THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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whatever appears to our understanding to rest upon adequate proof.

It cannot be said that the Church in England and the Church in this country have ever gone out of their way to pronounce a condemnatory judgment upon their Ministry. They have merely done what it was becoming they should do, and what they felt in duty bound to do, leaving to all dissidents full freedom to hold, and full freedom to defend, their own honest and conscientious convictions.

Relation of the Ministry to the Church.

That the Kingdom of God is an organization all admit. Hugh Davy Evans, by way of introduction to the definition of an organization, uses the following illustration: "The organs of an animal are the parts by means of which it performs its natural functions. The officers of a society, by means of whom it (the organization) performs its functions, may therefore be called its organs. A society which has duties *must* have *such functionaries*, and must have rules by which their powers and duties are defined, distributed and limited. Those rules are its organization and constitute it an organized society."

Now, if this definition be true and this comparison just, then these functionaries are to an organized society, a government, what the organs are to an animal; that is to say, they are necessary both to its being and its continuance; and so admitting the Church of God to be an organized society, its Ministry, which are its organs or functionaries, are likewise essential to its being and perpetuity.

But while all this may be freely admitted, we are nevertheless asked to believe that in constituting or perpetuating this ministry, there is no particular and exclusive mode which bears the impress and authority of a Divine appointment. And this we cannot believe. 1st, Upon the grounds of reason. Can we imagine a body of citizens meeting in Convention to draft a Constitution, to establish a civil government for a great people; to constitute its several powers and to provide in outline for their exercise, defining, distributing, limiting them, and separating without ever a word concerning how its organs and functionaries shall be chosen, through which its end shall be attained.

There shall be a Governor, Judges, Legislators, but how they shall come to be such, never a word. The supposition of such an omission passes all bounds. There could not be an element of greater discord introduced into any constitution, nor one more disruptive and big with strife and internecine war. Yet this is what we are asked to believe of Divine wisdom and we frankly confess our inability. The argument from omission in the written word has ever seemed to me to be very much wanting in force. Because it is not commanded in so many words that to the first order of the ministry the right of ordination shall be restrained, therefore, our Lord has left to circumstances and the exigencies of time and men's opinions, and convenience, how the ministry shall be continued. Grant that the ministry is a part and an essential part of the organization; what of sense or of reason would there have been in either apostle or evangelist going about to direct how an organization should be formed, which was already consumate and complete, and had been so many years before a Gospel or Epistle had been written?

The Church of our Blessed Lord was in its whole framework and in its entirety of doctrine, and in all its gracious instruments of salvation fully and thoroughly equipped for all time and had gathered thousands into its fold before ever a word was written of the Canon of the New Testament. Nor upon Scriptural grounds do I know how we can avoid inferring Divine authority and the expression of the Divine will from the Acts of those Apostles, by Our Lord Himself instructed, in matters pertaining to the Kingdom of God, and by His Spirit guided into all truth. It seems not too much to suppose that if upon a mere arraignment before a civil or ecclesiastical tribunal, threatening loss of freedom, or pain of body, they should yet take no heed what plea to make, for it should be given them in that same hour what they should say that in a matter concerning the power and efficacy and welfare of the Church for all coming ages they should be left without direction.

Doubtless there are acts and precepts, rightly confined to their own times, and to particular churches and conditions of society then existing; but acts that enter into the very framework of the Church itself are not to be so considered. Nor were they so considered by their immediate successors. Those who followed them paid the same reverent regard to their Acts, which they rendered to their writings. They took they Constitution of the Church as it came from their hands, as the very card and model for all times and for all people to the end of the world. And those who made a breach upon the order, by offering to ordain, while yet in the presbyterate only, whether arguing from omission of written law, I know not, they at once deposed. I think I remember that there is said to be a presumption, that amounts to proof, in law, sustaining an uninterrupted, continued and undisputed custom, in years so venerable that the memory of man runneth not to the morn of its birth.

MR. POGAN.

His Very Original Views on Genius—They Are Very Widespread.

Genius, he says, must soar free and unrestrained. It cannot be hampered by such beggarly externals as legibility, such crawling carnalities as punctuation, or even grammar. Dean Stanley had no head for mathematics; Shakespeare spelt his name in more ways than it had letters; Byron and Thackeray wrote what they pleased. Mr. Pogan wants the same liberty; he must follow his vein unchecked. Certainly, if he has a real gold mine. When he can turn out such work as Thackeray and Byron produced, we will cheerfully trim his orthography to meet modern requirements, and condone his lack of mathematics, Latin, and many other things which the rest of us find it well to know. But meantime nobody has the heart to tell him that he is not a genius, nor near it; that his soarings are like those of Darius Green with his flying machine; that such talent as he may claim will be of little use till he learns to ride his Pegasus instead of being ridden by it; that few, if any, can do good work in literature, or in anything else, without self-restraint, self-discipline, self-guidance; that, in short, if he desires to appear in type he must become to a large extent his own critic, that is, his own editor.

Mr. Pogan—and his name is legion—will not believe this. He prefers to follow his own light and airy path, and bewail the brutal restrictions which repress true literature, the savagely narrow conventionalities which stifle the poetic spirit.—*Frederic M. Bird, in March's Lippincott's.*

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WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

Professor Ames' Lecture at the Peabody Institute.

"What is electricity? This question is repeatedly asked of physicists, and is one very difficult to answer. We know many of the laws governing electricity, but we do not know exactly what it is." After this introduction to his lecture on "Electricity" at the Peabody Institute last night, Dr. Jos. S. Ames of the Johns Hopkins University showed a large number of experiments, explaining the electrical laws.

The first experiment showed that two gold leaves hung side by side repelled each other when an electrified body was brought near them, and if already charged with electricity would be attracted, or further repelled, when other electrified bodies approached. Two electrified bodies which produce opposite effects on the gold leaves are known as negatively and positively electrified bodies. An "insulator" is a body, like glass, on which a "charge" would remain; a "conductor" is one on which the "charge" is dissipated.

When a body is "charged" the medium surrounding it is strained, analogous to the strain in a rubber band on stretching; if the strain becomes too great, the medium breaks down and a spark results. A spark is, on a small scale, like the majority of lightning flashes. Professor Ames here showed some beautiful photographs of electric sparks taken by Professor Rowland at the University.

"With electric currents," he said, "we are more familiar, knowing it by its results—electric lights, ringing bells, etc. A battery and current may be compared to a hydraulic pump forcing water through pipes. We may have the water under high or low pressure; so also with electricity, though we express this pressure as 'volts.' The quantity of water flowing in a given time has its analogy in the flow of current, measured in 'amperes.' The resistance to the flow of electricity, measured in 'ohms,' is similar to the resistance the water undergoes in the pipes. In overcoming this resistance an electric current heats the conductor, and if there be a bad joint in the conductor, great heat will be developed there and fire possibly ensue.

"If a current passes through a coil of wire, a magnet suspended in the centre would rotate. This fact is used to measure the current as in a galvanometer."

"A current passing through a wire has the property of 'inducing' or causing a current to flow in a neighboring wire. This fact is used commercially in the 'transformers,' which reduce the pressure of the electric currents before they are used in our houses. Faraday in England and Joseph Henry in America discovered this 'induction' about the same time, working independently."—*News.*

MARRIED.

Miss Lydia R. Dawson, daughter of the late Dr. James Dawson, was married at her residence in St. Michaels Wednesday morning to Mr. Thomas B. Baker, who formerly resided near Easton. Bishop Adams performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are epending their honeymoon in the South.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded this week: Wm. H. Ackins, assignee, to Preston B. Spring, 20 acres of land between Oxford and Hambleton, $350; Ella Hopkins and husband to Rebecca Oberlin, 86½ acres of land in Chapel district, $1450; Laura E. Tull and husband to Joseph M. Tull, ¼ acre of land in Miles River Neck, $400; Mary I. Feigley and husband to Annabell Hall, lot at Royal Oak station on B. C. & A. R. R., $40; Samuel M. Valiant to James H. Sutton, farm in Broad Creek Neck, $1000; George F. Nickerson and John M. Elliott to Sarah E. Holden, the "Osney" part of the Llandaff tract in Bailey's Neck containing 70 acres, $8750.

Of Interest to Farmers and Fruit Growers

Seeing the San Jose Scale and other pests are destroying the fruit and fruit trees, Mr. A. H. Larrimore has secured the agency for the best spray pump on the market. He also has the agency for the sale of Whale Oil Soap. This soap is recommended by the United States Agricultural Department as the most effective compound for the destruction of these pests. With this pump and soap the raising of fruit and tomatoes will no longer be a problem. He also offers fruit trees, shade trees and ornamental stock from one of the best nurseries in America. 1-16-4-16

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