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THE MORNING A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER, ISSUED BY THE

Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment, Rev. I. D. STEWART, Publisher, To whom all letters on business, remittances o money, &c., should be addressed, at Dover, N. H. All communications designed for publication hould be addressed to Editor The Morning Star,

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The Morning Star.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1880.

THE TREE GOD PLANTS. The wind that blows can never fell The tree God plants. It bloweth east, it bloweth west, The tender leaves have little rest; But any wind that blows is best. The tree God plants

Strikes deeper root, grows higher still; Spreads wider boughs, for God's good will Meets all its wants. There is no frost hath power to blight The tree God shields. The roots are warm, beneath soft snows; And when spring comes it surely knows,

And every bud to blossom grows. The tree God shields Grows on apace, by day and night. Till sweet to taste, and fair to sight-Its fruit it yields.

INDIA LETTER. MIDNAPORE, DEC. 27, 1879.

The larger part of the present month has been spent by many of our missionaing the trunk road at Jellasore, our party, consisting of Mrs. Phillips, Miss Hooper, Miss Hattie Phillips and three of the young men from the Bible School, and your correspondent, proceeded to Contai. Returning, we struck the pilgrim's road again at Belda, and came on to Midna pore. Shorter or longer stops were made at several points along the road. This section is very densely populated.

At Mohanpur our camp stood a week. It was particularly gratifying to see how warm a welcome the women gave our ladies. Of this your readers may be otherwise informed, so I need but mention the fact. Naba Kumar, one of the Bible School pupils, belonged to the Brahmin caste. The zemindar here is a Brahmin, and some distant relative of our brother. He took us to the zemindar's house, and devoted band, took note of her departure introduced us. Changes had come since I was here last, a dozen years ago. The zemindar died, leaving a widow and three children. The eldest, a daughter, is mar- learning saw nothing in it to interest ried, and a boy of hers is playing with them. True, the merchants who had The widow is very secluded, and declines to see even our ladies. May the their luxury and wealth. But to the inlight of life enter her poor, dark and des- telligences who are able to comprehend

themselves on a couple of nicely upholstered chairs, and we begin talking to the when one wily Brahmin asks a full series of irrelevant questions for the sole purhearts in Mohanpur, and we disposed of a gotten. few Christian books. When the poor

Balighai is a growing settlement at the junction of the roads leading to Contai mah and Hindoostan; others, like Mr. and from Belda and Jellasore, and thirteen miles from Contai. We passed the Sabbath here, and morning and evening had to know the history of each one, and if a very good hearing in the bazar. I have any still survive. rarely seen people so eager for our books is manifest that they perceive how rapidly sion in Burmah. their power and prestige are declining in Hindu society.

Contai. Five very pleasant days were spent there. This is sixty miles from Midnapore, and the chief town of a sub- Judson had suffered so much. The igdivision of our district. Only two Euro- norant people were suspicious, treacherpeans, a magistrate and an executive en- ous and cruel, but this heroic woman giveer, are located here, and the latter went alone among them. With no supgentleman, Mr. T. M. L. Thompson, was port, of husband, father, or brother, she very kind to us during our stay. On a opened her house for prayer, and praise. Colleges and Theological seminaries of little prominence near his bungalow is and spake the words of eternal life to New England, in order to furnish the the newly-made grave of his sincerely la- those who gathered around her. She young men and women in our college, ticular department, with a loving zeal worthy

ers as Susie Libby: Close beside her sleeps her baby, and a neat iron railing encloses both graves. For two months. Misses Libby and French were in Contai, and they visited some of the zenanas. This is so prominent a place that the Mission should occupy it at once. I our field, and I heartily wish that we were able to locate a missionary here

There are twenty or thirty Englishspeaking babus at Contai, in the different branches of government service. We visited some of them at their homes, and everywhere received a warm welcome. There is much true zenana work here, and I hope we may be able to locate a teacher here soon. The higher-class English school has about seventy boys, and the babus have opened a school for girls, which is now attended by ten or twelve. During our stay the sales of Christian books, Bengali, English and Oriya, averaged about two rupces a day, which was very cheering indeed. Every English book in my box was disposed of, which shows how our language is spread, ing in these parts. We held an English service at the Inspection Bungalow on our last evening, and it was well attended by the babus.

We found a Brahmo Somáj, or church of theists, at Contai. The minister told us that there were fifteen or twenty members. He invited us to their weekly meeting on Thursday evening, and requested me to make an address, which I did, taking for my topic The Marks of the True Religion. The singing (chiefly a solo with violin accompaniment), the prayers and the reading of passages from the Sanscrit and Bengali, occupied full ry workers in the district. There is no ninety minutes. During the whole of finer month than December for camping this time several worshipers sat with out in India. Others will report their their eyes closed. This Somaj is thorown tours, I hope, so it will be necessary oughly eclectic following neither Keshub for me to speak only of our own. Leav- Chunder Sen nor any other leader, but culling from the teachings of all. The minister came to our service the next evening and said, "I hope the day may soon come when Brahmos and Christians will worship God together." Dothe Brakmos worship God?

THE SAILING OF THE LOUVRE. BY V. G. RAMSEY.

On the 22d of Sept., 1835, the ship Louvre sailed from Boston, bearing a company of twenty-one missionaries, among whom were Rev. Eli Noyes and Rev. J. Phillips and their wives,-the first laborers sent into the foreign field by the Free Baptists.

That ship sailed quietly away. Very few, except the personal friends of that or followed her on her course. The valers of the earth would have scorned to notice the event. Men of science and her two brothers on the mud verandah. freighted her did not forget her, for to them she was the means of increasing the true interests of humanity, and, from The boys, with gold bracelets on, quiet their sublime hights, to command a view of coming ages, the sailing of that ship was a more important event than the family priests and friends. The little launching of a royal navy, the march of a company listen attentively for a while, conquering army, or the discovery of a scientific truth. The men and wongen who went out in her to the far-off lands of pose of breaking up the preaching of darkness and heathenism have performed Christ crucified. Do your very best, poor a work that will be remembered with joy man, and lose no chance for plying your when Alexander and Napoleon are forweapons, for your time is short! I have gotten. They have helped to plant the been advising all these priests to learn tree whose "leaves are for the healing of trades, and get ready to support them- the nations," and when "every kindred selves when begging and imposture are and tongue and people "shall gather in its played out. The Lord opened some life-giving shadow, they shall not be for-

Of all that band, our late departed women begin to read, how knowledge brother, Rev. Jeremiah Phillips, was the will increase and superstition droop in last to leave the field. Some, like the first Mrs. Phillips, had fallen young, and their ashes rest in the burning sands of Bur-Mrs. Noyes, had been forced by sickness to return home. It would be interesting cially called to a circular of appeal, found

I have just been reading a sketch of the as they were here. A poor crazy man life of one of that little band, Miss Eleahelped me not a little by calling the peo- nor Macomber, whose name stands among ple together to hear the Gospel. Return- the noblest in the annals of missions. ing from Contai, we spent the Sabbath at This lady was born in Lake Pleasant, Egra, four miles nearer Belda, where our Hamilton Co., N.Y., and there her childmessage was not so well received. An hood and youth were passed. Her first old Brahmin drunkard disturbed the au- missionary work was among the Yibwas dience much by his vile abuse of native Indians in Michigan, but feeling drawn to Christians. I am more patient than I a more distant field, she was appointed used to be with these poor sinners, for it by the Baptist Board to the Karen Mis-

On her arrival she was stationed at Dong-Yahn, about thirty-five miles from The objective point of our trip was Maulmain. It will be remembered that this was scarcely ten years'after the terrible scenes in Burmah in which Mr. and Mrs.

only how to read, but how to live with decency and comfort. A writer, speaking of her work, says," The idea of a defenseless woman going into a besotted nation, from what we now ask from the churches. among a drunken, sensual people alone, and lifting them up to the privileges of a know of no more promising opening in refined faith, a pure religion, is worthy of asking of such an immediate response. an angel."

She was not content with sitting down and teaching those who came to her. She went to the surrounding tribes accompanied by one or two of the native converts. She traveled from place to place. She crossed unbridged streams and deep ravines. She climbed mountains, and passed through forests, she entered the dwellings of the poor, and sat by the side ing salvation through the blood of Christ. love affected even the heathen. She was hitherto witnessed .- J. F. respected and admired by those who scorned the gospel and hated Christ; but to those who received her message, she was as an angel of light. As she approached the villages, in her excursions, she was often met by crowds, who welcomed her with joy, and led her to the homes of the sick and dying, that she might speak to them the words of life. Other women would have fainted under her toil, or turned back dismayed at the dangers she encountered, but she felt that she was endowed with strength and wisdom that were not her own, and she asked no higher joy than to use these powers

in the service of the Giver. In less than two years from the commencement of her work, she reported that a church of native Christians had been gathered, numbering twenty-three members, and that a hopeful spirit of inquiry was manifest throughout her large and hitherto desolate field.

Miss Macomber possessed the power in a rare degree to mold the native Christians into efficient fellow-laborers. Her own unselfish and fearless spirit diffused itself among them. They not only accompanied her in her journeys, but, as they grew in grace and knowledge, they established themselves in the heathen villages, where they told to their ignorant and wretched countrymen the story of the cross; and the vital flames of divine truth, kindled in those places by her influence, burns on, brightening and widening to this dayand we doubt not they will brighten and widen till they are swallowed up in that flood of light which will fill the whole land, driving away the last shadow of

The work of this devoted woman was short. The flame was intense and the sacrifice on the altar was rapidly consumed. In March, 1840, she undertook a perilous journey to visit a tribe of Karens that resided high up on one of the rivers, and on her way was seized with jungle fever. She loved her work and would have gladly continued it, but she knew that the work was not hers but God's, and she gave it back into his hands, fully assured that he would find servants to carry it forward. The part which he had assigned her was done, and she peacefully and joy fully departed to her everlasting rest. Her early death was deeply lamented by her fellow-laborers in the mission. The native Christians surrounded her grave with wails of sorrow, and even the heathen were touched, saying, "The good

mamma is dead." Of the good ship Louvre, bearing that band of devoted missionaries to the heathen, the poet might well have said.

"Sail on, sail on, deep freighted With blessings and with hopes; The saints of old with shadowy hands Are pulling at thy ropes.

" Behind thee holy martyrs '. Uplift the palm and crown, Before thee unborn ages send Their benediction down.

CENTENNIAL FUND FOR BATES THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

The attention of every reader of the Star, whether old or young, Christian or non-professor, pastor or layman, is espein another column, and issued by the Trustees of Bates College. After reading, I ask each seriously-minded person, carefully to consider these three things:

First Our educational enterprise. having in view especially the better cultare and preparation of our ministry, took its rise almost simultaneously with that of missions, which is especially to be cared for during this our centennial year; and that they were both born of one and the same spirit, viz., a desire and purpose to enter upon a higher and larger denominational work for Christ and souls. "

Second. That on this centennial year, it is eminently befitting that we enter upon an attempt, perhaps too long neglected to make some just and adequate general response to the generosity of the good men, without the denomination, as well as within, who have done and are doing so much for our schools.

Third. That amid the sharp, but friendly and healthy, competition among the

unlettered natives, and taught them not tages, and so as thorough education as they can obtain elsewhere, and as they need, not one dollar can be spared from the funds we expect from other sources, or

> The circular has been sent to the pastors of all our churches in New England, setting forth his views on the subject, together with each suggestions as he may be pleased to make. These are already. coming in freely, and in every instance expressing a hearty approval of this effort, with the assurance that everything shall be done possible to carry its proposals into effect.

You may depend upon it, a host of our people are going to usher in the second of the sick and dying, even when preach-centennial period of our history with auspicious means of grander results for Her courage, her faith, and unfeigned the blessed cause of Christ than we have

MISSION WORK.

CONDUCTED BY REV. G. C. WATERMAN.

TWO WEEKS. Only so much time remains for filling up he amount necessary to make the next remittance to India on time and in full. We can do it, and without any severe strain upon our resources, if each one, and especially if each pastor, will do what he can. Let the collections be taken and the pledges paid and the money be sent forward at once, and it will be done. "We are able because we think we are able." Where there is a will there is a way," in some things, certainly. Try it in this.

BIBLE SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

The importance of these institutions is fully recognized by all missionaries, and the testimony of those who have been longest in the field shows clearly that we have put our hands to this work none too soon. We make some extracts on this subject from the Gen. Baptist Report, quoted from a previous number. The report says :- "Believing that Orissa will have to be evangelized and Christianized mainly by her own sons, your missionaries have always attached great importance to the native ministry, and have ever been on the look-out for young men having suitable gifts and graces for the work. With the view of training young men of this stamp, the Mission College in Cuttack was established. From the first the instruction communicated has been, not in English, but in the vernacular." The school has been for many years under the care of Rev. Dr. Buckley, a correspondent of the Star. In his report to the Society, he speaks at length of his deep interest in the work; of the great importance of it, and of the very gratifying success already attained. The examiners, appointed to investigate the methods and test the results of the work done, testify to the excellence both in actual scholarship, and mental culture attained by the students.

We have established our own school none too soou, and need now to see to it that the foundation we have put under it is something more than a paper one. Promises to pay are good only so far as they are redeemed in cash. Fiat money will not feed missionaries, nor clothe their children, nor even sustain the Hindoo in his course of study. The pledges must be redeemed at an early day and the funds securely invested, in order that there may be neither anxiety nor uncertainty in regard to the maintenance of the school. It will be vastly better for every subscriber to borrow the money if need be, and redeem. his pledge, than to leave the Fund longer in the uncertain condition of promissory notes and paper pledges. Of course these were all made in good faith, and no one doubts the intention of the makers to pay the interest promptly and to redeem the pledges at some time, but we have already learned that these good intentions have not been realized fully and promptly. The longer it is put off the greater is the danger that some of these pledges will never be paid. Such funds are very apt to shrink in the process of collection. Let us have one that shall yield a hundred cents on the dollar, and that shall speedily become a completed thing, and be forever a source of satisfaction to all who have fortable, be-carved and bedizened chairs, helped establish it.

Midnapore Life.

Dec. 2. Plummer Brown's young wife has a school. I went to see it this morning. It is kept under a tall palm tree. Twenty wideawake boys and girls were there, and they showed good teaching. The handsome little schoolmistress had her three-year-old boy in school. The little man were the scarlet embroidered cloak that Mrs. A. sent him, and seemed to feel about right. Even a little child shows that a welldressed person feels happy; that is, he feels a certain self-respect, wholly in keeping with the human longings for the higher and better.

This school-mistress is one of Mrs. Phillips's best. She is a rather spicy body, and her husband, who is very fond of her, sometimes finds it rather hard to maintain supreme power in his own house, especially if he tries his hand at discipline. However, handsome, smart people, seem always to have some drawbacks. Another of Mrs. P.'s schools is kept on the floor of a former house. This floor has a mud wall about a foot high all around it. In fact, not. one of the five schools now in operation has a house of its own. My heart thanks God that Mrs. P. has been drawn to take up this longneglected work, the education of poor children. Miss Hooper already enters into this her par-

The Next Remittance Again. Shall a full remittance to India be made Feb. 25th inst? Only two weeks remain for the

answering of this question. The responses to the call in last week's Star are encouraging thus far. " But a good deal of earnest and faithful praying coupled with prompt and generous giving remains to be done in the next two weeks. Let every friend of the cause bestir himself in these two weeks in the interest of a full remittance on time. Let us all go into our closets, and before God. change places with our brethren and sisters across the sea, and in his presence, ask ourselves what we would like to have them do were they here and we there, and then let us honor the answer that is sure to follow.

Can we do less than this without forfeiting our own " well done" in the case, to say noth ing of His who still sits "over against the Treasury?" E. N. FERNALD. Lewiston, Feb. 9.

MUSIC IN CHURCH. Music, as a part of divine service, may

be said to have two objects; the one is to

express religious emotion; the other is to excite religious emotion. Speaking loosely, we can say that, in general, choirsinging (which includes both solos and the various forms of concerted music for voices) serves the second of these ends: while congregational singing serves the first. It seems to us that church music can not work all the good in its power, unless it appears under both these forms. To banish from our churches the quartette or chorus choir would be to banish the most exalted inspirations of the great masters of sacred composition. The ecstatic mysticism of Palestrina, the beautitiful, humble, loving piety of Sebastian Bach, the strong, contagious religious joyfulness of Handel, and whatever of the spirit of praise and prayer has been poured forth in quickening tones by other inspired masters, are too potent stimulants to religious fervor to be dispensed with. Yet such music can be rendered only by trained singers; the choir is necessary. But when these tones of rapt devotion have fallen like a chrism upon the worshiper's heart, when his whole emotional religious nature has been called forth, then let him also be able to actively express the feelings that have been aroused within him, that he, too, may feel that he is a man before his Maker, and that his spirit may joyfully "dance before the Lord." As our congregations partake of unite with the minister in prayer, them also unite with the choir in choral

If the more elaborate forms of sacred music are to be approached only by the trained choir, the noble simplicity of the chorale and hymn-tune in unison is open to all the people. It has often been objected that congregational singing is generally bad, and the Lord is but ill praised in uncouth dissonances. This is an objection, but not an insurmountable one. It has been noticed by musicians that no such perfect unison is to be obtained as that of a large mass of voices singing the same melody. Trueness of pitch comes contagious in large bodies of singers, and the proper intonation asserts itself in spite of the very probable lack of accurate musical ear in many of the individual members. Two things only are needful: absolute simplicity in the music, and the will to sing on the part of the congregation.—From the Musical Herald.

PERSONALITY IN HOMES.

Pretty things are better than ugly ones, and every home should call out the taste, the thought, and the love of the beautiful, in its inmates. The becoming and the suitable are no longer of less esteem than the "stylish;" and homes are fitting up everywhere in flagrant but triumphant disregard of the edicts of Mrs. Grundy and the house-milliners of all degrees.

The idea is boldly advanced in many quarters, that the prime object of a chair, for example, is to support one with as much comfort, and in as near an approach to positive luxury as the brains of the maker and the knowledge and sense of the owner can devise. In fifty years from now the slimpsy, narrow, upright, uncomdesigned chiefly for ornament,-and failing in that,-will be seen only in cabinets of curiosities.

The disease that prevailed some years ago, which might be called " matching " on the brain, is now of a much milder type, where it exists at all. The tables furnished, of ready to be,-with two or three hundred pieces, all just alike in color and ornamentation, the rooms in one color throughout, and the general antipathy to contrasts and hostility to nature, are now the exceptions rather than the rule. Such a thing as the personality in a house has come to be recognized, and have a chance to express itself. The traveling foreigner can not now truthfully say that the Americans in cities, all live in houses planned just alike, and furnished by rival upholsterers in so nearly the same fashion that Jones can not always be sure whether he is in his own house or in Smith's of next block.

The adornments in plainer houses, in the homes of the great middle class, show the same progress in the path of liberty. The stiff, shut-up, sepulchral "parlors" mented wife, better known to Star read- opened schools in the midst of the wild and theological school as good advan- of the work. She will, ere long, be able to car- are growing beauti ully less. Open fires

ry on in a great measure, what her pioneer has begun and laid out. Oh, the ripened field.—s. necessities. Carpets in soft tertiary tints. necessities. Carpets in soft tertiary tints, and rich in their simplicity, take the place of the bouquet-spangled horrors of other days. Furniture for use and for comfort, instead of show, is in demand. The serviceable but unlovely plain white table-service is reinforced, if not supplanted, by the pretty colored wares, in artistic shapes and lovely designs. It is no longer "the thing" to have one's table fur-nished just like the neighbors', Heliotypes, steel engravings, photographs, and water-colors are crowding from the walls the garish cheap splendors of the oldstyle pictures. In a word, the American people, in spite of the eminent Englishman's recent dictum to the contrary, are rapidly learning to know beauty when they see it,—to have a taste and standard of their own,-to prefer the real and the comfortable to sham and show. The advance toward giving the personality a chance to express itself in the home is an encouraging sign of the times. - Golden

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1880.

THE INDIAN BUREAU REPROACH. The class of men, contractors, &c., that have been in the past and are to-day connected with and surrounding the Indian Service, would demoralize any branch of the Government with which they should come in contact. They represent two classes: one made up of the rough pioneers and adventurers of the more western portions of the country, who, by constant attrition with the semi-civilized and rude usages of our unsettled National borders, come, in time, to know no other interest but to prey upon the defenseless Indians: and the other, consisting of unprincipled speculators and shoddy dealers of the larger cities, with whom it is supposed, careful negotiations are made for the annual supplies, appropriated by Congress to be furnished the National wards, but they overreach the Indian office, the red men and the National interests about every time. The latest development has been the summary dismissal of the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Mr. Hayt) without allowing him the customary privilege of a resignation, which misdemeanors and official corruption have been in practice of late. There is now a general looking about for another good man and "Reformer." A prominent New-England gentleman has been offered the position, but he declined with thanks. There are bad men and scoundrels who are ready to fill the place; but it may be a question whether a particularly good man can be found willing to accept it, with all the onus and suspicion attached.

THE HOUSE RULES NOT SETTLED.

The discussions in the House, regarding the revisions of its rules, had not reached the point the sacrament in both parts so let them of any general Interest, but on Tuesday a conalso participate in both parts of the ideal communion with the All Holy. As they would effect all the appropriations for the Government service. Heretofore, the regular Committee on Appropriations has had charge of preparing and reporting the estimates of all the annual appropriations.

Mr. Aiken, of S. C., offered an amendment that the Committee on Agriculture receive and port the estimates for the Agricultural Department. It was adopted by 93 to 64, the Grangers and Agriculturists were solid in its favor. and it was a complete victory over the Appropriation Committee. After this came quickly an amendment, to give the Military Committee sole charge of the army appropriation bill. Then the House began to see where they were drifting and Mr. Garfield at this point called a halt. He was opposed to the tendency he saw approaching, and others with him claimed that if each Committee should have undisturbed control and authority to draw upon the Treasury at their pleasure, each Committee would push its own measures to the utmost; it would result in greatly increasing the appropriations, and would give ten Committees the power of the one heretofore. The tide was stemned, and this amendment was defeated by 93 yeas and 107 nays.

The House on Wednesday got into another tangle on a proposition to give the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, the control of the Post-office appropriation bill. This was vigorously opposed, one member charging that it was the most dangerous Committee with which to intrust an appropriation. It was also defeated, 90 to 97, and the same results will follow any other effort in this divection. Sectional interests enter prominently into this, kind of legislation, and the contentions are strongly personal and bitter.

FINANCIAL FOOLISHNESS CHECKED.

Financial agitation and unwise propositions have within the past few days received two rebuffs, one in either house. In the Senate, the Warner Silver bill (a most extravagant and wild measure, that had passed the House) was reported to that body on Wednesday adversely from the Finance Committee (5 to 2) and, so far as the Senate is concerned, the silver questionis dead at present. In the House, Mr. Weaver on behalf of his fellow-greenbackers struggled hard on Monday to get the attention of the House for the purpose of introducing an ill-devised scheme, but Republicans and Democrats alike combined to not listen to it, and its introduction was emphatically sat down upon

GRANT OR BLAINE, WHICH? The Republican convention of Pennsylvania lately assembled, to elect delegates to the National Convention at Chicago next June, barely pulled through with instructions to support Grant for the Presidential nomination. There is not much to disturb or discourage the Blaine advocates. They were undoubtedly surprised at their own strength (the vote standing 133 for Grant to 113 opposed), and it was a very strong demonstration in the face of the all-powerful Cameron Clan of the Keystone State. John Shermap, of Ohio, was out of the question in the face of Pennsylvania's protective tariff ideas as affecting her immense coal and iron interests. It was not so strong a send-off as the Grant adherents could have wished, still they affect to see and expect a strong following in New York and other States. now shortly to hold conventions. Senator Blaine was only 33 votes behind President Hayes in the final ballot at Cinn. in 1876, and there will be music in the air as between these two candidates from the East and West.

S. Department.

Sabbath-School Lesson.--Feb. 22.

QUESTIONS AND NOTES BY PROF. J. A. HOWE.

(For Questions see Lesson Papers.)

GIVING AND PRAYING. .

DAILY-READINGS?

- The widow's mite. Mark 12: 68-14. Two prayers. Luke 18: 1-18. The prayer of faith. Ja. 5: 10-20. The praying of Paul. 2 Cor. 12: 1-12.
- The Lord's giving. Luke 11: 1-13. Daniel's praying. Dan. 9: 3-19. Giving and praying. Matt. 6: 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT: "Thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." Matt. 6: 6.

Matt. 6: 1-13.

Notes and Hints.

"That ye do not your alms." The true reading here, according to the oldest manuscripts, is "righteousness," not "alms." "Before men to be seen of them." Notice here the qualification "to be seen of them." We must often do. righteous acts in public; we must never do such acts "to be seen of men." The approval of good men is never to be slighted; but we must distinguish between striving to be worthy of it, and striving to get it in the absence of such worth. Seeming rather than being good is here condemned.

"No neward of your Father." If our primary object is to please men, we lose the favor of God which is better than life. "Sound a trumpet before thee." It is thought by some that the Pharisees, with a trumpet, called the poor to them to receive alms. This is reperied to be a custom of the Mussulmans to this day. Others think Christ used this language figuratively, to rebuke the ostentation of the Pharisees in their charity. " As the hypocrites do." Those who make a pretense of benevolent feeling, and give, not to help the poor, but to gratify their own vanity. "In the synagogues." These were religious men, who gave and prayed to be seen of men. Their vanity was their God. " They have their reward." Had they sought reward of God, in this way, this would not have been said. They sought the applause of men, and obtained it. Gratification, not satisfaction, was their reward.

"Let not thy left hand know." Modest virtue alone is virtuous. The desire to leave a good name behind us is not forbidden; it is forbidden to bribe the public to give us a good name contrary to our character. "Practice benevolence for its own sake, not for your own sake," Christ here says to us. "That thine alms may be in secret." May be done unobliberality and humanity for the good there is in them. "Shall reward thee openly." (1) The poor will spread our tant, yet there is much to be gained by praise, and build us a monument in their having the lesson fittingly epitomized in love. (2) Our good works will lift others out of misfortune, so that we, through them, shall bless the world. (3) Out. A few statements by the superintendent characters will take on strength, grace and holiness, the richest reward possible to the soul. Thus God will bless the men of good works, when rightly done.

"They love to pray stending," &c. They love to pray there because of the praise they get for their piety. It is not the future will, no doubt, make a judithe custom of standing in prayer that is cious use of the blackboard. Indeed, the here rebuked, but that of bribing the people to praise us for holiness, by perform- cle of furniture will be deemed as necessaing our devotions before them for this ry in the Sunday-school room as in the end. "They have their reward." They school-house. As yet, many are puzzled get a name for sanctity; they do not get sanctity itself.

"Enter into thy closet." Withdraw from the notice of men, that you may Co. has come to the rescue of Superincommune with God. Public prayer in tendents who are not artists. This Comthe pulpit, or in the social meetings of pany furnishes the Springer Transfer Dethe church, is not here forbidden. Christ signs, which are admirably adapted to has in mind our private devotions, our the use of all schools using the Internaprayers as individuals, not as members of tional Lessons. These Designs are sima congregation that assembles for wor- ply perforated sheets of paper, 32x46 inchship. "Thy Father . . shall reward thee es. They are tacked upon the blackboard openly." By the influence of such devo- and rubbed over with a chalked pada. On tion on our characters. He will give his removing the sheet there will be a dis-Spirit to such worshipers, and all men tinct, detted line. With each Design is a shall see the effects thereof. "Vain repetitions." See an example in 1 Kings it will appear then properly filled in 18: 26. "They called on Baal from with colored crayons. The whole procmorning until noon, saying, O Baal, hear ess is simple, and requires no previous us." Such repetitions occur in the ab- knowledge of drawing. They also fursence of faith. They are tedious to hear, nish the Blackboard and Crayon, a small as well as erroneous in character. The monthly paper for Superintendents only. best prayers are straightforward. Repe- Like all good things these Designs have tition of prayers is not the same as repe- been very modest in making their appeartition in prayers. W. Your Father knoweth." A principle fatal to long prayers, that I feel constrained to tell all the readbut not to long communion with God.

"After this manner." A model in this respect to the principles according to which prayers are to be composed. "Our lars with all needed information. Father." God, the Father of every suppliant, of all men. This puts man in the spirit of a child before his Father. These words contradict Calvinism. "Hallowed". means "holy." " May thy name be revered as holy," is the request. But "name" here stands for God himself. Hence, the wish is that God may by all be revered, adored. "Thy kingdom come." That kingdom of holiness secured in society through the reign of God in the hearts of men. "Thy will be done." Rightly prayed, this prayer would secure or indicate the conversion of the soul. Submission of will to the will of God is regeneration, salvation, eternal life. Such a prayer asks great blessings for mankind. "This day our daily bread." Hence, we are taught dependence and -Lavaler.

trust for things temporal and spiritual. "Forgive'us our debts." Because we are all debtors to God, and are not so holy. that we do not need to pray this prayer daily. Debts here means sins. "As we forgive." We can not ask God to forgive us if we do not forgive others. "Lead us wot." "Suffer us not to be led into temptation," is the meaning. Hence, praying thus, we must not willingly go into the haunts of Satan. " Deliver us from evil." "From the evil one," some think is meant. Others say, "deliver us from evil unavoidably met" is the meaning. Deliver means here, not "keep," but "pull us out of." "Thine is the kingdom," &c. This conclusion does not belong to the prayer, according to the oldest manuscripts of the New Testament.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

I. Do good for its own sake. II. Prefer the rewards that God gives to the praise of men.

III. Pray intelligently, in secret, and at all times

THE BLACKBOARD.

BY REV. A. GIVEN.

Others besides the "oldest inhabitant" can easily remember the old school-house that had no blackboard. But in the new school-house the blackboard is an undisputed necessity. The fact is recognized that, without the use of chalk, hardly anything can be so well taught, so forcibly and lastingly impressed upon the minds of pupils.

The blackboard is also working its way into the homes, as the slate only parfially answers the purpose. And those parents who are puzzled to know what to do with their noisy boys, instead of turning them out of doors or teaching them to hate home by obliging them to sit still and do nothing, may well consider, among other expedients, the propriety of furnishing them with a blackboard and colored crayons. With the aids that can be easily secured, such as a few directions in the first principles of drawing, a primary work on geometry and the helpfulness of those older, the children will find unfailing amusement, and at the same time be greatly profited. The use of colored crayons will not only be more interesting, but the child will at once begin to exercise the faculty of discrimination by the use and combination of colors. The development of this faculty is no small part of one's education.

We are told that the blackboard is often used to illustrate points at issue, and make them clear to the apprehension of the members of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Now, if the blackboard is so helpful everywhere else, can we afford to do without it in the Sunday-school? Is it any argument against the board in Sundayschools that it has been abused by shallow-brained hobby-riders?

While the work done in the several

classes, led by thoroughly-prepared teach-

ers, must continue to be the most importhe form of a good illustration on the board, that shall rivet and clinch the truth. or pastor at the close of the school that shall, in simple language, enforce the main points of the lesson, are well; but they will be rendered manifold more effective if his points are also illustrated upon the board. The Sunday-schools of time may not be far away when that artito know how to use the board effectively. Until recently the writer was one of such. But the Providence Lithograph ance. Lam so much delighted with them ers of the Star about them. Send a postal-card to Prov. Lithograph Co., Providence, R. I., and they will furnish circu-

Greenville, R. I.

Five Sundays in 'February are all that the little month can hold, and never before has it been the privilege of Christendom to propose so grand a plan as that all the world should put five mid-winter weeks into the careful study of Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, and it is not to be wondered at that those who had the matter in charge found that although there were five Sundays in February we needed all we have of March to complete the study of the wondrous discourse .- Ad-

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.

Communications.

AN EVENING IN NEW YORK. BY PROF. G. E. FOSTER.

I had heard of Jerry McAuley's mission and when the friend at whose home I was staying for a few days, proposed to accompany me thither, I gladly accepted the escort. Through the rain and slush of a dreary December night, we made our way from Brooklyn, across Fulton Ferry and up into Water street. This, my companion told me, was one of the worst streets in New York, and as we passed along it the proof was seen on every hand. But, as light shines most brilliantly in dark places, so, amid the rat-pits, the dance houses and whiskey hells of this miserable street, there gleam out here and there the cheerful lights of a mission, and songs of praise, and voices of prayer interject a reminiscence of Heaven in the very depth of the moral ruin on every side. Here is the home for fallen women, the House of Industry for ex-convicts, the Siloam Faith Mission, and, more hopeful than any, the mission which forms the objective point of our present visit. A nice, substantial building, with cheerful front and cleanly entrance, erected by the hand of charity, and conducted by loving and experienced hearts. . A man stands by the door, opens it as we approach, and then softly closes it. An usher meets us in the aisle, which runs lengthwise of the whole hall, and quietly leads us to a seat. Every now and then we hear his quieting "sh!" as some one moves half-drunk, or, willfully noisy, seems on the point of disturbing the devotions. Although two hundred of the roughest class, prison birds, thieves and drunkards and such like were filling the seats, we heard no distracting movement during the two hours we sat there. A young man was reading the Scriptures from the desk at the upper end of the hall; reading and commenting in a simple conversational way. A choir of men and women who have been transformed from the rough do the singing, and if it is not artistic, it is hearty, and that is more than can be said of all choirs. After a simple prayer by the reader, a chair placed on the floor in the line of the aisle receives

the guiding spirit of the mission. JERRY MC AULEY.

He was born in Ireland, his father a counterfeiter, his early years filled with vicious example and teaching. At thirteen years of age, he came to New York, and by the time he was nineteen years age had well set up his business of river-thieving, prize fighting and robbery. Then the law caught him, and sent him to Sing Sing for fifteen years, to give him a chance for meditation. He meditated. First, hard thoughts of revenge and murder; then, through the words of a God and the Bible, then conversion followed, work for his fellows and much peace of mind, until, in seven and onehalf years, pardon was granted him by the governor, and he left the prison.

Lager beer had made its way to New York during his exclusion from the world, and he began to drink it as a harmless beverage; he fell lower than ever, down into the very depths of crookedness and vice, till the voice of a missionary quickened the old yearning for good, and the Howard mission sheltered him. Among the companions he led to the mission was a girl who had been his mate in his years of degradation. She was converted; they were married and these two have for nine years carried on a consistent and excuses are not good for much of any-formed of its progress and benevolent en-

noble work. Jerry's manner is eminently quiet and free from religious boisterousness and shouting. He gave out a hymn from a will, a very few words from him opened the meeting, and gave place for the testimonies of the reformed ones. And bon lumps, flowers from filth heaps, beauty from ashes! Here a man thanking God for saving one who had been for 44 years a thief and had been taught the lesson in tender years from beings who claimed the name of parents. Then a in crime, twice already in State Prison, take them there on Sunday, who had wandered into the mission a few years low sunk in sin and shame, with sings praise in every accent of her voice. the depths of which few good people ev- etc., etc. It would seem as if there wa mire upon the continent. Hither come but go lower, they sink day by day, and the usual rate. night by night, at last only their terrified faces appear above, as then they sink into of discomfort, and diseases, and death. the long unhopeful silence of moral and even, that a delicate person might dare a physical death. These men and women in the mission to-night are a few among such sinking ones, whose hands have been caught persons have died of going to meetby Jerry and his workers, and whose lives have been saved. To sit and listen and look, fills one with infinite sadgess. Great God! the yearly sacrifice of youths

the altars of lust and liquor!

When shall we awake to it? How in- admit. I have had a lady tell me once finitesimally small is the fraction saved by and again that it was impossible for her all our charities! The majority sink into to go to church, and on Saturday I have irredeemable ruin.

Jerry says little about the pledge. 'Yet every experience given ends and begins with the sad declaration, "Rum did it." He knows that the pledge is little use to these poor souls, cast in the very midst of whisky dens, battling with appetites and companionships. He tries to have them made all new. That is their only hope.

After these testimonies had lasted an hour, Jerry calls upon all who wish to make a start for a better life to arise. All over the house they stand up:the army of the wasted sin-scarred. Then he asks all who will to come to the front. Twentyfive or more come up, a sad procession. Old men, young men, women, children, girls. How they weep, some of them, as they kneel! Who says the heart to her to listen to the best of gospel loses its tears? Some one prays for them, and then Jerry moves among them, lightly touching each shoulder, whispering in each ear, pleading with them to pray for themselves, and before the round is ended, twenty of these poor creatures have uttered a broken petition. a few words, a heartfelt outburst, the Lord's prayer, learned long since at mother's knee. Then they all arise, seat themselves, sing, and each is urged to tell his story, his wish, his particular and taken them with her steadfastly evtemptation. Then a closing prayer, and the meeting is over.

But Jerry's work is not over. He must know each one. He will be after them the next day and never leave until he has them safe, if there is safety for

Who can estimate the good done? Charitable hands have built the mission for him at a cost of \$15,000. Charitable purses keep the wherewithal supplied, and Jerry and his wife furnish the brains and the heart power. If you have a spare evening when in New York, kind reader, go and visit the mission. It will make you sad and joyful at the same atime. It will deepen the life-idea and teach you a lesson upon the woes of brother humanitv. It will give you purpose to combat the evil which renders this mission necessary. It will give you faith in the redeeming power of the Christ-life and love over the worst and most degraded. May

sun arises, in whose shining radiance its lesser beams shall be swallowed up.

the lighted torch, living now so brightly

in Water street, go not out till a great

THE DAY OF SEVEN.

BY ZABETH HARP. The Sabbath. I hear the bell from the old church tower on the hill, lying here in hardmock as usual. My feet, may no more follow its call to "go up to the former old confederate but then reform- courts." Far and near the sound goes may be three thousand; or if you are a ed missionary, his thoughts centered on floating; many hear the summons, some Hottentot, which I sadly fear, it may be gladly, others indifferently, a few defiant-"Sunday is about played out," they say; "it is for old fogies or soft headed, silly women and children. We shall not be pestered with its superstitions or restraints in days to come."

Still more people say, "Oh, I go to meeting semetimes, it is respectable to do so, but I should despise myself to be a sleve to the custom."

But it you look a little closer, you will often find that these same people are slaves to far less respectable things than regular attendance on Sabbath services: Then there are others who are expert at making excuses for not going to meeting. I have heard that folks who are good for thing else. I fear it is so, for if some I wot of, were as expert at work and business as they are at excuses, they might go to church three or four times Sankey's collection, and it was sung with every Sunday in a year. But apparently they are not; they are the most pitiful slaves of circumstances; they have to toil so hard; their work must be done; cerwhat testimonies! Diamonds from car- tainly it is their first duty to do their work. God has given it them to do, and he has given them their measure of strength also. If this is all consumed in doing their work, why, then God can not demand any further service of them. would not be right for them to go to young lad of not more than 18 years, old meeting if they have no strength left to

I fear this is very specious reasoning months since, and found the new life. An too often. At all events, such people as old, scarred face, on which the marks of are too tired to go to church on Sunday terrible abandonment have plowed their should be too tired to roam the fields, or furrows, lights up as its owner tells the go a visiting, or make it a day to bring story of God's goodness and Jerry's care up the rear in various little labors at for him these three years. A woman for home. Otherwise such excuses are unworthy of their own respect, and they new garments wrapping a renewed soul, should be ashamed to offer them to other people. Everybody knows what a frightand every change of her countenance, for ful amount of Sunday sickness there is, and the way into which she has been led. And what a vast area it traverses; headache, so it went on. What a revelation from neuralgia, lameness, cramp, palpitation, er dream, and into which fewer ever some malaria in the atmosphere of look. New York sits like a great quag- the Sabbath which infects great multiudes of people. But I never knew the the eager feet of thousands every month | malady to prove fatal to anything but from village and country. All unheed- church going. Such are well enough on ing they tread as if on sure ground; others Monday, and driving their business- at

Then churches are apt to be such dens dungeon as well. The pews are so hard, and there are such dreadful draughts. Some ing; they, thank God, are not so foolish as to do it, however they may be blamed. Such people may be right, though I

and maidens in Christian countries upon that to die of staying away, and we

seen her off all day riding on business; on Sunday, after service, I have seen her out making calls, and on Monday morning I have seen her off again to market, with butter, cheese and vegetables, at an hour which started a suspicion that the larger. part of the loading of her wagon was done on Sunday evening. Would not the same zeal and effort for God, which she showed for this world and its affairs, have brought her to God's house on the Sabbath, and made her a student of his Word in the Sabbath-school? I could not respect this woman's excuses. She must have thought me very obtuse not to see through them. She knew she could go to church if she tried, but in fact she had no love of spiritual things. It was irksome teachings, but she was only too ready to justify her remissness by pleading her many cares and duties. This woman's children are patterning after the mother, of course, although she professes to want them to go to church and Sabbath-school, but they lack the all-potent power of her example, and they are coming up loose and careless. It will be a wonder if the mother does not regret that she had not put worldly cares resolutely aside, ery Sabbath to God's house, and keptthem constant to their places in Sabbath-

And again I have heard people say they hadn't anything to wear to meeting, yes, I have seen them try not to have anything to wear, so they could trot out this excuse whenever remonstrated with for staying at home, and have it effective.

"Folks are pretty stylish at our church. and I won't go unless I can look as well as anybody. Indeed, I think they try to outdo each other in fine clothes, and what sort of a motive to go to church for, to purchase admiration, or excite envy!"

This is bad; of course, and this is sometimes true, but it is far more often true that all the people who thus talk, act from as low or lower motives, in worldly things without compunction, and evince this tenderness of conscience only where Sunday is concerned; and if they have no clothes for the Sabbath, they have enough for all other days and occasions.

But I don't believe what the minister preaches; he is not my sort."

Sectarianism is a very huge monster; he fills the whole earth, one might say. You can hardly stir without running against him, he is so large and so little. I wish he was dead and buried. Well, how many miles is it from your home to where there is a minister of your sort? If you are a Swedenborgian, it may be house of the Lord and worship in his a hundred; if you are a Mohammedan, it ten thousand, and it is not to be expected that you can enjoy the pleasure of meeting with your "chosen people" perhaps once in a lifetime. But if you are a Baptist, a Methodist or a Congregationalist. you probably need not go more than five or ten miles to hear your minister.

"Go ten miles to meeting on Sunday! Yes, sir; very likely you will go twenty miles on Monday on business, in a storm, too, and with the rheumatism in your back besides; -or to put it more mildly, if you can't in conscience go to church because the preacher nearest you advances doctrines you do not endorse and consider harmful, do you take a religious journal of your own sect, and keep yourself interpri-es, giving of your substance to help on its "good works"? Do you study your Bible along with the International S. S. Lessons on Sunday at home? To do this would be more praiseworthy than to do less.

Every person in a community has some influence. All are ranked, and have a standing. What is yours? If you sit at claims a smiling member of this church home, snarling and fault finding, that must be a very poor minister who could not teach you something you need to know. Indeed, you had better wash up are looking up these children, and if they and dress up in the best you have, and chance to enter this school they will find go and hear a sermon in Welsh, or Choctaw, than sit at home in the garb of your weekeday labor. It will be a better example, and tone up your self-respect, and give you some grace in the respect of others to be clean and in comely apparel one day in seven. A man gets brutish that is always in the dirt.

I know a community in Puritan New England that has a pretty church, picturesquely situated, which was neatly fitted up by a friend without cost to the people in its vicinity, where Christ's name was honored and exalted every Sabbath for a period of years, but bigotry flew out, because high Calvinism was not insisted on,-and hatred stung, because of a groundless spite toward the humble preacher, till a dismissal came, and the parish, not being able to hire talent, the meetings languished till there was but one in a month or two, and the people are lapsing toward such ignorance as I saw burlesqued in an anecdote not long since.

. A lady, having attended divine service. called at the house of an acquaintance on her way home, and found the woman at the wash tub.

"Washing to-day!" exclaimed caller reproachfully.

"Why, yes ;-what day is it?" asked the woman, innocently, as if in utter ignoshould rather die of going to meeting, rance of any cause for reproof.

"Sunday," was the rather dignified remust all die in some way, my readers will sponse, "and I have been to meeting to answer.

hear the Rev. Mr. So-and-so preach a most interesting and affecting sermon. "What did be preach about?" asked the woman, soaping some more towels to drop in the wash boiler.
"The death of our Saviour." "Oh, my soul, is he dead?" the washer. asked, dropping her soap and staring her It appeared as if Christ had died in vain for her thus far. The visitor looked shocked, and the woman colored, saying:

"Well, I was all kind of flustrated your comin' so sudden, and savin' it was Sunday: there's no meetin' and the almanae got lost, so we can't keep the run o' the days. I'll write it down now you have told me, and maybe we can remember it a spell. I am not so bad, or ignorant, as you think, and when there is a meetin' at the school-house, a mile off, I most always go if I know it, and have anything to wear on my head. You see as we don't have Sundays we don't have much use for bonnets, and don't lay out on them. I haven't had one for years, and have saved enough to get quite a nice chamber sett and help build an ice house. It is a very nice thing to have an ice house."

"You count yourself quite the gainer, then, in that you have shut up your church, ignored the Sabbath, and got an

"I did not say that." . . . But the service is out, to which the people were being called by the cleartoned bell when I commenced this article, and from my hammock, I see the woodchucks out on "St Helena,"—the rocky rampart stretching in front of my dwelling,-nonchalantly regarding the

carriages as they drive past homewards.

After all that is said and argued against church-going, of two communities, one in which the Sabbath is regarded and public worship sustained, and the other where there is no regular attendance on divine service, in which of these two communities do we, as a rule, find the better class of people? "In the one where the Sabbath is nonored," must be the voice of candid observers. Is not this sufficient argument for holding fast to the "Day of Seven"?

A CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY I. H.

There is a white, printed card lying on the table before me, which I keep among the articles of every day use, so that hardly a day passes but that its clear type looks up into my face with a suggestive greeting. It was presented to me, and not to me alone, but to every member of the society, by the church to which we belong. It is not a reward of merit. An honest Christian is hardly looking for that; would not dare touch it with so much as the extreme end of his finger-tips if offered him. It is, rather, an invitation looking to more faithfulness in service than that rendered in the past. It thus explains itself: "That the entire membership may be brought into that communion of spirit and work which shall best serve Christ and manifest our love to him, the church is attempting to, sustain several departments of Christian work." Then, if you turn the card upon its other face, it announces itself in the following unmiståkable and practical way:

COMMITTEES FOR CHURCH WORK. Parish Missionary Committee. Visiting the Sick. Hospitality. Christian Fellowship. Service of Song. Sunday-school Missionary Collectors.

While the entire membership are pected to manifest an interest in the church work as a whole, they have been arranged, as this card announces, in different committees, so that each individual shall have a personal responsibility in some special department of service. us imagine for a moment this church thus in complete and working order.

There are many families in a city like this, even under the very eaves of a Christian church, whom fortune has not provided with the means to pay for a sitting in the congregation, or for suitable clothing in which to attend church. But thanks to the efforts of the "Parish Missionary Committee," this lack will be made up, and these may all come in and find a religious home. This Committee also finds abundant employment in taking care of the little waifs in the mission classes of the Sunday-school.

If strangers now and then chance to visit this church, they are greeted here and there by a pleasant smile or a gentle clasp of the hand. "Why, who are all these new children who are being added to our Sunday-school every week?" exas the little ones jostle the out-going wor-shipers, in their eagerness to enter the school. You see this Sunday-school has a busy committee who, during the week, a live Superintendent and earnest teachers, who know how to keep a scholar after they have secured him.

This church is not left to the rarely accepted duty of hunting up mission causes and authorized secretaries and treasurers of the same, but by means of its active "Mission Collectors," it is enabled to give systematically and generally, outside of its own church work. Although all these Committees are interwoven, each one indispensable to the whole, yet only one more need be particularly mentioned in order to present this church as a pleasant and really helpful assemblage of indi-

In one of those remarkable letters of John Ruskin to the clergy and the Church of England in which he expresses his opinion as to the meaning of the Lord's prayer, be says of the fifth clause of the prayer, "Nor is it possible for any Christian church to exist but in pollutions and hypocrisies beyond all words, until the virtues of a life moderate in its self-indulgences and wide in its offices of temporal ministry to the poor, are insisted on, as the normal conditions in which only the prayer to God for the harvest of the earth is other than blasphemy," And again, "All true Christianity is known-as its Master-in breaking of bread."

This plain American church of which I have written, with its simple evangelical creed, may, by maintaining its benevolent plans of pastor and people, be able to escape so strong a denunciation as this great English writer applies to a church which is not Christian. While they must ever walk with all humility before the righteous law of God, they may still offerthe Lord's prayer, with some show of sincerity of being prepared for its speedy

CENTENARY REPORTS AND FUNDS.

The completion of one hundred years of denominational life and work is an event worthy of notice. The Generals that gathers around Jesus; and it is be-Conference so regarded it, and made ar- cause he is attractive and lovely and glorangements for a day of centenary observance in connection with its next session this year. Addresses, reports and other exercises will make the occasion one of thrilling interest, but our object in calling attention to the subject now, is to aid in the collection of facts and the rais-

ing of money.

Efforts will be made to secure a report from every church in the denomination. and from every denominational institution, enterprise and interest among us. Blanks will be prepared and furnished every church through the Quarterly Meeting Committee, which committee of three it is hoped that every Q. M. will raise, if it has not already done so. This committee will soon receive through the Clerk of the Q. M. a circular of instruction, and blanks for the churches, which they will forward at once and ask that they be filled and returned to one of their number, and they will also receive a blank for the Q. M. Centennial Returns, to be arranged somewhat like the Register.

The churches ought to have the blanks, answer the questions and return them to the O. M. committee by the fourth of Ju- of the Church. He had taken in Wales ly, and the committee should transcribe them into the blank of "Centennial Returns," and send it to Rev. I. D. Stewart, Dover, N. H., as early as the middle of August.

To give the churches an idea of what is wanted, and to enable them to gather the facts by having timely notice; we here insert a copy of what each church will receive through the Q. M. committee.

DEAR BRETHREN; Will your church, by

committee or otherwise, fill the following blanks and return this paper to by the 4th day of next July? 1... When was your church organized?

- Have you a house of worship?
- What is its market value? Amount of debt, if any?
- Will it be paid?
- No. of houses of worship previously oc
- 7. How much expended on them?
- Have you a union house? Value of your share?
- 10. Value of parsonage, if any? 11. Debt on parsonage?
- 12. Value of Funds, or other property held by Church or Society?
- 13. Value of Sab. Sch. Library? 14. No. Vols. in the Library?
- 15. Value of organ, and other S. S. property 16. Value of Women's Circle property?
- 17. Any other property and how much?
- 18. Amount of Centenary offering? 19. Report any other important facts.

CENTENARY OFFERING.

It is expected that every F. Baptist church tenary offering to the Lord. In addition to your usual church and benevolent donations, please make an extra one for this year. Divide your gifts or give them to one object, as will take immediate measures to raise a Cenmay seem best. Foreign Mission, Home Mission, Education; Colleges, Academies, Church Debts, and other worthy objects may claim Christ before his countrymen. The lie not against the translate prest has been sentenced to death at Constantinople for assisting to to death at Constantinople for assisting to to death at Constantinople for assisting to the death at Constantinople for a your attention. Present this subject to the church, and do something, the most that you can; be sure and do something. Do it by subscription, or, if not, do what you can on the last Sab. in June, when every pastor will preach a centennial sermon. Report the amount to Rev. I. D. Stewart, Dozer, N. H., and send the money to him, if not given to local objects, and it will be divided equally between the Home Mission, Foreign Mission and Education Societies, when donors do not specity the object. Wherever the money may be placed, be sure and report the amount and object of it, as above directed, before the middle of August.

Blanks will be prepared and sent to our college's and all other institutions of learning, to our Mission societies, both general and local, and to all other benevolent and charitable institutions of which we have any knowledge. These returns, will be condensed, arranged and tabulated, and from them and estimates on reliable data, the compiler of the general report the internal revenue department for the hopes to present a comprehensive and fiscal year ending June, 1878, from disyet summary statement of our work for tilled and fermented liquors, were, in the aggregate, \$60,357,867.58. For the year, the century. It will be pleasant for ourselves and others to understand our ,resources and the vantage ground we now occupy, as we step over from the first into the second century of our denominational work. But this hope can not be realized unless others aid in the collection of facts and push on the centenary offer- effective for putting an immediate stop to ing. If the returns and denations shall justify the publication of the report as made to the General Conference, no church or other institution will be satisfied during the next hundred years, to evil. This great destruction of wholehave recorded, "No Report," through the negligence of its officers, or those entrusted with the responsibility of furnishing the facts. Let us all take an interest in this effort and make it a success. I. D. STEWART, Gen. Conf. Treas.

THE ONE PATTERN.

What a glorious fact it is that there is one life that can be held up before the eyes of humanity as a pattern! There were lips that never spake unkindness, that never uttered an untruth; there were eyes that never looked aught but love and purity and bliss; there were arms that never closed against wretchedness or penitence; there was a bosom that never throbbed with sin, nor ever was excited by an unholy impulse; there was a man free from all undue selfishness, and whose life was spent in going about doing good. There was One who loved all mankind and loved them more than himself, and gave himself to die that they might live; there was One who went int, the gates of death, that the gates might never hold us in; there was One who laid in the grave to take its damp, its coldness, its chill and its horror, and taught humanity how it might ascend above the grave; there was One who, though he walked on earth, had his conourtain that hid immortality from view, many millions. With righteous indignation and great mess, John Wesley many P. Hammond, the Children's Evangelist,

and presented us the Father-God in all his love. Such an one is the standard held up in the Church of Christ; it is a Church that rallies around the cross and rious that they are coming from the ends of the earth to see the salvation of God.

Selections.

A WELSH REVIVALIST.

An article in the English Churchman by the Rev. J. Powell Jones, B. D., the Evangelical Vicar of Llantrisant, giving a history of the Church in Wales, has the following sketch of one of the most successful of its ministers:

At the opening of the scene the first that appears on the stage is the Rev. Griffith Jones, Rector of Landdowor, Carmarthenshire; he was first and foremost among the Welsh revivalists of the last century; he is called. "the morning star of the revival." He was thirty years in advance of Daniel Rowlands of Langeitho, and Howel Harries of Trevecca; he was ordained by the learned Bishop Bull in the year 1708, and he sought when he was yet young, the welfare of his/nation, and devoted himself with earnest zeal to the service of his Church. He was a powerful preacher, an able writer in both languages, and a great promoter of elementary schools throughout the country, and he worked on the lines in this respect the same line of action which Romaine, Newton and Simeon subsequently pursued in England.

He itinerated through the country

preaching the Gospel; he does not seem to have met the severe treatment and cruel persecution which Rowlands, and espcially Harries, subsequently encountered; he preached the Gospel as fully and faithfully as they did; his trumpet gave as certain a sound as theirs, but he and they went to work differently; he catechised—and took the Catechism of the Church of England as the basis of his instruction-as well as preached but they preached and never catechised. In his preaching tours he labored to establish circulating schools through the parishes; they confined their attention entirely to preaching and promoted no schools. The course which he thus pursued excited the interest and enlisted the sympathies of the people. In his peregrinations through the country he received as a rule friendly reception at their hands, and I am not aware that the clergy were hostile or opposed to him. The doors of the faithful to that which they have received. chnrches were thrown open to him and he was permitted to preach within their walls. He was the honored instrument of the conversion of Daniel Rowlands to God, and the event took place in the church at Llanddewibrefi, which is not far from Llangeitho. Rowlands was already in holy orders and was then curate of Llangeitho; he went with the people to hear Mr. Jones preach; he was at the time a proud and self-sufficient young man and probably full of conceit.

The church was crowded, and Rowthe congregation; he assumed a defiant the arrow of conviction struck his heart and he was laid prostrate in the dust. From that hour he consecrated himself the end of his days in the Gospel of his Son. This incident gives us an insight into the character of Griffith Jones as a preacher; he did not, indeed; possess the extraordinary powers which Rowlands afterwards displayed, but the occurrence shows that he had "an unction from the Holy One," and that he preached with authority as, "ambassador for Christ," and there can be little doubt that the Gospel in his mouth was the power of God unto salvation to thousands of his countrymen.

DISTILLING AND BREWING.

The business of distilling and brewing in this country has reached immense proportions. Official statistics indicate that it is still increasing. The receipts of ending June 30th, 1879, they were \$63,-299,604.77, an increase of \$2,941,737.19. As long ago as February 27th, 1777, the first national congress, assembled in Philadelphia, passed unanimously a resolution declaring "that it be recommended tion declaring "that it be recommended to the several legislatures in the United lost, will be forced to exclaim; "God is States immediately to pass laws the most just! God is just!"—Selected. the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived if not quickly prevented." The more modern business of brewing is now also an added threatening some grain and fruit in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors is a preventable waste which should claim the intervention of legislators in every State as it has in Maine, and as was so long ago recommended by the wise statesmanship and prudent forethought of the first national congress in 1777. It is estimated by Dr. Hargreaves, from carefully collated official and unofficial information, that by the manufacture of liquors "not less than forty million bushels of nutritious grain are annually destroyed." He also computes that "the forty million bushels will give a grand total of food annually de-stroyed equal to six hundred million four-pound loaves of bread, or, annually more than seventy-nine loaves for each family in the United States." This waste of nutritious food, enormous as it hasbeen by distillers and brewers in the last hundred years and is now, is of itself sufficient to warrant legislative intervention. But that is only a small fraction of the "extensive evils" derived therefrom. The drunkenness which the wholesale distilling and brewing has made possible, the poverty, crime, disease, and death which this in turn has occasioned in the century completed two years ago, and each year since, who can compute and tabulate? What other fountain of human degradation and sorrow is at all to be compared with that of strong drink? Its ghastly victims may be enumerated by eternity.

common way" as "poisoners general!" He added: "They murder his majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep."

THE DISADVANTAGE OF BRAINS.

Brains are often an occasion of serious disadvantage to their possessors. Inventors die in poverty, while thieves fatten in plenty. Poets starve in garrets, while stupid dolts revel in luxury. Men of marked genius often find this world a foreign country. There are many positions in human society where the ability to detect a rogue, or discern a sham, and the courage to expose a fraud or unmask a villain, operates to the disadvantage of those who possess it. The man who hates shams is hated by shams. The man who discerns hypocrites finds hypocrites to be his foes. The man who will not lie nor countenance others in lying, gets the ill-will of all who hold that falsehood and trickery are consistent with Christian character and duty. 'It has been intimated that some persons think 'that 'the chief end of man is to stand still and hold back." He who can drift with the current, escapes many difficulties which those experience who try to row against wind and tide. The old Scotchman said: "It is a sair thing to the flesh for a man to have more light than his brethren." Nevertheless it has pleased God to give some men intellectual acumen, powers of. discernment and discrimination, ability to see what needs to be done, and willingness to stretch forth the hand and do it But these persons often entail upon themselves dislike, trouble and discourage ment. There are so many established rules, and vested interests, and ancient absurdities, and place-loving barnacles, which are affected by their action, that they find themselves in hot water, with few around who are willing to help them

Had they seen less, known less, and said less, they might have avoided the trouble. Had they been content to see things go on as they were, everything would have been satisfactory; but intelligence, discernment, and a determination to do right at all hazards, have brought them into

serious difficulty.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the gift of intelligence and wisdom is not altogether in vain. "There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." And those to whom God has given light and truth, intelligence and knowledge, are responsiwhile they should seek to give no needless offense, that the ministry be not blamed, yet they should also hold the light which they have received as sacred trust, letting it shine before men; and during the trials and persecutions which are occasioned thereby, they should trust in God to bring good out of evil, and blessings where afflictions now abound. He who giveth wisdom liberally, and upbraideth not, will not forsake them in the trials in which they are involved throughfidelity to truth, to conscience, and to God. lands stood conspicuously in the midst of But let them beware of rashness and hastiness. Let them be wise as serpents and Christ before his countrymen. The lie not against the truth. This wisdom prayer was answered; the words fell like descendeth not from above, but is earthly, a thunderbolt on the ears of Rowlands; sensual, devilish. For where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work. But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, unto God and served him faithfully to and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy. And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace." James 3: 13—18.—Chris-

GOD'S JUSTICE.

tian.

We marvel sometimes that God's justice. is not promptly and signally displayed, and that those who sin are not at once destroy ed. They would be if they depended on the forbearance of good meu. But wicked men live and prosper, not because God is indifferent, but because he is patient, and gives them time and opportunity to forsake their evil ways. The world is full of instances to show us that divine justice, though long delayed, is at last executed. Rink building for \$35,0 Nothing is more foolish, if we were aware just made cost \$4,000. of it, than to envy the prosperity of the wicked.

These difficulties will vanish in the light of the judgment day. The enemies of the good man may try to add bitterness to his misfortune, and say: "Why does not God befriend you, and why does he not punish us?" But the end is not vet. In that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest, virtue will be rewarded and vice

TWO TRACTS.

I send you by mail two tracts-" Faith and Love, Repentance and Salvation," and "The Conversion of Children." These tracts have been the means of the conversion of large numbers of souls. The Faith and Love tract has given faith and love to God's people as they never had before, and has in many instances removed trouble between brethren and healed divisions in churches. Two cases in point. A man at C., in this State, read this tract Saturday night, and Sunday morning at the close of the prayer-meeting, just before the service commenced, arose and said: "I have held hardness against Dr. — for twelve years, and have left no stone unturned to injure him in his business; but reading the tract of Love and Faith last night, I could tand it no longer, and now I ask you, Doctor, to forgive me. Many were in tears, and a powerful revival followed. A young man deeply anxious was earnestly talked with, and prayed for, but could not find Jesus. I left him the tract, and told him to read Repentance, and the promises of Jesus in the last part of the tract, but he began to read the first part about love and hate, and he remembered of having hatred to wards a man in N. J., and he at once wrote asking his forgiveness, and the instant he signed it the blessed Jesus appeared in mercy, and wrote his name in the Lamb's Book of Life.

In the course of business, Mr. J. E., of Lynchburg, Va., wrote me his family were all members of the church, butwas sorry he was not a Christian; I sent him this tract, and in a few months he wrote me that the tract I sent him had been the means of his salvation, and should remember it to all

years ago denounced distillers and all who, I have no doubt, has been the in-who sell intoxicating liquors "in the strument in the conversion of many chilstrument in the conversion of many children, used to circulate thousands of these tracts in places where he has held meetings, and they have set parents and teachers to work, talking with and praying for the children and youth. one by one, and urging them to pray for themselves, attend the meetings and seek salvation, and thousands, we trust, have been converted. This tract teaches the early conversion of children. Yours for the Master,

HORACE WATERS. P. O. Box 2530, N. Y. Attention is invited to a short advertise ment of these tracts in another column. That states where and how they may be obtained.-Ed.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A Congregational house of worship is in process of erection at Leadville, Col.

The foundation stone of a new Presby-terian church at Botany Bay has been

The prayer-meeting General Howard organized at West Point in 1857 is still kept up.

There are 20,000 Mexicans residing in Colorado, among whom the Presbytery of that State has begun an active missionarv work. In the past five years the Established

Church of Scotland has gained 50,000 communicants in a population of 3,360, An extensive revival is in progress at the Baptist church in Orange, N. J., Rev.

Edward Judson, pastor. There have been about nity conversions. Petersburg, Va., has 1,170 Episcopalians, 926 Baptists, 1,786 Methodists, 630 Presbyterians, 600 Catholics, 26 Hebrews,

The number of Congregational churches in Minnesota is now 135, with a membership of 6,617, being a net gain of 479 for the year.

besides 5,977 members of colored church-

There were added to the Presbyterian churches of this country in 1876, 70,500 members; in 1877, 61,700; in 1878, 53,-000; and the present year 49,000.

The Missionary Society of the Presby-terian Women of Baltimore raised last year \$2,300 for missions in China, India and among the American Indians. The Church Extension Loan Fund of the

Methodist Church is steadily increasing. It has now paid up capital of \$325,000, with \$200,000 in pledges and subscriptions yet to be paid in.

The Church of Christian Endeavor, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, N. Y., has called Rev. William McKinley to the pastorate as successor to Rev. Dr. Eggleston. Mr. McKinley is now a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church in Minnesota,

The Reformed Episcopal church now has ninety-seven ministers, six of whom are bishops. All have parishes. Sixty-four are here, fourteen in Canada, and nineteen in England. The denomination is said to be increasing faster there than in the United States. The first Bishop in the American Epis-

copal Church was Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut. He was consecrated at Aberdeen in November, 1784, by three Scottish Bishops, namely, Kilgour, Petrik and Skinner. A Mussulman priest has been sentenced

release, and it is believed that Germany will support the demand. The will of Maria M. Fritts, of Newport. R. I., gives \$5,000 to the Dutch Reformed

Church of Coytville, N. J.; \$1,000 each to the Shiloh Baptist Church, of Newport, United Congregational Church, Newport, and the Sunday-school library connected with the United Congregational Church. There are 110 Baptist ministers in New Hampshire, 7 more than in 1879, and 86 churches. There were 186 baptisms in

1879, against 382 for 1878; resident mem-7001, a decrease of 281; Sundayschool pupils 9313, a decrease of 6. The receipts for 1879 were \$93,866, against 892.254 for 1878. Rev. Justin D. Fulton has opened the Brooklyn Rink as a "People's Church,"

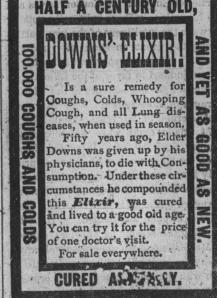
seating 5,000 people. Dr. Fulton's people gave in exchange for the Rink their church (the Centennial Baptist), in Clinton avenue, on which there was a mortgage of \$10,000, and assumed a mortgage on the Rink building for \$35,000. The alterations A notable incident in France was the holding of a Protestant service in the Pal-

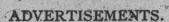
ace of Versailles, recently. In one of the pavilions a pulpit was set up, and there, in the same building in which Louis XIV signed the Revocation of the Edict of Nanes, Luther's "Chorale" was chanted and the Huguenot Liturgy recited. The audience was a very large one, and the President of the Consistory of Paris passed through it, carrying the great pulpit Bible in his hands. The use of the room has been temporarily given to the Protestants by the French Government.

An experienced dairyman, writing to the Rurak New Yorker, says: "If butter makers would use Perfected Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., they would have no unsaleable butter. It gives a natural, color, and good flavor, without other work in making. out extra work in making.

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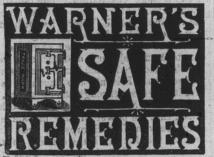
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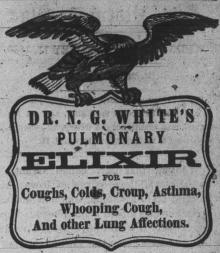
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The Morning Star.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1880.

G. F. MOSHER, Editor.

All dommunications designed for publication hould be addressed to the Editor, and all letters on business, remittances of money, &c., should be addressed to the Publisher, Dover, N. H.

"We read that Mr. James Grant, a wealthy, childless citizen of Iowa, has brought up in his home, educated and set up in business fifteen orphan boys. How much easier it would have been for Mr. Grant to have given the amount in cash, which the bringing up of these fifteen boys cost him, to some orphan asylum. But the money spent in this case is hardly worthy of thought in comparison with the thought and care and responsibility connected with providing for and guiding boys into manhood. Yet how many wealthy people there are whose consciences allow them to give merely a pittance of gold in behalf of homeless children; and even that pittance to be often almost a curse, as the abuses of charity schools and houses of refuge have ever and anon testified. If brains must be mixed with paint, surely, charity doth need to be mixed with love to be efficacious.

The famous Hindoo reformer, Keshub Chunder Sen, recently delivered a lecture to his countrymen having the title, "India asks,-who is Christ'?" He argues that Christianity is fast extending its influence, and is surely destined to triumph over all other religions. He urges the Hindoos to examine its claims, to satisfy themselves about Christ, the founder of the system, that they may be prepared to intelligently receive the new faith. His words are eloquent and weighty. It is to be hoped that they will be heard with willing ears and be taken into hearts of hundreds who are fast becoming weary of the worn-out platitudes and senseless superstitions of the Hindoo religion. Slowly but surely the Sun of Righteousness is rising toward the zenith, and before his advancing light all these hoary systems of error will melt away. Let us not be weary in well doing for in due time we shall reap if we faint not.

The sweet flavor of goodness is given out to the world in the news that two churches in the same place and of the same denomination, after a separation of twenty vears, have tired of walking apart and are again united as one. This is what has happened to the two Presbyterian churches in Geneseo, N. Y. The articles of agreement provide that all the property owned by the two churches shall be vested in a corporation; that the present trustees shall resign and that six new ones shall be elected by the united society; that one of the church edifices shall be used until the other can be enlarged, and that it shall then be sold and the proceeds applied to the building fund.

While monasteries are sinking into disase and decay in Italy, a monastic revival is said to be making its appearance in France. According to the Saturday Review in not a few towns in the southern part of the latter country, the monastery is becoming a common sight. This is a favorite method of retreat for "idle gentlemen, who have tired of society, or who find that society has tired of them;" for "men who have been crossed in love, who have lost heavily at play, who can not get on with their wives, or are otherwise the victims of domestic worries, and "seek safety in flight." In contrast with this we note that the very room in Paris in which Louis XIV signed the bill repealing the Edict of Nantz, two hundred years ago, has been set apart by the present French government for the use of a body of Protestants in the city.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.*

The pioneers in the auti-slavery movement were a band of remarkable persons. Every one of them, man or woman, was a hero, and a person of unusual strength of character. This appears the more forcibly when it is remembered that the independence of each one was so thorough that it often led him to stand by himself and fight the battle on his own line. With such differences of views and methods, and with such internal discords as rent the old abolitionist party, only giants in character and purpose could have achieved the results which crowned their

Mr. Garrison was pre-eminent among these eminent persons. In his introduction to this volume Mr. Whittier calls him "the leader" in the anti-slavery movement: and Mr. Johnson, the intimate friend of Garrison and author of the volume, says that "he will be forever honored as the first to unfurl the banner of immediate and unconditional emancipation, and to organize upon that principle a movement which, under God, proved mighty enough to accomplish its

But these later leaders had also the example set them by predecessors. Says Mr. Johnson in the opening of his narra-

Franklin, Rush, Hamilton, and Jay; Hopkins, Edwards and Stiles; and Woolman, Lay and Benezet, among the Qua-kers, deserve honorable mention for their sturdy and unyielding hostility to slavery.

*WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND HIS TIMES; or, Sketches of the Anti-Slavery Movement in America, and of the Man who was its Founder and Moral-Leader. By Oliver Johnson. With an Introduction by John G. Whittier. Boston: B. B. Russell & Co. 12mo, pp. 432. (\$1.50).

should be said, that as early as 1780, after a long and serious contest, they emancipated all their slaves, which were very numerous in Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, one monthly meeting set-ting free eleven hundred. They also refused to hire slave-labor of the masters.

One wants to re-read Charles Lamb's loving tributes to the Quaker character. after reading that passage.

Mr. Garrison was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 10, 1805. The old house is still standing, and is in close proximity to the church where Whitefield's ashes rest. Thus Garrison and Whittier-the leader and the poet of the anti-slavery movement-were often together. Says Mr. Whittier in his Intro-

I love to think of him as he seemed to me, when in the fresh dawn of manhood he sat with me in the old Haverhill farmhouse, revolving even then schemes of, benevolence; or, with cheery smile, wel-coming me to his frugal meal of bread and milk in the dingy Boston printing-room; or, as I found him in the gray December morning in the small attic of a colored man, in Philadelphia, finishing his night-long task of drafting his immortal 'Declaration of Sentiments" of the Amer-

ican Anti-Slavery Society; or, as I saw him in the jail of Leverett Street after his almost miraculous escape from the mob, playfully inviting me to share the safe lodgings which the State had provided for him; and in all the varied scenes and situations where we acted together our parts in the great endeavor and success of

What pained the leaders in the cause was the indifference of the churches to the great sin of slavery. But Mr. Johnson makes an exception:

It gives me great pleasure to mention one Christian denomination, somewhat numerous in parts of New England, as well as in other States, that deserves to be excepted from the censures I have been compelled to bestow upon the rest. I allude to the Freewill Baptists, who, from the beginning, refused to receive slave-holders into communion, and most of whom were prompt to espouse the doctrine of immediate emancipation. The Morning Star, the organ of the denomination, did much to inform public sentiment on the subject of slavery, especially in New Hampshire, where it had a large circulation. The constituency of this church was mainly among the common people, where its influence was chiefly felt. Its leaders refused to follow the example of other churches in countenancing slavery, and for this reason they incurred much censure and some persecution. It is not too much to say that it was more through the influence of the Morning Star than from any other cause, that the power of the pro-slavery Democracy in New Hampshire was first broken, and John P. Hale elected to the senate of the United States. That the Freewill Baptists were in all respects consistent and as earnest as they should have been in their testimony against slavery, it would be too much to affirm; but, compared with the churches around them, they were as light in the midst of darkness. If all other Christian denominations had come up to their level, the chains of the slaves might have been broken by moral power.

The mobs that assailed Mr. Garrison and the other leaders in the cause, the slow but steady progress that was made. the encouragement that came to them from the South and from over the sea, and the various aspects of that wonderful movement and its individual experiences are described by Mr. Johnson in such a way that one recognizes in the author the same fire and courage that guided and upheld him through the dark days of the struggle. His description of the Alton, Ill., mob, in which Mr. Lovejov was killed, is a thrilling portion of the narrative. After speaking of Mr. Lovejoy's previous service, and of his purpose to print an antislavery paper in Alton, Mr. Johnson con-

Mr. Lovejoy's new press arrived on the morning of Nov. 7th, and the news of its arrival was proclaimed to the mob by the blowing of horns. The mayor superintended its transfer to the warehouse and aided in storing it away. Great excitement prevailed during the day, but at nine o'clock in the evening, there being no sign of an assault, most of the defenders of the press retired, leaving a dozen persons or so, who were willing, if necessary, to risk their lives in detending the freedom of speech. An hour or two later, the mob, thirty or forty in number, issued from the grog-shops, prepared to do the work to which they had been incited by the speeches of the Rev. Dr. Joel Parker and the Rev. John Hogan. The defenders of the press were armed, and resolved to do what they thought to be their duty. Mr. Lovejoy himself was among them. The mob threw stones at the building, broke windows and fired several shots. Then the cry went up, "Burn them out!" Ladders were obtained and preparations made to set the building on fire. The mayor came, with a justice of the peace, and they were sent into the building to propose the surrender of the press, on condition that it's defenders should not be injured. The mayor told the owner of the warehouse that it was not in his power to protect the building. He reported to the rioters that their terms were rejected, whereupon they set up the cry, "Fire the building, and shoot every d-d Abolitionist as he leaves." The mob mounted the building and fired the roof. Five of the defenders rushed out of the warehouse, fired upon the mob and returned. Mr. Lovejoy and two others then stepped out, and fired upon by rioters concealed behind a pile of lumber. Mr. Lovejoy received five balls, three of them in his breast. He lived long enough to return to the counting-room, where, after exclaiming, "I am shot! I am shot!" he almost instantly expired. After his death his friends offered to surrender, but the offer was refused. As they left the burning building they were fired upon, but no one was killed. The mob then rushed in, broke the press in pieces and threw them into the river. The next day the body of the

martyr was buried by his friends, the in-

prosperity was smitten with a moral blight. Her very name became repulsive. Emigrants of intelligence and character could not be attracted to a place whose citizens allowed a man to be ruthlessly murdered for daring to speak against slavery. The grave of the martyr, which was made upon a bluff overlooking the Mississippi, was unmarked for many years, but an appropriate monument now indicates the spot. For centuries to come, that monument, I venture to say, will attract more visitors than any other object that Alton will have to show. To the friends of liberty it will be a shrine, reminding them how much they owe to one noble man who preferred to die rather than surrender the dearest right of an American citizen.

The book is not, of course, a complete narrative of that great movement, but it is a most interesting record of its chief events. To read it is like awaking the old thrilling notes that they say still slumber in the battle-horn of Robert Bruce. A richer legacy than that of emancipation could not be bequeathed to any country. Let us see that it is conscientiously preserved.

A FEW WORDS FURTHER.

We are made aware that the editorial Our Doctrine," in the Star of two weeks ago has been construed as reflecting on our esteemed friend, Rev. O. E. Baker, as though it had charged him with advocating close-communion doctrine. We do not think the editorial can be fairly construed as making any such charge. If we thought that it was open to such construction, we should hasten to say that we do not believe that such a charge could be truthfully made, either from what Bro-B. has written on that subject or from what he holds in his heart to be the true position of Freewill Baptists.

The editorial had no more reference to Bro. Baker, than to "J. M. B.," each of whom has had articles in the Star on "Baptism and the Lord's Supper," and no more reference to either or both than it had to the authors of a half dozen other papers which we have on hand, bearing on that same subject, and on such kindred subjects as"Membership in our Churches," "Our Position towards Churches of other Denominations," and so forth.

Although Bro. B. advocates the antecedence of baptism to communion more strongly than is acceptable to many of our brethren, nevertheless, he claims and shows clearly that close-communion is not based chiefly upon the antecedence of baptism, but upon church exclusiveness. His views upon this subject are like those held by Dr. Malcom, and other Regular Baptists who have come outfrom their denomination on the question of communion-making baptism to be an orderly antecedent, but not an absolute prerequisite to the Supper, and holding that genuine Christians, having the moral and chief qualifications for the Supper, have a right to partake, though for some baptism. In his articles, and in his address, The Issues, which is published in pamphlet form, he has clearly made a wide difference between the open-communion he advocates and practices and the restricted communion of the. C. Bap-

Our friend's tenacity for maintaining the antecedence of baptism seems to come from his opinion that denying the professional character and antecedence of baptism, besides being unscriptural, places those making such denial in opposition to the generally received orthodoxy of evangelical denominations. On this point good men might easily differ.

Personally, we believe in immersion as the scriptural mode of baptism, and are ready to sit at the Lord's table with "all who sincerely love the Saviour and are trying to do his will." That is our creed, so far as "baptism and the Lord's supper" are concerned. We understand it to be Bro. Buker's also.

CURRENT TOPICS.

-THE largest Gothic church in Cardinal Manning's diocese is in process of building in the northwestern part of London. It has a length of 200 feet, a breadth of 80 feet and the hight of the ridge is 100 feet. It is to have fifteen altars in all, including the high altar and those of Our Lady and St. Joseph. The confidence which the Roman Catholics have in themselves, in the belief that their church is the church which will satisfy the spiritual hungerings of mankind during the future ages, is exemplified in nothing better than in the costliness and stability of the church buildings which they erect, especially in the centers of population.

-THE London correspondent of the New York Times writes that to-day there is no burning question between the two great parties of England, the Conservatives and the Liberals: "There is literally nothing between the intelligent of the two parties except the great question of 'ins' and outs." The correspondent evidently is not prejudiced in favor of the Liberals, as he throws out the sentence in the closing paragraph of his letter: "As for wars, the Liberals, in 20 years, from 1851 to 1874, made eight wars which cost the country £127,280,500! When the debate upon the budget comes on, we shall probably hear something elaborate upon this phase of Liberal policy, more particularly in regard to the national debt, which these wars so largely augmented." Notwithstanding, the receptions which have greeted Mr. Gladstone are some what indicative, furiated mobocrats regarding the scene with manifest exultation. Alton, from that very day, went under a cloud, from which she did not emerge for years. Her on the Afghan and the Zulu wars and in great that they need no urging.

the same degree of a desire to see a change in the government.

-During the past twenty years the Congregationalists of Connecticut have lost 26 ministers and received 25. Of those lost 13 became Episcopalians, and of those received 19 came from the Methodists. The relative growth of the prominent Protestant denominations in that State during the two past decades shows that the Episcopalians have wonderfully outstripped the others. The estimated per cent of this relative growth is given as follows: Congregationalists, 20 per cent.; Methodists, 34 per cent.; Baptists, 13 per cent.; Episcopalians, 69 per cent.

-THE Independent, a week or two since, contained an article by George Washburn, D. D., President of Hobart College, Constantinople, upon the social condition of Russia. It is not a very pleasing picture that he draws, nor have we need to accept his views altogether. There are so many and diverse opinions as to the needs and prospects of that vast empire that it is no discredit to any one person to hold his views in abevance unul further light. Mr. Washburn is, however, eminently worthy of a hearing. The great mass of the Russian people." he says, "are very poor, filthy, ignorant and superstitious. The upper classes are generally unpractical in their ideas, immoral, indolent and selfish. The officials are corrupt, arbitrary bureaucrats." Mr. Washburn has a high opinion of the Emperor, and believes that 'no parliament can ever be more earnestly devoted to the good of the people" than is their present ruler; "but the Emperor is forced to rule through such agents as he can find, and his government thus sinks to the level of the people themselves." A paragraph of his article closes with these words: "It would probably be far better for the people if they were willing to wait twenty years longer for a new form of government, until the great reforms already made have had time to bear fruit. But they will not wait. Men never do, under such circumstances. The agitation will go on increasing until some change is made. If the Emperor is wise, he will yield to the inevitable as soon as possible."

-A new phase of the temperance agitation is revealed in the action of the friends of temperance in trying to prevail upon the Massachusetts Legislature to pass a law prohibiting eancealment in drinking. They mean by this to compel the saloon keepers to roll up the curtains to their windows and take away the screens from their doors, so that the public can see from the street who is standing at the counter and drinking the hurtful beverage. The Providence Journal well says ber for this endowment, we are equally that the enforcement of such a law, if en- sure. Hence we confidently call on all acted, would be merely to drive drinking our Pastors, Deacons, Superintendents of The same journal continues:

It would be resented as a pitiful and arbitrary restriction unworthy of the dignity of the law, and an evasion of the issue between two forces of public opinion as represented by the law, which should be made fairly and squarely, if made at all. All such trifling would be worse than useless, and tend not only to bring ike law but the practical wisdom of the temperance reformers into contempt. However, we do not suppose that the Legislature will do more than amuse themselves over the proposition, like the proposed confinement of Spitz dogs by ocal option, the selling of eggs by weight, and other subjects which have been advocated by ambitious members of the Great and General Court under the shadow of the mighty codfish.

AN article of denominational interest, by the Secretary of the last General Conference, appears on an inside page.

BRIEF NOTES.

"He who would be bold for the right," says The Christian, " must be steadfast in the

It may not be generally known that the Congregationalists of New York report among their number 25 Welsh churches and 15 Welsh ministers. The larger portion of these churches are in Oneida county.

The numbers of Nonconformists have inreased so rapidly in London, that while there were sittings for 39,000 of them fifteen years ago, there are now accommodations for 122,-

The Catholics are vigorously at worke in

Canada. A rumor is in circulation that the ecessary steps were taken by the Catholic bishops, when assembled in Quebec lately, to cause the erection of Ottawa into an archdiocese, with two new dioceses as suffragans. A contributor writes to the Christian Standard, that during a controversy on the

question of woman's privilege of speaking and praying in meeting, a sister said: " If they deeide that women shall not speak and pray in neeting, they may as well close the house of many churches on prayer-meeting evenings." The denomination known as the Church of God, founded by Dr. Winebrenner, celebrates

s semi-centennial this year. Among the items. of the thanksgiving fund which it is to be hoped will be generously large, \$30,000 are wanted for a classical school. That is an exquisite tribute which the Saturday Review, of London, pays to Hawthorne's

American Note Books," saving of them that they are the confessions of an innocent Rousseau who had nothing to confess except the closeness of his walk with Nature." Having passed the three score and ten years

of a singularly earnest, serious and thoughful ife, Ralph Waldo Emerson declares that " unlovely, nay, frightful is the solitude of the sou which is without God in the world."

The Superintendent of schools in Indianapolis declares that the night schools for white pupils are not worth their cost, while those for colored people are highly worth maintaining as the eagerness of the latter,—the pupils being often adult and gray-headed—to learn is so

After speaking of turbulent evangelists, the Journal and Messenger comes to the conclusion that " churches and pastors, when united in work and prayer as they should be, constitute the best known means for saving souls in their respective communities; and there is none which God is more willing to prosper. The work is carried on most intelligently, and proves most genuine and abiding. If there is a call for evangelists, it must be to communities that are not provided with stated preaching, especially the newer settlements.

Menominational Rews.

1780-1880.

To the Freewill Baptist Churches of New England:

DEAR BRETHREN: -Our denomination is urged by the Centennial Committee. appointed at the last General Conference. to celebrate this, the one hundredth year of our church life, by making special offerings to such of our benevolent causes as we may wish to aid.

In view of this fact we, acting with the approval of that Committee, and in harmony with the vote of the Education Society at its last annual meeting, present to you for your generous consideration the College and Theological School, at Lews iston, Me.

You may remember that, in 1870, Bates College, relying on a generous subscription to its funds, took the Theological School from the hands of the Education Society, doubled the number of its Faculty and assumed the responsibility of its support. The firm that made this subscription failed; hence it was never paid. From this and other financial misfortunes it has come about that the expenses have so far exceeded the income of the College, for the past ten years, that it finds itself, to-day, \$50,000 in debt.

Hence it has been proposed that the Freewill Baptist churches of New England should be requested to come to the aid of the College, and endow one of the professorships in the Theological School. so that funds now devoted to its support may be released to help liquidate the

Therefore we urgently invite each of the Freewill Baptist churches in New England to join in a concerted movement, ON THE LAST SABBATH IN FEBRUA-RY, to raise this endowment as a Centennial Gift to our Theological School: and we invite each church to contribute, as her share of this gift, as many dollars, as she has members.

That every loyal Freewill Baptist in New England will be glad to give one dollar for this endowment we can not doubt. That every loyal Freewill Baptist church will be glad to unite with her sister churches in raising one dollar a memnoois, and other leaders of our people to lend hearty assistance that undertaking may have a signal success.

We appeal to you individually to see: It That all the members of your own church and congregation recognize the value to us of our institution, at Lewiston, and feel that it has just claims on their

II. That the appointed day of Prayer for Colleges in New England be remembered by your church, and a special service of prayer for Bates College be held on the afternoon or evening of that day. Pray that the Lord will convert and call to our ministry many of these young

III. That the children of your Sabbathschool be enlisted to help their church contribute its share to this endowment. Even ten cents raised by a child for this purpose may awaken in him an interest in our school that will greatly bless his

IV. That the social and benevolent circles of your church be engaged to raise one dollar for each absent member of the

V. That those able to pay more than one dollar be solicited to pay for those not able to pay so much.

VI. Finally, that, in your church, no energy be spared nor means unapplied which are necessary to make this, the beginning of our Centennial work, enthusia astic and successful.

Freewill Baptists of New England! We have a history worthy to be commemorated. We have a system of Christian doctrines worthy to be loved, preached and maintained. Now is our opportunity to show to the world that we have, as well. denominational union, spirit and zeal enough to act together, in support of a work so vital to our future prosperity as that of our College and Theological Send all money to A. M. Jones, Esq.,

Treasurer of Bates College, Lewiston, O. B. CHENEY, J. FULLONTON. For the Trustees of Bates College.

Lewiston, Jan. 24, 1880.

A Ministers' Relief Society.

An esteemed correspondent (Rev. H. N. Plumb) suggests, as a subject worthy of serious consideration during our centennial year, the organization of a Relief Society, whose object shall be the pecuniary aid of superannuated clergymen and their families. He points out the claims that this class of people has upon the help of the denomination, in whose service it has spent its years, and the discouraging effect it has upon young men just entering the ministry to see old of bygone years from other fields of labor and

clergymen left without visible means of support. Our correspondent believes that these aged brethren, if in straitened circumstances, are peculiarly dependent upon the charity of the denomination, and that the Lord designed it to be so. A plan of organization is suggested, which is in effect that the officers of the Home Mission Society shall be the officers of the Relief Society which he proposes, and that the officers of the Yearly Meetings shall be auxiliary thereto, and so" on. There would be a field of usefulness open to such a Society, provided it could be suitably equipped for service.

As bearing directly on this matter we refer to a letter just received from Rev. B. H. McMurphy, known in years past to many of our churches in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, who is now seventynine years of age, infirm and in poor health: He is stopping with friends in Southville, Mass., making baskets to pay for his board. In the letter he speaks of his fifty years of ministerial labor with gratitude, and says, "I thank my heaveny Father for so high a trust as the gospel work, and if I were young I would blow the gospel trumpet with more interest than ever."

He has no relatives able to take care of him in his declining years, and says "any small sums of money that old friends may be disposed to send me by mail will be thankfully received and acknowledged." It is too bad that we have no provision for such aged, infirm and needy ministers; for a more useful and sacrificing class of ministers than our fathers have been, is not to be found, and to leave them to the cold charities of the world. when old age and infirmities creep on, is neither kind nor Christian. There are a very few local supplies, like the New Hampshire Charitable Society, but can we not, in this centennial year, devise and organize some general plan, practicable and feasible, that will commend itself to the churches and secure a lasting hold upon our sympathies, and our sense of justice? Some person or persons must take hold of this question, and work it up through a succession of years, or nothing permanent will be done. Who will do that benevolent work?

An Appeal.

Away down South in Tennessee, there is a handful of Freewill Baptists, who have undertaken to build an educational institution. The building is nearly completed; so that a church has been organized in the chapel, and also a school.

Its situation is in Greene county, ten miles south of Greeneville, the county seat. There is a debt of several hundreds of dollars yet due on the building, and this debt is due to the workmen. They are needing their wages, and should have them.

We are not able at present to pay them, nd the board of managers have requested that an appeal be made through the Morning Star, to its many readers, for help. There is no doubt about the validity of the title. The property belongs to the Freewill Baptists. We want to pay our workmen for their labor, and we hope that we shall be able to do so soon. liberality. (See the Star, Dec. 24, 81, Friends of the cause of education, of the Freewill Baptist church and of religion, will you help us? This institution was erected for the purpose of educating men and women and preparing them for the duties of life. Surely, if there ever was a section of country that needed this kind of education more than another, it is that country which has had for its education, the idea that one man was made to be a master over another.

This institution appears in our minutes s Woolsey College.

Any sums for Woolsey College may be sent to my address at Laurel Gap. Tenn. REV. W. A. HEADRICK.

The Next Remittance

The exact amount which will be needed in the Treasury on Tuesday, the 24th inst, in order to make a full remittance to India and complete the payment of the home passage of our late senior missionary, and some other claims which will be due at that time, is \$2,733.18. There is now in the Treasury \$586.48, leaving a balance of \$2,146.70 which must be received on or before the evening of the 24th inst., or we shall, be obliged to, make a partial remittance and partial payment of our just debts. No money will be borrowcd. Shall the laborers be compelled to wait longer for their small salaries and thereby suffer many inconveniences? Shall the credit of our Foreign Mission Society, which stood up so gloriously, at " the time of our last remittance, to the joy and rejoicing of the whole denomination. be eclipsed with clouds of debt and embarrassment to the grief of all-our hearts? May God forbid it! And bretheren and sisters, let us all, by the help of God,

If the full amount is received on the 24th inst. the good news of the fact shall go forth, the next day, on the wings of the wind. Brethren and friends, your response to this urgent call will be looked for by many anxious hearts with very deep interest.

Feb. 5. SILAS CURTIS, Treas.

Yearly Meeting Report.

The last session of the Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska Yearly Meeting was held with the Salem church in the Salem Q. M. The Quarterly Meetings were quite well represented and harmony prevailed in all the meetings of business. The Spirit of the Divine Master was very near in the devotional exercises. The meeting of the ministers and brethren

success, was a source of heart-felt gratitude to God. Brethren Davis from Wis. Y. M., E. Root from Ashtabula Q. M., O., and the reun. ion of dear brethren of our own Y. M., toilworn, yet young and vigorous in spirit as in other days. The Quarterly Meetings sent reports of a good degree of prosperity and cheer encouraging to all present, and affording a kind of inspiration to God's ministers to labor on in creased, and the Sunday-school is in a healthy the midst of discouragements which attend new settlements and newly organized churches, Q. Ms. and Y. Ms. in their formative state.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of organizing churches composed of unbaptized persons, and members of sister churches without letters from the same, also the organization of Quarterly Meetings composed of churches belonging to other Quarterly Meetings without letters or even the consent of such bodies; is contrary to the usages of our denomination and by this body is disapproved.

Whereas the Rev. R. D. Preston, our beloved brother and fellow-laborer, in Christ, has been removed (by the hand of a wise Ppovidence) from the church militant to the church triumphant, therefore,

Resolved. That we deeply feel the loss we sustain in his removal from our councils and midst, and hereby express our heartfelt sympathy with his bereaved and afflicted family and the little churches of which he was a faithful pastor for many years, and while our loss may be his gain we most earnestly pray that the vacancy may be filled and the work of God still go on. The following resolutions were adopted:

The usual action ordinarity taken at our Y. Ms. in relation to the Temperance cause, Educational, Sabbath school, Home and Foreign Missionary interests was had and a good degree of interest was manifested. This is a fruitful field, all ripe for harvest. The Lord send more faithful laborers into his vineyard is our S. F. SMITH, Clerk. prayer.

Ministers and Churches. Eastern.

Maine

Rev. E. G. Eastman and wife have received several valuable articles of household furniture from friends in Rockland.

Rev. J. S. Burgess writes from Bath :- " We are pleased to know that the Corliss St. and Winnegance F. B. churches have recently opened their long closed meeting-house doors for religious worship. W. T. Smith, late of Gray, has already entered that field, occupying on alternate Sabbaths the pulpits of both these places of worship. The port of Bath where these churches are located, is much in need at present, and has been for many years, of efficient, self-denying laborers. Bro. L. L. Harmon, Almon Libby, with several other excellent ministers, years ago wrought a good work for the Master. More recently these flocks have been divided and scattered; courage and confidence lost, meetings suspended, and 'harps upon the willows,' or broken to pieces. This unwise and irresponsible leaders. Bro. Smith and his wife are just the persons to set these houses in order, and become a special blessing in the entire community if they can have the co-operation of the members."

Rev. J. G. Munsey closed his labors with the West Lebanon church, Feb. 1, and has accepted a call from the East Andover church, N. H., and will enter upon his duties soon.

Rev. F. A. Palmer has received donations to the value of \$82.75 besides Christmas and New Year's gifts and the proceeds of a pound party from his friends in Milo, and \$27 from La Grange friends.

The F. Baptist church in So. Sebec has been must be repaired. Rev. F. A. Palmer has been pledges enough to repair it. They will go about their work next month.

The friends of Rev. J. F. Lord met at Ross Corner, and, after enjoying a good supper prepared by the ladies, left a token of esteem in the shape of \$25 in cash and other things,

for which he returns thanks. Rev. C. W. Purrinton, pastor of the Free Baptist church in Weld, has been holding meetings in the east part of the town, resulting in the reclaiming of the backslidden and the conversion of souls. The good work is still going on, with a fair prospect that many others will find their way into the ark of the

Beginning with the week of prayer, union meetings, partuipated in by the four evangelical churches, have been held in Houlton for five weeks. Quite a number have been converted, wanderers have been reclaimed, and the churches generally strengthened. The church is feeling much encouraged. The Master has blessed their labors and their strength is steadily increasing. At no time for the past three years, has the future seemed so propitious.

Rev. Elisha Purrinton, of Bowdoin, died Feb. 4, aged about 70 years.

Two prominent lay brethren have died within a week. Dea. Wm. Woodward, of Lewiston, aged 90, and N. G. Sturgis, of Auburn, aged nearly 67. These dear brethren had been long in the service of the Master and died at their post. There is a good religious interest in the Bowdoinham church. Several have given their hearts to God.

New Hampshire.

T. Keniston acknowledges a donation from the people at W. Campton on the eve of Jan. 22, of nearly thirty dollars. The gathering was at ' the church and with singing by the choir, and speaking by the S. S. children, old and young were agreeably entertained, and a pleasant season enjoyed.

Rev. F. H. Lyford preached his farewell sermon to his people at Meredith Cor. Feb. 1, and enters his new field at Littleton immediately. . . Rev. J. N. Rich closes a five years, pastorate Sabbath in March. Dea, Simon Rowe is chairman of the committee; to whom all applications may be addressed.

Rev. J. S. Neal received \$56 as a token of esteem from his parishoners Feb. 5. An original poem by Mrs. L. D. Chamberlain was read on the occasion of the donation visit. was burned Sunday night, Feb. 1. No in-

Massachusetts. Four persons were received into membership in the Boston church, the first Sunday in this month and two the first Sunday in Jan-

. " Rhode Island At the monthly meeting of the Free Baptist ministers, held in the Greenwich St. church on Monday, Feb. 2, there was a good attendance. Rev. A. T. Salley presented a paper on the literary character of the Old Testament seriptures, which called forth a pleasant and profitable discussion. Intelligence from the churches was reported. In several there is a revival interest. There is general union and co-operation. . . . The church at Centerdale, Fairwater. For long years there has been Rev. S. S. Barney, pastor, has recently re-

church in Pawtucket in revival effort. . . The church in Olneyville has been laboring to place its financial management on a more healthy and secure basis. . . . The revival interest in the Park St. church, Providence, still continnes. The congregation has materially incondition. . . . The Greenwich St. church is rallying from its fierce struggle with debt paying, and the congregation and Sunday-school are increasing in numbers.

Rev. A. E. Wilson says: "We have good hews to write from North Scriba. The Lord has heard the prayer of his people. About fifty have been converted, and yet the interest is good. Some every night ask, 'What shall I do to be saved? Bro. L. E. Bates and wife were with us nearly three weeks and rendered valuable service. Bro. Bates contemplates resigning his pastorate of the Potter church, April 1. Any church desiring an earnest, efficient pastor would do well to secure him. Bro. Bates is a man of culture and thorough consecration to God."

There are signs of increasing activity in religious matters in Holland Purchase Y. M. Many churches are at work trying to save souls. Dale church secured Bro. Myers for two weeks; some awakening. Three days' meetings are being held in different places. It is reported that there is some revival in or near Pike village, and that Bro. Myers will help there. A three days' meeting is announced to begin in the East Concord church the first week in February. Bro. Ball speaks of some uniting with his church. Bro. Higbee reports revivals following his labors. Some revival followed Bro. Myers' work in Hamlet.

Pennsylvania. Rev. S. F. Mathews has presented his resignation to the East Troy and Granville churches, the same to take effect April 1st. Churches in need of a pastor will please address him at East Troy, Bradford Co., Pa.

Western.

. Ohio.

Rev. E. Pinlot, of Springfield, who but recently united with our denomination, has been doing good service for God in the Warren & Clinton Q. M., especially at the Sugar Run (Osceola) F. B. church, where we learn the Lord blessed his efforts with some eight accessions and some six re-instatements. . . Bro. Hulse, of Maineville and Blanchester churches, is moving forward the cause of God in that part of the vineyard. Several have come into the church and, through the brother's untiring efforts, the young people have organized a "Bible Class Literary Association" of some painful state of things is mostly the result of thirty-seven members. A healthy interest is taken in perusing the Word of God understandingly and in the procuring of a library of good books. May all our pastors "do likewise." Rev. J. A. Sutton is now engaged in a protracted effort with the Berwick (Green Camp) F. B. church. Some eighteen different persons have arisen for prayers; and seven accessions to the church. May the Lord bless abundantly. . . . We learn the Marion F. B. church are making efforts to secure the pastoral labors of Rev. C. A. Gleason. That brother has done and is still doing a vast and good work for the Lord with the Rochester and Henrietta churches. . . The Big Island church, under the pastoral ministrations of Rev. C. R. Davis, is making a sigquickened, wanderers have come home, and nal advance. As Bro. D.s' time with that there have been ten conversions, and now the | church is only one-half occupied, he desires people feel that their house of worship, which to secure a field where he can devote his entire time and service to the work of the Lord. His P. O. address is Green Camp, Ohio. laboring with them, and he has secured Churches needing a pastor would do well to write the brother at once.

It has been a month since the revival began at Middleport, and still the good work goes on. The house of worship is crowded nightly, and much interest is taken. The subjects of the work embrace persons in all conditions of life, from the young to those of middle age. There have been thus far upwards of sixty added to the church. The Methodist and Presbyterian churches in the place have also had some additions, and there appears to be a general awakening among the people....

Rev. A. M. Simonton visited the Broadway church last week as State Association agent. His lecture on temperance was well received, and did much good. It is hoped other churches will avail themselves of the opportunity to have a lecture from him. The Q. M. session held with the B. church the 1st Sabbath in February was one of much interest, and we hope solid work was done for the Master, Rev. C. A. Gleason, of the Rochester church, was present and added much to the oecasion. The Q. M. is to be protracted.

Michigan.

J. S. Harrington has been holding meetings in Osseo for two weeks. The church is being revived, some are coming to Christ, and others are feeling deeply.

Rev. Hiram Whitcher, of New York, is engaged to supply the Gobleville church, Van Buren Q. M., for three months, beginning his labors next Sabbath.

Rev. G. B. Cutler baptized 14 more, Jan. 8, as a part of the result of the meeting that he protracted at Sharpville, for the Lynn Baptist church, making 34 already baptized there; 8 or 10 more are awaiting baptism. Jan. 17, he gave the right hand of fellowship to 22, receiving them into the Lynn church. The revival spirit is unabated. His engagement with the North Branch church expires the first of the Newbury church and also with the April. He would like to work, with some church or churches in the country, and correspondence is desired. Address Tuscola. The Territory comprising the Sanilac Q. M. is large and covers some of the best farmwith the church at Gilford village the last ing lands of Mich., and yet it is almost destitute of F. B. preachers, while the interest and sympathy for that denomination is foremost.

Union meetings in the Rich church, Mayville, have resulted in about sixty conversions, and already thirty have joined the Freewill Baptist church and a goodly number have united with the Methodists. Rev. J. Tree, The F. Baptist meeting-house at Deerfield | who is the pastor of the Rich church, has also assisted Rev. L. L. Andrus, of the Rose church, in a revival, and eight or ten will be added to its membership. The latter church has lately raised over \$50 at a tea meeting on its debt. It is desired that subscriptions to the same object should be paid. . . . The Dayton and Fremont churches are hoping for a revival. We are indebted to Bro. Tree for

Illinois.

these items.

The name of Benjamin Williams, an ordain ed minister, and member of the Warren Free will Baptist church, has been left out of the Register for 1880. Wisconsin.

The Lord is greatly refreshing the church in great spiritual dearth here. Services were comceived three members by letter and profession, menced the week of prayer and are still con- 5-7.

and five candidates for baptism. . . . Rev. A. tinued, deep interest being felt. Seventeen have P. Tracy has been aiding the pastor of the expressed a desire to" see Jesus." Bro. Hull and Coffeen have aided much by their presence and earnest preaching. . . . Rev. A.' Phillips, of Wrightstown, assisted by Rev. Wm. Mitchell, has held some very successful services with his church. A goodly number have confessed Christ. These two brethren were last week laboring in the village of Shioeton, a railroad town 10 miles from the Hortonville church. It is an open field, there being no church organization there; save the skeleton of a F. B. society that was organized some years ago. It died a natural death for want of proper ministerial care. Seven miles east of Shiocton there is a little society made up of as true and staunch Christians as were ever converted. There is a very large tract of country in that new and rapidly developing county that is only supplied with preaching by ministers who can ill afford to leave their own proper work to do it. And the predominant sentiment is Free Baptist. The Wis. Y. M., says our correspondent, would do a wise thing if it would send a missionary into this promising field. The country is new, the population largely American. Some one will occupy rich field. Now is the time for us to act while the way is open.

Virginia. Rev. J. W. Myers is continuing his missionary work in Halifax Co., and reports some success. He finds a strong Freewill Baptist sentiment, but great need of religious instruction among the people. They are willing to co-operate in missionary and benevolent work, but are led to evil by designing parties. Bro. M. was to return to his work at Bunker Hill shortly, and try and find some one else to work in Halifax Co.

Rev. J. M. Haskell has been holdings meetings every night, except Saturday nights, for the past two weeks in Bear Valley, Wabasha Co. Sinners arose for prayers the first evening, and the meetings have, increased in interest and numbers all the time. Backsliders have returned to their Fathers house, and sinners are rejoicing in a Saviour's love. It is expected that a church will be organized there soon, when a pastor will be needed. It is a large field for missionary work.

Quarterly Meetings.

ROCKINGHAM Q. M .- Held its Jan. session with the Washington St. church, in Dover, Jan. 21, 22. It was a working session and very enjoyable, with one drawback, which has been somewhat painfully felt for a year. This was, the small attendance from the churches was, the small attendance from the churches outside Dover. Reports were very cheering as far as received. Three reported revivals, and one city church not reported, was said to be having a good interest. It was refreshing to learn that the clouds were again appearing, full of mercy, and that in some places there was "a sound of abundance of rain." Rev. E. N. Fernald, Financial Secretary, was present with earnest plans for the enlargement of Zion; also Revs. Ricker and Rand from New Durham O. M. Spooner and Hanscom from also Revs. Ricker and Rand from New Dur-ham Q. M. Spooner and Hanscom from York Co. Q. M. and a letter was received from Rev. A. P. Tracey, Cor. Mes. from Massachu-setts Q. M. Preaching by Revs. Adams, Owen, Parker and Rand. A session of the Q. M. Woman's Mission Society was held, with addresses by Mrs. Waterman, Mosher and Hills. Passed the following: Rev. Benjamin S. Manson, of Raymond, who formerly had two pastorates in this Q. M. and was for the last years a member of the

who formerly had two pastorates in this q. M. and was for the last years a member of the church in Newmarket, having departed this life, the Q. M. would express gratitude to God that by his grace he enabled him to be a good minister of Jesus Christ, and during his ministry of more than half a century, was full ordinarilly successful; we cherish his memory with greatful affection, and commend his willow and children to the gracions care of Him who dieth all things wall. Also the follow-

Whereas, it hath pleased our Heavenly Father to removed from this earthly life our dear brother, the Rev. Jeremiah Phillips, there-

re, Resolved, 1. That we recognize with profound thankfulness the eminent service he was permitted to perform during his long, earnest While our hearts are sad in view of our

own personal and denominational loss, we are thankful for the prayerful close of his life, and the assurance that he has entered into rest.

We deeply sympathize with the widow 3. We deeply sympathize with the widow and children of our brother in this time of their affliction. 4. We will earnestly pray that God will raise up a man to take our brother's place.

5. Finally, as a Q. M. we pledge ourselves anew to support our mission work with our prayers and money.

Next session at Concord. JOSEPH FULLONTON, Clerk.

SANILAC Q. M. (Mich.)—Met with the Newbury church, Jan. 23—25, but owing to the very muddy roads the delegation from abroad was small. This is the first session of this Q. M. since its organization last fall, and throughout the whole meeting, there was observed that order and dignity that might lead one to think it was of more mature age. The meetings were spiritual and earnest. Rev. Bro. Tree, H. Goodrich, and the writer conducted the Collection for State Home Mis-

sion, \$4.25. Next session with the Burnside church. April G. B. CUTLER, Clerk.

EXETER (Me.) Q. M.—Held its December session with the church at East Corinth. Notsession with the church at East Corlint. Not-withstanding the traveling was exceedingly bad, yet the attendance was very good, and the session throughout was deeply interesting. Friday evening was devoted to the subject of temperance, and Bro. Hillman, of Dexter, gave us a very interesting lecture, followed by appropriate remarks by other brethren pres-part Sermons were preached by brethren ent. Sermons were preached by brethren Foster, of Garland, Howard, of Bangor, Boyd, of Pittsfield, Reed, of Veazie, and Hillman, of Dexter. We think it will not be too much of Dexter, We think it will not be too much to say, that the preaching was in "demonstration of the Spirit, and with power." The deep interest manifested by the audience was evidence that the word was not spoken in vain. After a very thorough and satisfactory examination, the pastor-elect was set apart to the work of the gospel ministry in the following order: Singlag by the choir, reading Scripture by Bro. Hillman, sermon by James Boyd, prayer of consecration by R. L. Howard, ure by Bro. Hillman, sermon by James Boyd, prayer of consecration by R. L. Howard, charge to the candidate by — Foster, right hand of fellowship by A. W. Reed, address to church by D. Boyd. Words of welcome and encouragement, by Brethren Gurney, of the Baptist, and Dunn, of the Methodist. Benediction by the candidate. These services were deeply interesting and listened to by an appreciative congregation. The church and society are well united in their minister, and we bespeak them a pleasant and profitable union.

A. W. Reed, Clerk pro tem.

SPRINGEIELD Q. M.—Held its last term with the Springfield Carroll, church Jan. 2—4. There was not so large an attendance as us-ual, especially on the Sabbath, but the busiual, especially on the Sabbath, but the business meeting was harmonlous, and a good spirit prevailed during the session; the church was somewhat revived, and the meeting left a good impression in the community. The churches reported general steadfastness and union, but no special revival.

Next session with the Springfield church, commencing March 5th at 2 o'clock, P. M.

H. GRAVES, Clerk.

JEFFERSON Co. (Neb.) Q. M.—Held its last session with the Fairbury church. The attendance was quite small; especially on the part of the ministers. Bro. Harvey, of Republic Co., Kansas was present. There is a great lack of laborers in this part of the Master's vineyard. Let us pray the Lord that he may send laborers into his harvest.

Next session at Marshal, Clay Co., March 5—7.

M. J. ARNOLD, Clerk.

ST. CROIX Q. M.—Held its last session with Rock Elm church, at Olivett. The weather was unpleasant and yet there was a large attendance and a good delegation present. Our Y. M. Missionary was with us, and held a protracted meeting with good success. Next session with the Cady Creek church,

L. A. H. WELCH, Clerk.

CHAIN LAKE Q. M.—Held its last session with the Elmore church. There was a good Next session with the Nashville Center church, to commence on February 27, and hold over the Sabbath. J. N. LONGSTREET, Clerk.

Business Aotices.

AN OLD MAN RESTORED TO HEALTH.

BERTAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1879. H. H. WARNER & Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y: -GENTLEMEN :- " For forty years I have suffered with Diabetes, being obliged to void urine as often as once in 30 minutes, and have also been a great sufferer from palpitation of the heart. I am now using your Diabetes Cure, and can truly say, at 70 years of age, that it makes me feel like a new man."

PETER SHOWEMEAN.

Nothing is uglier than a crooked boot or shoe; straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners.

Rev. L. L. Harmon, of Hampton, N. H. continues to supply Instruments of Music on easier terms than any other dealer. He rents good instruments for \$2 per quarter, and rents are taken from the price if any renting wish to purchase, and his prices are below others.

Dr. Tourjee has planned a series of Grand Excursions to Europe and the East for the Summer and Fall of 1880. See his advertisement, and send for a prospectus.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESSII The Model Washer, advertised in this week's paper, is having unprecedented success. It was patented December 9th, 1879; since then over 4000 have been sold, and as yet not one complaint has been received-" more than satisfied," is the popular verdict. The manufacturers want a general agent for each county, and a local agent in each town.

Notices and Appointments.

Quarterly Meeting Notices. MONTVILLE Q. M. with the 2d church in Montville ommencing Feb. 20. TROY Q. M. with East Troy church, beginning Feb. J. H. WARD, Clerk.

MONTVILLE Q. M. with the 2d church in Montville, commencing Feb. 20. WATERVILLE Q. M. with the West Waterville thurch, Feb. 25, 26, beginning at 10, A. M., Wednesday. PER ORDER. ROCHESTER Q. M. at East Hamlin, N. Y., Feb. 21, 22,

Rev. J. B. Randall was directed to preach the opening sermon, and Rev. C. A. Hilton to deliver the missiona-ry address.

ISAAC HYATT, Clerk. BOWDOIN Q. M. with the Main Street church, Lewiston, commencing March 2; at 2, P. M. Delegates will confer a favor by notifying the pastor, Rev. W. H. Bowen, or the subscriber, a few days before the meeting, that places may be assigned them.

A. M. JONES, Clerk.

ROOT RIVER Q. M. with the Freesoil church at Wykoff, Minn., commencing Friday, Mar. 5, at 2, P. M. It
is especially desirable that a full delegation be present
and we hope to see some of our corresponding delegates present, also traveling brethren who can make it
convenient.

WAUPUN Q. M. at Greenleaf, Wis., Feb. 27-29. Parties wishing to come by rail can reach there on: Wis. Central. R. R. at 5.24. a. m., and 5.30. P. M. from south and 8.30, A. M.; and 2.30. P. M. from north. Parties comparious south on the line of C. & N. W. R. R. reach Wrightstown at 5.20. A. M., and 2.45. P. M. There will be teams at Wrightstown to carry parties to Greenleaf.

E. R. SMITH, Clerk.

VAN BUREN (Iowa) Q. M. with the Lockridge church, commencing on Friday before the first Sabbath in March, at which time action will be taken on the amendment to the constitution: as per notice given at the constitution of the the last session. It is therefore desirable that all the churches send tull delegations. Business conference will convene at 3, P. M., on Friday.

D. K. HELTERBRAN, Clerk.

The Feb. session of the ROCHESTER MINISTERS AND LAYMEN'S INSTITUTE is appointed at East Hamlin, N. Y., Feb. 19, 20, PROGRAME:—Opening Sermon, Tr. H. Stacey; Washing Spants' Feet, J. M. Crandall; Duties of the Washing Stants' Feet, J. M. Crandall; Duties of the Church to its Pastor, J. D. Clague; Humanity of Christ, C. B. Hart; Divinity of Christ, C. A. H'lton; Chavacter of Book of Eph., Isaac Hyatt; Ten Minures Sermon, J. Kettle; Exercesis of Rom. 6: 17, J. B. Randall; Closing Years of Paul's Life, H. Whitcher; Fakth and Works, N. F. Strickland. ISAAC HYATT, Clerk,

and Works, N. F. Strickland. IsAAC HYATT, Clerk,
ASSIGNMENTS for the ministers of the Northern
Kansas & Southern Nebraska Y, M: Human Depravity, Joseph Westley; Repentance, Joseph Bates: Minsterial Qualifications, H. W. Morse; Sermon on Prov.
4: 20, W. H. Northrop; Evangelization, E. E. Harvev;
Justification by Faith, S. F. Smith; Sanctification, C.
Smith; Sabbath-school, F. A. Janes; Regeneration, E.
Root; Missionary Work, K. K. Davis; Temperance, D.
G. Kling. Each minister to give a sketch of a sermon
of his own selection.

Root; Missionary Work, K. R. Davis; Temperance, D. G. Kling. Each minister to give a sketch of a sermon of his own selection.

PROGRAMME of the Ministers' Conference to be held in connection with the Iowa State Y. M.: Essay: Divinity of Christ, by Rev. H. Kettlewell; Essay: Relation of Man to dod before the fall, by Rev. D. N. Coats, Essay: Nature and extent of the Atonement, by Rev, G. R. Edmunds; Essay: The mission of John the Baptist, by Levi Thompsen; Essay: Systematic. Benevolence, by Rev. S. Summerlin: Essay: Systematic. Benevolence, by Rev. S. Summerlin: Essay: Call tevilie work of the ministry, by Rev. D. Thompson; Essay: Nature and extent of beparatty, by Rev. C. Pierce; Essay: Witness of the Holy Spirit, by Rev. E. Jenkins; Essay: The Nature of the new Birth, by J. W. Drew; Essay: Sanctification, by Rev. W. T. Bunton; Essay: The second coming of Christ, by Rev. E. T. Valentine; Essay: Best manner of promoting morals, by Rev. D. Jewell; Essay: Intermediate State of the Dead, by Rev. H. Gifford; Essay: Sarptiural doctrine of Heaven, by Rev. C. True; Essay: Baptism, its Design and Mode, by Rev. H. M. Balley: Essay: The nature and extent of the Law of spiritual life, by L. E. Bixby: Essay: The nature and effect of Prayer, by Rev. W. Small; Essay: The best means of conducting S. Schools, by Rev. T. H. Bacheler; Essay: Gifts in the church, their office and dutles, by Rev. L. H. Lesher; Essay: Harmony of Science and the Bible, by R. Rayden; Essay: History of the Free Baptists, by Rev. N. W. Bixby: Essay: Nature and extent of future punishment, by Rev. J. H. Moxom; Essay: The reven mission of the church of Christ, by Rev. R. A. Coats; Essay: The new birth, by Hammond; Essay: The true mission of the church of Christ, by Rev. R. A. Coats; Essay: The new birth, by Hammond; Essay: The true mission of the church of Christ, by Rev. R. A. Coats; Essay: The new birth, by Hammond; Essay: The Nature of Christ, by Rev. D. C. Curis; Essay: The Backmar; Essay: The Rev. D. C. Curis; Essay: The Nature of Christ, by Rev. D. (3t4)

Post-Office Addresses.

REV. E. N. FERNALD (to whom all contributions from the churches for our Benevolent Societies should be sent) Lewiston, Me. 52t.

C.A. Hilton, Treasurer, North Parma, N. Y., to whom all mission money within the bounds of the Central Association should be sent. 52t

Rev J G Munsey, East Andover, N H

" L Malvern, Manchester, N H

" Ira Emery, Wolfboro, N H

Money Letters Received.

Money Letters Received.

A M Amsden—S A Atkins—A S D Bates—N W Ayer & Son—Allen, Hemenway & Savage—E Allison—E K Abbott—G 'W Anderson—Mrs A Arnett—W Adams—J Bradford—A J Bird—S D Bates—C Bean—N Brooks—J W Barr—W R Baker—J H Buckminster—A E Boynton—J S Burgess—O E Baker—J Brookins—W M Baker—M B Burgess—E C Cook—J C Call—D Calley—C W Collett—Mrs E H Cooper—G H Child—R Cameron—Mrs A A Coburn—R Cross—M Crawford—O E Baker—H. J. Crouch—A Cook—Mrs P Depuy—Emma' Dean—A B Drew—J B Davis—F E D—E J Doyle—W S Eastman—E G Eastman—N Emery—I Emery—C C Ford—E Fisk—W Fuller—G R Foster—A P Foster—H, M Freeman—G A Green—L W Gowen—A E Griffeth—M Goodwin—N Gammon—Mrs A T Grant—L R Giles—Mrs D Graffam—M Heath—G E Hopkins—G R Holt—L J Hill—Mrs M Hewett—J D Hubbard—Mrs S N Hurd—A S Hopkins—J B Hart—J Hoose—A S Hilton—F A Janes—J B Jordan—E Johnson—W Johnson—N King—M H Kimball—A Losee—I G Lewis—F Littlefield—H N Langwell—A Lawton—Mrs D P Leonard—A Langley—A Losee—H S Limbocker—J T Morse—J H May—S McKeown—G Munger—A Munger—J Merrill—W H Macurda—E Morory—G W Mathews—L A Meader—A F Murphy—L H Marrs—L S Norris—S R Niles—S H Martin—F B Moulton—Mrs O S Martin—C F Penney—H W Patterson—H Shalty—B Steere—E Prentiss—S M Pettengill & Co—S J Phelps—H LPeaslee—I A Patridge—G T Pike—D H Perslim—G H Pinkham—W H Peck—J W Parsons—J Pray—W F Plnkham—Mrs M A Prouty

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Stinson-W C Slayton-Mrs J B Sjmmons-D B
Sanderson-S Rogers-J N Tucker-A TitusI A Thurmond-F W Towne-B Townsend-Mrs E
I A Thurmond-F W Towne-B Townsend-Mrs E
T Tiblets-S F Tufts-W Timms-D H Toothaker
-F W Towne-W H Thompson-C E ThompsonS D Veley-J G Vanskinner-Z J Wheeler-J S
Webber-S D Wiggin-Mrs S K Vining-W T
Warcup-A D Williams-D R Wallace-G W Ware
-I Wiggin-W Whitfield-J H Walrath-I Wilson
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R Whittemore-L S Whiting-S L Williams-A H
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Dale ch
Rev G W Knapp
Mrs R A Wilson
Phoenix ch
Mrs S B Gardner
Children's Miss Band Pike 14.00 2.-3 1.75‡ 2.83 ch Oswego QM Wom Miss Soc Oswego Q M Potter ch Mrs May O Scott Int Mrs MA Smith Int CA Hilton C L Vail Int Mrs C L Vail 2.23

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Mrs M A Pendleton Int
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Whitestown Q M 3.96 Ames ch Poland ch Mrs M Brown Sale of Brockport proper-500.00+ Rev L A Crandall & Wife Rev G Howard
A S Humphrey Int
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Pa
Varysburgh ch
Nelson Bowley
Unknown
Erl Q M
Owego ch 50,00+ 1.12 3.27

162.85 617.21 Recd from Cor Sec for pub-11.62 628.83 C. A. HILTON, Treas. No. Parma, N. Y.

* Hillsdale Coll. † Per. Fund. † Bible School. port of children in Miss Crawford's school, India nana work. Benevelent Societies.

Receipts for January. Reported in Star Feb. 4

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Married

Concord, N. H.

At the parsonage in Tiverton, R. I., June 8, by Rev. W. A. Nealy, Mr. George G. Hambly, of T., and Miss Elizabeth Devol, of Little Compton. July 5, Mr. Geo. H. Palmer and Miss Alice A. Athington, both of Adamsyllle. A.g., 27. Nr. G. F. Manchester, of Tiverton, and Miss Elia Macomber, of Westport, Mass. Oct. 11, Mr. Arthur E. Moore, of Tiverton, and Miss Lillian A. Briggs, of Little Compton. Nov. 2, Mr. Peteg Wilsox and Miss Lizzie P. Dodge, both of Tiverton. At the residence of the bride's father in T., Nov. 2, Mr. David W. Hart and Miss Louiss P. White, both of T. Nov. 12, at their future home in Adamsylle, Mr. Charles L. Brownell and Miss M, Ida Palmer, of Westport, Mass. Dec. 18, at the parsonage in Tiverion, Mr. Nathan W. Cornell, of Westport, and Miss Clara E. Tallman, of Dartmouth, Mass. Also at the same time; and place, Mr. Cyrenus B. Wilbur and Miss Jane Mr Simmons, both of Tiverton. Dec. 24, 'Mr. Manuel Pedrozo and Miss M. Aurora Jose, both of New Bedford, Mass. At Franconia, N. H., by Rev, G. H. Pinkham, Oct. 21, 1879, Mr. Charles R. Kimball, of Wentworth, and Miss Nelle E. Petrie, of F. Dec. 4, Mr. Frank H. Gilman, of Bethlehem, and Miss Sarah Burns, of Eittleton. Dec. 20, Mr. Lewis U. Boyle and Miss H. Emma Hall, both of Littleton, Jan. I. Mr. Edward A. Pike, of Franklin, and Miss Annette W. Noyes, both of Littleton. In Sandwich, Nov. 19, 1879, by Rev. D. Calley, Mr. In Sandwich, Nov. 19, 1879, by Rev. D. Calley, Mr.

R. Pennock and Miss Annette W. Noyes, both of Littleton.

In Sandwich, Nov. 19, 1879, by Rev. D. Calley, Mr. Fred J. Watson and Miss Lizzie Fogg, both of S. Dec. 20, Mr. Charles E. Skimer, of Moultonboro, and Miss Jennie Torrey, of S. Jan. 14, Mr. John J. A. Reynolds, of Center Harbot, and Miss Emma Boynton, of New Hampton. Jan. 22, Mr., Edgar C. Moulton and Miss Clare L. Prescott, of S.

In Waterboro, Jan. 28, at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Lord, Mr. Levi Hobbs and Miss Emma A Jills, both of W.

Dec. 8, 1879, at the parsonage, by Rev. J. H. Walrath, Geo. Z. Smith, and Miss Ellen E. Andrews, both of Jackson, Mich. Dec. 30, Alfred J. Terpening and Miss Clare A. Sutton, at the bride's parents, both of J. Jan. 11, at the F. Baptist church, Wm. E. Thorue and Miss Mary E. Shannon, both of J.

In Black Brook, N. Y., Jan. 1, by Rev. B. Merrill, Rev. L. S. Norrills and Hartte B. Shefffeld.

In Concord, N. H., Dec. 25, by Rev. H. F. Wood, Joel W. Bond, of Haverhill, Mass. and Mary B. Weeks, of C. Dec. 24, James H. Barnes. of Bow, and Candace M. Walker, of C. Jan. 29, Wesley J. Merrill, of C., and Mary E. Pickering, of Suncook. Same date, David L. Brown and Clara F. Drew, both of C. Jan. 31, Willard E. Clough, of Manchester, and Amanda Wilson, of C.

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Poetry.

I can not see, with my small human sight, Why God should lead this way or that for me I only know he saith, "Child, follow me." But I can trust.

I know not why my path should be at times So straitly hedged, so strangely barred before I only know God could keep wide the door. But I can trust.

I find no answer, often, when beset With questions fierce and subtle on my way, And often have but strength to faintly pray. But I can trust.

I often wonder, as with trembling hand I cast the seed along the furrowed grounds If ripened fruit for God will there be found. But I can trust

I can not know why suddenly the storm Should rage so fiercely round me in its wrath But this I know, God watches all my path-And I can trust.

I may not draw aside the mystic veil That hides the unknown future from my sight Nor know if for me waits the dark or light; -But I can trust.

I have no power to look across the tide. To see, while here, the land beyond the river; But this I know I shall be God's forever: So I can trust.

MASACCIO.

(In the Brancacci Chapel.)

He came to Florence long ago And painted here these walls, that shone For Raphael and for Angelo. With secrets deeper than his own. Then shrank into the dark again, And died, we know not how or when.

The shadows deepened, and I turned Half sadly from the fresco grand; "And is this," mused I, "all ye earned, High-vaulted brain and cunning hand. That ye to greater men could teach The skill yourselves could never reach "

"And who were they," I mused, "that wrought Through pathless wilds, with labor long. The highways of our daily thought? Who reared those towers of earliest song That lift us from the throng to peace Remote in sunny silences?

Out clanged the Ave Maria bells. And to my heart this message came: Each clamorous throat among them tells That strong-souled martyrs died in flame To make it possible that thou Shouldst here with brother sinners how

Thoughts that great hearts once broke for, we Breathe cheaply in the common air; The dust we trample heedlessly Throbbed once in saints and heroes rare, Who perished, opening for their race New pathways to the commonplace.

Henceforth, when rings the health to those Who live in story and in song. O nameless dead, who now repose. Safe in Oblivion's chambers strong, One cup of recognition true Shall silently be drained to you!

-James Russell Lowell.

Family Circle.

NETTIE'S VALENTINE. BY AUNT MILLY.

Good deeds lie in the memory of age, like the coral islands, green and sunny, amidst the melancholy waste of ocean.—Dr. Thomas.

One clear, frosty morning in February, a party of young girls were hurrying home from school. It was Wednesday and they were dismissed for the day. From their animated countenances, and the fact that all seemed to be talking at once, one could readily imagine some pleasant, as well, as interesting, subject was being discussed. And indeed such was the case. They were all members of a Mission Band. "Busy Bees" they styled themselves, and a more active. energetic hive could scarcely be found. That very afternoon the fortnightly meeting was to be held at the house of one of the directors, good Mrs. Campbell. The girls all loved her dearly, and they were anticipating an enjoyable time, besides they were to plan and make arrangements for their first anniversary, which was to be celebrated in a few weeks, by a Fair and literary entertainment.

Turning a corner they met, face to face, a young girl apparently their own age, poorly clad, but with such a sweet sad face, and beautiful dreamy eyes, that you felt interested in her the moment you saw

"O Nettie Fay, we are so glad to see you!"said half a dozen voices at once."We want you to coax your mother to let you come to Mrs. Campbell's this afternoon, and join our Band. We are planning for the most brilliant time at our anniversary and we will need the help of all the good speakers we can find. Can't you come ?"

Nettie looked from one happy, rosy face to another, and with her eyes full of. tears was about replying when everthoughtful May Ellis-who by the way was president of the Band-came to the rescue.

"Girls," she said, "under existing circumstances Nettie can not join us to-day, much as she would like to, and we will not detain her to explain. I can do that on our way home." A look of gratitude accompanied Nettie's low-spoken "Thank you, May," and the girls went on.

"Now, girls," said May as she stopped before her own door," if you will all come into papa's library, where we will be undisturbed, I can in a very few moments explain Nettie Fay's circumstances, and also disclose a plan I have in mind con-

cerning her." As soon as the girls were seated in the

cosy, warm room, May began :-"I thought more of you understood the facts of her poverty. It is the old story.

Through the influence of a friend-a classmate of my father,-Mr. Fay came to this city, and found employment in father's store. He was giving every satisfaction, had the confidence and respect of every one, and his prospects were good for becoming partner in the firm, when suddenly to us, though he had known it for months, he was smitten with disease which proved to be cancer in the breast. For a year or more the poor man suffered. The little he had saved was soon gone, and a short time since he died leaving his patient, enduring wife nothing but poverty staring her in the face, and five little ones to feed and clothe. My father and a few other benevolent friends have taken her case in hand, and will soon, I trust, and family respectably. Mrs. Fay is a fine musician, a good artist, and through the influence of kind friends will get a

"But now for my plan concerning Nettie. We must help her ourselves. You remember to-morrow is Valentine's day? Well, this morning my indulgent father pulled me down upon his knee, gave me three dollars and told me to buy an elegant valentine for the one I loved best. He had scarcely left the house before my plan was formed, and now you shall hear it. Let us each give something ourselves, then solicit from friends until we have sufficient to purchase Nettie a full suit. She is exactly my size and hight so we are all right as far as the fitting is concerned. Let us go right to work this afternoon, and after our meeting is over we will go down to the store and select what we want of ready-made clothing. Wewill pack everything in a box, and agree with Ralph Wyley to leave it at Nettie's door. Oh! yes, we will label the box 'Nettie's Valentine'. What do you think of the plan, girls? all in favor signify the same by raising the right hand."

Every hand was up in a moment, while exclamations of "Good!" "Bravo!" "Just the idea!" " As usual, May planning for the happiness of others," "Who else would have thought of such a Valentine?" was heard from the party.

Nettie Fay had been unusually silent all the afternoon-silent almost to sullenness. It seemed to her the children had never been so troublesome; the baby had never done so much crying; little Tommy had never had so many hard bumps, and three-year-old Alice climbed up and found the pretty Floral Autograph. Album that May Ellis had given her on her birthday, and actually tore three or four leaves and struck Alice real hard on the chubby red cheek. She knew she was tired, and nervous, and irritable; she knew she had the blues-the real deep blue sort; that she was discouraged, dissatisfied with her lot, that she was very unhappy, and she felt the hot tears roll down her cheeks many times during that long, dreary afternoon in consequence of it. Her patient mother had been away all day sewing; would she never come? Would the children never go to sleep? If she could only get a few moments to go by herself, and cry, oh! so bitterly, she felt it would be a relief; but baby must be rocked, and a dozen other duties seemed to be calling her at the same time. No! she had no time for tears.

The children were asleep at last, and the room was still, but to her the stillness was more painful than the noise and confusion. She felt sorry now for being so impatient and cross, and feeling utterly wretched she threw herself upon the bed, and sobbed as if her heart would break. Presently her mother returned, pale and tired, but the sight of her only made her

"O mother! mother! mother! what shall I do? I have, been just as wicked and hateful and rebellious all this afternoon. I have made myself miserable, and the children unhappy. I know I have sinned in the sight of God. And now you come home worn and weary, and instead of my having everything cheerful and pleasant for you, you find me thus. What will ever become of me?"

"You are tired, Nettie," said her mother, "you must rest now. Let me bathe your poor het face, and you will feel bet-

"Thanks, no, I can do that myself, you are too much fatigued. The only thing that will calm my troubled soul is to hear you pray. Let s pray together mother

The two knelt side by side in that humble room. Nettie's hand clasped in her mother's, and the mother prayed-prayed chase away the dark shadow from her daughter's heart; that she might have more faith and trust in the promises: that she might get so far beyond self that she could always say, " not my will but thine be done." And while she prayed, peace flowed into Nettie's soul; and she felt that God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven her hard and rebellious thoughts, and she could again praise him.

In answer to her mother's inquiry as to what had occurred to so disturb her mind, and to cause such a revolution of feeling in her usually happy, cheerful daughter, Nettle spoke of having met May Ellis and her school-mates, of their eagerness | then began to run slowly toward the point | different."

Her mother is the daughter of wealthy to have her join their society, and of of the sword. When it had reached the parents. She was beautiful and accom- May's kind apology for her. Said they point, it leaned over at an angle of fortyplished. From her host of admirers she were all so happy and full of hope, that five degrees, and continued to revolve for chose one of her father's clerks-a poor instead of rejoicing with those who rebut honest young man. Her father of joice she had allowed jealous, selfish course was enraged at her preference, but | thoughts to take possession of her. She she eloped and married him. They went knew that if she had the means to join to another State and succeeded quite well. | the Band, she had not a decent dress, or | performer again made the top spin upon anything else to appear in such company. Then the thought that they were all enjoving themselves with her dear friend. Mrs. Campbell, while she must be at home tending noisy, fretful children, was more than her present state of mind could bear. The longer she looked at the dark side of her life the more dismal and gloomy it became, and the more miserable she made herself. "But," she added, "now I have overcome the tempter, and am the same Nettie you left this morning, I trust I shall never again allow Satan to come in the end of their trip, they dropped one by apon me so like a flood, and shall strive one into the hands of an assistant, who to remember that 'God's ways are not our stood ready to catch them .- St. Nicholas

Early the next morning, while Mrs. Fay and her family were at breakfast a have her in a position to support herself loud rap was heard. Nettie opened the 'door, but behold! the expected somebody was not there. Only a box on the step, and Nettie's wondering eyes rested upon some large black letters which certainly spelled "Nettie's Valentine." With an exclamation of surprise she snatched it up, and brought it in, then stood motionless with her eyes fixed upon the letters.

"Guess Santa Claus come back," hinted little Tommy.

"Maybe God sent you another pretty book for the one I tore," suggested threevear-old Alice.

"Now if those letters declared the box to be 'Rob's Valentine' instead of Nettie's, I should know what was, in there, pretty quick. Why don't you open it, Net, and not stand there like a statue?" said Rob, Nettie's eldest brother.

"Thanks, Rob, I suppose that would be the quickest way of solving the mystery, replied Nettie as she prepared to cut the cord. She raised the cover, and beheld another box, apparently a hat box neatly packed at one end, while a tantalizing sheet of brown wrapping paper, hid the other contents. The hat box was taken out and opened, and there lay a handsome winter hat.

"Try it on quick, Nettie!" eagerly exclaimed Rob. "Oh" its a 'perfect love of a bonnet' as the ladies say," he added as his sister placed it over her flaxen curls. "I'm tempted to kiss you this minute you look so pretty in it, but there must be something else to go with it; let's go back to this odd Valentine."

The paper removed disclosed a navy blue suit, prettily trimmed with velvet and buttons to match. Next a good cloth cloak, then various articles of under clothing, boots, rubbers, and a warm pair of kid mittens. Nothing had been forgotten by the kind donors. But that was not all. Another box held perforated card-board, and all shades of worsteds with a tiny note accompanying it-"Please make something pretty for Busy Bees' fair.".

Last of all came a portmonie containing a bright half dollar and these words, "To constitute Nettie a Busy Bee." The box was empty, and Nettie stood looking upon her gifts as if paralyzed. Soon the tears rolled down her cheeks, she clasped her hands, and raising her eyes to heaven said impressively, "God bless those kind

friends!" Need we add that when the Mission Band celebrated its anniversary Nettie Fay was one of the prominent as well as successful actors, and proved to be an active, wide-awake member, and the girls watching with unselfish pride her zeal and usefulness, felt repaid a thousand times for getting up "Nettie's Valentine."

JAPANESE TOP-SPINNING.

At certain seasons of the year, topspinning engages a great part of the leisure time of American and English boys, and some of them become very skillful. Japanese jugglers are the people to spin tops, and I will try to describe some of their more difficult feats, as I saw them.

I was at a Japanese juggling entertainment, and when the first part of the performance was over, the men who had been acting cleared the stage, set on, it a small table, a number of swords, and a little house, like the doll houses sold in toy shops, bowed low, and left. Immediately afterward, a richly-dressed Japanese made his appearance, carrying in his arms about a dozen tops, somewhat resembling common humming-tops, each with a long thin stem run through the bulb-shaped part, and protruding at the top and bottom,—the top stem being cased in a loose sheath. Bowing to the spectators, the Japanese took one of the tops and twirled it briskly between his palms for a second or two; he then dropped it upon the table, where it spun around in that, swiftly revolving but apparently motionless state, that boy top-spinners call "sleepthat the sunlight of God's love might ing." The Japanese indicated by signs that it would stop when he told it to, and turning toward the table, he lifted his hand as a command. No sooner had he done this than the top stopped as if it really had seen and understood the signal.

The Japanese picked up the top again, and, twirling it as before, placed it upon the table, where it spun itself to sleep. He then selected from the swords on the floor one with a long, keen blade, and lifting the top from the table by the sheath of the upper stem, placed the point of the

several moments in that difficult position, until it was caught in the juggler's hand just as it was about to stop spinning.

Throwing the sword to one side, the the table, and picking up five others started them also. He then stretched a thin wire across the stage, and taking the tops from the table, placed them one after another upon the wire, as he had previously placed the first one upon the edge of the sword. They spun around for a few seconds without moving: but suddenly, as if by one impulse, they all started on an excursion along the wire, balancing themselves as they went, with all the nicety of expert tight-rope walkers. Reaching

SAMMY'S MORNING WALK.

. It was the same Sammy who was nearly choked by a caterpiller when he was trying to steal sugar out of the sugar-

One cool morning in the fall, when he was about four years old, he slept very late, and when he awoke he seemed to be alone in the house. To tell the truth, it was so late that all the older children had gone to school, and his mother was out behind the shed hanging out clothes.

Sammy found his little jacket and trowsers, and taking them on his arm went all over the house for some one to dress him, but nobody could he find.

"I know what Fill do!" he said to himself. "I'll go over to Mrs. Packer's. She's a good woman and she'll dress

He had never been over there more than two or three times, for his family had lately moved there, and the house was quite out of sight over the hill 'across lots," but he remembered the way, and trudged along.

It was a frosty morning, and the weeds and bushes he had to go through were, as high as his head, and so wet that when he got there his little shirt and the clothes he carried were as wet as if they had been dipped in the brook.

Mrs. Packer was busy working over butter, when she heard a very gentle tap at the door. "Come in!" she said both hands being in the butter.

In came Sammy dripping like a drowned rat, and his legs so covered with the blossoms from the golden-rod through which he had come, that they were as

yellow as a Brahma chicken's. "Why, Sammy Brown!" exclaimed

"Our folks was all gone, but I knew you would dress me," said Sammy, sitting calmly down by the stove.

Lucky for Sammy, Mrs. Packet house full of boys, so she could send him home in some dry clothes. And one of her big boys carried him on his back through all the high weeds and grass, and put him over the fence into his father's

"How late Sammy does sleep this morning!" his mother was just thinking when the front door opened, and he came

"I'm dressed, mother!" said Sammy. But these are Billy Packer's clothes, for mine was awful wet. And oh! my legs. was just as yellow as they could be when I got over there. It's a pretty cold, damp

"Sammy Brown!" his mother began. But she had to stop and laugh.

THE MAGIO OF SILENCE.

You have often heard that "it takes two to make a quarrel." Do you believe it? I'll tell you how one of my little friends managed.

Dolly never came to see Marjorie that there was not a quarrel. Marjorie tried to speak gently, but no matter how hard she tried, Dolly would finally make her so angry that she would soon speak sharp words too.

"Oh, what shall I do?" cried poor little Marjorie.

"Suppose you try this plau," said her mamma. "The next time Dolly comes in. seat yourself in front of the fire, and take the tongs in your hands. Whenever a sharp word comes from Dolly, gently snap the tongs, without speaking a word."

Soon afterward in marched Dolly to see

her little friend. It was not a quarter of an hour before Dolly's temper was ruffled, and her voice was raised, and, as usual, she began to find fault and scold. Marjorie fled to the hearth and seized the tongs, snapping them gently.

More angry words from Dolly. Snap went the tongs. More still: snap.

"Why don't you speak?" "screamed Dolly, in a fury. Snap went the tongs. "Speak!" she said. Snap went the "I'll not come again, never!" cried

Away she went. Did she keep her

promise? No, indeed. She came the next day, and seeing Marjorie run for the tongs, she solemnly said if she would only let them alone they would quarrel no more forever .- Working Church.

"It is one thing for St. Paul and another lower stem carefully upon the edge of for Mr. Worldly Wiseman to put away the blade, near the hilt. The top spun childish things; the ways they do it, and fur some moments in this position, and the things they substitute, are both so

Literary Revielw.

THE MANLINESS OF CHRIST, By Thomas Hughes, Q. C., author of Tom Brown's School Days," etc. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 12mo. pp. 160.

Whatever Thomas Hughes writes is sure to be manly in tone, and inspiring in its teaching. He is not a dreamer, but a man who does his thinking wide-awake, and his working with the courage of unshaken faith.

The principal contents of the book before consist of eight addresses, or lay-sermons, which Mr. Hughes delivered some time ago to a class in the Working Men's College with which he was connected, and which were meant to inspire in its members that ideal manliness which should place simplicity and purity of conduct above all things else in the battle of life, and that self-lenial which should never be wanting. Preceding these chapters is an intro ductory chapter explaining the motive of the book, and following them is a kind of summing up of the whole matter in an appeal for a certain idealism which the author would have each auditor keep constantly before him. In his intercourse with men Mr. Hughes had

often met the objection to Christianity that it does appeal and must appeal habitually and mainly to men's fears-to that in them which is timid and shrinking, rather than to that which is courageous and outspoken." He believes this to be a delusion, but sees nevertheless that it must be met. So he seizes upon the salient points in the life of Christ, and in developing them disproves the mischievous theory. His definition of true courage, and the examples which he cites, show how high is the ideal which he has before him, but when the reader is led to the life and suffering of Christ, and sees how completely his career eclipses even the brightest acts of personal heroism, instead of a feeling of hopeless discouragement there is an awakened impulse to be also brave as he was brave.

To take up the chapters out of their order, let us present an extract from the "conclusion," which is as applicable to the young men of America as of England. He has been speaking of the bad effects of wealth and luxury in

The first aim then for your fime and your generation should be, to foster, each in your-selves, each in your school, a simple and self-denying life—your idealy-to be a true and use-ful one, must have these two characteristics before all others. Of course, purity, courage, truthfulness are as absolutely necessary as ever, without them there can be no ideal at all.

But as each are and each country has the own. ever, without them there can be no ideal at all. But as each age and each country has its own special needs and weaknesses, so the best mind of its youth should be bent on serving where the need is sorest, and bringing strength to the weak places. There will be always crowds ready to fall in with the dapper, plant ways which lead most readily to success in every community. Society has been said to be "always and everywhere in conspiracy against the ways and everywhere in conspiracy against the true manhood of every one of its members;" and the saying, though bitter, contains a sad

His money-getting methods are indicated by the following:

I remember hearing, years ago, of an old merchant, who, on his death-bed, divided the results of long years of labor, some few hundreds in all, amongst his sons. "It is little enough, my boys," were almost his last words, "but there isn't a dirty shilling in the whole of it." He had been it." He had been a successful man too, though not in the "self-made" sense. For his ideal had been, not to make money, but to keep clean hands. And he had been faithful to it.

Mr. Hughes is an idealist, but of a character that we may safely imitate. If in some respects he seems to lay too little stress on the life of faith, in others he clearly shows that he places no other life before it. This extract shows the antipodes of his ideality:

The spiritual life can no longer be led honestly. Man has no knowledge of the invisible upon which he can build. Let him own the truth and turn to that upon which he can build safely—the world of matter, his knowledge of which is always growing; and be content with the things he can see and taste and handle. These who executes the can be content with the content with the things he can see and taste and the can be content with the things he can see and taste and the can be content with the can be tent with the things he can see and taste and handle. Those who are telling you still in this time that your life can and ought to be lived in daily communion with the mseen—that so only you can loyally control the visible—are either willfully deceiving you or are dreamers and

But with that extract, which to him outlines the "millennium of the flesh-pots," should be read this other, which shows how noble a conception he has of the life of Christ as the guide and example of the ages:

Into the heart of the mystery of that strife the wisest and best of us can not penetrate, but the wayfaring man can not help seeing that it is precisely around this life of the Son of Man and Son of God that the fiercest controversies of our time are raging. Is it not also becoming clearer every day that they will continue to rage more and more fiercely—that there can be no rest or peace possible for mankind—until all things are subdued to Him, and brought into harmony with his life? Into the heart of the mystery of that strife to harmony with his life?

It is to this work that all churches and sects,

It is to this work that all churches and sects, Catholic and Protestant, that all the leading nations of the world, known collectively as Christendom, are piedged: and the time for redeeming that pledge is running out rapidly, as the distress and perplexity, the threatening disruption and anarchy, of Christendom too clearly show. It is to this work too that you could appear man and woman of us, are also and I, every man and woman of us, are also called; and if we would go about it with any hope and courage, it can only be by keeping the life of Christ vividly before us day by day, and turning to it as to a fountain in the as to the shadow of a great rock in a weary

It is a book for boys as well as men, and to the former class especially, if they be thoughtful and aspiring, it will be full of interest and

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ROMAN LITERATURE. For Schools and Colleges. Translated and Edited from the German of Hermann Bender, by E. P. Crowell and H. B. Richardson, Professorsof Latin in Amherst College. Bos-Professors of Latin in Amnerst College ton: Ginn & Heath, 12mo. pp. 152.

The history of Roman literature partakes omething of the romance and vicissitude that have attended the history of the Empire itself. From a humble origin it arose to the splendor of its Golden Age in the time of Cicero and Augustus, and afterwards declined to that feeble condition in which the beginning of the Dark Ages found nearly everything in the Eastern Conti-

The work before us is a translation from a work that met a quite favorable reception among German students, and the faithfulness with which it has been put into English will be of great help to it in making its way on this side the water. There is a philosophy in the history of Roman literature, and it may be traced in the pages of this book. The practical elements of the Roman character-their keen intellect, candid reflection and impartial judgment-tinged their modes of expression, the finish and culture of the neighboring Greek coming in to help adorn the whole. With the Romans, so given to establishing the State, chronicles of fact and forms of law gave tone to their early written productions, the finish and beauty of poetry not appearing until a later date. These features appear in the work at hand, which seems to us to be admirably adapted to awaken and repay an interest in the subject of which it treats. It is concise, arranged sent to distinguished foreign writers.

in the most methodical and at the same time the simplest order, and so offering itself as a helper to the person who would master it.

BREAKFAST FOR Two. By Joanna H. Mathews. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 12mo. pp. 296.

Two young ladies are interested one morning in watching from their window a couple of ragged little boys who, having stolen some rolls, are reaching through an iron gate and dipping them in a milk-pail sifting there, and heartily enjoying their breakfast. These young ladies afterwards befriend the homeless boys, and the story is full of interesting episodes in the eudeavor to make reliable men out of these street children. It is pleasantly told and well-

Two other stories are bound in the same volume, "Inquisitive Ned" and "Amy's Prize." both of which the children will enjoy.

Down in Water St. Every Evening is the title of a pamphlet which gives a brief history of the beginning and progress of what is known as the "McAuley Water St. Mission." Located in the midst of rum-shops, rat-pits and gambling dens, whose occupants were lewd women and thieves, it has accomplished a most wonderful work, and is still holding on its way. The pamphlet may be had for 20 cts. (25 cts. by mail) of Mr. Wm. R. Bliss, 41 West 11th St., N. Y. It will be given to such as cam not pay for it.

The February Art Amateur opens with a biographical sketch of Mr. C. C. Coleman, the decorative painter, which is accompanied by an engraving of one of his delicate and fanciful panel ornamentations. The various departments are full, and those especially of " Ceramics" and "Furniture and Decoration" are unusually interesting .- New York : " The Art Amateur."

The current number of The American Antiquarian contains an interesting article on the Mound Builders," and another on "Alaska and its Inhabitants," each of which is illustrated. "The Silent Races," and "The Antiquity of the Tobacco Pipe" are noticeable articles, and the Oriental department has much that will well repay reading.—Chicago: Jameson &

Gen. P. T. Beauregard, of New Orleans, has indertaken the publication of a posthumous work by the late Gen. J. B. Hood, recounting the latter's personal experiences in the United States and Confederate armies. Advance and Retreat is its title, and the proceeds of sales will be applied to the relief of the author's children. Gen. Hood was a victim to the lastyellow fever scourge in New Orleans.

Beginning with the January number, the Library Magazine resumed its form as a monthly, a great number of readers having signified their preference for it in that shape. At the same time its size is increased to 192 pages each issue. Its character will be the same as heretofore. It is proposed in making to draw upon French, German, and other European sources. as well as from English periodicals. The February number contains " Landlords and Land Laws," John Stuart Blackie; "Justinian." Robert Buchanan; "Herbert Spencer on the Dafa of Ethics," H. Calderwood; "The Character and Writings of Cyrus the Great," George Rawlinson; " Health at Home, Part I." B. W. Richardson, M. D., F. R. S; "Colorado," J. W. Barclay; " Rejected Mss.," Belgravia; " Handel," H. H. Statham; " Russian Nibilism," Fritz Cunliffe-Owence " Cervantes' Voyage to Parnassus," James Mew: 'Phædra and Phædre," Lionel Tennyson, 'Old-Fashioned Gardening;" Margaret A. Paul; "John Thadeus Delane," Macmillan's Magazine; " Prayer Among all Nations." Cumingham Geikie; "An Antiquary's Ghost Story," Augustus Jessopp, D. D.-New York : American Book Exchange.

The number of The Living Age for the week ending January 31st, has the following valuable contents: First Impressions of the New World, by the Duke of Argyll, conclusion, Fraser's Magazine; Dr. Johnson, British Quarterly; Adam and Eve, part IV, by the author of "Porothy Fox," advance sheets; Life at High Pressure, Macmillan; How I Fell among Thieves, Blackwood; Annie Keary, Day of Rest; Dustyards, by the Hon. Miss Palmer, Macmillian; The Future of Siberia, Spectator; Tall Music, Saturday Review; The Rule of the Old, Spectator; The Asserted Artificial Production of the Diamond, Nature; and the usual choice poetry and miscellany. The serial story above mentioned, by the author of " Dorothy Fox," and another by Mrs. Oliphant have been recently begun. and the publishers present to new subscribers for 1880 the six numbers of 1879 which contain the opening chapters of both .- Boston : Littell & Co.

The following are the contents of The Preacher and Homiletic Monthly for February: Sermonic-" Preaching," by O. H. Tiffany, D. D.; "The First Note of my Song," by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; "Without Fruit," by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; "The Best-Told Story; by D. H. Wheeler, D. D.; "A Solace for Anxious Thoughts," by John Hall, D. D.; "The Fruitless Fig Tree," by Rev. H. B. Hitchings; 'The Love of God, by Joseph Parker, D. D.; "Christian Watchfulness," by Rev. Frederick Courtney; Dedicatory Service; "Personal Consecration." by Rev. Prof. E. P. Thwing; Children's Service; "The Great Light," by Rev. J. H. Goodell; "The Visit of the Shepherds," by George Lansing Taylor, D. D.; "Hindrances," by Rev. John Richardson. These are followed by a number of "Hints at the Meaning of Texts." Many of the sermons are very able. The first three are given entire. Drs. Cuyler's, Deems'; and Taylor's papers are continued. There is also much of interest in the way of "Sermonic Criticism," " Preachers Exchanging Views," "Prayer-meeting Service," etc.-New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

LITERARY NOTES.

A volume of interest to the laity of our churches, as well as to clergymen, will be ready in February at D. Lothrop & Co.'s, viz,. " How to conduct Prayer Meetings," by Rev. with an introduction Lewis O. Thompson, by Dr. J. H. Vincent.

The library of Harvard University contains a set of Goethe's works which were presented to it by the author. The fact has just been brought to mind in the process of recatloguing the German department of the library,

The Literary Congress, which is to meet in Belgium on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the nation, will be divided into three sections, relating respectivedivided into three sec ly to the rights of authors, the part played by literature in intellectual emancipation, and the condition of authors. The Congress will be essentially national, but invitations will be

The Morning Star.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1880.

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GLANCES AT THE PAPERS. .

Commenting on a recent modern trial, the N/Y. World gives expression to the following opinion:

When a jury stands eleven to one for acquittal it seems safe to allow so decisive a vote to stand as a verdict. At all events, simple justice to the prisoner seems to require that, in such a case, the standing of the jury should be officially recorded, sand not left to be gathered from individual jurors by enterprising reporters after the jury has been discharged.

The Congregationalist would help along the Edmunds "boom":

We have seen and heartily second the suggestion that the State of Vermont is able to furnish a thoroughly first-class candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Edmunds is a man of great clearness and strength of mind, of long acquaintance with public affairs, and of irreproachable integrity. He is a party man, and vigorous enough in that line to satisfy a reasonable partisan; but he has his own convictions nevertheless; and he is not twisted every day over other men's fingers.

The Chicago Standard is outspoken as to its opinion of the Catholies:

Rome has one policy in Germany, another in England, another in the United States; but it has one end-aggression, usurpation, overthrow of all that has been won in the interests of human freedom in the last three centuries.

The New York Times is somewhat sar-

The English are, as is well known, a dull, stupid people. This is conspicuously shown by their treatment of the Indians in the British territory north of the United States. When an Indian commits crime, such as shooting of a white man or the robbing of a trapper, the English authorities simply send a policeman to arrest the culprit. After he is caught he is duly tried, and if found guilty ty is punished, just as though he were a white, black, or yellow criminal. The want of statesmanship shown in this sort of proceeding is obvious. It leads to no Indian wars, and results in no confiscation of lands.

A subscriber asks the Evangelist's opinion on dancing. The following sentence indicates the answer of that journal:

In regard to dancing we plant ourselves squarely on the Bible, and unhesitatingly say that dancing to music, the moderu dance, is "revelry;" and revelry is con-demned as a sin in the New Testament.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat makes a comparison which is instructive. Any political party, the Republican, Demo-

five years, was called upon to produce and as he immediately responded by blowing out his brains, the theory obtains that he was a defaulter. They do these things better in Missouri. Last year our State Treasurer was proved to be short some \$280,000 in his accounts, but he did not blow out his brains. He marshaled his friends and went before the Democratic Legislature to prevent any action calculated to punish his offense or to protect the public interests. Having lost an arm in the Confederate cause, he had no difficulty in persuading the law-makers that he ought to be let alone, and he. is still Treasurer, although his shortage has not been made good, and there is no likelihood that it ever will be. The French functionary should have come to Mis-

Some sound advice is suggested in

this from the Providence Journal: The statement that there are fourteen million of dollars invested in mining operations in the State of Maine, will surprise not a few who think themselves pretty well acquainted with New England, but it is not of nearly so much consequence as is the fact that farming pays in Maine, and may be made to pay much better than it does now.

They have a cattle question in New Jersey which is assuming a financial aspect. The Springfield Republican thus indicates it:

Pleuro-pneumonia is death on cattle, to be sure; but New Jersey thinks that it has had more bureau than beef, since it has cost nearly \$24,000 to kill 80 sick cattle. The cow-doctors, as they scornfully call experts in the disease, down Jersey way, took 14,922 for telling what was the matter with \$954 worth of sick beef, and the critics are disposed to consider prevention well nigh as expensive as the disease itself.

Although it admits that it is becoming bewildered, yet, rising above this, the Christian Intelligencer is unshaken in the disbelief of others as well as in its own beliefs:

What is evolution? We are becoming bewildered. We thought we knew what Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Hæckel, Spencer and company mean; but we find some of our contemporaries insisting that it is the physical part of man only that has been evolved, while his soul was afterwards breathed into him by God. So science and the Bible are to be reconciled. But we respectfully submit, that that is not evolution as it is stated by the men of science who advocate it. They claim that the whole man was evolved; that intelligence is only a refined or developed instinct; that conscience is an evolution and a growth; that brutes reason and distinguish between right and wrong. On what ground one-half of the theory is accepted and the other half rejected, we do not understand. We claim that evolution is not a scientific deduction. that it is false. We go to the bottom of

have proved it.

The Montreal Witness contains a very ommon-sense kind of an excuse for unconscious plagiarism:

It is certain anyway, that in this age, when no man can say that aught of the things he possesses mentally is his own, but when we have all things pretty much in common, we can not always tell to whom we are indebted, nor even whether we are indebted to anybody in particular or not. Only he who has made his mind into a sort of index of what he has read, or he who has not read at all, can guard against unconscious plagiarism.

Among the many odd things connected with this month of February in the New York Times we clip the following:

The coming February will be an odd month in several respects. It will have in the first place an odd number of days, owing to its leap-year distinction. It will have an odd number of Sundays—five—. which is very odd for the shortest month of the year-and one of the Sundays will be Washington's birthday. It will begin on Sunday and end on Sunday, which is also odd. The five Sundays correspond in date with the five Sundays in the following August, which is odd again. It is said that no one now living will ever see another February so odd, nor will their children, nor their children's children-sufficient in itself to make the month interesting.

A new example of the undesirability of State churches is presented to the Chris-

tian Leader: It seems that Mr. Gladstone's popularity with the people of Scotland did not extend to the clergy of the Established Church—which in Scotland is Presbyterian. These exclusive gentry did not relish the liberal tone of his speeches nor enjoy seeing the whole world go after him. It does not much matter which sect or party is adopted by the State; it immediately becomes exclusive, takes on airs, discoins the people and scoffs at liberty. Equal rights for all, exclusive privileges for none, is the true rule.

"Irenaus," in the Observer, thinks the question as broad as it is long:

As it is a well settled rule never to give money to a begging stranger, so itis a judicious rule not to answer a begging letter from a stranger. It ought also to be a rule with every Christian never to write a begging letter to a stranger.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, in her department of the Inter-Ocean, utters this conviction:

I believe if every woman in the country, capable of thought, would devote one single day to earnest study of the condition of the country, and then, in her own womanly way, write her thought and suggestions to her representatives in council-chamber, Legislature, and Congress, and if every man and every minister would do the same, the moral effect would electrify the nation. Merely a letthat compounds with crime should be held up to face the righteous indignation of a free people:

A high functionary of the French War Ministry, who had held office for twenty five years was called the part of the product of the pro social leader of your town; you, the noble his accounts for inspection the other day, patriot-mother of noble sons whose vote is ever largely influenced by their mother's judgment, and you bring man face to face with responsibility and accountability, such as he never realized be-

> The New York Tribune has been all along throwing cold water on Mr. Parnell's mission to this country, and concludes one of its editorials with the fol-

lowing words: As far as Americans are concerned, his visit has been a most flat and unprofitable failure, productive of no result except that of dulling the sympathy which would otherwise have been more freely given to his needy countrymen.

General Chamberlain is receiving much praise, rather much recognition of the grand qualities which he has so admirably shown himself to be possessed of. We clip a few words from the Independ-

General Chamberlain's declination to recognize Mr. Lamson as the acting governor of the State, and at the same time to interfere with the Fusion legislature, followed by his prompt recognition of Gov. Davis, was a masterly piece of good strategy. It was through his action that the power partially grasped by the political thieves peacefully passed from their hands entirely, and actually lodged itself in those to whom it belonged. Maine owes to General Chamberlain a debt. of gratitude for his eminent service; and his election to the United States Senate would be a fitting expression of this gratitude, especially as he is well qualified for the office.

The kind of "strong" we need according to Harper's Weekly:

What we need is not the government of a strong man, but of a strong people; that is, of a people strong in their loyalty to law, strong in their faith in free popular institutions, strong to maintain every bulwark of liberty and the republic, which the experience of a century and the example of our best and wisest patriots have erected. Our government can not be "stronger" than it is, without ceasing to be a popular government.

A CORRUPT JUDGE OUTWITTED.

Chief-justice Pyne, who was appointed Chief-justice of the King's Bench in 1694, had the reputation of being influenced in his judicial capacity by gifts. He had landed property on the banks of the Blackwa-ter, in Munster, called Waterpark, to which he repaired after the fatigues of the Munster Circuit. Being of a bucolic taste, he cultivated good breeds of cattle, and was noted for the value of his stock. The trial of a very important record, in which the claims of a Mr. Weller were opposite to those of a Mr. Nangle, was fixed for the Cork Assizes. On the day before that on which the Chief-justice was to leave Waterpark for Cork he received a present of twenty-five splendid helfers from Mr. Welthat it is false. We go to the bottom of ler, the defendant in the action. The this matter and maintain that the Nebular | Chief-justice returned a very gracious mes-Hypothesis is not proved, and we do not sage to Mr. Weller by his steward, who believe it ever will be. We confidently came in charge of the cattle. This man expect a general breaking up of the was treated with great courtesy. He re-scientific theories of the present day. turned home to his master, well pleased or standing him in the corner, or patting

We know that the Bible is true, for we with the urbanity and kindness of Chiefjustice Pyne. The Judge set forth next day for Cork. When driving along in his coach-and-six, passing near Rathcormac, where the bridge spans the Bride river, the road was blocked up by a drove of cat The Chief-justice looked out and beheld a prime herd of most valuable shorthorns. He beckoned a man who was driving the cattle to approach him and de-

anded, \$
"Whose beasts are these, my man?" "They belong, please your honor, to great gentleman of these parts, Judge Pyne, your honor," replied the country-

"Indeed!" cried the Chief-justice in much surprise, "and where are you taking them now?"

"" They were grazing in my master's, Mr. Nangle's, farm, your honor; and as the assizes are coming on at Cork, my master thought the judge might like to see that he took good care of them, so I'm taking them to Waterpark, to show them to the

judge." The judge felt the delicacy of Mr. Nangle's mode of giving his present. Putting his hands in his pocket, he presented the herdsman with a guinea, said he was Judge Pyne, and "that as his master, Mr. Nangle, had taken such good care of his cattle, he, the judge, would take good care of him."

At parting he desired the herdsman to give the animals to his steward at Waterpark, and bade his coachman "drive on, which he did.

During the hearing of the action of Nangle v. Weller, the bearing of the Chief-justice seemed, at first, quite in favor of the defendant, and that gentleman nodded often to his attorney, as much as to say, "It's all right; I have secured the judge." But as the case went on, and it was the province of the Chief-justice to charge the jury, he put the case so strongly for the plaintiff that, to the dismay of Mr. Weller, the jury brought in a verdict for Mr. Nangle without leaving the box, and the judge certified for immediate execution. Mr. Nangle and his counsel were, of course, quite satisfied. No exceptions were taken to the judge's charge and the case was When on his return from the Munswon. er Circuit, the learned judge arrived at Waterpark, his first question was,

" Are the cattle all safe?" "Perfectly, my lord," replied the stew-

"Where have you put the beasts I received when leaving for the Cork Assizes?" "They are where you left them, my

lord. "Where I left them-that is impossible!" exclaimed the Chief justice. "I left them on the road, near Rathcormac." The steward was puzzled. He thought the wits of the Chief-justice were not so

clear as those of a Chief-justice ought to "Come," said Sir Richard Pyne, putting on his hat, "I'll have a look at them my-

The steward fed the way across the lawn to a grassy paddock, and there were found within twenty-five fine heifers cropping the grass, as happy as if their late master

retained his property.
"I don't mean these," said the Chieftestily. "I want to see those fifty short-horns which came after I left home. " Bedad! the long and the short of it is,

them's all the cattle on the land, except what we bred ourselves, my lord." And so it was; the sagacious Mr. Nangle had so timed the departure of his cattle as to meet the Chief-justice on the road. He had properly drilled his herdsman, who, with the tact of his country, relished the plot of "doing" the judge, for Mr. Nangle had no great faith in the integrity of that functionary. The judge's coach was no sooner out of sight than the herdsman turned his cattle, and before nightfall they were once more in the familiar fields of Mr. Nangle, where they were reared.

The Chief-justice felt that he had been outwitted, but, of course, had no power of showing his disappointment.—Chambers' Journal.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

(From the New York Tribune.) Atlanta is trying to have the new Geor-

gia normal school established there. The Missouri State University at Columbia has now 438 students, and is very pros-

The entomological department of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology is stated to be by far the most valuable in

The requirement in algebra for admission to the Freshman class at Bowdoin has been increased to include quadratic equations. A revised course of study will be provided for the next college year. There

are now 247 students in the college. Wisconsin has now four State normal schools, and it is proposed to establish another in Milwaukee. The four already in operation have an average annual attendance of 1,600 students, the demand for admission being greater than the accommo-

dations can satisfy. The University of Colorado acquired last year a laboratory which is well fitted up. The annual examination of the University's students has just been held, and they were found to be good in classics and mathematcs. There are seventy-eight students and four professors.

Superintendent Eliot, of Boston, very, wisely carries his care of school chifften beyond their minds. "If childred," he says, "are to be taught in school, they must be taught how, or in what condition, to come; and if the home does not feed or clothe them as they need, it must be helped by counsel or warning from the school,"

Ohio has now a school population of 1.043.320. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools is 734,657; the average daily attendance is only 459,990. There are 10,874 school-houses, and 23,487 teachers, a The school receipts for the past year amounted to \$11,243,210.38; the expenditures to \$7,711,525.24. The average monthly wages of male teachers in country districts were \$35; of female teachers, \$24. In cities male teachers received \$69; female teachers, \$42. The average levy for school purposes in the country districts was 3.10 mills; in towns, 6.30.

The discipline of the Quincy schools, as explained by Mr. Slade, of the Committee, rather astonishes the teachers used to the old mechanical methods."-" But," says an old teacher sitting upon the platform, who is visiting the Quincy schools to find out what under the sun it is that people are talking about and newspapers discussing, "this is very noisy." "Precisely, madam, this is a workshop, not a funeral. You can't have a beehive without a buzz." "And," continues the critic, "that little boy in the plaid jacket whispered to the little girl in white." a" Quite likely, madam; we can readily flud an excuse for bright-eyed, curly-headed, rosy-cheeked little boys who will whisper to little girls in white. We once had a tendency in that direction ourselves, and we do not see any

him in a dark closet, or even appearing to notice it at all." Teachers make a great advance in school government when they learn how not to see.

There are 40,293 children enrolled in the San Francisco schools; the average at tendance is only 27,683. The method of appointing teachers has been changed. The names and percentage of capacity of State Normal School graduates are to be kept in the first of two registers; together with the names and details of work of experienced teachers. In the second register will be kept the names and residences of applicants who have successfully passed the necessary examination, for teachers' certificates; and also the percentage obtained on examination. Vacancies in high and grammar schools are to be filled by those teachers having tile highest percentage in Register No. 1; vacancies in the primary grades will be filled by those having the highest percentages in Register No. 2. All names will thereafter be referred to a School Board Committee, who will report upon the moral character of the San Francisco schools; the average attendance is only 27,683. The method of will report upon the moral character of the candidates. Those teachers appointed will hold their positions for six months, and at the end of this period will be elected permanently upon presentation of a certificate of success from the principal of the school.

The distinguished scientific Englishman, Dr. Richardson, said, at a recent conference of teachers, that hitherto the science of health had been studied too exclusively in relation to physical considerations. though, as a matter of fact, a great amount of physical disease was due wholly to mental causes. At least one-fourth of those Girard St., Phila., Pa. who died in their prime owed their disease, in the first instance, to mental influences With regard to the mental health of children, he would remark, in limine, that he had never seen a perfectly healthy child. It was most desirable that the training received by children should be given in such a manner as to lead to the better development of the body as well as of the mind. In order that mental education should be perfectly conductive to health, the distinction between the analytical and the synthetical orders of mind should be always remembered and noted by the teachers. Otherwise, not only would much time be wasted in the endeavor to teach children subjects radically unsuited to their mental powers, but much injury would also be inflicted on them. Teachers ought, if possi-ble, to discover the natural bent of a is but just that CASH should accompany the copy nize and respect it. A similar process should be applied to the varying bodily stamina of children; for it was hopeless for parents to expect great results as long as children of different mental and bodily constitutions were all taught in precisely the same manner. Again, the strain imposed on the mertal faculties was often excessive. Education ought to be continued methodically through one's whole life, and not concentrated in the few years that precede the attainment of the legal majority. He believed that the results of competition as it now existed were in many cases disastrous, and very seldom valuable. He

PARAGRAPHS.

discountenanced.

"I thought you took an interest in my welfare," said an unsuccessful lover. "No, sir," she replied "only in your farewell."

A gay young girl, spending her summer in a cottage near a Methodist Camp-ground, was asked at the meeting one day, if she had got religion? "Oh no, indeed, thank you," was the reply; "I'm a Presbyterian."

' That is what I call a finished sermon,'

At a social reunion the question was asked, "Of what sort of fruit do a quarrelsome man and wife remind you?" The young lady who promptly answered, "A prickly pair," got the

A curious sign has been adopted by a native baker in India, proud of his knowledge of English. "European loafer" is printed in large letters over his door, and this baker is evidently quite unaware of the colloquial un-complimentary meaning of the word.

Persian was the court language of India for at least two centuries before the English con-quered the country, and was the official lan-guage of the courts of British India up to a comparatively recent-period.

In the course of a case, the public prosecutor asked one of the witnesses, a young girl, to what religion she belonged. The girl hesitated to answer, when her mother, who was seated among the spectators, sung out: "She's a mixture, your honor; her father's a Catholic and I'm a Protestant."

. A certain non-tariff insurance company at Manchester recently received an order from Wales for a policy as follows: In equal proportions on the buildings of a dwelling-house at Llanfairpwilgwingillgogerichwrindrobwldillilogogoch: a shop and cottage at Llanfinangelaberbythyeshyschioncochion; a farm house at Hwebgenberhweichberreillgofarm-house at Hwchgochachwechoberchillco-chionbach; and a cottage at Llanfairmathafarneithaf. The policy-clerk states that he never had a more difficult job. We believe him.

-London Review.

A few days since a party of gentleman were together. One man, a joker, stepped up to a member of the party and holding a long hair. member of the party and holding a long hair before his eyes, said, "See here, old fellow, this looks suspicious. Where did this long hair come from?" "Why that is from my wife's head?" "Are you sure of it?" "Sure of it?" "Sure of it?" To course I am. You don't suppose you would find any other woman's hair about me, do you?" "No, probably not, but I am sorry you are see sure it is your wife's hair. I just you are so sure it is your wife's hair. I just picked it off this gentleman," pointing to a friend near by.—Whitehall Times.

One of the most remarkable things in human nature is the willingness of women to sacrifice a girl's the for the chance of saving the into also of a scapegrace man. If a pious mother can only marry her Beelzebub to some good, religious girl, the chance of his reformation is greatly increased. The girl is neither here nor

the name that is given to it is determined often-times by the most trivial circumstances. If a child is born at midnight, his name is possibly called "Midnight," or on the anniversary day of a grandparent's birth, his name may be called "Sixty-five" or "Seventy." If the little one comes to the world at sunset, he may be called "Sunrise," or if at sunset, he may be called "Sunset." But the funniest fact of all is—it is a fact we knew not before—that not unfrequently the name given on the arrival of a little girl is Kaitse, which, translated means, "Ought to be a boy."

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is a ready man. On one occasion he was much annoyed by three young men persisting in wearing their hats. young men persisting in wearing their hats. He appeared for the time not to notice them, but proceeded to tell his audience of a visit he had paid to a Jewish synagogue, "When It entered;" he said, "I took off my hat, but was informed that the great mark of respect was informed that the great mark of respect was to keep it ou. I did so, though I can assure you I felt very strange wearing my hat in a place of worship. And now, as I paid this mark of respect to the synagogue, may I ask those three Jews in the gallery to conform

equally to our rules, and kindly uncover their heads?" The young men "collapsed."

The Hartford correspondent of the Spring field Republican says: "That was a pretty bright thought of one of the Battersons, who, when employed some years since as a lad in an office in New York, was sent to present a bill

Important Testimony.

"There is no doubt," says the Boston Journal of Commerce, "as to the genuiness and positive results of the 'From pound Oxygen Treatment.' From what we learn of this new cure we are well satisfied that its general use would annually save thousands from untimely graves, and give back to full or comparative health tens of thousands of weary or suffering invalids to whom life is now a burden." Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen" sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen 1112

A Gentle Hint.

The action of Kidney-Wort on the corpid liver, unhealthy skin, weak bladder and enfeebled stomach is gentle and constitutional the ditresses of indiffection. Cases of twelve years standing have been cared. Your druggists keep it.

Obituaries.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. Obituaries should be BRIEF and for the public. For the excess over ONE HUNDRED WORDS, and for those sent by persons who do not patronize the Morning Star, it child's mind, and, when found, to recog- at the rate of FOUR CENTS PER LINE of eight words. VERSES are inadmissible.

MRS. LYDIA G. SANBORN died in Lake Village, N. H., at the home of her son-in-law, Rufus E. Prescott, Jan. 6, aged 71 years. In 1835, her husband, Eliphalet Sanborn, of New Hampton, died, leaving one child, a daughter 3 years of age, with whom she has lived durin faithful wife and mother, and was ever ready o minister to the suffering about her. We loubt not hers will be the reward of one who hath done what she could." Her remains were placed in the tomb at New Hampton until Spring, when they will be buried beside her nusband in the village cemetery.

astrous, and very seldom valuable. He would sum up his argument by saying that to secure mental health it was requisite that a more systematic study should be undertaken of the psychology of the pupil, that parents should expect teachers to exercise a discriminating judgment as to the capacity of the children under their care; and that all extreme competition should be discountenanced.

BERTHA MAY, only child of Dr. Ezra H. and Mary F.Perry, died of scarlatina after two days' liliess, in Providence, R. I., Nov. 3, 1879, aged 7 years, 5 months and 28 days. In conversation and manners she was old, much beyond her years; and being remarkably affectionate and prepossessing, she held a large place in the affections of those who knew her. We miss her cheerful presence and thoughtful face both in our meetings of worshin and Sunday-school. in our meetings of worship and Sunday-school but most of all we know her winning ways and happy voice are missed in the quiet home, which would be so desolate but for the cheering presence of Him who saith, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," and by those hearts that would be sofexceedingly sorrowful but for the comforting assurance, "Of such is but for the comforting assurance, "Of such the kingdom of heaven." LEWIS DEXTER.

MRS. HANNAH WHITTEMORE died in Lisbon, Me., Jan. 11, aged 81 years and 8 months. This excellent woman had been a true disciple of Jesus for more than forty years. It may well be said of her, "She hath done what she could." Her husband, Dea. John Whittemore, said a lady to her husband, as they wended their way from church. "Yes," was the reply with a yawn, "but do you know, I thought it never would." could." Her husband, Dea. John Whittemore, with whom she had happily lived more than 54 years, passed just before to the better land. How precious the greeting on the other shore! Remarks by the writer on her funeral occasion, Remarks by the writer on her funeral occasion, from Acts 9: 36, "This woman was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did."

> MRS. ELIZA JANE, wile of Isaac Gordon, of North Hatley, P. Q., died Jan. 22, in the 59th year of her age. She united with the Hatley F. Baptist church at an early age. Sister Gordon not only proved herself a kind, sympathetic partner, ever ready to share burdens and increase joys, but a very helpful member in the church that now, in sympathy with the lonely husband and numerous relatives, deeply mourn their loss. She bore her sufferings with Christian resignation, and chose the minister to attend her funeral, who preached a sermon from Ps. 150: 6 (her selection). She passed away in peace. A. MOULTON.

Mrs. Bersey, widow of the late Isaac Hutchins, died at her home in Wellington, Me., April 27, 1879. She was born in Rochester, N. H., 1797, moved with her husband to Wellington in the year 1823, and was one of the early settlers of that town. She experienced religion about 25 years ago, was baptized by Rev. Stephen Russell, and united with the F. Baptist church in W., and remained a worthy member until the church lost its visible organization, and the provision distribution and then be religion distributed in the church lost its visible organization. member until the church lost its visible organization, and then her religion did not die with the church. She still honored her profession with a high type of Christian life. She was a weader of the Morning Star for many years, and took deep interest in the benevolent, enterprises of our beloved denomination. Her house was always open for God's ministers. She never seemed more happy than when car-ing for those who were laboring for the salvation of souls. She leaves a large family of sons and daughter, with many friends, who feel that a mother in Israel has gone, a Christian life has ended, and a child of God has entered, her eternal home.

J. W. HINCKLEY.

MRS. ELVIRA, widow of Samuel P. Daniels, died, Jan. 25, 1879, of typhoid pneumonia, at the residence of her brother, Osborn Ward, St. Johnsbury, Vt., in the 59th year of her age. Mrs. Daniels was born in Danville, Vt., and was early converted, continuing in the service of the Lord until her death. She talked calmly of her departure; and expressed a willingness to be with Christ and loved ones gone before. She left three children, besides numerous other relatives and friends, to mourn.

nature is the willingness of women to sacrifice a girl's life for the chance of saving the morals of a scapegrace man. If a pious mother can only marry her Reelzebub to some good, religious girl, the chance of his reformation is greatly increased. The girl is neither here nor there, when one considers the necessity for saving the dear Beelzebub.—Sunday Afternoon.

In the event of the birth of a child in China, in the event of the birth of a child in China, throughout her entire pilgrimage adorned the Christian profession with an exemplary life. She was no silent follower of the Master, but Jesus was the theme of her conversation, as well as the motive of her actions. She always manifested an interest in the denomination, and from its first issue was a constant reader of the Morning Star; and when her last sickness prevented her from reading, it was her delight to have her daughter read to her from its pages. As this aged Christian was nearing the eternal city she caught glimpses of the King in his beauty, and many a foretaste did she have of those joys which are reserved for God's peo-ple. And although bodily pain was often extreme, the soul was becoming stronger and being filled, even to overflowing, with joy un-

The relatives of the departed have the sympa thy of many in their sorrow, for we all know that a good mother and a faithful Christian has gone to her rest and a rathful Christian has gone to her rest and reward. "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." J. J. HALL.

MISS JENNETTE J. GREEN died in Green MISS JENNETTE J. GREEN died in Green Camp, Obio, Jan. 9, aged 19 years and 27 days. Sister Green was a probationary member of the M. E. church, and her life, though short, was a checkered seene of many shadows and but little sunshine. Her death was sudden falling an early victim to typhoid pneumonia. The sick and almost disconsolate widowed mother and the many relatives have the sympthy and condelence of the entire communication. pathy and condolence of the entire ty.

MISS SUSAN C. KNIEBER died near New Bloomington, Jan. 14, aged 14 years and 7 months. Sister K. never made any public profession of religion, but evinced a love of God, and endeavored to lead a moral life; was quite intelligent, and of an amiable disposition. May

MRS. DIANNA A. GRUBB died in Green MRS. DIANNA A. GRUBB died in Green-Camp, O., Jan. 26, aged 24 years and 1 month. Sister Grubb was a victim of pulmonary consumption, her last illness being of several months' duration. She gave many evidences of having passed from death unto life, bore with remarkable patience and fortitude here prolonged and intense sufferings, and frequently expressed a desire to "depart to a better and happier home." So may it be.

J. A. SUTTON.

WARREN L. BARTLETT died in Littleton. Nov. 12, 1879, aged 47 years. Bro. Bartlett was a highly-esteemed member of the Littleton church—chorister and S. S. Supt.—and in his death the church and Sunday-school suffer a

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BOSTON MONDAY LECTURES. EXPERIMENTS ON SPIRITUALISM.

Six renowned German names, to their own credit or discredit, can now be quoted in the list of believers in the reality of the alleged facts of the modern psychical, or spiritual manifestations. They are Profs. Zollner, Fechner and Scheibner of Leipsic University, Prof. Stuttgart, and Prof Ulriei of Halle University. Out of the mass of the observations of the

Leipsic and Gottingen professors, allow me to select five classes of phenomena:

I. Experiments with a closed book-slate. The following incident occurred in the presence of Prof. Zollner and Prof. W. Weber. "I pasted half a sheet of ordinary writing-paper on a rather large wooden board,"says Prof. Zollner, "and blackend the paper by holding it over a petroleum lamp, and then , laid it under the table at which W. Weber, Slade (a medium) and I bad taken our places. Suddenly the board under the table was violently shoved out about a yard, and when I lifted it up there was upon it the impression of a naked left foot." The professor asked Slade to try whether an impression could not be obtained inside a closed book-slate. A half sheet of letter paper was pasted inside by Zollner, and black-great with the lawn, and here is his description. ed with the lamp, and here is his description of the result.

"I closed this slate, and remarked to Slade that if my theory of the existence of intelligent four-dimensional beings in Nature were well founded, it would be easy for them to give the impression hitherto obtained on an open slate inside a closed one. Slade laughed, and was of the opinion that this would be absolutely impossible; even his 'spirits' whom he asked, seemed very much perplexed about this proposition, but at last answered on a slate with the cautious stereotyped reply, We will 'try it. To my great surprise Slade agreed that I should lay the book slate (which since I had blackened the paper I had not once let go out of my hands) during the seance upon my knees, so that I could always see half of it. We had been sitting perhaps five minutes at the table in the brightly-lighted room, our hands linked with those of Slade upon the table in the usual manner, when I felt twice, at short intervals, that the slate upon my knees was pressed down without the slightest visible cause. Three impossible; even his 'spirits' whom he asked, without the slightest visible cause. Three knocks on the table announced that all was

knocks on the table announced that all was finished, and when I opened the slate I found inside on one side the print of a right, and on the other of a left foot, the latter the same as we had obtained the two previous evenings."

Pardon me if I ask you once more to remember that I am not here to defend the theories of Spiritualists. Perhaps all that Prof. Zollner has observed can be accounted for by what Prof. Crookes calls the psychic force. Here is a magnet. It attracts iron filings. I put between the magnet and the filings a sheet of paa magnet. It attracts from hings. I put between the magnet and the filings a sheet of paper, and I hold the magnet above the paper. The filings strike against the lower side. I move that magnet so that it describes the lines representing the initials of a man's name. Do I not thus cause the iron filings to follow precisely similar lines on the opposite side of the paper? What if they were filings of black lead, would they not write the initials? If a magnet can do that, and if, as Sergeant Cox and Prof. Crookes assert, there is in the human organization a power by which physical objects can be moved without contact, who knows but that the will of the psychic, I use that term in preference to medium, may control the action of the concealed pencil between the slates and produce writing? If you admit that this psychic force exists, there may be found in it an explanation for facts like these observed by Zollner, without resort to the theory that there are spirits concerned in the phenomena.

II. Luxperiments with knots in endless

threads and straps.

The two ends of a piece of pack-thread were sealed together by Prof. Zoilner. The whole thread was closely watched. The experiment occurred in a room with which the psychic was not familiar. The ends of the thread next to the seal were held beneath Zoilner's thumbs and the curve of it hung down into his lap. Here is the professor's own engraved illustra-tion of the method in which this thread was arranged [exhibiting it]. In an endless cord or thread no knot can be tied. While that sealed pack-thread hung, without a knot, in the lap of Prof. Zollner, and when the psychic was out of reach of the thread entirely, four knots were tied in it.

knots were tied in it.

If this single circumstance, attested by the Leipsic professors, is a fact, it blows to the four moons of Jupiter the whole materialistic mechanical theory of matter. The materialism of ages is answered by a single fact like this. But here we have these six men agreeing that these Leipsic assertions are worthy of credence. Zollner threatens a lawsuit against when the second control of trickery against our Wundt for accusations of trickery against our American Dr. Slade. In spite of all defenses of this man, I am,

In spite of all defenses of this man, I am, however, very suspicious of trickery in Slade-Prof. Crookes acknowledges that he has sometimes been deceived by skillful legerdemain. Lately, in London, there occurred what the Times calls the capture of a spirit. Who was the spirit? Why, a lady who had once been a medium, in the employ of Prof. Crookes! She was found out in one of the coarsest kind of impersonations, and it is fair to say that one of Prof. Crookes' best authorities has been thus broken down entirely.

Prof. Crookes' best authorities has been thus broken down entirely.

III. Experiments concerning the Disappearance and Reappearance of Matter.

I translate to you exactly, in this and subsequent passages, the language of Zollner, and I am not aware that it has been given to the public before in English:

public before in English:
At about half-past eleven o'clock, in bright sunlight, I became, wholly without expectation or preparation, a witness of a very extraordinary phenomenon. I had, as usual, taken my place with Slade at a card-table. Opposite me, and near the card-table, stood a small round stand. Something like a minute may have passed after Slade and I had scated ourselves and placed our hands one shove the other to. passed after Slade and I had seated ourselves and placed our hands, one above the other, to-gether, when the round stand began slowly to gether, when the round stand began slowly to sway to and fro. We both saw it clearly. The motions were soon more extensive, and, meanwhile, the whole stand drew near to the card-table, and placed itself under the latter, with its three feet turned toward me. I, and as it seemed also Mr. Slade, did not know in what way the phenomena was to be further developed. For perhaps a minute nothing at all happened. Slade was about to use his slate and pencil to ask the spirits whether we were to expect anything when I resolved to take a nearer view of the gound stand which was lying, as I thought, under the card-table. To my great amazement, and Slade's also, we found the space under the card-table perfectly empty. Nowhere in the rest of the chamber could we find the stand which a minute previously had been before our eyes.

been before our eyes.

Zollner undertakes to face all Germany with experiments like these. He affirms that Weber, Fechner and Scheibner agree with him and Leipsic University keeps him in his place. IV. Experiments concerning the power matter to pass through matter.
Two conch-shells lay on the table, the small-

Two conch-shells lay on the table, the smaller covered by the larger.

"As Slade was holding a slate in the usual manner under the edge of the table to receive writing," says Prof. Zollner, "something suddenly struck on the slate with a clattering sound, as if some heavy body had fallen upon it. When immediately thereafter the slate was taken out for examination, the smaller conchshell lay on it. Since the two shells had lain before me almost exactly in the middle of the table, untouched, and constantly watched, here table, untouched, and constantly watched, here was, therefore, the often observed phenomenon was, therefore, the often observed phenomenon of the penetration of matter presented in a surprising and wholly unexpected physical manner. Immediately after Slade drew the slate from under the table, with the smaller shell on it, I seized the shell, in order to ascertain whether it had suffered any change. I came very near letting it fall, so very hot had it become. I gave it immediately into the band of a friend and he found it of a remarkably high temperature?. (Zollner, vol. ii. part 2, p.926.).... You are far from proving that any of these communications are a trustworthy source of knowledge of any kind, except that materialism is not true. Beyond these positions, I do not need to go, in order to show you that I am ready to receive scientific evidence from any quarter. As the viper beneath the heel is subject to man, so would I have the witcheraft which peeps and matters subject to Him who spake as never man spake. The more you

never man spake. The more you better. I think you have proved

Aews Summary.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention last week instructed its delegates to the Presidential convention in effect to vote solid for Gen. Grant. This is counted more a Weber of Gottingen University, Prof. Fichte of triumph for the Cameron influence, than for Gen. Grant, for there must almost inevitably be a reaction against so summary an application of "the machine." If the people want Gen. Grant for President they will have him, but we do not believe that they will express their will through so notorious a channel as that through which the Pennsylvania convention was controlled. Meanwhile the friends both Blaine and Sherman are working hard. Meanwhile the friends of

> A bright and intelligent girl who died at Pittsburg last week was cremated, Saturday, and her ashes are to be scattered on a plot of ground and then the ground planted with flowers. Her father thinks that would be " a highly poetic idea."

Gov. Davis, of Maine, delivered his message last Thursday. He recommends the extension of the payment on the State bonds falling due this year, amounting to \$307,000, over a period of three years. The net State debt on Jan. 1 was \$4,682,743. The Governor suggests several improvements in the educational system of the State, calls attention to the needs of the agriculturists and also to the necessity for fostering the lumber interests of the State. In concluding his message, Governor Davis refers to the late difficulties in the following language:

"There can be no halfway ground in regard to this great public wrong which should receive the condemnation of every honest citizen, that it may serve as a warning in the fut-ure to those who, under a free Government, may attempt to trample upon the rights of the people. I would recommend an investigation of the whole subject of arranging, tabulating and counting the returns that the facts as as-certained may be made public."

The Governor congratulates the people that they maintained law and order during the recent troubles, and that representative govern-ment has shown itself strong enough to stand the test of such a strain upon its fabric. The House passed an order for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the condition of the late election returns, and to report in what cases and in what manner the will of the people has been disregarded.

No doubt it is presumptuous for a lookeron at a game of politics to question the sagacity of the moves made by so skillful a player as Senator Don Cameron, and yet I venture to say that his course in forcing the Grant resolusay that his course in forcing the Grant resolu-tion through the State Convention, yesterday was not wise. He seems to have sacrificed the interest of his candidate to his desire to obtain for himself a full vindication of his right and power to control the Republican party of Pennsylvania. He was able to triumph by a small majority over an unorganized opposi-tion to his leadership, but in gaining this vic-tory he exposed General Grant to an attack which demonstrated his weakness as a Presidential aspirant in a vital point—that of his popularity with the masses of the party.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

The New York Herald has opened a subscription for the relief of the destitution in Ireland, giving the munificent sum of \$100,000, and solicits contributions from other people in proportion to their willingness and means. Sums as small as twenty-five cents will be received and duly acknowledged.

Letters from Susdal, in the province of Vladimir, report that an archbishop and two bishops of the faith, or old believers, are confined in a fortress there on account of their creed. The archbishop has been there twenty-six years, and the bishops twenty-two, and seventeen years respectively. The Golos, in a leader on the subject, supposes they had been forcetten by the subject is forgotten by the authorities.

The cost of cars is now much less than it was a few years ago, though higher than it was some months since. The new Pullman sleeners cost from \$14,000 to \$16,000. Dining-room cars from \$7000 to \$8000; ordinary passenger cars from \$3000 to \$4000; mail and baggage, \$2000; box cars, \$400.

The protracted struggle in the United States Senate over the confirmation of the late Senator Morton's son for collector of internal revenue at San Francisco was terminated, Thursday, by his rejection, the vote standing 42 to 10.

Major Morrow had another engagement with Victoria's band of savages in the lava beds on the east side of the San Addreas mountains, Colorado, on Tuesday. The savages made a desperate resistance, but after fighting all day they were dislodged from their strong position and put to flight.

A circular from the Secretary of the Treas ury, calls for proposals for the sale of United States bonds to the amount of \$11,000,000,000, to be applied to the sinking fund.

Friends of Mr. George H. Stuart are about to establish a national bank in Philadelphia with a capital stock of \$500,000, and Mr. Stuart as its President.

A delegate convention of the leading colored men of Kansas is to be held in Topeka, April 12, to consider the "exodus" and the general subject of the welfare of the colored people. Mr. George Walker of New York has been

nominated by the President as consul-general Forty-six persons were drowned and twentyfive vessels wrecked during the recent hurri-cane at the Philippine Islands.

The wages of the operatives in the Lowell cotton mills are to be increased ten per cent. The sentence of the court-martial, dismissing Major Reno from the United States service, was affirmed by the Cabinet, Friday.

There was a decrease of \$11,014,263.95 in the national debt during the month of January.

Latest News.

An eruption of Mt. Vestivius began Saturday .- Two white and three colored culprits were publicly whipped at Newcastle, Del., Saturday. - Dean Stanley is said to have consented to the erection of a statue of Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abby.—The Irish societies at Chicago will not parade on St. Patrick's day, but will contribute to the Irish Patrick's day, but will contribute to the Irish relief fund an amount equal to the cost of a procession, and also that realized from the entertainment. Similar resolutions have been adopted at San Francisco.—Letter carriers, representing 60 cities, have just closed a four-days' secret session at Indianapolis, having organized a letter carriers' mutual benefit association, in which every member is to be assessed \$1, and his family receive \$1000 at death, besides help in case of sickness. T. C. Denny, of Boston is president, and Augustus A. Wimmer, of Philadelphia, secretary.—Three burglars entered the Knoxville (III.) bank Friday night, bound and gagged the president, E. C. Kunkle, who sleeps in the building, and beat him and burned his feet in a shocking manner to make him give them the safe combination. A time lock prevented safe combination. A time lock prevented them from completing the robbery, and they left with \$3200 which had not been locked up, leaving no clue to their identity

Congressional.

Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Thurman, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill for the distribution of the unappropriated balance of the Geneva award, and announced that he should call it up for consideration on Monday next. Mr. Edmunds stated that the report had not received the unanimous indorsement of the committee, and a minority report will undoubtedly be made hereaftorbing of importance except that there is a sychic force and that the place for material-m is in fragments on the horns of Jupiter's the rules was continued.

Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Bayard, from the finance committee, reported adversely on the Warner silver bill. Mr. Beck, a member of the committee, stated that the report was not unanimous, and that the minority would claim a hearing at a future time. In the House, a protracted, and at times exciting, debate occurred on the bill to revise the rules of that body.

Wednesday, in the Senate, the bill authorizing the conversion of national gold banks into national banks was passed, and various bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. The House passed

were introduced and referred. The House passed the joint resolution appropriating \$20,000 to enable the United States to be represented at the international fishery exhibition at Berlin in April next. The bill for the removal of causes from state to federal courts was discussed, and the debate on the revision of the rules continued.

Thursday, the Senate passed the bill to amend the census act, and adjourned until Monday. The House passed the bill for the conversion of gold banks into national banks. A bill was reported extending the provision of the acts of 1862 and 1864, creating a sinking funl for Pacific, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific. The debate on the proposed revision of the rules was continued, and at times was quite spirited.

Friday, in the House, considerable miscellaneous business of no special public importance was disposed of and the bill for removing the political disabilities of John Owen and Joseph A. Seawall of Virginia was passed. Upward of an hour and a half was passed in committee of the whole, only two bills being disposed of. In consequence of this small like activity an adjournment was taken until Monday without attempting to add a third bill to the record of the session. The Senate was not in session:

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Chestnuts sell at twenty-five cents per bushel in Southern Virginia.

An Ice Pocket. Make a double pocket of any kind of thick woolen cloth, with a space of two inches or so between the inner and outer pockets; fill the outside one with clean feathers. One thus made and kept closed at the top will keep ice for many

"I had some potatoes growing from seed that wilted down as soon as the weather became very hot. I applied salt to the surface of the soil till it was white. The vines took a vigorous start, grew to the length of three feet, blossomed and produced tubers from the size of hen 'eggs to that of goose eggs. My soih is chiefly san , but I believe that salt is highly beneficial to clay as to common prairie land.—J. D. in Chicago Times.

orated, choice new, 14 @ 15; Evaporated, good, 12 @ 13.

HAY AND STRAW. Hay, Eastern and Northern, with the choice, coarse \$15 @ 16; Ordmary, 13 @ 14; Poor 11 @ 18; Swale Hay, 9 @ 11; Rye Straw 20 @ 2; Oat Straw 8 @ 10.

GRASS SEED. Clover, Western, 8 @ 8½c; New York clover, 9 @ 9½c; Timothy, with bu \$2 90 @ 3 00; Red Top, with bag 2 70 @ 2 85; Canary, 2 45 @ 2 85.

DRESED POULTRY AND GAME. Turkeys—Northern, choice, 4 % 16; Northern & Western common to good 8 @ 10.
Chickens—Northern, choice 12 @ 16 Northern, choice, 14 @ 16; Northern & Western common to good 8 @ 10.
Chickens—Northern, choice 12 @ 16 Northern, choice, 14 @ 16; Northern & Western common to good 8 @ 10.
Chickens—Northern, choice 12 @ 16 Northern, choice, 14 @ 16; Northern, choice 12 @ 16 Northern, choice, 14 @ 16; Western and Chickens—Northern, choice 12 @ 16 Northern, choice 12 @ 16 Northern, choice 12 @ 16 Northern, choice, 14 @ 16; Western and the lattern choice 12 @ 16 Northern, choice, 14 @ 16; Western clear 14 50 @ 14 75; Boston clear, 15 @ 15 Si 50; Backs, 15 75 @ 16.

BEEF. Western mess, with 11 @ 11 50; Western extra, 11 75 @ 12; Extra plate, 12 50 @ 13; Beef hams 17 50 @ 18; Beef tongues, 26 @ 27.

HAMS. Western, smoked, with, 9% @ 9%c. Thousands of tons of Limburger cheese are produced every season, mostly in the States of New York and Wisconsin, at a cost of less than half that of the imported article. It finds its market and is consumed mostly by our German-American population. It is more profitable to the farmer and maker than any other kind of cheese, because from a given quantity of milk more weight is ob-tained, and better prices are realized.—Am. Culti-

Relative to changing the clothing, it is considered hazardous to lessen its amount after dressing in the morning, unless active exercise is taken immediately. No under-garments should be changed for lighter ones during the day, ordinarily. The best, safest and most convenient type for lessening the clothing is in the morning, when we first dress for the day.

The position of the Minnesota wheat-grower is in some respects better than that of the cultivator in any other State. Besides a good soil and a climate favoring a superior quality of the Spring variety, the prominence and enterprise of the milling interest secures a near market for nearly the entire crop. The mills must have the wheat, affording the best assurance of remunerating prices. The crop is about 28,000,000 bushels, and, the surplus for sale fully 20,000,000, of which three-fourths will probably be required at home for milling the coming year.—N. Y. Tribune.

The West is prospering, if we may judge of it from the condition of Henry Co., in Missouri, concerning which we are told in a private letter: "Our surplus corn is estimated low, to be one

and a quarter million bushels, after fatting about 20,000 cattle and 50,000 hogs. Reports from the Co. give 15,000 cattle and 30,000 hogs this month being fed. They will bring \$1,200,000. Add to this say 350,000 bu. of wheat and 70,000 bu. of flax-seed, besides about 50,000 bu. of German millet, potatoes, hay, and the horses, mules and growing stock and the figures are encouraging." One-third of all the cows kept by dairymen in

the United States produce less milk than will pay their keep. These are simply a clog upon the business, and were better given away than kept. Does not this most important matter appeal to dairymen everywhere, that they should at once set about weeding out their poor cows, so that they may be able to reap a harvest with a good market, and protect themselves against loss with low prices? One half the cows kept produce not over 3,000 pounds of milk per year, while selected cows will produce 6.000 pounds on an average.—National Live Stock Journal.

When 48,000,000 of people become 100,000,000 in another generation, what will become of the pioneers who even now are so crowded? It can easi ly be seen that the time is not distant when the thin wheat lands will be overrun and begin to show exhaustion; when people must dig down inshow exhaustion; when people must dig down instead of spreading out to extend their farm areas; when the Western tide may ebb, and Eastern lands be deemed of some importance; when the table lands and slopes of the Southern mountains, now a wilderness, may do something wonderful in budding and blossoming. It may seem absurd to talk of scarcity of land in America, but comparing the progress of twenty years with that of two hundred previous, and then looking ahead not more than fifty, the prospect is suggestive of a not distant "boom" in agricultural land values.—N.

Y. Tribune.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. Like all other meritorious articles; they are frequently imitated, and those purchasing should be sure to purchase the genuine" Bronchial Troches."

One hundred years ago, Walter Baker & Co., began the manufacture of chocolate in all its various preparations, and to-day their goods stand unsurpassed throughout the world.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back? Kidney-Wort will cure you.

A Fair Trial and a Just Verdict.

The public, and medical men of repute, who have tried DR. GROSVENOR'S BELLANODYNE POROUS PLASTERS, declare them to be possessed of genuine merit; that the claims made in their behalf are justified by their effects. These plasters have been fully tested as a remedy for rheuma-tism, stiffness and weakness of the muscles and joints, kidney and liver complaints, in cases of de-bility and pain affecting the other sex, spine and hip diseases, &c., and have proved themselves completely reliable.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine of New York for coughs, colds, bronchial and tubercular consumption, scrofula and general debility. The most nild, bland, and nutritious form in which Cod Liver Oil can be used, and with more benefit secured to the patient by a single teaspoonful of this Jelly than by double the quantity of the liquid oil, and the most delicate stomach will not reject it. For sale by all druggists, and E. H. TRUEX, 3 Platt St., New York.

We learn that Dr. Kinsman has refused a very large sum for the recipe from which the celebrated Adamson's Botanic Balsam is made. This is one of the most valuable cough remedies ever placed in the market; its sales are enormous, and not a single failure to cure is reported. Price 35 cts.

THE MARKETS.

Boston Produce Report. eported by HILTON BRO9 & CO., Commis Merchants and dealers in butter, cheese-eggs, beans, dried apples, &c. Cellar N Quincy Market, Boston.

SPRIMG WHEATS.		
FLOUR. Western superfine\$5 00	a	5 25
Common extras	0)	601
Wisconsin 5 75	(1)	6 25
Minnesota, bakers	a)	
WINTER WHEATS.	0	8 50
	n	8 50
Patents, common to good 7 00	æ.	7 50

FAMILINE.

For External and Internal Use. quick and thorough cure for such complaints as A quick and thorough cure for such complaints as Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Side; Burns and Scalds, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Rheumatic and Neuralgia Pains, Swelling of the Joints, Stiff. Neck, Contracted Muscles, Spinal Affections, White Swellings, Chaffes, Calluses, Chilblains, Corns, Frost Bites. Poisoning by Dogwood, Ivy, Bites, Stings of Insects, Chapped Hands, Lips, Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Pimples, Itching; Dry, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin; Scald Head, Outward Humors of any kind, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Numbness, Worms, Eatache, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Goughs and Croup.

Price 25c. and 50c. per Bottle.

Price 25c. and 50c. per Bottle. Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Proprietor of FAMILINE is sold by all Druggists.



PERIODICALS.

Wide-Awake, Little Folks' Reader, The Sabbath School Monthly, 1 year, The Sabata School Monthly, I year,
The S. S. Monthly Bible-class, "
The Pansy, for Children's
Sunday Reading,
The three to one address, \$4.00.

D. Lethrop & Co., Boston.

TOUR JEE'S Third Educational Excursion, 18

All Travel and Hotels first-class. More furnished for the money than in any Excursion ever offered. Special Advantages of an extraordinary character secured for Sight Seeing and visiting the grandest centers of Art and Historic Interest in the Old World. Company Select. Numbers limited. 32-page Prospectus sent free. Address E. Tourjee, Music Hall, Boston, Mass.

N. B.—A SPECIAL EXCURSION, the Best and Cheapest, arranged for the GRAND SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION in London.

One Hundred Years Old.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S Cocoa and Chocolate

DORCHESTER, MASS.

1880 Cocoa is at once a delicious beverage and a highly nutritious food. A scientific writer, referring to the manner in which it is prepared for drinking. remarks that it "is more properly a soup or gruel than a simple infusion"; and it may be added that, like soup, it contains a large amount of nutriment in really assimilable condition. At the same time it possesses the exilerating and sustaining properties of tea and coffee, in a form which rarely disagrees with the most sensitive stomach or the most delicate nerves. This, however, is true of it only when it is honestly and skillfully prepared. No article of food or drink is more frequently or more injuriously adulterated by unscrupulous dealers. If our readers wish to get it thoroughly pure and wholesome, as well as faultless in flavor, they should buy that which bears the well known trademark of Walter Baker & Co. This house has just completed the first century of its existence, having begun business in 1780, and its record is as honora-

ble as it is venerable. French chocolates have a

high reputation, but the Bakers have won prizes

tion with the best manufacturers of France and

the whole world .- Boston Journal of Chemistry.

at all the great international exhibitions in compe-

Our book of choice receipts sent free to any

Sold by all Grocers.

D. LOTHROP & CO., BOSTON Publish this day

YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY of FRANCE-By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. Uniform with Ger-many, Greece, Rome, and England. 12mo. \$1.50. Charming history, charmingly illustrated.

THE DOGBERRY BUNCH. By MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD. Thirty illustrations, by Miss Lathbury. Cloth. 16mo. Price, \$1.25. A merry story of seven plucky children whowould hang together.

THE MORNING STAR

TERMS: \$2.50 per year; or, if paid within the first two months, \$2.20; and for \$2.00 received we will send the Star one year.
For 25 cents received we will send the Star

For 25 cents received we will send the Star hree months on trial.

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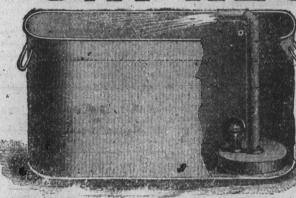
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Address Rev. I. D. STEWART.

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I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE A perfect cure for all kinds of PILES, two to four bottles in the worst cases of LEPROSYS-SCROFULA, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRI, and SKIN, and BLOOD diseases. Entirely Vegetable. Internal and external use. I repure the money in all cases of failure. Send for pamphlet. Price \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston, Mass. 6m22eow UNPREGEDENTED



SUCCESS

The MODEL WAS

The invention of some method by which the ordinary washing for families, hotels, and public in stitutions could be successfully performed without the exhausting labor and the rulinous wear and tear of garments involved in the old method of the washboard, and the later process of pounding, squeezing, and dashing the life out of the fabrics, has long been a public desideratum; and impressed with the great necessity that existed for a simple machine that would cleanse soiled linen without the destructive agency of friction, and with the least possible physical exertion, we were led to invent the MODEL WASHER.

It was of vital importance that the method invoked should be of the simplest nature, in order that it might be successfully employed by the most unskilled persons, because otherwise its usefulness must be necessarily limited.

And it was, at the same time, essential to the popularity of such an invention that it should be sold at a price that would place it within the reach of every family in the land.

It afforcs us sincere gratification to be able to announce that we have succeeded in placing in the market a washing machine so simple in its mechanism that a child may use it, so durable that it can not wear out, so cheap that the poorest may purchase it, so economical that no family can afford to be without it, and so effective that it is a pleasure to use it.

WHAT IT IS.

The MODEL WASHER is a small portable machine, weighing about six pounds, and cap be used in any ordinary family wash boiler. It is composed wholly of galvanized iron, zinc and brass, and hence one of its prominent qualities is durableness; and from the nature of the material entering its construction, and the simplicity of its mechanism, it is impossible to get it out of order by use. In form it is a circular base, with a diameter of 7 inches, and a depth of 13-4 inches. In the center of this base is inserted a horizontal tube, called the discharge pipe, which is 14 inches high, 11-2 inches in diameter, and capable, when in full operation, of throwing out 15 gallons of water per minute. Within the base, which is hollow, is located a succession of tortuous passages, so arranged that, by a well-known principle of hydraulics, the hot water in the boiler is rapidly sucked up and continually forced from the bottom to the surface of the boiler through the discharge pipe. The above cut shows how the Washer should be set in boiler.

In simple language, by the operation of the machine all the water within the boiler is drawn by the irresistible force of succion through the solied lineb, until all the dirt is removed from it, leaving the articles after rinsing, thoroughly cleansed and purified.

The air chamber, an entirely new and original device, invented, patened, and exclusively used by us is a special feature of the MODEL WASHER, and air invaluable adjunct to suction washers, by reason of the powerful additional force with which it drives the water through the fabrics of the goods, causing it to search out and eradicate every atom of dirt that lurks within them.

WHAT IT DOES.

It is not as well understood as it should be, that the energetic action of boiling water containing a small ber centage of alkali (in the form of common soap) affords the only effective means of removing dirt from cotton and linen goods. It has long been erroneously assumed that nothing short of violent friction produced by hard rubbing in a strong solution of alkali was capable of cleansing cotton cloth. The fact is that the cleansing process consists, not in rubbing the goods, but in forcing the water repeatedly through them after the alkali has loosened the dirt in them. The washerwoman of the past toiled hard to do just what the MODEL WASHER does without effort, viz. force the soapsuds through the articles in the washtub, but with this difference, that she forced the water roughly through them by laborions effort, with the add of the washboard, while the MODEL WASHER gently infuses the water through and through them, without the least impairing their value.

WASHER gently infuses the water through and through them, without the least impairing their value.

The MODEL WASHER is especially valuable, if not indeed indispensable for washing all kinds of fragile fabrics, such as laces, lace curtains, fine lawns, cambries, etc., which are of too fine a texture st bie successfully subjected to the hareh treatment of the washboard. As all house keepers are aware, it has hitherto been an expensive luxury to cleanse lace curtains, as it could only be done, without injury, by adepts, whose secret skill enabled them to charge exorbitant prices for their work. Happly, however, the MODEL WASHER has, entirely revolutionized this state of things, and made it practicable for every family to perform the most delicate laundry work with the same facility with which they accomplish the ordinary washing of the household.

The MODEL WASHER leaves no longer any excuse for yellow and discolored clothes, which are so often a serious annoyance to families, and which usually proceeds from careless washing, and the use of water of too low a temperature. In washing with the washboard, of course the hands must be plunged in the water, and to render this p ssible the water must be reduced to a temperature which the hands can bear; whereas these machines, being composed of metal, retain the heat, and do their work best in boiling suds, and only boiling suds forced tcrough solled linen will thoroughly cleanse and impart to it the pure whiteness which delights the heart of the good housewife.

wife.

Then there is the important labor saving feature of our machine to be considered. The family washing has ever been regarded the most irksome and slavish of domestic duties, and from time immunorial has inspired the whole household with dread. This terror, however is fast becoming a thing of the past, for by the beneficent aid of our MODEL WASHER a young child or a feeble in valid can do the washing for a large family, in a short time, without fatigue. No rubbing whatever is required. The clothes are placed in the boiler of hot water, and softly pressed down at frequent intervals, to keep them entirely submerged, and subjected to the action of the water that continually passes through them. This is the only exertion required; and remember, the clothes are thoroughly cleansed without bein rubbed threadbare on the washboard.

No chemicals whatever are required to be used with these machines. Clean, soft water, or water softened by borax, and a little soap only are necessary.

By the use of the MODEL WASHER at least one-half of the soap required by the old process of washing is saved. This is an important item where a large quantity of washing is to be done.

WHAT IT COSTS. ONLY \$3

We are anxous to introduce it at once, and so have reduced the price to \$2. We prepay all express charges on samples. If you want a business that will pay you well, send for our terms to igents. Full particulars how to-use sent with each machine,

P. S. As to our reliability, we refer you to any Express Co. or Newspaper in this City.

Denton Manufacturing Co.,

1 & 3 Murray Street & 251 Broadway, New York. WANTED. AGENERAL AGENT WANTED FOR THIS COUNTY. AGENTS

We have received over eight hundred applica-tions for agencies in three months. Some of our agents are having unprecedented success. As yet we have not received a complaint—"more than satisfied," is the answer they give our agents. We satisfied, 7 is the answer they give our agents. We want an agent in every county; if there is none in yours, write us at once; don't delay.

Our agent in Hunterdon County, N. J., ordered a sample washer in December, in less than one week he sent us an order for forty washers; our other agents are doing just as well. Our experience has been, with scarce an exception, that wherever we have sent a sample washer, we have secured an agent. We can show several hundred unsolicited testimonials.

unsolicited testimonials.

The following are only a few of the many letters One of our Agents writes: "Ship me at once two dozen washers. I enclose money order for amount. It is the best thing I ever sold. I have called on those that I sold to a week ago, and they say they would not part with it for ten dollars."

An Agent writes: "I have made a practice of canvassing every fall and Winter. I never had an article that seemed to give so much satisfaction.
"Please send me at once 25 Model Washers. The dozen I bought last month I sold te my neighbors, and I am now going to commence canvasing the town.

town.

The following Letter from a Farmer in Pennsylvania speaks for itself:

"Now that I have got my Summer work all done, I am prepared to give your business a thorough trial. The Washer I ordered for myself gives perfect satisfaction; three of my neighbors have ordered from me already, and I think I can, sell at least one hundred in this vicinity."

Another writes : I have canvassed for books during the past three years, but I have made more money seiling your washers, than I ever made in the book business."

Farmers and others who have plenty of time on their hands during the winter months, can earn at least \$20 per week seiling these machines. It is no numbug, but something everybody wants, and will buy.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY. From The Methodist, N. Y.

"Denton Manufacturing Co., Nos. 1 & 3 Murray St., have just introduced a washing machine which then have named the "Model Washer;" truly it is a model in every sense of the word. We would advise every man of family who reads this to invest in one."

From Baptist Weekly, N. Y. "The Model Washer, sold by Denton Man'rc. Co., of this city, is the most complete washer ever introduced; it should be in the hands of ev-ery housekeeper." From Agents' Journal, N. Y.

From Agents' Journal, N. Y.

"Every one of the readers of the Journal who are in the Agency business, are particularly requested to read carefully the advertisement of Denton Manufacturing Co., in this issue.

"The article they want agents for is the Model Washer—the most complete and yet the most simple washer we ever saw. No longer is wash-day to be dreaded, for, with the Model Washer, the wife can do her other work at the same time; to requires no 'elbow grease,' no hard labor, in fact, it is an article that, after seeing it work, everybody will buy. Agents should write at once to getter the agency for this."

From School Journal, N. Y.

From School Journal, N. Y. "Denton Manufacturing Co., is a reliable, manufacturing concern, and persons who patron-ize them can depend on what they represent." CAUTION.—We warn all persons against using or selling any washer like the "Model Washer." We shall prosecute all infringements on our patent to the full exent of the law. Our patent was granted Dec. 9, 1879, and does not infringe upon any other patent.