. J. J. Covert, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who is located at 240 Terrace avenue, is here for his tenth annual visit.

Rev. A. R. Rich, paster of the M. B. Church at Grove City, Pa., is with his family at No. 858 Roberts avenue.

Rev. M. Van Lear, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Freeport, I.a., is at No. 254 Bowman avenue.

Mr. R. T. Wiley, of Elizabeth, Pa., editor of the Elizabeth Herald, is at the Hawthorne cottage, ou Roberts avenue.

Wm. E, Sherwood Esq., and wife, of Clayeland, Ohlo, are at the Spencer cottage, on Palestine avenue.

Misses Jenule and Dora O'Neil, of Elizabeth, Pa., are at the Hawthorns cottage on Roberts avenue.

Col. De La Vergne, a stockman of Colorado Springs, with his wife and two sons is at Belvidere cottage.

L. L. Rankin, Esq., a leading lawyer of Columbus, Olilo, and wife, are at Gale

Mr. J. W. Tucker and wife of Springboro, Pa., are at their cottage on the corner of Waugh and Wythe avenues. Prof. William II. Sherwood and wife,

of New York, are registered at the Aldine on Simpson avenue. Rev. E. P. Hubbell, of Wellsville, N.

Y., a member of the Genesee Conference, is at the Chamberlain cottage, 287 Hedding avenue.

Mrs. Sarah D. La Fetra, of Washington, D. C., a lady prominent in temperance and benevolent work, is at the Aldine on Simpson avenue.

Rev. O. G. McDowell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of New Bethlehem, Pa., is here for two weeks, at the Longfellow cottage,

Mr. H. A. Moore and wife arrived yes-

THE CHAUTAUQUA PERIODICALS '96 should call at the O. L. S. O. office, terday from the Wisconsin Assembly, and are at Dr. H. H. Moore's cottage, 184 Roberts avenue.

> Bev. R. O. Smith, pastor of the M. E. Church at Conneautville, Pa., is here with his family for the season, at their new cottage, 244 Bliss avenue.

> Mr. and Mrs. David Hoyt and daughters Misses Maggie and Lillian, and Miss Jennie McElroy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are stopping at the Stanton on Miller avenue.

> Rev. T. F. Wright, a professor in the New-Church Theological School, at Cambridge, Mass., is at the Muncle cottage, No. 271 North avenue, accompanied by his wife.

WALKS AND TALKS.

I asked Dr. Claes Eucbuske to tell me something about the Ling system of gymnastics. He described it as a most philosophical system of physical training in the interest of all the different degrees of strength and physical ability of both sexes and various ages. For every day is practiced a series of movements in a certain succession, the theory of which is one of the main characteristics of this system. In accordance with this theory, all parts of the body are moderately stimulated without lucreasing the exertion of any to the point of fatigue. The training begins with movements which are so easy and moderate that they can be executed by any individual, and are pursued through progressive movements which approach each other so closely that anybody who by prac tice has mastered one of them is prepared for the one next in force. Ling succeeded in making the government of Sweden appreciate his theory, and a royal institution was established at Stockholm for the purpose of teaching his system, and it has since been introduced into Germany, Austria, Russia, France, England, and many other countries. In Eirgiand a Swedish professor is superintendent of physical training in the pubhe schools with a salary from the government. In Paris last June a congress of physical culture was held in connection with the World's Fair, and 10,000 young gymnasts exhibited the results of their training. Fifty young men represented the Ling system, and carried off seven of the prizes, one of which was a corona of gold. Through Dr. Euchuske the system was introduced last winter into the Adolphi Academy of Brooklyn, and he represents it at Chautauqua. The rapidly increasing interest in the Ling system makes it worthy the study of all interested in physical training.

I had a talk with Rev. P. G. Cook, who has had an unusual ministerial experience. He has been engaged in Sunday school and mission work in the city of Buffalo for the greater part of fifty years. He organized a County Sunday School Association many years before there was any state organization. After a theological course in Auburn Seminary, and a short pastorate, he was induced, in 1856, to return to Buffalo and resume his misslon work. He was elected secretary and city missionary of the Young Mon's Christian Association, with the privilege of selecting his own field and doing the work in his own way, and with the exception of three years as an army chaplain, has been at it ever since. As the work developed he went on the street and raised \$20,000 for a mission church. For thirty years he has worked among the poor of the city, and gathered thousands into his church, and has done a work that would not have been done by the churches. The Buffalo Home for the Friendless, and Ingleside, a home for fallen women, are a direct outgrowth of his work. In his Mission church he has the largest Society of Christian Endeavor in the city. He has spent his life in working among the poor, and, although venerable with age, proposes to continue the work, holding three services every Sabbath, and reaching thousands who would otherwise remain outside of the influence of the church.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION. DETAILED PROGRAM OF PUBLIC EX-ERCISES.

Friday, August 9.

9:00-Bible Study. "Isaiah." Dr. W. R. Harper. (Amp.)
8:00—Woman's Club. "Women and Public Schools." (Hall.)
10:00—Devotional Hour. Dr. B. M.

Adams. (Amp.)

11:00—Lecture: "Society, Art, and ReBigion in Modern Greece." Prof.
J. P. Mahaffy. (Amp.)

2:30 Lecture with Experiments. "Science Made Easy." Frank Beard.

(Amp.)
4:00—Lecture III.: "Industrial Evilsand their Remedies." Dr. R. T. Ely.

and their Remedical (Hall.)
(Hall.)
5:00—C. L. S. C. Round Table. (Hall.)
7:00—Twilight Concert. Rogers' Band. (Hotel piazza.)
6:00—Illustrated Lecture. "Ramblings in Rome." Mr. H. H. Ragan.

Saturday, August 10.

8:00 Bible Study. "Isaiah." Dr. W. R. Harper. (Amp.)
8:00—Woman's Club. "Women and the
Public Schools." (Hall.)
10:00—Devetional Hour. Dr. B. M.

Adams. (Amp.)

11:00—Lecture. "The Irish Question."

Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, of Dublin,
(Amp.)

2:30 Concert. Under charge of Dr. Pal-mer. Chorus, Band, and Soloists. (Amp.)

Lecture IV. "Industrial Evils and their Remedies (continued)." Dr. R. T. Ely: (Amp.)
7:00—Twilight Concert. Rogers' Band.

(Pier.)
8:00 - Hustrated Lecture. "Belgium and Holland." Mr. H. H. Ragan.

DAILY FIXTURES.

8:00—Woman's Club (Hall). 8:00—Normal (Normal Hall). 8:00—Boys' and Girls' Class (Temple). 9:00—Chorus Drill (Amphitheater).

9:00—Children's Calisthenics (Gymnasium).

9:00—Intermediate Class (Temple).
9:00—Primary Teachers' Class (Hall of Philosophy).
9:00—Advanced Normal (Normal Hall).
10:00—Devotional Service (Amphithe-

ater. 11:00—Public Session (Amplitheater)...

2:30—Public Session (Amphitheater).

2:30—Public Session (Amphitheater).
3:30—Museum Lecture.
4:00—University Lectures (Hall of Philosophy).
4:00—Chorus Drill (Amphitheater).
4:00—Models. Palestine: Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Jerusalem: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
5:00—C. I. S. C. Meetings (Hall of Philosophy).
8:00—Public Session (Amphitheater).

NOTES.

Members of the Brooklyn excursion are requested to meet at Normal Hall at with evening.

Mr. Frank Beard appears to-morrow in the role of a scientist. He will perform some marvelous and entirely novel exper-

Dr. Harper's "Bible Studies" at 8 a. m. in the Amphitheater will continue until Wednesday morning, August 14.

The Museum lecture by Rev. C. M. Westlake to-day will describe "Egypt. and its Antiquities." Hour, 8:30.

Rev. J. S. Ostrander lectures to-day at 4 upon the "Model of Palestine."

The meeting of college men, graduates and undergraduates, announced for yesterday, will be held to day at 1:70 in the Hall of Philosophy. The subject of a college banquet will be discussed.

PROGRAM

OF PIANO RECEYAL BY MR. W. M. SHERWOOD AT PIVE O'CLOCK THIS EVENING IN THE TRIPLE. Soachim Raf -- Monuett, from Buite in B.op. 72. George Frederick Haendel-Fire Fugue, Eminor. ort Schumonn-Romanza, F sharp, op. 28, Sonate; C minor, op. 111.



The Transport of the state of t CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY HERALD.

tognics but together by the second rest to a CHAUTAUQUA MISSIONARY INSTI-न्योग्यानकारी उत्तरितिका मा

> About two years ago the New York pape gave an interesting account of a great work that was commenced with the hope of its proving to be of immense importance to their popalous cities. The work, in a word, was the s larging and deepening of the channol by which yessels came to its harbor. Congress had appropriated seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, so that large yessels need not wait for high water to float them over Bandy Hook bar, either in going out or coming in. Commercial men considered this a simple, and a comparatively inexpensive work. But a better and a greater work was planned when an Institute was organized on this very ground to carry out Christ's last command. There was no question as to the great gain to be secured if the work was carried forward in the spirit of Him who gave the command. The blessing of God has rested upon it from the

Among the many bright lights to be seen in the Chautauqua firmament year by year, none shine more brilliantly than the Missionarios the men and the women who have given themsolves and all their belongings to the service of Him who died on Calvary. Those, and the workers in the home churches meet at Chautauqua to contribute and receive common benoff from comparison of views and experiences in dealing with problems of evangelism and church life. A careful reading of each year's topics will show how practical, numerous, and important they are. Were it necessary to prove that Chautauque is a place of sanctified delight, in which Christian workers manifest that they love, not their own regiment less, but the great army more, we need only say that the executive committee of this Institute is composed of twelve ministers representing as many denominations in the United States and Canada. These clergymon and the three, lady secretaries labor together with a perfect unity of mind and heart, recognizing their common Pather and his service, the common hope, and the common home they expect to enter by and by.

In this way, the Chautaugua Missionary Institute provides every needful facility for conference and so-operation with men and women of other bodies, and for drawing closer the helpful ties of counsel and common work among all denominations. The design of the founder was to bring together workers of like principles, alme and hopes, that they might act and re-act upon each other for their own development in Christian service, and that this influence and example might stimulate others to go forward in Christ's service, assured of

This, and more than this, is being accomplished. For not only have the conferences afforded increased light in one direction, and a healthful stirring up in another, but precious seed has been sown in hearts for the first time, and the preparation for a life-work commenced. This Institute does not compute her offerings in dollars and conts, but she is rich in harvests more precious than lists of names or columns of figures, for her mission is not for an age but fer all time. The conferences are welcomed, not only for the opportunities they afford of learning more of the sublime science of missions, but also because one has the leasure of sceing and hearing mon and long known by roport, and whom, though not having seen, we love for their work's sake-Last year it was our privilege to see and hear Bishop Taylor, of-where shall we say? Of everywhere. But we can truthfully call him the missionary of the Dark Continent, as he leads all American societies in the number of imported helpers, having more than one hundred, and of natives, seventy-six. Dr. James McCauloy, and his gifted wife, of Japan, Rev. Dr. Condit and his wife, missionaries to the Chinese in California, Mrs. and Miss Fullerton, of India, Dr. Josiah Strong and Miss Glibert, gave such facts and statistics as ought to arouse every lover of our own country to carnest efforts of mind, heart and hand to free it from present and threatened ovils. A rare pleasure was enjoyed one morning in hearing Mrs. Aldon, better known to her thousands of roaders as "Pansy," read an original story. It was a missionary story, in which the deepost interest was manifested by a large audience of men and women. In a most pleasing manner she answored the old cavils against missions, and onused light to break in through God's wonder-working providence, so that her housers were made to realize that all that is needed spart from divine influence is love to souls.

EWe have less but little room in this report to repeat echoes which have come to us from the Chantauqua Missionary Institute of 1888. One writer mys: "I came back from the Chautauqua Mission-Institute with greater trust in

to Chautauqua with 11 heavy burden, because I was as one who is sowing, among thorns, prophesying to dry bonce, but the rock was emitten at those conferences, and its streams have refreshed my soul." One more, a medical missionary writes, "By faith I crossed the seas to help and heal those sad-faced women; their burdens are heavy, for they know not yet the Burden Boarer. Will you not this year plead for me and for them as you gather for prayor at the Chautauqua Missionary Institute ?'

These are only a few extracts from a large bundle of earnest testimony to the value of, the Chautauqua Missionary Institute, whose chief mission in the behalf of Christ to to communicate his dying love to lost men.

The officers of the Chautauqua Missionary Institute for 1889 are as follows:

President, Lowis Miller, Esq. Chancellor, Bishop John H. Vincent.

Scoretaries-Mrs. W. Hoffman, Williamsport, Pa.; Mrs. D. A. Cunningham, Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. B. T. Vincent, Akron, Ohio.

ARECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Methodist Episcopal, Rovi C. C. McCabe, D.D. Now York City; Presbyterian, Rev. D. A. Cunningham, D.D., Wheeling, W.Va.; Baptist, Rev. J. A. Broadus, D.D., Lexington, Ky.: Congregational, Rev. C. C. Creegan, D.D., Syssouse, N. Y.; United Presbyterian, Rev. D. A. McClenahan, D.D., Allegheny City, Pa.; United Brethren, Rev. D. Berger, D.D., Dayton, O.; Canada Methodist, Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., Toronto, Canada; Southern Methodist, Dr. J. H. Carlisle, Spartansburg, S. C.; Southern Presbyterian, Rev. E. H. Hutherford, D.D., Paris, Ky.; Lutheran, Rov. G, L. Shodde, D.D. Columbus, O.; Protestant Episcopal, Mov. J. M. Grammer, D.D., Baltimore, Md.

Topics for the Conference of 1890.

- GENERAL COMPERENCE. 1. What the Bible says of Missions.
- 2. Words from Home Missionaries.
- 8. Missionary Literature as an Agent in the Promotion of Missions.
- 4. The Duty of Protestant America in the Evangelization of the World

WOMAN'S CONFERENCES.

- 1. The Relation of Prayer to the Work of
- 2. Words from Foreign Missionaries. The Cultivation of the Missionary Spirk Among Children.
- 40 How to Awaken and Sustain a Wider Intorest in Missions among all Classes.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS, YESTERDAY.

The class met in Children's Temple at 9 a. m. After opening exercises Dr. Vincent gave four questions concerning study of the Bible, via: The coming, the authority, the contents and the study (of the Word). Under the coming was included (1) the aim to give us (a) doctrine, (b) reproof, (c) correction and (d); instruction.

(2) The Plan included [a] a divine history. (bringing Christ), [b] to which we should give studious surrendered fuith.

[3] This Record was written [a] in 6 countries, [b] through 16 centuries, [c] in 8 languages, [d] by 86 writers—in 66 books.

As to its translation, there was first the Samaritan Pontateuch from first to fourth century, B. C., the Septuagint, or O. T., into Greek, 270 B. C. (probably the translation used by our Savior), next, the Anglo Saxon Fragments-from 7th to 14th centuries A. D., followed by Bede's version, King Alfred's, Matthew's Bible, Geneva Bible, Bishops' Bible, and King James' version, 1611, A. D.

The above formed the basis of Roy. B. T. Vincent's very excellent drill for the Intermediate class.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MEETING.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the little folks promptly found their places in the Chitdron's Temple, anxious for what was to follow. After repeating Apostica' Creed in concert, followed a song, accompunied by cornet, organ and plane. Hov. B. T. Vincent offered a short prayer. Dr. Vincent gave a beautiful illustration of the Bible in the form of a cross with four "Whys," vis.:

- 1. Why did the Book come?
- s. Why do we believe it?
- 8. What is in it? 4. How do we study it?

He compared it all to God's love as a bridge over which he came to us. Alternate reading of quotations from the little Chautauqua Text-Book, with main words for the children to remember about the Bible-inspiration, proparation and translation.

Prof. Frank Board, whom the children always welcome, gave a beautiful chalk talk about light and darkness.

risking souls." Another writes: "I came ING. ING.

The subject submitted for discussion at the meeting of the Woman's Club yesterday morning was "Home-Making-How to Teach the Ignorant." This was introduced and outlined by Mrs, Emily Huntington Miller. She suggested means of carrying the knowledge of housekeeping, cooking, etc., into the homes of the poor. Mrs. La Fetre, of Washington, D. C. spoke of the "Hope and Help" churity organization of her city, and the methods and extent of the work carried on by this society. Those present had the pleasure of listening to Mrs. Bishop Foss, who spoke in regard to the Woman's Christian Association and the Woman's Exchange, of Minnespolis, Minn.

A Good Record.

Miss H. B. Freeman, of Los Angeles, Califurnia, who is a pupil on the stenograph reporting muchine, in Prof. Bridge's School of Shorthand, here at Chautauqua, having taken but seventeen daily lessons under Miss Retta Eston, the teacher, reported afteen hundred words of the exercises on the opening night, Tuesday, and passed them over to Miss Enton, who read them with utmost case, and copied them into full, clear and perfect sentences, just as they were written. What pupil after but seventoen lessons could do better.

The Presbyterian Headquarters.

The Presbyterians propose to erect a substantial building for their headquarters at Chautaugus, and there is some talk of its being made of stone. The building fund is at the general office in the Hotel Athenseum where cash can be left or subscribers to the fund can note their home addresses and remit when called upon by the treasurer of the fund, MA E. A. Skinner, president of the Westfield, M. V., National Hank.

Mr. Sherwood's Recitals.

Mr. Sherwood's, five o'clock recitals at the Temple continue to therease in interest and enthusiasm. The programs are of a rare order, embracing all schools, both those of the old musters and modern composers, and demand the browlest artistic conceptions and the highest degree of plane vertuesity. In yesterday's program Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Kelso Substituted "The Happy Return," by Edgar H. Sherwood, for the first duct:

RAMBLES IN ITALY.

Mr. H. H. Raran wiss grooted by an immense audience last night in the Amphitheater. His lecture, Rambles in Italy, was well presented, his descriptions good, and the pictures clear and beautiful. Views were shown of the main points of interest in Verona, a city founded by the Etruscans; Turin, the most regularly. laid out city in Europe; Milan, Venice and scenes upon lakes Como and Maggiore.

EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS.

The regular weekly excursion to Niagara Palls will take place to-morrow, under the management of the W. N. Y. & P. R. H. The steamer "Mohawk" will leave the pier at 7:30 s. m., connecting at Mayville with special limited train, arriving at Niagara Falis at 11:30 a. m. Fare for the round trip, \$1.50. Returning, will leave Niagara Falls, from New York Contral depot, at 6:80 p., m., arriving a tauqua 9:80 p. m. giving excursionists seven hours at the Falls, returning the same day. Only a limited number of tickets will be sold: Excursion tickets will be sold at the steamboat ticket office one day previous to excursion. 8. B. Newton, excursion agent, will accompany

The following is taken from the New York

Tribune of Saturday, Aug. 8;

Last year, at the New York Chautauqua, when Dr. Henson, of Chicago, came to lecture on "Fools," lishop Vincent introduced him thus: "Ladies and gentlemen, we are now to have a lecture on "Fools," by one of the most distinguished"—there was a long pause, for the lishop's inflection indicated that he had finished, and the audience reared with delight, so that it was some time before the sontence was concluded—"men of Chicago." Dr. Henson, whose readiness of wit holds every emergency captive, began his lecture, when slience was at length restored, by saying: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I am not as great a fool as Bistop Vincent"—and here he stopped, apparently through with the sentence, while the audience again wildly applauded, finally concluding—"would have you think."—Hinneapulis Tribans.

THE Oil City oil market yesterday opened at 1001, highest bid 1011, lowest 1001 and closing bid 1001.

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Detailed Program Saturday, August 11 to Monday, August 26, 1889. Sunday, August 11.

A. M. 7:90 (No bell.)-Prayer meeting, led by Dr. R. M. Adams 9:00-Bible Reading, Dr. W. R. Har-

or. (Amp.) 11:00-Sermon. Bishop C. D. Foss. (Amp)

Primary Class (Kollogg Hall.) Bunday School (Temple.) Assembly (Amphitheator.) Young People's Bible (Hall.) P. M. 2:30

4:00 Society of Christian Ethics for Young People between 12 and 25. (Tem.) 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service (Hall). 7:80 Song Service. Address by Prof.

J. P. Mahaffy.

Monday, August 12. A. M. 8:00-Biblo Study - "Joremiah." Dr. Wm. R. Harper. (Amp.)

8:00-Woman's Club. "Social Blemont in the Church." (Halt.)
10:00—Devotional Hour. Dr. B. M.

Adams. (Amp.) 11:00-Lecture: "Primitive Men - the Dawn of the Higher Races." Prof. J.

P. Mahaffy. (Amp.) P. M. 3:80—Readings by Prof. R. L. Cumnocki

4:00-Locture V.: "Industrial Evils and their Bemodies." Dr. R. T. Bly. (Hall.) 5:00-C. L. S. C. Round Table. (Hall) 7:00-Twilight Concort, Rogers' Band.

(Hotel Plazza.) 8:00-Lecture: "Lazy Laymon." Dr. Goo. P. Hays. (Amp.)

Tuesday, August 18. A. M. 8:00-Bible Study "Jereminh" Dr. W. R. Harper. (Amp.)

5:00-Woman's Club. "Mistakes of Method." (Hall.) 10:00 Devotional Hour. Dr. B. M.

Adams. (Amp.) 11:00 -Lecture: "Egypt." Prof. J. P. Mahaffy. (Amp.)

P. M. 2:30-Lecture: "Moses' Title to a Copyright on the Pentateuch." Dr. Geo. P. Hays. (Amp.) 4:00 Lecture: "Social Facts and Fore-

es-The . Factory." Dr. Washington Gladden. (Hall.) 5:00-C. L. S. C. Round Table. (Hall.)

7:00—Twilight Concert, Rogers' Band. (Pler.)

8:00-Stereoptioon Lecture: "Around the World." Mr. A. Miner Griswold, (Amp.)

Wednesday, August 14. DENOMINATIONAL DAY.

A. M. 8:00-Bible Study, "Joremiah", Dr. W. R. Harper. (Amp.)

8:00 - "oman's Club .- "The White Ribbon at Home." Mrs. S. M. I. Homry: (Hall.)

10:00—Address: "Imagination," by Dr. J. A. Worden. (Hall.) 10:00-Devotional Hour. Dr. B. M.

Adams. (Amp.) 11:00-Lecture; "The Semites," Prof. J. P. Mahaffy. (Amp.)

P. M. 3:30 Denominational Compresses. 5:00-C. L. S. C. Bound Table: (Hall.)

· 7:00—Denominational Prayer-Meetings. 8:00—Readings, by Mr. George Hiddle-(Amp.)

Thursday August 15.

ABUMNI REUNION. A. M. s-Woman's Club: "The White Hibbon in the School House," Mrs. S. M. I. lenry. (Hall.)

10. Devotional Hour: Dr. B. M. Adams. (Amp.)

11:00-Lecture: "John Stuart Mill, or the Truth and Comfort of Christian Theism." Dr. John Henry Barrows. (Amp.)

P. M. 2-Lecture: "The Nations of the Levant." Prof. J. P. Maliaffy. (Amp.) 3:30—Grand Concert. Chorus, Soloists. and Orchestra; Miss Maud Morgan, harp. (Amp.)

4-Lecture: "Roofal Facts and Furces, The Corporation: Dr. Washington Gladden. (Hall.)

5.-C. L. S. C. Bound Table. (Hall:) 7:30-Procession of Normal Atumnt and C. L. B. C.

Balumni Reunion. Address: "The Chautauqua Movement-Its Position in the Development of the Modern Sunday School," by Dr. J. A. Wordon. (Amp.) 9:36-Illuminated Fleet.

Friday, August 16. A. M. 8:00 Woman's Club: "The White Ribbon in the Church," Mrs. S. M. I. Honry,

(Hall.) 10:00-Devotional Hour: Dr. B. Adams. (Amp.) 11:00 -Lecture: "Rembrands of the Rhine, the Shakspore of Art."

(Amp.)

4:00-Athletic Exhibition. (Amp.) " _ 4:00-Locture: "Social Facts and Porces. The Railway." Dr. Washington Gladden. (Hall.)

5:00-C. L. S. C. Round Table. (Hall.) 7:00-Twilight Concert. Hogors' Band: (Plor.)

8:00-Readings by Mr. George Riddle. (Amp.)

Saturday, August 17.

A. M. 8:00 -- Woman's Club, "The White Rib-Devotional Hour. Dr. B. M. Adams: hon in Soniety." Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. (Hall.)

10:00-Devotional Hour. Dr. B. M Adams. (Amp.)

11:00-Readings from His Own Works. George W. Cable. (Amp.)

P. M. 2:30 - Grand Concert -- Chorus, Soloists, and Orchestra; Miss Maude Morgan, harp. (Amp.)

4:00-Lecture: "Bocial Facts and Forbes. The Trust." Dr. Washington Gladdeno (Hall.) 7:00-Twilight Concert, Rogers' Band.

(Hotel Plazza.) 8:00 -- Entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beard: (Amp.)

Sunday, August 18.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY A. M. 8:00 - Prayor Mooting. Dr. B.

Adams. (Amp.) Primary Class (Kellong Hall).
Sunday School (Temple).
Assembly (Amphitheater).
Young People's Bible Class Young (Hall).

John H. Vincent. (Amp.) P. M. 2:30-Memorial Exercises. (Amp.) 4:00-Society of Christian Bthles. (Tem-

11:00 - Baccalauresto Sermon, Blahop

C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. (Hall.) 7:30-Song Service. (Amp.)

Monday, August 19.

A. M. 8:00—Woman's Club. "The White Rib-bon in Literature and Art." Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, (Hally)

10:00-Devotional Hour. Dr. B. M. Adamis. (Amp.) 15:00-Locture: "Samuel Adams, the Hero of American Independence. John

Henry Barrows. (Amp.) P. M. S:30-Readings from his own Works. George W. Cable. (Amp.)

4:00 Lecture: "Social Facts and Fotoea: the Social Palace." Drs Washington Gladdon. (Hall)

5:00 -0. In S. C. Hound Table. (Hall.) 7:00 Twillight Concert, (Plor.) 8:00-Dramatic Readings. Mr. Leland

Powers. (Amp.) Tuesday, August 20. C. Y. F. B. U. DAY.

A. M. 9:00-C. Y. P. R. U. Mooting. (Hall.) 10:00-Devotional hour. Dr. B. M. Adams. (Amp.)

11:00-Lecture: "America, or Christiantity in National Life." John Honry Barrows. (Amp.)

P. M. 2:30-Lecture; "Lessons of Travel." Col. Rissell H. Conwolf: Ampliftheater. 4:00-Lecture: "House of Commons. Gladstone, Bright, Chamberlain. Miss Mary E. Boody: Hall.

5:00-C. L. S. C. Round Table: Hall. " 8:00 -Promouade Concert and Peast of Lauterns: Hotel Lawn.

RECOGNITION DAY, C. L. S. C. CLASS, '80.

Special Program to be Announced, A. M. 11:00-Address to the Graduates: "The Beautiful and The Useful." Dr. David

Swing. Thursday, August 22. A. M. 9:00-Woman's Clubs "The White Rib-

hon in Public Affairs." Mrs. S. M. I. Henry: Hall. 10:00-Devotional Hour, Dr. B. M.

Adams: Amp. 11:00-Lecture: "Garibaldi." Col. Russell H. Conwoll: Amp. P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "The Philosophy of the

Novel." Dr. David Swing: Amp. 4:00-Locture: "English Women and Childron. English Characteristics. English Schools." Miss Mary E. Beedy: Hall.

5:00-0. L. S. C. Bound Table: Hall. 7:00-Twilight Concert. Rogers' Band 8:00-Dramatic Beading, by Mr. Leland

Friday, August 28.

Powers: Amp.

A. M. 9:00-Woman's Club; "Wherefore?" Mrs. S. M. I. Henry: Hall. 10:00-Devotional Hours Dr. B. M. Adamst Amp.

11:00-Address The Christian Syndicate." Dr. Frank Russell: Amp. P. M. 2:30-Dramatic readings, by Mr. Leland

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION. P. M. 2:00-Locture: "The Later Grocks and P. M. 4:00-Locture: "Caste, or Classes in the Romans." Prof. J. P. Mahany. English Boolety, English Hospitality. English Boolety. English Hospitality. Eminent Women." Miss Mary E. Berdy f

11 . 5:00-C. L. B. C. Round Table: Hall.

7:00-Twilight Concert: Roger's Band!

8:00-Lecture: "The Silver Crown, or Born a King." Col. Russell H. Conwell: Amp.

Saturday, August 24.

GRAND ARMY DAY. A. M. 9:00-Woman's Club. "Our Last Resort." Mrs. S. M. I. Henry: Hall.

11:00-Address: Dr. John R. Paxtoni

P. M. 2:00-Platform Meeting. Dr. T. L. Plood, Presiding. Address by Corporal Tanner: Amp.

" 8:45 Grand Concert: Amp.

4 5.00-Lecture: "English Homes. Country Life in England. English English. American English." Miss Mary E. Beedy: Hall.

8:00-Locture: "Old Times and New," Part I. Col. J. P. Sanford: Amp.

Sunday, August 25. A. M. 9:00-Prayer Meeting: Hall. " 11:00-Sermon, by Dr. John R. Paxtoni Amp.

Primary Class: Kellogg Hall, Sunday School: Temple. Assembly: Amp. Young Poople's Bible Class: Hall. P. M. 2:30-

4:00-Society of Christian Ethios; Tem-

C. L. S. C. Vesper Service: Hall. 7:30-Tribute to John Bright, Dr. A. A.

Willotts: Amp. 9:00-Night Vigil, Class 1890;

Monday, August 26.

A. M. 11:00-Organ Recital. I. V. Flagier. P. M. 2:30-Lecture: "Sixty Minutes Make an Hour." Dr. H. C. Westwood: Amp. 4:00-Lecture: "House of Lords, English Aristocracy, Professional Classes."

Miss Mary E. Beedy: Hall; 5:00-C. L. S. C. Bound Table: Hall. Lecture: "Old Times and New." Part II. Col. J. P. Sanford: Amphitheater. 9:30 Closing Exercises, 1889.

THE RELIGIOUS SIDE OF GREEK LIFE.

A Lecture Delivered in the Amphitheater August 7, 1889, by Prof. J. P. Mahally, of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.

I now turn to the question of the religion of the Grocks. You must remember that we are dealing with a religion that was without a rovelation; and when you remember the great privileges you enjoy under the Gospel of Christ, the revelation from on high which has come to you, you must not think meanly of this people who endeavored to andiout what was true religion by the light of nature. As you know, what was apparently the earliest document we have on Greek religion is the poetry of Homer: Any one who is interested In the study of Bistory or philosophy will soon see that the condition of religion developed in Homor is not early but late; not pure, but corrupted; not undeveloped, but offete,

And what was the process? Some of you who are learned in Grook literature, and have read Herodotus, will ask, what otus mean by saying that Homor and Heslod made the religion of the Greeks? And had they nothing of the kind in earlier days? I shall endeavor in this locture to answer both questions, and to explain how the poet did make the theology of the Greeks.

If you go back to the earliest age of which we know of the Greeks, when they came from their far home in the East, and ascertain what they brought with them by comparison with the primitive stock of Aryan people, you will come to the conclusion that for m natural religion, that of the Greeks was a pure one. They worshipped the supreme god of life, and the god of light; for everywhere among the ancients the idea of light, heat and of growth by the power of the sun, has been identified with the supreme, benevolent power of nature. They called Zous by various terms in various languages, but everywhere the idea is the same. And in contrast to the power of light, and of good, and of benevofence, there was the power of darkness, the power of evil, which was not only in the darknose of the night and in the storm, but in the burning heat of the summer which kills the beauty of the spring; and it was thought desirable to propitiate the powers of evil by a sacrifice, often bloody, in the earlier times often human.

But you will notice that these barty gods had apparently no temples or shrines in special

localities, but were doubtless worshipped at a sacred enclosure of ground, and had simple altars. The superstitions of each tribe, or parish, invested special objects with 'peculiar sanctity. It was, at times, a stone which had fallen from the heavens; sometimes it was a sulphurous well which caused madness in those who should breathe its vapors; sometimes it was the remains of an ancient tree, struck by the lightnings, and carved into the somblance of a human figure,—all these were were thought to be symbol of unseen powers. and were worshipped as representing them.
Of all things in this world which we will find it difficult to imagine, it is a purely spiritual religion without some symbolic means of figing the attention of the worshipper; hence it. is perfectly certain that the early religion of the Greeks must be connected with some symbols, and the nature of those symbols was such as accorded with the special or local wants of the people in each local district.

These sticks and stones, which were provided with alters, and were called shrines, were what we may describe as strictly local gods. The whole of Greece is divided into little valleys or districts separated by chains of mountains from their neighbors; and so the whole character of the early Greek civilization is one which I may call piece-meat, something divided; and many generations passed before these separated 'parishes' became unified in one larger whole. But as soon as society was improved, it was found that this exaggerated systemiof home rule was not the best thing, As soon as larger states began to be formed, it was found that these various gods and worship were inconsistent; and so it was necessary for some one to take in hand the best method of dealing with these inconsistent cults, or worships, throughout the country, and bring them into some kind of uniform shape.

The oldest systematized religion is not that of Homer, but that of the school of Heslod, There are genealogical poems determining the relations and connections of the various gods. And so by degrees these poets found out that one god was the brother of another, that two gods of different names were really the same god, that there were families and relationships; and so they formed that pantheon which appears in Homer. These early genealogies were called Theogonies; and they did not dare to attribute any orimes, or adventure, such as human adventures, to the gods. When society became more developed, and men formed such courts as that of Agamemnon and Ulystes, it was found necessary to get something more lively and entertaining than these estalogues of hard names. And so it was that adventures, wars, jealousies, and even crimes of various kinds committed by the gods, were invented, and produced that prilliant, wieked, unprinolpled, fascinating society which makes the heaven of Olympus so strange a picture of an ideal life.

Now you have the sense of the expression that Homer and Hesiod made the religion of the Greeks, in the sense of a systematic theology. They did not do so in the sense of making the religion of a great nation with new principles, they rather degraded the older. purity of faith.

Now when this religion was established there remained, no doubt, in many districts, cultaand curious worships. We hear of curious sacrifices, and of human sacrifices in some places. That was only local and special. There was a general agreement upon the family of the gods, and their popularity of Homer and the epic school of poets who composed at the same time and

Now you can imagine no more terrible contrast than the contrast between the feelings of the devout Greek worshipper and the character of the gods he was asked to worship. AThe deyout Greek had the same religious feelings that we have, had the same feeling of dependence upon a higher being, had the same feeling of sin, had the same feeling that he wanted some atonement between himself and the Infinite Deity. To whom ought he to appeal? To the powerful beings described in the splendid poetry of Homer as guilty of murder, adultory, theft, lying, and of all manner of immorality that would dishonor any man? Read the Homeric hymn to Hermes, the god of trade, eloquence, and theft; the whole story of the hymn is a story how the child was able to get out of his cradle shortly after he was born and accomplish thieving in carrying away the property of another god. Such being the nature of the early Greek pantheon, we wonder what there was in it that could pass for truth. The gods were painted as worse than men; and you know that if the ideal to which the man as to only an ideal of power and not an cal of reedness, the result must be disastrous. But in truth there is no nation in whom the candle of the Lord is not set up which is hard the breath of man wholly to extinguish,



And so I can point to three great reforms in the Greek religion which saved its morality. saved its power, and handed down great and puble ideas to future generations. I shall take those three great reforms in their order.

The first of these was the worship of the god Apollo, at his shrine at Delphi. The site of the shrine of Delphi is one of the most maginfloent in Grecce. It lies upon the side of a great mountain which rises up thousands of feet above where the temple stood into two great peaks, and between these two great peaks there is a black, impassable gorge from which the river tumbles. It was not in the gorge or in the mad river that the sanctity of the place lay, but in a fissure close by, from which came mephitic vapors that intoxicated anyone who stood over it.

The god Apollo was not clear of the immerialities to which his brother gods of Olympus were subject. To him too were ascribed adventures which would be disgraceful to men. Yet even In Homor there is a certain, purity and freshness which shows that he is not tainted to the same same depths with these vices.

What we find in history is this, a clan or vaste of the priesthood laid hold of the worship of Apollo, encircled it with intellectual cultivation, with literary development, with that business spirit which made the temple at Delphi a secure bank where men might depostheir money without fear of robbery; and so by dogrees, through their knowledge of many men, through their wisdom, they became the instructors of the Greeks. No doubt much mythology remained. They did not propose to abolish any of the gods or temples, but by means of their oracle, by means of mutterings and responses, which they shrouded in mystery, they became the advisers of the Greeks in moral affairs, advice which was almost always given in the right direction, thereby the religion which had been corrupted to a certain extent, became regenerated by the Oracle of Apollo. You will ask why this Oracle did not last into late historical times, for we know that within two conturies before Christ its powor was gone.

The oracle came to grief in a way in which many religious oracles have come to griof, it took up with polities, it made a tremendous mistake, and lost its power forever. The mistake it made was when the Persians were invading Greece. The priests knowing the immense superiority of the Persian over the Greek armiles, and that the chances were a thousand to one that the Persians would conquer Greece, advised submission. They ondeavored to square their accounts before hand with the Persians, and waited for the results to fulfil their expectations; and when the great national movement of Greece shook off the chains of the invader, the oracle was in the position of having made a colossal mistake, from which it never recovered.

But there are yet other reforms in Breek religion. The second, which took the place of the Oracle of Delphi, is the worship of Dometer, known to the Romans as Cores, and famous in connection with the Eleusinian mysteries. The idea of this worship of Demeter, like every other Greek reform, did not touch the brother or the sister gods, but brought into the temple at Eleusis the Christian idea of purification of sin by special services. It is an idea old in the Greek rollgion; as old as the Orphic mysteries. People underwent a series of purifications. They worshipped in special revival services, and so they came out of that purification in a new moral condition. We hear of such characters, somi-mythical, who were supposed to work wonders in the carry history, beginning with Orpheus and Epimenides. But with Demeter at Eleusis were established those great mysteries which fascinated the whole Greek world and improved Greek religion and morals down to a very late period. This wonderful feast, handed down from the remotest antiquity, maintained its august splendor all through the greater ages of Greek history, down to times of decay and triflingwhen overything else in the country had become mean and contemptible. Even Cicero, who was of the initiated himself, a man of wide oulture, and of a skeptical turn of speaks of it as the great product of the culture of Athens. Much that is excellent and divine, says he, does Athens seem to me to have produced and added to our life, but nothing better than those mysteries, by which we are formed and moulded from a rude and savage life to humanity; and, Indeed, in the mysteries, we perceive the real principles of life. and learn not only to live happily, but to die with a fairer hope.' These are the words of a man writing, as I have said, in the days of the ruin and the prostration of Greece. Can we then wonder at the enthusiastic language of the Homeric hymn, of Pindar, of Sophocles of Chryselpus. Every manner of writer-all are of one mind about this, far the greatest festival of all the religious festivals of Greece,

To what did it owe this transcendent churacter? It was not because it worshipped exceptional gods, for the worship of Demeter was an old and widely diffused oult all over Greece! and there were other Eleusials in various piaces. It was not because the coremony consisted of mystories, of hidden acts and words, which it was implous to reveal, and which the initiated alone might know. For the habit of secret worship was practised in every state where special class were charged with the special cure of special secret services, which no man else might know. Nay, even within the ordinary homes of the Greeks there were those mysteries. Neither was it because of the splendor of the temple and its appointments, which nover equalled the Panathea at the Parthenon, or the riches of Delphi, or the Olympia. There is only one reasonable cause, and it is that which all our serious authorities agree upon. The doctrine taught in the mystories was a faith which revealed hopeful things about the world to come; and whichnot so much as a condition, but as a consequenco, of this clearer light, this higher faith made them better citizons and better meni This fulth was taught them in the mysteries through symbols, through prayer and fasting, through wild rejoicings; but, as Aristotle expressly tells us, it was reached not by intellectual persuasion, but by a change into a new moral state-in fact, by boing spiritually revived.

Here, then, we have the strangest and most striking analogy to our religion in the Greek mythology; for here we have a higher fulth publicly taught-any man might present himself to be initiated, and tapplit, not in opposition to the popular croed, but morely by deepeging it, and showing the ordinary worldling its spiritual power. The belief in the Goddess Demeter and her daughter, the queen of the nother world, was, as I have said, common all over Greece; but even as nowadays we are told that there may be two kinds of belief of the same truth one of the fond and another of the heart just as the most excellent man of the world, who believes in the croed of the church, is called an unbediever, in the higher sense, by our Evangelleal Christians; so the ordinary Greek, though he prayed and offered at the temple of Dometer, was field by the initiated at the mysteries to to be wallowing in the mire of ignorance, and stumbling in the night of gloom-he was held to live without roul light, and to die without hope, in wrotched dispsir. The very fact that it was not lawful to divulge the mystery has prevented the many writers who knew it from giving any description of it by which we might gain a clear idea of this wonderful rite. We have hints of various sacred vossels, of of various priests known by special technical names; by dramatic representations of the rape of Cors, and of the grief of her mother; of her complaints before Zeus, and the final reconciliation. We liear of scenes of darkness and Wear, in which the hopoless state of the unbelievers is portrayed; of light and glory, to which the convert attained. when at last his eyes were opened to the knowledge of good and ovil

Here, then, was a second great reform in religion, which lasted down into the Roman times, which every great Roman thought it was his business to onjoy, and which preserved the purer elements of religion and spirituality in spite of the degradation of the community.

I turn now to the third revolution, and that perhaps best known to you all, the great revolution in religion attached to the god Dionyknown also as Bacchus. The warship of Bacchus was late in Greece, and was hardly known to Homer. It was connected with many irregularities and orgies, more especially the use of alcoholic liquor, which is not dear to the hearts of the inhabitants of Chautauqua [laughter], or, rather, I should say very dear, for it cannot be gotten for gold. [Applause.] In the course of the service of this god, and of the adventures which he was supposed to have had, it was the rule of the worshippers to endeavor to become his followers and escape from self and its cares, and to join him in his life and adventures. For that purpose they began at an early period to assume disguises, and to act as attendants upon the god, and from this beginning, by a series of steps, this early rolligious mummery turned into the great and splendid Greek drama. The great theatre we may still see at Athous.

The tragic poets were afraid to break wholly with tradition; but they did modify and gholly purify these stories, did find out where lay the great problems and mysteries of human life, and so bring them before an audience in the form of affecting parratives as to purify their minds by fastening them upon pure and noble objects; and show that man was weak and small, the plaything of the iron forces of usture: but that nevertheless there was in men a higher liberty and dignity which made him the master over every force that could be

brought against him. There are few of those mighty questions with which Shakspere has instructed, purified and ennobled the world which you will not and in Grook tragely. There is, I think, a more magnificent original than King Lear in the Œdipus of Sophocles: there is the whole problem of Hamlet in the Agamemuon of Æschylus. The great conflict of obligations, the conflict of duties to yourself and society, the conflict of morals, the conflict against unjust laws, all those roal conflicts that come to man, are found in these tragedies, and they were brought before the people

with diguity. Piato made it a condition of his perfect republic that morals and religion might be taught without the poets in order that they might banish from society the stories of the gods, even glorified and purified as they were by the tragle poets; so we come to the stage of the Greek philosophers, when we are told to think things out, to lay aside all that is traditional, and to think out what are the moral laws, the duty of a man to himself and society and to God. Then you have the example of the great philosopher Socrates, living a life in which he was feeling after every form of good; feeling out what were the laws of conscience, what were the duties of the citizon, the duties of a man and a father. In your estimate of the life of Socrates you must consider that he dealt with questions, some of which are not yet settled clearly. In the loug series of discussions in the Dialogues of Plato you muy see the difficulties they were under in logard to moral questions which are now settled; but in his time and in his day we may look upon him as a great moral theologian inboring in the service of men.

So I have brought you gradually from the primitive religion of the time of Homor down to the later forms of religions which were philosophic, and philosophical systems of Aristotle and Plato, The systems, however, were too difficult, too obstruse, and so the Great Republic of Plato, the ideal republic, was found described as a republic in which there could be only one citizen, and that was Plato himself. (The later philosophies were even still more religious than the earlier.). I shall not talk shout the revolt made by Greek skepties from all religion. There is no argumont made by the skeptic in the present day, no philosophical argument, which was not discovered by the old Greek skeptless. The fact that thes existed, and a knowledge of the genius and power with which they put their argiments dilustrates nigain the grout fact that skepticism is no permanent condition of the human mind, and that the great common sense of the ruce will come back into some form of faith and bolief. The skeptics were brilliant; they lasted for a generation or two, but their power goes, and in later times every one who thinks about religion is either an Epicurean or a Scole. I have no time to discuss the doctrines of the Epicuream, though I think there were some great truths preached thom. But I must say a few words in conclusion about the Stoles, because theirs was essentially a religious philosophy, and their principles have lasted from that day until the present. The Stoles were men of a strict life. They said that when truth was once attained that nothing else should be permitted to way the mind; that when a man attisined the truth he was a different kind of a man from the fool; the Stoic a wise man, was saved, he had made his peace with God; he understood the condition of men and affairs; he had in his heart overy human perfection; he was wise, he was good, he was perfectly hapdition were mere fools wallowing in the mire, who could attain to nothing, and who had not found out the true gospel of life

Theirs was a remarkable doctrine, and they argued other vital questions of which I shall speak on Sunday. Most of them held that the attainment of spiritual life was a sudden process. Coming from south Asia Minor into Greece, they carried the great Roman world; and there was scarcely a Roman who was not a Stole: The Stole never set his fuce against family life. They were not the parents of monks. They were the parents of another groat movement which made its way slowly across Europe. The home of that system was in the mountains of Cilicia. They held their own, and spread their doctrines in the Boman world until it went to pieces. They led from Issuria the iconoclastic movement. When this movement was over, they were driven away into Bulgaria, and their history is now obscure. We find truces of their movement in Moravia, where they were the ancestors of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who led the Protestant movement, which resulted in the coming of the Pilgrim Pathers to this country. Thus, by a gradual evolution of belief, we can trace the Stole faith from its home over into this country, and even into this theater where we now alt.

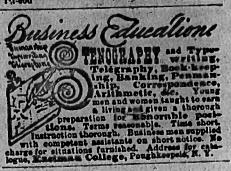


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Lecture on the Labor Movement in the Hall of Philosophy. BY DR. BICHARD T. RLY.

m. INDUSTRIAL EVILLE AND THEIR RESERVED. AUGUST 8, 1889. SYLLABUS OF TOPIOS.

7. Chad Labor.

The number of males over sixteen engaged in manufacturing in 1880 was 2,019,035, an inorease in ton years of \$4.97 per cent. The number of females over fifteen was 531,639, an se in the same time of 64.3 per cent. and of children 181,921, an increase of 58.79 per cent. . The employment of women in all guinful occupations, is increasing fifty per cont. faster than the population, or than the employment of men, and the same is true to still greater degree of the employment of children, save in the very few states, which have stringent factory laws and make any genuine effort to enforce them."—E. W. Benta in the article, "Workingmen in the United States," in the American edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. A workingman's paper quoted on child labor in the coal mining regions. The testimony of President Orowell.

II. The increasing number of women wage-

III. The dwellings of the laboring classes in

IV. Sunday work an coll of increasing magmittude

The opinion of workingmen on the "abolition of Sunday," Is there my law of New Jersey in defense of Sunday?' If so, why is it not enforced against the railroad corporations? When laboringmen violate any law of the money power it is enarchy, and the law breakers are imprisoned or hanged. But when the money power violates all laws, both human and divine there is neither penalty nor remedy.

"Look at the Central Railroad of New Jersey aunning coal trains every Sunday, compolling its employes to work upon that day. . • • God knows it is hard enough to work for a mere pittance six days in the week, but it is intolerable to be compelled to work on Sunday for mothing as we do—to descorate the Sabbath and to be deprived even of the boon of preaching. If this is not anarchy, what is 14? And how much longer shall the Golden Calf rule in New Jorsey !- Correspondence of John Swinton's Paper." Comment on the statement, "work on Sunday for nothing."

The agitation for a free Sunday on the part of the makers in New York and Philadelphia. Romarks of the former socretary of the Journoymen Bakers' National Union in a letter 'to

The agitation of the Sunday question by other workingmen in New York; also in Chicago. Editorial in the "Knights of Labor" on Runday slavery.

The American Sabbath Union and the testimony of its secretare, Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, The true spirit of gunday observance and the funday reform socially considered.

V. Voer-work and night-work: VI. Excessive mortality of the trage-carning classes, especially of their children.

This cyll oconomically and socially considered. The principal causes of death are social. "Some 18,000 children under five die every year in New York-just twice the normai mortality for a large city. . ! If viewed Ohap. F. Wingate.

Mortality among the white and colored poo-

Mamphie tone WHITH,	COLORED.
demphis, 1888	87
AVULUEU TUT TITUS VOGSE 10	
ARREATH COLOR OF THE SECOND SECOND	87
Cnox ville, 1888	83
THE RESERVE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	29
larksville, av. for 3 years 13	31
blumbia, av. for 3 years, 12	. 28

Those cities are in Tennossee. Statistics for Columbus, Savannah and Atlanta, Georgia, for Richmond, Mobile and Charleston, are similar in significance.

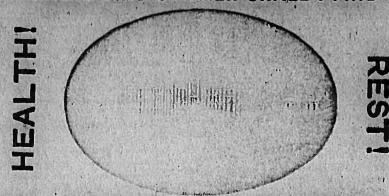
Dr. G. W. Hubbard, of Mcharry Medical School, gives four causes of the large mortality of colored people, viz., poverty, ignorance of the laws of health, superstition and lack of proper medical attendance.

"At present the average age at death among the nobility, gentry and professional classes in England and Wales was 55 years; but among the artisen classes of Lambeth it only amounted to 189; and while the infantile death rate og the well-to-do clasere was such that only eight children died in the first year of life out of 160 born, as many se 20 per cent. succembed among the children of the poor is some districts of our large cities. The only reaf cause of this enormous difference in the position of the rich and the poor with reof to their chances of existence lay in the

(Continued on seventh page.)

Secretary of the second

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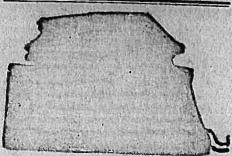
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Chantanqua University Extension. (Continued from sixth page.)

tact that at the bottom of society wages we so low that food and other requisites of h per objained with too great difficulty."
De. C. M. Drysdale, in report of Industrial

Romuneration Conference, 1885. Investiga-tions of Joseph Korosi, director of mu-nicipal statistics of Buda Pesth. Comments on other data.

VII. Intemperance as an Industrial Evil.
Intemperance must be regarded both as with

Music as a remody for intemperance. Experiments in London where oratories like "St. Paul," the "Mossish," "Elljah," and Spohr's "Last Judgment," have been appreciated by "crowds of the lowest classes, some shooless and bonnetices, and all having the suver of the great unwashed; who sat in church for two hours quietly and reverently." See Barnett's "Practicable Socialism" p. 56. Testimony: "If I' could hear music like that every night I should not need the drink." A New York experiment.

Positivo mossurus required for the cure of intemporance and not murely negative. Working-men's halls. The efforts of working-men in Haltimore. Modified Prohibition considered.

VIII. Other Mvile. "Pluck-me Stores." Excessive immigration, monopolies, accidents, a wide-spread spir-it of lawlessness; pauporism.

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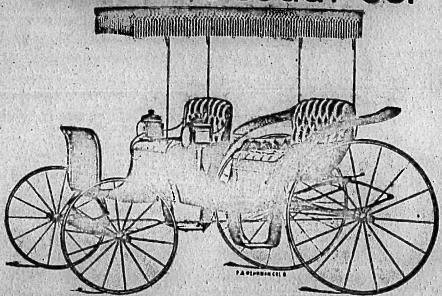
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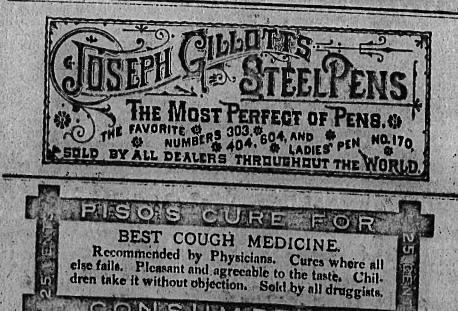
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