

that the years bring if we keep pace with its light as God causes it to shine into each awakened and seeking heart. If we as a denomination, holding fast our simple ways, personal integrity and unselfish methods of work, were fully alive to our opportunities and faithful in doing with heart, voice and purse the things that we could do, the influence of our body would be felt as strongly as at any age of its history. The principles we advocate, while gradually spreading everywhere among thoughtful and intelligent people, yet need the direct and strong presentation by voice, pen and practice that our education in them qualifies us for. My hope is that our strongest and best younger members will realize the opportunities of our day and enter into work with zeal, as well as patience and steadfastness.

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### CHAPPAQUA.

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The closing exercises of Chappauqua Mountain Institute lasted over three days. The two afternoons previous to commencement day were devoted to recitations, essays and orations by some of the older students. All did credit to themselves and their instructors.

Commencement day, the 24th, dawned gloriously. The friends and natives flocked from all directions to witness the graduation of the two who were the first to receive their diplomas in the present new and commodious building. The oration by Newton D. Alling on "Revenue" was most ably written and delivered. His arguments in favor of free trade were unanswerable. Lizzie A. Burling followed with an essay on "The Cultivation of the Imagination," which charmed all.

Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, from the experiences of an active and influential life, gave much good advice to the

young people who have still their future in their hands.

Elwood Burdsall, on behalf of the Board of Managers, presented the diplomas with appropriate remarks.

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### THE LOST ARTS.

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What were the lost arts?

D. L.

All we know of them is by the indications of their practice, which we find in works that have survived decay. Of their number only a few can be mentioned in our brief space.

The ancient Egyptians, Phœnicians and Romans had a knowledge of some things in chemistry which we do not possess. Such as to make malleable glass. They also knew how to color and guild glass by a process unknown to us. Bronze and copper were tempered to the hardness of steel, and of this the Egyptians made their edged tools. Paints were mixed, whose colors were imperishable; at least they have existed fresh for 4,000 years. At Damascus they made blades of steel which could be bent into a circle and would fly back into perfect line. Neither this nor the gold tracery in their steel can we imitate to-day. We do not know how Kings Rameses and Thotmes transported monoliths and elevated them on the Pyramids; though we could do the same to-day by other processes. Artisans and chemists have in vain tried to reproduce iridescent glass which archæologists have brought to light. This does not complete the catalogue, but it is enough to show that the ancients were by no means unskilled.

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A clergyman, who preached in a prison once, began his discourse in the traditional way, thus: "I am glad, my friends, to see so many of you here this morning."