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The Morning Star.

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MISCELLANY. . EDUCATIONAL . NEWS SUMMARY,

A SONG FOR THE DAY.

BY EDWIN R. CHAMPLIN.

While wrong is wrought, and hate is spread, By this sweet thought be comforted: The Lord who made both bad and good, If men obeyed and understood, Had filled the earth—and yet will fill— With deeds of good instead of ill.

While Christians mourn that sin is rife, And sit forlorn before the strife, Letting the bad go on its way. As though they had no part to play, The force of wickedness and hate Will many a victory celebrate.

Yet ever, though the force be small That God doth show, more strong than all The arms of foes His wisdom is; And at the close these victories Which Sin had counted for her own Will show how she was overthrown

Now, steadily, advance is made; This soul set free, that error stayed, This truth proclaimed to be declared Eternally; and blessings shared Which saints for ages never knew-In fellowship of Good and True!

The day of God's triumphal reign Comes on apace! No more complain, But buckle on thy armor strong And march against the rebel throng! Yet know, whate'er His numbers be, God's wisdom wins the victory! Westerly, R. I.

INDIA LETTER.

FROM DR. JAMES L. PHILIJPS

MIDNAPORE, July 28, 1885. My writing day chances to be my last day in dear Midnapore for the present, so I must not let it go by without begining a brief letter. The month has been an unusually full one, but a very pleasant one withal. Our glorious Independence Day was celebrated, as heretofore, by giving the children of the Industrial and Ragged Schools a treat. Our American friends would have rejoiced to see the happy faces of no less than 450 children as they sat on our long, wide south verandah singing beautiful Christian hymns and reciting Bible texts. Miss Millar and Mrs. George had reason to be proud of their pupils on that day. Who can tell how much some of these very children may do towards advancing the kingdom of Christ in their native land? If the history of Christian Missions in India proves anything beyond possibility of cavil or doubt, it is that it pays to work for the children of the heathen. The good seed dropped into this fertile soil must yield a

During the opening week of the month we were favored with a visit from two of our English Baptist brethren, the Rev. G. H. Rouse, M. A., LL. B., of Calcutta, and the Rev. E. S. Summers, B. A., Principal of Serampore College. Mr. Rouse came to address the Bible School students. He spoke several times and took up the books of the Bible, and some of the internal proofs of their being the Inspired Word of God. The young men were much interested in his addresses and derived hints of much practical importance. Mr. Summers also addressed the men, reminding them of their obligations towards their own people. Your readers may be aware that the Baptist institution at Serampore is no longer a college as formerly, but a training school for native helpers, similar to ours, with a boarding school for Christian lads attached to it. ago, because it was found very difficult whole number, 1,546,703, were not born until after the firing on Fort Sumter.

glorious harvest.

to keep it up, such was the fierce competition of the Calcutta colleges close

Our temperance campaign continues, and I believe progress is being made in the right direction. Last Saturday evening we had a grand rally at the Public Library. There were several addresses in Bengali and English, after which a large number of young men, many of the pledge and donned the "ribbon of blue." It is high time young Bengal began in earnest to fight this battle of temperance, for European drunkenness is fast invading the homes and blighting the hopes of Hindus and Mohammedans. Temperance in India, as in America and Europe, means Home-protection, and one of the cheering tokens of our time is this, that thoughtful natives are beginning to take up the subject seriously and earnestly. Enthusiasm is what the Hindu wants, however, and could our Bengali total abstainers only push their efforts with genuine enthusiasm for the weal of their father-land, we should see more accomplished.

The seventh session of our Bible School closed to-day with the public exercises of the graduating class at the Mission chapel. The annual examinations were completed last week, and were cheering on the whole. There were four men in the class that has just completed 'the full course. one Bengali, one Santal and two Oriyas. All of them are married men and two of their wives read well written essays, with several other young women, at the closing exercises of the Woman's Department on Saturday last. I inclose the programme of the graduation exercises this morning. The men did themselves credt and held the attention of the audience. Their topics were :- What the Church has gained by Persecution, Lessons from the Missionary Life of Paul, Means of increasing Liberality in the Church, and The present Fruit of Martin Luther's Work. These addresses were followed by an Alumni address by Joseph White of our first class. His topic was well chosen, Fulfillment of Prophecy relating to the Jews, and he handled it well.

Of the future prospects of these four graduates of this year a word may be said. Sambhu Jená, an Oriya, will probably become an inspector of Ragged Schools in Midnapore, and he is well Job xi. 8, xxvi. 6; Psalm ix. 17, xvi. 10, nothing to show than any such an indicafitted for the post. San Tudu, the San- xviii. 5, cxxi. 3, cxxxix. 8; Prov. v. 5, tion is intended! But, as if this confusion tal, will naturally find work among his vii. 27, ix. 18, xv. 11 24, xxiii. 14, xxvii. were not enough, where "Sheol" is put and moral nature. The context in nearly own people in the jungles. He is a plodding, patient worker and will do good. Ram Jená, the other Oriya, has the qualifications of a superior evangelist, and I hope he will prove a valuable addition to our Orissa force. He seems to have a real zeal for the salvation of his own people. Sachidananda Rai, the Brahmin convert from Dainmari, will, we hope, make a strong man and able efficient worker in our Bengali field. In behalf of each of these young men I earnestly implore the prayers of our American friends. May each prove himself " a good minister of Jesus Christ."

After the Bible School exercises this morning, Miss Millar was married to Rev. A. Jewson of the English Baptist Mission: May she work as faithfully in the Mission field she now enters as she has in this that she now leaves. Miss Millar has been with us three years and all who know her work in connection with our Midnapore Ragged Schools will agree in pronouncing her a winning and devoted worker for the children. She will be greatly missed by her hundreds of bright boys and girls in our streets and crooked lanes, and low, damp hovels where she has so patiently toiled, never thinking of or sparing herself for their benefit. Her going to a sister Mission leaves us more destitute than ever in our own field. We are hoping that Miss Bacheler will be coming back soon to her post at Midnapore. In the meantime we shall do the best we

The health of the Mission has been fairly good, though Mrs. Smith and Mr. Griffin have been ill, but are now doing well. All of us have been working on with comparative comfort, with these two exceptions. My dear mother is by no means well or strong but her indomitable energy keeps her up and her heart and hands at work. In the order of mature there must be sad vacancies soon in these broken ranks. Where are the young and brave volunteers to fill them? As usual during the rains I've been fighting fever this month, and a part of the time it seemed as though my foe would drive me from my post, but God is good and I've been enabled to hold on. My boxed are packed and to-night, now that the school session is done, I start for Simla, a Himalayan station in the Punjab, where I hope to work three months as pastor of the Union church. But of this

Of every 100 of the voting age this fall only 28 were old enough to cast their ballots in 1860. That is to say, the overwhelming majority of our present voters are men who were only boys when the war broke out. Nearly one fifth of the

"SHEOL."

A CRITICISM OF THE REVISED VERSION. [By the Rev. Dawson Burns, D. D. Reprinted from the General Baptist Magazine, of London, England.]

The following remarks are not designed to create an untavorable impression of the character of the Revised Version of the Old Testament. Its merits far exceed its defects, and it undoubtedly presents the most accurate translation yet made of them students of our city schools-signed | the Hebrew Scriptures into the English language. But the Revisers themselves would deprecate indiscriminate laudation: and the subjoined criticism is conceived in a spirit of freedom perfectly consistent with the high respect felt for those accomplished scholars and their arduous

The Hebrew word "Sheol" occurs sixty-five times in the Old Testament; and I propose, first of all, to state how it is rendered in the Authorized and Revised Versions, and what changes have been made in this respect in the later of these Versions.

Having done this, we shall be prepared to consider the paragraph in the Preface to the Revised Version which deals with this particular word.

In fourteen places where the Authorized Version renders "Sheol" by "grave," the Revised Version does the same : viz : -Gen. xxxvii. 36, xlii. 38, xliv. 29, 31; 1 Sam. ii. 6; 1 Kings ii. 6, 9; Psalm cxli. 7; Prov. xxx.16; Eccles. ix. 10; Song of Sol. viii. 6; Isa. xxxviii. 10, 18; Hosea xiii. 14 (twice).

In fifteen places where the Authorized Version has "grave," the Revised Version nas "Sheol"-i. e., does not translate the Hebrew word, viz:-Job vii. 9, xiv. 13, xvii. 13,xxi. 13,xxiv. 19; Psalm vi. 5,xxx. 3.xxxi. 17, xlix. 14 (twice), 15, lxxxviii. 3, lxxxix. 48; Prov. i. 12.

In two places where the Authorized Version has "grave," the Revised Version has "hell," viz:-Isaiah xiv. 11; Ezek, xxxi, 15.

In thirteen places where the Authorized Version has "hell," the Revised Version has the same, viz :- Isaiah v. 14, xiv. 9. 15, xxviil. 15, 18, lvii. 9; Ezek. xxxi. 16, 17. xxxii. 21. 27: Amos ix. 2: Jonah ii. 2; Hab. ii. 5.

In fifteen places where the Authorized Version has "hell," the Revised Version

In three places where the Authorized Version has "hell," the Revised Version has "pit," viz:-Deut. xxxii. 22; Psalm lv. 15. lxxxvi. 13.

In two places where the Authorized Version has "pit," the Revised Version has the same, viz:-Numbers xvi. 30, 33.

In one place where the Authorized Version has "pit," the Revised Version has "Sheol," viz :- Job xvii. 16.

Authorize	agree :			bowi	Va	Dian.
"Grave"	occurs	31	times	 	15	times
" Hell"	77 1	31	"	 	15	"
" Pit"	77	3	91	 	5	,,
"Sheol"	,,	0	17	 	30	ST SECRE

We are new prepared tor an examination of the paragraph in the Preface to the Revised Version explaining the Revisers' views as to "Sheel": --

1. They say, "Similarly, the Hebrew Sheol', which signifies the abode of departed spirits, and corresponds to the Greek Hades, or the underworld, is variously rendered in the Authorized Version by 'grave,' 'pit,' and 'hell.'"

We might withhold our assent from the first part of this proposition until some evidence of it were forthcoming. It may, however, be said with confidence, that not a single text can be adduced to justify the Revisers' statement. More than thisthe majority of the texts exclude the possibility of such a conception of "Sheol." If the Revisers are correct, there are sixty-five texts in the Old Testament in which the doctrine of a future life is expressly stated; whereas it is generally admitted that this doctrine was rather one of inference than of revelation till the coming of Christ. Even in the few passages furnishing hints of a life after death, Sheol" does not occur. The Greeks conceived of Hades as a region under the earth, to which all spirits descended; a region divided into two spheres-Tartarus and Elysium; but even in Elysium the shades of mortals, though free from pain, lamented the loss of the life they had once enjoyed on earth. In what text, where "Sheol" occurs, can we gain an idea of a state like Hades? Do the Revisers themselves believe that Sheol was looked forward to by pious Jews as a place of happiness and reward? Did Sheel convey to them conceptions of that to signify "grave," "pit," or "hell;" "presence of God" where is "fullness of the result being, that in thirty-four places joy," and of that place at God's right the translation is erroneous, while in hand where there are "pleasures forevermore"? Did the Preacher who taught that the spirit of man returned to the God lish reader is left to translate " Sheol" for who gave it, imagine that it descended himself; or, if he falls back on the marinto some underground habitation? It is ginal renderings, he meets with a word

Old Testament, from Moses to Malachi, ever saw a Greek, or heard Greek spoken. or had any knowledge of the Greek conception of Hades.

2. The Revisers go on to say-"Of these renderings, 'Hell,' if it could be taken in its original sense as used in the Creeds, would be a fairly adequate equivalent for the Hebrew word; but it is so commonly understood of the place of torment, that to employ it frequently would lead to inevitable misunderstanding. The Revisers, therefore, in the historical narratives, have left the rendering 'the grave,' or 'the pit,' in the text, with a marginal note, 'Heb. Sheol,' to indicate that it does not signify the 'place of burial"; while in the poetical writings, they have put most commonly 'Sheol' in the text, and 'the grave' in the margin. In Isaiah xiv., however, where 'hell' is used in more of its original sense, and is less liable to be misunderstood, and where any change in so familiar a passage, which was not distinctly an improvement, would be a decided loss, the Revisers have contented themselves with leaving hell' in the text, and have connected it with other passages by putting Sheol' in the margin."

One can only read the above lines with perfect astonishment. The Revisers had just said that "Sheol" answers to 'Hades," the abode of departed spirits; yet in no single place do they render it either "Hades" or "the abode of departed spirits." On the contrary, they render it by "grave" or "pit" in some places, and in other places they do not translate it at all, but retain the Hebrew Sheol," and put " grave" in the margin; by doing which they are, on their own principle, creating a wrong impression. When they put "grave" or "pit" in the text, they say they indicate by "Sheol" in the margin that "grave" in the text does not signify a place of burial-i. e., a Hebrew word is used to show that an English word does not mean what in English it does mean! Could confusion be more 'Sheol" in the margin indicate to any one that "grave" in the text does not mean grave? According to the Revisers' theory of "Sheol" as the abode of departed (2) "Sheol" put in the margin in order should "grave" have been put in the margin where the reader will be sure to consider it explanatory of "Sheol"?

Two other points remain to be considered. (1) It can not but be regarded as surprising, that the Revisers should have abnegated their office as translators by leaving "Sheol" untranslated in thirtyone places-nearly one-half of the whole number. If they could not translate it, why try to do so in thirty-five other places? and if they could translate it, why should they leave it untranslated in thirty places ? (2) The reference to "Hell" is curious.

That word, they say, would have been an equivalent for "Sheol," if it could have been taken, in the sense which it bears in the Creeds. If "hell" in the Creeds means a place where all souls are waiting the resurrection, then "hell" must include the "heaven" to which the spirits of the pious go after death. Heaven is thus made a department of bell! But if "hell" means in the Creeds the place where spirits not yet at for heaven go to be perfected, then it does not answer to the Greek Hades, which included both Tartarus (hell) and Elysium (heaven). The Revisers say they do not render "Sheol" by "hell," because "bell" is so commonly understood of the place of torment." In popular English, "hell" has no other reference; and the Revisers might be asked what other term is used to describe the place of penal suffering? Yet, with all their desire to avert misunderstanding, the Revisers decided to use 'hell" as the rendering of "Sheol" in fifteen places, about one fourth of the whole number, and not, as the reader of the paragraph would suppose, in the single chapter to which they allude (Isaiah xiv.); that is to say, in fourteen places they have run the risk, or rather the certainty, of conveying a grossly false impression to English readers. Then they put "Sheol" in the margin; perhaps for that reason which they say induced them to put it in the margin where "grave" is put in the text-to "indicate" that " hell" does not mean " hell" at all!

The conclusion of the whole matter is. that on the Revisers' showing, when they translate "Sheol" by "grave," "pit," or "hell," they do not mean it to be taken thirty-one other places no translation is attempted! In the latter cases the Eugnot probable that one of the writers of the sure to mislead him; while, to crown the

absurdity, the rendering which the Revisers say is the right one (Hades-the abode of departed spirits) is never once presented! A more complete failure in translation, or revision, can not be imagined. It could not be surpassed, and is probably without a parallel.

As to the meaning of "Sheol, "any one, though not a Hebrew scholar, but endowed with ordinary capacity, can generally see from the context what must be the signification of the word; and having thus fixed its general sense, there is no difficulty in applying the same meaning to the other passages, in all of which it will be found to be suitable and consistent.

Negatively, "Sheol" is never used to signify the world of departed spirits. The only reason for such a supposition is its use in two or three highly poetical passages, where the mighty are described as descending into Sheol. The longest of these is the description in Isaiah xiv.; but this passage affords evidence that Sheol is regarded, not as the world of spirits, but as the grave. In verse eleven it is said, "The worm is spread under thee, and the worms cover thee." And in verse nineteen it is written, "But thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch, and as the raiment of those that are slain, thrust through with a sword; that go down to the stones of the pit; as a carcase trodden under foot." Is this a picture of the world of spirits? There is one passage to which attention

may here be directed, as of surpassing in-

terest as referring to the Saviour and his resurrection. Psalm xvi. 10 reads-"Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, nor suffer the Holy One to see corruption." The Revised Version has "Sheol" instead of "hell." The notion of Christ residing in hell, the place of punishment, in the interval between his death and his resurrection is abhorrent to all Christian conceptions of his state, and is in complete opposition to his own declaration, "This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise." This passage would yield no support to confounded? How, indeed, can putting the idea of Sheol as the world of departed spirits, were it not for the use of the word soul." Here the English reader is the victim of a verbal ambiguity. By soul we mean man's thinking and moral being. spirits, there is (1) a wrong translation; but the Hebrew nephesh here rendered "soul" has a great range of meaning, reads "Sheel," viz:-2 Sam. xxii. 6; to show that the translation is wrong; (3) signifying the animal life in a great number of cases, as well as being applied in other cases to man's thinking, emotional, in the text, "grave" is put in the margin! every instance supplies an easy clue to This completes the contradiction, for if the true sense, and the appropriate Eng-"Sheol" does not mean "grave," why lish word may be correctly supplied. Now, in Psalm xvi. 10, the Psalmist, speaking as the Messiah, is referring to natural life, and the sense is therefore-"Thou wilt not leave my life in the grave, nor suffer thy Holy One to see corruption." This passage is quoted by both St. Peter and St. Paul, not as referring to the spirit world, but as prophetical of the resurrection of Christ. His life went down to the grave, but it was not left there; it was restored, and in the interval before the resurrection, his body, though lifeless, did not see corruption. As an analogous use of this figurative association of man's life with the grave, we have Psalm xxx. 3, "O Lord, thou hast brought up my soul (life) from the grave (Sheol); thou hast kept me alive that I should not go down to the pit.' So in Psalm lxxxix. 48, "What man is he that liveth and shall not see death? Shall he deliver his soul (life) from the hand of the grave (Sheol) ?"

Sheol, then, in the old Testament, is not the spirit-world, not the abode of disembodied, conscious beings, good or evil, but it is the place to which the body is committed after death, and therefore connected with images of gloom and sorrow; but even into Sheol the light of life, through a risen Saviour, has penetrated. Both Death and the Grave have found in him a Master. He will ultimately extract from the one its envenomed sting, and wrest from the other its countless spoils of victory!

THE WHITE CROSS ARMY.

In the August number of the Contemporary Review is an article by Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham, expounding the object and constitution of this new organization. It is an association for the promotion of Purity in Speech and Life, especially on the part of men. No badge is worn, but a pledge is taken, binding the person taking it to treat women with respect, to abstain from and discountenance loose ribald talk. and, in apostolic language, to "keep himself pure." Dr. Lightfoot thinks that the present time is opportune for a movement of this kind, and that it would tend to uplift the tone of public morality in relation to such matters.

We incline to agree with him, and be lieve that if the ministers of our churches. after taking counsel with their officers were to convene the youths and men of their congregations, from the age of sixteen or eighteen upwards, and speak wisely to them on the subject, and then form them into an association on the plan de scribed above, much good would result. The talk which goes on in some places where men meet is sometimes abominable * * * Of course, young men attend-

ing our places of worship would not themselves be guilty of such vieness, but if banded together and encouraged, they might be better able, by the force of public opinion, to check it in others.—General Baptist Magazine.

GLEANINGS.

-Chicago has become excited over the doings of the Salvation Army, and has sent a number of the members to prison, but it has been quaintly and truly said, she gives herself little anxiety about the awful proceedings of the damnation army of saloon-keepers.

-Some one has defined an egotist to be a man who wants to talk about himself just when you want to talk about your-

-Perils past fade fast.

-The opinions of a man as a man, and the teachings of a minister as a minister, are by no means the same thing.—From a sermon by Rev. Waldo Messaros.

-We are forever talking of great moral and political reforms, and planning how the influence of the church may best be felt in the nation. I will tell you how it may be done: by every church member, and every church, and every Christian home, being themselves models of good government.-Ib.

-I honestly think that one of the reasons why a bad man will frequently defeat a good Christian for public office, is because the public is afraid of the Christian.

has expired, and only about one eighth of the Republicans whom he found in place have been succeeded by Democrats.

-The Democracy of Ohio at lone extremity has the "Kids"-new, energetic, and unscrupulous young spoilsmen, who would like to construct and run a new political machine. At the other extremity, it has the "Mossbacks"-old and wornout spoilsmen, who would repair the old machine and get themselves into position. But the sound and healthful part of the body of the party is much larger than these afflicted parts, and is composed of honest and capable men, whose chief desire is sound and good government. This chief class might, I think, in distinction be properly designated as conservatives.— Cor. of The Nation.

-In the eight principal Southern States -Virginia to Louisiana—the Methodists, and the Baptists together have very nearly a monopoly of church membership. They have at least twice as great relative. strength as they have in any other part of the Union. In the North and in the West the church-membership is so divided among orthodox and non-orthodox, liberal and conservative, sects that no one or no two could exercise a controlling influence on all church sentiment. But in the South it is clear that the Methodists and the Bap-. tists dominate ecclesiastical opiniona

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

-The Boston police are energetically at work prosecuting unless ed liquor dealers and shut-ling up gambling dens and other bad resorts.

-Drunkenness is punishable by death in Japan. This is the most effectual method known of preventing a man getting drunk a second time.—Nat. W. C T. U. Bulletin.

-It is easy enough to get evidence to convict liquor sellers, if the authorities really want to do it. The Chief of Police told the Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., that it was impossible to get evidence to convict for violation of the Sunday law. He went out himself, with two policemen, and in about three minntes obtained the necessary evidence, and then raided two saloons. It can be done anywhere, only the authorities don't wish it done.—Inde-

-The Chicago Journal says that the liquor interest in Iowa proposes to test in the United States Supreme Court the question whether State prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor is not in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution. This question has already been tested in that tribu-nal, and the decision is that the State is not deprived of the power by the fourteenth amendment. The liquor dealers must try some other dodge.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

-There has been quite an excitement in Portland, Me., from the fact that nearly all the work against the liquor dealers during the summer proves of no avail on account of a defect in the wording of the complaints. The forms were so printed through inadvertance of officers of the Municipal Court. As the result, forty-six appealed liquor cases in the Su-perior Court have been entered note prese-

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cleveland, O., has severed its rela-tions with the State and National Unions, he-cause the latter have identified themselves with the third party prohibitory movement. The Cleveland W. C. T. U. has been Loth blamed and praised by different persons. Those who are tired of the present leadership claim that the C'eveland women acted wisely. thus kelping to rescue the Unions from disso-lution and to recover them to the work for the prosecution of which they were first formed.

-John B. Gough, being asked the other days if he noted any improvement in mankind in the matter of intemperance, replied: "Why, yes; every way; things are nothing like so bad as they were when I was a boy, and they, are going to be better yet."

-In the Wisconsin cities and towns which voted last week on the question of fixing the rates of liquor licenses at the maximum permitted by the law, the high license advocates very generally carried the day despite the vig-orous opposition of the liquor interests, re-ënforced by the indifference of the extreme temperance men, who refrained from vet-

-In a number of Southern towns on good authority it is stated that prohibition has been over brown by by the colored vote. The whisky men bought the support of negroes by promising to set them up in the l'quor

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

-Messrs. Moody and Sankey are to begin a four days' service in Lynn, Mass., Sept. 26,, the Evangelical churches and ministers uniting heartly in the invitation and in the promise of support. Prof. D. B. Towner and Mr. George. C. Needham are to be there a week in advance the former to train a large chorus, and the latter to hold Bible readings at the various

-Details of a remarkable religious move ment in Central Africa are reported to the State Department by the United States Consul at Sierra Leone. An army composed of over 100,000 Mohammedan youth, and divided intothree divisions, is operating throughout anextensive territory under the command of a
native named Samudu, who claims that he has been called of God to suppress pagenism and open the roads to the coast. Though the movement is spreading the Mobammedan faith commerce a large and populous territory.

-Rev. George B. Spalding, D. D., of Manohester has accepted a call to the pastorate of the P esbyterian Church at Syracuse, N. Y., at a salary of \$4.500, an annual vacation of six weeks and \$500 for moving.

-Archdeagon Farrar will be the guest of Rev Phillips Brooks in Boston from the 1st to the 9th of November. SEEK THY SERVANT." PS. 119: 176.

BY MRS. V. G. RAMSEY.

Dear Lord, through all the long and weary years, Thy care has been complete, And still I look to Thee, with contrite tears,

To guide my wandering feet. Not only hast Thou called me to Thy side, And shown the narrow way, But Thou hast sought for me when, far and wide I madly went astray.

Youth had its perils-many a glittering snare Was hidden mid the flowers, And tempting syrens sung, while unaware I passed the enchanted bowers.

And then to save me from my wayward will, I know that thou wast nigh; Unthanked, unkeeded, Thou didst seek me still, And " guide me with Thine eye."

And when upon the pathless mountain-side I wandered in the night, And every land-mark which my steps might guide Was hidden from my sight;

Then through the desert, Thou with tender care Didst seek me, weak and blind. O loving Shepherd, I had perished there If Thou hadst been less kind!

And now, when downward towards the silent strand

My footsteps swiftly tend. Oh, " seek thy servant " still, and hold my hand, And guide me to the end.

CAROLINE TALBOT AND " MORAL SUASION."

BY IDA HAZELTON.

One of the most interesting women whom I have had the good fortune to meet of late, is Mrs. Caroline Talbot, the Quaker preacher of Ohio. Invited at the close of a busy week's work in Portland, Me., to visit the Assembly at Ocean Park, last month, she came, and for a day or two preached not only from the Temple platform, but by the simple power of her character, and by her conversation in the parlor and dining room of her seaside home as well as along the Park avenues. Several bits of her experience may interest the reader as they certainly did all who heard them from her own el-

For forty years, if I remember correctly, Mrs. Talbot has been at work trying to lift up the fallen. Her sympathies have been enlisted mainly in the temperance cause, and much of her preaching and praying has been done in the drinking saloons and on the streets, wherever she found one who needed help. "Two thousand one hundred and forty liquor saloons have I entered," she said, "and preached Jesus in every one of them." Several years ago she visited England in the cause of temperance. The follow- of the courts of New Hampshire. ing incidents of her experience occurred there:

"Over there," she said, "men go about the streets with carts, conveying every day to their customers liquors for the God I had been able to induce many tamilies to banish liquors from their tables, and of course I made myself quite unpopular with the men engaged in the business. One day when one of these men called as was his custom at a house where I was stopping, the lady told him that he need not call any more, as she had concluded not to have any more liquors on her table. Then the man swore roundly and wanted to know if 'that Yankee woman preacher who was making all this trouble' was in the house.

" 'An American lady, Mrs. Talbot, is stopping with me at present,' said my friend.

" 'Well.I want to see her, and give her a piece of my mind,' said he.

"My good friend objected, but I said, " I will go down, and I will kill him!"

"The moment the man saw me, he began a stream of the most horrid abuse I and profanity that I ever heard. When he stopped at length for want of breath, said quietly, 'My friend, thee is very much mistaken. Thee is railing at the wrong person altogether.'

"' What!' said he in astonishment, 'are you not that Yankee preacher who is over here interfering with our business and getting our customers to stop patronizing ER.

" Friend,' I replied, ' I was sent over here by my Master to do a little of his work, and I have tried to do my duty. New if thee has any quarrel to make with anybody, thee must go to headquarters and make thy quarrel with the Master, and not with any of his servants.'

"Then I knelt down and prayed. Pretty soon the man was crying, then he said ne was done with the business, forever, and then he left the cart and knelt down with me and began to beg God for mercy right there in the street of the great city. I killed him with the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

"One night," she continued, "I was walking down the street to attend a prayer-meeting, when a young man in front of me stepped into a drinking saloon. 'Perhaps there is some work for thee to do before going to the prayer-meeting,' was suggested to me. I did not know the young man, but I thought of his mother and followed him. He stepped up to the bar and ordered a glass of liquor. I stepped up too, and touching his arm said, ' Friend, if I will pay for that glass will thee let me have it?

... What does this mean?' he said in astonishment. ' A respectable lady like you in such a place as this after a glass of liquor ?"

... Come,' I only repeated, ' will thee

let me have the glass?' "He consented. I took the glass, paid

for it, and then walked to the door and poured the contents out into the street. " 'There,' I said, 'that is a much better place for it than in thy poor stomach and brain. Now I am going down to a prayer-meeting, will thee acompany me? ". What, are you willing to walk in the street with a wretched, drinking man like me?'

" 'Certainly I am,' I said, 'and if thee is willing, come along.' So we went along together, and the man was a repentant and pardoned sinner before the meeting closed. I didn't know what kind of work the Lord had for me to do when I started out to go to that prayer-meeting. But he showed me just what he wanted of me before the evening was done."

Perhaps these " little incidents" will be quite as convincing as some of the recent newspaper arguments in regard to the propriety of woman's preaching.

INVALUABLE TESTIMONY FROM A LAWYER.

BY GAINSBORO.

I have lately been greatly interested in hearing from triends in Manchester. N. H., of the recent conversion of one of the leading if not the foremost of the lawvers of that city. He seems to have been "eminent" not only in his profession, but as a wicked man, and so his conversion has awakened a feeling akin to that produced by the conversion of Saul cf Tarsus, perhaps.

Believing it will be to the glory of God and the encouragement and instruction of Christians I desire to give wider circulation to some part of a newspaper report of one of this lawyer's (Mr. C. A. Sulloway by name) testimonies, given in a Manchester church, at the invitation of the pastor of the church, "who had spoken words to him," he said, "that had done his soul good."

"I come to you" said the speaker, "to con-

fess that I have found the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ precious to my soul. I foucd him through the instrumentality of that class of people known as Salvationists. The manner of my conversion was as follows: I was on my way to the police station, one morning, to attend the session of court when I learned from brother attorneys that some of the Salvationis's had been arrested, and the crowd was going there to have a good time, persecuting them. always hated every form of persecuton. went in and Major Hunter was called to answer to the grave charge of obstructing the side walk. I had never seen him before, but the manner of the man, as he stood up there and told his story, impressed me. His bearing was that of a man who had done what his Maker told and left behind her a good work begun him to do, and he was utterly regardless This caused me to ask, Is there a God? I always thought there was, and I longed for everlasting life. There was the same something that impressed me when Nickerson gave his testimony, and I was so impressed by these men that I said to my wife on the following table, just as here your milkman and ice- Sunday, 'Let us go down to the meeting man make their daily rounds. Under of the Salvation Army.' She must have hought I was insane, for in all the twenty years of our married life I never before asked her to go to meeting. We went and there was that confidence and zeal in the speakers whom we heard, that begat within me a longing for what I had never had, and a dislike for what I had enjoyed. That night, on bended knees I asked God to show me the light. The Salvationists came to me and said all I had to do was to ask and be torgiven, to say that I believed in the Lord. I did so, and I know that my sins have been forgiven. Since then, I have known more peace and hapiness in one minute than in the whole forty-five years of my previous lite. No man or woman can know what true happiness is until they believe in the Lord. I have thought that I had had good times, before, in 'sampling' the immoralities of the world, but there was not a minute of true happiness in it. To these children, I can say that I am glad to see you praising the blessed Saviour. It is glorious to see you thus engaged. Had I lived at your time of life where you do, I might have found the Saviour earlier. But forty-five years of my life have been spent in sin, and these will always hang over me, destroying in a measure my influence for good. You rejoice my heart beyond the power of words to tell. The comfort, joy,happiness, and pleasure, found in Salvation, surpass all else in this world. If there

> that peace that no one else in the world can give." To the unsaved, I would give this testimony" without comment. They can not ponder it too carefully. But of professing Christians who may read it, may I beg that they read "between the lines," that they may find "the secret of power" with God and men? What was that "something" in those Christians, that thus moved this lawyer; that has always "moved" men beholding it? You may have it. You ought to have it. You must have it. Stephen had it, and the word discribes him as a man full of faith and the Holy Spirit." Will we "be filled with the Spirit? The answer turns wholly, on what " will " we concerning it. "Ask, and ye shall receive"it.

is any one here who has not found the

NORTHERN KANSAS YEARLY MEETING.

This body convened at Fostoria, Pottawatomie Co., Sept. 4-6. Each of its four Quarterly Meetings was represented by letter and delegates. Nearly all its ministers were present, including Rev's Westley, Harvey, Chase, Morse, Bates. Wylie, Northrup, Hogan, Belden, Calvert, Baker and Taylor. There was also a goodly attendance of laymen.

The most noticeable action of the Yearly Meeting was the hearty adoption, without opposition, of the Nebraska Yearly Meeting's System of C öperation; Christian patience for about eighteen and this was done entirely spontaneous- months, tenderly cared for by a faithful | nito the heirs of promise (all believers)

manifest enthusiasm in its favor was, however, probably increased by the report of its working in Nebraska, which several of the brethren who attended the recent session of that Yearly Meeting brought back with them, aided, too, very likely, by a manifest tendency of sundry of the preachers Nebraska-ward.

Prof. L. C. Chase, A. M., was unanimously elected by ballot Chairman of the Executive Committee, and will immediately and earnestly enter upon the duties of the position. An assignment of "Fields of Labor" to the various preachers was made, that was adopted without opposition or any perceptible

The next most noticeable thing was the dedication of the new house of worship in which the Yearly Meeting was held. After the sermon, an indebtness of \$150 was swept away, and enough raised besides to procure a good bell and some other fixtures-and that, notwithstanding a rainy day sensibly decreased the attendance. The house is a very pretty and commodious one, a credit to its projectors, and will, no doubt, be an important factor in the prosperity that we trust is to come to the church. This was organized some fifteen years ago by Rev. W. H. Morse, who has stood by and sustained it through all fortunes, and has besides contributed largely toward raising and sustaining the other churches in the Quarterly Meeting. All honor to the grand old pioneers!

The brethren evidently are expecting a turn in their fortunes from the adoption of the System of Ccoperation-and may possibly be in some danger of expecting more from it than it can accomplish. It certainly is giving them new courage and faith, and these of themselves are important factors for success. There evidently are large possibilities before our Northern Kansas brethren-openings for them on almost every hand in important and growing towns, where it is of the utmost importance that our cause be planted and sustained. They need, and ought to have, and we trust will have, not merely an insubstantial sympathy. but that kind of God-speed that is accompanied by dollars. We must raise that \$50 000, in order that Northern Kansas may have the \$500 she asks for, pledging, as she does, to raise half the amount within her own borders, and other pressing calls also be met. If our Eastern brethren could see the need and promise of this Western field as they are-hear the loud Macedonian cries that come up from every hand, and appreciate the promise that lies behind them, not only the \$50,000 but the \$80,000 for missions

We take back to Nebraska a very lively sense of kindness and courtesies extended to us by our Northern Kansas brethren, and pray God for the largest measure of success to rest upon them. The brethren there are devoted and true, and determined to do their power for the advancement of God's

would certainly come

THE REV. BENJAMIN PENNEY.

Entered into heavenly rest August 7. 1885, Rev. Benjamin Penney, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Bro. Penney was born in Clifton, April 22, 1818. His parents migrated to this section, from Shapleigh, York Co., Me., when the region east of the Penobscot River was almost an entire wilderness. After battling with almost insurmountable obstacles, such as are incident to pioneer life, they succeeded in securing a comfortable home in which they lived to a ripe old age, then passed away respected by the community in which they lived. Brother Penney was the first male child born in Clifton, was the seventh child of a family of ten. His early years were traught with privations and hardships that few are called upon to meet, at this day, in New England; his privileges for schooling were very limited indeed, having never attended town school but three weeks in his life. He experi-Lord, do so at once. Believe on him. enced religion in early life and united He will take you at once, and give you with the Freewill Baptist church in Clifton, was ordained at the age of thirtyfour years, and being possessed of remarkable natural abilities, he became a very effective and pleasing speaker. Brother P. identified himself with all the interests of the town, having held many important offices, and was on the alert to do all in his power for the temperance cause. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Ellsworth Q. M. and was devoted to its interests until his death. He was pastor of the Clifton church, and several others; but his labor was not confined to these wholly; he devoted much of his time to the destitute churches in the Q. M., with good success for the Master's kingdom. Few ministers east of the Penobscot have had the privilege of administering the ordinance of baptism to so many as he; and we think it safe to say that no minister in the State has preached so many funeral ser-

> mons as Brother Penney. His labors are ended. He has gone to his reward. In his death his native town loses a respected citizen; the church a beloved brother and pastor; the Good Templars a devoted champion; the Ellsworth Q. M. an able and Micient minis-

years) an interested reader.

summons came it found him ready and firmed it by an oath; that by two im- poor they were, and how divided they waiting. Hundreds followed his remains to their last resting-place with for God to lie, we might have strong consorrowing hearts. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. C. E. Woodcock, assisted by the Rev. E. Harding; text, Rev. 14:13.- "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."

CHRISTIAN ASSURANCE.

Christian assurance is the intelligent

persuasion of the believer, wrought in mind and heart by the word and Spirit of God; of his acceptance in the Beloved, as a child of God. Whether it is the privilege of the Christian to have the "ful! assurance of faith,"as it is sometimes called, has been discussed by Christians for centuries. Fifty years ago and more, it was the habit of most of our preachers and religious teachers to denounce " assurance" as presumption; and the best Christians had trained themselves to express their spiritual expectations by speaking of them as the "indulgence of a hope." Men and women who had walked with God as did Enoch, and whose faces shone with the presence of the Spirit, as did those of Moses and Stephen, had been taught and trained that it was not pessible to know certainly that they were saved until they were safely in Heaven. Assurance was called presumption; and any one claiming or declaring that he was a child of God, was locked upon with suspicion. In reply to the question: "Are you a Christian, or a child of God?" it would have been thought to be going beyond proper humility to answer otherwise than by saying, "I indulge a hope that I am," or "I venture to trust by the grace of God that I will be saved." 'To-day we have not a few loud-talking Christians who seem to think that the sum and substance of Christianity is to go about boasting of their acceptance with God, and talking of the familiar intercourse which they maintain with God. One would think to hear them talk, that in the daily communications they have with God, the Bible is quite a worn out and unnecessary book to them. Of the two types we would prefer the former, though happily we are not shut up to either. It is sinful to presume upon any real or fancied experiences which one may have had or be in present possession of, and it is likewise dishonoring to God to presume to doubt where he has given us a "sure word" of promise. In our mind there is no question as to

the fact that "assurance" or the certainty of one's acceptance with God through Jesus Christ is the privilege of believers, and not aloue the old and well-grown saints who have nearly finished their pilgrimage, but of the youngest of the disciples. Our smallest child is as well purple jacket, slung round his neck, assured of its relation to us as a child as our eldest. It is not a question of age or time, but one of fact. That the Bible disciples had assurance there can be no doubt. David, while he was oft in deep spiritual distress and many times greatly cast down, never seems to have lost assurance that he was the child of God; indeed, it was this assurance which almost always helped him out of the "holes" into which he had fallen. The sweetness of the twenty-third Psalm would have never come to us if he had sung it as some of God's people would have us to sing it. "I hope the Lord is my shepherd; I hope I shall not want." Or. Sometimes I think that the Lord is my shepherd, but I would not venture to be sure of it." No; the firm and beautiful assurance which this Psalm breathes is one of its chief comforts. "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." Job had assurance when he said: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." This was his confession of faith and the declaration of his assurance. Paul had assurance when he said "We know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made by hands, eternal in the heavens." "Therefore we are always confident, knowing that whilst we are at home in the body we are absent from the Lord." This he repeats: "We are confident, I say." And again, "I know whom I have trusted and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed to his hand against that day." John had assurance when he said: "It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him. for we shall see him as he is." And again: We have believed and known the love that God hath for us." "We know that we have passed from death unto life." to be entered into by every believer does not depend upon the citation of a few texts. It is the teaching of the whole ence of every believer.

It is scarcely credible that God would send his Son into the world to redeem us, and his Spirit to regenerate us, and his Word to instruct us, and at the same time leave the question of our relation to him in doubt and uncertainty. Surely, when he called Abraham, and made a covenant will bless thee; and multiplying I will multiply thee," he did not design that ter; the Morning Star (of which he Abraham should go through this world reading a printed sermon. He did his part and was determined that by no fault of his was a subscriber for more than thirty not daring to do more than "indulge a hope" that God had called him, and had Bro Penney bore his suff-ring with given him an inheritance. "Wherein God, willing more abundantly to show and this was done entirely spontaneous- months, tenderly cared for by a faithful unto the heirs of promise (all believers) godly woman kept a few children together, ly, without pressure from abroad. The wife and loving daughter. When the immutability of his counsel, con- and while the men were discussing how

mutable things in which it was impossible solation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold on the hope set before us; which hope we have as an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast." Here we are taught clearly that assurance is the express will of God for us, and that that assurance rests upon his Word and oath. Therefore did John conclude his gospel with "these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name." "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life." Now all these Scriptures and

a thousand others breathe assurance to the believer. But let it be remembered that assurance does not depend on frames of mind or feeling of any kind. The title to our home does not depend upon the fact that we live in it, or teel comfortable and happy in it, but upon the deed or will by which we came into possession of it. The believer's assurance rests upon the finished and accepted work of Jesus Christ and the covenant word and oath of God. For any one who has accepted Christ, and the gift of eternal life in him, not to have assurance is to doubt God's word, and "make God a liar, because he hath not believed the record that God gave of his Son." "These things have I written unto you that ye may know that ye have eternal life, even unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God.' I John 5: 9-13. - The Independent.

A CHRISTIAN'S CONFESSION.

The love of God is in my heart; It needeth not the lips' confessing; Where'er I go it doth impart A portion of its priceless blessing. I may not know the preacher's art, A thousand eager ears addressing. But, in the home, the church, the mart, Itself unconsciously impressing, This passion, grown of me a part, Is more and more in life expressing.

Grow in my heart. O love divine! And more and more that heart possessing, Increase thy scope until no line Shall show the boundary of thy blessing: May every thought thou promptst be mine, May I, no love design repressing, Let the Christ image in me shine, Its precions love to men expressing That all who will may wear the sign That needeth not the lips' contessing !

A SHEPHERD'S CARE.

I remember watching a shepherd driving his flock from the Piedmont Mountains to the plains of Italy, along a road white with pulverized limestone, and glaring beneath the beams of a southern sun, blazing in its meridian force. He was a tall and stately man, in the costume of the country; his large hat shadowed a grave and intelligent face; his tormed a cradle for a new born lamb, | tul.-Richter. while two other but little older were far tened in his rough mantle between his shoulders. In one hand he held the shepherd's rod, a long light reed, by which he guided the flock, gently touching them when they wandered or were heedless of his call. He carefully led then on, occasionally pausing and leaning on his staff until some straggler joined her companions, or while carefully adjusting the helpless creature that he carried in his bosom.

The hungry sheep strove to crop the withered weeds and dusty herbage on the borders of the road, but the shepherd would neither let them eat nor rest; he urged them forward, and bleating and

discontented they were obliged to leave their self-chosen food, and obey his voice and follow him. The road here branched off in another direction; the poor sheep saw nothing before them but the dusty path and the withered weeds, but the shepherd looked beyond. Sloping down from the direct road was a green nook, overhung by an acacia hedge, protected from the heat by the high bank above it, and water from an unfailing spring ran into a pool be-neath. Bleating with delight, the weary sheep seemed to find life and vigor at once, and entering on their pleasant pasture, forgot the troubles of the way. The shepherd watched their enjoyment with evident satisfaction. As he walked among them, examining them individually, he counted them over not one of them was missing. He had something better for them than they would have chosen for themselves; yet how they had murmured all the way .- Anna Shipton.

DON'T CLOSE THE DOOR.

One of the bad tendencies which a weak church has to overcome is the willingness to close the door of the meeting-house when some trivial matter makes it difficult to maintain stated preaching. But wh n once the door is closed on a Sunday, the rust gathers so quickly that it swings open very slowly for the fresh demand. ing over our statistics. I find that the closing of the door is apt to be like sealing up a tomb. The life has departed; But the matter of assurance as a privilege it is only a corpse left behind. Better to have a "deacons' meeting" for a quarter or half a year than to give up a regular service. The tendency not to go to church is strong enough already, and needs no Scriptures, and ought to be the experi- help from those who are pledged to maintain stated worship.

I write these things because I have seen much of the hard work which falls upon some people, whose business it has some how been for years past to exhume the buried remains of our churches. And if it should be written, the ins de history-why the door was closed and how it was forced open-would be a story known to but

I have in mind one good old deacon, who with him, saying: "Surely blessing I walked to the meeting-house every Sabbath, making a fire in cold weather, and sitting down reverently sometimes wholly the fire should go out. In due time a new minister came and the people once more were united; but I fancy that the Lord had respect unto the deacon's steadfastness.

remember a other case, wh re one

were, she prayed, and toiled with the chil dren, until a summer boarder helped her and eventually sent her a preacher, whose work was greatly blessed.

Another case: a woman and her children walked through the woods for several miles and back as many more, so that she might aid by her presence a struggling few, who were trying to sustain a student who was fighting a battle with sin during his vacation. A general revival came to the whole community, and the little church was saved.

Some good people seem to be on the look. out for the first snow, which tells them that it's time to shut up the house till spring, and I have noticed that it's always "backward spring" in such commun-

Within a year or so I have seen two or three very pleasing reliefs to such prac-One little church was practically tices. closed out. The snowdrift was higher than its door; the parsonage was rented: the services closed for many months. The cemetery was a pasture for a stray cow. Somehow-no matter how-it was planned that if the cemetery fence could be re-paired a certain influential man would pay something for preaching; and in short time the fence was put in order, a layman started the service and held it until a regular " could be obtained, and now a permanent pastorate is arranged; a new bell sounds from the enlarged belfry, and a new organ leads the singing. When the good people in that village think of the past they begin to shiver lest the snow will pile up higher than their church door again

Another parish settled gradually away into the path towards extinction. Bu upon a pledge being given that it certain repairs were made to the building a minister should be for hooming, the people worked with a will, and now a clean building and a prospective preacher in the parsonage give new hope to a large

community. The moral is plain. Don't close the church door upon the first approach of disaster. Keep up the stated services somehow. Ring the bell, read a sermon, have the Sunday-school; in a short time the reward will be manifested .- Christian Mirror.

PRICE OF MINISTERIAL FIDELITY. Every minister has his stormy career if

he be a taithful minister. Sometimes a minister will tell you—as if he were preaching his own funeral sermon—that ne never had a difference with any human creature. What an awful life to have lived! What a terrible epitaph! Hear the light saying, "I never had a battle with darkness!" He could not tell so huge a lie. The life of light is a battle; it lives by fighting; it says to darkness, Thou art my enemy-stand back!" The true minister can not have a peaceful and luxurious life. Who wants a minister of Christ? I don't know. Not profane men, not world'y men, not self-idolators, not men who have curtained themselves with secrecy and do not want to be disturbed; not men whose books have never been audited by pure sunlight. Who wants the minister in his distinctive and inspired capacity? Many want him as a companion, a man as well read as themselves, exchanging the pleasant word with the religious accent; who wants him as a judge, a critic, a divider, a representative of the throne of God?-Rev. Dr. Parker London.

BITS.

O banish the tears of children! Continual rains upon the blossoms are hurt-

A great deal of time is contracted in opportunity-which is the flower of time. - Whichcot

Courage and modesty are the most unequivocal of virtues, for they are of a kind that hypocrisy can not imitate. - Goethe.

I know by myself how incomprehensi-

ble God is, seeing I can not comprehend the parts of my own being .- St. Bernard.

Prayer is the wing wherewith the soul flies to Heaven, and meditation the eye wherewith we see God .- S. Ambrose.

oursues his noiseless track, and everywhere leaves the effect of his beams in a blessing upon the world around him.-

The true Christian is like the sun, which

Heart work must be God's work. Only the great heart-maker can be the great heart-breaker. If I love him my heart will be filled with his spirit and obedient to his commands.—Baxter.

It is to times of sadness that the world owes many of its choicest writings. Pilgrim's Progress was written in a jail. So the harp of David gave its sweetest sounds in the wilderness .- Sermons for Silent Sab-

When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and, when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do when you are dying .- Jeremy Taylor.

A Christian who is happy only in the sunshine of a prosperous day is one who walks more by sight than by faith. A man who has no faith can be happy when all goes well. Faith's triumph is in storm and night.—Western Christian Advocate.

What would be wanting to make this world a kingdom of heaven, if that tender, profound, and sympathizing love practiced and recommended by Jesus were paramount in every heart? Then, the loftiest and most glorious idea of human society would be realized.—Krummacher.

The reason why we find so many dark places in the Bible is, for the most part, because there are so many dark places in our hearts. It belongs to the nature of this book that it was written for all men of every time, and all the experiences of each single human heart. -Tholuck.

I believe the first test of a truly great man his humility. Id not mean, by humility, doubt of his own power, or hesitation in speaking his opinion. But really great men have a cu ious under-sense of powerlessness, feeling that the greatness is not in them, but through them; that they could not do or be anything else than God made them. And they see something divine and God-made in every other man. and are endle sly, foolishly, incredibly merciful.-John Ruskin.

Sunday School.

Lesson I .- October 4.

For Questions see Star Quarterlies and Lesson Papers.

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ELISHA AT DOTHAN.

DAILY READINGS. M. Elisha at Dothan. 2 Kings 6: 8-23. T. Protected by angels. Ps. 34: 1-7; Matt.

W. Great encouragement. 2 Chron. 32: 1-9

T. Smitten with blindness. Gen. 19: 9-11; Acts 13: 8-11. F. Blindness removed. Matt. 9: 27-31. 8. Kindness to enemies. Rom. 12: 17-21.

GOLDEN TEXT .- Fear not: for they that be

S. Christ's teaching. Matt. 5: 43-48.

with us are more than they that be with them. -2 Kings 6: 16.

> Topics-Warned by Elisha. Protected by Elisba. Instructed by Elisha.

> > TIME, B. C. 893.

Topical Treatment.

Connecting Link .- We now take up again the history of Elishs. After bealing Nasman he wrought a miracle for one of the sons of the prophets. The king of Syria began a series of raids into the kingdom of Israel, which were frustrated by the warnings of Elisha.

I. Warned by Elisha. Ben-hadad, king of Syria, began a series of raids into the kingdom of Israel for purposes of plunder and conquest. His plans were laid with great skill and carried out with great caution, but, somehow, were never successful. It became evident that the king of Israel was fully informed of his movements and so enabled to elude him at every turn and to baffle his skill and energy. He suspected his officers and servants of treachery and called them to an account for the same, when one of them told him that they were all true and loyal men, but that there was a prophet in Israel to whom all these things were revealed by his God, and that he kept his king informed of all that Ben-hadad was doing. And so it was. The "man of God" warned him to "Beware," not once por twice, but, as it seems, several times, thwarting the plans of the Syrian king, and saving the armies of Israel from destruction. God is sending warning voices to the children of men continually, sometimes by men of God, sometimes by events that are transpiring among the nations of the earth and in the personal history of individuals, and sometimes by the experiences through which men themselves are called to pass. Wise and happy are they who heed these voices bidding them. "Baware:" beware of covetousness, of hypocrisy, of evil workers, of false prophets; "beware, lest thou forget the Lord;" "look not upon the wine;" "lean not to thine own understanding," and so on, in many forms seeking to re-

strain us from wrong paths.

II. Protected by Elisha. Ben-hadad was exceedingly angry at what was told him, and ordered his men to hunt up the prophet, that he might fetch him and put an end to his prophesying, fogetting that the God who had enabled Elisha to warn Jehoram, could as easily protect him, and certainly would not fail to deliver his servant from any impending danger. When told that Elisha was in Dothan, Ben-hadad sent a great army, with chariots and horses, to capture him, completely surrounding the city with his host. Early in the morning the prophet's servant discovered the situation and was filled with dismay. "Alas, my master," said he, "how shall we do?" His master, the "man of God," on whom the spirit of Elijah rested, had learned to possess his soul in patience. He knew in whom he trusted. "Fear not," said he, as our Saviour often said to his distrustful disciples, "Fear not; for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." The assurance of Elisha is for every one standing for the right and against the wrong anywhere. He saw all that his servant saw, horses, chariots, a host of armed men and all the munitions of war, marshaled against the city on his account, but he saw more; over against, around and above, he saw another host, invisible to the Syrian army but mightier than they; alike invisible to the terror stricken inhabitants of Dothan, but able to defend them from all the attacks of the Syrian army and its allies, and all possible combinations that could be made against them. The Almighty Jehovah has legions of angels at his command, who delight to do his bidding, and a part of whose employment is to minister unto the children of men according to

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth Unseen both when we wake and when we

In his his own way and for his own purposes, God allowed the Syrian host to fall under an illusion and to be led quietly away to a distant place, and so put to a disadvantage that it might easily have been captured, and, perhaps, slain, by the king of Israel. Thus in answer to Elisha's faith-filled prayer, was the city of Dothan spared from destruction, a great slaughter of innocent people prevented and his own life saved.

III. Instructed by Elisha. As soon as the king of Israel perceived the advantage he held over his enemies, realizing that it was God's doing, and not his own, he turned to Elisha and asked if he should smite them. "Smite them not," said the prophet, " but feed them and | tend only occasionally.

send them home." They had as yet made no serious attack against the nation, at this time, and a peaceful policy was pursued, which was successful in preventing their hostile raids for a long time. "Vengeance is mine; I will repsy, saith the Lord," and it is unwise for man to take into his own hands the work which belongs to the Almighty. "They that put their trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion," and "the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him." No harm shall come to us if we be followers of that which is good.

THOUGHTS AND APPLICATIONS.

I. It is useless to fight against God. II. The faithless are the fearful. III. It is better to conquer by kindness

than to kill by blows. TOPICS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

The ministry of angels and spirits. II. The treatment of enemies.

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

The wit of the Sunday-school scholar, who said that in the school where he attended, "they had so much Bible Geography taught that they knew more about the way to Palestine than they did about the in India, from whatever sources she can, way to heaven," was probably more con- and from this support the work. spicuous than his accuracy of statement. Notwithstanding the numerous helps to study of the Physical and the Political Geography of Bible Lands, it is lamentable how practically ignorant most teachers and pupils are of locations and characteristics of sacred streams and mountains, points and districts.

This is not as it should be. A very little well directed study of these collateral subjects would both intensify the interest, and make more clear and permanent the higher spiritual lessons wrapped up in these most wondrous Bible stories. There are several reasons for this unfortunate state of affairs. The wretched quality of many Sunday-school maps is in India is cheaper than at home, this one. Many of them are coarse, inaccurate, and meager. They are poor reproductions of those of half a century ago, which were necessarily based on the mag netic work of the pocket compass and measurements by hours' travel. The thorough and expensive transit and theodolite work of surveys during the last twenty-five years have given richer geodetic material, of which those who would "search the Scriptures" should have the advantage. Bible readers should have the help of indexed maps. There is a seem to be. reason why Bible Geography is a study to which most people are so indifferent. If it takes from five to fifteen minutes to find Lachish, for example, as may be the case with a map not indexed, few people will even try to find it. If, however, by using an indexed map, it can be found in tunity I make as good a defense as possivery materially altered. This leaves time for Oriental History to teach the student that Lachish was one of the most wonderful cities in the East.

Thus Geography and History become two strong wings to aid sacred study in its flight, as they aid secular study. The teacher may here find some of the most thrilling facts of past ages, with which to arrest the attention of a class of rollicking boys. Having the attention, drive home the sword of the spirit on some one vital point. One good point is enough for a lesson, we venture to remark in passing. Take any one of many Bible stories in which localities are named, and see how their interest is made vivid and indelible, by being able instantly to find them, as can readily be done with an indexed map. Not only in Sabbath school work, but at the family altar, and in private devotion, the indexed map is a great

A dollar will now buy a dozen indexed maps so as to supply both teachers and scholars in one large class, or two small ones. This is a small sum, compared with expenditures for feathers or fans, cigars or other luxuries, in a single week. A day is coming when such figures will not look well side by side. We are swittly markable success which has attended the sailing to a shore of which the Bible is the only chart. On that day many may be found among the number who are disappointed about their heavenly anchorage, just because they had not a more thorough knowledge of the chart. Finding the way to Palestine may then be seen to be one of the ways to help find the way to heaven-Bapt. Supt.

A scholar's name on a teacher's classbook amounts to nothing unless the scholar is in the teacher's class. Even if he says he will come to Sunday-school it profits him nothing unless he keeps his word. A spasmodic attendance may be better than none at all, but a regular attendance should be sought after and secured in every class .- Christian Teach-

If the favored few who have been away to the assemblies and encampments, reveling amid scenes of intellectual and spir- mission, has been greatly benefited by itual pleasure, while the many have been at home bearing the burden and heat of the day, shall return full of holy zeal and enthusiasm, as well as new and more progressive ideas, happy will it be, and the servants of God will rise up, as one man, and call those assemblies and encampments blessed.—Selected.

Missions.

NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN.

A new opening for work in the mission field by lady physicians is mentioned in the following quotation. There is no doubt in the minds of those who have given attention to the subject that the medical profession is one of the chief helps to the missionary in carrying the Gospel to the heathen, especially to the female missionary in reaching the heathen women:

Professor Rachel Brodley, Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, has received a letter from Doctor Anna J. Noburn, a graduate of the class of 1882, who is now in India, asking her to send "medical women" to that coun-

Dr. Noburn, writing from Simla, India, says that the women can act as missionaries and work for a specified salary, and adds :-

"I went yesterday, at the request of Lady Dufferin, the wife of our new Viceroy, to talk over plans for establishing dispensaries and training schools for native women all over India.

"The idea was suggested to her first by the Queen, before she left England, and now she is making an effort to carry the idea out. Her plan is to raise a fund

"I am not able to say what salary could be guaranteed, but it would probably be equal, all things considered, to what an ordinary doctor would make at home, and then it would be an assured income, which, of course, is an advantage. Lady Dufferin says that she herself would prefer those who would come as missionaries, but that some object. I told her, what persons of more experience than myself say is true, that the natives will choose the missionary physicians in preference to the others.

"A new hospital has just been opened in this place (Simla), and the surgeon in charge is anxious to get a lady doctor to take charge of the women's ward, and one who can train classes of native women for midwives. He is willing to give \$80 per month and a house, and as living sum is equal to a little more than \$1,000

What can the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania do for India? There will be little trouble, I think, in raising the money needed, for the natives of India are anxious to have their women treated by women. If people at home had a better idea of what India is like I am sure they would be much more willing to come. I must say that I prefer this land, in many respects, to my own native Ohio, and believe that the work of a doctor is on the whole easier here than there, for those suited to this climate as I

"In this connection I would say, that only those alumnæ who are especially well fitted to be doctors should be sent to India, as the English doctors here scrutinize them most closely. To begin with, they think our system of medical education superficial—that we turn out doctors too rapidly. Whenever I have an oppor-Americans are in too much of a hurry. I believe, however, that our doctors, as a class, do their work more conscientiously than the majority of those one finds in India.

The attention of the religious world has just been turned to a remarkable movement on the part of a number of Jews in Southern Russia toward the acceptance of Christianity. The leader of this agitation is Joseph Rabinowitz, a learned and devout lawyer of Kiscneff; and the adherents to the new faith, though few in numbers, are actively disseminating their views among their brethren. They have recently issued an official document consisting of thirteen theses, which explain their position and acknowledge in a very striking and convincing way that Jesus of Nazareth was the Jewish Messiah. They admit that it was hard for their brethren in the time of Christ to realize his divine mission, but say that for Jews living in these days the evidence of his Messiahship is undeniable. The issue of this movement will be watched with interest .- Congrega-

Almost every day something new is transpiring to illustrate the intellectual activity of the Japanese people, and to intensify the interest which is already taken in them by the Western nations. especially by the people of this continent. Among the latest incidents of this kind which have come to our notice is the reintroduction of the Chautauquan Literary and Scientific Circle into that country. From a published letter from Mrs. Drennan, the Christian lady who has been so instrumental in setting this movement on foot there, we learn that "letters from all parts of Japan are received, inquiring after it, and making applications for membership and branch societies." Even the soldiers, to whom heretofore no Christian teacher has had access, are seeking for membership in these circles. and, as Mrs. Drennan remarks, "if this reading spreads among them, God alone can know the result."—Missionary Out-

In foreign missions the Southern Presbyterian Church has stations in the Indian Territory, Mexico, Northern and Southern Brazil, Italy, Greece and China; it is about establishing one in Japan. The receipts for the year have been about \$73,000, and the year ends without a debt at home or abroad. The church is asked to increase its gitts this year to

Akashi, a city of 17,000 inhabitants in Japan, where the American Board has a the late revival in that empire; one of the results being the maintenance of a four o'clock morning prayer-meeting.

Connected with the Burmese Mission of the Baptist Missionary Union of the United States there are 103 missionaries, 522 native preachers, 485 churches, and 27,607 church-members.

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The Southern Baptist Convention reports, concerning its foreign work, 5 missions in Mexico, 4 in South America, 5 in Africa, 12 in China and 12 in Italy; 38 missions. These missions report 203 baptisms, 1,323 members, and contributions to the amount of \$800. The amount of money raised by the board last year was \$87,047.83, including the balance in the treasury at beginning of year, and money collected by missionaries. Actual receipts, \$65,481.68. The Home Mission Board reports 185 missionaries, 4,664 additions, 164,937 miles traveled, 17,039 sermons and addresses. There have been received \$71,431.58, and expended all of it and 300 besides, but this last is provided for. The church building department has done work in helping to build houses to the amount of \$12,000 or \$15,000 and there are many demands.

The Moravian missionaries who sailed from San Francisco for Alaska, May 18th, Rev. W. H. Wineland and Rev. J. H. Kilbuck, after a voyage of twenty-six days anchored in Behring Sea, near where they expect to begin missionary operations among the Eskimo. The first news from these Alaska missionaries clearly shows that they have entered a needy but promising field for Christian work.

vernacular language of Amoy, and will soon be printed in Roman letters. This is the first missionary centre to have the whole Bible in its own dialect. A new and self-supporting church has been formed there.

The Bible has been translated into the

The Chinese authorities have agreed to pay \$3,500 as a compensation for the destruction of the mission-premises belonging to the Union Methodist Free churches at Wenchow during the late riots.

The total amount received by British Protestant societies for foreign missions last year was \$6,039,930, an increase of \$141,650 over the preceding year.

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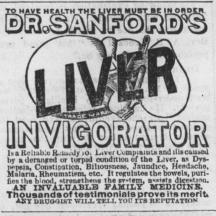
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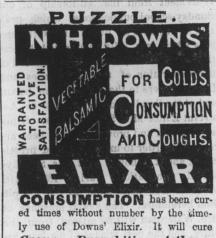
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REV. G. H. BALL, D.D.

NOTES.

The Anniversaries of our Benevolent Sociemeet this year, as has already been announced, with the Roger Williams church, Providence, B. I. Oct. 6-8. Attention is called to the statement in another column respecting reduced fares on the railroads. The exercises at Lewiston a year ago were well attended and were spoken of as being of unusual interest. We trust the attendance and interest this year will exceed those of last year. Providence is a goodly city to visit, and its inhabitants are given to hospitality. Let us pack our little "gripsacks" and go down to see them-about a thousand of us! Those are good and wise words which Rev. O. E. Baker, President of the Board of Corporators of the Printing Establishment, speaks in another column. Let them be read, marked, and "inwardly digested." They express our did their business in excellent spirit. own sentiments.....On Wednesday evening, of last week, the Free Baptist church and society of Boston united in extending a unanimous and hearty call to Rev. F. L. Hayes, of Lewiston, Me., to become their pastor. Sunday morning, Mr. Haves's letter of acceptance was read by Rev. O. E. Baker, of Providence, who occupied the pulpit and preached an excellent sermon. Bro. Hayes is to begin his work October 1. He is the son of Prof. B. F. Hayes, D. D., of Bates College, and has himself done excellent service as a professor at Hillsdale, Mich. He completed his theological course at Lewiston last June. The circumstances of the call, especially the spirit of the people extending it and of the letter of acceptance which it was our pleasure to hear, together with our knowledge of the pastor-elect himself, make us very hopeful of our church work in Boston. The congregations during the past three Sundays have been more than usually encouraging in

point of numbers..... Yes, as our good friend, "S. S. C.," says, in another column, of our new Publishing House in Boston, "Except the Lord build the house. "they labor in vain that build it." But if we have not seen the hand of the Lord in what has been done, we have never seen it. His is the work and to him be the glory. At many a turn, had it not been for unfailing and guiding providences, human wit and power would

have been of no avail..... We commend Dr. Burns's article on our first page both as probably a sound piece of criticism and also as an admirable exercise in dialectics. All may not agree with him, but all will appreciate the keenness and skill which he displays.

"FROM DOVER TO BOSTON."

Just two years ago an editorial article appeared in these columns having the above heading. The Corporators of the Printing Establishment had just passed their annual session for 1883, as they have now just passed it for 1885. Then they had just voted to move the Establishment to Boston. Last week they met for the first time in the new building on Shawmut Avenue, and contemplated the removal as virtually an accomplished fact. It has been decided not to omit an issue of the STAR because of removal, and therefore the present is not our last issue from Dover. There will be one more, the first from Boston being that for October 8.

The editorial of September 26, 1883, was written by instruction of the Board and was a mere announcement of the vote to remove, together with a statement of the reasons therefor. The Executive Committee, into whose hands the work of effecting removal was placed, was instructed to purchase at once the lot which has new been occupied, but to delay building thereon till \$30,000 had been raised for the Boston Free Baptist · church. The editorial above referred to did not state this last fact for the simple reason that it was supposed the usual report of the business transacted by the Board would be furnished by the Clerk for publication in the same number of the : STAR as that in which the editorial appeared, and it was deemed best that the editorial should not repeat the facts . which the report was expected to contain, but be devoted to a setting forth of the reasons for the vote to remove. Through misunderstanding, however, the report of the Clerk was not furnished for publication, and the matter was left as it was.

Circumstances made the work of raising the money for the Boston church pecultarly difficult and prolonged. Fall and winter (1883-4), spring and summer passed. When the Board met last September, much had been done, but \$3,400 was still needed for the Boston -church, in order to complete the requisite \$30,000. By the 5th of last January. however, the last dollar had been secured. The work of erecting the new building for the Printing Establishment was begun May 15. It has been to some extent described in these columns, and we shall say no more about it in this article. In our first issue from Boston we expect to present a good sized cut of the same, together with statements that will be of interest to Boston. In the whole history of Sunday retires from that work with the regrets of men not of our denomination, unbiased

The meeting of the Board (which was adjourned from Dover to Boston) last week was a pleasant occasion. The entire Board was present, those who have recently been in poor health appearing nearly if not quite as well as ever. Brethren Curtis and Waterman, reverend by reason of their many years of honorable service; Dr. Hayes, bringing from Lewiston his usual breadth of view and fertility of suggestion; Dr. Penney, genial as ever, coming by boat from breezy Vinal Haven; Bro. Latham, of Lowell, a little grayer than when we first knew him, keen eyed and clear headed; Brethren Baker, Anthony, and Gerrish, brimful of Rhode Island wit, wisdom, and good cheer; Professor Brackett, "level-headed" and far-seeing; Dr. Bates of Ohio, the latest "doctored" member in the literary sense, wearing the busy Buckeye air, whose eye twinkles the pleasantest of greetings; Professor Bachelder, with a Latin classic in his hand and anxious to hasten back to his five Hillsdale classes as soon as his duties as Corporator will permit; Bro. Page, of New York, whose name is creditably connected with so statement, and strong in debate, about to enter in full upon his new duties as Publisher, to be succeeded on the Board by Rev. J. C. Steele of the Central Association: and Bro. Stewart, retiring from the service of the Establishment with the consciousness of having done his duty and with the grateful recognition of the Board,-all were present, exchanged committed themselves and their work anew to the sovereign Ruler of events, said their farewells, and went their ways. It was a memorable session. What they did will be reported in these columns by the Clerk. All felt that the Establishment and the STAR now enter upon a new era-of increased usefulness and prosperity, it is hoped. Circumstances are cer-

Rev. G. C. Waterman was also present during a part of the sessions. His retirement from the editorship of our Sunday-school publications, which position he has held for five years with success which was fully recognized by action of the Board, means the committal of the preparation of the Quarterlies and Lesson Papers to the Editor of the STAR, and of the Sunday-school papers to Assistant Editor Miss S. A. Perkins. Some adjustments and provisions have been arranged in order to make this plan practicable, and it is hoped that our Sundayschool publications during 1886 will prove no less acceptable to our people than heretofore. The genial presence of Bro. Waterman will be missed from the office, and the best wishes of his late associates in work will attend him to whatever new field of labor he may feel it his duty to accept.

BRIEFS.

The Unnamed Third Party.-In a pa per under the above caption read by Mr. H. L Wayland before the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga, the ground is boldly taken that the State is a silent party to all covenants; and that, acting as a trustee for the public welfare, it is the right and duty of the state to regulate, prevent, or annul, all contracts by which the interests of the public are impaired. In support of this position he appeals to our bankrupt laws and to the "Irish Land Act" as instances in which the State has interfered with the execution of private contracts, whose enforcement would violate that fundamental justice and individual security which it is the supreme duty of the State to maintain. He would apply this principle to the regulation of railway tariffs, to the prevention of corners by speculators, and of land monopoly by capitalists. Here are some of his trenchant questions: " Shall all the mills in Lancashire be compelled to stop, and the 3,000,000 inhabitants of the county be reduced to great suffering because certain capitalists in Liverpool have gained control of all the cotton in the market and put the price up in order that they may each make a million pounds?" "Shall the State sustain by all its machinery a landlord in Scotland, while he turns adrift hundreds of tenants whose fathers fought under Bruce, in order that he may make a vast sheep walk or deer park?" Shall rich men hold in Dakota and California tracts of 100,000 or 200,000 acres, against which the tide of immigration surges in vain?" * * * " Shall the sacred cry of property and vested rights be raised only in behalf of the large property holder and never in behalf of the small holder or the man who owns only his own muscles?" To the objection that such interference by the State would destroy the motive to accumulate, Mr. Wayland replies, " It would not destroy it among the masses; if it lessened the greed for excessive accumulation among the millionaires, small harm. The men who are absorbing all, the men who have sucked up the earnings and the savings of millions, these are they who are fostering anarchy and communism." To assure the existence of our institutions, we must see that each citizen, each voter has a stake in maintaining the present state of things. The position taken by Mr. Wayland is not a solitary one. It is the position of what may be called the new school of political economy-a school whose fundamental tenet is that "the strong should bear the burdens of the weak." Surely to Christian men this ought to be more acceptable than the "Laissez faire" doctrine so long falsely called political science—a doctrine summed up in the devil's maxim, " Each for himself," etc.

The Responsibility for Sunday Dese in Massachusetts was run in April, 1836. The whole number of trains now running to and from Boston on local roads is 193. The first of these local trains was "put on" Nov., 1860, for the convenience of well-to-do citizens of trains only three engineers have wished to

work on Sunday, all the rest preferring Sunday rest to Sunday wages. The three worked themselves to death, and there is not a living engineer in Massachusetts but would be glad to rest on Sunday. The largest Sunday industry in that State is the horse railroad. This keeps 2,953 men at work on the Lord's day. The conductors and drivers on the horse cars enjoy good health. But their business keeps them almost constantly out of doors, and most of them have a day off now and then during the week and do not work continuously through the year. "The prime cause of the running of horse cars on Sunday is that church-going people use them for church-going purposes." There are 115,778 persons in the Bay State who regularly labor more or less on Sunday. But few of this number really prefer to work; but according to the latest labor report for Massachusetts, from which these facts are taken, "The service rendered on Sunday is rendered then because the person to be served exacts it on that particular day." * * "It follows that Sunday labor will cease when the individual man prefers to have all personal services rendered to him on some other day." The facts above presented have been gathered by impartial statisticians who have no moral to enforce. They show that professedly Christian men are in great degree responsible for the breaking down of the oldtime observance of Sunday. Do they not also show that Christians must set a better exammuch of our denominational work; Treas- | ple, if they would restore a fitting reverence urer Fernald, full of resources, clear of for the day? Would it not be better for them to worship God in some humble church and listen to the exposition of his word from less elequent lips than to rob their toiling fellows of all that gives Sunday its distinctive value?

It makes us feel quite young again to read in the papers Jeff Davis's recent denial of funny stories concerning his capture. We used to hear a good deal about that long years ago-"just twenty years ago, dear" Jeff! We sometimes wonder how long that man is going greetings, thanked God for his mercies, to live, and what for. We have no objections, however. We are glad he is permitted to see our country reunited and prosperous the Union preserved and an enfranchised race making progress toward enlightened citizenship. But, says the secular press, whatever Jefferson Davis chose to say, the records of the War Department show that at the time of his capture, the Lieutennat Colonel of the Fourth Michigan Calvary, B. D. Pritchard, who commanded the men who effected the capture, reported that Mr. Davis was captured disguised in a lady's waterproof and shawl. Colonel tainly favorable, thus far, to the new ven- Pritchard says: "I received from Mrs. Davis a lady's waterproof which Mrs. Davis says was worn by Mr. Davis as a disguise at the time of his capture, and which was identified by the men who saw it." These articles are in the custody of the War Department.

> The following explanation is received and published with pleasure. Mr. St. John's remark was the one in which he referred to Rev. A. B. Leonard as "that grand man, preacher though he may be."

DEAR BROTHER:-The remark referred to in your last as made by Mr. St. John [at Worcester] was well understood by every intelligent person present. He had been referring to objections against "preacher candidates," and used the expression sarcastically. That he hinted one word or thought against the Christian ministratic fields in some particular. try is false in every particular. Yours fraternally

E. G. WESLEY.

The recent brutal massacre of the Chinese miners in Wyoming Territory has not, as might be expected, awakened public sympathy in their behalf. In the far West fresh hatred seems to be created against them. Unless these miners are deprived of the means of support, and driven from the country, the whites -mostly foreigners - continue to threaten trouble. The enormity of this affair not only disgraces the Territory, but it menaces public liberty and the safety of our institutions.

The New Hampshire "valued policy" in surance law has driven the insurance compa aies out of the State. It is stated that under former laws only 58 companies out of about 300 in the United States cared to do business in New Hampshire. Now the 58 "have gone over to the majority." Some in the State say, Let us start companies of our own. Others clamor for a repeal of the new law.

REPORTS FOR THE REGISTER. 1886.

No reports from the Quarterly Meetings given below, for next year's Register, have been received, and we have begun to print.

Miami

Angola Arrow Rock Big Creek Asso. Blue Earth Valley Bear Creek Big Ivy Bristol Chautauqua Central Kansas Crane Creek Cass & Berrien Clinch River East Baton Rouge Hocking Valley Hawkins Co. ohnson

Norton Co. New Orleans Richland & Licking Round Mountain Rock River Springfield Somerset Spilob t. Croix Stony Creek Union (Ark.) Wentworth Wapsipinicon Waterloo Wayne Co. Winchester

Correspondence.

In addition, to the usual denominational matter, this department is open to unobjectionable communications from all parts of our field. The editors disclaim responsibility for the sentiments of correspondents.

Corporators' Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Corporators of the F. Baptist Printing Establishment was holden in the new office in Boston on the 17th and 18th inst. Every member of the Board was present. It was pleasant to greet Prof. Bachelder in his first attendance, and to welcome back Dr. Penney with good progress made on the road to health. The regular routine business, with some important new business, was all transacted with unusual readiness and harmony. Prof. B. F. Hayes the undertaking, and, though not acquaintand Dea. L. W. Anthony were re-elected as ed with all the facts which have led to it, members of the Board. E. N. Fernald retired from the Board, and his place was filled by the election of Rev. J. C. Steele. cration.-The first distinctively Sunday train of the N. Y. Central Association. The Editorial Staff of the STAR was retained, with increased duties. The founder and successful editorial manager of our excenlent series of Sunday-school Quarterlies Brookline who wished to attend church in and Lesson Papers, Rev. G. C. Waterman. the Board and of hosts of our people, but men of experience and observation, ac- that build it." And knowing, with you person-

all the better equipped for future duties by his five years of constant study of the Word of God. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Rev. G. C. Waterman has for the past five years taken charge as Editor of our Sunday. school literature, including the Sunday.school papers and Quarterlies, and, Whereas, by the removal of the Printing Establishment to Boston absolute ecessity exists for the most rigid economy, and in the opinion of the Executive Committee, that for the present at least the editorial labors of the Sunday, school publications should be assumed and per formed by the Editorial Staff of the MORNING STAR therefore.

formed by the Editorial Staff of the MONNING STAR, therefore, Resolved, That it is with the most extreme regret that we feel compelled to adopt the measure above indicated in dispensing with the services of Bro. Waterman, who has filled the position of Editor of our Sunday-school publications with marked ability and to the general satisfaction of this Board and the subscribers of these periodicals.

Bro. Bickford becomes Editor of the Quarterlies and Lesson Papers, and Miss Sarah A. Perkins Editor of the Little Star and Myrtle. The Board makes this change on the sole ground of economy in view of necessary increase of expenses on the new

Rev. I. D. Stewart retires from the of fices of Secretary, Agent, and Treasurer. and is succeeded by E. N. Fernald. In Bro. Stewart's retiracy from the business management the Establishment loses one of its most faithful servants, to whom it is largely indebted for its present financial standing. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

As Bro. I. D. Stewart has retired from the office of Treasurer since our last Board meeting, we recommend that the following resolutions be placed upon our records:

Resolved, (1) That we recognize the rare faithful-

ness and ability with which Bro. Stewart has done his work as Treasurer of this Corporation during the past twelve years.

(2) That we do not forget that it is the work of these years that has so increased the funds of the Board as to enable us to make the removal to Boston, which has seemed so desirable to a majority

(3) That, in his retirement from this responsible position, Bro. Stewart carries with him the confidence, the hearty appreciation and the good wish es of the members of this Establishment.

The date of holding the Annual Meeting was changed from the third Wednesday in September to the fourth Wednesday in

With faith in God, with trust in the loyalty of its friends, with high hopes for the temporal and spiritual prosperity of all its patrons, the Establishment enters upon the new year's work humbly praying for God's blessing. E. N. FERNALD.

Six Principle Baptists.

The two hundred and fifteenth meeting of the Six Principle Baptists of R. I. and Mass. was held with the Wood River church, Richmond, R. I., commencing Wed., Sept. 9., and continuing three days. Rev. D. L. Bennett was chosen moderator and Rev. Jeremiah Pot'er assistant. The reports from the churches evinced a good degree of courage and labor on the part of the membership, though the statistics showed a small decrease for the past year. Bro. J. B. Colvin was present as representative of the Pennsylvania Association. bringing the fraternal greetings of that body. The usual business was transacted, especially important among the items being the continued arrangement for employing a missionary among the church- place. They have always been kindly es that need. The attendance as usual was good and the services were very devotional. Earnest, helpful sermons were preached and the conferences were characterized more than usually by short feeling exhortations. On the whole, the session was fully up to the average in interest and profit. The representatives from the Free Bap'ists were kindly received as they have been so often before by these brethren, and it is pleasant to note the desire for mutual help'ulness which

Their next session will be held with the Coventry Center church.

From Dover to Boston.

The removal of the MORNING STAR, and the Printing Establishment entire, to Boston is at hand. It is an event of immense moment to the denomination. It is so. whether it be a measure wise or unwise, timely or untimely. That it is differently estimated by good brethren, is true. Nothing else could have been expected. Different persons would not be likely to estimate an object alike from the same standpoint; and from different standpoints they certainly would not. Of the immediate advantages of remov-

al, some are possibly too sanguine, others possibly too doubtful. It is indeed a radical move. It involves a larger expenditure of money, necessitates a higher grade, if possible, of literature, and more brain work. It awakens new hopes which must be realized, and fears which must be allayed. On the whole, the warmest friends of the measure, among them, the editors and the agent, can not go to Boston but with their nerves tightly strung. They submit themselves to a test, to successfully meet which may God help them, and may their brethren help them. I know the men, and somewhat know how they feel, and know they would not assume the task for any personal advantages possible to themselves; would not but for devotion to the denomination and to the cause of the Master which the denomination is committed to serve.

A class of our men, by no means small, has stood somewhat between, - not so doubtful, nor so sanguine as others, but believing that, everything considered, removal is best, is a necessity. They believe that if our people East and West, North and South, apprehend the magnitude of vet, confiding in the judgment, the unselfishness, and the loyalty of the Corporators who almost unanimously have come to favor the enterprise, will rally like good soldiers about our standard, intent upon success, then, nothing in human events is surer than grand achievements in the end, and the end not so far distant. It is a consideration not to be ignored, that

quainted with successes in their conditions in literature, have, unsolicited, spoken words of cheer. Besides, unlooked for advantages, now one, now another, have unfolded, as the work of preparation and building has progressed, which have indicated the approval and helping hand of Providence; so that we have a handsomer property in Boston, and for much less money than at first hoped for.

Now, WILL OUR PROPLE SO RALLY? This is the question whose answer time will reveal. I am free to say, I believe they will. Our good people of Dover, and of New Hampshire, feel reluctant, doubtless, to let their long cherished institution go from their midst. Nothing strange that they do. So would any brethren of any other State and city in like case. But it is not the first time that our N. H. brethren have made personal or local sacrifice for the general good, or if the fact of the general good was not so clearly in view, have loyally submitted to experiment, to a balancing of judgments, and united to do the best possible under the circumstances. They may be expected to do, in this case, what they would want other brethren to do, were the Establishment to be removed from Boston or Providence, to Dover or Concord. In all cases of the kind, upon which dif-

ferences of opinion exist and by which local interests are affected, while the many on both sides may act deliberately, individuals are likely to be impulsive, injudicious in language, and rash in measures,all which may be greatly magnified in the process of transmission to others. Great allowance must be made in such cases in justice to facts, and good men may be trusted to make such allowance. Such good men will wait the facts, and will distinguish between individual and official utterances, and between incidental faulty measures, and the general characteristic action and intent. Christian men can have great forbearance with those whom they believe to have sought for, and intended to do, the right. In this matter of removal to Boston, I beg leave to say that, in both the matter of removal, and in the measures adopted for the subsequent prosecution of the work of the Establishment, the Corporators and the Executive Committee have done what they believed to be best. Their conviction has been confirmed by developments. None know but themselves how many questions have come up for solution, nor how many considerations have entered in to affect final conclusions. Charges of mistakes might be made, justly perhaps, and be most kindly borne by them; but any word or act reflecting upon their candor and loyalty to the right in itself, and to the denomination, would do them great injustice and give them great grief. This last sentence is possibly not necessary, possibly out of place, so considerately have most brethren looked upon their administration and so freely co-operated with them. As to Dover, the Corporators have no personal reasons for wanting to go to any other treated by our people of Dover and will ever remember them with kindly feeling. Many associations in Dover and many events there during the years past, all conspire to make the place ever sacred in

their memory. Now, brethren, East and West, North and South, let us all say AMEN to the removal to Boston. If it prove a success the most doubtful will be glad. If a failure, they who have urged the measure and led out in it, must bear whatever blame is just. But let us all, with one voice say, "It shall not prove a failure; it shall be a success." Other denominations have had their test experiences now and ther, and, united, they have prospered, divided, they have suffered. No people have ever more happily adjusted their differences, and remained brethren, than the Free Baptists. Let it ever be so. Let every pastor make vigorous effort to obtain new and continued subscriptions to the STAR and Sunday-school publications. Let us all unite to give such increased patronage to the Establishment in Boston as shall compensate the increased expenditure involved, and in soul-satisfaction remunerate the heroic effort to plant our headquarters squarely beside the establishments of the larger and stronger denominations. Let us show ourselves a people worthy our good name and worthy

our divine calling and mission. O. E. BAYER. Providence, R. I., Sept., 1885.

**** "The Morning Star" in Boston.

DEAR EDITOR :-The Editorial Correspondence of the STAR of Sept. 3 touched a chord that vibrated with a host of treasured memories of the "long ago," when the weekly visits of the beloved paper, filled with the stirring words of Marks, Noyes, Hutchins, Cheney, and others, in a quiet Vermont home, shaped my daily thoughts and turned the current of my young life toward the path of the just." And my whole heart breathed the prayer, Let a double portion of the spirit of the consecrated Fathers rest upon the Editorial corps and all the managers of the dear old STAR in its new, delightful location on Shawmut Avenue.

Boston, with her, churches, her talented. devoted ministers, her noble institutions of charity, is an inspiration to a higher life. But Boston with her liquor saloons, her dens of iniquity, her gambling and impudent defiance of God, calls for efforts sustained by the power of the Most High, to counteract the tide of evil that threatens to overwhelm the young and inexperienced who yearly tend more and more toward this city by the sea. When the heart is glowing with love to the Master we want a large corner in his vineyard in which to labor, and it is a matter for thankfulness that the STAR is to enter a wider field, with increased

facilities for doing good. Yet David says, notwithstanding all his kingly attainments and his zeal for the right, Unless the Lord had been my help, my soul had almost dwelt in silence." So in rcgard to the new home of the STAR, " Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain

ally, that the object of your hoped for success is the accomplishment of more for the Kingdom of Christ, that the Lord "grans thee according to thise own heart" (See Ps. 20) is the prayer, away up among the New Hampshire hills, of

Yours truly, S. S. C.

The Church Moyes.

The Maritime Baptists held their sanual convention this year at Amherst, N. J. was the pleasure of the writer to be courteously welcomed to a seat in the conference.

In vacation we do not often ramble into such society. Generally we find ourselves in the wilderness where bears howl and owls hoot: but in passing through the wilds of Maine and New Brunswick we stepped scross the line into the pleasant village of Amherst, where we found this earnest and intelligent body of Christians enjoying their annual reunion. The church edifice was literally packed, and yet we found room for one more. Rev. Dr. March of Quebec and Rev. Mr. Stewart of Ontario with Dr. Ellis from the States gave evidence of the great importance of this convention. All seemed to be intent in laying plans or listening to results of previous planning in the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Among the many questions of grave concern was the one for which we as Christian workers devoutly pray, namely, the union of the church. It appears that at a previous meeting the question of uniting their forces in certain directions of Christian work with the Free Baptists had resulted in the appointment of a committee of consultation concerning the name. This committee now made their report. The local paper gives the action of the body as follows :-

The report of the committee on union with the F. C. Baptists was read by the chairman, Rev. I. E. Bill, D.D.

After a few remarks by members of the com-

mistee and others, the report as a whole was abouted. It reads as follows:
Your committee met with the F. C. Baptist conference in Frederickton and were most fra-ternally received. The desire of our conference was fully set forth by different members of the committee. The conference appointed a com-mittee to confer with us. The result of the deliberations of this joint committee showed that the F. C. Baptist brethren were more inclined to consider the question of a complete organic union than that of union simply in for eign missions. Your committee not being em-powered to treat with them on this question further deliberation was had of an information character on the general question of union, which showed that many advantages would low from such an union if it could be affect-

ed without compromise of truth. While your committee parted with the F. C. Baptists without arriving at any definite Dapusis without arriving at any definite re-sults so far as union in foreign mission work is concerned, yet they have to report a most cor-dial greeting given them by that body and the expression of a desire on their part to consider the broader question of an organic union of both denominations. Under these favoring circumstances your committee would respectfully suggest the passage of the following

1. Resolved, That we highly appreciate all desires on the part of our Free Christian Baptist ethren for union and co-operation with us the work and service of God, and we would erefore affectionately recommend our ministers, berefore affectionately recor churches, quarterly meetings and associations to pursue such a line of thought, feeling and action towards our free brethren as may tend with the divine blessing to procure a general union of the

divine blessing to procure a general union of the two bodies.

2. Resolved, That a committee consisting of Rev. J. E. Goucher, Dr. Parker, Rev's Dr. Bill, C. Goodspeed, H. Foshay, A. Cohoou, tt. R. Foster, H. Perry, C. O. Reddin, Judge Johnston, be appointed to take our fraternal greetings to the annual conference of our Free Christian brethren and to as agree them that we ardently pray that the time may speedily come when Baptists and Free Christian Baptists shall see "eye to eye," speak the same thing and be perfectly joined together in the same judgment and when they shall cordially unite as one Gospel phalanx to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered the saints.

The venerable Dr. B'll made an excellent address in support of the report, and as some of his brethren afterward said, if this union could be consummated he would be ready to say with the aged Simeon, " Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." His fervor was an inspiration to his younger brethren. He said, Go to any Baptist church and you will find many shades of thought on the communion question. This union must be brought about by love and Christian forbearance. We must not draw ourselves into our shell like a tartle. This union is bound to come. Do everything you can to bring about this harmony between brothers." He expressed the last as his clos-

We left for Halifax in company with several delegates who appeared to rejoice in the progress the convention was making in this matter of union. . J. M.

Maine Union Holiness Convention.

The writer of this article, in common with many others, has felt the need of an association devoted to the special work of raising the standard of Scriptural holiness in the churches of this State. We believe the time has come when those who know the blessing of Christian perfection should band together for the purpose of propagating the truth that "the blood of Jesus Christ His son cleanseth us from all sin." We seek no controversy with those who hold different views, but we feel called upon to carry to the churches that will hear it the magnificent doctrine of entire sauctification, attainable by faith, now and here. To this end a call was published, and at Old Orchard, August 14, a little company of twelve, among whom were five Free Baptist ministers, knelt in the parlor of a summer cottage to seek the help of God. If there had been any hesitation, or doubt, as to the advisability of such a course, in the minds of any of that company, it melted away under the instant and emphatic approval of heaven. An organization was at once completed, and an invitation for our first convention, came from one of the company on the spot. This first convention was held in the

Free Baptist church at South Gorham, Sept. 9, 10. It was an occasion of great profit to all who were present. The church received us heartly, consecrated men and women were present from the adjoining towns, and for two days the tide of full salvation was at its flood.

It was as indescribable as Pentecost, and a fire was kindled on that mount of privilege that will not soon go out. It is the intention of the Association to conduct similar meetings as often as it is possible in the various churches of the State without any regard to denominational lines. Any church desiring such a service should forward its request to Rev. A. F. Hutchinson, Gorham, Me., president of the Association, who will lay it before the executive committee. There are many Free Bapt'sts in this State who will hail with

The hour will come-God basten it. F. E. DAVISON.

Biddeford, Me.

Cortland Mission, Neb.

Fearing lest anything should be detracted from the regular home mission contributions, I have not for some time said anything concerning the status of the Cortland mission in Nebraska. But the time seems to have come for a further state-

Sister Lowell's proposition was received with so much favor that it seemed as if the 9200 might ultimately be raised. Then it became manifest that we must go forward at once, or relinquish Cortland altogether. These considerations induced us to borrow the \$200 and go ahead with the house, and, accordingly, it has been built and dedicated. In this connection, also, I may state that Providence has so favored us that preaching can be sustained there without missionary funds. All it costs the denomination at large to keep and sustain this important interest is the \$200 for the

toward it. The note for the \$200 will Northern Kansas are inclined to go forward soon be due, and we have strained our means with other enterprises, as well as with this, that we have nothing with which to meet the deficiency of \$92.50. We have not only done what we could ourselves, but we have done more than any other mission field in our denomination has ever before done, and the results are apparent, and are even greater than the outlay. The success has been of the most marked and gratifying character.

Now will not the sisters, and others at once, further respond to Sister Lowell's appeal, to our necessities, and to the Master's approving recognition, and send us your shares of \$5, or other amounts, and so make up for Cortland the \$92.50 without delay? It can easily be done, if those to whose hearts God's Spirit is appealing in our behalf will promptly and cheerfully respond to the gracious call.

A. D. WILLIAMS.

Kenesaw, Neb. ++++

Kansas Correspondence.

We have just returned from a pleasant session of the Northern Kansas Yearly Meeting, held at Fostoria, on the Kansas Central Railroad, one hundred miles west of Leavenworth. The session was preceded by the Ministers' Conference, which opened on Thursday moreing, Sept. 3, with Rev. A. D. Williams, D. D., of Nebraska, in the chair. He came as corresponding messenger from the Nebraska Y. M.; and his presence contributed largely, not meeting. Dr. Williams is one of those live, willing, self-sacrificing, practical, aggressive and progressive sort of men, whose effort only, in the good work, is necessary to his efficiency. We all grected his appearance among us, as one whose ability and experience is destined to add largely in the development of plans essential to our real success as a Christian body; and we are glad to have it to say, that our expectations in this respect, were

most bappily realized. We had heard of the "cc-operative system," which had been operating in Nebraska, for some time; but all this would not have had so much influence over us, had we not also learned that the system was resulting in much good. Certain methods of work may not be particularly objectionable, yet we need the fruits to commend them fully to our consideration. While some of our brethren were slow to adopt the plan, it is a fact worthy of note, that when it came to a vote, there was no opposition. The brethren had come to understand, not only the plan, but that like a fruitful tree, in good soil, it yielded a harvest unsurpassed by any other methods of work; and

there was no chance therefore for opposition. Our Yearly Meeting, after careful consideration, having unanimously adopted the ecoperative system, proceeded at once to the election of an executive board of seven members, to whose prayerful direction is committed the work of the Yearly Meeting. It is the duty of the Board to labor to promote the spiritual interest and general prosperity of the Yearly Meeting by methods suggested in the several articles, embracing the co-operative system. It is to be hoped, however, that our yearly meetings and associations will, at an early date as possible, give attention to the plan referred to, as it has thus far proved efficient, and we believe, is likely to do much for the prosperity of our Zion. It is a method by which all our ministerial working force is called into action, our churches are supplied with presching, new fields are occupied, houses of worship are constructed, and plans devised in general for the prosperity of the work. Is not the adoption of such a plan a noble re-

sponse to the demands of our Western field? It is much to be hoped that, among others, the Southern Kansas Yearly Association, soon to convene near Augusta, will take into consideration the subject presented above. We have long felt the need of a method for the more successful prosecution of our work in the West, and here we have it. Shall we improve the opportunities now within our reach, or shall we allow the future to go as the past?

We would remark, however, that the " cooperative system" is no new method of work. It is in substance putting into practical effect a plan suggested, long ago, by the ablest of a most entertaining missionary service, our denominational fathers. It is the execution simply of denominational usage, which, when once carried out, is destined to work wonders for our beloved Zion, wherever

If we would be successful in our Master's work—the salvation of souls—we must plan not only for the preservation and prosperity of churches already organized, but we must seek to establish new interests at such central points as demand our attention. There are at the present time several large towns in Kansas where Freewill Baptist churches can and ought to be organized, and houses of worship built, within a year. Such points should be looked after, as soon as possible, and, God helping, the executive committee proposes to go forward in the work at an early day. But, first of all, we propose to look after those churches and Quarterly Meetings needing

help. Under the influence of God's Spirit, we can not be willing that one of these should be the members of these different churches will give up. " Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

Prominent among the duties of the Yearly Meeting session was the dedicatory services of the Fostoria new house of worship. Fostoria is a new town, pleasantly located. Rev. H. W. Morse, some years since, located in that vicinity, and commenced preaching as circumstance would admit. As a result, a few years later, a church was organized; and nearly one year since, Rev. J. Hogan entered the field as pastor, and commenced efforts to build. They have now a near church edifice, which was dedicated the 6th inst. Rev. A. D. Williams preached an able sermon on the occasion, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the attendance was good, and a debt of \$150 was soon satisfied by pledges, in part, from citizens who had already contributed largely; and here we would make special mention of Bro. Morse's liberality, who, although he had worked long and hard, for the interest, and had already contributed \$150, was now inclined to pledge twenty dollars more, if necessary, to settle the debt. It is hoped, however, that the good people of Fostoria will not accept additional contributions from Father Morse. If all our brethren would do half as much as Brother Morse (the Lord reward him) we should soon have churches at a dozen new points in Kansas.

There are several other points of interest connected with the late session of our Yearly Meeting, to which we will not take time to refer. We would say, however, in conclusion, But as yet only \$107.50 has been received that in our opinion, the Freewill Baptists of in the good work, as never before. The fields are white, and, as a Yearly Meeting, we are laying plans for more earnest as well as more extended work; and although, in this great mission field, we stand greatly in need of financial aid to build houses of worship, etc., yet above all, we would ask the prayers of the Church everywhere in our bohalf. We believe that under God, success will come, and the obstacles will be removed.

Netawaka, Kansas.

Letter from Kansas.

BLUE RAPIDS, KAN., AUG. 20, 1885. DEAR BROTHER:-After a trip north and west I send you this

Friday, Aug. 7-9, the Blue Valley Q. M. convened with the Prairie Ridge church. There was a large gathering. The preaching

and devotional meetings were profitable and earnest. Brother and Sister Merrill of the Chain Lake Q. M. were with us; they have left Iowa and settled in this state. Bro. Malaby and family are settled at Clay Center, Clay Co. They wish steps to be taken to organize a church in that locality; it is a rich section of country.

Wednesday 12, left Haddam to attend the Neb. Y. M. at Aurora in company with Brother Westley. We passed through a great many flourishing towns and cities, where everything betokens push and energy. The public buildings would compare favorably with our older cities. In Lincoln there are enough interest, but to the profit of the greater part have been absorbed by other dcnominations.

In all these new towns costly and substantial buildings are going up. The trains are leaded with passengers. Looking out of the car windows we see miles of cornfields stretching away as far as the eye can reach. What a few years ago was an unbroken prairie is now a perfect garden, dotted over with beautiful groves and handsome farm buildings. Our meeting at Aurora was a most happy reunion. We met with a live, energetic, warm-hearted people. May God bless and prosper them.

In all these new and flourishing towns we find Free Baptists. Men and money are wanted to build up strong churches-men of energy, piety and brains.

Leaving Haddam on the 20th Bro. Westley and myself started for the Republic Q. M., to convene with the Buffalo Valley church. We took the road through Cuba to Concordia. Cuba is growing rapidly. Fourteen months ago this was a corn field; now there are some fine stone and brick blocks, etc. I visited the place last fall; could find no place to preach. Bro. Westley visited it last winter and preached in a new hall. The people are anxious for F. B. preaching. A good church might be started at this growing town.

The crops were not as good in the eastern part of Cloud Co., especially on the salt region. We passed over a good deal of alkali land, and through an extensive prairie-dog town, cov-

ering nearly thirty acres. The Buffalo Valley church is composed of open-hearted, enterprising workers, Bro. E. E. Harvey pastor. The meetings were well attended and of profit to all. Three churches need help, and two or three devoted men are also needed, and must be found or the churches will go down.

We want all through the State earnest, pious self-sacrificing men and women. The churches, too, must be educated to feel that they are not their own; that time, influence, m oney, are the Lord's; then a thorough system of cooperation, and the work will move on. JOS. BATES.

Maine Correspondence.

I have just attended the Farmington Q. M. We had as usual a good and interesting meeting. Though the first day was rainy, Thursday was fair and the people filled the house. Wednesday, P. M., Bro. E. G. Page preached a good practical discourse in his usual interesting manner; in the evening Bro. W. T. Pettegrove preached to the satisfaction of his hearers. Thursday, A. M., was Communion service, followed by church, which resulted in a contribution of more than \$11. Then came a sermon by Bro. C. W. Foster of Phillips, which was excellent and of great value. In the after-Bro. W. J. Twort, of Canton, preached an self more and more. interesting discourse, leaving upon the minds of his hearers the wonderful attraction of the Cross. The social meetings were marked with spirituality and fer-

ent, though some seem to think if they are not wanted to preach they better stay lost; and it is to be hopod that no one among away. But we have all something to learn, and there is other help than preaching .-Sept. 11. Com.

Ministers and Churches.

[We invite the sending of items from all our churches for this department of news. These items must be accompanied by the addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication, and should reach this office before Saturday night in order to get into the next issue of the STAR. We, of course, reserve the right to condense, or to reject, when for any reason it shall seem well to do so, matter thus furnished.]

BOWDOINHAM RIDGE. - We receive this cheering communication from Rev. L. C. Graves: "A revival interest sprang up in connection with our meetings last February which has continued in good degree to the present. Besides the meetings on the Ridge we have held a Sunday evening service in a schoolhouse near by and two week-day prayermeetings, which are well attended. Twenty five or more have come forward in these meetings, including some who having started years ago had been wandering from the way. Thirteen have been baptized and received into the church and others are to follow. The converts are largely young and middle aged men and women, and show themselves earnest and faithful. Dea, Knight of the church and his devoted wife, who entered into rest a few years since, have had their prayers answered in the conversion of five of their sons and three sons' wives. Bro. Nickerson of East Bowdoinham church has often dropped into our

meetings and been a helper to us." PHILLIPS. - A very interesting Sunday school concert on Sunday, Sept. 13, with an audience of at least three hundred. The pastor preached in the morning on the subject of the Sunday-school lesson.

MONTVILLE .- Rev. C. Purington, who has supplied the North and South Montville churches for three years past, preached his farewell sermon at N. Montville, Sunday week. He has accented the call of a church in lowa and will leave for this new field of labor, with his family, the 26th. His departure is much regretted by many friends in Montville.

OAKLAND .- Our cause is moving steadily on. There is an increased interest on the part of the church and a taking hold, in faith that God will revive his work, and that sinners will be converted. The first Sabbath in June three were added to the church by baptism. The congregations are large and harmony prevails.

FARMINGTON AND TEMPLE -Rev. O. Rovs has engaged to supply these churches every Sabbath P. M. at the former place and once in two weeks in the A. M. at the latter place. There is a good interest in both places. Three have lately risen for prayers at Temple and quite a number at Farmington. Fourteen have united with the Farmington church within the last two months, eight by baptism. Others have promised to unite soon. The prospect for the church at present seems good.

New Hampshire. GILFORD VILLAGE. - Sept. 13, the people met at the water side for baptism-a sacred and precious season. Ohio.

CENTERBURG.-We learn that Rev. J. J. Mills proposes to leave this church for another Free Baptists to form a strong church, but the field as soon as a pastor is secured to take his

Indiana.

PLEASANT RIDGE .- The pastor, Rev. J. W. Rendel, sends us the account of a very pleasant two days' union grove meeting, in which Free Baptists, Protestant Methodists, and Evangelical Lutheran churches participated. A Sunday-school picnic on Saturday with music was enjoyed. Preaching on Sunday by the pastors of the three churches; Sanday-school exercises and conference meeting. The spirit of the Master was manifested and it is hoped good results will follow.

Michigan. ORANGE .- Rev. J. I. Towner closed his la bors with this church Sept. 5, and has gone to another field. This church is in need of a pastor, and correspondence should be addressed to E. Wright, Ionia, Mich.

Boston.-Rev. J. I. Towner has accepted a call from a church in Boston, Ionia Co., 14 miles west of Orange. He says: "The field to which I go is one occupied about 30 years ago by the Rev. E. G. Cilley, who organized a F. B. church and preached there for a number of successive years. About 7 years ago the community, then representing two other denominations, united and erected a comfortable house of worship. Four families still enjoy the weekly visits of the STAR, and five copies of the Missionary Helper are taken. The church is purely evangelical, and laboring together in the bonds of one common faith and hope, trusting in God for future prosperity and success.

Wisconsin.

NEW BERLIN.-Rev. A. H. Whitaker took the charge of this church the middle of July. He found a " faithful few " ready to work for the Master. "As an evidence of life and progress," he says, "they have decided to proceed at an early date to repair their house of worship. There is a manifest desire to see the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the quickening of Christians and the conversion of sinners. We have reason to believe that there are some who will come into the kingdom soon. This is the oldest F. B. church in Wisconsin, and we believe there are former pastors and members scattered through our Zion who will pray that it may still be prospered, and that this vine planted by the pioneer fathers may still bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of the Master. Two sons of Rev. Bro. Cheeney, the organizer of this church, still live in this community at an advanced age, but with hearts warm in the service of the Lord."

HONEY CREEK .- We hear that Bro. Corey is well received at Honey Creek, and the church is moving on in the line of faithful

WATERLOO .- The Lord continues to bless the Waterloo church with a revival spirit; four were baptized Sept. 13, quite a number of others are becoming deeply interested and ere long will find peace in believing. The meetings are well attended, no extra meetings are held, the church is greatly encouraged and it is believed that God is going to manifest him-

Onarterly Meetings.

Cumberland (Me.)-Held at Little Falls,

F. Hutchinson; Charge to candidate and hand of fellowship; J. M. Remick; Address to church and people, O. T. Moulton; Benediction, E. C. Har-mon. Q. M. advised the churches to hold three days' meetings. Next session with the Steep Falls church the last Wednesd. y in October.

J. M. BAILEY, Clerk.

Cleveland (0.)-Held Aug. 22, 23, with Cleveland (0.)—Held Aug. 22, 23, with the Hinckley church. The weather was pleasant, attendance good, and an excellent spiritual, Christian atmosphere prevailed. While we mingled our prayers and songs and exhortations and listened to the preaching of the word we were reminded of the meeting held more than eighteen hundred years ago on the day of Pentecost. It is believed that our churches are growing in Christian graces and influence if not so much in numbers. Rev. O. D. Patch gave us an excellent sermon Saturday, which was folso much in numbers. Rev. O. D. Patch gave us an excellent sermon Saturday, which was followed by social meetings and business conference, conducted by Rev. Bro. Denny, pastor of Hinckley and Royalton churches. Bro. D. is well liked in his new field and it is hoped that the cause will prosper under his labors. Ladies held their missionary meeting Saturday evening, which was excellent throughout. Rev. G. H. Damon preached Sunday morning and evening and Rev. A. Streimer Sunday afternoon. Thus closed an interesting and profitable session. Collection on Sunday for home and foreign missions.

Next session with the Liverpool church, Saturdey, Oct. 31, 10.30 A. M. to Nov. 1.

Waupun (Wis.)—Held with the Grand Prairie church, Aug. 28—30, the Rev. M. B. Felt acting as moderator. This was one of the most pleasant sessions of Q. M. that has been enjoyed for a long time. There were large delegations from the churches, and the reports from the different churches and Sabbath schools were very encouraging. All the business sessions were well attended, and more than usual interest taken in this necessary part of church work. At the Institute aging. All the business sessions were well attended, and more than usual interest taken in this necessary part of church work. At the Institute Friday afternoon the following subjects were presented: (1.) What are the best practical methods to use in order to employ the church in Christian work, by Rev. W. K. Jackson; (2) The pastor's place in the Sunday-school, by Rev. E. N. Wright. Both subjects were well handled and the discussion that followed brought out many good, practical suggestions. This Institute work in connection with our Q. M. has done much to make our Q. M. interesting; and in dealing with practical subjects connected with church work it gives new ideas, and stimulates pastors, superintendents and church members to more efficiency, in their work. The Woman's Missionary meeting Saturday evening, conducted by Sisters True and Kelly, was well attended and interesting. Collection, \$12.58, which goes to the Coldren Mission Fund. The Sunday-school service Sabbath afternoon was very success'ul. The church was crowded, largely with young people. The addresses were with young people. The addresses were actical, instructive and listened to with deep inpractical, instructive and listened to with deep interest. We think that these services are increasing the interest in Surday-school work among the churches. The covenant meeting was a refreshing season. Collection Sabbath morning, \$22.50, to be divided between tome and foreign missions. Peaching chring the Q. M. by Rev's True, Felt, Wright and Walrath.

Next session with the Winneconne church. The opening sermon by Rev. W. K. Jackson.

JOHN ARNEILL, Clerk.

Ashtabula (O.)—Held with the Colebrook church, Rev. W. Colegrove supplying the pulpif. Tuesday evening, Rev. D. L. Rice preached the opening sermon; after which the Q. M. clerk, Rev. T. H. Drake, called the meeting to order, and Elder Rice was chosen moderator. The churches Rev. T. H. Drake, called the meeting to order, and Elder Rice was chosen moderator. The churches were better represented than at the previous session. Other brethren who preached were Rev's D. M. Stewart, R. Clark, and E. H. Higbee. All the sermons were of a high order of merit. The woman's Missionary meeting Wednesday evening, led by Mrs. Rice and Miss O lison, was devoted chiefly to the subject of temperance and was interesting. The social meeting was cheering. On the whole, this was an excellent session of the Q. M. The interest seems to be on the increase. Collections for missions, by Q. M., \$1.33; by Woman's Missionary Society, \$14.29; for Q. M. expenses, \$2.00; total, \$20.62.

Next session with the Conneaut church, beginning Tuesday evening, Oct. 27.

T. H. Drake, Clerk.

Washington (Pa.)—Held with the Spring Creek church. Friday being very rainy some of the delegates did not come. It was a good meet-ing all through. Rev. B. E. Baker of Sandy Lake ing all through. Rev. B. E. Baker of Sandy Lake came on Saturday, having just returned from the Ohio Association. He preached on Sunday morning. Subject—The New Testament Christ. It was well received. A collection was taken of \$5.90, and then Bro. Kettle of Grant preached from the Parable of the Prodigal Son. Bro. Baker also preached. Four persons came forward for prayers in response to his invitation. So great was the interest for souls that the Lord's Supper was not administered. Bro. Baker staid to continue the meeting. In the business weeting \$26 was subscribed for home missions, to be used in

our Q. M., and a committee was appointed consisting of one member from the several churches to raise funds to carry on revival work.

Next session with the Lake Pleasant church, Oct. 30—Nov. 1. Rev. L. Baird to preach the opening sermon.

John F. Barr, Clerk.

Rock & Dane (Wis.)—Held with the Oakland church. This noble little band by uniting with the Moravian brethren sustain preaching and a good Sabbath school. Reports from the churches show a lack of ministerial labor, but were more favorable in others, and the Johnstown church states that six bave been added by baptism and two by letter since the last report. Rev's Gowen, Sandborn, Parkyn and Romiz preached on the occasion. The public and social meetings were well attended and profitable. The Woman's Missionary meeting on Saturday evening presented a good programme, well executed, followed by a liberal collection. After services on Sabbath the Lord's Supper was celebrated. Collection \$9.23 for missions.

for missions.

Next session with the Johnstown church.
Opening sermon Friday evening, Nov. 13, by Rev.
L. W. Gowen.

L. HULSE, Clerk.

Waterloo (Ia.)-Held with the Oelwein church good representation of delegates and letters om most of our churches. Rev's Chas. Pierce om Cedar Valley and Geo. Bullock from Wapsi from Cedar Valley and Geo. Bullock from Wapsipinicon Q. M's were present and added to the interest. Reception was cordial. Business was done with harmony and dispatch. Celwein church reports five additions by baptism. An excellent work has been done by the ladies, many of whom are outside of our membership, in upholstering the church pews, preparatory to our Q. M. session. Our brettren and sisters of Celwein church are laboring hard to build up the interests of our beloved Zion. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: church are laboring hard to build up the interests of our beloved Zion. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, (1) That we as a Q. M. believe that the time has come when the church and ministry should be a unit on the question of divorce, and give no uncertain sound as to the Bible ground for divorce. (2) That the enactments of civil law which contravene the Divine do not furnish any ground of justification for a Christian man to put away his wife, or woman to put away her busband. (3) That we can not fellowship either a minister or a private member of this Q. M. who shall be divorced but for the one Bible cause. (4) That the looseness of the divorce law of our land has a legitimate tendency to create hasty marriages and is the procuring cause of the fearful increase of divorced, families in our land. Collection for State Home Mission work, \$7.59. Our social meeting on Saturday afternoon was intensely interesting. The attendance through the entire session was large, increasing in numbers, until on Sabbath, both morning and evening, the house was packed, and we separated feeling that we had enjoyed a blessed feast, and that the Divine blessing rested upon us.

Next session with the Lester church, commencvine blessing rested upon us.

Next session with the Lester church, commenting Dec. 4, 1885.

S. V. R. SLADE, Clerk.

Little Sioux Valley (la.)—Held with the Estherville church, sept. 4—6. All the churches reported either by letter or delegation, The business of the Q. M. was done with harmony and discussion of the Q. M. was done with harmony and discussion. ness of the Q. M. was done with narmony and dispatch. The word was preached with good acceptance by Brother and Sister Griffin of the Rutland
church, late of Wisconsin, and Brother and Sister
Reeves, corre ponding measeugers from the
Chain Lake (Minn.) Q. M. Besides preaching for usthe evenings of Saturday and Sunday, Sister
Reeves aleo supplied the pulpit of the M. E.
church Sunday morning and to their great satisfaction. Delegates to the lowa Y. M.: Rev's. D.
N. Coats, 2. B. Whitaker and R. A. Coats.

R. A. Coats, Clerk pro tem.

Otisfield (Me.)—Held with the East Otisfield church, Sept. 2, 3. A good and profitable session was enjoyed throughout. Most of the churches were represented by letter or delegates. Preaching instructive, prayer and social meetings good and interesting. Business transacted in harmony and love. Next session with the Sweden church, Nov. 4
WILLIAM ABBOTT, Clerk.

"SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 15, 1881.

"Springfield, Mass., April 16, 1601.
"I have been sick with pleurisy and pneumonia. It left me with a very hard, hacking cough. All the physicians and medicine did me no good. A friend advised me to try Adamson's Cough Balsam, one bottle of which "id me more good than all the doctors and medicines I have tried; and I shall recommend it far and near.
"MARY A. BROCKWELL."

The first Grant monument completed is on the State Fair Grounds, Peabody, Kan. It consists of a shaft forty feet high, built of ears of corn, wrought into elaborate mosaics.

When Tried Always Preferred.

When they once become acquained with it, ladies invariably prefer Parker's Hair Balsam to any similar preparation. It makes the hair soft and glossy, arrests its falling off, promotes new growth, restores the original color, and has no rival as a dressing. Not a dye, not only, highly perfumed. Only 50c. at druggists.

Motices.

Post-Office Addresses.

Rev. E. N. Fernald. Treasurer F. Baptist For-ign Mission, Home Mission and Education So-ieties, Dover, N. H. Miss L. A. DeMeritte, Treasurer of the Woman's Mis. Soc., Dover, N. H. Rev. C. E. Brockway, Pike, N. Y., Treas. of the Central Assoc. Rev. C. E. Brockway, Pike, N. 1., Treas. of the Central Assoc.

Rev. F. H. Peckham, Treas. N. H. Home Mission Board, Great Falls, N. H.

Rev. J. S. Dinsmore, Troy Grove, La Salle Co., Ill., Y. M. Trea., also a medium of correspondence between churches and ministers.

Rev. J. J. Batler, Hillsdale, Mich., to whom contributions may be sent for the Western Beneficieries.

Rev. H. M. Ford, 407 Chestnut Street, Lansing, Mich, to whom all money collected in the bounds of the Y. M. should be sent. Rev. A. H. Morrell, Soliciting Agent Storer Col-lege, 18 Pleasant St., Augusta, Me.

Quarterly Meeting Notices.

Oakland (Mioh.) with the South Salem church, Oct. 2—11. Opening sermon Friday evening by the clerk.

I. P. BATES, Clerk.
Otsego (N. Y.) with the Exeter church, Oct. 16—18. Opening sermon by C. A. Gleason on Friday evening. Under the new constitution each church is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every ten members.

C. A. GLEASON, Clerk.

Hillsdale (Mich.) with the Rome church, Oct. 2—11. The Suoday-school Institute to be held on Suoday atternoon.

W. A. MEYERS, Clerk.

Prospect and Unity (Me.) at East Thorudike, Sept. 25—27.

JOSEPH HIGGINS, Clerk.

Strafford (Vt.) with the East Randolph church, Oct. 2—4.

J. S. STAPLES, Clerk.

Belknap (N. H.) with the church at Meredith Center, beginning at 2 p. M., Tuesday, Oct. 13. An interesting order of exercises is expected.

F. L. WILEY, Clerk. Quarterly Meeting Notices

Ministers' Conference.

Ministers' Conference.

Otsego Q. M. Ministers' Conference at Scuyler's
Lake, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 23, at 9 A. M.

Assignments: The Uupardonable Sin, Matt.
12: 31, 32, Rev. C. A. Gleason, Rev. E. C.
Hodge; The World's Future State, Rev. W.
Brown; The New Birth, Rev. L. E. Schuster;
Moral Depravity, Rev. S. Darrow; Where does
Moral Responsibility commence in Hop Culture
and Traffic? D. Boyd.

E. C. Hodge, Com.
D. BOYD, Clerk.

Railroad Fares to the Anniversaries. The following arrangements are completed:
On the Buston and Maine road tickets to Bostor and return will be on sale at Portland at \$4.32
Saco and Buddeford,

Dover, Portsmouth, Farmington,

Farmington, 3.40
Rochester, 3.12
Haverbill, 1.32
Persons above Concord, N. H., on the Boston & Lowell road can purchase round trip tickets to Boston at two cts. per mile by notifying their station agents in season for them to obtain from Boston the tickets needed. The tickets will not be on sale without such notice. On the Concord road round trip tickets to Boston at two cts. per mile will be on sale at Concord and Manchester. On the Boston & Providence road persons will pay full fare one way (1.00) and receive free return checks at Providence. H. F. WOOD, Dover, N. H., Sept. 21.

F. B. Sunday-school Union.

The annual meeting of the Free Baptist Suaday-school Union for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held in the Reger Williams church, Providence, R. I., Oct. 8 av 7.30 o'clock P. M. Nellie F. Reed, Rec. Sec'y. Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 21.

Anniversary Notice. The Anniversaries of the Freewill Baptists will be held with the Roger Williams F. B. church, Providence, R. I., Oct. 6-8, 1886. E. W. RIUKER, Sec. of Convention. Providence, R. I., Aug. 11, 1885.

Persons expecting to attend the Anniversaries of the Free Baptist Benevolent Societies, to be held with the Hoger Williams church Prov., R. I., Oct. 6-8, 1825, are requested to send application or entertainment on or before Oct. 1st, to G. S. Andrews, 281 Washington St., Providence, R. I.

Home Mission Society.

The annual meeting of the Freewill Baptist Home Mission Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held in the Roger Williams Free Baptist church, Providence, R. I., on Werlnesday, Oct. 7, 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Executive Committee,
G. C. WATERMAN, Rec. Sec'y.

G. C. WATERMAN, Rec. Sec'y. Dover, N. H., Sept. 17, 1885.

Free Baptist Education The annual meeting of the Free Baptist Educa-tion Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held in the Roger Williams F. B. church, Providence, R. I.,

Thursday, Oct. 8, 1985, at 9.30 A. M.
THOMAS SPOONER, Rec. Sec. Foreign Missions.

Foreign Missions.

The angual meeting of the Free Baptist Foreign Mission Society will be held at the Roger Williams Church, Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, the seventh day of October next, at 7.39 o'clock in the afternoon, for business, as follows: I. To hear the record of the last meeting. 2. To hear the report of the Executive Board. 3. To hear the report of the Corresponding Secretary. 4. To hear the report of the Treasurer. 5. To choose four members of the Executive Board to hold office for three years. 6. To transact any other business that may come properly before said meeting.

By order of the Executive Board.
O. B. CHENEY, Recording Secretary.
Lewiston, Me., Sept. 12, 1885.

Conference Board.

There will be a meeting of the Conference Board at the Roger Williams church, Providence, R. I., on Tuesda/ the 5th day of October next at 2.30 o'clock in the atternoon. The members of the Board are O. B. Cheney, G. C. Waterman, C. E. Cate, L. W. Anthony, G. H. Ball, C. D. Dudley, and A. A. Smith. O. B. CHENEY, Chairman.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 12, 1885.

Board of Woman's Missionary Society. There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society, at the Roger Williams church, Providence, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 8, at 9 o'clock A. M. MRS. J. A. LOWELL, Cor. Sec. Danville, Sept. 18, 1886.

There will be an informal meeting of the Board Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Woman's Missionary Society. Woman's Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of the Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held in the vestry of the Roger Williams Free Baptist church in Providence, R. 1., on Thursday, Oct. 8, 1885, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. B. TOURTELLOT, Rec. Sec.

There will be an informal meeting of the Society Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Money Letters Received.

J D Ashbaugh—M Austin—N W Ayer—R F
Bryant—Mrs A S D Bates—H C Chamberlin—E E
Cartwright—J S Copp—H A Chandler—Mrs L
Davis—J B Dow—B Dodge—F Dudley—F H
Ellenberger—W Farnham—C W Foster—O Fitch
—Mrs J H Greeley—E L Hanscom—O C Hills—W
Hammond—J A Hoekins—C E Hoxie—Mrs F
James—A D King—G W Knapp—Mrs S Lenhart—
G A Lewis—S P Metrill—A B Morrill—H E Middaugh—G W Matthews—Mrs L F Paul—F A
Palmer—W Percival—J R Pope—G H Parker—C
B Purdy—J W Rogers—A E Richardson—E T
Spear—G H Selden—W O Sleeper—D Smith—C J
Swaine—T Spoouer—A Sinclair—H Tewel—J I
Towner—L Thompson—J D Vandoren—N Viner
—J W Ware—C H Woodworth—W H Waldron—
— A D Williams—W H Ward—Mrs W Wallingford
—D R Whittemore—P C Watte—J W Ware.

Books Forwarded

Books Forwarded BY MAIL.

J J Dow Fairbault Minu. A J T Breoks Alvis Ark. G f Mote Eva Ark. Rev U Chabot Powellsville O.

Married.

McAllister—Millett—In Dover, Me., Sept. 13. by the Rev. B. D. Newell, Mr. Fred J. McAllister, and Miss Hannah Millett, both of Dover.

Fellows—Newton—At the residence of the bride's lather, Aug. 19, by the Rev. C. E. Davis, Prof. Aaron N. Fellows, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss Edna A. Newton, of West Topsham, V. Page—Emery—At the F. B. parsonage, East Olange, Vt., Sept. 15, by the Rev. C. E. Davis, Mr. John Page, and Miss Ruth K. Emery, both of Washington, Vt. Page—Bates—In Oakland, Me., Sept. 12, at the bride's home, by the Rev. E. Blake, Rev. E. G. Page, of Richmond, and Mrs. Mary Bates, of Oakland.

land.

Gorkins—Laplont—At West Derby, Vt., on
Thursday evenlus, Sept. 17, at the residence of the
bride's father, by the Rev. L. S. Bean, Mr. George
P. Corkins, of Newport, and Miss Edith Laplont, of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate As an Appetizer.

DR. MORRIS GIBBS, Howard City, Mich., says; "I am greatly pleased with it as a tonic; it is an agreeable and a good appetizer."

Obitharies.

Particular Notice. Obtuaries must be brief and for the public. For the excess over one hundred words, and for those sent by persons who de not patronize the STAR, it is expected that cash will accompany the copy at the rate of four cents per line of eight words. Verses are inadmissible.

Perry.—Harlow J. Perry was born June 29, 1808. He died July 3, 1885, aged 77 years, 5 months, 5 days. He held the office of deacon of the North Lawrence church thirty years. He was a man of good natural ability, faithful in duty, wise in council, full of hope and cheer. It is testimony was always a benediction and strength. He was loyal to his beloved Zion, fully rooted and grounded in the faith. He always contributed largely of his means to the cause he so much loved. He was a friend to missions and all benevolent and Christian enter-prises, social in his nature, agreeable in his manner. His dwelling was always a sweet and quiet resting-place to the servants of God and a welcome home to all the people of God, with an open hand to assist and relieve the needy. Truly a good and noble man has gone to the heavenly home he so longed for. The dear wife with a large circle of Christian friends are left to greatly miss him.

J. H. Cox

Wiggin.—Sister Auretta Wiggin, daughter of Moses Pierce, of Barrington, N. H., died in Itoston, Mass., Sept. 1, aged 30 years, 2 months, and 25 days. The many friends that assembled to pay respect to her memory attested to the high esteem in which she was held by those who knew her. Brought up as she was by Christian parents she had her attention early turned to the loveliness of Christ, and the desirableness of being his disciple; but she did not make an open profession till the she did not make an open profession till the summer of 1879, when she was baptized and became a member of the Dudley Street Baptist church, Boston Highlands. She was married to John Y. Wiggin, Feb. 25, 1880, whom she now leaves, with two small children, to mourn their loss. But they have the assurance that she lives in heaven. May the bereaved hussne lives in neaven. May the bereaved hus-band look to God for strength in this great af-fliction, and may he now feel that she beckons to him from her home above. The costly flo-ral contributions displayed at her funeral bore ample testimony to the love borne her. Her funeral took place from her late resider 2,473 Washington Street. A. M. I

Knowles.-Died in Northwood, N. H. May 16, Harriet Knowles, wife of Smith Knowles, aged 67 years. Sister Knowles was baptized by Rev. D. P. Cilley, Dec. 27, 1837. In her death, we as a church have lost one of oldest and most dearly beloved members, nearly 50 years an active worker for the cause of God. She was an exhorter. Only now and then do we hear them now. She lived her religion daily. She was a favorite with the young people and few of any church is missed by them more than she. Her words to some of the young Christians will never be forgotten by them. She leaves a son and husband and many relatives to mourn har sheares. A true many relatives to mourn her absence. A true friend and neighbor, a faithful Christian and loving wife and mother has gone home to rest. May her many prayers be answered that the whole family may meet around the "throne of God and the Lamb." Words were used by the pastor found in Rev. 14: 13. assisted by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell.

Butterfield.—Died in Farmington, Me., July 3, Dea. Asa Butterfield, aged 87 years and 8 months. He was faithful in life and tritude phant in death. For many years he had been a deacon of the F. B. church at Farmington Hill. He was often troubled at the discouraging prospects of his church, but was always ready to do his part to sustain it. On account of the infirmities of age, he was unable to attend many meetings during the last few years. but was supplied with religious information through the MORNING STAR, which had been his constant companion for more than forty

Bradley.—Died in Danville, N. H., Sept. 7, Mrs. Mary E., wife of Dea. J. C. Bradley, aged 62 years, 14 days. Mrs. B. was born in the adjacent town of Hampstead, where she became a member of the Congregationalist church when about fifteen years of age. For some forty years she has been a resident of Dan Though retaining her church connection in H., she could not well have been more useful among us had she been a member of the F. B. church, with which she has habitually wor-shiped. In her home life her work was nobly done. By her general neighborly spirit she won the respect of many around her. She was generously cultured in both heart and mind. Her eagerness for useful knowledge found gratification in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, being a member of its first graduating class. Yet she pursued Chautauqua studies until her final illness caused their discontinuance. A husband, two sons, and a daughter survive her. She greatly missed as wife, mother, teacher in the Sunday-school, worshiper in the sanctuary, friend and associate in a wide circle of endered according to the sanctuary. deared acquaintanceship.

Moulton.—Died at Parsonsfield, Me., Aug. 18, Alonzo P. Moulton, aged 42 years. He was as a boy genial and sunny in his disposition, kind-hearted and thoughtful of the comtort of others. As a man, honest, generous; as a Christian, earnest, practical. When 19 years of age he volunteered to go to the War. He was a member of Co. H. 27th Maine and afterwards joined the Second Maine Cavalry, and in both relations he proved himself to be a superior soldier. He was a member of the G. A. R. to which he was much attached, and the commanders and comrades of several posts were present at his burial and performed the burial service of that order in a very appropriate and impressive manner. He leaves to mourn his departure a wife three sons, one daughter an aged father (W. E. Moulton), and four sisters. May the memory of the sweet and blessed life of their departed triend come like the sunshine, and the hope of meeting again in that home of many mansions inspire them to greater faithfulness in the Christian garvine.

Melley.—Mrs. Rachel W., wife of Des. Samuel Kelley of Providence, R. I., died suddenly Sept. 12, and was buried on Sept. 16. The deceased was in her 77th year, had been the mother of eight children (of whom, five sons are yet living) and had with her husband been members of the Roger Williams F. B. church since 1842. In February last, the aged couple celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at which the five sons were present. Four were present at the funeral. Sister Kelley had won many friends. She had been a faithful member of the church, always at her post, had been a friend to the poor, and a frequent visitor at the chamber of sickness and death. She was a devoted wife and motha frequent visitor at the chamber of sickness and death. She was a devoted wife and mothand death. She was a devoted wife and mother. In her death the church and vicinity sustain a great loss. But their loss is her gain. She was ready and waiting. Her health had been feeble for several months. She had concluded her time was nearly at hand, and was wealous to finish her work. She expected and desired to depart suddenly and without becoming helpless, and as she said, "a burden to anybody." A rupture at the lungs seized her upon the street, and in a moment or two ended all earthly anxiety. She had anticipated with delight many reunions with departed ones in their heavenly home, and has passed doubtless to the realization of her hopes. Let her rest, for she was worthy. Munger.-Mrs. Celia Munger died at her

Munger.—Mrs. Celia Munger died at her late residence near Mukwanago, Waukesha Co., Wis., Sept. 3, aged 81 years, 5 months and 21 days. She was born in Chenango Co., N. Y. She with her husband moved to this State about 48 years ago and settled on the farm which they made their home till called to the home above. Bro. Gains Munger, the husband, preceded her to the better land about seven years ago. They ware devoted F. B. band, preceded her to the better land about seven years ago. They were devoted F. B. Christians, being constant readers of the MORNING STAR from the first, and cheerful, liberal supporters of the denomination of their choice. They were great lovers of Christian society, and their home was always open to the followers of the Master; and the ministry, especially, ever found here a welcome resting-place. They reared a family of seven children, four of whom have gone over the river. The three surviving children were present to minister to the loving mother in her last days. minister to the loving mother in her last days She suffered intensely for the last six weeks, yet patiently bore it all. Calmly and hopefully she approached the vale of shadows, in assurance of the blissful immortality that awaited her on the other side. Funeral services were conducted by the writer from the text, Luke 24, last clause of the 5th verse.

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The Home Circle.

A BOAT-SONG.

BY C. JENNIE SWAINE. Rest, oarsman, rest, and let our boat Among the lily-islands float. Or drift away, among the shadows deep, As I sing and dream, as I wake and sleep.

Through the willow vista over the stream The sunlight's golden lances gleam. And soft and low, on the slumberous air. I hear the bird-songs that echo there.

Our boat in its trembling shadow lies 'Mong the floating clouds of the sunset skies, Where clustering lilv-stars shine and glow. In the liquid sky of the waves below.

Where the golden sky to the blue sea falls Must be the City's shadowed walls, And the river, as crystal, pure and clear, With its tree of twelve fruits, growing near.

The far borizon, sweet and dim, Must shut the City's glories in; I drift and dream, O Summer sea. Close to its templed hights and thee.

O'er distant cliff and purple peak, Through dreamy shadowings, I seek The City's spires, but find they rest Mirrored upon the river's breast.

Row, carsman, row, nor let our boat Among these lily-islands float; For out of the shadows of sunset skies Open the pearl-gates of Paradise.

SEPTEMBER IN THE MOUNTAINS.

A seft, impalpable, and misty veil And broods like the pale vapor of a dream In undulating lines on every stream.

Thence, stretching up with ghostly clinging It spreads its fleecy pall on lower lands And woods and farms and quiet country lanes,

Holding them captive in its vaporous chains. But quiet lies the earth, and patiently Awaits the coming of his majesty The conquering sun, upon whose radiant face

She soon shall gaze with unobscuréd grace. And see! the earth-born cloud begins to lift And rise, reluctantly, and fade and drift Away, but leaves defiant sentinels still

On every distant hight and wooded hill! And look once more! see these, too, new retreat Before the arrows tipped with fervent heat, Shot from the quiver of the sun, as high

He mounts the rounded dome of azure sky. Dear Lord, look down upon thy world below, And see thy children's lives like rivers flow.

Sometimes in broad and happy curves the sween.

Again shut in by rocks, precipitous and steep. Alas, each human river as it flows Is shadowed over by a mist of woes, A wavering cloud, a phantom thing,

Exhaled from its own inner suffering. Most loving Lord, wilt thou not lift the cloud And read the veil of self, that keeps us proud And blind, both to the sorrows of our race And to the cloudless sunshine of thy grace?

Then shall all discontents be lulled to rest Like rippling wavelets on the river's breast; We shall reflect Thine image more and more, And Thy resplendent Majesty adore. -Illustrated Weekly

A TRIBUTE TO WOMAN. Warriors and statesmen have their meed of praise

And what they do or suffer, men record; But the long sacrifice of woman's days, Passes without a thought, without a word: And many a holy struggle for the sake Of duties sternly, faithfully fulfilled,-For which the anxious mind must watch and wait.

And the strong feelings of the heart be stilled, Goes by unheeded as the summer wind, And leaves no memory and no trace behind. Yet it may be, more lofty courage dwells In one meek heart which braves an advers

Than his whose ardent soul indignant swells, Warmed by the fight, or cheer'd through high debate. -Mrs. Norton.

Like coral insects multitudinous The minutes are whereof our life is made They build it up as in the deep's blue shade It grows, it comes to light, and then, and thus For both there is an end. The populous Sea-blossoms close, our minutes that hav

Life's debt of work are spent; the work is laid Before the feet that shall come after us. -Jean Ingelow

ONE WAY TO MIND.

The Red-streak tree had a way of getting bright color into its fruit, even when it was only half ripe. Other apples betrayed how acid and unfit they were by they were satisfied. The tree looked their pale green complexions, showing in that way how little use they had made of the hot sunshine. But when the Redstreaks were no bigger than walnuts they poured out tempting signs to all the boys in the neighborhood. This tree grew in the Mallory orchard, and Ned and Phil were much sought after by reason of it. It was sheltered from view of the house by trees of wider branches, and was besides easy to climb. But this year there, had been much sickness among children, and mothers had given particular charges to their boys against the "Mallory Red-streaks." So the fruit had been left to grow in peace.

In spite of warnings, however, Mrs. Mallory one day found Ned with an apple half eaten. She was distressed, and, calling him in, cut it open to the core to ten miles away. Mrs. Mallory pro-

"You must not eat them," she said. "until the seeds are black. However fair they look they are not suitable until then."

"But it's mellow," argued Ned. "] pounded it against a stone, and it's just as soft as it can be."

"It is this way every year," worried Mrs. Mallory. "I think I shall have that tree cut down. It is impossible to make the children understand the apples get an early start, so as to have as much are green as long as they are so pretty to look at."

"Taste it, and see how sweet it is," urged Ned persuasively.

deal of firmness, "I shall have to be se- ripe apples to fill a little basket for Vivere with you. Neither you nor Phil olet. She is so fond of them, you must pick a single apple from that tree | know."

until I give you permission. Do you understand me? Phil, come here. Remember what I say. Neither of you is story before. Mrs. Mallory went briskly to pick a single Red-streak until such into a closet and came out with a pretty time as I feel it safe. Do you promise basket in her hand.

"Y-e-s, ma'am," replied both boys, reluctantly.

Mrs. Mallory, knowing her sons to be very obedient, as a rule, gave the subject no further thought. But it was not so easy for them to forget the attractive fruit, especially as the hailing cry of their comrades was quite apt to be, "Are the Red-streaks ripe?"

The weather held cold, and the season was backward. But "old Red-streak" appropriated all the red there was in the watery sunshine, and made the most of the chill rains. Perhaps it felt the desertion of its boy friends, and hung out its alluring signals to tempt them back. Mrs. Mallory had been called from home to the care of a sick relative. This left Ned and Phil quite to themselves. The house was lonely, and after school they kept out of doors as much as possible. One afternoon a mis-sent ball fell, crashing through "old Red-streak's" branches, and in its fall knocked off an apple. That did not come within the prohibition. They were not to nick an apple without permission, but this already on the ground was their lawful property. They divided it, and ate it with the relish that makes stolen pleasures so very sweet.

"See," cried Ned, exultingly, "the seeds are almost black. We can pick them now, Phil. They are fit."

"No, we can't," said Phil. "Mamma said we weren't to pick one without permission. And we promised, you

"But she is away," sulked Ned, "and how can we get permission. I know she wouldn't care. She meant we weren't to pick them until they were ripe. And tree." Neither boy spoke. "And what

they are ripe." Phil was very literal, and he held out stoutly against this. The " real and truly promise," he averred, was, "not without permission." "But she may be gone all summer," grumbled Ned, " and these apples will just spoil. See this one." Right in front of his face was a fair, ruddy apple which he took in his hand

"Don't pick it," cried Phil nervously. "Oh, don't you fret!" replied Ned con-

It was a beauty, and hung low as if on purpose to put Ned to the severest possible test. Ned felt that to be held to this strict use of words in a promise when he knew what his mother intended was very unreasonable, and he became suddenly

"There!" he said.

And he bit out of the side of the rosy apple a great bite almost to the core. Two black seeds were revealed.

"It's good," he said. "Try it, Phil." Phil could not help laughing, and, stepping up, he took a good-sized mouthful. Ned laughed in turn. "That isn't picking it, Phil. Let's eat all round the core, and leave it hanging to the stem." So, with great merriment, first one and then the other nibbled, nibbled, until the closely eaten core was all that was left.

There was great zest in this novel way of doing things. They selected another low-hanging apple, and disposed of it in the same way. They were quite ripe enough to suit a boy's stomach, and they did not stop until a half dozen had been devoured.

"See," cried Ned, "we haven't picked one. Mother won't care. We haven't disobeved her."

Even Phil's more tender conscience did not demur. He agreed with Ned that they had not disobeyed. Their mother was gone nearly a week longer. and the first thing on their return from school in the afternoon each day was to go to the old Red-streak and eat until very funny as the apples disappeared, and the dried and shriveled cores grew more numerous. The boys felt sure their mother would find it as amusing as they did, and imagined how merrily she would laugh at their harmless trick. All

sense of wrong-doing had quite vanished. The day of her return was rainy. In their delight at having her back they forgot all about "old Red-streak" and its shabby condition. Her presence in the house was so pleasant they realized in the contrast how dismal it had been to have her away. She unfolded a plan to them which opened a delightful field for discussion. An old friend of hers had come from the city with her young daughter to spend the summer at a resort under the shadow of Mount Tulip, some show him how white the seeds still were. posed, as next day was Saturday, that they three take gray Jess and drive across country to the mountain, and pay a visit to this dearly-loved friend. Violet, the daughter, was the jolliest, most

hoydenish girl Ned and Phil had ever seen. Her ingenuity for mischief was so great, and her enjoyment of out-of-doors so hearty, that her annual visits to the country made a most exciting period in their usually quiet lives. They were to

of the day as possible for their visit. "Ned, you harness Jess and hitch her to the buggy, while Phil feeds his chickens, and I will go out to old Red-"Ned." said his mother, with a great streak and see if I can't find enough

Ned and Phil exchanged abashed glances. They ought to have told their

"Be quick, Ned," she said, as he lingered, trying to find words to tell her about the apples. "The sooner we are off the longer the visit."

They had counted on nothing but being with her when she should discover their odd habit of feasting. But she was out of the house and on the way to the orchard before they could interpose. Ned's tace grew hot as he went to the stable, and Phil moved in another direction to his task as if his feet weighed a pound or two more than common. Here was a day of promise suddenly overclouded. They had gone on from day to day in a certain line of conduct, maintaining it to be proper and justifiable. And now, why were both so shame-faced and heavy-hearted over its discovery? Ned fussed a good deal with Jess's harness, tugged at the straps, undid and refastened buckles, inspected the buggy, dusted and brushed the cushions, all in the hope that Phil, his task being lighter, would get to the house first. But Phil was equally busy over his chicken coops. He scattered the food, rearranged the water dishes, loitered, and prolonged his work, un-

halter to the post, and Phil came shambling toward the house. "Why, Ned," began Mrs. Mallory, holding up the empty basket, "the birds have nearly destroyed Red-streak. never saw a tree so strangely stripped. We shall not be able even to fill this basket for Violet. The only apples left are those out of reach, at the very top of the seems strangest of all," continued Mrs. Mallory, "is, that the lowest branches are the ones that have suffered most. Birds usually peck at the higher fruit

til both heard their mother's voice

calling, "Ned! Phil!" There was no

help for it now. By this time their

mother had found them out. Ned led

Jess to the carriage block, and tied her

Phil tried to speak, and Ned tried to laugh. Their mother noticed the embarrassment of the effort in both.

"Do you know anything about it, my sons?" she asked.

"It wasn't the birds, mother," stammered Ned. "We meant to tell you all temptuously. "Wait till I have picked about it the first thing. But I forgot it, and Pknow Phil did, too." Mrs. Mallory was puzzled, and looked very grave.

"You see," faltered Ned, "an apple got knocked off by my ball, and when I found it was ripe I wanted to pick some. But Phil wouldn't let me. I thought he was silly, and got mad about it, and bit a piece out of an apple that hung right before my face."

"You don't know how funny it seemed," put in Phil, with a desire to help Ned out, "to eat apples that way. And it wasn't really disobeying, was it, mother?"

"We didn't pick one, you know, urged Ned, "not one. What you said was that we weren't to pick them; but you didn't say we weren't to eat them."

"You must have known what I meant, children," said Mrs. Mallory, sadly. "But we minded, didn't we?" asked Phil, wistfully.

"Yes, in one way. You minded the letter of my wish, but not the spirit. Take the basket, Phil, and put it away. Are you ready? If so, we will start at once.

The boys expected their mother to say opportunity to justify themselves they expected. But the simple words of "letter" and " spirit" made the whole affair clear to them as it had not been before. The "funny" part of it disappeared, and a sense of shame overwhelmed them in its place. Throughout their drive no reference was made to the subject, although it was really uppermost in all their minds. They had a gay greeting from Violet.

"Oh, cousin Phil, are the apples ripe?" she cried.

"Yes-nearly." "Why didn't you bring me some?" "I thought of it," said Mrs. Mallory, to save Phil the trial of an explanation,

" but was disappointed." "How disappointed?" asked Violet. wonderingly. "Ah! I see, those boys had eaten them all."

"Let them tell you," said Mrs. Mallory, "if they wish."

This set Violet on to tease, but they were naturally loth to repeat a story so much to their discredit. But compelled to it. as it were, by her insistance, they at last told her all about it. Violet looked very sober, and she said she thought it was the meanest way in the world to disobey, because it wasn't tair and square and open.

"Did their mother rebuke them any further, or punish them?"

No, the rebuke came from within, and obedience after that meant obedience both in letter and in spirit .- Advance.

THE HOME I LOVE.

Since all that is not heaven must fade Light be the hand of ruin laid Upon the home I love; With lulling spell let soft decay Steal on, and spare the giant sway The crash of tower and grove.

Far opening down some woodland deep In their own quiet glade shall sleep The relics dear to thought, And wild-flower wreaths from side to side Their waving tracery hang, to bide What ruthless Time has wrought.

"VIENNA ROLLS."

ance of those crescent-shaped rolls so often seen upon our breakfast tables. How many, I wonder, have ever heard the curious legend which, it is said, gave rise to their manufacture? Here it is:

A great many years ago there lived in do not suffer yourself to be always centhe city of Vienna a worthy baker, whose suring a sensitive boy or girl, to whom trade, though small, afforded a comfort- judicious praise now and then will be a able support for his little family.

At the time of our story there was war between the Turks and the Austrians, and tain food from without, and the supply plants .- Margaret E. Sangster. within was rapidly failing.

The people were in utter despair. If they did not surrender, they must die of famine; while if they did they could expect no mercy from the cruel Turks, and would certainly be massacred. Prayers were daily offered in the churches for deliverance, but it seemed as if nothing could avert the dreadful fate that must soon overtake them.

So the days passed on. One evening our baker was in the cellar kneading the dough (and what a little lump it was!) that was to furnish bread for himself and his neighbors on the morrow. He was intent upon his work, when suddenly he was roused by a slight rattling sound, which seemed to be in the cellar, and to come and die out at regular and short intervals. He stopped his task, listened carefully, and tracing it to a distant corner soon discovered its cause.

On the floor stood a little toy drum belonging to one of his boys, and upon its tightly stretched bead several marbles dancing about produced the sounds he had noticed

"This is curious," said the baker : and he watched the drum closely. Every second or two the drum-head would vibrate and the little marbles would rattle upon it as if alive. Putting his ear to the earth, he heard what seemed to be a distant tapping or hammering, and he noticed that at each faint tap the dancing of the marbles repeated itself.

For a long time he could not account for the raps, until it suddenly flashed upon him that they were caused by the steady blows of a pick, and that the Turks were doing what had been much fearedthey were undermining the city.

There might still be time to defeat their

To tell of the difficulty the honest man had in getting the authorities to listen to and believe his tale, of the sneers and mockings he met with everywhere, would make a long story. It is enough to say that his firm belief in his own idea, and the earnest efforts he made to impress this belief upon others, at last reached the general in command of the city, and an investigation was ordered, which proved that the baker's suspicion was cor-

His timely information enabled the Austrians to construct a countermine. which at the proper time was fired and exploded, and the Turks were put to flight. So the city was saved. When quiet was restored, and thanksgivings offered for the victory, the baker was sent for, and ushered into the presence of the emperor himself.

" My worthy friend," said the emperor, we owe our deliverance, under God, to you. Name your reward."

"Sire," answered the baker, as his face flushed with pride, " I ask but one thing. A poor fellow like me is not fit for riches nor rank, and I want neither. Grant me more. She had not given them half the but this one privilege, your majesty, and I am centent: Let me, and my children after me, henceforth make our bread in the form of that crescent which has so long been our terror, so that every day those who eat it may be reminded that the God of the Christians is greater than the Allah of the infidel."

The baker's request was granted. An imperial order was at once issued conferring upon him and his descendants the sole right to make bread in the shape of the Turkish emblem, and forbidding anyone, under heavy penalties, from ever infringing this right .- Harper's Young

A THOUGHT FOR MOTHERS. Talking the other day with one of the most sensible women I know, one too whose large family is so well ordered that there never seems to be a particle of friction in its management, I was pleased with something she said about children,

the moment. "I never fret about little faults of manner, nor even about transient irritability, in my children," said the lady. "Children, as they are growing up, go through many temporary conditions, which, if apparently unpoticed, pass away. In fact, there are little moral disturbances to be expected, like whooping-cough and measles in the physical life, and, if the general home atmosphere be wholesome and the trend right, I do not think it worth while to be too much distressed over oc-

casional naughtiness." Is there not comfort here for you, dear friend, who can not understand why John, carefully trained as he is, sometimes, in the eager heat of play, bursts into the room like a tornado, or forgets to put cap on nail and books on shelf, as an orderly boy ought? And if Sarah is not so patient as she should be with the younger ones, sometimes has mysterious fits of de- account for thyself. Wherefore dost thou pression, or is hysterically gay with no entangle thyself?-St. Thomas.

cause that you can see, summon your own All of you are familiar with the appear- gentle self-possession to the front; remember that the period between childis very trying, and while you pray a great deal for your darling, do not worry about her or talk to her too much. Above all. tonic.

Line upon line, precept upon precept, the city had been for weeks in a state of also have serenity, peace, and the siege. Hemmed in on all sides by the absence of petty fault-finding, if home Saracen armies, it was imposssible to ob- is to be a nursery fit for heaven-growing

LIVING TO OURSELVES.

We find that the true bond of union among men, the true remedy against that) feeling of loneliness and separation to which men are so easily led by the selfworship of their own nature, is the sense of their being united to Christ, and so living unto the Lord. In him as the head of his Church, as the representative of a restored humanity, they feel that they meet with the sympathy for which they have sought in vain among their brethren. He bare all their infirmities, and was like unto them in all things, sin only excepted, so that he can have compassion on them. And as they find that he is/this not to them only but also to all those who believe on him, they feel conscious of a new tie binding them to their fellow-men throughout the world, not only beause God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth, but because all those who believe on Christ have a common Saviour and a common hope-one Lord, one faith, one baptism. This it is which will gather them that are now scattered abroad into one flock, even if they are in a different fold, under one shepherd. This in giving life and strength to our prayers and efforts after holiness will enable us more entirely to renounce the idolatry of self, will calm the angry thoughts and harsh words which now range unchecked, will crush altogether that spirit of party which now thrusts itself into all things secular and holy, and defiles them all, and will give tresh energy to that love for all men, and especially for them that are of the household of faith, which is bounded by no limits of race or country. Profound joy has more of severity than gayety in it .-The Dean of Wells.

NIGHT AND DAY.

The innocent, sweet day is dead, Dark night hath slain her in her bed, Ob, Moors are as fierce to kill as to wed-Put out the light, said he.

A sweeter light than ever rayed From star of heaven or eye of maid Has vanished in the unknown shade-

Now, in a wild, sad after-mood The tawny night sits still to brood Upon the dawn-time when he wooed-I would she lived, said he.

Star-memories of happier times, Of loving deeds and lovers' rhymes, Throng forth in silvery pantomimes-Come back, O day! said be. -Sidney Lanier

Child of God, you are an heir of eternal glory! And because you are an heir, you have a right, an inalienable right to enter at last into a personal possession of your Father's estate. Your elder brother. Jesus, is an heir of God, because he is the son of the heavenly Father; and because he is your brother you are a joint heir with him of the glorious inheritance which is reserved in heaven for you and for all the children of God. You may be very poor, with respect to temporal things, but you have no reason to complain nor feel ashamed; for in a little while you will enter into sweet possession of immeasurable wealth. You are an heir of the riches of glory! Can you begin to estimate the meaning of such an inheritance? Pile the wealth of earthly kingdoms and republics mountain high and what is that as compared with the riches of heaven? Nothing. And remember that such is an eternal inheritance. It can never waste away. Its value will never diminish a farthing in all the cycles of eternity. And blessed thought, it is given to you, by the free grace of your own loved Jesus. Ought you not, then, -Selected.

ceivedly! It has seemed to me like a green leaf floating upon a silent river. . and I determined to repeat it to a wider In like manner the gold leaf of autumn audience than the one my friend had at has been glistening in the distance, and drawing daily nearer. It, too, in turn will glow and shine upon the spotted stream of time, and go past. . . . To-day is a goblet-day. The whole heavens have " you must not do that. I am sure been mingled with exquisite skill to delicious flavor, and the crystal cup put to every lip. Breathing is like ethereal drinking. It is a luxury simply to exist. a pet, and she lifted one of the big -Beecher.

This is the first day of autumn. Sum-

mer is gone, -how swiftly and unper-

The essence of all sin is the forsaking of God. The essence of all misery is being forsaken of God. The essence of glory is being never forsaken of God .-Dr. A. A. Bonar.

For what is it to thee whether that man be such or such, or whether this man do or speak this or that? Thou shalt not need to answer for others, but shall give

Perhaps there is now a "shy, solitary, serious thought" in your heart about becoming a Christian. If you let it alone it hoed and vouth, like all transition periods | may fly away like a bird through a cagedoor left open, and may never come back. Or else a crowd of business cares and plans, or perhaps a pressure of social invitations will flock in, and the good thought be smothered to death. You have smothered just such blessed thoughts before. The thought in your heart is to become a Christian now, and the great we must have at home. But we must bell rings out, "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." No soul was ever yet saved, and no good deed was ever done to-morrow. Be careful, dear friend, lest to-morrow find you beyond the world of probation .-Dr. T. L. Cuyler.

> Content to keep the upper windows of his mind open to the holy winds and the pure lights of heaven, and the side windows of tone, of speech and behavior open to the earth to let forth upon his fellow-men the tenderness and truth those upper influences bring forth in any region exposed to their operation .- Macdonald.

> There are some people who think they make the most of life when they make it as wretched as possible. Luttrell was once asked if an acquaintance of his was not very disagreeable. "Well," was the reply, "he is always as disagreeable as the circumstances will permit."-Selected.

> In my investigation of natural science. have always found that whenever I can meet with anything in the Bible on my subjects, it always affords me a firm platform on which to stand .- Lieutenant

Good resolutions are often like a loosey-tied cord-on the first strain of temptation they slip. They should be tied in s hard knot of prayer, and then they should be kept tight and firm by stretching God-ward. - Selected.

It is no small mercy to understand an affliction.

Were a star quenched on high, For ages would its light. Still traveling downward from the sky, Shine on our mortal sight.

So when a great man dies. For years beyond our ken The light he leaves behind him lies Upon the paths of men.

Our Children.

"Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child; for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth."

How many miles to Baby-land? Any one can tell; Up one flight, To your right-

What can you see in Baby-land? Little folks in white, Downy heads, Cradle-beds. Faces pure and bright.

Please to ring the bell.

What do they do in Baby-land? Dream and wake and play. Laugh and crow, Shout and grow: Jolly times have they.

What do they say in Baby-land? Why, the oddest things; Might as well Try to tell What a birdie sings.

Who is the queen of Baby-land? Mother; kind and sweet; And her love, Born above. Guides the little feet. -George Cooper.

"BUT I WANT TO."

That is what Alice Belden always says when she is told not to do anything. She is a sweet pretty little girl, but she is an only child, and is to serve Him here with all of your heart? badly spoiled. When her mamma says, "Come now, Alice, and learn your lessons; do not swing any longer this morning," Alice whines out, "But I want to." And then her weak mother does not say any more.

One day her nurse was with her by the riverside, and Alice got into a little rowboat that was there. "Oh, Miss Alice," said the nurse, your mamma would not like it."

"But I want to !" said Alice, in oars and tried to put it into the water. How frightened she was when the little boat turned over, and she felt herself going down, down in the conversion is turning to God to forsake deep river! The foolish child would him never. The essence of grace and have been drowned had not some men in the field heard the cries of her nurse and plunged into the water. to save her.

I hope Alice will learn before long that "But I want to" is not a good reason for doing anything that it is not best to do .- Our Lambs.

Our Book Table.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. [All books sent us by publishers will be promptly owledged under this head, and will also, at our earliest convenience, receive such further notice or review as their merits and the good of our readers may seem to require.

BOOKS.

THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. A new and cheap edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. 1885. Price \$1.00.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. BY Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Author of Dred, Oldtown Folks, etc. New Cheap edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885. Price \$1.00.

BIRCHWOOD. By Jak. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 18 Astor Place. 315 pp.

COMPLETE RHETORIC. By Alfred H. Welsh, A. M., Assistant Professor of History and English in the Obio State University; author of "Development of English Literature and Language." "Essentials of Geometry." "Essentials of English." etc. Chicago: S. C. Griggs and Company. 1885. 344 pp. \$1.50. PAMPHLETS.

GERMAN SIMPLIFIED. By Augustin Knoflach.
Nos. 11 and 12 of this excellent practical German
series for self-instruction, or for the class room;
also Keys to Nos. 10 and 11. This series is now
complete, the tweltth number being occupied
with a list of irregular verbs and with a list of
words. We only emphasize the commendations
hitherto given. New York: A. Kuoflach. P. O.
Box 1550. 10 cts. each.
UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS. No. 55.—
August, 1885. Washington: Government Printing
Office.

MAGAZINES.

The Quiver (Oct.)—The Magazine of Art (Oct.)
—The Bay State Monthly (Sept.)—The American
Bookmaker (Sept.). A Journal of Technical Art
and Information, for publishers, printers, lithographers, book-binders, blank book manufacturers, and all others connected with or interested in
Bookmaking. Beautinh in typography. Howard
Lockwood, publisher, 126 and 128 Duane Street,
New York—The North American Review (Oct.)—
Harper's Magazine (Oct.)—Littell's Living Aye
(Sept. 19)—The Musical Herald (Sept.).

FROM TANNERY TO WHITE HOUSE is a life of Gen. Grant by Wm. M. Thayer who wrote "From Log Cabin to White House" (a life of Garfield) of which over a quarter of a million copies have been sold. This new work is a companion volume to the former, is written in a very absorbing style by a man fully capable of producing a reliable work, and favorably known to a large part of the reading public. The book is an unfolding of the entire life of the great General, from birth to death, and is invaluable for a single one of its many lessons, namely, that boy and man stand related as bud and fruit; and the man, whatever his career, can only be understood and his work and place in life accounted for by studying and understanding his early life. A fine steel portrait of the departed hero faces the title page, and numerous very acceptable engravings illustrate the invitingly printed pages. The work is to be issued as nearly simultaneously as possible, in London, from the publisher's advance sheets, and also to be translated and issued in France, Germany, Sweden and Holland. pp. 480. Boston: James H. Earle, 178 Washington St. \$1.50.

It is the object of a neatly printed book of 384 pages, by Rev. D. N. Beach, Amanda B. Harris, Mary Wager-Fisher, James L. Brown, and others to improve as well as amuse young people. The volume, entitled WONDER STO-RIES OF SCIENCE, contains twenty-one sketches, which fill this purpose wonderfully well. No genuine boy can fail to be interested in reading the account of an excursion made in a balloon and a race with a thunder-storm; and what girl would not enjoy an afternoon in the Christmas-card factory? It is a curious fact that only one hundred and thirty years ago the their living by making dell's shoes. The writ- umental Tenth Chapter of Genesis." It is ers of these stories are well-known contribubright girl or boy who wishes to know about Alden. the work done in the world, who does it, and how it is done, can not fail to find entertainment in these sketches. D. Lothrop and Company, Boston. \$1.50.

THE BAR SINISTER comes to us from the house of Cassell & Co., New York. An anonymous novel, it presents a timely and a strong argument against Mormonism. Who the author may be we do not know, but intimation reaches us that the work is from the pen of a lady well known in society at Newport, R. I., but not much known as a writer. However that may be, this work is such as to give position at once to a new writer or to add new laurels to an already established reputation. The book gives evidence that it is from the hand of one who has not only studied Mormonism but also has an intimate knowledge of the workings of the human mind and the human heart. To say that a keen sense of the differthat the characters of the book are all distinctthat they take place at once in our consciousof New York, going to establish a branch house ly, shrinking from the first mention of a home amid such surroundings, by the force of her tion, follows with her young babe to his new wife, the first a misguided enthusiast and the second an ignorant nursery maid. The brutalizing effect of Mormonism is vividly seen in the self as its devastating effect are also shown in the wreck of his home, the death of Eflie Ambrose and the living death of Annie Quinly. Another thing which is strongly set forth is the insiduous manner in which Mormonism does its work of destruction through its misarguments against the great evil will be wholly neglected.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. offer to the public a cheap but handsome edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's world-famous romance, THE SCARLET LETTER. The story of Hawthorne's discharge from the Salem Custom House, his discouragement, and the subsequent beginning of this, his first sustained work of fiction, is almost as was completed February 3, 1850, and issued the following April. The publisher, Mr. Fields, who highly valued it as a work of art, apparently did not expect much from it financially, tween its covers than usual. It opens with a the relations of the Executive and the for the first edulon numbered only five thou- spirited poem, "A Hero's Helmet," which fur- Legislature were such that their co-operasand copies, and when these were printed the nishes the subject for the frontispiece. A tion was indispensable to its general appli-

type was at once distributed. That the entire edition was exhausted in ten days and the whole work had to be reset and stereotyped some of the good people of Salem who thought | Broadway, New York..... they detected an expression of enmity towards thor disclaimed everything of the kind, and the human souls, nor of the peculiar properties of | boro, Vt...... Hawthorne's imagination which soared far Frank Leslie's Illustrated Sunday Magaabove the dull level of ordinary existence into zine for October is as entertaining and inhe himself said of his writings that they "do of sympathies, and therefore will not attain a very wide popularity," his modesty hid from his view the legions of admiring readers who to-day do him reverence. Price, \$1 00.

and inspiring. Those who have read "School and Camp Series," "Pushing Ahead; or Big Brother Dave," "Roy's Dory at the Seashore," "Little Brown Top," etc., etc., will welcome the new candidate for favor, UP-THE-LADDER CLUB; OR, THE KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE SHIELD. The author has not forgotten when he was a boy, and he knows how to enter into sympathy with young people, and he indirectly leads them unto something higher, until they by divine help reach the "round higher up." One of the objects of the book is to teach temperance, but the author never inflicts on his readers any dull moralizing. The story is mainly of boys' sport, boys' efforts at improvement. The club consisted of eight boys, and Seamont, a river town near the ocean, was the scene of the club's operations. Aunt Stanshy (Constantia) was an honorary member, and she is one of the most interesting characters of the story. New York: Phillips and Hunt. Cincinnati: Cranston & Stowe. 1885.

D. Lothrop and Company, Boston, send us Pansy's latest contribution to literature, ONE COMMONPLACE DAY, a volume of 513 pages, sold for \$1.50. It is written in the interest of temperance and of true and every-day religion. With an attractive story, and intelligent and interesting characters, admirably drawn, the reader is impressed with the nature and claims of the Christian profession, and made to feel that the only true piety is an active piety; that there is salvation for those made hopeless by intemperance, and that effort for such, wisely undertaken and persevered in, can be crowned with success. The dangers of the young are portrayed, and the only safe remedy is pointed out. The glory of it is, as of all the gifted author's recent works, that it suggests methods of wise and efficient work to those who have benevolent hearts, but are at a loss to know what they can do and how to begin.

Another choice work comes in new edition from the press of J. B. Alden. It is Julia McNair Wright's BRICKS FROM BABEL: A Brief View of the Myths, Traditions, and Religious Belief of Races, with Concise Studies in Ethnography. The object of the book is shown sufficiently by the following sentence from the Preface: "In an age when so much blatant doubt has assailed the statements of the Scripture on all topics in Science or Ancient History, it seemed a proper work to give first umbrella was carried in London, much to a clear and concise view of the results reached the amusement of the ignorant, and now there by various learned ethnologists, philologists, are seven millions made every year in this and archaeologists, and to show that a concountry. Who would believe it possible that sensus of the best learning and most patient there is a large factory full of women who earn research, ranges an ultimatum beside the monvery neat volume, of small size (pp. 181), and tors to children's periodical literature, and a sold at a low price. New York: John B.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The Magazine of Art for October is an especially fine number, in text and illustrations. There are five full page illustrations, one of which, Whistler's full-length portrait of Pablo Sarasarte, the violinist, is of much value. Claude Phillips treats of that strange German genius, Arnold Böcklin, of whose peculiar work a number of admirable illustrations are given. David Hannay shows by pencil as well as by pen the Moorish beauties of that old Spanish town. "Reconciliation" is the title of a beautful poem by J. Arthur Blaikie, with one of Walter Crane's admirable decorative pictures. "The Romance of Art," "Celtic Metal work," "A Note on Mabuse," are other papers. The fourth article on "Current Art" is given, with reproductions of the recent pictures in the Royal Academy and Grosvenor ence between the workings of the hearts of Gallery, other papers are of interest, and the women and the hearts of men appears in the department of notes is well filled with news work would be simply to say, in other words, and crisp comment. Cassell & Company, Limited, New York. \$3.50 a year..... ber of the North American Review contains ness as actual persons, and ever in the future twenty-three articles by as many different conwe shall remember them as persons we have tributors—among whom are an English cardimet. The story opens at Elizabeth, a quiet pal, an American admiral, two American town of New Jersey, near New York, and major-generals, two American ex-ministers to tells how John Quinly, a prosperous merchant European courts, an American artist, an N. Y. assemblyman, an ex-United States Senator, at Salt Lake City, comes in contact with Mor- the mayor of New York, an ex-governor of monism and from mere toleration goes on to New York, two distinguished American men accept it. It tells how his wife, Annie Quin- of letters, and a famous American financier-Manning, Ammen, Ben. Butler, Fitz John Porter, Elihu B. Washburne, Wm. Waldorf love for her husband and his willful determina- Astor (his first appearance in literature), J. B. Eustis, of Louisiana, Wm. R. Grace, of New home. Simply but graphically the scenes are York, Theodore Roosevelt, Horatio Seymour, then drawn. Twice John Quinly goes through E. P. Whipple, Charles T. Congdon, Dorman of the subject or interest in it. There the Endowment house and returns with a new B. Eaton, and some others less known. There had been no popular agitation. But Mr. is also a very characteristic private letter from Jenckes meant to begin the agitation, Gen. Grant to his father, written from Mill:ken's Bend, just two days before he started in change that is wrought in John Quinly him- the Vicksburgh Campaign. It is contributed tion of any kind, he opened correspondby Col. Fred Grant. 30 Lafayette Place, New York.....

The Bay State Monthly for September gives evidence of the vigor and ability infused into it by its new publishers, and the announcements for October promise even better things. There sionaries. Through the whole the reader is is a brief blog apply of the popular statesman, led forward with an eager interest that will John D. Long, and an excellent steel plate cause the work to be widely read, where other portrait of him. George B. Barilett writes of "Concord Men and Memories," a very interest- to save the whole bill. This was the ing article ranging from the Concord fight to amendment which authorized the apthe School of Philosophy. There are portraits of Thoreau, Emerson, Hawthorne and Alcott. it was not so designated by the law, as the "Hingham," with illustrations, is a very fine first Civil Service Commission, and it local sketch. "The Conspiracy of 1860-61," was drawn by Mr. Jenckes after consul-"The First New England Witch," and several tation with General Grant, to whose miliother articles make this a notable number. There are poems, editorial matter, stories, and the general reasons of the reform, as Mr. the illustrations include eight portraits, 25 Jenckes stated them, were at once apparwidely known as the tale itself. The work cis.; \$3.00 a year. Bay State Monthly Company, 43 Milk Street, Boston..... The Quiver for Octo- al Grant. But he saw and said that, al-

Skeptical Nobleman," "With the Hop Pick ers," " Northern Methodism," "The Beloved Disciple," "Sunday Thoughts in Other proves what was the verdict of the public as to Lands," stories, and other articles of value its merits. A sketch of Custom House life, make a really good number. 15 cts.; \$1.50 a prefixed to the narrative, gave grave offense to year. Cassell & Co., Limited, 789 & 741

......The September Woman's Magacertain of their venerated officials, but the au- zine has a beautiful frontispiece, "The Call to Dinner." "True to his Ideal," "George Eliot," enchanting romancer long ago became the "Women as Physicians," "Unused Talents," pride and glory of his fellow-townsmen. There | a half-dozen other articles, several poems, etc., s no need to speak of the wierd and wonder- are the contents of an excellent number. 10 ful power of this strange tale of the struggle of cts.; \$1 a year. Frank E. Housh, Brattle-

that region of spirit which is its home. When structive as ever. "Dillettante Days" (sightseeing is England) is the title of the leading ilnot, nor ever will, appeal to the broadest class | lustrated article. Religion, History, Biography, Poetry, Romance, all unite to feed the mind in these well-filled pages. Dr. Talmage's sermon is on "Summer Temptation." Any one ordering four copies of this magazine for one year (to be sent to different addresses) when the Rev. Edward A. Rand writes a st full rate—namely, \$2.50—will receive an ex-book for boys, we expect something sparkling tra copy to his address free. New York: Easy Chair to come to the White House When the Rev. Edward A. Rand writes a at full rate-namely, \$2.50-will receive an ex-Mrs. Frank Leslie..... "Louis Spohr" (with portrait) is the title of the opening article of the Musical Herald for September. "Talks on the Voice," "Methods of Instruction in Harmony," "Short Musical Stories," "The Sentry Years" (poetry), "Gen. H. K. Oliver," several valuable editorials, notes on new music, eight pages of new music, etc., make the contents of a more than usually good number. 10 cts. The Musical Herald Co., Franklin

TABLE TALK.

Square, Boston, Mass.

-The Brooklyn Magazine will celebrate its entrance upon its second year of publication by appearing in a new and handsome cover with the October number, from a special design by a leading New York artist.

-Gen. Grant's third paper in The Century war series, a description of the battle of Chattanooga, will appear in the November Century. The Wilderness article will be printed in one of the winter numbers.

-" As It Was Written" is a story entirely out of the ordinary course. Sydney Luska is the nom de plume of the author, who is said to be an exceptionally clever young man, a New Yorker of Jewish birth. It is published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., New York. It is said that when the manuscript was handed to the "reader" he was so fascinated by the sto-

-Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, author of the successful novel, "Her Washington Winter," and other works, has completed a new novel entitled "Lights and Shadows of a Life," which will appear in The Brooklyn Magazine, the first installment to be published in the October

-The new novel which Mr. W. D. Howells is writing for The Century will be in a lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." It treats of a simple-souled, pure-hearted country youth, who comes to Boston with a trashy po-em he has written, and with no other visible

—Mr. William S. Gottsberger, No 11 Murray Street, New York, will publish early in October "A Political Crime: The History of a Great Fraud," by Mr. A. M. Gibson, who was for 12 years the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. His book tells the story of the great fraud of 1876.

-Mr. George D. Morse, 67 Merrimack Street, Haverbill, Mass., has just sent out an important catalogue of books on genealogy, history, trials, etc.

—Castellar, the famous Spanish statesman and unrivaled orator, has been engaged as a regular contributor by the North American Review. His first article will be on the "Progress of Democracy in Europe."

-Mr. Howells is going abroad to spend the winter and spring in Italy and Switzerland. His literary work will not be interrupted by this arrangement.

smith, will publish in the *Magazine of American History*, beginning with October, a series of papers on the "Kentucky Campaign of 1861–62," one of the unique features of which is the author's ingenious method of allowing the military leaders to tell their own stories—through their official correspondence. Some curious revelations may be expected.

-" The History of Grant's Resting-Place," at Riverside Park, published in the September Magazine of American History, has more than trebled the circulation of this popular and always valuable publication.

Miscellany.

GENERAL GRANT AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It will be one of the chief distinctions of the Presidency of General Grant that it encouraged the first serious effort for the emancipation of the civil service. It was fitting and fortunate that the military leader in the war which freed the slaves, when called to the highest civil position, should take the first steps to free the civil service from its servile thralldom to party politics. When that great work shall be accomplished, the name of Thomas Allen Jenckes, of Rhode Island, who began the first serious agitation for the reform with an ability and courage which made the task of the later laborers comparatively easy, will be honored as among the most sagacious of American statesmen. Like Romily, who humanized the penal code of England, and Clarkson, who abolished the British slave-trade, Mr. Jenekes will be remembered as the father of civil service reform in the United States.

Immediately after the war he intro-duced his bill into the House of Representatives. There was little knowledge and he did begin it then and there. Undismayed by neglect or scorn or opposience with the English reformers, and renewed his efforts so long as he remained in Congress. His last act as a Representative was to draw the amendment to the appropriation bill of 1871, which, thanks to the friendly skill of Mr. Dawes, the chairman of the committee, and of Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, was adopted at the last moment, not from any Congressional interest or desire, but merely pointment of what was known, although tary experience and natural good sense

ent and conclusive. The movement began, therefore, with the distinct and hearty approval of Generber has more articles of week-day interest be- though in its nature an executive reform,

cation and success. After a year or two it was evident that Congress was hostile, and in his message of 1876 General Grant said: "If Congress adjourns without pos-itive legislation on civil service reform, I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and will abandon it." was no legislation, and the reform was suspended. But it was not abandoned by the country. The General at that time undoubtedly approved the principle of the reform, but he probably supposed its enforcement to be premature until public

support was more assured. The Easy Chair may be pardoned the narration of a personal anecdote connected with the subject, known only to General Grant and itself, which the General is not likely ever to have told. It is a little incident which illustrates in the pleasantest way a certain sentiment in General Grant which in so plain, sturdy and positive a man might not be suspected. The Easy Chair had been interested in the preparation of the rules and of-the first report upon reform after the passage of the Jenckes amendment, and on the morning that the President was and hear the message which was to ac-company the report. When the Easy Chair arrived, the President said that the message was copying, and presently the original, in his own writing, interlined and corrected, and the fair copy to be sent to the Capitol, were both laid before him. General Grant read the message aloud, the listener sitting at the table by his side. When he had read it, with the shy air of a bashful girl he pushed the autograph draught over the table toward the Easy Chair, and said, quickly, "There: it isn't worth anything, but perhaps you would like to keep it," and began immediately to speak of something else.—George William Curtis, in Harper's Magazine for October.

LINCOLN AS A CONGRESSMAN.

Elibu B. Washburne, our late Minister to France, in an article entitled "Abraham Lincoln in Illinois," published in the North American Review for October, thus speaks of the martyred President at the period of his election to Congress:

Mr. Lincoln took his seat in Congress on the first Monday in December, 1847. * * He sat in the old hall of the House of Representatives, and for the long session was so unfortunate as to that he sat up until the morning hours to draw one of the most undesirable seats in the hall. He participated but little in the active business of the House, and made the personal acquaintance of but few members. He was attentive and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and followed the course of legislation closely. When he took his seat in the House, the campaign of 1848 for

President was just opening.

I was again in Washington part of the winter of 1849 (after the election of General Taylor), and saw much of Mr. Lincoln. A small number of mutual friends -including Mr. Lincoln-made up a party to attend the inauguration ball together. It was by far the most brilliant nauguration ball ever given. Of course Mr. Lincoln had never seen anything of the kind before. One of the most modest and unpretending persons present, he could not have dreamed that like honors were to come to him almost within a lit tle more than a decade. He was greatly interested in all that was to be seen, and we did not take our departure until three or four o'clock in the morning. When we went to the cloak and hat room, Mr. Lincoln had no trouble in finding his short cloak, which little more than covered his shoulders, but after a long search was unable to find his hat. After an hour he gave up all idea of finding it. General Wm. Farrar Smith, familiarly known among military men as "Baldy" Smith, will publish in the Magazine of Ameradjusting it on his shoulders, and started off bareheaded for his lodgings. would be hard to forget the sight of that tall and slim man, with his short cloak thrown over his shoulders, without any hat on, starting for his long walk home on Capitol Hill at four o'clock in the morning. And this incident is akin to one related to me by the librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Lincoln came to the library one day for the purpose of procuring some law books which he wanted to take to his room for examination. Getting together all the books he wanted, he placed them in a pile on a table. Taking a large bandana handkerchief from his pocket, he tied them up; and putting a stick which he had trought with him through a knot he had made in the handkerchief, adjusting the package of books to his stick, he shouldered it, and marched off from the library to his room. In a few days he returned the books in the same way.



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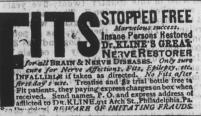
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Bates College.

Hardly has there been a time when Bates had more musical 'talent than at present, nor when instrumental music was more encouraged and cultivated. The places made vacant in the College Band by the graduating class have easily been filled and the band is making rapid advancement. Bates has also a blind musician, Hatch, of the class of '89; he plays the tenor drum. In addition, there has lately been organized an orchestra of nine pieces. John Hilton, first violin player, has been chosen leader. --- Hadley, '85, Nelson and Roberts, '87, and Tibbits, '88 are teaching at Nichols Latin School.

-The reception of the students by the ladies of the Main St. F. B. church was in every respect a success. Speeches were made by Rev. C. E. Cate on the part ry, thousands of bushels of wheat having already of the ladies and F. W. Sanford on the part of the students. Many of the students are at work during Fair week in different positions in the city and upon the grounds.

Another College for Women.

Ten miles out of Philadelphia is an aristocratic suburb called Bryn Mawe. Bryn Mawe is said to be a Welsh name and signifles High Hill. Here the new college is lecated. The late Dr. Joseph W. Taylor of Burlington, N. J., left the money for this college, and a noble monument to his tonis at Chicago. name it is. For the building he left \$200,-000 and for endowment \$800,000. The courses of studies to be pursued are similar to those of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. Especial attention is to be paid to physical training. The principal hall is named for the founder, and contains the libraries, laboratories, lecture rooms and recitation rooms as well as the office of the president and large assembly rooms. It is 150 feet long and has three stories.

Professor Carmichael, Ph.D., has resigned the chair of chemistry in Bowdoin College. Dr. Carmichael came to Maine from Iowa College in 1873, and the term of his service has been exceeded in length government is not a violation of the articles of by that of only one or two of the gentlemen now on the faculty. He is one of the ablest scientific men in Maine. It is understood that, on his retiring, he leaves the town of Brunswick, and it causes much regret. His place is to be supplied by Mr. C. C. Hutchins, late of Leicester Academy, Mass. Mr. Hutchins is a recent graduate of the college, who has distinguished himself by his aptitude for the natural sciences and by original work. The committee on the new gymnasium has decided to erect a brick building, 50x80 feet. In the basement of the building there will be bathrooms, a space 12x80 feet for baseball practice, and a large room for general athletic practice.

Mount Holyoke Seminary at South Hadley, Mass., opens with over 300 pupils.

Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, late president of Middlebury College, Vt., has made his home in Lexington, Mass. The college prospered greatly under his administra-

The School Committee of Boston, by unanimous vote, authorized Geo. T. Angell, Esq., president of the "Bands of Mercy," to address all the public schools of Boston on the importance and advantages of treating dumb animals kindly. There are 535 schools in Boston, with 1,341 teachers and about 60,000 pupils. Mr. Angell proposes to address the 64 high, normal, Latin, and grammar schools first, giving each about one hour, addressing from 500 to 1,000 each time. Mr. Angell's subject with the higher grades will be, "The Relations of Animals that can Speak to those that are Dumb"; with the lower grades, "Animals as our Servants, Companions, and Friends,"

The Salem Normal School has com menced the new year. It has 100 applicants for admission, of which number 88 were admitted. Of these 73 were from high schools, 56 being graduates. There are now 226 pupils in the school. The term has begun with promise of a very successful year.

fautures Art Notes. . 1 .

The loan exhibition of water colors which is to be opened in Boston this fall will be the finest, it is said, ever seen in America.

An interesting exhibition is now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Messrs. L. Prang & Co. have set up a comparative exhibit of original water-color paintings, and their chromo-lithographic reproductions, showing the remarkable perfection to which the reproductive art has been brought. A complete series of plates representing the different stages in the printing of a chromo-lithograph in twenty colors is not the least interesting part of the

The first informal exhibition of the season at the Boston Art Club will be opened Saturday evening, October 3, when it is probable that two important historical paintings will be shown for the first time, viz. Mr. William F. Halsall's "Combat between the Mouitor and the Merrimack" and Mr. Henry Sandham's "Battle of Lex ington." Mr. Halsall's work has occupied him constantly since last winter, and has necessitated besides a journey to Hampton Roads, the scene of the conflict, and a vast deal of study and consultation with prominent actors in the famous naval encounter. Both paintings are of extraordi-

London will remove the statue of Queen Anne near St. Paul's, and Mr. Belt has been commissioned to supply a new stat-

Mr. Henry J. Furber, a Chicago millionaire and graduate of the class of 1839 Bowdoin, was recently in Brunswick, and has given orders that one of the empty panels on the south wall of the chapel should be filled, at his expense, by the best talent the country can afford. The subject, though not fully decided upon, will be from the Old Testament.

Dr. L. A. Palmer, Westerly, R. I., says: "Hunt's Remedy is the best medicine for dropsy. It has almost raised the dead."
Dr. A. W. Brown, Mystic, Conn., says: "I have a case of dropsy resulting from heart disease which Hunt's Remedy relieved at once.

News Summary.

AT HOME.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16 .- The town of Hingham (Mass.) celebrated vesterday the 250th anniversary of its seulement. The Puritan wins the 2d yacht race over the Genesta by one minute and 38 seconds. The Southern Pump Company of Nashville, Tenn., has property valued at \$200, 000 destroyed by fire.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17 .- The President appoints Lemuel B. Fowler of Augusta, Me., postmaster at that place. Lieutenant Greely makes an address at the Berkshire County fair.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18 .- The English cutter Genesta won the Commodore Douglas cup in the yacht race under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club, off Sandy Hook yesterday, beating her competitors handsomely. The government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, after investigating the recent outrage on the Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyoming, report to Secretary Lamar that the situation is such as calls for the prompt interference of the government.... A prairie fire is raging over a large area in Dakota Territobeen destroyed.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19 .- The steamship Republic, outward bound from New York, comes in collision with the steamer Aurania in Gedney's Channel and is badly injured. The damage to the latter vessel does not prevent her from proceeding on her voyage to Liverpool. The New York Grant monument fund now aggregates \$79,915.

MONDAY, SEPT. 21 .- Galveston, Texas, is experiencing a veritable deluge, the rainfall during the past five days being almost incessant. The consecration of the Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan as bishop of the diocese of Mobile, Alabama, occurre l at 3t. Peter's Catholic Church, Washing. ton, D. C., vesterday, The President has appointed Anthony F. Seeberger collector of cus-

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16 .- The new King of An nam is an adopted son of Emperor Tudoc, is 23 years of age and was installed king at the general request of the people. Riel, the leader of the Northwest rebellion, has been respited until the 18th of October. The mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff to the Sultan of Turkey has failed, the proposed Anglo-Turkish occupation of Egypt having been abandoned. A panic prevails in the London silver market, prices dropping lower than have been reached before during the present century.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17 .- Mr. Gladstone has pre pared an address to his constituents. The Mexican Congress convened yesterday The recent expulsions of Poles from Posen, Prussia, number 30,000, and a question is to be raised in the Austrian Reichsrath whether the action of the the Vienna congress guaranteeing the rights of aliens in Prussia.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.-The British Parliament has been further prorogued until December 5. Spain continues her military operatious, in antic pation of possible war growing out of the Caroline Islands dispute. Prince Bismarck, however. thinks the differences between the two countries will not result in hostilities. The yellow fever is on the increase at Guaymas, Mex. The disease is also extending to other parts of the republic. The cholera continues to decrease in Spain, only 311 deaths occurring yesterday. A panic prevails in Palermo, Sicily, on account of the rapid spread of the disease there, and many people have fled the town.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19 .- Yesterday the populace of Philippopolis, the capital of Eastern Roumelia, rebelled, seized the governor-general, deposed the government and proclaimed a union with Bulgaria. A provisional government was established with M. Stransky at its head. Prince Alexandria has issued a proclamation announcing that he has assumed sovereignty over the provinces of North and South Bulgaria, and measures will be

MONDAY, SEPT. 21 .- The American Methodist ministers at St. Paul de Loanda are well and have an abundance of food. Only one member has died, Charles Miller of Baltimore...... It is again reported that the Spaniards have occupied Yap. The deaths from cholera in Spain during the last 24 hours were 313, and in Palermo, Sicily,

Foreign.

The rude attack which the mob made upor the German Embassy in Madrid has been duly apologized for by Spain. Spain, however, sent apologized for by Spain. Spain, however, sent with the apology a statement of her claims upon the Caroline Islands. The tone of sentiment among the Powers is likely to lead to arbitration of the whole matter of claiming sovereignty over Pacific islands.—The cholera seems to be rapidly subsiding in Spain and France.—The trouble with Tonquin seems to be settled by the crowning of a new king and the return of the tressures taken by the French.—It is not to be wondered at that the utterances of Parnell of late are taken by two or three leading statesmen of England to mean what in this country twenty-five years ago we called "secession." They also conmean what in this country twenty-five years ago we called "secession." They also contrast the physical power of England with that of Ireland. The latter, they say, has a population of only 4,000,000 while England has 32,000,000 inhabitants. The reply of certain of the Irish virtually admit this secession interpretation to be correct. The United Ireland commenting upon Mr. Chamberlain's speech, in which the weakness of Ireland was mentioned, says that "a French army might land at Limerick simultaneously with an Irish contioned, says that "a French army might land at Limerick simultaneously with an Irish conflagration in all the principal cities in Eagland, and well planned attacks on the various palaces and banks in London," and hints that Mr. Chamberlain had better moderate his rancortoward Ireland. The Chancellor, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, says that Mr. Chamberlain's attitude towards Mr. Pernell is "the sir's still the towards." attitude towards Mr. Parnell is "the right thing." He expressed on behalf of the government strong opposition to separation efument strong opposition to separation, though willing to make many concessions to Ireland. Some think that while Mr. Parnell talks this secession doctrine he really means to aim at much less—a sort of Home-rule parliament only. This Irish question has troubles for England, whatever he aims at. Mr. Gladstone is more cautious than Mr. Chamberlain, but in substance indorses him. The Liberals are getting a fine start in consolidating their forces against Parnell's new policy.— Mr. Gladstone intimates that the current is in fav-Gladstone intimates that the current is in favor of Disestablishment and that he is not to resist the current though bis private opinion may be in another line. So, too, be intimates there may be a modification at length in the House of Lords.

The Civil Service Act.

The spoilsmen and their friends have de-clared open warfare against the Civil Service clared open warfare against the Civil Service Act. A sult has been brought in the United States Court to test the constitutionality of the measure. It is urged in the complaint that the Civil Service Commissioners are limiting the powers of the President and divesting him of the duties and responsibilities laid upon him by the Constitution. The Commissioners are also charged with usurping and exercising powers which can not be legally delegated to them by citizens of the United States. As the contest over the Act is likely to be more and more provocative of partisas rancor, the sooner the question is definitely decided by the Courts the better it will be for all concerned. There is little apprehension that the law will be set aside.—Observer. that the law will be set aside. - Observer.

Senator Blair's Education Bill.

In reply to inquiries as to the bill for national education before Congress last winter, it may be said that it was proposed by Hon. H. W. Blair of New Hampsbire in the Senate, and passed that body by a vote of thirty-three

No preparation could have made such a reputation as Salvation Oil has (in so short a time) with out intrinsic merit of the highest order. It kills pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

to eleven, but it was not reached in the House The bill provided for an expenditure averaging a little more than nine millions of dollars a year for eight years, to be divided among the States and Territories, in proportion to the number of persons ten years of age and over who can not write. The object being to aid in promoting local school interests, the bill provided that no State should receive a larger sum than it raised itself for schools. It allowed no restriction of color, and permitted no part of the money to be used for the erection, or rent, of a schoolhouse. Mr. Blair will introduce this bill at the next session of the Senate, and there is imperative need that the measure be passed. There seems to be no other solution of the Southern problem, for it is too much to expect that there will be apprent that the second that t is too much to expect that there will be any has semething of that knowledge and personal power which come alone from education.-Congregationalist.

Miscellaneous.

Gen. Burdett calls upon the Grand Army men throughout the country to subscribe to the Grant monument fund.

It is expected that two and a half millions of silver dollars will be put into circulation this The Pall Mall Gazette states that it has reason to believe that China will protes against the action of France in dethroning the

The Knights of Labor are averse to the Chinese remaining in Wyoming, and the ultimate expulsion of the Celestials from the Territory is considered probable.

King of Annam as a violation of the Tientsin

It is intimated that, if Spain persists in her rejection of arbitration in the Caroline Islands dispute, Germany will endeavor to secure conference of the European powers and the United States, for the purpose of deciding the principles which shall govern the and protection of territory in the Pacific.

"Jumbo," Barnum's big elephant, was killed by a railway train on the Grand Trunk road, near St. Thomas, Ont., on Tuesday night

It is charged that the Montreal Board of Health has been issuing false reports to the press relative to the deaths by small-pox, and now refuse to issue any reports. The death rate is said to be much greater than reported. Secretary Lamar has reversed the decision of the land commissioner relative to the On-

tonagon land cases. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has notified the government that hereafter it will

not carry stamped letters. The French were defeated near Tarafat, Madagascar, on the 12th instant, having six men killed and thirty-three wounded.

The massacre of Chinamen at Rock Springs, W. T., is being investigated. It is known that twenty-five Chinamen were murdered, and the crime was committed for the most part by foreigners, men who have not any claim to citi-

Turkey is to join England in making an inquiry into the general internal condition of Egypt.

The Irish nationalists have decided to nominate Mr. Parnell for member of Parliament.

The death of Jumbo is an international loss, The death of Jumbo is an international loss, falling most heavily upon the children, but shared by the many older admirers of the gigantic creature. All England will be wail his tragic end, and reflect that, had he remained on the other side of the Atlantic, he never would have been permitted to test his powers of resisting a freight train. Dead though he be, Jumbo has left his mark on the American language and imagination. He will long relanguage and imagination. He will long remain our standard of fleshy immensity, and his name will endure as a superlative for huge stature. - Boston Advertiser.

The marble monument presented by Col. Herbert Hill of Boston to mark the battlefield of Winchester, Va., was dedicated on Satur-The authorities of Montreal are waking no

to the importance of taking measures to stamp out small-pox. A poor family in Des Moines, Ia., has just inherited an estate in England valued at \$1,-

The annual crop returns collected by The Journal in Maine, New Hampshire and Varmont this year show that the farmers are getting an abundant harvest of all the staple productive for the staple product ting an abundant harvest of all the staple productions. As a general thing, the yield is larger than the midsummer indications promised, and nowhere is there any serious falling off reported. In Maine everything is fully up to the average, except corn, which is somewhat backward. There has been some damage by frost, and the farmers would like to have a few more warm days. In New Hampshire the outlook for everything is good. The yield of grain and of potatoes is considerably above the average, and there is an abundance above the average, and there is an abundance of fruit and vegetables. The threatened failof fruit and vegetables. The threatened failure of the hay crop was prevented by the August rains. Vermont has not quite so much hay in her barns as she would like, but plenty of grain, potatoes and other staple products more than offset the deficiency.—Ex.

Dorman B. Eaton has notified the President of his desire to leave the Civil Service Com-

There were 33 deaths in Montreal and sub-

urbs on Saturday from small pox. The Rev. Mr. Parkburst, in his tour around the world, did not see a single new heathen temple. All the pagan worship was in old diapidated temples. Not very long ago there were 100,000 idol-gods in Raratonga; but a young man lately visiting the British Museum saw among the wonders there the first Rara-tonga idol his eyes ever beheld, though he was born and lived 19 years in Raratongs.

Personal.

Canon Farrar has written from Quebec that he will be willing to deliver a lecture in Portland in the courses of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Emory A. Storrs, the distinguished Chicago lawyer, who died on the 19th inst., was an in-veterate smoker and always used very strong cigars. This habit is believed to have been the cause of his death.

Field Marshal Moltke, who spends his vacation at his country seat, Creisau, devotes his time there entirely to agriculture. He takes especial pride in his manificent park, whose beauties he is fond of pointing out to visitors.

The Marquis of Lorre and the Princess Lou-ise are the guests of the composer Blumenthal at his home in Switzerland. Excursions to various points of interest, improvised concerts and fetes are provided for the entertainment of the visitors. Later they will visit the Crown Princess of Germany. Princess of Germany.

A dispatch from London says Tennyson's latest poem deals with home rule in Ireland. The author is dramatizing the work for Henry Irving. The health of the Poet Laureate is breaking and this is probably the last literary work he will undertake.

W. H. H. Murray has begun a series of lectures on Canadian history at Montreal. At the first he was received with much applause, and on motion of Rev. Canon Ellegoode a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer. The Montreal papers speak highly of the lecture. Mr. Blaine has been at his home in Augusta almost uninferruptedly during the summer hard at work upon his book. He has about 150 pages to write and expects to finish in

about two months. The Rev. Dr. William Smith has been appointed Catholic Archbishop of Edinburg. Prof. O. C. Marsh, Yale's paleontologist

will return from his European trip the last of this month. He is now in England. Mr. G. W. Cable favors woman suffrage. The Empress of Austria has sailed in the imperial yacht on a pleasure tour to last three weeks.

Ex-First Assistant Postmaster General Hav is lying at his home at Pittsburg, Pa., in a prostrated condition. He arrived from Cresson Springs Friday night on a special train and was carried from the car to his residence on a stretcher. His condition is critical.

Sanitary.

RELATION OF FORESTS TO MALA-

Sometimes a twofold drainage of the upper as well as the under aspect of the soil may be practiced—that is, draining the subsoil and increasing the evaporation of the surface water. The cutting down of forests in malarious countries has often proved an excellent means of amelioration; because, by removing every obstacle to the direct action of the sun's rays on the surface of the soil, its humidity during the warm season is sometimes entirely exhausted. In spite of universal experience of this fact, a school originating with the great Roman physician, Lancisi, has sustained the contrary, counseling the maintenance and even the extension of forests in malarious countries. Lancisi was completely possessed with the "palustral prejudice," and believed that the malaria generated in the Pomptine Marshes, and attacking such town-ships as Cisterna, was intercepted, if only partially, by the forests between, and he there-fore opposed the cutting down of the trees and recommended increased planting. He did not know that the malaria was already in the soil and covered by the forest in question. Some thirty years ago the Caetani family, to whom Cisterna belongs, cut down the forests and, twenty years thereafter Dr. Tommasi-Crudeli was able to show that the health of the neigh-borhood had greatly improved in consequence. A commission appointed by the Minister of Agriculture investigated the whole subject of the coexistence of woods with maiaria, and in its report issued in 1884 completely disproved the theory of Lancisi and confirmed that

Absorbent plants have been suggested and used as a means of drawing humidity from the soil, not without success in certain countries really malarious. The prejudice that the malaria is due to the putrescent decompositions of the soil has, in Italy, led to the choice of the Eucalyptus globulus as the tree best adapted to combat the poison, the idea being that the encalyptus, which grows very rapidly, dries the humid earth, and at the same time by the sroma of its leaves destroys the so-called miasmala. No genuine instance of the encalyptus having succeeded in its elected test; a vert known to Dr. Tommasi-Crudeli, though be does not say that its success is impossible. Had its Italian patrons studied its action in its native Australia, where it flourishes much better than in Italy hey would have known that there are eucayptus forests in those latitudes where malaria is very prevalent, as has been shown by Professor Liversidge, of the University of Sydney.—From "Malarious Countries and their Reclamation," in Popular Science Monthly for October.

INSOMNIA.

The cure of sleeplessness depends upon the cause; how various the causes are we have seen. I will not enumerate the devices for procuring slumber in the ordinarily healthy; they are very numerous, but none of them have any general application. One counsel may be given, for it is not hackneyed; it is this: Learn to sleep in the day-time. This art this: Learn to sleep in the day-time. This air is one which everybody has not acquired. People there are—I know such people—who are wise enough to eat when they are hungry, but who have never attained that higher reach of wisdom to sleep when they are sleepy. But oc:a-ions come to all of us when we need to be able to sleep in the day-time at will. Have you failed to get your needed sleep, whether because of work, or watching, or sorrow, or pleasure? Then repose in the day-time is the restorative needed. There is great virtue in naps-even in short ones-and the art of uapping in the day-time, if you have not learned it already, is one to be learned without fearhed it already, it may require a little prac-tice, but nature is on the side of the learner. And lastly, here is a bit of philosophy, writ-ten by a wise man and a physician, Dr. Frank Hamilton. Let me hope that at least one of my readers, if only one, will be wise enough to profit by its wisdon: "Gloomy thoughts prevent sleep. The poor and unfortunate mag-nify and increase their misfortunes by too much thinking. 'Blessed be he who invented sleep, but thrice blessed be the man who shall invent a cure for thinking."—T. M. Coan, in Harper's Weekly.

A TEETHING BABY.

If baby is teething, it is well to give small quantities of lime water, three or four teaspoonfuls in the mi'k, during the day. Do not give large quantities of it. If troubled with summer complaint, the use of part red rasberry leaf tea, to reduce the milk, will often prove efficacious in preventing the running into anything more accious. to anything more serious. Sometimes children over eight months sicken on one kind of food and tease for other. While not advocating the common practice of feeding babies everything in such cases, it becomes a new control of the common practice o cessity sometimes, and our choice will be limited to such as mutton broth, from which all grease has been removed, cracker gruel, toast, and, sometimes, rarely broiled beefsteak, so cooked that the outside will be beersteak, so cooked that the outside will be charred; sait it a little and let baby have it to get the juice out. If potato is given, it should be baked. Never give any other vegetable and not that, if there is a diarrhœa.—Amelia M. Whitfield, M. D., in Good Housekeeping.

Propeness to heart disease, believed to be largely due to cigarette smoking, causes the re-jection of many of the boys who apply for examination as naval apprentices.

THIS AND THAT.

Ex Speaker Randall will not be a candidate for the speaker-hip of the national House of Repre-sentatives at the coming session.

The Soir says that Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Bismarck disagree in regard to Germany's policy in the Carolines affair.

CHURCH BELLS. Churches in want of bells will do well to write to the Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co. for a copy of their new catalogue, giving prices, description, &c., of their celebrated bells.

Mr. Whittier's eyesight is failing him to a very

Père Hyacinthe has come out as an advocate or a forward French colonial policy.

SOMETHING NEW.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Curier and Tooth Brush, will be sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, and if not satisfactory, the meney will be refunded. Ladies and geotlemen who wish to quickly lang, crimp or curi the hair, beard or mustache by a new method, or to possess sound, white teeth and rosy gums, a e invited to read the brief but interesting description of these new inventions. Dr. Scott's Electric Appliances are now sold and well known in every part of the world, and are guaranteed by the Pall Mall Electric Association of London, England. Agents, male or female, are wanted for the above articles, and also for Dr. Scott's Besutiful Electric Corsets, Belts, Electric Hair, Flesh and Tooth Brushes and Insoles. No risk. Quok sales. Satisfaction guarates soles. No risk. Qu ck sales. Satisfaction guaranteed. For terms address G. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, New York.

It is said that, in August, Martin Farquhar Tup-per celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday. Lord Randolph Churchill's health has been re

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Concumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthms and all throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suftering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German. French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 119 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

It is rumored that the Turkish Minister kept Sir H. D'Wolff, the British Envoy, waiting an hour for an interview while he was conferring with the Russiau Ambassador.

The G. A. R. in Maine has grown more rapidly the past summer than in any previous stage of its history.

"The Dyspeptie's Refuge."

"I am thirty five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. Watts, of West Somers, Putnam Co., New York, "and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. The current treatment did me no good. Listlessly and without hope I gave Parker's Tonic a trial. I can give the result in three words: it cured me." It will cure you.

Natural gas has been discovered in Blunt, Dakota. The bore is 142 feet deep, and the flow is apparently inexhaustible.

Important to New Englanders.

Arriving at Grand Central Decot, New York City, cross the street and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, and save carriage hire and transfer of baggage. 153 rooms with velvet and axminster carpets, just added to its former 450, making a total of 600 rooms at \$1 and upwards per day. Restaurant the best and cheapest in the city. European Plan. Elevated railway, horse cars and stages, to all parts of the city. Families entertained at moderate prices. entertained at moderate prices.

Dr. J. B. Hamilton has resigned as surgeon general of the marine hospital service. He has held the position since 1879.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of New York for coughs, colds, bronchial and tubercular consumption, scrotula and general debility. The most mild, 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. For sale by all druggists, and E. H. TRUEX. 338 Pearl St., New York.

The Princess Victoria of Teck, eldest daughter of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, is called the prettiest royal maiden of a marriageable age now to be found in Europe.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kilne's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Mar-velous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch Street,

De Quincey's grave is obscure, neglected and

The Markets.

Boston Produce Report.

Reported by HILTON BROS. & CO., Comm

Reported by HILTON BROS. & CO., Commission Merchants and dealers in butter, cheese and eggs, beans, dried apples, &c. Store 39 & 40 South Market Street, and No. 14 Chatham Street, formerly occupied by A. T. Euglish & Co. BOSTON. Saturday Morning, August 19, 1885.

FLOUR. The market for Flour remains without much change. The demand from the trade continues quite moderate and sales confined to lots as wanted but the aggregate business is fair, as the trade are carrying small stocks and have to make frequent purchases. We quote:

SPRING WHEATS.

				80
	Western superfine.	444 55	50 60 25 50 65 25 30 50	
	WINTER WHEATS.			B
	Patents, choice, Western	5 4 4 4 4	15	
		•		١
	RYE FLOUR, MEAL, &c.			ı
	Oat Meal, Western fine	5 4 2	25 00 50	
1	Yellow and extra do			-

 Steamer yellow
 .53
 53%

 Steamer mixed
 .52
 52%

 No grade
 .51
 52

 OATS. Barley..... 37 @ 38
 No 1 White.
 31½ 8 35

 No 2 White.
 9 34

 No 3 White.
 9 34

 No 1 Mixed
 53 8 34

 No 2 Mixed
 32 6 33

BUTTER. There has been a comparatively light trade in Butter the past week and prices are easier on all kinds under the finest fresh made, which is fairly sold up. Northern extra creamery still moves off at 23 a 24c \$\psi\$ b, and the finest Western at 22 \$\pm\$ 25c \$\psi\$ b, but these are extreme figures, and can be obtained only for fresh lots, free of all defects. We quote:

CHEESE. The Cheese market is steadler than last week, but buyers are slow to respond to any higher prices. Some holders are asking 8%c for finest August make, but sales in round lots can not be made at over 8 @ 8%c. We quote:

EGGS. Near-by and Cape, \$\psi\$ dozen 21 \(\ext{dozen} \) ...

Eastern, extras \$\psi\$ doz. .. \(\ext{doz} 20 \); Aroostook Co. 17 \(\ext{dozen} 19 \); New York and Vermont 18 \(\ext{dozen} 19 \); Westero, 16\(\ext{dozen} \) \(\ext{dozen} 17\(\ext{dozen} \); Canadian 17 \(\ext{dozen} \) \(\ext{dozen} 18 \); New Brunswick 17\(\ext{dozen} \) \(\ext{dozen} 18 \); Nova Scotia 18 \(\ext{dozen} 18\(\ext{dozen} \); P. E. Island 17\(\ext{dozen} \) \(\ext{dozen} 18 \);

BEANS. Receipts are well sold up and prices are firm. New York choice Pea command \$1.60 g \$1.70, and Vermont extra are worth \$1.75. We

Pea, choice Northern H. P., \$\psi\$ bn., 170 \$\emptyset\$ 175; Pea, choice N. Y. H.P., 160 \$\emptyset\$ 170; Medium, hand picked 155 \$\emptyset\$ choice 160; Medium, choice screened, 125 \$\emptyset\$ 150; Yellow Eyes, improved 170 \$\emptyset\$ 175; Yellow Eyes, choice flats, 160 \$\emptyset\$ 265; Red Kidneys 180 \$\emptyset\$ 200.

PEAS. Canada, choice, # bu 1 10 @ 1 15; Canada common, 90 @ 93; Green Peas, Northern 90 @ \$1 00; Western, 1 20 @ 1 25. POTATOES, &C. Potatoes centinue in liberal supply and prices are easy at 45 \$50c for Northern Rose and 50 \$53c for Eastern. Sweets are in excessive supply and best Virginia will not command over \$1.75 \$\psi\$ bu. We quote:

HAY AND STRAW. Northern and Eastern-

POULTRY AND GAME. Choice spring Chickens are selling at 17 g 180 w h. Fowls will not go over 14 g 18c. The weather early in the week was unfavorable for all kinds of dressed Poultry. We quote:

| Tarkeye fresh fowls \(\psi \) | 15 \(\text{ } \) | 15 \(\text{ } \) | 16 \(\text{ } \) | 10 \(\text{ good to choice} \) | 12 \(\text{ } \) | 14 \(\text{ } \) | 14 \(\text{ } \) | 16 \(\text{ } \) | 18 \(\text{ } \) | 17 \(\text{ } \) | 18 \(\text{ } \) | 18 \(\text{ } \) | 19 \(\text{ } \) | 10 \(\text{ } \) | 17 \(\text{ } \) | 18 \(\text{ } \) | 19 \(\text{ } \) | 10 \(\text{ } \) | 11 \(\text{ } \)

JAMES PYLF'S

WASHINGANDBLEACHING IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER. SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZ-INGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it. Sold by all Grocers, BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.



This powder never varies. A marvet of purity trength and wholesomeness. More economical than he ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St.



W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. During the Heated Term.



Keep the blood cool and brain clear by the use of TARRANT'S

Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It corrects acidity of the stomach, moves the bowels without griping or pain, allays Fevers, re-duces temperature and purifies the blood. Is pleasant to take, easy to carry, and always relia-ble.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Male's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50o. & \$2 Clenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. GermanCorn Remover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 60c. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 85c Scan's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

WANTED —AGENTS FOR "THE CHILD'S BIBLE." One Agent, in a new field, has just sold 60 copies in making 85 calls; one, 150 copies in a town of 2,150 people; two Agents, a father and his son, in Arkansas, 168 copies last week. The best Christmas Book offered. Address, CASSELL & CO. (Limited), 822 Broadway, New York, or 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago, III.



Dr. Parker, of the Brighton, England, Hospital, says, "Ridge's Food resembles the mother's milk so closely that infants are reared, and well respect, exclusively upon t." Another physician, at the head of an orphan asylum, says: "I have been using this preparation for five years or more, and have the most unbounded faith in it as a diet for infants up to, say, eighteen months old."



Our manufactures are fully warranted and are ansurpassed by any in the market. Lowest market 'rices for goods of equal quality.

SALEM. LEAD. COMPANY, FRANK A. BROWN, Treas. SALRM, MASS.