

HE WILL BE WELCOME.

FATHER DAVENPORT IS LIKELY TO RETURN TO ST. JOHN.

He Cannot Refuse the General and hearty invitation. His Reception During His Recent Visit. Impressive Services at the Mission on Sunday.

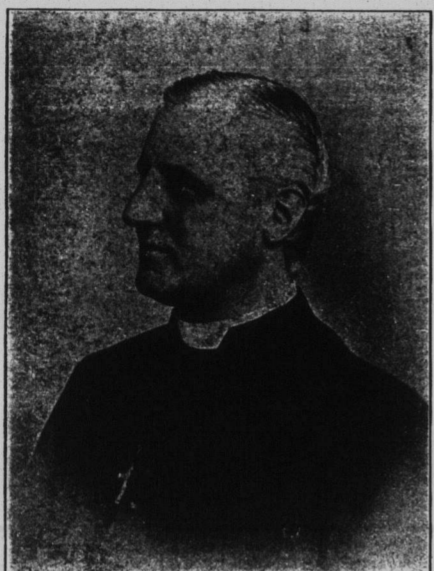
It is quite probable that before the first of November, Rev. J. M. Davenport will once more be priest in charge at the Mission church of St. John Baptist. When he left St. John for Philadelphia last Wednesday he had a return ticket, and the date of his return depends upon the time it will take to arrange with the vestry of St. Clement's church for the appointment of his successor as rector.

St. Clement's, as regards its influence in Anglo-catholic work, is one of the most important churches in America, and has a very

interpretation of the affirmation of catholic belief. The effect on this occasion when celebrant, priests and choristers reverently knelt at the "Incarnatus" can readily be realized, even though one was not present to see it.

Father Davenport was chaplain of the 62nd Fusiliers when he went to Philadelphia, and so much did they honor him that he was retained as honorary chaplain after his removal. They had their annual church parade, at Trinity church, at 11 o'clock, when Father Davenport preached to them. The large edifice, of course, was crowded to the doors, and many were unable to gain admission.

In the evening, Father Davenport preached at the Mission, and that edifice was more crowded than at any time since the night he preached his farewell sermon. The service used was that of Morley, and



wealthy congregation. Two years ago when it needed a rector, the famous Father Hall, then of Boston, and recently elected Bishop of Vermont, considered that Father Davenport was the man for the place, and put it so strongly as a matter of duty that Father Davenport reluctantly gave up his very successful work in St. John and went there. Others can now, doubtless, be found to take up the work, and so soon as a rector is chosen Father Davenport will return to the church where for ten years he labored so faithfully and so well. He does so at the earnest solicitation of his people, and there is little doubt the step will be equally satisfactory to himself.

Apart from this, everybody wants him to come. During the past week petitions have been circulated by members of the St. George's Society, the 62nd Fusiliers, and private individuals, and hundreds of signatures of all sorts and conditions of men have been gladly appended to them. The signers represent all creeds and faiths, including that of the Jewish religion, and they come from all walks in life. Such a thing is without a parallel in the records of St. John, and it is an eloquent tribute to the worth of Father Davenport as a man and a citizen, wholly apart from the question of his religious views.

Had Father Davenport had any doubt before he came whether he would be welcome it would have been very speedily dissipated. From his arrival to his departure he was kept busy receiving and returning greetings from old friends, and in hundreds of cases the personal appeal was made to him to come back to St. John. In the face of such a general invitation he could not well refuse.

The present priest at the Mission church, Dr. Williams, has never been formally inducted and has frequently expressed himself ready and willing to retire whenever another could be found to take his place. He is a gentleman of means independent of his salary, and can always find opportunities to exercise his talents in other fields. The way is therefore clear for Father Davenport to return at any time.

The services in which Father Davenport took part last Sunday were attended by exceedingly large congregations. The choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist at the Mission at 8 a. m., was one of the most memorable in the history of that church. Morley's magnificent service was used and the choir was in splendid voice, while Mr. Wilson's accompaniment is praised by competent critics. Father Davenport, the celebrant, was assisted by priests Owen-Jones, of the Davenport Roman and Scott of Montreal. The Roman use, with its dignified accessories of ritual, was carried out as never before in an Anglican church in this city or province. The most careful attention was paid to every detail and the result was most impressive. It could not well be otherwise even to the simply curious stranger, who could but in part comprehend the great central truths of which ritual, however grand, is but the accessory.

The "Credo in Unum" of Morley was written with a special reference to the significance of each clause. It was the work of a master whose soul guided his hand. It would speak to the heart even were one a stranger to the words. It is a thorough

the occasion was in many ways like a leaf from the book of long ago.

Father Davenport has changed but little in his appearance since he was a resident here. He is a trifle stouter and his hair is a trifle more gray. In his manner he has changed none, though in the pleasure of seeing him once more his old friends may have fancied that his face is more than ever kindly and sympathetic.

Twice since he has been here he has crossed and re-crossed the ocean, an annual pilgrimage prompted by filial affection. The portrait given above is of him as he looked before he bade adieu to St. John, and it is as true a portrait of him to-day as it was at that time. It is in many ways a good picture, but it falls far short of giving that kind and tender expression which is such a charm to those, even strangers, who meet him face to face and listen to his voice.

**Married Women as Earners.**  
A married woman is not usually supposed to contribute directly to the family purse, her time and strength being sufficiently taxed when she keeps house, manages children and servants, and administers carefully the domestic affairs which lie within her province. That the husband shall provide the means, and the wife attend to their outlay, saving and economizing as thriftily as she can, is the ordinary arrangement, sanctioned by custom, and agreeable to our idea of justice and of a fair division of labor.

It is not quite usual, however, for married women to supplement the income of the family by the exercise of some gift or accomplishment. They write, or teach, or lecture, or paint pictures; they embroider, or make pickles and preserves. With a delightful feeling of independence, and the most generous and tender selflessness, wives who earn money by some effort of this kind spend it for family uses. It goes to pay school bills and purchase shoes. Wherever there is a deficiency the supplementary earnings of the wife fit in so easily and in so timely a manner that both husband and wife count on this added source of income as if it were in the anticipated order of things. Often a style of living rather more expensive than would be practicable on the husband's salary or on the profits from his business is adopted because of the wife's earnings; a larger rent is undertaken, or the living of the family is on a broader scale. It is not usual for a wife to hoard or invest her earnings separately; they go into the common purse, and are spent either for luxuries or for the benefit of the children. "When Will gets into a very tight place," said one day, a woman who wields a ready pen. "I sit down and write two or three stories to help him out."

Sometimes a woman has impecunious relatives whom she very much wishes to assist, while she does not feel justified in taxing her husband's resources for the purposes. "I have a dear old auntie who depends on me for the butter for her bread," remarked such a person. "Her little income is only enough for bread; in other words, for bare necessities. An occasional little outing, a new book, a small indulgence of any kind, is beyond her means; but I have the greatest pleasure in brightening her lot through what I make myself."—Harper's Bazar.

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FROGS AND THEIR WAYS.

Curious Characteristics Which Few Have Ever Observed.

A remarkable thing about frogs, says a writer in St. Nicholas, is that a larger part of the breathing is done through the skin. In fact, it is said that this supply of air is a necessary addition to that taken in by ordinary breathing, as the latter does not supply sufficient air to support life in a frog.

Another peculiar thing about the skin of the frog is its powerful absorption of water. This is due, of course, to the numberless minute pores with which their skin is provided. It has been proved that a frog can thus soak up half its weight of water in an hour. The skin of the stomach is most active in this way, and, at the same time, is most often in contact with moisture, such as mud, dewy grass, wet ground, and leaves afforded. As the skin perspires quite as freely as it absorbs, it is easily seen why contact with moisture is so necessary. Besides the loss from evaporation, there is the stopping of skin-breathing also, because the skin has to be kept nice and soft, to absorb fresh air and give off used air from the system. The soaking of water is what gives the frog's skin such a cold, clammy, and uncanny feeling when handled. And it explains a queer thing. Though a bullfrog were poked with a red-hot iron, it would not feel it enough to move out of its tracks; for the moisture on the skin forms a kind of film of vapor between it and the iron, which it takes time to heat through; and so the frog would not feel pain from the heat. Yet, if hot water is dropped upon him, he will instantly jump from pain, as this heat at once strikes into the skin.

A frog is another safeguard against drying up—that is, a kind of interior sack for storing water. Like the camel, it thus keeps a supply which carries it over many a dry place, when it would otherwise lose all its moisture and die. The water is as pure and tasteless as that of any spring.

In Australia it is said, one species of frog prepares for a drought in a wonderful way. Sometimes the traveller suffering from thirst will come to a bush, and, digging into the ground a foot or two, will find a clay ball. He cracks it open, and out jumps a frog! Stranger still, inside the ball is found a good drink of pure water! And with this the man quenches his thirst.

Frogs are mainly juice. If they try to make more than a short journey away from moisture, in a drought, they will perish for want of water; and then their bodies will dry away. The frog's bones are so soft that he scarcely leaves any skeleton.

A frog meets with remarkable changes during his natural life. He begins as an egg, hatches out as a tadpole, in a tadpole, or pollywog, at first has gills, breathing water alone. In his early days, however, the tadpole soon loses the outside part of his gills and breathes air; so that he has to come to the surface of the water every few minutes, like a porpoise, to get a fresh gulp of breath.

During the first part of his career, he swims by sculling with his long tail. After a while his legs begin to grow out, his tail becomes shorter and shorter, and when he is a complete frog, he has no tail at all, but swims by kicking. When half frog and half tadpole he still has a good deal of tail, and, in addition, big hind legs and mere sprouts of fore legs; so that he is a very funny-looking fellow. A full-fledged tadpole at this stage seems "neither of heaven nor of earth."

Again, the tadpole eats water-plants; but when he becomes a frog he feeds on animal life. Tadpoles eat the green moss or "scum" that we see so often on logs and plants in a stagnant pool, and they show a good appetite for soft decaying water-growth. The fouler the pool, the happier the tadpoles. As they are numerous, and thus devour a great amount of material that would make it very unhealthy to live near a stagnant pond, they are really useful creatures.

The common frog gets his final shape in the first season; but the bullfrog grows under the mud for the winter, while still a tadpole, and another summer, and sometimes more, before he has full right to be called a frog. He is some four years from the egg in getting full growth, and does not become old for about ten years more.

As to their condition during the winter season, our cold-blooded friends pass the time in a comfortable way, in a state of torpor called hibernation. The place selected seems anything but comfortable,—a tomb in the mud in the margin or bottom of a pond. Hibernation is a state of entire or partial torpor. It seems like sleep but it is proved to be not really the same. In torpor, the breathing, circulation of the blood, digestion, are almost entirely stopped; and in sleep these all go on. An animal is awakened from sleep by mere jostling; while in complete torpor it will not respond, even if subjected to treatment usually fatal.

The frog is sustained, when he ceases to eat, by food of fat stored inside his body for that purpose. This is another means of meeting privation which our amphibious friends share with the camel, whose humps are little else but stores of fat.

As to diet, the general rule is that frogs eat, or are eaten by, almost everything. Slugs, water-bugs, grasshoppers and other insects are specially relished. There is a peculiar arrangement for catching insects. The tongue is hung by the outer instead of the inner end, so as to flap forward and back like a flash, and entrap its prey.

It happens that insects, curiously enough, disappear for the winter and reappear in the spring at just the times when the frogs hibernate and come on again. Bullfrogs indulge also in small fish, field-mice and ducklings. They will often eat their own tadpoles. When in captivity they will learn to eat almost any food given them.—Sept. St. Nicholas.

**Hard to Convince.**  
The other morning Mrs. Blank was talking to her husband. "I noticed in the Daily Hindoo that Mr. Blifkins died on Sunday."

"It's a mistake, my dear," replied the husband; "he died on Monday."

"But the paper said Sunday."

"I know it, but it was an error in the print."

"I thought so, too, at first, but I got a half-dozen copies of the paper, and it was the same in all of them. They certainly

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