MOTHER'S GROWING OLD.

Her steps are slow and weary;
Her hands unsteady now,
And reder still, and deeper
The lines upon her brow,
Her meek blue eyes have facied;
Her hair has leat its gold,
Her once from voice naw faiters—
My mother's growing old

Her days of strength are ever; Her earthly joys depart.
But peace and hely teauty
Ars shining in her heart;
The links that bind her spiret
Relax their tremblish hold.
She seen will be an angel—
Sweet mether's growing old.

My thoughts flow back to chil thood.
When fondled on cor know.
I pourse out all my sorrows.
Or Hapsdam songle of gloo.
But now upon me issaning
So wearnly and cold.
With trembling lips she marmars,
"Dear child. I'm growing old."

I think of all her counsels,
Boprecious to my youth,
How faithfully she taught me
God's accred works of truth:
How tenderly she led me
To Jesus' blessed fold
Where she will soon be welcomed.
No longer bowed and old.

The path of daily duty
Was ever her delight,
Bhe walked by Falth and Patience,
And traised God for eight,
Her hands with useful labor,
Each day their mission told;
Her deeds, like heavenly roses,
Still bloom, though she is old.

Alasi these hands so skillful,
Which tolled with loving grace .
To make me blessed with comforts,
And home a happy place;
Those dear hands, pale and wrinkled,
Are now by time controlled,
They rest in prayerful quiet—
Dear mother's growing old.

Tet, though her earthly temple
Fast faileth day by day,
Her soul with faith iscreasing,
Pursues its heavenward way;
And when the mists of Jonian
Shall frem her sight be rolled
She'll shine in youth and beauty.
Where spiritsne'or grew old.

O mother, fond and faithful,
Thou truest earthly friend,
May I be near to soothe thee
Till all thy struggles end.
And while with sad heart yearning
Thy form my arms enfold,
I pray in peace to meet thee
Where saints no more grow old.

GENEVA AND ITS BISHOP.

The recent attempt of the Jesuitical faction of the Papal Church to impose a bishop upon the city of Calvin calls up anew the memory of the heroic courage with which its people drove out the last of their Papal prelates and won their religious and civil freedom. In the year 1518 Pierro de la Baume was Bishop of Geneva, the last of an unworthy line. The Roman Catholic clergy of Switzerland were noted oven above those of all other countries for their moral and mental degredation, and Pierre de la Baume seems to have surpassed the crimes of his fellows. Geneva was then a small yet prosperous town, seated on the extremity of its beautiful lake, fortified by a well and ditch, and protected only by the valor of its people. It was nominally free. Its bishop was its chief magistrate, and it had not yet joined itself to the league of the Swiss cantons, of which Bern and bourg were its nearest neighbors. But its people were already stirred by the general impulse of reform. The crumes of their bishop and his retainers had already awakened their intense rage. The episco-pal palace was a scene of revelry and the fuge of the vicious. History relates that the bishop had snatched a young girl from her parents, who were among the most respectable of the citizens, had concealed her in his house, and only released her when an enraged throng of the people threatened to break in the gates. Without shame or remorse, he still exercised his episcopal office, and at last completed his

the great resources of their enemies, and for September. saw their own feeble community divided by factions and warring against itself. The atriots were known as the Covenanters patriots were known as the covenances (Eidgenossen), the noble faction as the Aiclayd across the country to the Frith of for a mission. There is work here. He is the fillest of files of rollers, who once the fillest of files of rollers, who once the fillest of filest of rollers, who once the first of the filest of filest o the modern name Dumbarton. And four victims of the control of the

friends and fellow-countrymen whom he had inspired with his own love of freedom.

Yet the example and the elequence of Boulevard had not been lost. The Generation of Boulevard had not been lost and influence. Whence came their religion, and how long bad at provaded in Section of Boulevard had here is nothing like Savoy had filled the city with ten thousand, possible that missional examples at the first promptness of action,—the timing of things at the power of Pierre do is Bunne, have had but little influence, for the natives had but little influence, to the hat but is the interest of the power of Pierre do is Bunne, have had but little influence, to the hat but is the interest of the power of Pierre do is Bunne, have had but little influence, to the hat but is the interest of the power of Pierre do is Bunne, have had but little influence, to the hat but is the interest of the world often turn on minutes. Fortune is proverbially a field by a field it, and implying the possession of prolevel and not been truly said that the great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on minutes. Fortune is proverbially a field by a field in the city and there is nothing like turn on minutes. Fortune is proverbially a field by a field in the city and there is nothing like turn on minutes. Fortune is proverbially a field by a field in the city and there is nothing like turn on minutes. Fortune is proverbially a field by a field in the city and there is nothing like turn on minutes. Fortune is proverbially a field by a The reformation spread among the republi-caus, and the bishop held an uncertain rule, over his enraged subjects. The Catholic nobles fled to their castles in the environs of the city, and began a war of desolation against their countrymen. They ravaged with fire and sword the fertile helds that now, covered with villas and gardens, en-orrole the sheres of Lake Leman. The city was filled with famine, dissension, blood-shed, and civil war. The bishop still held his infamous rule, protected by his retainers and the influence of the Catholic magistrates. Fribourg, which was a Catholic canton, withheld the patriots of Geneva from suppressing the Romish superstations. And in this saddest period of its history the streets of the city ran with blood, families were divided against each other relatives and friends were engaged in unrelenting strife, and the small community was filled with all the horrors of a ceaseless religious discord. On the one side Farel, the brave apostle of France, made his way into Geneva, in peril of his life, to preach the pure worship of the Scriptures to the reformers. On the other, the bishop cailed in a Romish priest, famous for his eloquence, to extel images and celebrate relics. The bishop ordered all the Protestant Bibles to be burned; the magistrates imprisoned the priest. At last the citizens ended forever the discussion. On-the-10th of August, 1584, the Council of Geneva forbade the celebration of the mass within its limits; and while Bonnivard was passing his silent dungeon under Lake Leman, lost to the world, his highest hopes were slowly fulfilled.—Ev-GENE LAWRENCE, in "Harper's Magazine for May."

OUR YOUNG AND OUR OLD MEN.

There is the more need of bringing dents out of their dens to study the life of nature, now that a certain superficial study of nature tends so often to blind them to the life and soul of things, and to put mechanism in the place of mind. What-ever may be the reason, there is not the same ideal enthusiasm at our universities as some years ago. The old faiths do not dominate young men as once, and the patriotic fire of ten or twelve years ago has to a great extent gone out under the discussions, strifes, and scrambles of politics. France and England tell very much the same story. Legouve, in his brilhant book on "Fathers and Sons," writes that no Frenchman has any spark of enthusiasm till he reaches the age of forty; and the average Oxford student who sets the pattern for Young England, seems to care more for health, muscle, and "plenty of coin," as the phrase is, than for the old devout ways or the new radical reforms Lord Lytton's story of "Kenelm Chillingly" is a true and good book for our time, and shows well the falling off among our young men from the high ideal of the best days and characters. Of course there are among us, and everywhere in Christendom, young men of the noblest type and of flaming convictions and earnestness, but the leading character tends more to the plucky athlete and the dashing gentleman than to the thorough scholar and the ideal thinker. It is never well to croak about the present time, or to insist that youths of twenty-one shall have the gray beards and ripe wisdom of three-score and ten. Yet there is something noteworthy in the fact that our old men are often taking the lead not only in careful thinking and grave experience, but

WHO WAS ST. PATRICK?

gistrate and a counseller in the colonies, the office conferring a high rank on those who

The Savoyards were at length driven out, hated their invaders and were not likely to give ear to preachers who came from the Roman Empire. And though Rome, as to religious things, was far purer in the car lier centuries than she afterward became still she had perverted many dectrines and practices before the Roman army left Britain, and if we found these peculiar errors among the earlier Christian Britons and Scots we might conclude they have been taught by missionaries fr in Rome But not finding them, and finding a much purthat they first received the Gospel from a different region.—Our Monthly

DARWIN'S TREATMENT OF FACTS

Darwin's method of dealing with the facts is so characteristic that it well deserves a word or two of special comment. It indicates the presence and active working of a strong preconception in the author s Mr. Darwin tells us that the principle of evolution had occurred to him upwards of thirty years ago, and that he has observed the phenomena of expression at intervals ever since, in order, mainly, as it . would seem, to find illustrations in confiimation of the principle. But parental attachment to a new principle may be just as disturbing an element in the way of un-biassed observation as partiality for any es-tablished method. And it is impossible to read far in "The Expressions of Emotions, without feeling that the facts have been selected, arranged, and interpreted according to the exigencies of the new theory rather than according to their actual character and the results they spontaneously There is an obvious effortfrom the first to bring vividly into view not what is most distinctive in the expression of human emotion, but what is common to men and animals. The aim all through is to stretch this common element in every conceivable way, and make it appear as large as possible. For this purpose the higher human emotions are not dealt with at all, or, if in-cidentally noticed, are at once dismissed as artificial, conventional, and the like. As in "The Descent of Man,' the higher mental powers, being inconvenient, were passed over, so in the interpretation of expression the nobler emotions are treated in the same anunals is habitually overstated, while the enormously higher power of expression possessed by man is systematically understated. In relation to the first point, the extent to which Mr. Darwin persistently reads his own theory into the ambiguous muscular twitches and spasms of monkeys and other animals is often amusing in a high degree. The manner in which he continually degrades and vulgarizes human emotion is equally striking.—Quarterly Review.

RELIGION IN BRAZIL.

Rev. J. Rockwell Smith, missionary to Pernambuco, Brazil, from the Southern Presbyterian church, describes the religious destitution there, and indeed the absence of all religious sentiment, as follows, in an interesting letter to the "Southwestern Presbyterian ":

you have often heard of Brazilian priests and Brazilian society is true of this place. shame or remorse, he still exercised mis episcopal office, and at last completed his guilt by endeavoring to betray the city mit below of Savoy.

Such was the last Bishop of Geneva, the predecessor of Mermillod. Yet among the courageous and virtuous portion of the citizens were many which and resolved to expel the infamous prelate, throw off the papel rule, and unite their city to the national league. The relief and the Boars of Catholics because their the meaning duck sense of the referred as Baume. The city was form by civil dissensions. The Duke of Savoy prepared to aid the bishop with a solve the resolved to the form by civil dissensions. The Duke of Savoy prepared to aid the bishop with a wing quite Homeric heads and faces.—

In bold enterprise and cheerful humor. One great poets and our best statesmen are men long past the heyday of young blod, and certainly the men who have led on the power of Charles III., Duke of Savoy.

Such was the last Bishop of Geneva, the predecessor of Mermillod. Yet among the heyday of young blod, and certainly the men who have led on the predecessor of Mermillod. Yet among the heyday of young blod, and certainly the men who have led on the hold upon the people, except so far as their ancestral pride is concerned. They are not begone the religion has no sheet, and you employ both hands in giving an unity blot on the fair ancestral pride is concerned. They are not begone the religion has no contempt. The Catholics because their fathers were. They are the people, except so far as their ancestral pride is concerned. They are not begone the religion has no contempt. The Catholic because their fathers were. They are the religion has no contempt. The Catholic because their fathers were in the people, except so far as their ancestral pride is concerned. They are the religion has no sheet, and you employ both hands in giving and you employ both hands in giving ancestral pride is concerned. They are the religion has no the propel, except so far as their ancestral pride is concerned. They The priests lead openly scandalous lives, and the people hold them in undisguised addition to the Master's broad command, a strong argument from his example for preaching to them. He came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. patriots were known as the Covenanters (Eddgenossen, the noble faction as the mamelukes, or slaves, and the most emplement for virtue, learning, courage, eloquence, in the patriotic ranks was Bonniar an ardent student, filled with a passionare and amost of the republics of antiquity, Louis de Bolinivard had succeeded his uncle in the Priory of St. Fictor, and sacrificed wealth, station, repose, and almost he istalful trotestant, not to say Presbyterian country, by God's blessing. He says there is an evident dissatisfaction in the Brazinian eloquence roused the Genevese to their he was some thing better.

Stall not this very reason, which led Him in to forsake "the glory which he had with imity to forsake "the glory which he had with him. you punch to keep the time to forsake "the glory which he had with him. you punch to see the some years, and seems to have studied the admiration for the republics of antiquity, Letter to Coroticus,' which is the some years, and seems to have studied the options of the constant of the some years, and seems to have studied the swarm in the Priory of St. Fictor, and sacrificed what is a faithful trotestant, not to say Presbyterian country, by God's blessing. He says there what was born about the year A. D. 597, not far mind, and a craving after something better. Shall not this very reason, which led Him itself, to the liberation of his country. His | minister and missionary of the cross. He | is an evident dissatisfaction in the Brazilian | cloquence roused the Genevese to their he- | was born about the year A. D. 597, not far | mind, and a craving after something better. | role labors for freedom, his courage in- | from Alcluyd, on the river Clyde; the word | He approved the plan of Dr. A. Duil, in in- | registed them to contend against almost | "Alcluyd signifying "the rock of Clyde, | troducing schools into the missions of India. | hopeless obstacles. In 1519 he was sezzed | the name being given to a fort on its top, | He thinks that the great need of this country by the fact of the Duke of Savoy, as he | and to a town or settlement at its foot. It | try. The first who come may have to sow the great register of the Duke of Savoy, as he | and to a town or settlement at its foot. It | try. The first who come may have to sow the great register of the production of the Rosal Research, yet as he was mans, who built one of their waits from | He pronounced Pernambuco a good place | Research | Alcluyd across the country to the Frith of | for a mission. There is work here. He is lightly a factors the country to the Frith of | for a mission. There is work here. He is lightly a factor of the register of the Brazilians hate the British, he |

DECISION.

It has been truly said that the great morrender her favors. Crises come, the seizing of which is triumph, the neglecting of which is ruin. This is particularly true on the field of battle. Nearly every battle turns on one or two rapid movements executed amid the whirl of smoke and thunder of guns that jar the solid globe. It was at such moments that the genius of Napoleon shone forth with the highest lustre. His mind acted like the lightning, and never with more promptness and precision than in moments of the greatest confusion and an moments of the greatest commission and danger. What confounded others only stimulated him. He used to say that one of the principal requisites of a general is an accurate calculation of time, for, if your adversary can bring a powerful force to attack a certain post ten minutes sooner than you can bring up a sufficient supporting force, you are beaten, even though all the rest of your plans be the most perfect that car be your plans be the most perfect that car be devised. At Arcela he saw that the battle was going against him, and at once cailed up twenty-five horsemen, gave them each a trumpet, and made a dashing charge that won the victory. So at Montebello he com-puted the distance of the Austrian cavalry, saw that it would require a quarter of an hour for them to come up, and in those fifteen ininutes executed a manœuvre that saved the day. The reason, he said, why he beat the Austrians, was that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli the day seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the critical state of affairs, and irstantly formed his resolution. He dispatched a flag to the Austrian headquarters, with proposals for an armistice. apoleon seized the precious moments, and, while amusing the enemy with mock negotiations, re-arranged his line of battle, changed his front, and in a few moments was ready to renounce the farce of discussion for the stern arbitrament of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result.— From Prof. Matthews "Getting on in the World."

FLIES.

FLIES! Considered individually, the sub-

ject is small, but it is very numerous. In fact, of all small creatures not absolutely vicious, the common fly is the most vexathe nobler emotions are treated in the same tous. Mosquitoes bite. They must to get way, and for the same reason. For the same purpose, the very limited expressive element in the countenance and gestures of attack them; they are afraid. But flies nibble upon you in an aggravating manner, mibble upon you in an aggravating manner, never getting enough, and nothing will drive them away. They return with fierce persistency after cruel and constant rebuffs. You commence to read your newspaper in a comfortable arm-chair, or to write, for a comfortable arm-chair, or daily bread. the sake of friendship, fame, or daily bread, at your desk. In the middle of your first sentence soft footsteps begin to tickle the top of your left ear. You shake your head emphatically, without lifting your pen. The intruder flies off a few inches, and realights on the back of your neck. Another shake, and again he settles on the top of your head, and begins to promenade up and down the parting of your hair. You give your head a vigorous slap, never by any chance hitting the fly. He is equally content to crawlover your forehead; and you meekly brush him away, hoping that gentle measures will prove effectual. He tries your right ear, and with calm resolution you wave him away The creature sees his advantage, gelical Christianity, notwithstanding its many churches. The same old tale that will let him take his own time to leave, hoping it will be soon and forever He pecks with gentle but restless persistence, and you write vigorously, resolved not to be disyour mind to the business. You take your handkerchief, double it judiciously, and hold it ready to descend with swift vengeance. The fellow is on your left hand. Such a little creature to disturb your equanimity ' Slowly, slowly, and you will get With sudden and tremendous force you pounce upen him-and he sails away unharmed. You feel most uncomfortably irritated-conquered by an insignificant fly. And you reflect while brushing away the swarm which ly this time, attracted by the confusion you have made, have come to see what is the matter, upon poisons, medicated fly-papers, and all the cunning devices advertised for enticing flies into the house with malicious intent. Shall you provide the neighborhood of flies, with deadly food or submit to be nibbled anve? That is the question And you fall into a mental disquestion And you am into a mental dis-cussion concerning the comparative amony a nee of dead and living flies, in the midst of which yen drop into what would be a com-tertable doze, except for the andacions return of the identical fly you have been fighting which alights on the tip of your nose, arl you awake, feeling absolutely cross.— Harper's Bazaar.

The Baptists claim a membership m Rome, and other prominent points in Italy, ;
of the hus, Ired and a nety-two congrega-

Scientific and Useful.

POLISH FOR FURNITURE,

One third of spirits of wine, one third of sinegar and one third of sweet oil or rather more of the last. Shake the bottle well daily for three weeks, it is then fit for use, but the longer it is kept the better it is, The furniture must be rubbed till the polish is dry, use every two or three months, and rub the furniture over dealy when dusted, For dining-room tables and sidehoards use every week; it makes them beautifully bright.

GENUINE BUSION BROWN-BREAD.

Four coffor-cups tuli of sifted Indian meal, the cups coarse flour, either wheat or rie one teaspoonful salt, one tea oup molasset and boiling water enough to make it as thick as graddie-cake batter. When nearly cool, add half a tea cup yeast, either homemade or distillery. Put the mixture into an iron baking dish, cover tightly, and let if stand in a warm place till it cracks over the top (which should be smoothed over with wet hands before it is placed to rise.) Bake it five or six hours in a moderate over which will not bake the crust to a cinder.

PAPER FOR WALLTH.

A thin shawl may be made warm by foldmg a newspaper maide of it. The paper is impervious to the cold wind and air from outside, and prevents the rapid escape of outside, and prevents the rapid escape of the warm air beneath it. If you suffer from cold feet on a journey, fold a piece of news-paper over your stocking; this is better than rubbers. If you are cold in bed, news-papers spread under the upper cover, will serve as an additional blanket.

A STRONG CAMENT FOR GLASS AND PORCE-LAIN.

Two parts of isinglass are soaked in water until well-swollen, the water is then poured off, and the isinglass is dissolved in alcohol, by the aid of heat. One part of mastic is then dissolved in three parts of alcohol and added to the above solution: then one part of gum ammoniacum. The solu-tion is well shaken and evaporated to the consistency of strong glue, when it soldifies on cooling. For use, the cement and the articles must be warmed.—New England Farmer.

CHEAP DISINFECTANTS.

One pound of green copperas, costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water closet, will effectually destroy the foulest smells. On board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other places, there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Simple groon copperas dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water will render a hospital, or other place for the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat, or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas m an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.—*Herald of Health.*

HOW LONG SHALL WE SLEEP?

The fact is, that as life becomes c neertrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising becomes impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours' sleep will do very well for a ploughman or bricklayer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system, and fer him who is tired in the evening absolute rest.

THE ORIGIN OF METEORS AND COMETS.

Proctor has recently advanced an idea as to the origin of comets and meteors that opinion, and one supposed to have been ex-ploded. The researches of Schiaparelli and Newton and others, in that they showed the meteors to to be regular members of the solar system seem to have temporarily satished the inquiry as to the remote origin of these bodies The former astronomer assumes them to exist generally throughout the interstellar spaces, and to be successively drawn to one and then to another sun, while Proctor reasons that these bodies are now found to travel in groups or streams, that it is difficult to see how our sun could draw a concentrated stream of meteors to itself it my given epoch, and that if these p. similar bodies to have been ejected m the planets of our own system when J were in a monten condition. He a cardingly shows the very moderate degree of force required to eject a meteor from the surface of cuter planets, and examines the critis of such periodical comets and mers as are at present known. In accordance with the suggestion of A. S. Herschel, Dr. Schenkel, of Heidelberg, the great the cluces the interesting conclusion that the country of rationalism, has eight studies the country expelled from Jupiter wealth luminary of rationalism, has eight stumostly have a direct motion, or one in the
dents.

mostly have a direct motion, or one in the
same direct tion as his own, while those ejected from Noptane would be as likely to have a recregrade as a direct motion. Proefer nelules that many comets have sprung from Jupiter and Neptune, and at least one from Jupiter and Neptune, and at least one from Jupiter and latter being the welknown November meteor stream, or the Localides; which Hand has shown to be consider; nected with Tempel's comet.-Harper's Magazine for August.