

dangers that were hanging over their heads. He pointed out how these perils were but the just punishment of their sins; he commended them for having temporarily changed for the better; he consoled them by Christian exhortations. He exhorted them to forget their injuries, and was the first to announce to them the free pardon that had been granted the city on the earnest intercession of the Bishop. For ten years Chrysostom continued to labor and preach at Antioch. And it was during this period that most of his commentaries on Holy Scripture were written.

But there was yet a higher work awaiting him, and a larger sphere of influence. The Archbishopric of Constantinople, then one of the first cities in the world, was vacant, and Chrysostom was chosen to fill it. To this lofty post he brought with him the same simple manner of living and the same single-hearted devotion as had marked his career at Antioch. Constantinople was the seat of most of the sins which darken the life of modern London or Paris. It is true the age was a Christian one, but the Christianity of the majority was only nominal. Civilization had out-run Christianity. Vice was not banished from among men; it was merely dressed up to pass for virtue. Society, though refined, was rotten at the heart.

Chrysostom was the man for the place and the times, and he now entered upon his work as called by God. In an unrighteous age he shines out as a fearless preacher of righteousness. Now-a-days it is customary to attack vice with gloved hands and veiled faces. We are anxious to wound the sensibilities of none. Phrases are pruned and shaped until they have lost their meaning. Sins we soften down and call weaknesses. They must be tenderly dealt with, for are they not common to the greater number of people? Unconsciously we put aside God's standard of right and wrong, and substitute our own.

In such circumstances it is wholesome to turn to the outspoken words of the "golden mouthed" preacher. He will call a spade a spade. He will tell the people of their sins, cost what it may to himself. He will have no respect of persons. The extravagance of all classes in his time called down his just censure. "Fay," he says on one occasion, "I will not call it extravagance, it is senselessness. Nay, nor yet this, but madness. What a madness is this! What an iniquity! What a burning fever!" Or again, "Your shoes were made to tread on mud and mire, and all the splashes of the pavement. If you cannot bear this, take them off and hang them from your neck or put them on your head. You laugh when you hear these words, but I am disposed to cry when I behold this insanity and anxiety about such matters."

And his plainness of speech was not less striking in

matters of doctrine, even when speaking on unpopular topics. "It is impossible, yea impossible," he exclaims, for an avaricious man to see the face of Christ. For this is hell appointed; for this, fire; for this, the worm that dieth not. Why need I say these things? I could wish that the things concerning the Kingdom might ever be the subject of my discourse. But better it is that ye be burnt for a little space by our words than for ever in that flame."

Such boldness in rebuking vice, in a city like Constantinople, naturally raised up many enemies against St. Chrysostom. He spent his last days in exile, far from his beloved flock and the city of which he was Bishop. But his words were not forgotten, nor were the fruits of his teaching lost. They remained and do remain, to purify society wherever it is corrupt, and to be a standing protest against the separation of Christianity and civilization. His body was borne back to Constantinople at the express wish of his people, and was received with every outward token of reverence and esteem, and his name is still venerated as that of another John the Baptist.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

THE electric incandescent light, which has been applied to the taking of photographs in such inaccessible places as underground cavities, mines, and so on, is now to be tried by MM. Bonfante and Massonneuve for photographing the sea bottom, sunken vessels and submarine works. Divers may be employed in the work, because photography nowadays can be learned in a few lessons. Again, by suitable electrical arrangements the negatives may be taken from above water, the light let on, and the camera manipulated from a distance. While upon this subject we may mention that M. Marey, the well-known experimenter in instantaneous photography and the analysis of movements, has succeeded in producing photographs with an exposure of two-thousandths of a second, and he proposes to reduce this period still further. M. Chevreul, the illustrious French centenarian, has enabled him to do so by devising an "absolute black" background, against which the illuminated object is seen. If the background emit light, it is found that the rapidly revolving shutter or obscurator employed is rendered less effective, and so it is of great importance to have a perfectly black background. The background of M. Chevreul is obtained by using a box or case blackened inside, and piercing a hole in the wall. M. Marey employs black velvet to form the background, and care was taken to avoid dust, which sometimes emits a little light.—*Engineering*.