MADE IT IN SIX DAYS.

CREATION.

Proached by Rev. Dr. Townsend at Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church-If a Part of ed respecting former times in Ireland, the Scriptures Be Untrue, All May Be Un- and the future historian of tall Celts true—The Views of Scholars on the Word | will no doubt be able to give some very

the Bible story of creation" was the theme of Rev. L. T. Townsend's sermon on a recent Sunday morning, at the, Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, Bal., in Fleet Street, London. She was over timore. The text was from Genesis, 1 3 "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." "Those who looked much taller, as she was admithe custom of late years for men to say: 'Oh, let the old story of creation go; do starving and freezing, employ your time in the stove of the poverty-stricken. That is practical Christianity.' All honor, I say, to the noble Christian philanthropists engaged in these offices of mercy, but whence did they receive their inspiration to do these acts of charity? It is the Bible whence springs the inspiration of these noble acts, and it behooves us to make men believe it, and trust in it so that they may follow its teachings.

"If a part of the Bible-that wonderful book whence springs every just law under the peculiar fitting out of the and good custom practiced by man, every worthy inspiration, all morality , and true religion—be blotted out or prove untrue, many thoughtful men and wo men will logically conclude that if part calamity can be imagined than the blotting out of the Bible and its influence. Upon it rests the hope of the Christian world. If the Bible account of the creation be unreliable, then may the other historical parts of the B.ble be also unreliable, and if the historical Bible be unreliable, then why not the ethical and theological parts also?" The preacher then quoted St. Paul's argument concerning the resurrection, and applied it to the Word of God. "The trouble which thoughtful men

encounter at the very beginning," he continued, "is that there are so many and diverse theories about the creation, so that he is likely to ask, in despair, can all these be reduced into anything like a rational system or reasonable conclusion?" He quoted many Christian sciencal account, which was only meant to be symbolical, not as actual history But the opinion of the best Hebrew scholars, he claimed, many of whom he quoted, held the opinion that the word "day," especially when reference was made to "morning" and "evening," could mean nothing but a day such as it is now understood, and as the Jews un lerstood in building, and that the building of the world had stretched through periods of spoken of in Genesis.

"First of all," he said, "the universe was a vast empty space. Then it was rarified matter, which has been called star stuff,' and this change from vast empty space to being filled with this brilliantly illuminated matter was done in an instant. Afterward this star stuff began to form into rings, then into globes, but from the creation of the star stuff until it formed into globes was a space of time immensely long, estimated by Sir Wm. Thompson to have been not less than 300,000,000 years. These globes began gradually to cool, until a thin crust formed on the earth. This crust was still hot enough to vaporize all the water that fell upon it, and send it up into space as steam. The speaker described how the vapor

in the outer atmosphere was condensed into water, which falling upon the heated crust, became steam, so that the earth was surrounded by a black pall, blacker than the midnight in a Newfoundland fog. Milions of years of thunder storms, terrific in their force, followed, and then the terrestrial fires broke forth again. Terrific earthquakes shook the earth, volcanic explosions sent the burning rock miles into the air, only to fall again into the seething sea of liquid fire. It was a time of titanic forces, and the peried lasted probably 160,000,000 years. The speaker then went over the other periods with only a passing notice. He described briefly, the glacial period, when every form of life was frozen to death, unless, perhaps, some on the highest peaks of the tropics. He spoke of the reptilian age, when lizards eighty feet long, went flying through the air in search of food, and frogs were as large as oxen. All geologists of note divide the geological period, he said, into six cosmical or geological periods, clearly marked. These, he said, were not the "days" spoken of by Moses in the history of the creation, but were prophetic and symbolical of the six days there spoken of, and immediately preceded the creation of which Moses speaks. The limbs of beasts, the tins of tishes, he said, were prophetic of men, but man was not developed from them. On the first "day" spoken of by Moses, the earth was bare. and all was darkness, and during the first day God made light, literally in the way described in Genesis.

Then, there was too much water on the earth, and God, on the second day, rolled back the waters and made the dry land, and divided land from water. There were no plants, and plants did not come here by spontaneous evolution, but were placed here on the third day. God built the blade of grass and the oak tree. On the fourth day the sun and moon were still behind a dense curtain of vapor, and God rolled back these seas of vapor and the light of the stars rested on the bosom of the deep and shone upon the these itinerant exhibitions to permit earth for the first time in billions of earth for the first time in billions of years. On the fifth day the animals were made and God blessed them, and on the sixth the last and greatest achievement, man bimself was created. The fact that there were six geological periods and there were six geological periods and that Moses had the same number of days, argued that either Moses knew the facts of modern geology, which was improbable in the extreme, or that he had had divine inspiration. To any one who believed in God it was as easy for him to make the world in six days as in a million years. It was an incomprehensible hypothesis, he said; that man should have been the author of the Bible, and if it be



inspired by God it must be literally true and scientifically and well as ethically and theologically. The reverend speak-er closed with a brilliant peroration on

There Were Glants in Those Days," This ancient saying may well be quotentertaining chapters on the subject. During the reign of William the "A thoughtful man's difficulties with

Third, Mary Murphy, born near the seaside village of Portrush, near the Giant's Causeway, was exhibited as a giantess seven feet high, and exceedingly handsome, and when dressed for the "show." are interested in the Sunday schools, rably proportioned. Miss Murphy sang said the preacher, "know that the crea- Irish songs very sweetly, and in the old tion of the world has been the theme of dances of her native place displayed a etudy for several Sabbaths, and it is well grace rarely equalled. On one occasion that the children should study and be- she was honored with a request to visit lieve in the Biblical account of that event | the royal family at Kensington Palace, as of all others. It has become too much and received the special compliments of Queen Mary.

The phenomenal product, however, not waste time by theorizing about it, but in these days in the home of the shamin these days of hardship, when unemployed men, women and children are Monaghan, where he first saw the light in March, 1761. Twenty-two years in feeding the hungry and putting coal afterwards, and when standing without shoes, he measured eight feet eleven inches in height. He visited London. and was exhibited in the Strand for several months, astounding the Londoners by his unheard-of proportions. Trying and prolonged as the passage was from the European continents in those days, thousands crossed the Channel to see "the Irish giant."

It was stated in the "bills" issued by the exhibitors, that Pat Cotter was "nine feet six inches" in height, and property-man he did seem to be quite as tall as that, but in reality he was only a few inches lower than the Goliath o Gath, who, according to the story told in the seventeenth chapter of the First Book of Samuel, stood nine feet nine be untrue, all may be untrue, and thus inches (six cubits and a span-a cubit discard the whole. No more appalling | being eighteen inches, and a span nine inches,) and who dared the hosts of Israel to mortal combat. Cotter's shoe measured eighteen inches, and his hand was twelve inches from the centre of the palm to the top of the middle finger. In 1850, James Murphy, of the city of Waterford, sailed with his parents and brothers and sisters for Baltimore, where they landed safely, and settled there. He was then eight years of age. As he reached manhood, the great height to which he had grown caused him to be so remarkable that crowds followed him as he passed along the streets. On arriving at twenty-one, he had grown to be fully eight feet high, and the world-renowned Barnum, who was ever on the lookout for such attractions, havof the "sights" in his long range of cara-

Murphy, when dressed in full costume tists who claim that the word "day," as and high-heeled boots, stood eight feet used in the Mosaic account of creation, six inches. His arms were very long, used in the Mosaic account of creation, applifying him to touch with his floors. Solution. The history of developments used in the Mosaic account of creation, meant a period of time, possibly millions the top of a pole over ten feet high. He of years, not the day of twenty-four was very well proportioned, and a hours, as is generally understood. Some | though three hundred and fifty pounds writers, he said, had called the Bibical in weight, possessed an exceedingly story an unscientific and unchronologi- graceful figue. Unlike Pat Cotter, the "Irish Giant of Barnum's Show" had remarkably small feet and hands considering his great size, and, in contradic tion to all the tales we have heard in childhood, was one of the kindest-hearted of human beings, and never exhibited disposition to "grind men's bones to make his bread." There are still a few of the older peo-

ple of the counties of Down and Antirm, it—a day of twenty-four hours. The theory advanced by the speaker was that the universe had consumed infinite time the universe had consumed infinite time able man was a native of Sprucefield, A small circle property of the wonderful mill carpenter known as "Big Charley Hamilton." That remark. Carolina. in the north of Ireland, who recollect near the famous Blaris Moor, a district that lies between Lisburn and Hillsbortime of incomprehensible length, all ough. As a lad he worked at the bleach however, before the six days of creation ing concern of the brothers Coulson, the well-known damask manufacturers, and before he had reached the age of fifteen he was famed for his feats of strength filled with highly illuminated and highly and great power as an athlete. He was clouds. then nearly seven feet high, possessed of great bone and muscle, but as noncombative as a Quaker. On his way home from work one evening he met two powerful fellows well-known as "bruisers," and whose feats in fisticuffs at the local fairs and markets rendered them the terror of all quiet, well-disdrunkenness, and several times jostled Hamilton as they passed along the foot-path. After considerable provocation all joined with equal spirit, that no one the young giant caught the bullies one in each hand, and knocking their heads forward between two of the congregaaside his sister's doll.

Messrs. Bradshaw & Moreland, the lilisborough distillers, employed the diameter of which far exceeded the largest that had ever before been made the Ulster. Many people came to see that monster of mechanism, and among others Arthur, third Marquis of Downshire, expressed his pleasure on looking on the great achievement. His lordship was anxious to see the wheel turn on its axis, and said he would send up to the park for half a dozen on his stalwart men in order to have the immense machine in motion.

"Reg pardon, my lord!" said Charley, taking off the leather cap he usually wore, and stretching himself up from his normally stooped position. Lord Downshire, himself six feet six inches up at the figure that rose before him like a human telescope. Charley Hamilton, then twenty-two years of age, was over eight feet in height, very broad across the chest, and exceedingly long in the arms. "Beg pardon, my lord!" he repeated; "you need not send for any of your people. I can turn the wheel myself." And stretching out his brawny arms he caught hold of the great spokes of the machine, and to the astonishment of peer and people, turned the great piece of mill machinery as if the feat had been one of the most ordinary character. At that time he could have stretched out his right arm on a table, and if a man of two hundred pounds weight had stood on his right hand, he could raise him to the ceiling of the

speculative proprietor of a couple of faces was too much for even his selfshow caravans induced Hamilton to join his troupe, and for some years he was exhibited as the Ulster Giant in feel tempted to laugh on such an octhe leading cities of England and Scotland. It was usual for the managers of hardly be expected to preach a bright their people, whether giants, dwarfs, or while there had the honor of having a chat with Sir Walter Scott; Francis Jeffrey, of the Edinburgh Review; Christopher North, of Blackwood; Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd; Constable and Ballantine, the bibliopole and printer of the Waverly novels, and other literary lions. One Sunday morning the giant was strolling down Princes Street, Edinburgh's leading thoroughfare, and wishing to light his pipe, he stood be-side one of the old oil lamps, and tretching up his arms, he raised the top and set fire to a piece of paper he held between his fingers. It was then about two o'clock in the gray mist of a June dawn, and a number of printers, who were wending their way home after Saturday night's festivities, looked on the sight as something out of the usual

course of things, rushed to the spot,

and as they recognized the towering

figure of Hamilton, raised an exultant cheer, while the object of their curiosity rapidly retreated to his carayan.

What The Ancients Knew. The discoveries and inventions of the nineteenth century have most of them been antedated in the very morning of human history. Time has simply fructified the germinal idea planted in the first gray matter encased in a human skull. Discovery is not a creation, but a process, and there is perhaps no known appliance in modern civilization that had not its original inception in some aboriginal historic age. Such is the tribute paid by Patent and Court Record to the wisdom of the ancients.

The manufacture of liquid glass was an art known to the ancients, and the science of making steel produced the Damacus blade, with its keen and sinuous elasticity, centuries before the cut lers of Sheffield could make a respectable pair of scissors.

The science of optics was known in the days of Alexander, for that distinguished butcher with a royal name had a copy of the Iliad enclosed in a nutshell that could not have been written without the aid of of a microscopic glass. Layard found in the ruins of Nineveh what Sir David Brewster pronounced to be a 'magnifying glass," and a so called king 2,000 years before the Christian era observed the stars through a "sliding tube." Twenty centuries before the birth of

Watt a mechanic of Alexandria described machines whose motive power was steam, and even anticipated our modern turbine wheel by a machine he named "Neolpile." When Fulton launched the Clermont he was simply repeating what was done in the harbon of Barcelona as far back as 1543. We have no parental claim on Electric discovery, for in the twelfth century the scientific priests of Etruria drew light ning from the clouds, antedating Franklin, and by means of an iron rod on the shores of the Adriatic Sea the signal service electrician of ancient days teleased the electric spark by means of the coming storm.

The ancient Gauls used a reaping machine. Hobbs gave his name to lock found in the tombs of Egypt. Natural gas conveyed in bamboo tubes was utiliz d in China centuries ago, and one of the old Mongolian authors writes of boxes which repeated the sound of voices of men long since dead, an approximation to the phonograph of Edisor. In medical skill the Oriental physi-

cians of India practiced vaccination long before the doctrine was announced by Dr. Jenner. Anæsthetics were known in the days of Homer, and the Chinese 2,000 years

ago had a preparation of hemp, known as "uno yo,' to deaden pain. The stamping of coins goes back to the morning of history, and the Romans are said to be acquainted with the use ing heard of Murphy, visited Baltimore for, the purpose, and engaged him to travel through the United States as one special favorites or proprietors are, in general sense, but an enlarged and improved edition of ideas hardly so

juvenile as ourselves.

No age in the history of man is an is continuous and not detached in secions Discovery is the result of cess, and when made is but a stepping stone to another yet unreached. Every invention has its history outside the biograph of the man who claims his patent, and equally so is the historic fact that much of our boasted light and mechanical wisdom is but the match put once again to the old candle our ances tors made, but time blew out. Musical Horses.

This little incident happened above the clouds on one Sunday morning, several summers ago, on the very tiptop

about a dozen people, were scated about on the smooth rocks, or on the springy cushions of beautiful mountain heather with which nature has upholstered most inviting seats in this beautiful land of One of the company, a clergyman,

was conducting an informal religious service. Having finished his short sermon, he announced a hymn. As there were no books, his selection was necessarily something familiar to all, and presently there arose from this small posed people. These fellows pretended | congregation a strong and hearty chorus. So intent were the singers upon their together tillthey cried aloud for mercy, tion, that a drove of horses, evidently he flung them both over the fence with attracted by the voices, bad gradually all the ease with which a lad would toss approached, until a second circle was formed outside the worshippers. The discovery was so startling that for a moment even the minister forgot his Tharley to build a large water-wheel, clerical dignity and burst out laughing, and all the voices broke down. At this the univited horses fell back in some confusion and apparent embar-

In a few seconds, however, the sin ers recovered themselves, and with really creditable self-control sang the entire hymn, and as there were several stanzas, the outer circle of horses, which had soon closed in again, thrust forward more than one equine head among the amused worshippers before a final "Amen" sent them off once more in a

Again and again, as other hymns were ung, during which it is safe to say not a little fun entered into the worhip, the in height, seemed startled as he looked | song loving horses came back, their long serious faces seeming to wear almost pious expressious as they listened attentively, and dashed away at the end of the performance.

The minister on this occasion was a well-known and popular clergyman, who now occupies an important pulpit in Washington city, and the writer was a member of the choir, and, she is sorry to have to confess, a very badly behaved member, who actually giggled out aloud when a horse's great long face appeared over her shoulder. But of course the congregation could not feel very much mortified when the minister, who is always expected to be a pattern of good behavior, had set them

o had an example. No doubt he had addressed audiences room and carry him around, still keeping his arm straight out from the shoulder.

About the time to which I refer the conditions of almost every conceivable character during his ministry, and felt his risibles proof against any ordnary surprise, but this sudden apparition of eager horse conditions of the conditions o control. But, after all, ministers are only men, and a man who would not casion would be so dull that he could

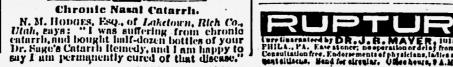


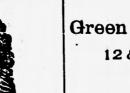
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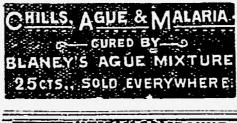
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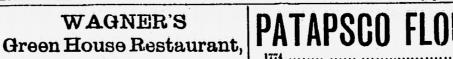
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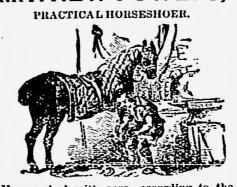


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Daily. † Daily except Sunday. ; Sunday only a Stop to let off passengers. The Theatre Train leaves Baltimore at 11 10 p. m., daily and arrives at Ellicott City at midnight.

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Dally. †Daily except Snuday.	

WESTERN MARY LAND RAILROAD. SCHEDULE TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1893. eave Hillen Station as follows: DAILY.

4.30 A.M.—Fast Mail for Norfolk and West-ern R. R. the South and Southwest; also Glyndon, Westminster, New Windsor, Union Bridge, Mechanicstown, Blue Ridge, High-field, Edgemont, Hagerstown, and, except Sunday, Williamajort, Clear Spring and Cherry Run, Chambersburg, Waynesboro', B. and C. V. R. R., Martinsburg and Win-chester, Va. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

7.22 A. M.—Accommodation for York, Han-over, Gettysburg, Pa., and all B. and H. Div, points; also Eastern Extension and Main Line east of Emory Grove; also Carlisle and G. and H. Railroad. G. and H. Railroad.

8.00 A. M.—Mail for Cherry Run, W. Va., Clear Spring, Williamsport, Hagerstown, Shippensburg and point on Main Line & B. & C. V. R. R.; also Frederick and Emmittsburg, also N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah, Va. 19.65 A. M.-Accommodation for Union Bridge, York and Gettysburg, Carlisle and points on G. & H. R. R.

25. P. M.—Accommodation for France G. u. x н. к. к.
2.25 р. м.—Accommodation for Emory Grove
3.20 р. м.—Express for Arlington, Howardville, Mt. Wilson, Owing's Mill, Glyndon,
York, Hanover, Gettysburg, B. & H. Division, Carlisle, Gettysburg and Harrisburg
Railroad. Railroad.
4.02 P. M.—Express for Arlington, Mt. Hope, Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Green Spring Junction, Owings' Mills, Glyndon, Glen Falls, Finksburg, Patapsco, Carrollton, Tannery, Westminster, Avondale, Medford, New Windsor and Stations West to Cherry Run; also Frederick, Emmitsburg, B. and C. V. R. R., Norfolk and Western R. R. and points South. 5.15 P. M.—Accon modation for Emory Grove 8.15 p. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge. 11.25 p. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove. SUNDAYS.

9.30 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover. 2.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge. 4.00 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove. 10.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove. TRAINS ARRIVE AT HILLEN STATION. Daily—7.12 P. M — Daily (except Sunday) 6.50
7.46, 8.40, 10.31 and 11.47, A, M.,
and 2.42, 5 10, 5 51, 6.57 P. M
Sundays only.—9.10 and 10.20 A. M., 6.15 and
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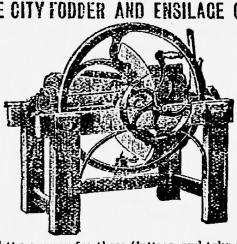
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