

FEW DAYS AT NORTHFIELD.

N. C. Presbyterian. After another pleasant Sunday in Boston, I took the first train on Monday for Northfield where Mr. Moody's Bible Conference was in session. That evening besides an address on another subject that did not interest me, I heard the most stirring temperance address to which I ever listened. The speaker was a lawyer—evidently a man of culture and intellect, but until a little over two years ago an abandoned drunkard. The story of his struggles and falls, of his solemn vows to his dying mother, of his powerlessness to keep them, and the

MOCKERY OF THE DRINK-DEMONS at his fall, was one of the most thrilling and pathetic stories I ever heard. The power of drink to pervert the whole moral nature was vividly set forth, and he closed with a striking picture of the liquor-traffic set off in a territory to itself like Mormonism. He was finally saved by putting his faith in Christ and has no faith in any other remedy for the drunkard. He has been laboring as a missionary to drunkards under Mr. Moody's direction, and at Mr. Moody's suggestion the audience raised the money to send him to this work—\$2,100 being given or subscribed that night. His method of work is strictly evangelistic—holding up Christ out of the Scriptures as the drunkard's salvation. The pledge he uses is in the name of Christ and concludes with a prayer. It is written in the back of a little Testament which is given to the person signing it. He narrated an incident of a man who wanted to sign the pledge, but said he did not believe in Christ. He told him he could not sign that pledge. But the man said, "I've said I would sign and I must do it." "But do not dare to sign this pledge in the name of Christ unless you mean every word of it." "But what can I do, I must sign?" "Very well, take your pen, and cross out the name of Christ—reject and crucify Him, and renounce all claim to His help by crossing out the prayer at the end." The man hesitated, and then said, "Oh, I can't do that." "Well, I wouldn't either. Get down on your knees and settle this with Christ now." The result was that the man found Christ and had himself led thirty drunkards to Christ in less than a year. Do we use our Gospel for all there is in it?

DR. J. MONRO GIBSON

of the English Presbyterian Church, on the Organic Unity of the Bible. So clear out was it that I could repeat long passages of it without difficulty, and sometime want to give my people the benefits of its leading thoughts. While the theme has been a favorite study with us, he drew out a beauty in it of which I never conceived. It was worth going to Northfield just to hear that address, if I had gone all the way from Wilmington for that alone. It almost made me sick to have to leave when I did, for Dr. J. Hudson Taylor was to be there for Sunday, and I would rather hear him than any man living, except Spurgeon—I mean one I have not heard. The town of Northfield is indeed "beautiful for situation" and is becoming more and more the joy of the whole earth." The blue mountains, the green hills, the greener meadows, and the windings of the Connecticut river, make a prospect of rare beauty. The long, broad street with its rows of great elms, and the trim, comfortable houses on each side, make the ideal village. On the northern edge of the town are the spacious grounds with the five elegant buildings of Northfield Seminary, which with the similar institution at Mt. Hermon, on the other side of the river, constitute the glory of the place. These institutions are an enduring monument to the

POWER OF PRAYER. Mr. Moody having begun with nothing, having said nothing to any one, but feeling the need, laid the whole matter before the Lord, until the first money came to him and the work was begun. One of the buildings was erected from the royalties on the Gospel Hymn books. The aim was to give girls a thorough Christian education to fit them for the duties of home, then to train women workers for work at home and abroad with the further aim of using the buildings for these summer conferences. Those who attend are accommodated in the buildings at moderate board—all the service is rendered by scholars from the two institutions who are enabled to earn something to keep themselves at school. The excellence of the culinary instruction is shown by the admirable table that is furnished the guests so reasonably. While the resources were strained to the utmost by the great crowd, everybody was willing, obliging, polite. Everything worked smoothly and harmoniously. In a great hotel, where the machinery is lubricated with plenty of money, one expects everything to work smoothly; but here every part seemed oiled by grace, and we found two young men in our building went off at a certain hour and had a prayer meeting to themselves. We understood then why all went so smoothly. With some friends from Richmond, Va., I called on MR. MOODY'S MOTHER. You see at once where he got his fine eye and strong intellect. She takes his greatness very simply and naturally. It is delightful to see how proud the community is of him, and how attached to him. He is universally spoken of simply as "D. L." He has revolutionized the community that was strongly Unitarian. Nobody locks things up at Northfield. Even umbrellas rest safely in the rack at the door of the public hall, although a wag had put over it the inviting motto, "Take one."

THE NEW ELIXIR OF LIFE.

[From the New York Herald.] PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 1.—The report of the experiments of Dr. W. A. Hammond with Dr. Brown-Sequard's so-called elixir of life has awakened a great deal of interest in high medical circles in this city. Dr. Ernest La Place, of Paris, who for seven years has been a co-laborer with Pasteur in his celebrated laboratory, arrived in this city to-night to take the chair of pathology in the Medico-Chirurgical College. I asked Dr. La Place to-night for his views on Dr. Hammond's experiments and he replied: "There is nothing improbable in the theory and an immense amount of possibility. Looking at it from an analogous standpoint I would be disposed to try it, and try it with a great deal of confidence of success. There would be no danger attending the experiments. The injection of such a fluid as Dr. Hammond prepares under aseptic conditions—that is, conditions which exclude the presence of micro organisms—would be attended with no danger to the patient, and possibly the nature of said injection would be such as to possess very marked and heretofore unknown stimulative and ulitve effects to the nervous system. PASTEUR'S WORK. "Now to prove experimentally that animal matter can be used with impunity under the skin, Pasteur has for the last four years treated several thousand patients against hydrophobia by the subcutaneous injections of the specially prepared spinal cord of rabbits without ulceration or similar results. NOT A WILD DELUSION. "This rejuvenation is not a wild delusion: Do not think for an instant of classing it with the absurd vagaries of the Middle Ages. It has much in it to demand the attention of the scientist. Dr. Brown-Sequard is a great friend of mine, and is without doubt the greatest physiologist in the world. He is not in his dotage, as many persons would have us believe, but is intellectually in the prime of his life, and discovery of this magic life-giving elixir is a product of such a mind. "It is no delusion, no hallucination, but a well balanced, carefully thought out problem, and is illustrative of the tentative spirit of science." A DOUBTING THOMAS. Dr. Charles K. Mills, professor of mental diseases of the University of Pennsylvania, took a different view. He said: "Frankly, I doubt whether there is much in it. Dr. Brown-Sequard is principally a physiologist, and is not distinctively a practitioner. He has always borne a high scientific reputation, and it seems almost incredible that he should advance this theory. I think it is a result of advanced years. He is in his dotage, for he certainly would not have advanced it a dozen years ago. "An elixir of life in the very nature of things is an impossibility. An individual may be temporarily improved in health by stimulating injections of various substances, and such a result, joined with an affected mental condition, gives rise to a temporary delusion in the mind of the patient that he is rejuvenated. FAR FETCHED THEORY. "This theory is far fetched. It is nothing more than a shade of the Middle Ages without any reality. It belongs to the same category as perpetual motion, squaring the circle, and is but a modern version of Ponce de Leon in search of the magic pool. "No medication can absolutely restore degenerated blood vessels and played out nerve cells, particularly when individuals are undergoing natural processes of dissolution which accompany advancing years. "In other words, life cannot be made eternal. From the very essence of things we are doomed to decay and pass away, and all theories to the contrary are mere delusions. Only the rivers of the gods run upward."

A WONDERFUL WATCH.

W. T. R. Huntington of Cleveland is the owner of a unique watch presented to him by his father, John Huntington—a watch that is one of two, Mr. Huntington, Sr., carrying the duplicate. For both there, it is said, the latter paid \$5,000 in gold to the makers, Messrs. J. Badollet & Co. Geneva. The case of the one described is of pure gold, four ounces, while the works are of the most delicate and intricate character and number fully 400 pieces. On the large dial appear four smaller dials. The one at the top shows by a diagram of the sky the changes of the moon, the firmament being of lapis-lazuli studded with golden stars. The next dial to the right shows the leap year, the tiny hand moving around the circle once in four years, and an auxiliary hand shows each month. On the dial at the bottom is a hand marking the quarter seconds, and one showing the day of the month. At the left on the fourth miniature dial is a hand pointing out the day of the week, and another the tide as it ebbs and flows. Around the large dial, besides the usual hour and minute hands, moves a second hand, and an extra horse-timer so arranged that the distance between two horses at the finish is accurately noted in quarter-seconds. By pressing a button the last hour is struck on a deep-toned bell, one of a fairy chime; the quarters are a more silvery note, and a rapidly tinkling companion gives the minutes. The watch is a stem-winder and one spring furnishes the motive power.

HOW NEIGHBORHOOD ROWS GROW.

There are many localities throughout the country where life is rendered well-nigh intolerable by the prevalence of neighborhood rows. These rows start from slight sources, but grow like a snow ball rolling down hill. Men have not got all their inborn savagery tamed out of them yet; the ape and tiger still assert their dominancy in the human breast; and through all disguises we can still often discover the sanguinary tooth and claw of the beast. It is undeniable that many neighborhood rows are perpetuated because many men and women still like to fight. With the war horse's keenness of scent they sniff the battle from afar and are ready for the fray. So the slightest causes are considered sufficient provocation for a rupture of friendly relation; and frequently a neighborhood row that is transmitted from generation to generation arises from the most trivial sources. Smith's dog chases one of Johnson's hens; Johnson stones Smith's dog; Smith kills one of Johnson's hens; Mrs. Johnson refuses to lend Mrs. Smith a "mess" of tea; Mrs. Smith tells about the neighborhood that Mrs. Johnson is no better than she should be; Mrs. Johnson denounces Mrs. Smith in the sewing circle; the church discusses the matter next Sunday; the minister is drawn into the row; the local village paper takes up the scandal and parades it before the eyes of all its readers; it becomes a subject for the jeers of the unsanctified; the church falls into disrepute; the minister resigns; Dea. Jones and a large contingent of his followers secede from the church and establish a rival society of their own; reports of the row reach neighboring towns and give the neighborhood an unsavory reputation; property decreases in value; the young move away to more congenial and prosperous localities; of course, the young ladies follow; the neighborhood falls into decay; and a general air of neglect and ruin pervades the whole locality. In the meantime Smith's dog and Johnson's hen have long since passed away, and no one remembers that they were the innocent cause of this long-continued trouble.

THE THEORY NOT RATIONAL.

Dr. William H. Panscoast, dean of the faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College, said: "I know Brown-Sequard very well, and I have a great regard for him, but I would like to have his theory proved before I put any faith in it. The theory does not seem to me to be rational. I believe that the action of hypodermic injection of this fluid excites the imagination, which temporarily induces the patient to believe he is regenerated. I have patients who have eaten the delicate portions of a lamb for years, of which the fluid is made, and I have never noticed any effect upon them any more than ordinary food. Food which enters the stomach affects the body in the same general line as that which is hypodermically injected. I have, therefore, no faith in it, and it will have to be proved before I believe in it." Dr. Parvin, professor of obstetrics in Jefferson Medical College, said: "One of the vagaries of a senile old man. The theory has no value whatever." Dr. Brown-Sequard, in my opinion, is not a practitioner, but only a dabbler in physiology. Put all such theories where they belong back to the philosopher's stone, to Ponce de Leon's fountain of youth."

FIGHTING AGAINST FUGURES.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—In addition to its legislative duties the House of Representatives of the 51st Congress will be required to try an unusually large number of election contests. The docket will comprise no less than eighteen cases. There were twenty cases, but the notices of contest in the 1st Connecticut and 9th Georgia districts were withdrawn. The unusually large number of contests is to be attributed to two causes: First, the confidence of the Democrats, especially in the South, that Cleveland would be re-elected, together with a Democratic majority in the House, and that the latter would protect the members of its own party, as the Republicans have already done in the past, without regard to the merits involved. Second, the endeavor of the Democrats to retain control of the House, and thus stand as sentinels to guard the interests of the people against the assaults upon the treasury by the Republican plunderers. Under the law enacted by the 49th Congress the testimony in each election contest is transmitted to the clerk of the House, and by him arranged and printed, and it, together with the printed briefs of the contestant and contestee, is already to be examined by the committee on elections as soon as that committee is organized. The purpose of this law was to prevent long delays in the investigation and settlement of election contests, which had become a grave scandal by permitting men who had questionable titles to occupy seats, participate in legislation and draw pay from the time they entered until the expiring days or hours of a Congress, while the men who were rightfully entitled vainly claimed their rights in behalf of themselves and their constituents. Such was the intent of the law. The testimony in seventeen cases pending has all been received by the clerk of the House and about one-half of it has been printed, while the remainder is in the hands of the public printer or the clerk of the elections committee. All of it will be ready by November 1, and the next committee on elections will have its hands full from the time it is appointed until the last case is disposed of by the House. It needs to be a strong as well as an industrious committee, for it will have some difficulty as well as flagrant matters with which to deal. It is intimated that the testimony alone in the seventeen cases will fill at least 20,000 pages. The following is a list of the cases with figures showing the claimed Democratic majority or plurality in each case, so far as known: Warril against Wise, 3d Virginia district 211. Langston against Venable, 4th Virginia, 642. Bowen against Buchanan, 9th Virginia, 478. Chalmers against Morgan, 2d Mississippi, 13,163. Hill against Catchings, 3d Mississippi, 7,010. Kernaghan against Hooker, 7th Mississippi 8,390. Atkinson against Pendleton, 1st West Virginia. McGinnes against Alderaan, 3d West Virginia. Smith against Jackson, 4th West Virginia. Posey against Parrett, 1st Indiana. Miller against Elliott, 7th South Carolina, 1,355. Mudd against Compton, 5th Maryland, 181. Leatherstone against Cate, 1st Arkansas, 1,348. Goodrich against Bullock, 2d Florida, 3,195. Eaton against Phelan, 10th Tennessee, 8,419. Threat against Clarke, 1st Alabama, 4,480. McDuffie against Turpin, 4th Alabama, 13,153. Omaha Teacher—I would like some one of the class to define the meaning of vice versa. Bright Boy—It's sleeping with your feet toward the head of the bed.—Omaha World.

A STRANGE FAMILY HISTORY.

The conviction of Mrs. Maybrick for the murder of her husband is only one startling episode in a remarkable family history. Mrs. Maybrick is an American by birth, about 26 years old, and her maiden name was Chanler. Her grandfather on the maternal side was Darius B. Holbrook, a wealthy New Yorker, and one of the best known men of his day who died in 1858. His daughter Carrie E. Holbrook, the mother of the murderess, went to Mobile, Ala., about 1956 on a visit to her uncle, the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, the rector of St. John's P. E. Church in that city, and famous as the author of the "Prince of the House of David." She was very popular in society, being a good conversationalist, handsome, though not pretty, and quiet and prepossessing in demeanor. Among those who joined her troop of admirers was Wm. G. Chanler, son of one of the most prominent merchants of the city. Chanler was educated and refined, and successful in business. The young people were mutually taken with one another, and he followed her to her home in New York city where they were married. Returning to Mobile, they lived in good style, and Mrs. Chanler increased her influence in society. She was as much of a belle as before marriage, and her society was especially sought by young men. It was at the beginning of the war that Mrs. Chanler's path was crossed by Frank Dubassy, who is said to have been a French Viconte, and who at that time was a captain of ordinance in the Confederate army. He was remarkably handsome and a dashing officer. He fell in with the "Chanlers" and soon there was some talk of his attention to the lady. Suddenly Mr. Chanler fell ill. He grew rapidly worse and his relatives went to offer their assistance, but were refused admittance to the house. Chanler died, attended by no one but the young wife, and the report arose that he had been killed by her. There was no official investigation of the charge, but it affected her position, which became so unpleasant that she took her two children and moved to Macon, Ga. In less than

DEAF MUTES IN THE WORLD.

There is in the civilized world an average of one deaf mute to every 1,500 of the population; in other words, there are at least 1,000,000 of this afflicted class. In the United States there are 38,000; in Great Britain, 20,000; in Germany 25,000; in France, 30,000; in Sweden, 2,000; in Norway, 1,100; in Denmark, 2,000; in Holland, 2,300, and in Switzerland (the country above all others where deafness is prevalent), 10,000. —Detroit Free Press. United States Senator John W. Daniel has accepted the invitation of the Ladies' Memorial Association to deliver the oration at the dedication of the Confederate monument at Manassas, Va., on the 30th day of August. The Hon. E. Meredith will deliver the monument. Governor Lee will be present and make an address. It is expected there will be a large turnout of the people, including many Ex-Confederates.