

## Thy egntupprivent.

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UPON READING "THE LIFE AND LETTERS" OF BAYARD TAYLOR.

## by paul hamilot hayse.

Taknz's not a page but glows with vital breath Vor scarce a line which does not seem to atart With quick pulastions of a living heari Above the conch, beyond the taint of death. See! tven the letters of his liquid name Flush as we gaze, and take the hues of fiame; ; or tame made rhythmic, brightening while it singe.
A life was his, which wrought from toilfal care Strength for aceenaion to diviner air ; Which plucked the rose of hope from thorned deapair.
A fate was his, upbnoyed oy tireless winga Of aspiration, wilh the charm of powern, What if sleepp-shadowed, reatful, his worn duat Earth (tender mother !) holds in mecred trout; The man's true life, his possion and his poin, His raptare, glory, and august deairc, His pationt briin, and sonil of fragrant fire, In love's supreme memorial bresthe agsin! GRBMamiown, Ga.

## QUESTIONS OF TO-DAY.

## by dora read ooodale.

 $\overline{\text { EGO! }}$If yexi that I am a Self-my gelf, apart from my tellows;
Somehow a specialized Thing-individualformed;
Not junt tisaene and bloed, nerve and ainew and muscle.
me
ene
These are altered and lost, battered and lopped
away:
ney are alive, indeed, and grom, and follow their functions,
Flexible ander my will; still, independent of
这.
My eyes may be both struck blind, my right arm numbed for a liftetime ;
still my Being is sound-sees, developes, and moves.
Pleah, moreover. is duat, and returns to the earth as and vapor and drift. I shall not be any of those.
Then is my character Self? That, too, is only a servant,
simply $q$ que.
une.
le not a common coin given to me and my neigh-
Differing tat in degree, balancing, lean and more?
1 have no definite elhim to mortyage a vice or a virupe.
Theso are merely my tools; mo I muist work as I
eatructible Earth is lent to me as a body,
Molded into a thape that it never has worn bofore:
Indestructible mind is lilewise lent for a seeson;
Part of a texible Lifo- the life of the univerve.
I my that this Spirit serves; but ofien it breake in rebellion,
Proviug, by conecious stepo, wholly divided from me
Does it Dot reval at pight in droass that are silek abd dietorted?
Lead ned in dangerouas paths when 1 am paraive min sieep?
Vex me with hideous shapes and thoightits 1
never would barbor,
Draining my life and will, nuoking my brain like
whee I lio
How when I Bo confusod and waste io the hat of the tover?

Am I reeponaible then for Its meaningless bab-
ble and noie?
How when I trifife with drugs and drift away
into darknea?
Pray, did I choose or conceive of the intimato , did I choose or
Go to Bilich $\begin{aligned} & \text { I meell's } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { watch how the grim, the }\end{aligned}$ to Biackwell's, and watch how the grim, ino Show that intrinatie Solf ousily loees cuntrol! Then there is nomething elise? To every creaturo his genius !
Something immortally hia, governing pasion and will
Stronger than attributes are, stronger thas any aenation;
Not to be forood into worde, not apprehended in fall.
Body and Spirit, I bold, serve me, and are not my Being.
What is casentislly Mfe? Answar the ridale who can.

## "entbagen."

Renounce? Is it even ro? We do; we can. It's old ; it'e i' th' blood o' the race We bave renounced; in short, heroic ways. Genius to Bex, the Womas to the Man !
Demand? of lifep of time? We will; we mast.
Dying, in poverty, is diatreas,
We ank-mot jast existenoe-Happinesa
Sound ment, strong liquor, with the beggar'm crust.
He who seeks most, foregoes all elee for this, Resigning many things, yet more to miss. He who renounces mont, he most demands Of Self, of Deatiny, at others' hands. Choose what we will, and what we will forsake, We pay the appointed price for all we take.

## THEN ?

With me endeavor barren diesUnbalanced Nature wronged my blood. In him the fortunate leaven lies And all thinge verge to final good. I brought the beggars to my door; The sick were healed, the hungry fed. Behold! they turn to him for bread. My neighbors greet him on the way : Their eyes seek his, electric, free. low one anch look would years repay But such a look is not for me.
His are large force and virlie speech; My goods I waste, my youth I spend
Aud when success is close in reach One hurried step deatroys the end
lis will prevails that right be done; I also fight, the victory mise. He earns the manly issue won; I never earned defent like this.
At last, when no more failure is, And all accounts are halanced true, How will my fate be weighed with his,
Avd life made just between wu two? Avd life made just between un two?
Biky Farm, Bezkgize Co., Mam.

## $\triangle$ NUREMBERG HOMB.

sy mentiop jonk r. hubat, d.d.
Ove apariments are on the market-place, one of the many pictureaque and lively spaces in dear old Nuremberg. The way we go up and dowa to our rooms is tortu ous enough to satisfy the mont circuitons politioian. We eater tbrough a broad, folding street door, heavily hung with ald brase mountioge. This brioge us iato a court, where a fountain is ever ruaniag out of a curiousily hammered iron plpe. To me, it seems as if this odd-looking plpe bas been in just this position, and has beeh pouring out its stream of water, as pure as ever flowed from anong the jessanines of Damascus, these handreds of jears, ever shace Hans gechs drow ho was-ands and wrote
his poems beneath the tiles of the house that, if your vision bad an angle, like Ben Butler's, you could see a corner of this moment from one of our windows. From the paved court you turn to the left-hand stairway, and begin to ascend, passing, at very step, some wood carving or other re minder of the ancient days when the paeage around the Cape of Good Hope had not deatroyed the splendor of Nuremberg, and when its singers and its srtists still wrote and wrought for Europe.
The third floor, where our rooms are, ittle dint the traces of having had but the tall old elock, which has been ticking away, and swinging its heavy braas pendu. um, through all the revolutions of men and vears, from the time when the keen-eyed Gustavus Adolphus watched the grim and silent Wallenstein from the breastwork of he Castle on the hill. All around the broad hall of thls third floor there are odd and rare witnesses of the early days, when the aristocracy of Nuremberg entertained emperors, and traced thelr own pedigree back to Charlemagne. The old chest of drawers is medieval, and spacious enough to have held the linen of Charies the Fat. On a table there lie some old books of the early Nuremberg press, which vied in beauty and plenitude of producifenens with hat of the Aldines in Venice, Frobenius in Basel, the Estiennes in Paris, and the Elze irs of the Low Countries. For example, his copy of the "Geschichte der Nürn berg Reformation," is of rich parchment binding, and does not far eacape being a veritable incunable. The print is perfect. The paper, patiently hand-made, came out of vats which were never filled with aught else than flax flber from the Bavarian plains. The binding is of deeply-pressed parchment, bearing still the arabesque reliefs of some now forgotten but honest and tasteful binder, who had more sense and conscience than to trim down your marins to murderous nearness to the text Here is a book whose margins were never touched by the knife of the binder. Then the brass clasps and heavy corners are still in good shape, just enough indented to remind you of the jars and rubs that will come to even the best of books, as to men. If you rub away the green dust you will till see the beantiful designs, in all their delicate lines, of the brass worker of the old days. Just beside this volume there is folio copy of the one early Nuremberg Bible, full of Holbein's wood-cuts. It is a grand tome, and would do honor to the Lenox collection. Nowhere can one be better convinced than right here in Nuremberg that the two arts of printing and binding sprang into perfection, ilke Minerva rom Jove's brain, at their very birth. My precious leaves of Guttenberg's "Catholicon" are as beautiful specimens of typography as the Chiswick press achieves today, and as to binding, the workers in hog kin, and then its ornamentation have really had no succeseors. You could drop one of their volumes from that upper window of Albert Dorer's house, and hive good hope to pick It up without serious damage. The acenes from our windows are varyling every moment. Just now the Sedan celebration is going on. Nuremberg is glving three cays to the memory of the German triamph at Sledan, and this happens to be the children's day. Nothing sreat or strong or good ever takes place in this dity without due mindfahese of obild-
hood. There is no scant dealing with them. In school apd play, they are here the princes whom all must honor. The toy-stores-more abundant in Nuremburg than anywhere else-recelve only a amall part of the products of thene factories. The makers of toys, all the way up from a doll of papter maché to a velocipede, send their wares everywhere. Then, too, the wood-carvers of the Tyrol, Awitzerland the Black Forest, and the Harz, toil through the Winter, and pour their toys into Nurem berg, from whlch place they are scattere into all the worid. I never travel out of sight of them, and can now tell pretty nearly where one comes from, wherever stumble against it. Besldes, the compul. sion to buy them, and that in alarming number and variety, has a wondertully quickening power in developing one's knowledge of such wares
Out of one of our windows we walt and watch to entch sight of the beginning of the children's procesaion. The Herr Baron, who happens to be the owner of the anclent house where we have apartments, has sent a message, requesting permisaion to watch the children from one of our windowa. We tell him he can have the whole room, as the adjoining one will serve our purpose quite as well. - So we close the door, and let the Herr Baron look through the same odd panes through which his ancestors have, for centuries, watched the scenes of Nuremberg's joys and sorrows. Mustc is heard up the atreet. The throng on the Market Place is immense, and lucky are we that we are above it, instead of a part of it. One's highest filghts of fancy can not equal the veritable children's procession. In every respect it goes far beyond what I supposed it was to be. First of all, as every where and in everything in Germany, comes the music. This is mostly by a millitary band, of say twenty pleces ; but there are also stout boys who take a part, and whose music harmonizes beautifally with that bronzed and searred band whech, I suppose, did brave duty in thundering out the cutting off of the French retreat at the elbow in the valley of Bedan. After the band has passed, and closely upon lts heels, comea the firut long line of giris and boys, in all costumes, and of all the years of childhood and youth. This procension has a practical character. Then go along two goats, drawlag a miniature chariot, in which sites a laxy grandee, no doubt in recollection of some burgomaster of the ancient Nuremberg. He has a long, gray beard, is clad in spotless ermine, and his driver urges on the trisky goats with ready whip. Then come a great many giris, each bearing in her hands a busket of flow. erf. The flowers aro not uniform, but would appear to represent largely the floral productions of Bevaria. Now tramp the boys, a large body, two abreast, each holdfag some artisan's implement, or other objeet, showing either the boy's taste, or aome industry or art of the city or the kingdom. Thene are followed agaln by girls, who carry frulto io their bonde, such as grapes, pears, and plame. You een no oranges or other frult pot grown on Bavarian soil. Everything here, on this glad day, munt be of pure German origlo. Anything else would be too foreign to the glowing pa untiotiem of the hour.
The throng of obnerving peoplo hac become so greet that it is a solld and wall mass. Up and down the Burgotracse and Herrnmarkh, as far as you can men, the
of groas sise，heretofore persliar to Aretic and Antarotic meas．A very iarge Lithodes was
dredged by the＂Talisman，＂under the tropics，at the depth of 900 and 1,000 meters．This species， distinet from all othera yet known，has been named Lithodes tropioalis．There also oceurred aeveral cruataces of the group Galathees，whowe oyes are tranaformed into spines．
The aponges are extremely common at the surface of the bed of this part of the ooesa．Most of them，as well known，have a silicious skeleton． Several upecies of the besutiful Rosella and of
Hottenia were found living in profusion．Their Hottenia were found living in profusion．Their long hairs of white ailex are buried in the mud，
and the sponges，with a form tike a rounded and the sponges，with a form like a rounded vase and a narrow orifice，project above the mud．They wore especislly numerous between
900 and 1,200 meterf，asd at certain points they 900 and 1,200 metert，atd at certain points they seem to form veritable beds．The Aphrocallistes，
whose solid framework，onmposed of regular cells，affeets the most elegant forms，and gives the sppearance of s honcycomb，form extenaive banks；they were found ordinarily sesociated genera Lophophelia and Amphithella．
The sofl nea－urchins，such as the Oateeria， become more aumerous，and at 1,000 meters they probably live crowded together like the Eohini of our uhores．Some Holotharians，of the genus Loetmogone，and other apeciee of the same fam－ ily creep among them ；numerous starishes，Ophi－ urase and Brisingas are also associated there， Otherwise the fauna changes according to the mature of the bottom，and where the mud gives a
foothold to the polypa，we find in theae new con－ foothold to the polypa，we find in these new con－
ditions a different population．
ditions a different population．
Oif Cape Ghir snd Cape Noun，under the soth parallel，at 120 milen from the shore，the＂Tali－
man＂explored，for soveral days，a vory regular sman＂explored，for neveral days，a very regular
bank，whose dopth only varied between the nar－ bank，whose dopth only varied between the nar－
row limita of 2,075 to 2,300 metres．If was on this asme bank that，on the 2 d of August， 1882 ． the＂Travailleur＂brought up in its nets the wingular fish deseribed by M ．Vaillant under the natue of Eurypharynx pelecanoides，annocisted
with a great number of new or rare specien．This year two specimens of Eurypharyms have been captured，one at 1,050 meters and the other at 1,400 meters，os the bottom of the reddish oove weat of Moroos．Similar banks，but lens rioh， had been already explored by the＂Talaman＂ on the Moroceo coast，off Rabat，between Cape Blane，northerly，and Cape Cantin，a little be－ fore the arrival of the＂Talisman＂at Mogador． These were found again nuder the 2ith parallel；
also off the Arguin bank．At this depth，the alao off the Arguin bank．At this depth，the
ashes were represented by some very rare Ashes were represented by some very rare
species，such as the Melanooetus Johnsoni，which hed bees as yet known only by a single exampl found floating on the water by fishermen sear Mound foasing With its enormous mouth it could swallow a fluh considerably largor than its own body，and its prey would lodge in a sac which hangs below its abdomen．The first ray of the dorsal in is developed into a true tactile appen－ dage，recalling that of the anglers，and serving
the same purpose．Bome Bathytrochtes，\＆ the same purpose．Some Bathytrochles，\＆
Slomine with phoophorecent plates，neveral Blomine with phosphorescent plates，neveral
Malacostei and some Halosaurus live alro on the same oozy bottom．Many orustaces，now fo science，were here dredged，nud belonging princi－
pally to the group of Galathee of the genern pally to the group of Galathes of the genern
Gavathodes，Galacan／ha，and Elamonotus，whose eyes，deprived of any oornea，are covered with lean for vision．With them were dredged several leas for vision．With them wrre dredged several
new kinds of melluncs，among them a Dentalium new kinds of melluass，among them a Dentalium
of large size（ $D$ ，Parfaiti）and a Phaladamün． Between Senegal and the Cape Verde Islande， the bottom，at a depth of from 3,210 to 8,655 meters，consisted of a greenimh mud rich in meters，consisted of a greenimh mud rich in
life．Some of the suimals found there did not differ from those found on the bank situated at the depth of 2,800 meters．
Others presentod peculiar characteristics． These were fishen of the geaus Bathynectes，Byn－ aphobranchus，and Myrus，some Aristes，with
bright colors and very like those at depthe of bright colors and very like those at depthe of
from 1,000 to 1,200 meters，but with amaller from 1,000 to 1,200 meters，but with amalier
eyes．Among cruatace were Pasiptaizs，hermit crabe and Mryrida．Among mollusca were a new apecies of Bulla，and another gasteropod belong－
ing to an unknown genus（Oocorys sulcata，Fis－ ing to an unknown genus（Oocorys sulcata，Fis－
cher）；mmong Eohinoderms were species of Cten－ cher）；among Eohinodermin were species of Cten－
odiscut，Ophiurans，and upecies of uphiomu－ odiceut，
sium．
Between St．Antoine and St．Vincent，the ously explored．July 29 th ，at a depth of from 450 to 600 meters，the dredge came up at the end of an hour，charged with more thas a thous－ and specimens of disber belonging mottly to the Pandali， 500 amphipods，with long feet，a now specles of Nematocarcinus， 150 Pasiphaé，apotted with red，large carmine－red Aristes，and many other forms．
The Sargaso Sea was then visited，and deep－ sea soundings unade，to ascertain the nature of the bed of that part of the ocean．From Cape Verde，the ocoan gradually deepens toward the meters ；but it gradually riess toward the Azores， moters ；but it gradually riess toward the Azoras，
and，under the $35 t h$ parallol， $1 t$ is not over 8,175 meters deep．These resulta are far from being in eccord with the indiestions on the charts of
the Athantic Ooenan recontily pubiebed，where the
curres of depth givo very ponsiderable inequali－ ties．
Whenever Loundings were made，apecimens of
a very Ine ooze wore formed of fine particles of pumice，mixod with globigerina，when brought up．This ooze，at arrat reddish near the Cape Verde Iolands，afterward became of an almost pure white．Each time the dredge turrowed the sur－ face of the een－botiom，it was more of lese filled with fragmenta of pumice atone and of rolcanic rock．It would seem as if there were，more than a laganue under hee sas， grear chain of voccanoen perailel to the African const，and of which the
Cape Verde Inlande，the Medeiras，the Camaries and the Avoris were the ouly pointa of emer－ and the
gence．
The gence．
The submarine fauns there is seanty．To the atones were attached Brachiopods（Discina
Allantica）．A blind ${ }^{2}$ Yuena（Funs aby Aorum），and a new gevus of Lamellibraveh （Pyqoiheca fragilis），ss woll sa several Plearo－
toma，occurred．Home cruataces，nech se hermit toma，occurred．Some crustaces，such as hermit
crabw（Pagurua pilimanus）， crabu（Pagurus pilimanus），ซhioh lodge in colo－
nies of Epioanthus，and which have already been diredged on the African const，some somphipode of the genus Nematocoarcinus，Holothurianm，of the group of Elpidia，of which one species was new，Asteriann，Ophiurants，and rare coralls，
vearcely ideminifed the party for the time given to dredging at such great depths．
It was only toward the worth limite of the Sergaeeo Bea，near the Azores，where the depth aro of $3,000,2,500$ and 1,400 metcrs，that our
collections became abundant．The 11th of Anguat，at 2,500 to 2,900 meters，the＂Talisman＂ party captured the giant of the family of Schi－ zopoder－a Guathophausia，of a blood－red， measuring aimoat 0.25 millimetera in length and
meriting well the which has been applied to name of Gotiath， dredge with this crustacean wha found ane fame the group of Stomias，with lateral phosphor－ encent piatea．Further on，at 1，500 meters，weveral nolluaces of unknown apecies（Scaphander， Pleurotoma and Oocorys），the Dentalium
ergasticum，and a great variety of cruataces， ergasticum，and a grent variety of cruataces，
Holothurians，Asterians，Ophiurans and other Echinoderme，contrasied with the penury of the preeoding daya．
Ahier visiting Fayal，the＂Talisman＂explored the uneven volcanio bottoms of the passages
between the Azore Ialande，making ceesful haule at the depth of 1,250 meteral some Aolienh large red Aristes，Helerocarpus，Galateas of the genus Diptychus，a squid（Cirrhoteuthis） peculiar to Greenland，Aotinias，whose edgea clone together lilike \＆bivalve，many star－fishes， specimens of Lophohelia，with their uaual retinue of Moppoa，noft eea－urchina（Oalveria），large and beantifal Holtenines，reoalling the dredgings wome weeks previously of the coant of Morocec． Ats little diatance from st．，Michel，the de－ olivity of the noa－bottom in very rapid．Some hours after our departure，our sounding sppa－
ratue already indicated almost 3,000 metore，and ratua alrendy indicated almost 3,000 meterra，and
some of the species found on the plateau situated weat of Cape Ghir were brought up．Among othert，wome large Holothurians，of an amethya－ tine color．On the following day the depth was 4，415 metera，and for four daya after it oontinued to be about the anme．4，060 meters the 24th， 4,165 the $25 \mathrm{th}, 4,265$ the 28 th．
The vory large finhes of the gonius Macrurus， which had been brought up daring the expedi－ tion，amo occurred here．They differed from thone or leazer deptha．The Soopeli and Melanoceth
were alao here assoiated．Some hermit crabi and Galathess of new form ；mome Crangona，with red eyen；a gigantic Nymphon of the genus Colosenndeis；；omo EE Lhausa，different from those already known；nome Amphipods and Cirripedes
represented tho crustacea repreesented the crustacea．
But this abyual fauns owed its spocial phyt－
iogoony tw the large Holothuriens of strange forma whioh abonnded some whose length reached 0,65 millimeters，and whose violet colora were very intenee，belonged to a new apecien of the genue Psychropoles，to remarkable from the existence of a very much doveloped appendage，
onding behind the body，and resembling ending behind the body，and resembling a quenily recognized by their pure white color and long appendages，which garnohed the whole body．Others，of a delicate rone，carried on the Peniagonas，like thoue found by the＂Chal－ lenger＂at the groseat depths explored．Final－ ly，large Actiniana，somo of whioh lived as par－ aites on the Holothurians，yome Hymenaster，
Anteriand，a Brisinga with few arma，some Asterians，a Brisinga with few arma，some
Ophiurans and a Crinold，were found in the Ophiurans and a Crinold，were found in the amme situations．
Aug， 27 th，the mounding apparatus reached a
depth of over $\delta, 000$ metern，and a new apecies of depth of over 5,000 metern，and a new species of Nemar，avd different crustacea oocurred with otbere previoualy dredged，More than afty
rooy Pentagoniss wero dredged，mized with rooy Pentagonias wero dredged，mixod with a Ophiomusium，atteeted the riehnees of thin ophiomushum，
deep nea fana，
The bottom of the sea throughout this region is carpoted with a white ooze formed almost entirely of globigerines．Pamice sad roloannic prised us most was to find como pebblee polihhed
and atristed with ioe at a distance of more
than 700 miles from the conat of Europe．The ditinctuese of the striations could not allow ua to admit that theeee pobbles had been trana－
ported by currents，becanao they would never ported oly currents，because they wouch neven depth，that the tranquility of the water thero should be very great，to judge by the nature of the ooze deposited there．Their presence in probably due to transportation by dioning ice which，during the quaternary epoch，advancel ing in the part of the A thentic Ocan lvina be ing in the the Azores and France，let the stones on the bottom with the fragments of rock torn from the bed of the glaciers，and which they had transported there
Aug．3oth，dredging at the depth of 1,480 meters in the Gulf of Gascony，revealed polyps of （ 4 ，Wymil Thompsoni），gigantic Mopseas，Gor－ Bhown Uxivzauiti

## कुiblical 采escatch． <br> ALPHEUS AND KLOPAS

Pabton WetzkL，of Mandelkow，printed a pa－ per with the above beading in the Studien und Kruiken for 1888 （pp． $620-626$ ），which does no appear
As is well knowu，there are five ohief theorien （inter alia minora）that have been invented to explain the relationship according to the flesh These may be enumerated uuder the following names：1．The Helouian，no called after its chief fourth－century advocate，which supposes them to have been his aterine brothery，the
children of Joseph and Mary；2，the Epipha－ nian，so called after its ehief fourth－century advocate，which suppones them to have been our Lord＇s step－brothers，the children of Joseph and an earlier wife；3，the Hieronymian，so called after its fourth－century inventor，which sup－ pones them to have been his cousina－german，
nons of Alpheus and the Virgin＇s sister Mary （John xix，25）；4，the Langeian，un it muy be called from its inventor of var own day，which derman，onso german，wons of Copas，who ia stated by Hege－
aippuat to have been Joseph＇s brother ；and， 5 ， ippur to have been Joneph＇s brother ；and，s， century iaventor，which suppones them to have been both hie brothera ant cousine，the actual sons of Joseph by a levirate
widow of his brother Clopas．
The last three of thesese theories as a cleasa atand over againas the first two，insamuch as they pre－ suppose the ideutity of the sons of Alphenss with our Lord＇s bretbron，whereas the intit two dis－ ting tish them from one another．They are， therefore，properly known an the Ieentity hy－ potheenes．The arguments by which the Identity bypotboner are sapporied are drawn from a that no one of them mantly be difendea unless it be allowed that Clopas and Alpheus ariens $u$ bo llo for hinge on which they，one and all，turn is the identity of the names assigned in the gospela to the eone of Alpheus and the Lord＇s brethren alliko．But，sa a matter of plain fact the New Teasament tellis of only two none of Alpheus， - James（Matt．X， $8 ;$ Mark．iii， 18 ；Lake，ví 15；Aeta i，13），and Levi or Matthew（Marli．ii， 14）．And the frat stop in gnining more，to
aocord with the list of Matt．niii， 50 ，Mark vi， 8 ， turne on identifying Alphenes with Clopas，and thus the Jamse of Alpheous，of Matt．x． 3 ，with the Jamen of Mary，of Johb，xix，25．Again， with the nupporters of the Hieronymina theory he mole evidence of the eousinahip or the none of Alpheus to our Lord turns on his identid－ dentifen mith Clopas（xix，25）．Without this ideniincalion，huoa，the 1dentily hypotheeees their supportera to claim，therefore that the their wapportera to claim，therefore，that the rations into Greek of the one Aramaic name abr．And it hea heen usual for critices to Sn．Ana nit mas bren usual for criti It is just here that the finventigations of
zel become important．The object of his paper is to deny the possiblility of Clopas having ariben from＇Dhn，and thus dieprove the identity of the two names，and yo，constructively，of the
two men reprenented by them．His argumento are apparently succeesfful，and thas give the death－blow to the remnanats of an old saperati－ dealh－
Hion．
He
He olaims no less than that，as a repreenenta－ Nive of
of tusters．For example．
1．The Greek $\kappa$ ，in no known instance，is used to tranasititrate the initial Hebrew $n$ ．Wetzel hames in the LXX，and Ande no inatance of it． Initial $\pi$ is most commonly reprosented by the amooth breathing，next by $\chi$ ，and next by the roogh brealhing，but nevor by ar．Medial or
annal $\pi$ is very rarely represented iy $K$ ．The
only yexamples that Wetzel has found are ：Ta $\beta$ 化 for n ב＂，in Gen．xxii， 24 ；\＄aokx for חOD，in II Chron．xxx and xxxy（but elsewhere $\pi a \sigma \chi a ̈)$
 Erra ii，49，or \＄eafi， 1 Chron．iv， 12 ；Neh．vii，
51）．It is usaully either entirely omitted of x．Delitzsch，in a private let ter，here quoted with the ouly instance of $\kappa$ and $\pi$ corresponoing
 the opposite dir may be said of the example given by Wmer nician，which ：חלך＝Asayrian，Hi－lak－ku＝ Kiñoia，So that it remains true that the change of initial Hebrew $\Pi$ into Greelk $\kappa$ is at present without example；and this change，in any posi－ anaumed therefore，in any case without real neceesity．
2．The other parts of the word are equally inexplicable．For instance，how shall we ac－
count for the shrinking of the yyllible לn into the coundleas «र̀？How，again，for the startling sub－introduction of the long vowel $\omega$ ？Or again，for $\pi$ here，instead of $\phi$ ，an in Alpheus？ ative of $\rightarrow$ In short，he who maintains the must do arethive mere chan muns pois out the wore wan unert in．He roceived such exceedingly diverse tome not certaiuly the burden of proof 18 upon h．Mon dera，and he must address himsolf to it or yaul－ the identification． In order to strengthen his linguistic argu－ ment，Wetzel adjoins a note from Dr．Delitzach， confrming his conclusione，and asser ing that identical 18 Hobrew，while Klopas is Greak and ing abbreviations of Cleupatron－a view which the Peshito had taken long ago．Dr．Deliizsch pointa out that he had，therefore，represented Alphoua，in his Hebrew New Testament．by D $\quad$ ，and Clopas and Cleopas alike by D Dith； to which Dr．Riehm adde，in a note，that，in the
firat edition of the Hebrew N ．T．，they were dleo
 the Peubito phand and
The only refage atill open to those who would assert the identity of the two men apprars to be
to take a hint from J．Lightfoot，aud look K take a hint from J．Lightroot，and look upon its Greek representative，Just as Paüíns was of Saul，Janneus of Johannan，Hegesippus of Jo $\begin{aligned} & \text { seph（＇I Lovinus），Janon of Jenna，Menelans of } \\ & \text { Onias，etc．This will curry them a very little }\end{aligned}$ way，however ；for（ 1 ）it is the merent assumption， the grosest gueaswork，and（2）Kえwric is not in aound of＇D7n，or any name that Alpheus could represeut．
The present writer does not wish to leave the mpression that，in his opinion，the Identity
hypotheeses needed an additional deathblow， Perched on the nummit of anerien deathblow． tions，no oue of which waa anything but pooss－－ ble，and yet the failure of any one of which to be actual was hed destruction of the whole fab－ John xix， 25 ，the words are to be form，that，in as to make mary the sistef of the Virgin，though both the distribution of the kai－s and the eurious ceualt of assigning to two sisters the aame name Hegrade it，and，in the Langeian form，that was Joweph＇s brother，and equally untrustwor－ thy in asying that Jamee wan Clopas＇s nephew －these hypotheses only stood firm in dream－ land，a region where any combination appeary natural and stable．But，whether needed or not，Pastor Wetzel has added an additional deathblow，with the effect，as he points out，of， in the scientific sphere，blowing a widespread error out，and，in the practical aphere，defend－ ing the purity and holiness of marriage

## ganitaxy

sEWAGR AND ITS DISPOSAL IN GREAT BRITAIN．
The great question of aewage disposal is one Which vesed the Eaclish mind for at least here．The necessity of method earlier forced iteelf upo their attention，and lod in a mosi thorough study by engineera of the sanitary problems involved．It would be strange if，with all the advances in phyaics，chemistry and me chanics，there had not been also some advance in methods of disposal．The fact that it must be gotten away，that it muat be gotten away in resh state，of in twenty－cour hoart moreor leat no as not to undorgo fermentive and puirofactive changes amid householdes，it，no donbt，aocepted

