

NEW METHODS IN BIBLE STUDY.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT STARTED BY COUNCIL OF 70.

Convention to be held in Chicago next Spring—Present Methods of Instruction of the Young Considered Inadequate.

The Council of Seventy, a body of Bible teachers in educational institutions of this country, has issued a call for a convention to effect a national organization for the improvement of religious and moral education through Sunday schools and other agencies. The convention will be held in Chicago in February or March of next year. It will be made up of members and associate members of the Council of Seventy, invited teachers, ministers and editors, invited pastors of churches and superintendents of Sunday schools.

The origin of the Council of Seventy dates back to 1879. In that year Dr. William R. Harper, then professor of Hebrew in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Ill., and now president of the University of Chicago prepared a series of text books for the study of Hebrew and New Testament Greek.

In February, 1881, he organized a correspondence school under the name of the Institute of Hebrew. Starting with twenty members the institute grew rapidly. In 1890, a reorganization was effected and the society took the name of the American Institute of Sacred Literature. In 1891 the headquarters of the Institute was removed from New Haven to Chicago. It was felt that the Institute should be a medium through which Bible scholars engaged in teaching in universities and seminaries might come into contact with the people. But of this situation grew the Council of Seventy, and under its general charge was placed the American Institute of Sacred Literature. Its officers are: Prof. Frank R. Sturges, president; Dr. D. D. Van Dine, acting president; William R. Harper, principal; Clyde W. Cotnam, recorder; and Herbert L. Willott, treasurer.

In speaking of the plan to form a national organization, the *World* of November says editorially:

It has become increasingly clear that the instruction of the young in the Sunday school, the home and by other means is inadequate to the present need and that the general method with the best present knowledge. The gradual retirement of the older generation of religious and moral instruction which the children receive in the Sunday school, while in general it has progressed in its methods and its efficiency, is in essential respects far from satisfactory. The Sunday school and individual leaders are continuing imperfect methods of instruction, the remaining indifferent to the new educational principles and ideas, one treating religion as an isolated and disconnected subject, and the other as a mere tool for the development of the child's mind.

For the past twenty years there has been a growing recognition of the unsatisfactoriness of the existing conditions and much thought and effort have been expended by individuals and organizations upon the improvement of religious and moral instruction. A time has come for a united effort to clarify, develop and promulgate a great idea so worked out and so tested as to be of those who are seeking to promote a better ideal of substance and method in religious and moral instruction.

The work to be undertaken by such an organization may be indicated somewhat as follows:

(1) It may endeavor to define the true relation of religious and moral instruction to other branches of instruction, indicating the part which religion should perform in the development of the individual and of society.

(2) It may seek to show how to correlate religious and moral instruction with instruction obtained in the public schools, and how to apply the established results of modern psychology, modern pedagogy and modern educational theory to religious and moral teachings.

(3) It may indicate the proper place of the Bible in religious and moral instruction, and set forth the general and specific methods of teaching the Bible in the Sunday school.

(4) It may indicate the necessity and method of a graduation of pupils in public schools according to their mental and moral development, and the necessity and method of graded instruction, where both material and moral development will be adapted to the stages of physical, mental, moral and spiritual development which the pupils pass through.

(5) It may indicate how this new, higher ideal can be worked out in the churches, the Sunday school, the home, the Y. M. C. A., and in young people's societies, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations, clubs for Bible study, societies for culture, and the like.

(6) It may seek to create for the Bible school a graded curriculum which will embody the larger substance and the better methods of religious and moral education in accordance with the present status of Bible, theological, critical, psychological, pedagogical and scientific knowledge.

(7) It may recommend for the study of the Bible, and of religion and morality in ancient and modern times, the best available courses of lessons and the best books, according to the relative merit as judged by the new ideal, and it may promote the preparation of better courses of lessons and better books in the future.

(8) It may seek by all means to accomplish the adequate training of teachers to give religious and moral instruction, showing what amount and kind of knowledge are required, and how it may be obtained, what use is to be made of that knowledge in teaching a child at the several stages of their growth, and what the moral qualifications are necessary for training boys and girls into men and women; and what are the best methods in the various branches of this most important of all educational work.

(9) It may seek to unite in a common work all those individuals and agencies which are laboring for the betterment of the religious and moral education of the young. By such union the wisdom, strength and influence of each one will be increased, and the work will be done which the separate individuals and agencies, working separately, could accomplish but slowly, if at all. Such a union, if it is going on for many years, has prepared the way for the advance of humanity, the civilization of the world, and the promotion of the movement.

The Council of Seventy seeks to create a national organization, hoping that many other established it may enter into a separate existence. It is the sincere desire of the Council of Seventy that every one who is seeking, either individually or in association with others, to work out the ideal of religious and moral education, shall connect himself definitely with the movement.

STOLE GOODS BY WHOLESALE.
Police Have Four Men Who They Say Have Robbed the Steamship Piers.

A chance arrest of two East Side peddlers at Essex and Grand streets last Friday, according to Capt. Trux, has led to the breaking up of a gang of thieves who have robbed wholesale firms in this city of large quantities of valuable goods. Most of the thefts have been committed along the waterfront where the goods were awaiting shipment.

NEWS OF THE TENORS.

Jean de Reszke to Sell His Racing Stable—Van Dyck in Paris.

Jean de Reszke's racing stable is for sale. He has no desire to get rid of it at once, but will sell when a good opportunity offers. He has not been so successful during the last year or two as he was in the past, and his earnings in his profession, while they are still ample, are not half what they were during his season in this country, where, indeed, his fortune was made.

M. de Reszke now makes his home in Paris, where his wife's mother built a beautiful house three years ago. It is probable that he will sing at the Paris Opera for as many more years to come as he may choose. He receives \$1,000 a performance.

He is to appear as the hero of "I Pagliacci," and he made the production of that opera a condition of his appearances this winter. He is said by all who have heard him to be singing as well this year as he ever did.

For twenty-seven years he has been on the stage, and the marvellous preservation of his voice is due to his consummate art in singing. He may return here next season, although nothing definite on that point has been settled.

In view of the great demand for his services and the fact that there is practically no successor to him in sight, it is a wonder that none of the other tenors has successfully studied his methods. At least one other tenor, Albert Salze, has approached him in the Grand repertoire, and in the Italian opera Enrico Caruso is said to sing just as well, but as a singer of the Wagnerian roles he is as peerless as ever.

Yet in his own country, where Wagnerian tenors are more in demand than any other singer, no younger comes forward to take Jean de Reszke's place.

Ernest Van Dyck is another tenor who still finds his services in demand in Europe. He is singing now in the Paris Opera, doing the Wagnerian roles exclusively.

For this season he receives \$600 a night—half the sum that he received during his first season here. He has engagements for the entire winter, and will in the spring go to Russia, where he is to sing Siegmund when "Die Walkure" is sung for the first time in Moscow.

He will also go to St. Petersburg and sing during the winter season in Brussels and most of the large German cities. Although his compensation in Europe is much smaller than the rates at the Metropolitan, the cost of living is also so much less that a large profit is still possible.

Albert Salze, who was to have sung last night at the Grand Opera, and Monte Carlo, decided to devote a year entirely to rest. Therefore he was not heard until the summer season at Covent Garden. This season he will be heard in France and Spain, as well as both Van Dyck and Jean de Reszke at the Paris Opera, there is no room for him. But it seems certain that he will sing in the Grand Opera, and he will probably remain there for some years, as he has sworn never again to brave this climate.

HOTEL-HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO.

Luxurious Place for the Sick When Money Is No Object.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—A hospital with suites for guests and sumptuous wards for patients which it is said will rival the luxury of any hotel in the country is to be erected on the northwest corner of Michigan boulevard and Eldridge place. The formal organization of the corporation, which proposes to erect this institution at a cost of \$400,000, exclusive of the land, furnishings and equipment, and to make it the greatest hospital of modern times, was effected at a meeting in the Union League Club last evening.

The hospital will be known as the Shore Inn. It will be eleven stories high and fireproof, with all mechanical plants in a square building. It will have every convenience and improvement that money can buy. The building will be a masterpiece of architectural skill can secure.

Eighty of the leading physicians of Chicago have each subscribed for \$5,000 worth of stock in the corporation. They will build a hospital where a patient who considers his comfort of more importance than his pocket can bring his family or friends and install them in luxurious suites in the same building where he is being treated.

To Report Williamsburg Bridge Damage.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal appointed yesterday a commission of three engineers to make an examination of the Williamsburg bridge, and to report upon the damage caused by the fire and the extent of the repairs the cables require. The commission consists of George S. Morrison, civil engineer of 49 Wall street; C. C. Schneider, vice-president of the American Bridge Company, and Lefferts L. Buck, consulting engineer of the Williamsburg bridge.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINISTERS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sinners. HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 7:30 | Gov. Id. 8:11 | Hill Gars. 10:04

ARRIVED—SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

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TO HARNESS THE SUSQUEHANNA.

FAST ELECTRIC POWER ONLY 35 MILES FROM BALTIMORE.

Syndicate to Put in a Plant Similar to the One at Niagara—The Corporation Intends to Supply Power to Factories at Baltimore—The Elaborate Plans.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The option held by the Continental Trust Company to purchase the common stock of the United Electric Light and Power Company and the stocks and bonds of the Mount Washington Electric Light and Power Company was exercised to-day. The syndicate will secure power from the Susquehanna River in connection with the lighting company. Mr. Warfield, president of the Continental Trust company, said:

"I am not at liberty at this time to make public such plans as may be in mind in connection with this proposition. In regard to the river development for electric purposes, I may add that I now have in my possession complete reports of all the engineers employed in the investigations of this subject, and it is hoped that conclusions will shortly be reached in reference thereto."

Experts believe that the introduction of electric power derived from the water power of the Susquehanna River will revolutionize the manufacturing industries of Baltimore. As an example of the cheapening effect this development will have, it is stated that the cost of current for lighting the city can be reduced to about \$20 a year a lamp if the city maintain its own distributing plants. The city now pays \$100 a year for each arc lamp under a contract, which expires in September, 1905.

The use of this power is expected to result in the introduction of such new industries as are being introduced at Niagara Falls, which include electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical works of various kinds. As an example of the cheapening effect this development will have, it is stated that the cost of current for lighting the city can be reduced to about \$20 a year a lamp if the city maintain its own distributing plants. The city now pays \$100 a year for each arc lamp under a contract, which expires in September, 1905.

The construction work involved in this undertaking is elaborate. The scope of the operations on the Susquehanna River extends from the Beach at the mouth of the Maryland State line, to a place near Deer Creek. Within these limits two developments of 50,000-horse-power each are planned. The first starts with the building of a dam from the West Bank of the river following a diagonal course down the stream for about 500 feet, and then across a place about 500 feet from the east side of the river. It then runs direct to the site of the power house, which may be in the neighborhood of Broad Creek.

The power house will be built squarely across the head race formed by this construction. Toward the upper end of the dam the walls will slope upward, so that in time of floods the excess of water may pass over the walls into the river and not be carried into the head race to damage the power house. The tail race will also be protected from flooding.

At the power house will be installed two 5,000-horse-power turbines, each with three sets of 48-inch turbine wheels, two being in each set, or six to a unit. These six turbines will develop power sufficient to run a city of 5,000-horse-power generator, and for the ten units there will be sixty turbines required. These will be placed in horizontal shafts, built of concrete, and will be driven by the head race which will carry 10,000 cubic feet of water a second.

This water, after passing through and revolving the turbines, will escape into a tail race, which will be separated from the river channel by the dam. This tail race will then become a head race for a second development, which will be near Conowingo bridge. Here a duplication of the first plant is contemplated, but the present undertaking does not include this development. To carry the electric current to Baltimore a transmission line thirty-five miles long, erected on poles, will be built. This pole line will be of substantial construction to withstand the ravages of storms.

The engineering investigations for this work were made by some of the best mechanical engineers in the country, and were begun about eight years ago by the Susquehanna River Power Corporation, formed by Baltimore capitalists.

DEER HUNTING IN SULLIVAN CO.

The Fifteen-Day Season Closes With Plenty of Venison.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—To-day closes the fifteen days' season for deer hunting in Sullivan county, which has been a successful one. Venison in plenty has been obtained, and while many hunters have enjoyed good luck, the great majority have been obliged to be contented in sharing with their more successful companions the fruits of the chase.

Dr. R. A. Dekay of Livingston Manor returned from a hunting trip in the town of Forestburg on Tuesday. In a strip of woods not over three miles long there were over forty men and boys shooting at almost every moving thing. Even women were roaming through the woods with rifles on their shoulders. Several deer were brought in from the woods which showed signs of having been dead several days.

One Forestburg hunter says seven dead deer have been found in the woods during the week, and in each case they had been fatally wounded by bullet or rifle ball, but had managed to run a mile or so before they succumbed. George Ehret, a Merdwood Park warden, found the carcass of a big doe, the hind quarters of which had been partially eaten by foxes. The doe was wounded in the neck and had run a short distance after being shot. A big buck's carcass was found in the same locality, and the hunter who shot it says he cut through its intestines, but it had managed to escape from the hunter.

Among the successful hunters this week will Phillips of Monticello, a fine deer, and Robert Hardy a fine buck, the latter having killed a doe last week. Two deer are all the law permits to take in Sullivan. A Newburgh party carried off a 230-pound buck. This morning P. C. Ruten and Byron Williams of Port Jervis returned from a two days' hunt in Forestburg and shot a fine spike deer weighing 112 pounds. J. J. Culver of Middletown sent home the carcass of a 100-pound doe. The Pershore, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, Callison Depot, shot a deer near Cocheton. On James Decker's farm near Callison, Bruce Lefter of Newburgh killed a fine spotted buck. Decker another Jack Booth of Willowence shot a deer at that place Monday.

Sportsmen near Cocheton report fairly good luck in bagging deer. The last one killed was a fine 300-pound buck, which was brought down by Jim Dexter, C. Canby, B. McGoey and B. Calkins near Jacob's.

At Lake Huntington one of Mrs. Jacob Kime's hunters shot a fine buck this morning weighing 250 pounds. Another hunter, Fred T. Eis shot a young deer weighing 100 pounds.

Over in Pike county many deer are being killed and in two or three instances deer hunters got deer.

Pastor Manz Worried to Death.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 15.—It is stated here that the death of the Rev. Carl C. Manz, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of this city, yesterday, was caused by the action of the board of trustees of the church asking for his resignation. One month ago it is said, the board held a meeting and decided to request the pastor to attend the next meeting of the board, and if he did not resign in Rochester. After he received the letter he worried so that he had a stroke of paralysis and death resulted. A member of the board said to-day that they could not afford to support a pastor who was in ill health, with no hope of speedy recovery.

MASCAGNI'S MISTAKES.

Ignorance of America the Real Cause of the Failure of His Tour.

Pietro Mascagni has not deserved the misfortunes that have overtaken him in this country. He did not want to come here in the first place. He was genuinely reluctant to accept the offer made to him by his American managers.

When George Tyler, who engaged him to write the incidental music for "The Eternal City," went to Pesaro to complete the arrangements he stopped in the composer's house, and they naturally discussed the subject of Mascagni's visit to this country. Mascagni told him that he was loath to come and when he made the condition that four of his operas should be sung and an entire operatic organization be brought here for the purpose, he confidently believed that this demand would put an end to the negotiations.

But so determined were his present American managers to bring him here, which was, in the opinion of almost every person experienced in the business of amusements, predestined to financial failure. After the composer had decided to come here his mistakes were the result of complete ignorance. It might be added, exists in the case of many foreign celebrities who have never been in the United States for this country.

It is impossible for them to realize how high the musical standards are in this country. No other country is so uniformly devoted to the least in music. Most foreigners before they have been here believe that performances even inferior to those common in Europe must be sufficient for this country.

This was Signor Mascagni's mistake. In consequence of it he brought here an orchestra not equal even to a good average orchestra in Europe. He engaged a company of singers that, degenerate as the operatic art is today in Italy, could not be accepted as the best that Italy has to offer. The seriousness of his mistake was accentuated when the composer reached this country. He was not the least in music. Most foreigners before they have been here believe that performances even inferior to those common in Europe must be sufficient for this country.

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MR. OGLE JUST BOUGHT A FARM.

HIS 300 ACRES SWELLS TO 30,000 AND A GAME PRESERVE.

A Cattle and a Donjon Keep, Most, Drawbridge, Demolishes and Demolishes and Other Truck Gradually Adding Them to a Real Estate Item.

There is at least one English resident of the State of Massachusetts whose appreciation of the American imagination in one form of its newspaper development is not measured in terms of praise. He is Mr. Ponsoby Ogle, now and for a few years past of New Marlboro, a town in the hill country of the Bay State, some miles from the madding whirl of the railway. When he is in New York city Mr. Ogle puts up at the Savoy, on the line of the Fifty-ninth street cross-town railway, which is a part of what used to be the staid Belt line, a tramway fitted over for the bucolic tenor of the Berkshire environs.

There is a reason for Mr. Ogle's mild and modulated perturbation. In the first place his name isn't Jones. Had it been, nobody would have remarked in the newspapers an announcement that he had purchased 5,500 acres of land in the town of Monterey in Massachusetts, or, remarking it, would have remembered it. In the next place the types had not been content even with the distinguished name of Ponsoby, secretary to royalty, but had made him Mr. D. Ponsoby Ogle, a cognomen once seen never to be overlooked or forgotten.

The printed story said that Mr. Ogle had bought his thousands of acres in Monterey as part of a plan to build a cattle there and in the vast preserve surrounding it to herd deer and breed elk, moose, buffalo and other game animals whose value is increasing with their scarcity.

The story said that Mr. Ogle was also the second largest landowner in Massachusetts, ranking next to Mr. William C. Whitney, to whose October Mountain estate he was to be neighbor with his 5,500-acre preserve in Monterey and about New Marlboro.

Mr. Ogle said at the Savoy yesterday that the story was a preposterous invention. Friends had seen it and asked him about it, and were ready to enjoy prospective shooting in the magnificent preserve; but while the preserve was in their eye, Mr. Ogle said, it was not in his.

"The publication is not true; it is made out of whole cloth; it is an invention," he said. "It is a resurrection of a fake that once had a fake's life. I believe that I know the author of it, a mountain editor whose imagination is taller than the heights he daily looks upon. In the mirage that breaks unbidden upon his receptive vision he beholds lakes and fields and forests of his childhood's environment linked and bound together in an English preserve where game flourishes for an owner's friend."