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INSTALLATION HYMN.

[Sung at the recent installation of Rev. Charles A. Hilton, as pastor of the Winter St. Free Baptist church at Haverhill, Mass., June 28th, and composed for the occasion by the Rev. O. T. Moulton.]
Great Shepherd of Thine earthly fold,
Whose watchmen wait Thy grave command;
Who walked midst candlesticks of gold,
And held the stars in Thy right hand;
Now, while we wait, incline Thine ear
And listen to our suppliant cry;
O grant Thy gracious presence here,
Thy Holy Spirit from on high.
As once with cloven tongues of fire
The pentecostal power fell,
To meet Thy people's deep desire,
And deign in waiting hearts to dwell,
Anoint Thine under shepherd, Lord,
With holy energy and skill,
That sinners, trembling at Thy word,
May bow to Thee, and learn Thy will.
Aid us to loyally uphold
His lifted hands, in work and prayer,
Till, gathered in Thine upper fold,
The garnered sheaves Thy glory share.

"BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS."

BY GAINSBORO.

One traveling about the country to any great extent, will find, perhaps not infrequently, this warning confronting him from the walls of railroad depots. It is put there by those who know well the dangers attending the traveler, and is worthy of earnest heed, more especially by those unused to journeying. A little thought will make clear the reason of this state of things. The great essential for traveling is money and ordinarily a good deal of it may be spent in this way in a very short time. There is to be added to this the liability to accidents and sickness and the consequent delays and large expenses. Hence, many people carry more money with them at such times, than at almost any other. Pocket-thieves well understand this fact, and so infest depots. And then too, is the hurry, and confusion, and crowding, and anxiety, about these depots, that offer the best opportunities to thieves to prosecute their business. To one familiar with these things, it is evident why railroad officials endeavor to expose, in an emphatic way, the dangers, and to prompt one to great caution. As we rode out of the depot of one of our large inland cities recently, almost the last thing the eye fell upon was one of these warnings to "beware of pick-pockets," and it set us to thinking of the danger we are all in, of being robbed of something far more valuable than money. In imagination we went back more than eighteen hundred years ago to when one day on the shore of Galilee, more forcibly than ever before, perhaps, and for all time, was revealed to man, this danger, and the need to beware of the thief of thieves! The danger of all dangers, we learn, is that the heart may be robbed, and that of the Word of God! We are taught it in the parable of the sower. "When any one heareth the word of the Kingdom," we may believe he is in imminent peril of heart-robbery at the hands of Satan for the Teacher tells us that "then," "straightway," "immediately," he cometh to "take," to "snatch," away the word down there! No thief was ever so alert for the pocket-book of a fellow-man, as Satan for the Word of God once sown in the human heart! But if men will most carefully beware lest they lose the former, is there not far more need of caution lest they lose the latter? Money is bread; but "man doth not (shall not) live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." If the former is essential to the body, the latter is vitally and eternally so to the soul! Oh, when will men take home this truth to their hearts! Let them, this lesson find lodgment in your inmost soul, fellow-traveler, that what money is to you, in journeying, divine truth is to your real self on the endless journey upon which it has entered. Better, by far, part with the money than the truth! Do you ask the proof of this? When and where was "the Word" first stolen from the heart of man? In the very morning of his existence, in the Garden of Eden, by "the deceiver of the whole world." And what came in with this theft? Sin, with all its direful consequences, beyond the power of the imagination to conceive! But, to be less general, look at the many cases you must personally know, where the truth has been sown in the heart, and snatched away from it, and what do you see? Ruined homes, broken hearts, blasted reputations and fortunes, sorrows and woes innumerable; the asylum, the jail, the prison house; the graves of drunkards, suicides, murderers, felons? To be more specific, even, what have you individually lost by allowing the arch-thief to dig through the walls of your heart, and steal? Answer honestly. Can silver, or gold buy back what went with the stolen Word? What compensates for the old joys, the old faith, and hope, and trust, and rest, and peace? Do the pleasures—so called—of sin? Can all "the pieces of silver," for which you bartered away the bread of the soul? Beside what you have lost, "no mention shall be made of coral or of pearls," nor of "the gold of Ophir, with the precious onyx or the sapphire," all and more can not equal it. But what on the other hand is the testimony of the ages to the worth of the Word, "hid in the heart." The young man hath cleansed his way by it. It hath kept from sinning against God. It hath been a lamp unto the feet, and a light unto the path. It hath quickened. Sweet hath it been to the taste, yea, sweeter than honey to the mouth. The soul

fainting for salvation hath hoped in Thy word. It hath rejoiced in it as one that findeth great spoil. The entrance of it giveth light. To crown all, it is God incarnate, able to save to the uttermost all who accept it! Would it not then be well if all about us there were placards warning us to Beware of Pick-hearts,—if we may be allowed to coin a word?

SELECTING A PASTOR: A DREAM.

BY WILLIAM GOWEN.

Not long since, as I was conversing with a friend on the subject of supporting the ministry, I remarked on the difficulty of suiting some people, who seem to look more at outward appearances than sound doctrine or the true path of duty. Upon which my friend related the following remarkable dream which I will give to the readers of the Star, as nearly as I can recollect, in his own language: "On a certain night some years ago, my mind having been called to, the subject of religion, I dreamed I had unconsciously entered a large room, where were several persons who seemed to be consulting on some important business. I soon perceived that it was what is called a 'church meeting.' Not being a member, I felt a little embarrassment at first, but soon discovering that, though I could see and hear all that transpired, I was myself invisible to those present, I seated myself in a convenient place for observation. Immediately one of the brethren arose (Bro. A., I think they called him) and said he felt very anxious that they should try to obtain a minister, as they had been destitute of preaching for some time. He thought they might secure the services of Rev. Mr. Peter very reasonably, and moved that they extend an invitation to him to become their pastor. "Bro. B. followed, saying that he felt as much anxiety for the preaching of the gospel as any of his brethren, but he did not think Bro. Peter would be likely to suit the people very well. He had heard him several times, and knew there had been some powerful revivals under his preaching; still there had been something hasty or self-confident in some of his expressions—indeed the brethren well knew that upon one occasion he was to be blamed. He therefore could not second the motion of Bro. A., but would move that they invite the Rev. Mr. Paul to become their pastor. Bro. Paul, he said, was a man of excellent learning, and his sermons were both logical and powerful, and not a whit behind those of any minister to whom he had ever listened. "Then Bro. C. arose. He was of the same opinion as Bro. B. in regard to Bro. Peter, and considered the remarks about Rev. Mr. Paul perfectly just; but he felt a great anxiety for the young people and thought they should try to secure a man whose eloquence would attract them and fill the house. Bro. Paul, he continued, was 'rude in speech,' in fact it had been said by those who had heard him frequently that 'his bodily presence was weak and his speech contemptible,' and furthermore, as they well knew, he was now an 'aged' man and he did not think that his physical strength was sufficient for the duties of so large a pastorate as theirs. The Rev. Mr. Jude was a very worthy man and he would suggest that they try to secure him. "Dea. D. was then called upon. He considered Bro. C.'s position perfectly right as to the rising generation. In his opinion Bro. Paul was not the man for the place. As to Elder Jude, he was but little acquainted with him but understood that he did very little visiting among the people. Rev. Mr. John was, he thought, a very excellent man and one who would interest all classes, for he had often heard him address the 'little children' as well as the aged and 'young men.' He would therefore move that they invite him to take pastoral charge of the church. "Bro. E., after a few appropriate remarks, seconded the motion. The motion was put by the moderator. As few voted, the contrary were called for, when to my astonishment a large majority voted against the motion without why or wherefore. I noticed, however, that Bro. Diotrophes whispered to Bro. A., as he was about to vote for the motion, that they could probably get the Rev. Mr. Demas in a few months, and for a small sum, as his business brought him a large income. The moderator suggested that they try some evangelist or revival preacher for a few Sabbaths. He mentioned the Rev. Mr. Matthew as very useful in the place. "Bro. F. came forward and said he hoped the brethren would act judiciously in the selection of a minister and find one who would know nothing among them but 'Jesus Christ and him crucified.' He had often listened to Elder Matthew's preaching and had heard him in the midst of his sermons speak of rendering into Caesar the things that are Caesar's; of our divorce laws, and of preaching the gospel to all nations. For his part he did not believe it was of any use to preach to the heathen and when he went to church he did not want to hear the gospel mixed with politics, divorce and the heathen; and he continued in a rather sharp tone, if you call Mr. Matthew I shall not help support him nor go to hear him. The Rev. John Mark's name was suggested by some one, but the moderator said that he was employed by the Missionary Society at present and besides he did not think he would be as helpful to them as an older and more experienced man.

"Bro. H. moved that they invite the Rev. Mr. Luke to become their pastor. Bro. Luke, he said, was an excellent and skillful physician and would be useful to them in his profession, as well as a spiritual leader, and this would enable them to support him much more easily. This motion was, after a few approving remarks, seconded by Bro. F.; whereupon Bro. E. instantly arose and said he had nothing whatever against Rev. Mr. Luke; indeed he thought him an excellent minister and had heard him spoken of as the 'beloved physician,' but as Bro. F. had so unreasonably opposed Bro. Matthew he had made up his mind that if he wanted Dr. Luke he might hire him and hear him. He should have nothing to do with the matter and he thought Bro. Matthew's friends were all of his mind. Upon this, Bro. H. withdrew his motion, saying that, in their present divided state, they had better not try to get a minister, but do as Moses told the children of Israel at the Red Sea, 'Stand still and see the salvation of God!' "A brother, whose name I have forgotten, said he was grieved to see so much discord among his brethren. For his part, he thought either of the ministers spoken of good enough and would be a blessing to them if supported by their labors and prayers. As to standing still he doubted very much whether such a position was a safe one, or the example of Lot's wife a good one for them to follow, but that such of them as were willing to consecrate themselves unto God should go forward and unite to support the gospel and try to secure a minister and support him not only with their money but with their prayers in their closets and their presence and influence at the prayer meetings and other services. Just here, however, a motion was made to adjourn and all but one or two voted in favor of the adjournment. As the brethren passed out I thought I heard a singular noise, something like a smothered laugh, only very unearthly, which seemed to come from under the house. This roused me to consciousness and I found it was only a dream."

IN ABSENCE.

BY MRS. A. C. B. SEAVEY.

I am far from home this evening, And my eyes are full of tears, In spite of the pleasant music, That is sounding in my ears. I see rare flowers in the windows, And seated round the room Is a wealth of trailing ivy,— But my heart is clothed in gloom. Here are all the dainty trifles That a woman loves to see, But, because I miss my darling, Their beauty is lost to me. Here are books on marble tables, That are called a feast indeed; They are fair in type and binding, But I do not care to read. Brighter to me than the pictures, Aglow in their gilded frames, The face of the child who calls me The sweetest of earthly names. I pine for the gentle presence That I never missed before; I long for the hour to clasp her Close, close to my heart once more. I'd give, for one of her kisses, All the fragrance, bloom and light; I'd give all the low, sweet music For one of her smiles to-night.

THE TOWN OF BEAVER DAM.

BY J. P. D. S.

Away in western Colorado, up among the eternal snows, starts a little stream that, trickling downwards, joins with other streams and, rolling onward, chisels a pathway down the mountains, across pleasant valleys, through the barren Navajo desert, and, cutting its way at last through a mighty rock barrier, throws itself triumphantly into the welcoming bosom of the mighty Colorado of the West. Those saintly old pirates, the Spanish explorers of the 17th century, named this stream "El Rio de San Juan." "The river of St. John"—and that name was nearly all that the civilized world knew of it, until the magnet of gold, hid in the rocky treasure vaults, drew men, from North, South, East and West, to a clearer knowledge of a marvelous country. In the fall of 1876, a colony of miners established themselves on the lower San Juan, near the confines of the Navajo desert. Driven from the "Needles" by the ice and snow, the warm sands of the plains seemed wonderfully pleasant, and with enthusiastic hearts they planned a settlement that should supply the mining camps with all the provisions, until then brought from Garland City, 215 miles distant. A city was at once laid out, lots staked, and streets and buildings planned. But suddenly the discovery was made that the "bench," upon which they were located, was too far above the river to be irrigated without damming it. A survey of that stream revealed but one place where it could be accomplished, and the engineers calculated the expense and labor to be more than the town could pay for in many years. So with heavy hearts the project was reluctantly abandoned. They agreed together to stay that winter, but next spring the old tiresome battle, with the stubborn rock guardians of the golden fleeces must be resumed. So the rainy season found them dissatisfied and impatient. One only worked quietly and steadily, never grumbling at the weather, wasting no time in desperate swearing at the luck, but concentrating his utmost energies to solving the riddle of building a twenty-thousand dollar dam with a cash capital of fifty dollars. Joe Stairrett, mining engineer and expert, was not one accustomed to cry "rest" when the tug of difficulties came. Say

that anything was impossible and Joe's interest would be at once secured.

When the season first set in, another colony came up the river, and without ostentation or waste of words commenced the construction of a dam. These new colonists were of a different type from the first, being thickset, web-footed, and broad-tailed. They chose the very spot the engineer had chosen, and with undismayed hearts began their dam building. Parties of half a dozen made excursions up stream, and returned floating enormous piles of branches, brush, and briars. These they loaded at the right spot with mud and stones, until they sank deep into the unstable river bed. There the river sand filled in and around them, packing closer and firmer every hour. Thus the trail barrier soon became as fixed and immovable as the rock walls on either bank. In the meantime the axe-men with sharp ivory tools had felled many a tree, and when the foundation work was finished the trees were floated down, and branches and boughs were cunningly interlocked and braced in an arc whose apex was upstream. Every ounce therefore of power that the river exerted only served to jam the logs closer and firmer together. Then the chips were filled with chips and stones from the upper side, a canal was cut to relieve surplus pressure, and, finally, when the bright sun broke again from the clouds that had held him from their sight for several weeks, they were just polishing their scientific achievement with a liberal coating of mud, well hammered by their long, broad tails.

But the colony on the bank was now stirring. The new Mexican sun showed no brighter face than did Joe Stairrett, when he burst into the mess cabin and explained to the miners there assembled that he had solved the riddle. With a charcoal stub, he drew his diagram on the bottom of a wagon seat, and finally roused the enthusiasm of the others so that with one accord they rushed from the cabins and up to the proposed site of the dam. How brightly the sun shone, how sweet the new grass smelt, and how every nerve in one's body enjoyed the release. And now the cut comes in sight, and the whole party stops amazed at the sight they behold, for there, boldly defying the turbid and swollen river, lies a dam, and from the lake thus formed rise the round-top houses of its builders. Stairrett rubs his eyes and laughs sheepishly, as Baker roars, "The beavers are ahead, Joe!" Surely they are, and as the men examine more minutely the dam, astonishment and admiration mingle curiously in their faces, and Joe says, "Let's give three cheers for the engineers that learned in a better school than ours." The cheers are given with a will that makes the rocky banks fairly roar with echoes.

What need is there to tell more? Would you know how the town grew and flourished and to-day is fondly looked upon by its inhabitants as the future metropolis, how the two and the four legged builders thereof have signed articles of mutual trust and good-faith, notices being posted all over the town warning all strangers of the dire penalties to be inflicted upon all who may molest or in any way annoy the keepers of the dam? If you care to hear more of that town, surely you must apply to the government of New Mexico for the city register and records of Beaver Dam.

ENGLISH GENERAL BAPTIST ANNUAL ASSOCIATION.

BY E. W. PAGE, ESQ.

It has been my privilege to attend the one hundred and fourteenth annual Association of the General Baptists of England, at Bradford, in Yorkshire, the present week. Various committees and boards of benevolent societies were in session Monday afternoon, and the first public meeting of the session was held in the evening in behalf of the College. The president of the Board, T. W. Marshall, gave an interesting account of the affairs of the college. Among other items he stated that they had sold their property at Chilwell at an advance of the cost and had purchased property at Nottingham and were about to remove to that place, which they considered a much more desirable location. Principal Fairbairn, of the Aire-dale Congregational College at Bradford, and Goadby of the General Baptist College, gave very able addresses.

Under the very careful and able management of Principal Goadby so well known to the readers of the Star as its English Correspondent, and one of the delegation of General Baptist to our late Centennial gathering at Weirs, Chilwell College has been very prosperous for the past ten years, and now hopes to enter upon a larger field in its new locality. At a meeting held later in the session the whole matter of the interests of the college was presented and fully considered. The property at Chilwell was sold for about \$30,000, and to locate at Nottingham, including the building of the Principal's house, it will require from five to six thousand dollars more, about one fourth of which was subscribed at the meeting. The balance, it is thought, can easily be raised by an appeal to the churches. This college, unlike our own colleges, is for theological instruction alone, students preparing themselves in classical studies in other colleges and universities before entering here. During the four years' course of the college the students are boarded in the college build-

ing free, and are fully supported from the college funds, and as the college has only a very small income from invested funds; nearly all the expenses are defrayed by contributions from the churches. It quite puts us to shame to know how much these English General Baptists give for benevolent and Christian work. According to their last Year Book they gave for the support of the college, for home and foreign missions and Sunday-school work, a sum equal to one dollar and a half per member for their whole membership; and as some of their churches do not do anything for these objects, others far exceed these figures. A number of these churches contribute for these purposes as high as eight to eight dollars and seventy-five cents per member. If our churches would average in their contributions one dollar and a half per member, instead of having, as now, about twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars to expend for all these objects, we should have one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and Bro. Fernald's pathetic quarterly plea for help would be turned into one of jubilant rejoicing, and our dear, languishing mission in India and destitute fields at home would blossom as the rose. When will our churches learn that the truest and best economy is generous, liberal giving to the Lord?

The business of the Association opened Tuesday morning with the address of the incoming president, Rev. William Orton, of Grimsby. He reviewed to some extent the work of the past and gave wise and good counsels for the future. The spirit of the address was admirable, tender and thoroughly Christian throughout. The report for the year was read by the secretary, Rev. Watson Dyson, showing that while the additions had been nearly 2,500 during the year the dismissals and erasures (the erasures counting more than half) had about equaled the additions. The business was conducted in the various sessions with commendable dispatch; but little time being lost by unnecessary or useless discussion. The discussion of their differences on various questions, although sometimes sharp and earnest, was kind and courteous, showing an admirable Christian spirit. The Foreign Mission Committee, or Board, met on Tuesday afternoon. This seemed to me rather an unwieldy body as it was made up of all ministers of contributing churches and others contributing at least ten shillings or about two dollars and a half. For the details of work our Board of thirteen is much better than a hundred and more as in this case. In the evening was the meeting of the Home Mission Society. The annual report of the secretary, Rev. J. Fletcher, was one of rare interest, racy and rich in style and giving a very encouraging view of the work done by the society. Wisely, it seems to me, they concentrate their work upon a few fields, making them a success and then going to other places. But the applications for help are much more numerous than the means of supply at hand. Well-prepared and excellent addresses were made by Rev. J. Jolby, of Boston, J. E. Atkinson, of Liverpool, and W. Leeds, of Crews, the latter a pastor of one of the home mission churches.

The Local Preacher's conference was one of marked interest, and their work is one of great importance. While there are in the connection but 112 ministers there are 189 churches, and the work of the pastors therefore must be largely supplemented by the local preachers or many of the churches would be destitute. The local preachers' conference, I found, was not made up of young men looking forward to the ministry but principally of men in the common walks of life, tradesmen, mechanics, merchants and, in some cases, men of wealth and position.

I referred to this matter of lay preaching in a former letter, and, on further consideration, and learning more of the methods and results of such work here, I am convinced that in our country we suffer to lie idle many talents that might be employed in grand work for the Master, while many of our churches might be cared for and saved from becoming extinct by a wise and judicious use of lay preaching.

The Sunday-school meeting was good and showed that this branch of Christian work is becoming more and more appreciated here. The papers read were carefully prepared and the suggestions were good and timely. The discussion that followed was promptly entered upon and earnest. The advanced work in this department in America was referred to as worthy of example, but we have to go away from home sometimes to learn about ourselves. One speaker said that the advance in America was not so great as some supposed, for he had seen schools there destitute of Bibles. The Association letter considered the erasure column in the year book. The erasing of names without properly looking after members had become a great source of loss and it was strongly urged that yearly revision of church records and careful looking after members would save many now lost to the churches.

The Association sermon on Wednesday morning, by Rev. Charles Clark, from the text, "He shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied, Isaiah 53:11, was above the average, in ability and eloquence, yet some points were made so strong, especially that of Christ's travail of soul for all and "seeking the lost till he found him," that it might easily be taken to advocate universal salvation. On Wednesday afternoon, a large company filling the galleries as well as the

body of the church united in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Rev. B. Wood, the pastor of the church where the sessions were held, presiding with others.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting was that of Foreign Missions on Wednesday evening, presided over by "The Worshipful the Mayor of Bradford." His address in taking the chair honored his philanthropic nature and noble Christian heart. He is a member of the Society of Friends but showed the warmest sympathy in all the Christian work of the Association and gave proof that his sympathy was real by donating fifty pounds, two hundred and fifty dollars, in aid of the society. He is also a staunch advocate of temperance and further showed his kindly interest by inviting the Association to a morning breakfast at the City Hall, where about two hundred members of the Association were entertained on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, with a substantial breakfast, including a bountiful supply of fruits and the delicacies of the season. Speeches and farewells followed, as the Association had adjourned, the previous evening. Bradford could give no better evidence of the substantial worth and Christian character of its citizens than to elevate such a man to the highest office in their gift. The corresponding secretary's report of the mission showed it to be in a prosperous state, yet greatly lacking in the needed help to cultivate the important field of Orissa. One missionary had returned on account of ill health and another would return during the year after ten years' continuous labor. The call for assistance was earnest and successful. Although the churches had contributed so liberally yet the treasury had a deficit of about five thousand dollars.

It is due to these dear brethren to say that they gave the writer a most cordial and hearty welcome to their meetings, as from the Free Will Baptists of America, although he was not accredited by any appointment or letter, and they requested him to take part in their meetings. A letter of introduction from Dr. Cheney to the secretary came to hand before the close of the session.

The generous and princely entertainment accorded by the citizens of Bradford to the delegates and attendants at the Association will be long remembered. The Association appointed Rev. John Clifford, D. D., as delegate to our triennial Conference this fall and in many other ways showed their fraternal good feeling towards the Free Baptists of America. Almost identical with us in doctrine and practice, engaged heartily in all the reforms of the day which claim our sympathies and labors, whatever therefore each can do by sympathy with the other or co-operation through delegation, correspondence or otherwise, is but strengthening each other's hands for more efficient work in the great harvest field. London, June 23, 1883.

SELECT HINTS AND ANECDOTES.

A Mongol fable is as follows: Two geese, when about to start southward on their annual autumn migration, were entreated by a frog to take him with them. On the geese expressing their willingness to do so, if a means of conveyance could be devised, the frog produced a stalk of strong grass, got the two geese to take it one by each end, while he clung to it by his mouth in the middle. In this manner the three were making their journey successfully when they were noticed from below by some men, who loudly expressed their admiration of the device, and wondered who had been clever enough to discover it. The vain-glorious frog, opening his mouth to say "It was I," lost his hold, fell to the earth, and was dashed to pieces. Moral.—Don't let pride induce you to speak when safety requires you to be silent.

In one of the meetings held in Edinburgh by Mr. Moody was a miner in his working clothes, sitting near the front, very attentive and impressed. At the close of the meeting he rose to go away; but, after walking down the passage, he turned and sat down again. His friend came up to him and said, "Come away home, John." "No," said he, "I came here to get good, and I havena taken it a' yet." So he waited. There was more prayer and another hymn, and special conversation with himself. His heart was touched and changed; with his hard, rough grip, he shook the minister's hand, and said, "I have wondered if this might be true; I now believe it. It has brought peace to my soul. I know and trust my Saviour." On the next day, while working, a mass of coal or rock fell on him. The injuries were fatal. Death was close at hand. A fellow-workman approached him, "Bend down your ear to me," said the dying man, and then he added, "Oh, Andrew, I'm thankful I settled it last night."

The Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., in his oration at Portland on the Fourth of July narrated the following interesting anecdote of personal experience in illustration of the fact that among far-distant people there is a deep and vital concern for the prosperity of our experiment of free government.—In the summer of 1865—the summer after the downfall of our great rebellion—a company of Americans, sailing along the Arctic Ocean, landed on the wild coast of Norway, where the ice-clad fields overtop the sea, and where the sun sinks not, but shines full and clear throughout the night. A giant cliff towered from the beach a half a mile in air. At the base, clustered around a fire of drift wood, crouched a group of Lapp savages, clad in the skins of the reindeer. As we approached, the chief of the party, an old man, decrepit and bent with years, advanced to meet us, inquiring in the Norwegian tongue whence we came. When we replied, "From America," the old man paused; then raising himself to his full height, and stretching forth his hand; he asked with eager, trembling voice, "Tell me, sirs, does freedom yet live in that far-off land?"

The Morning Star.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1883.

C. A. BICKFORD, Editor. CYRUS JORDAN, Assistant Editor.

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

Articles on "fast cures" are multiplying on our table. We do not feel justified in using space for more than one brief article per week on this particular topic, and must therefore notify contributors that, &c.

corresponding so fully to those of nature and experience instead of begetting distrust, should strengthen and confirm our faith in it.

Most of these difficulties lie in the nature of the case. We are what we are, and so the world around us is as it is. We are in a state of trial, going through a course of discipline.

THE BAPTISTS.

Is deep water the true symbol of Baptists? Nay, verily. Their work in Zion merits a nobler badge. They are Protestants among Protestants; they have reformed the Reformation; purged out old leaven Luther and his co-workers did not detect.

MISSION WORK IN MEXICO.

A correspondent of the Tribune writes from Mexico an interesting account of mission work in that country. He says: Mexico is one of the newest fields for Protestant missions but is one where, such efforts were greatly needed; and the work now begun is full of interest and promise.

The Catholics of Germany appear to be considerably disturbed over the proposed celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. The Emperor has issued a decree designating Nov. 10 and 11 as "Luther days" to be observed throughout Prussia, and the Catholic press grows belligerent and couples the name of the great reformer with a choice selection of scandalous epithets.

DIFFICULTIES OF REVELATION.

An objection to the Bible, often raised, relates to alleged difficulties. That they exist no one will deny. Their force is felt not only by objectors, but also by candid inquirers and even believers. The Sacred Word itself declares: "Great is the mystery of godliness." Peter found these difficulties in the writings of his fellow-apostle Paul.

The Presbyterian church has two missions, the Northern and the Southern. There are 60 congregations, with a membership of 7,100. Each of the two missions has a theological seminary and a girls' training school.

Apply a like test to nature. Is there nothing here hard to be understood? nothing mysterious or contradictory? Every one knows the contrary. So far from all being easy and plain, the natural world is full of mysteries.

Or we may consult experience, universal, or our own. There is the like prevalence of things hard to be understood. What is surer than experience? Who will deny the testimony of individual consciousness? Yet the truths and revelations thus made abound in every form of difficulty.

Our missionary, Dr. J. L. Phillips, contributes to the last number of the Missionary Review an interesting paper on "Native Members of the India Conference." Several papers and speeches by native members of the Conference are reviewed. The subject in which they

took by far the greatest interest was that of "Self-Support and Self-Propagation of the Native Churches." One paper gives a number of excellent rules for securing self-support. Some of the speeches kindly pointed out grave mistakes of the missionaries, especially in not adapting their work more perfectly to the people and their conditions.

So Palestine is to have a railroad. The firm has been granted by the Sultan Abdul Amed to ten or twelve gentlemen, some of whom are Moslems and some are Christians, but all are Ottoman subjects resident in Syria.

The opium curse vies with intemperance as the paramount evil of the age. And a great Christian nation with shot and sword pushes it upon a third of the human race. Ex-President Woolsey well says: "It is worse than authorizing slavery and the slave trade."

There are indications that a U. S. Senator will be chosen in the New Hampshire Legislature this week. This prolonged contest has shown that politicians can no longer get themselves elected by manipulating caucuses, and then whip the party into the traces.

"Captain Webb's death was the result of a misapprehension and in no sense of the word a suicide," says the Tribune. It is true that there was no intention of suicide, but it requires a nice discrimination to make the guilt of such a foolhardy hazarding of life seem less than the guilt of deliberate suicide.

The Wednesday evening prayer meeting is already becoming one of the historic features at Ocean Park. Several persons from different localities have there made their first acknowledgement of their need of a Saviour—among the number one man past middle life who, last spring, passed in faith to the other shore.

The first meeting for the present season was held in the parlor of the Willow House, the bright utterances, such as often represent a better quality of emotion and convey to others more of stimulus, of thought and feeling, than lengthy sermons, followed each other in quick succession and gave cheerful glimpses of the inner life of some who are seeking spiritual as well as physical re-invigoration by the seaside.

The following persons have been appointed special canvassers for the Star: Rev. L. C. Kerr, for the Houston (Miss.) Q. M.; Rev. L. A. H. Welch, for the Diamond Bluff church, Wisconsin; and Rev. G. R. Foster, for the Rochester (N. Y.) Q. M., and R. King, for the Chester (Ohio) church.

The following names of new subscribers for one year have been received: MAINE, Pleasant's Ferry (Sent by G. C. Haynes); S. E. Pettigrew—Autumn (Sent by Mrs. J. J. Hall); Geo. H. Brown—Clifton (Sent by Mrs. C. H. Clark); M. G. Chick—No. Guilford (Sent by Rev. F. E. Briggs); Mrs. C. E. Ellis.

The following names of new subscribers for one year have been received: NEW HAMPSHIRE, Whitefield (Sent by Rev. T. Spooner); Mrs. Charles Eastman—Bristol (Sent by George O. Wiggin); Everett Wiggins—Deerfield Center (Sent by Rev. A. J. Eastman); W. F. Chick—Massachusetts, Haverhill (Sent by Mrs. Chick); Mrs. S. Grace.

The following names of new subscribers for one year have been received: VERMONT, New Philadelphia (Sent by Rev. F. W. Reed); W. S. Ingram.

The following names of new subscribers for one year have been received: IOWA, Strawberry Point (Sent by Rev. N. W. Bixby); Fitz Farlington.

Some people seem to think that this is a world of creations, rather than of growth, development, evolution, if you will have that term. Churches and schools, according to their notion, should start off in full maturity of strength and efficiency. They hesitate about lending their influence to a newly organized church, which, perchance, has to hold its meetings in a hall or a schoolhouse, with other provisions to match. They insist upon a fine church, a popular preacher, a paid choir, &c., so as to stand alongside old and well-established interests, which have grown up by successive steps of struggle and sacrifice.

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This, I fear, has been too much the case with some of our people in the matter of establishing and running institutions of learning. They have insisted that there must be the same expensive board of instruction, extended courses of study, and amplitude of facilities of all kinds, as have other and much older institutions. They insist that unless all this be provided, the youth of the rising generation will not come, or, if they come, they will not stay.

The annual gatherings of the F. Baptists of the Northwest have all been held for the year, unless we include the Western Association of F. Baptists, which meets in October. The name of this was changed at the annual meeting at Racine from Northwest to Western and now may meet in Kansas of the Southwest as readily as in Minnesota.

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Establishing an institution of learning, several preliminary considerations should not only be overlooked, but be seriously taken into the account. There should be a community, as far as well as near, needing such a school. Let its immediate locality be one of healthful morals, intelligence, climate. Let the surrounding community be such as can be depended on both for moral and material support.

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towards us, not less really than if they were first uttered when we read them. To those who thus love him he is now saying, "I will not leave you desolate."

Paul meant when he spoke about walking by faith and of enduring as "seeing him who is invisible"? Is not this the pearl which is bought cheaply with all that we have?

Northwestern Notes. The annual gatherings of the F. Baptists of the Northwest have all been held for the year, unless we include the Western Association of F. Baptists, which meets in October.

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A Sunday with the Hudson Street (Buffalo) Sunday School. It was our privilege to spend a recent Sunday in worship with the Free Baptist Church of Buffalo.

The closing exercises were much the same as those of opening. All the officers of the school seemed to be busy and to exert themselves to secure the best results for the school.

The Ex. Com. asks the Treasurer to prepare for publication in the Minutes a table of missionary receipts from the churches from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.

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Educational.

Professor Chase, Principal of the Music Department of Hillsdale College, has arranged a new graded course of study for students in music, and the college will grant diplomas to such as complete it satisfactorily. The Hillsdale Herald says: This course provides for steady attainment of technical power, cultivation of the aesthetic sense, and gradual advance in appreciation of works in polyphonic style. A class system is contemplated, but for the present, instruction on the piano will be given in private lessons of forty-five minutes. In the meantime pupils will be allowed to arrange themselves in classes of two, for lessons of one hour on the payment of \$10. Harmony, in classes of four or five, \$5. Except in the cases specified, terms remain as heretofore. Professor Dunn has given about seventy volumes to the library of Hillsdale College. Mr. Walter E. Ranger, class of '79 Bates College, Principal of the High School, Lenox, Mass., has accepted an election to the principalship of the Lyndon (Vt.) Institute. Prof. J. S. Brown, who was first appointed, declined the position. Gregory's Political Economy is to be used in Oberlin College next term. Professor Marsh of Yale College has been appointed a member of the Academy of Sciences at Munich. One of the new branches offered by Lasell Seminary next year is Phonography taught practically by one of the best reporters of Boston. Another is military drill, it being believed that nothing is quite so good for erect and graceful carriage. The American Institute of Instruction, though somewhat venerable with age, is in its activities and hopes, as youthful as ever, and gives promise of a long and vigorous life. The meeting at the White Mountains this year was only an added evidence of the loyalty of its friends and the awakened activity and zeal of its membership. To the whole officership, under the very popular and able presidency of Mr. Walton, is due the great success of this meeting, which in numbers, interest, and in financial profit, must be reckoned among the most profitable in its career.—Journal of Education.

News Summary.

AT HOME. TUESDAY, JULY 24.—The storm in Minnesota on Saturday did much damage and several persons were killed. A terrific gale prevailed at Asbury Park, N. J., yesterday afternoon, unroofing three hotels, and doing much other damage. Eight men were crushed to death in a blast furnace at Geddes, N. Y., yesterday. General E. O. C. Ord of the United States army died of yellow fever at Havana on Sunday night. There is an imposing parade and review of the Grand Army of the Republic at Denver, Colorado, ten thousand veterans being in line. Captain Webb, the noted English swimmer, perishes while attempting to swim the whirlpool rapids in Niagara river. WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.—Six cars were burned on the Saratoga road near Schenectady by a collision. Eight colored persons are drowned near Richmond, Va. A loss of \$300,000 is caused by a fire at Memphis. The American Rapid Telegraph Company effects a compromise with the striking telegraphers, and all its operators return to work. Apparently authentic statistics obtained from the Western Union office in New York show their business to some points to have been delayed as long as five days. THURSDAY, JULY 26.—Ex-Treasurer Marshall T. Polk, of Tenn., is convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The Howe Sewing Machine Works at Bridgeport, Conn., are nearly destroyed by fire. A faith convention is begun at Old Orchard Beach, Me. FRIDAY, JULY 27.—The Hon. Montgomery Blair dies at Silver Springs, Md., aged 70 years. The Ward Iron Company, of Niles, Ohio, fails with liabilities of \$300,000. It is stated that the assets are less than \$50,000. The Bell Telephone men of Philadelphia strike for higher wages and shorter hours. SATURDAY, JULY 28.—The Western Union Company takes down the "subject to delay" notices. By an accident on an excursion train on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad at Carlton station, N. Y., on Friday night, 22 persons were killed and 35 wounded. The body of Captain Webb is found in the Niagara river, near Lewiston. MONDAY, JULY 30.—The President leaves Washington to attend the exposition at Louisville, Ky. A freshet in the Allegheny river at Herr's Island, Pa., swept away yesterday \$75,000 feet of lumber; loss \$300,000. There was a \$350,000 fire in Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday, and ten business establishments in Lincoln, Neb., were burned, involving a property loss of \$250,000.

Farm and Home.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY. Where spades grow bright, And idle swords grow dull; Where goals are empty, And where men are full; Where sold paths are, With frequent feet outworn, Law courts are weedy, Silent and forlorn; Where doctors fide, And where farmers riot; Where age abounds, And youth is multiplied; Where poisonous drinks Are chased from every place; Where opium's cure, No longer leaves a trace; Where a small coffin is to be, They clearly indicate A happy people And a well-ruled State.—From the Chinese. LOOKING OUT THE BACK DOOR. A friend of ours wished to hire a farmer for a wealthy neighbor, and we mentioned one who was wanting an engagement. Knowing that our friend had been to see this farmer, we asked the result. His reply was, in substance: "Yes, I went there; he received me at the back door and came away, knowing that he would not suit." The front doors of many farm-houses are rarely opened. The back door is in constant use. One need not go far in any locality, to find the outlet of the kitchen sink ending in a sort of ditch, which is supposed to carry off the waste water, but which only allows it to soak away and saturate the ground near the back of the house. The sealdom used front door is opened, and a small coffin is to be taken out, the minister speaks of "the mysterious dispensations of Providence." They are not at all mysterious. Bad sink drains at the back of the house are sure to bring typhoid fever and other sickness. Let the back door surroundings be looked to. If nothing better can be done, carry the kitchen wastes to a cesspool a distance from the house, where they can soak away far below the surface. Profits are lost in the summer, and in the living room, exposed to the odors of the kitchen, in winter; and neither the quantity nor quality nor any index of what a cow can do is kept. There are farmers who have extra good butter cows and do not know it. They have pastures in summer and shelter and different feed in winter. In the house they have no convenience for making butter; the milk is set, where there are no arrangements for keeping it cool in summer, and in the living room, exposed to the odors of the kitchen, in winter; and neither the quantity nor quality nor any index of what a cow can do is kept. The position which the United States holds among the nations of the world is clearly shown by the wonderful fact, that one-fifth of the wealth of the seven principal countries of the globe is credited to this Republic, which has only just entered upon the second century of its existence. The wealth of the United States equals the combined valuation of Italy, Spain, Portugal, India, South America, Turkey, Egypt, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Australia, Denmark and South Africa. It exceeds the wealth of Germany and Russia combined. It is equal to the wealth of Great Britain, Canada and Australia. Agriculture has been the main factor in this marvelous increase of natural wealth.—American Cultivator. Farmers and farmers' boys! mark the following remarkable statements of the President Chamberlain, of the Prison Commission of Massachusetts, who was visiting the State Reform School at Westboro, he asked the superintendent: "How many of these young criminals come from the farm?" The superintendent did not know of one, but promised to investigate the matter. A few days after he sent word, "There is not a single boy here whose father is a farmer." The superintendent, who, where virtuous, industrious, laborious lives are lived is a grand school.—Selected. A strawberry grower says that the first runners from any plant are the weakest, the second but little stronger, while the third are the best. Cut off the first and second growth of runners after the fruit, but let the third root, and they will invariably make good, strong, healthy plants. Pastures often begin to fail the last part of this month. It is economy to feed the cows a little extra corn, or to give them extra fodder at night and morning, as fodder corn, clover or miller. THIS AND THAT. MISERIES OF MOSQUITO TIME. They bite at night with great delight, and put most people in a nervous fright. Their bills they stick with poisonous prick in children's flesh and sting, before inserting their wicked stings. Victims complain of cruel pain, and would rather not be bitten again. The pain to stop, apply one drop of PIERCE'S PAIN EXPELLER from the drug-gist's shop. "Here, now," said a mother to her little boy, "take this good medicine, it's your own sugar." "Mamma, I love little brother," the boy replied; "give it to him." Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir: For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could give me no relief, in my case, you commenced the use of your "Favorite Prescription." It speedily effected my entire and permanent cure. Yours truly, Mrs. PAUL R. BAXTER, Iowa City, Ia. It is exceedingly bad husbandry to harrow up the feelings of your wife.—G. D. Prentice. N. S. Heron, of Beverly, Mass., writes: "Your Wheat Bitters are excellent for indigestion." Guttenberg invented printing, but who is the genius who will use up and invent a profane name. Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment. Removes humors at same time. An inquirer at a temperance meeting interrupted the speaker by exclaiming, "I say, mister, do you think a gin sling does a fellow any harm?" To which the doctor replied, "No, if a man slings it far enough; but when the gin slings him, ever so little, then it does harm." Mrs. C. B. Hamilton, 88 Brown St., Portland, Me., writes: "I have used your Wheat Bitters and highly recommend them to all." There are 162,381 persons in Kentucky who would be benefited by the use of your Wheat Bitters. Another Bank officer's escape.—C. S. Davis, First Nat'l Bank, Elizabeth, N. J., was cured of catarrh by Ely's Cream Balm. He escaped the chronic form of that loathsome malady. Read ad for further facts. A New York dealer applying for a vacant clerkship was told by the merchant that he "never filled a vacancy with a vaquon." "Dr. Benson's Pills are invaluable in nervous diseases." Dr. Hammond, of New York. The Jersey mosquito is filling his bill previous to making a bloody reeve. Mr. Chas. Shelton, 57 Sylvan Ave., New Haven, Conn., writes: "I have used your Wheat Bitters for Dyspepsia, from which I have suffered for a long time, they have relieved me and I recommend them to all suffering."

A new spelling is proposed for the first word in the phrase "personal consecration to Christ." It should be "PERSONAL," not "PERSONAL," when the contribution-box comes around will please take notice. The Mound Builders. There can be no reasonable doubt that America was once inhabited by a race of men, now extinct, and adding the advent of the Indian. Scientific men call them the "Mound Builders," and they probably suffered with heart disease, just like our moderns. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator was not known so far back as the time of these mound builders, or sun worshippers, as they are often called, the remedy is, however, more than thirty years old, and, better still, it is the only cure for heart disease ever discovered.—Star. John Burroughs calls Herbert Spencer "the intellectual clearing-house of the nineteenth century." Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for Nervous Diseases. All its stopped trace. Send to 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa. \$1.25. The English Government has abandoned the Channel Tunnel bill. Dr. Swett's Root Beer Is a good spring medicine as well as a delicious beverage. Made from Life of Man—Sarsaparilla, Wintergreen, Hops, Chickweed, &c. In packages to make five gallons, 25 cents. Sent by mail, 31 cts., or 4 packages, \$1.10. Prepared by Dr. J. W. Swett, D., offering to the New England Botanic Depot, 245 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 8123. A Swedish monitor has foundered. ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WISELOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the pain of teething, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Price 25 cents a bottle. 5123. Twenty-five Russian students have been arrested in St. Petersburg. QUEBEC'S COPPER OIL JELLY. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of New York for coughs, colds, bronchial and tubercular consumption, scrofula and general debility. The most efficacious 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. For sale by all druggists, and E. B. TRUAX, 298 Pearl St., New York. Captain Leitch, commodore of the Cunard fleet, is dead. BUCHU-PAIBA. Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists. A water famine is threatened at St. Louis. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTS. In today's paper is an advertisement from Daniel F. Beatty, of W. Hamilton, N. Y., offering a beautiful rosewood pianoforte for only \$173.75. Read his advertisement. Ex-Secretary Windom and family and a number of friends sailed for Europe on July 25, on the steamer Werra. ROUGH ON RATS. Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, &c. Druggists. M. Shirakami, undaunted by failure and not disheartened by loss, if making another attempt to open the great rivers of Siberia to European commerce. He has just sent three well-equipped expeditions to the North Pole, where a colony of observation will be left, and thence to Port Dickson and Yenesick. The confinement of Arabi Pasha at Ceylon has given him a literary turn of mind. It is reported that he is studying the English language with unobscuring zeal. The Markets. Boston Produce Report. Reported by HILTON BROS. & CO., Commission Merchants and dealers in butter, cheese and eggs, beans, dried apples, &c. Store 39 & 40 South Market Street, No. 14 Chestnut Street, formerly occupied by J. W. Alden & Co. Boston, Saturday Morning July 28, 1883. FLOUR. SPRING WHEATS. Western superfine.....3.00 @ 4.75 Common extra.....3.00 @ 4.75 Minnesota, best.....3.00 @ 4.75 Minnesota and Wisconsin, patents.....7.00 @ 7.50 RYE FLOUR. WINTER WHEATS. Patents, choice.....\$5.75 @ 7.00 Patents, common to good.....5.00 @ 6.50 Rye flour.....3.00 @ 4.50 St. Louis and Illinois.....3.00 @ 4.50 Ohio and Indiana.....3.75 @ 5.25 Michigan and Michigan.....3.25 @ 4.75 Ohio & Indiana straight.....3.50 @ 5.00 Michigan & St. Louis straight.....3.50 @ 4.25 Winter wheat second.....3.00 @ 4.50 RYE FLOUR, MEAL, &c. Rye Flour, 7 lbs.....3.50 @ 3.75 Corn Meal 7 lbs.....2.50 @ 3.00 Oat Meal, fancy brands.....7.00 @ 7.50 BUTTER. NEW BUTTER. Western creamery, choice 7 lbs.....21 @ 22 Fair to good.....18 @ 20 Northern creamery, choice.....18 @ 20 Do, do, fair to good.....18 @ 20 Western dairy choice.....14 @ 16 Northern Dairy.....20 @ 21 Fine Franklin Co.....20 @ 21 Choice N. & W. fall lots.....18 @ 20 Fair to good do.....18 @ 20 Common to poor.....14 @ 16 Western lard, choice.....13 @ 15 Do, fair to good.....9 @ 12 CHEESE. Choice, full cream, 7 lbs.....9 1/2 @ 10 Fair to good.....8 @ 9 Common.....7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 Vermont, 15 1/2 lbs; Northern 18 1/2 @ 19 Western 17 1/2 @ 18; Nova Scotia & New Brunswick 15 1/2 @ 16; E. Island 15 @ 15 1/2. BRANS. Pea-choice small H.P. @ 20 @ 25; Pea-choice large H.P. @ 20 @ 25; common to good 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2; Medium choice cream 2 1/2 @ 3; Medium choice cream 2 1/2 @ 3; Yellow Eyes, choice flat, 7 @ 7 1/2; Yellow Eyes, common, 3 @ 3 1/2; Red Kidneys, 4 1/2 @ 5; Peas, Canada, choice, 7 @ 10 @ 11 1/2; Canada, common 8 @ 9 1/2; Green Peas, Northern 9 @ 10; Western 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4. POTATOES. Norfolk, 7 lbs @ 1 1/2 @ 1 7/5; Jersey 2 1/2 @ 3 @ 3 1/2; Rhode Island 3 @ 3 1/2. HAY AND STRAW. Northern and Eastern—Choice 16 @ 17; Good 14 @ 15; Fine 13 @ 14; Poor 10 @ 11; Straw 14 @ 15; Eye Straw common to good 3 @ 3 1/2; Eye Straw 4 @ 5; Western Timothy new 1 @ 1 1/2.

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I HAVE BEEN Connected with the drug business for twenty years and have handled every blood purifier and remedy of any consequence for the treatment of the blood, skin and scalp diseases, and unhesitatingly say that no system of remedies ever devised or compounded so completely and thoroughly eradicates the diseases for which they are intended as the CUTICURA REMEDY. Many remarkable cures have come to my knowledge, and I feel safe in warranting satisfaction if directions are followed. CHAS. H. MORSE, Druggist, Holliston, Mass. CUTICURA RESOLVENT. The new Blood Purifier, expels disease germs from the blood and perspiration, and thus removes the cause. CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp, heals ulcers and sores, restores the complexion. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, and for chapped, rough or greasy skin, blackheads, blotches and blemishes. 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