

The Highland Park News

Will be issued MONTHLY from its office in the Post Office building, where all editorial and other business will be transacted, and where all communications should be addressed.

HIGHLAND PARK TIME TABLE.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Yearly fare, \$85 100 Rides, \$23.50 30 Rides, \$3.80

TRAINS STOPPING AT HIGHLAND PARK

Leave Chicago, Arr. High'd Park, Leave High'd Park, Arr. Chicago.

Kinzie St. 8.00 A.M.	9.07 A.M.	3.18 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	Kinzie St.
" 9.30 "	10.25 "	6.00 "	7.15 "	Wells St.
" 1.00 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	6.44 "	7.55 "	"
Wells St. 4.10 "	5.17 "	7.11 "	8.25 "	"
Kinzie St. 5.00 "	5.54 "	8.03 "	9.00 "	"
Wells St. 6.30 "	6.49 "	9.29 "	10.30 "	Kinzie St.
" 6.20 "	7.30 "	2.25 P.M.	3.40 P.M.	"
" 9.00 "	10.15 "	3.12 "	4.00 "	"
" 11.25 A.M.	12.35 "	1.12 "	2.20 "	Wells St.
Kinzie St. 11.00 P.M.	12.47 "	6.27 "	7.30 "	Kinzie St.

*Sunday Trains.

Confirmation Service.

Editors Highland Park News:—Friday evening the 11th ult., will long be remembered by those who went to Central Hall to witness the first Confirmation Service that has ever been held in our beautiful suburban city. There was a large congregation present besides the regular members of Trinity Church, and all were deeply impressed with the beauty of the service, and the solemn, yet joyful ceremony of "laying on of hands" by a true successor of the Apostles. The chancel furniture still retained the white, black and purple garb of mourning—the mitre and the crozier—in honor of our departed Bishop, who was so unexpectedly called to the blessed rest of Paradise. The altar was surmounted by a majestic and beautiful cross, composed of rare and delicate flowers, and on either side were vases filled with the choicest and most fragrant of nature's floral gems. The Prayer Desk and Lectern were likewise gracefully trimmed and entwined, and, indeed, the entire floral adornments evinced the rare skill and refined aesthetical taste of the decorator.

After the usual evening prayer, there followed a stirring and eloquent sermon by the Bishop—the Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, of Missouri—which was attentively listened to by the congregation. Of this sermon lack of space forbids a complete synopsis. The Bishop brought before the minds of his listeners many new ideas concerning the relation of Church customs to the Bible, and conclusively proved the obligation of adhering to Apostolic teachings and practices, though such are but briefly mentioned in Holy Scripture.

After the sermon was concluded, the Rector presented the candidates—six in number—to receive the laying on of the Bishop's hands.

It was a touching sight to behold these persons calmly and thoughtfully renewing the solemn promises and vows made long years before, when they were admitted into the church by baptism, and as the Bishop laid his hands upon them, severally, and impressively said "Defend, O Lord, this Thy servant with Thy heavenly grace, that he may continue Thine forever; and daily increase in Thy Holy Spirit more and more until he come unto Thy everlasting kingdom," one and all felt that God's fatherly hand would indeed be over them, and His Holy Spirit would be with them, to lead them in the knowledge and obedience of His word towards the attainment of Everlasting Life.

The Bishop then briefly addressed the candidates and dismissed them with his blessing.

The occasion, the appropriate floral decorations, the chancel furniture, and the presence of a true successor of the Apostles in Episcopal robes, all combined in divesting the hall of its ordinary, secular associations and elevated it to a higher and more sacred use.

At the close of the service as one by one the congregation passed out, with the Bishop's benediction still resting on them, the feeling of all was, how beautiful, blessed and conducive to true spiritual growth was the

Apostolic rite of Confirmation, which comes to us, duly administered by a true successor of St. Paul and St. John, and sanctified by the use of the holiest of those now at rest, who lived and died in "the faith once (for all) delivered to the saints."

Editors Highland Park News:—I think the following from the Annals of the "Chicago Relief and Aid Society" directly after the great fire of 1871, worthy of space in your columns.

In a large box donated to the sufferers by a Church in Troy, N. Y., and containing chiefly women's and children's clothing, was found a child's tin "Saving's Bank" filled with small coins and marked from "Clara and Lizzie Holmes."

One of Chicago's best known and most philanthropic citizens, who devoted that entire winter, (as indeed he has a great part of his valuable life,) to the "relief" work, was then acting Treasurer of the Society. Upon this gift being shown him he forwarded the following letter to Troy, addressed to Clara and Lizzie Holmes. Not being called for at the Post office the letter was returned after ten days. Unwilling that such an evidence of youthful sympathy should seem to remain unacknowledged, or unappreciated, the letter was sent to the Troy Times for publication, where for the first time it met the eyes of the parents of the little girls. The second letter is the reply of their father, received as the dates show, more than a month after the first was written.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.
Standard Hall,
Chicago March 24 1871

Clara and Lizzie Holmes, Troy, N. Y. My dear Children:—We have had the pleasure to receive your very kind little gift of Four dollars and forty cents (\$4.40) for the poor people and hungry children who are without a home and without food in this great city. This present from you is just as welcome as the greater donations of very rich men and women, and the homeless and hungry ones who have suffered so dreadfully by the burning of Chicago, will be just as glad to eat the nice food bought with your silver and pennies, as if you were queens and had sent them many thousands of dollars. We shall let them know who gave them this nice present to make them happy, and they will bless you through their tears, and if you are just as generous and kind when you grow up and have more to give, God will surely bless you as you bless his needy and suffering. If all the little girls in the land had sent as much as you two, all our wants would be filled.
Yours very Truly,
C. G. HAMMOND, Treasurer.

REPLY.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 15th 1871.

C. G. Hammond, My Treasurer: Dear Sir:—Permit me to thank you for the very kind letter of acknowledgment which yesterday came to our notice in the Troy Times. It not only gratified the parents of Clara and Lizzie, but when read to our little girls, their eyes filled with tears of joy that the little offering, dear to them, had been received and would be applied to relieve a very small part of the suffering occasioned by your city's calamity. It is a question who is benefited the most. I think this little act has done more good to our children than all the stories of benevolence we might read to them. Upon their return from Church where they had taken their contribution, Clara said to her mother: "I feel so happy that I have given my bank to send to Chicago, because it will buy something to eat or wear for some little girl" and certainly two little hearts that night beat in sympathy with the great heart of our Father, who caused those generous contributions to pour into your city from almost every part of the world. Wishing you a merry Christmas I am
Yours Truly,
HENRY HOLMES.

And now, Messrs. Editors, after the lapse of nearly three years, there is to me something as freshly touching and beautiful in this correspondence as when in the very midst of the terrible suffering of that time, these simple letters were written. May not the story they tell serve to strengthen and vivify generous impulses in the hearts of all our little ones, and may not we "children of a larger growth" imbibe an emulative spirit from their perusal? At any rate, we cannot doubt that so long as God spares their lives, the beautiful spirit which prompted this act of sacrifice on the part of those little girls, will dwell with them for their own and other's good, even as impressive and lasting as a touch from the very finger of Him whom Jean Paul Richter loved to call "The Humane One." Surely
"It is more blessed to give than to receive."
Yours
"H."

LAUNDRY.

"A housekeeper" in our August number, wrote us in regard to the practicability of starting a co-operative laundry, but we failed to give it proper attention at the time. We have given the idea some thought during the last month and will report to our correspondent that the laundry can be obtained. The only question would be as to a practical mode of running said laundry economically after we had it. The first difficulty we find is that it

would have to be operated by the ladies themselves under some sort of organization, which would involve a good deal of time and business ability. Another difficulty that presents itself, is the fact that every family wants its washing done on the same day, which, although only a matter of habit, is one born in every good housekeeper's nature, to have the washing done on Monday, and the ironing on Tuesday—funerals or weddings hardly interfering—and no doubt making up one of the most wearing and discouraging elements of housekeeping, causing distress and dissatisfaction to the servants where they are kept, and killing the worn out wife of the poor man who adds this task to the care of many children. Now, if all want their washing done on the same day, the outlay for laundry apparatus equal to such a piece of work would be too great.

Washing is like all other work: if it is allowed to get behind or the articles soiled in a family for a whole week are allowed to accumulate, the task is a heavy one, and probably equal to all the rest of the work of a household. The way to make it easy is to have a laundry of your own, and a laundress to wash each day the articles soiled from day to day. It is thus an easy occupation, as much sought after as any other, and, except for the disadvantage of multiplying servants in the house, even when economy is not considered, is an agreeable feature in housekeeping rather than otherwise, for there is no greater luxury than a freedom to change garments as often as one's fancy or taste or pleasure may dictate. For those enjoying such laundry privileges this article is not intended, but for the consideration of those who keep but one or two servants and for whom two good days are made days of severe labor, trouble and vexation. To bring relief and to place such families in a position to avoid such trouble and to give all the benefit of the same advantages, is our object, and the object of the enquiry of "housekeeper." As a great advantage is gained by those having laundries of their own, in having their washing done as it is wanted from day to day, we would suggest that this will be the key to our idea of a practical laundry for our families.

The laundry at the Highland Park House can be made of sufficient capacity to do the laundry work of all who would be likely to join in the arrangement and a club of ladies could be organized to perfect the details of the business, who could make an arrangement with the proprietor of that laundry. A collector could go to the houses of members of the club daily or every other day and collect the articles, already packed and waiting, at the same time returning the work of the day before. The advantage in this would be that each family would always have what they wanted done promptly, and the work done by a few laundresses, who would also be kept constantly employed. There is no doubt but that this would work, and that to many families it would be a great relief from one of the most aggravating and discouraging items of a housekeeper's life.

The intensest study invigorates the body as well as the mind, strengthens both the nervous and muscular system, makes the blood course in stronger breath-giving currents through the system, enlarges the brain, erects the form, softens the features, brightens the eye, animates the countenance, dignifies the whole person, and in every way conduces to health, provided only that it is pursued in accordance with the laws of hygiene as to diet, exercise, rest, sleep, and ventilation.—Northrop.

It is sad weakness in us, after all, that the thought of a man's death hallows him anew to us; as if life were not sacred too—as if it were comparatively a light thing to fail in love and reverence to the brother who has to climb the whole toilsome steep with us, and all our tears and tenderness were due to the one who is spared that hard journey.—George Eliot.

The following truthful passage occurs in one of the Frederika Bremer books: "There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is disposed to doubt it. What is bad, is noised abroad, is echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and the social circles find much to say about it; whilst what is good goes at best like sunshine, quietly through the world."