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THE MORNING STAR is a Weekly Religious Printing Establishment, Rev. E. N. FERNALD, Publisher, to whom all letters on business, remittances of money, &c., should be addressed, at 457 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass. All communications designed for publication should be addressed, Editor, The Morning Star.

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Change of Advertising Rates. On and after January 1, 1886, the advertising rates of the MORNING STAR will be for each insertion

10 cents per line for ordinary ads. 12 1-2 cents per line for business notices 15 cents per line for reading notices.

Advertisements set in agate type, fourteen lines to the inch. The usual commission to agents will be allowed, and large advertisements will be inserted on special

The Morning Star.

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PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. OBITUARIES.
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SPLINTERS.

The Voice gently touches Dr. Howard CrosWe are loyal to our principles and to our asby as follows: "Dr. Howard Crosby recently said that he had been fighting the liquor evil in New York for many years, but had failed. At another time the learned Doctor defined a crank as follows: A crank 'is a man who has a good idea, but has not sense enough to carry it out. Well, Doctor, logic is logic; nor is it a respecter of persons."

The Watchman does not like the designation "Calvin Baptists." "This phrase," it says, "has come into use on the part of Freewill Baptists especially." It is somewhat noticeable, however, that while the designation Free Baptists, applied to our own denomination, is as proper as Freewill Baptists, The Watchman seems not to be aware of it. Having protested against being called by the name of Calvin, our able exchange proceeds to glorify Calvin and his doctrines in unmistakable terms. It seems to imply that not to be a Calvinist is in the end to be a Unitarian. Fudge!

One of the most hollow sounds-the very ghost of a sound-we have heard lately is that made by two or three Baptist newspapers, among them The Examiner and Zion's Advocate, advising Free Baptists to unite with the Congregationalists. If the advice has any sincerity in it, it must be due to the fact that certain Baptists would feel more comfortable if such a creature as an open communion Baptist had no existence. We are told that, as one writer has expressed it, Free Baptists, as "a standing protest against Baptist exclusiveness," are "quite uncomfortable denominational companions." . We would do much to oblige our Baptist brethren; but they need to understand that the only basis on which Free Baptists could unite with the Congregationalists is one that might on the whole be equally well adapted for a union of Calv-No. we beg pardon of The Watchman !- of " Regular" Baptists and Congregationalists.

The Zion's Advocate makes a few remarks about our denominational name, respecting which, as respecting also communion practices, our contemporary is partly right and partly wrong. It is correct in supposing that "Freewill" is not yet obsolete even among those who are known by the name, but it is in error in supposing that our General Conference has ever "repudiated" the designation Free Baptist. Ever since the editor of the Advocate was considerably younger than he is now, our General Conference and our common usage have recognized the two terms as designating the same people. Has the editor of the Advocate never heard of the Free Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Free Baptist Education Society, the Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society, etc.? But if the Advocate prefers to call us Freewill Baptists, we will no insist." We will answer promptly to that, whether our grandchildren hereafter do or not. Only don't write us "Free Will," with two words, wide spacing, and immense W. Spare us that painful fortissimo stress on the "will"-unless, indeed, it is still the duty of Calvinistic theologians to stigmatize Arminians. That being the case, never a newly promoted army officer put on his epaulettes with dred years ago Christian nations numthe alacrity with which we will respond to the old designation, "Free-Willers"!

ministration of the ordinance of the bread and wine. Our Free-Will Baptist friends, by their teachings and practice in this respect, cast the gauntlet in the face not of one, but of all the prominent Christian sects.—The Standard.

Yes, and this devotion to one generally un-

ecognized truth is a part of the obligation laid upon us by the great Head of the Church. That which men have called, in some ages, the shame of certain bodies, has, in the "ampler ether and diviner air" of later times, been seen to be their peculiar glory. Men soon learn in this world that majorities are not always right.-But just notice what The Standard calls us: "Free-Will Baptists"! Put the "will" in tremendous capitals next time, Brother Standard, since you incline that way.-By the way, The Standard says above that " all other fellowships of Christians insist upon accredited church-membership before" the communion. This, of course, includes Congregationalists. What have The Independent, The Christian Mirror, The Congregationalist (especially), and other like papers to say to this? Are Congregational churches "close communionists, or "open" communionists, or something between the two? Will one of these papers tell us? We wait,-listening.

The Christian Mirror asks us whether we mean by union what it means. The question assumes that we have been considering a plan of union. This we have not been doing, beyond indicating in one or two respects what Free Baptists would certainly not accede to. We are not prepared to say what plan of union (if any) they would adopt. Certainly none is likely to be much considered that does not come directly from Congregational churches. The Mirror says that it does not ask us to indicate any details, but only to say yes or no to the details which it proposes. But this seems like asking us to indicate details, nevertheless! The Mirror finally seems willing to excuse us from assuming to commit Free Baptists in general, if we will only give our private opinion of its plan of union. Well, it certainly is a much better plan than that suggested by The Congregationalist. At first we thought that personally we had no objection to it but further reflection on certain points makes us doubtful. When (if ever) it comes authoritatively before Free Baptists for consideration, these columns will doubtless contain a careful analysis and examination of it. Our brother of the Mirror does not sufficiently consider that the relations existing between this paper, its constituency, and its editors, are not similar to those existing between the Mirror, its constituency, and its editor. If the Mirror is inclined to complain that we say no more, there are those who wonder that we have said so much. We have no personal convictions, we desire to say, that require us to go a bit faster or one step farther in a matter like this, than Free Baptist's

A WINTER PICTURE.

sociations.

BY HOPESTILL FARNHAM. The land, though pale and quiet, No summer splendor misses; Toward dim horizon stretching, The sky bends softly over, Leaving rare blue interstices For a fuller sense of freedom

And a breath of heavenly air. There are countless, countless raindrops-On the branches, twigs and rushes-Which night flung down, in passing, And morning waked to find. As sunlight grows and brightens, The dreamy, white world flushes, And lo! the hedges glitter

With jewels, rainbow-lined. Before, the woods were cheerless. Gray and gaunt they held the uplands, Now the host in armor shineth-Lance and spear-flash back the sun; While the river, hushed and shrouded, Lies whitely in the lowlands. Crystals deck its margin fringes,

And its rough reeds, sere and dun. Right royally the fir kings Hold up their royal ermine, While slender maple branches Against the distance lean. The far hills crimple outward. Till eye can not determine If high and snowy summits, Or low white clouds, are seen.

Not in broad and distant reaches, Finest moods have found expression Lace and gem and broidered fancies, At our feet, does Nature show. Here, a wind-swept fern has fallen, Lightly left a rare impression, Frond and vein so finely penciled, Life a fossil in the snow.

Ribbon-like, adown the valley, Winds the road as winds the river, ('Mong its seed-strewn furrows flutter Little brown birds with their mates) Till 'tis lost in dim perspective, Just a gleam, a glance, a quiver,-So day drifts out to darkness: Another glory waits.

SECTS AND SALVATION.

BY PRESIDENT R. DUNN, D. D.

Since Cain and Abel offered different offerings there has been no such numbers and varieties of religious sects as probably been more sects and denominations instituted in the Christian Church within a hundred years than during any as it may seem, in spite of all this sepanumbers than during any peried of five hundred years before. A hunbered about two hundred and fifty millions, now over four hundred and fifty millions. Then half the world was closed

during this period of marvelous denoun- born from above before the culture tothority and succession," while the Bap- these customs? tists and Methodists have urged union | 3. Be willing to be perfected. Let with themselves, and the Free Baptists God have his own way with you. He with everybody but themselves. And sees in each of you the possibility of a so in some form church unity has been living angel, and he will bring out that constantly advocated and "sectarianism" looked upon with holy horror. render to God's Spirit, and do as per-And yet the number of sects have been feetly as possible all you are required to doubling again and again, and the num- do. Do the best you can in all the litber of members in about the same pro- file things of common life. Do them so

esting fact in this connection. Real sure a certain girl was converted be-Christian union-unity in spirit, love, cause he did not have to watch her work and worship-has increased quite work as he used to. A woman said she as rapidly as sects have multiplied. knew her hired girl had experienced re-Everybody knows that religious bigotry ligion for she now "swept under the and controversy, sectarian strife and stove." A husband said he thought his bitterness, have diminished more than wife was becoming sanctified, for she one half, while the sects have been darned his "stockings better than she

doubling. But the fact that while economy has been constantly urged against the ter- perfect lesson is one half of the next lesrible loss of funds in supporting small son. Live one day the best you can, churches and different organizations and you have conquered two thirds of the contributions to Christian and be- the next day. Imitate Christ once and nevolent enterprises have increased a hundred per cent. is perhaps the strong- life. est feature of this whole subject. The liberality of the present age is marvelous; and especially as it is not forced by fear of priest or purgatory, nor generally stimulated by political ambition nor fanatical excitement. While many the waste and loss by divided church organizations, the funds for almost every benevolent enterprise are increastion and whether the practice and habit of supporting dependent churches in-

ELEVEN TALKS TO YOUNG WOMEN.

XI.

THE PERFECTED YOUNG WOMAN. God's idea of each human soul is perfection. Into that condition all God's children will be brought at last. Such is to be our aim in this life, and though we may not realize the ideal here, we shall rise above all that it is possible for us without the ideal. God sees a saint in every human life, as the great artist sees the figure of an angel in a block of marble. Perfection of character is developed not as the potter molds a vase out of the clay, or as the sculptor cuts a statue out of the marble; but by the free choice of the soul submitting to the work of the Spirit upon the heart. The glory of humanity is its freedom, and its beauty is the molding power of God's Spirit. The question of being perfected is, How can we help the Spirit in his plan and work upon the character?

1. Do not think you are perfect or agreeable of all imperfections. It is repulsive in scholarship, in art, in work, all in womanhood. Conceit is the deadliest of all foes to that humility of heart which is the particular charm of woman. Though your outward life may be faultless and your disposition amiable, more than vice. Self-righteousness is the one thing our Saviour scorned the most. It destroys beauty and usefulness. Excellency is always humble. within the last century. There have Those saintly, hely men and women who live near to God, and whose goodhess rebukes us, are such as say the

"Open communion" Baptists stand apart, not simply from their brethren of the same name, but also from their brethren of all nations in denying approved baptism as a prerequisite to participation in the Lord's Supper. All other fellowships of Christians insist upon accredited church-membership before the ad-

been most numerous in the most suc- most heautiful forms, but it is the same imperfect but honest Christian girl cessful denominations. The Baptists, in nature, until a new graft is inserted. outshine in heaven the most cultured Presbyterians and Methodists have been To leave off sin is not the same as to the most successful, and probably they love God. To be amiable is not the have furnished within a hundred years same as holiness. Reputation is not the at least a score of denominations each. same as character. One half of what Another strange feature in this inter- leads you to be so perfect in deportesting period of history is the fact that ment is pride of heart. Ye must be inational births, there has been a con- ward perfection can commence. We stant wail over sectarianism and con- do not know what God's special idea of tinuous struggles for union. Especially perfection for us is, hence when we for fifty years the Congregationalists seek to culture ourselves we go off into and Disciples have been laboring for some one-sided development. One half denominational unity upon the ground of the ways young women take for culof simplicity of doctrine and conditions ture injures them. Think of the many of Christian character-the one in faith, customs they are urged to practice in the other in baptism. Episcopalians order to perfect themselves. Are they have demanded the oneness of the made any more intelligent or unselfish Church by apostolic ecclesiastical "au- or spiritual or noble in womanhood by

possibility, if you will but let him. Surthey will not have to be done over There is another strange and inter- again. An overseer said that he was used to." Conquer each common duty and that half conquers the next. One you have shown what is possible in your

4. Think much of the greatness of existence, of what a soul may become, of the eternities in which you are to live. a living soul, and makes itself felt as How much greater the poorest girl is a personal force with a human heart in than the stars themselves! Let the it. In the large villages and cities, thought of an endless life be in your where attractive influences abound, too have been so terribly exercised over soul, lifting it above low dreams into the sunshine of God. It is great-ideas after absentees from the Sunday-school. which the Spirit uses in developing It involves work, but work must be character, and the greatest of all ideas done if we would save the boys and ing beyond all precedent; leading some is to be a "child of God," with an eter- growing young men. Postal cards are to inquire whether funds for Christian nal mansion. Remember that though cheap and must be sent after the absent work depend upon ability or disposit it may not be possible for you to be as ones; often it will be better, for vahighly educated or as wealthy as some others, you can be as good as any one.

Relieve you are the child of a King and creases or diminishes the disposition to Believe you are the child of a King and the absentee. Much advantage may be

now, for she who has given herself to where it is possible, and in taking Christ has the promise of perfection. up the lessons in a way especially cal-He is her spotless robe and she can re- culated to interest them. The former joice in the completeness to come. can not always be done, and the latter Think of a block of marble in Angelo's involves work, but it may be that the shop, rough and ill-shaped as he souls of the young men are at stake. commences to cut into it, and the cheap and no pains ought to be spared to hold images of wood might say, "Ah, he is them within the range of helpful Chrisspoiling you!" but the marble could tian influences. laughingly answer, "He's my master; he sees an angel in me, and he's the young men in the school, or promised to bring it out; he may cut Bible class, for with many of them it is me all he pleases." Or an acorn lies the last chance they are likely to have upon the ground with bits of colored to receive the truth, or the last chance glass and smooth pebbles, and they the truth will have to save them. If say, "We are handsomer than you; we they slip away from this opportunity, sparkle and shine"; but the rough little they are almost sure to drift off beyond acorn could smilingly say,-"Laugh at the reach of the Gospel, and the chances me if you please, but there's an oak in of their salvation are greatly lessened me-a broad-branched, storm-defying in number. oak which the sunshine and rain are to bring out into greatness and beauty. strong young men do not make strong I'm an oak, you are only pebbles." Thus the poorest, most ignorant, quicktempered girl may say, "I know it all, expected. This is usually for the want that I am a poor sinner, but Christ has of proper exercise and judicious trainchosen me and I have chosen him, and ing. Hence it is wise to have them orgood enough. Egotism is the most dis-now there's a saint in me which he has promised to bring out, and by and by I shall stand perfected among the anin social life, in religion, and most of gels." There can be no higher thought. Such an one can say, "Stand back, temptation, stand back, selfishness, stand back, unbelief, my Master is making a saint of me." Thus by faith she rejoices in the perfection to come; self-conceit separates the soul from God yea, in perfectness now, for Christ sees his own image in her. See that block trained are generally sure to grow up of marble as it stands soiled in the great 'artist's studio, and some rough man comes in and says, "That's not fit for this place; there's no beauty in it. why not cast it out?" But Angelo speaks up, "Let that marble alone, I bought it. least about their perfection, and are paid for it, it's mine; there's an angel thousand years before; and yet, strange most conscious of their imperfection. in it which I am to bring out." Thus The nearer perfect one is, the more she with every honest Christian girl. Satan ration and division, the Christian religion and Christian civilization have extended over wider fields and larger ing it. The consciousness of sin is the ing it. The consciousness of sin is the first step toward holiness.

2. Do not think you can perfect yourself. Here is a most fatal mistake, that self-culture is Christian development. You may cultivate your knowledge and your manners, but you can not cultivate your character. After all your education, refinement and morality, your heart remains selfish and proud as ever.

Christ says, "You let that girl alone; she is mine; I bought her with my own blood; I see a saint in her; let her alone." There is where the Christian girl stands—by faith a perfected saint, and life becomes strong, beautiful, for ever growing into his image, and as the bloomed, fragrant flower is more beautiful than the little dark seed—as the bright winged butterfly sailing in I have never seen a grander line of grand,

"From glory unto glory of loveliness and light, Of music and of rapture-of power and of sight, From glory unto glory of knowledge and of love, Shall be the joy of progress awaiting us above.

GATHERED FRAGMENTS.

" BY THE REV. G. C. WATERMAN.

A most excellent Sunday-school . Convention was held not long since in one of the prominent churches of Boston, at which a great deal of sound, practical instruction was given on several important subjects; some points made in the papers read and the addresses given seem worthy of repetition, for the profit of other workers.

In respect to practical temperance work among the children, for which there is a continuing necessity, and the importance of which is often underestimated, it must be remembered that the Bible is the text-book on this subject. Much help may be gained from illustrated children's papers, like the Temperance Banner, from the beautiful cards and tracts of the National Temperance Society, but the Bible is the corner-stone on which all instruction ought to rest. Temperance songs should be freely used and taught to the children at an early age. Care should be exercised in allowing children to take the pledge. It should not be done until they are old enough to know its meaning and the sacred nature of the obligation it imposes. The giving of the pledge should be accompanied with and followed by frequent counsel and fervent prayer, and these may often be best given and used in private rather than in a public meeting. Great importance should be attached to personal influence in this work.

It has been well said that "the best tract is a tract in boots," one that goes from house to house, from child to child, and carries with it the power of much pains can not be taken in looking found in holding the sessions of a class 5. By faith, lay hold of perfectness of young men in a separate room,

It is of the utmost importance to hold

It has sometimes been found that Christians when converted; do not become as helpful in church work as was ganized for Christian labor as soon as may be, and to have some definite duty assigned to them. This may be found in a mission school, in neighborhood meetings, in the regular church prayermeeting, in general, or special, visitation, or in some form of active service that will call into exercise and train to usefulness whatever talent or power, the person may have. Young men so to be pillars in the church.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1886. Sunshine at last, and the streets thronged with people intent on making the most of these golden hours of brightness, invalids who have sighed for the sunshine, children who have pined for a romp or a ride in the parks—these, and pleasure-seekers, have had a holiday all the bright beautiful week.

tian worship, now the world with scarcely an exception is open to the Gospel.
And what seems more remarkable still,
And what seems more remarkable still,
And prupe and trim its branches into

silver hair. An elegant supper was spread for the hundreds who called.

While in the supper room I heard Representative Kelloy relate an incident. Said he, "I didn't know I was such an old pioneer in this suffrage movement until I recently found among my papers a speech I made July 4, 1841, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, when I demanded the right of suffrage for woman-as just and equable, and I haven't changed my mind since." Representative O'Neil, who was standing near, added, "That's good, Judge, and they ought to have it."

The Convention, now in session, is attracting

The Convention, now in session, is attracting large audiences, and the speeches have been excellent. Miss Ricker of Boston, whose famexcellent. Miss Ricker of Boston, whose family has been connected with the Free Baptist church since its corner-stone was laid, is an active member of the convention. She has done an immense amount of work in this city for the reformation of criminals.

for the reformation of criminals.

On Wednesday Mrs. Speaker Carlisle's reception at the Riggs House was the largest of the season. The residence of Secretary Whitney, owned and formerly occupied by the late Secretary of State, has been entirely remodeled and is now one of the handsomest residences for entertaining in Washington.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Whitney was assisted by her guest, Mrs. James Brown Potter of New York, whose sweet, classical face was a charming study. On Friday evening this spacious residence was transformed into a conservatory of music to aid the training-school for servants. Nearly three hundred guests enjoyed a rare programme, paying \$3 per ticket.

for servants. Nearly three hundred guests enjoyed a rare programme, paying \$3 per ticket. Mrs. Potter of New York recited a poem during the evening with fine dramatic expression. Miss Cleveland's "at homes" on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday from three to four o'clock to visitors by card, have been thronged with distinguished callers.

Gradually the delinquents are coming in; Senator Fair is on his way to Washington, and will, I presume, pay his respects to the Senate occasionally during the cool weather. Sen itor Jones of Nevada has just settled down in his long vacant seat, his hair almost turned to silver; and Senator Jones of Florida is expected here in time to draw his salary before the close of the session.

of the session.

In the Senate, the Blair educational bill has been liberally discussed. On Thursday Senator Ingalls made a speech in opposition to the bill, which he denounced as a larceny on the Treasury when \$77,000,000 was demanded, a large proportion of which would go to States, where, before the war, men and women were workhibited from learning to read. He said where, before the war, men and women were prohibited from learning to read. He said Kansas did not want, neither would she take, one cent of the people's money for school purposes. He has a clear, ringing voice, fine delivery, and decided ennuciation. Messrs. Plumb and Teller opposed the bill and Mr. Blair was a good deal irritated. Mr. Riddleberger of Virginia said he was not ashamed to say that the State of Virgina did need the money. In the House the Porter bill dragged along with tiresome routine until Thursday, when extiresome routine until Thursday, when excitement, confussion, and harangue prevailed before the final vote on the bill. When will

before the final vote on the bill. When will the Fritz-John Porter bill be gotten rid of? Hon. Allen G. Thurman visited the Senate Chamber Wednesday, and enjoyed a real ovation. How noble and grand the old veteran tion. How noble and grand the old veteran looked! His integrity, unvarying dignity, and justice to those who differed with him politically will keep his memory green forever in the Senate and the country.

B. B. L.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

—The Mississippi Legislature is considering a general local option bill. The temperance movement in that State is very strong.

--Should Dakota be admitted, she would be -- Should Dakota be admitted, she would be the first State received with prohibition as a part of her constitution. Hence the hostility of brewers and saloonists.

-The Bundesrath voted Feb. 18 unanimous

-In New York recently a sad-faced woman had a warrant issued, as a last resort, in the hope of checking her son's dissipation. She was on her way home, accompanied by an officer, when she suddenly paused, moaned, "Oh, God, my heart is breaking!" sunk to the

-Mrs. J. Ellen Foster says that the Temperance Education bill has been passed by the lowa Legislature by a non-partisan vote, Democrats and Republicans voting for it. It is said to be an illustration of the wisdom of the women who stand committed to no political party, and, therefore, enabled to use their friends in all parties.

-Our disgrace and misfortune in America is the number of Irish saloon keepers. I blush for the old race whenever I walk along the streets of our cities and read over doorthe streets of our cities and read over door-ways Irish names prefacing so seldom the words "Bank," "Commission House," "Dry Goods Store," so often the words "Saloon," "Wines and Liquors." To what base uses noble names have come!—Bishop Ireland.

-The Rev. R. R. Meredith, the well-known —The Rev. R. R. Meredith, the well-known Boston preacher, thoroughly enjoys a good cigar, and does not care who knows it. But there is, he says, "a great difference between the use of vile, drugged cigarettes by growing boys and the indulgence of a cigar by a full-grown man." And yet, are not the boys in Mr. Meredith's congregation apt to use cigarettes and point to his example in justification? It is human nature for them to do so.—N. Y. Tribunet.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

-About two hundred persons, often including whole families, have expressed a hope as converts in the remarkable union services at Peacham, Vt., under the labors of Mr. E. A.

-Rev. Smith Baker of Lowell reached his fiftieth birthday on Thursday, Feb. 18. He was presented with fifty gold pieces—one for each year of his life—also three \$20 gold pieces, and three \$5 gold pieces, making in all \$200.

-We cheerfully make place for the following on Song Service work among the mass-

es:—
Song services having answered the oft repeated question: "How to reach the masses
with the Gospel:" plans are being matured in
the city of New York looking to the formation with the crosper: Pans are being mattred the city of New York looking to the formation of a National Song Service Committee, composed of members of the various denominations and from different sections, charged with the duty of setting in motion influences for the more general diffusion of Song Service work in all parts of the country, in halls, theaters, parks and other places where the masses will be likely to assemble, as well as in all departments of church and mission work.

Its duty also will be to give such information in respect to the forming and conducting of such services as those engaged in them may desire; to publish and circulate in slip, tract and pamphlet form, such Song Service Hymns, with and without music, as are best adapted to the end in view, as well as to labor in every possible way for the spiritual elevation of the masses through the agency of sacred song.

The productions of the masses adapted will be thank-

sacred song.

The preliminary committee will be thankful for facts and suggestions from persons interested in this work, so that the plans formed may be such as to start the masses al ever the country singing the praises of God. Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMPSON.

Address:
REV. C. G. Goss,
97 Varick Street, New York.

-The Baptist Hand-book for 1886 gives —The Baptist Hand-book for 1886 gives statistics for England and Wales as follows: Number of churches, 2,588; chapels, 3,498; sittings in chapels, 1,141,588; members, 303,189; Sunday-school teachers, 48,112; Sunday-school scholars, 461,556; local preachers, 3,885; pastors, 1,789. The Hand-book contains memoirs of thirty-nine ministers and missionaries of the same body who have died in the year.

CAN'T BE YOUNG AGAIN.

BY THE REV. A. H. MORRELL.

To weariness coupled with pain This body seems strangely inclined; I think, Will the strength come again Once abounding in muscle and mind? In days of the years that are past, Both labor and rest were so sweet, I scarcely a lot would have cast

But now with a will I must meet The daily encumbering care-Command the half-faltering feet, The sandals of faithfulness wear

For choice of the one I should greet.

Life's work I must soon lay aside But which I would choose if I could Not easily can I decide Harper's Ferry, April 17, 1878.

THE BUILDFAST PAPERS.

BY PROFESSOR C. D. DUDLEY.

DEACON BUILDFAST'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Soon after the new church was finished they elected the Deacon superintendent of the Sunday-school. While on a business trip he visited a great Sunday-school convention and was much "taken" with the enterprise there manifested. "This meeting has opened my eyes," said he to a friend, "and we will have different work at home before long."

There were exhibits of a great many Sunday-school publications and appliances, and Dea. Buildfast took samples of his school with a ringing speech on the convention and the improved method. He proposed to reorganize the school and to divide it into five sections, which should meet in one body only on special occasions. He told them that he wanted any person who disapproved of so there would be no future misunderminute which he waited, they proceeded immediately to the reorganization. of the audience room. The young people took the partors. The primary class two dozen infants were turned into the

After a few Sundays the result seemed as the vestry door and then went home. down. The young folks had a grand time in the parlors, but it was understood they did very little with the lesson, as they had no efficient teacher. The very small ones had no teacher either. Before this they had been with those a little older, and enjoyed the singing and stories very much. Now tle themselves that nobody knew what to do with them, and so they got a different one each Sunday to go in and keep them as quiet as possible. Even in the main body of the school there seemed a lack of interest, for they were scattered in the large vestry and could not sing or read with interest. As to the maps, charts and blackboard, it was hard to find any one to conduct exercises with

The Deacon chafed and scolded, and blamed the people for a lack of interest. terest grow less on his hands. They tion a success. To the scholar who a prize of ten dollars in money, and a very rich motto of silk and gold, costing fifty dollars, was to be presented to the class that secured the largest number of new members. The young people's department was induced to organize a social, and all who attended were counted members of the school.

festival and concert exceeding anything ever before undertaken. At this the prizes were given and a report was made showing the wonderful progress of the school. At its close, the people said, "What a success Dea. Buildfast has made of our school! He must be induced to continue superintendent." But he persisted in declaring it impossible from lack of time. He told friends afterward that the expense was unother ourden, as he spent more than

one hundred dollars the year he was in. It was an extremely hard place for any other man to fill after the Deacon left it. But after a while an intelligent, faithful brother took it and did the best he could. They soon dropped back into the old custom of all meeting together at the opening. The new superinten- invariably be filled by something, that lowed by the concluding quarter, accent helper in all life struggles, to a Saviour's dent determined that the young people being an inflexible rule of musical com- is on the first part of the half note, thus love and atonement, the fervently ex-

port does not show nearly so many scholars or verses as last year, but the average attendance is but little less and the verses are learned by a greater number. Some think the school is now doing better than last year, but the many think that last year, especially the latter part of it, was far ahead of anything else of the kind they ever saw.

> MUSICAL NOTES. BY ADELAIDE C. WALDRON.

III.

TIME AND ACCENT.

Reading, with no attention given to punctuation-marks, and to that accentuation of syllables which we are accustomed to hear, would seem to us a most unintelligible affair. Melodies and harmonies, never so beautiful, would fail to attract us were time and accent left out of the question, since a human car, as a rule, craves rhythm in all sound. And, too, the eye would soon rebel, if forced to tollow undivided lines of closely written or printed notes during many

Music, being audible expression of thought, must be applicable to words, in some fashion: to be so implies a certain rhythmic arrangement of the characters representing sounds. We use for 'the unit, in a valuation of notes, a round them all. He did no waiting, but se- open note, with no stem, like a shaded cured a blackboard of the most elaborate | O. It is able to fill a "measure" of compattern, maps, charts, &c., &c. With mon marching time. I should have them he made his next appearance before said, before mentioning what may fill a measure, that a score, that is, the notes which are to be read, is divided into equal lengths by perpendicular lines called bars; the spaces thus formed are named measures. If we wish to use two sounds of shorter duration than that given to the "whole" note, or round open one, and these plans to "speak up" immediately, yet filling the measure, as does that one; we make a similar character, adding to standing. As no one spoke in the half it a perpendicular line called a stem; such ones are named half notes. If, however, we wish to use four sounds The adult class went up into the corner (of equal length), which shall fill our measure, we make filled, or black, spots, instead of the open notes, the stems bewas assigned to the small vestry, and ing applied to all notes except whole ones; the four characters, being equal pastor's room. This left the interme- in value to the whole note, are called diate section in the main vestry with quarters. Now, should we desire to plenty of room. There had been much place two still shorter sounds instead of discussion in the convention as to wheth- each of the tour quarters, there would er the whole school should meet togeth- obviously be eight notes filling the measer every Sunday or not. Although the ure, and they are named eighths. They overwhelming opinion was in the af- are exactly, like quarters in appearance, firmative, it was claimed by the few except that they have a little tail ataggressive workers, who urged the oppo- tached to the stem, when written singly; site side, that it was nothing but con- they may be written in clusters of two, servatism, and Deacon Buildfast felt three, or four, and joined by a straight bar lying along the ends of the stems. If we divide the eighth in two equal comquite unfavorable. The older people in | ponent parts, such parts will be known the habit of coming down into the ves- as sixteenths, and a second tail or bar try and enjoying the singing and open- is added to the one of the eighth note. ing exercises now generally got as far In this manner any note may be represented as to its length by cutting it in Of course, a few faithful ones stayed up halves, so to speak, each one so treated stairs or returned if they chanced to get | giving to its components an additional tail, from the eighths to as short notes

as the writer may use.

It may be that we would like a sound

to continue for a longer time than that allowed to it, and still for not so long a time as that given to two of its kind. For instance, if we have a measure of marching time, we may wish a half note that they were alone, they could do so litz to sound half as much longer as its own value. To bring this about, we place a dot after the half note and understand by its presence there that, while the note alone was worth two quarters, with its dot it may be valued at three quarters, the remaining space of the measure being worth one. Perhaps the subdivisions of the dollar may serve as an illustration: two fifty-cent pieces equal the dollar's value, as the half-notes equal that of the whole note: four twenty-five cent pieces are equally valuable, as four quarter notes equal the whole note; But he would not be beaten. He would three silver quarters are worth a halfnot change back to the old plan of all | dollar piece and a twenty-five cent piece, meeting together at the opening of as a half-note and its dot are equal to school, and he would not have the in- three quarter-notes. This principle, that a note and its dot equal the value of the should yet acknowledge his administra- note and half as much more, applies to every size of note in use. The dotted would get the most verses, he offered quarter is worth three eighths, two eighths making the quarter, and another eighth representing the dotted; the dotted eighth in turn equaling three sixteenths. We also, to bring about a lengthening of sound, use the tie, which is a short curve over, for example, a half note and a quarter, both notes being on one line or one space of the staff, as two C's; At the close of the year, they had a only one note would be sounded but it would have the length of both. The whole matter of time is a matter of simple fractions and serves as a lesson in practical application of arithmetic to objects. I regret to say that I have found very few people under twenty who had discovered the connection for themselves. Perhaps it ought not to be ex-

> I have been minute in explaining the valuation of notes because it is thought that this, when well understood, makes the arrangement of the different sorts of time a comparatively easy thing. A few words about another character are necessary. It often happens that silence is wanted inst ad of sound during some measure of marching time, for example, part of a measure, and even for more if the first note be a quarter, counting time than that, and still measures must one, and then a half note comes, fol-

through the list of names of notes, a long a time as a whole note would be sounded if one were in that place, and all the rests meaning the same thing corresponding to their names.

I have spoken so far of only marching time. This is usually regarded as being music so written that the value of four quarter notes shall fill the measure, being counted like this, 1, 2, 3, 4, about as a clock ticks, as a general rule, and surely with the clock's regularity. Because the worth of four quarters fills the measure, the fraction 4-4 is placed at the beginning of the score, the upper figure, or numerator, meaning that four counts are all belonging to each measure, while the lower figure, or denominator, tells us what kind of note makes the value of one of the counts. A whole note, then, played by the left hand, would be kept throughout the measure, while the other hand would play sixteen notes of the sixteenth kind (if they were written) in the same length of time, each count using four of the sixteenths; another measure might give the right hand's part a dotted half note and a quarter rest, while the left hand would have to play, for instance, one eighth note, then keep silent for the time of the last half of the first count, indicated by an eighth rest, and for the whole of the second count, indicated by a quarter rest; then, playing again, sounding three successive sixteenth notes, again silent for a sixteenth rest which, with the preceeding three sixteenth notes, would fill the third count; and the fourth count might be a dotted eighth and a sixteenth. Of course these are only examples of an almost infinite variety pos-

In this kind of time, which is often called common, stress should be laid on the first and third counts, unless otherwise indicated. That is natural accent, emphasizing the first of each two counts, and in this connection it may be said that there are really but two kinds of time in music;-double and triple, any other being an outcome of one of these. All double time is accented by twos; all triple by threes. Measures already described have then been double; but, if ve wish to write anything with a waltz step instead of a marching step, we must divide our measures in three counts, each count being of such value as we choose. (In speaking of waltz step and marching step I use the terms as representative.) We may write the governthe value of three quarter notes must furthest thing from my thoughts. fill the measure, the second meaning numerator the first count has the accent laid upon it, the second and third the first one of the number may be slightly accented even if the count be not the first of the measure. Such accents are called secondary in general, although one can be more exact in naming those following the true secondary.

A strongly spoken accent, in counting aloud, will make playing of much more decisive and intelligible character, even with wind instruments, than is possible without it, and is of great aid in keeping "good time." With careful accentuation one can hardly fall into a habit sion) "at hearing Sammy Carter whis of irregular counting, which is ruinous per to his brother George when old Capto the proper interpretation of a com-

There are cases where three notes may equal one, otherwise the worth of only two; they are usually pointed out never think that his prayer savors of by signs telling us that a count is formed from a triplet of notes in place of a of good from it, but to Sammy, who can couplet, or from two triplets, perhaps. When three successive notes are surmounted by a curved line over which stands the figure 3, we are sure that the cluster is worth in time what two notes of the kind would generally be; but if th ee are placed together without the curve and figure, we are obliged to judge for ourselves, by what ministers call the context, whether the cluster is a triplet or not. Each triplet has a slight accent valon its first note, and it is not always easy to place it there unless one is born with a closely mathematical nature.

Offe might not suppose that music, far-reaching art that it is, could be so nearly allied to the technical science of mathematics, but it is nevertheless true which may not be expressed by numbers, and geometrical figures. Notes and marks of expression are shapes designated in geometry; time and pitch those who stop at the old "rule of three." and the whole wonderful thing called 'music" is as exact in each detail as must be that science which has revealed to the world so much of the mechanism of the universe. It is not strange that it is named "frozen architecture."

When accent other than those mentioned is required, it is called either syncopation, or artificial accent. In a and the little ones should have good and position. To indicate the silences we displacing it (the accent) from the first pressed desire for more of God's pres- Hodge.

regular teachers if they were to be found, use characters called rests, and they | and third beats to the second, this proin the town, and they were found. The should be observed with as much care as cess being called syncopation. Students old people's class is full again. The re- is given to notes. There are whole rests, would do well to look up that and simhalf rests, quarter rests, and so on, ilar words in order to see their exact meaning, so far as it may be possible. whole rest meaning "be silent" for as Besides being a help in understanding at just the place where the word occurs, it widens one's comprehension of language in general.

Certain questions received have, I think, been answered in the progress of this paper.

Farmington, N. H.

THE PRESENT.

Do not crouch to-day, and worship The old Past whose life is fled Hush your voice with tender reverence; Crowned he lies, but cold and dead: For the Present reigns our monarch, With an added weight of hours: Honor her, for she is mighty! Honor her, for she is ours!

She inherits all his treasures, She is heir to all his fame; And the light that lightens round her Is the luster of his name. She is wise with all his wisdom Living on his grave she stands; On her brow she bears his laurels, And his harvest in her hands. -Adelaide A. Pro

ABOUT TAKING PART IN MEET-ING.

"It's dre'tful, dre'tful, the way them boys has be'n a cuttin' on all this evensaid old Mr. Pettis, with a solemn shake of his white head, as he walked home behind my wife and myself at the close of one of our Thursday evening meetings

"What boys?" Inquired Mrs. Xwith a touch of that inherent curiosity of the mind to know concerning everything that is going on in the small circle in which she moves.

"Wal," answered Mr. Pettis, slowly, 'le'mme see: there was Elnathan Briggs's two boys, an' Sam Newell, he was the wust of 'em, an' kep' them that would a' sot still in a reg'lar snicker."

"W'en I was a boy," continued Mr. Pettis, as we turned up the moonlit street leading to our respective homes, "ef I'd as much as nes'led roun' the leastest bit, while Parson Herrick was prayin', I'd a' got a' warmin' when I got home that I'd remembered for a day or

two, I can'tell ye. I suggested mildly to Mr. Pettis that a boy's nervous temperament seldom permitted him to remain quiet in any meeting unless his attention was arrested, remarked, quite innocently, that

perhaps the length of the services-As I hazarded the latter suggestion, I became conscious of a violent pinch secretly administered by Mrs. Xmatrimonial correction I took to indicate that I had "put my foot in it," and as Mr. Pettis said "Good-night," in rather a crusty manner, and banged his gate with alarming emphasis, when my wife and myself entered our own house, I remembered that the good old gentleman was himself rather prone to lengthy ing fraction at the beginning, 3-4 or 3-8, exhortations, and had probably taken for example; the first would mean that my remark to be intended as a personal hint, which I hardly need say was the

"I think," said I musingly, as I pulled in some degree the restlessness of those boys, is lack of condensing. For example some brother will occupy ten minutes being called unaccented, although, when in saying that which might be fully extwo or more notes constitute a count, pressed in three, and to those who can not see beneath the mere surface of Christian labor, lengthiness is prone to weariness of body and mind."

"I was once a boy" (Mrs. X-- was heard to murmur that she presumed I was, very many years ago), "and I know how trying are hard seats, and a service of the kind of which we speak, and I must confess to a secret sympathy with that restlessness which-

"Oh, that reminds me," interposed Mrs. X-, "now you are speaking of the boys, that I very nearly smiled outright" (and here Mrs. X—— looked a little fearful of such unorthodox confestain Pennell began to pray to-night George! George! I know jest every word the cap'ns a goin' to say."
"Well," said I, "that's it, exactly.

We who know the Christian worth and example of a life like Brother Pennell's, sameness, or at least, can extract plenty not as yet comprehend the value of these things, the sameness or lengthiness of those who take part in the service is wearisome. But on the other hand," I continued, "if these brethren who with the pastor are bearing the heat and burden of the day, on whom devolves the responsibility of doing their individual parts toward making the meetings interesting; if they, I say, should fail us,

how should our meetings be sustained?" Mrs. X- murmured that she was sure she couldn't tell, unless a revi-

"Which the good Father will never give us while four or five of our church members carry the burden of the neglected duties of three fourths of those whose names are enrolled in the church covenant," I interrupted, "and I must confess that it is growing to seem like an accepted fact, that those who have thus shouldered the responsibility are that there is no musical composition expected always so to do. I think I can understand," I continued, "how one of this latter class may come into the meeting depressed in spirit, or weary in body and mind, and feel that he is really unignated in geometry; time and pitch are shown by figures familiar to even 'drags,' he knows his duty is to help sustain it, else he may be thought to be losing his interest, or something of the kind.—Did I ever tell you of the meeting I so much enjoyed not long since?" I suddenly asked Mrs. X—, who, smothering a too evident yawn, answered in the newtive. "Well," I continued, "it was in point of numbers and mental qualifications a very counterpart of our own, but it was carried on with a soul devotion that I had never imagined, and that, too, by the younger portion of the audience. There were no lengthy remarks, no learned exhortations. On the contrary, the brief, but heartfelt illusions to the infinite compas-

ence from day to day, for a greater knowledge of his will, and many other petitions and remarks, simple in themselves, yet eminently helpful; all these, I say, came direct from hearts that seemed to be overflowing with love to Him who had called them.'

'And did not the older members take any part?" inquired Mrs. X--.
"Oh, yes," I answered, "they spoke

briefly of their Christian experiences, and they made short and fervent prayers which, directed to some particular desire of the hearts when they arose, seemed to strike a chord in every listening soul; there seemed not to be present any of those who think that they are obeying their covenant vows if they are only present in the vestry when it is not too hot, or too cold, or does not look too much like rain. I can not recall anything very new or eloquent," I continued, "but so great was the interest here manifested, that I think I saw on a seat behind me, sitting in perfect silence, and listening with eager attention, some boys of the age of Johnnie Briggs and Sam Newell, and I felt that seed was sown that evening in those young hearts, whose fruitage would one day appear; whether here or hereafter, only the Master may know.'

"Pray, where was this pleasant meeting, John?" quoth Mrs. X——, as she reverently took the book from its stand preparatory to our evening devotions. "Ah, my dear," I returned, "It was in Utopia, and I have not attended such a one since."-Christian at Work.

THE SECRET OF THE LORD.

"The secret of the Lord is with them that tear him," yet none in the busy crowds among whom they move in the noisy street know what is passing in their hearts. An American citizen in a foreign city, seeing the meteor flag of his native land floating at the mast-head of a ship, is inwardly moved, by the associations it revives, to patriotic feelings, to emotions of love, to fond anticipations of his return to the joys and repose of his fire-side. But of his secret thoughts the people about him know nothing. To them the flag of his country is but as one flag among many others. They meddle not with the secret joys it kindles within his swelling breast. It is even so with the secret of the Lord in a good man's breast. He walks the street like other men. Yet while their thoughts are of things visible and earthly, his are of God and things unseen. He sees God in everything about him. God is communing with him, feasting him on holy thought, quickening his spiritual aspirations, comstorting him with assurances of his sonship, and with visions of his incorruptible inheritance. Happy, therefore, and safe also, is he who poss es the secret of the Lord's presence! But inasmuch as this priceless secret is offered as a free gift to all men, is it not more than folly for any man to slight that gracious offer? Busy searching for a grain of sand, such an one rejects the proffer of an imperishable crown .-Zion's Herald

BITS.

The whole cross is more easily carried than the half .- Drummond.

In the intimacies and friendship these fifty years, I have found that the that the value of three eighths must do on my slippers, "that one fault in our purest, sweetest and noblest of my so, and in all cases where three is the evening meetings, to which is traceable friends were those kept nearest to Jesus. -Ex-President H

> There is no such way to attain to greater measures of grace, as for a man to live up to the little grace he has .-Thomas Brooks.

> When one has learned to seek the honor that cometh from God only he will take the withholding of the honor that comes from men very quietly indeed .- George Macdonald

> The voice of reason is more to be regarded than the bent of any present inclination; since inclination will at length come over to reason, though we can never force reason to comply with inclination.—Addison.

> No spirit is wholly east off from God if it longs after God. If thou canst be content without God, thou art indeed a lost one; but if there be in thee a wretched, rankling discontent at the very thought of being severed from thy God, then thou art his and he is thine, and no him.—Spurgeon.

> Let no man extend his thoughts or let his hopes wander toward future and far distant events and accidental contingencies. This day is mine and yours, but ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For he that by a present and a constant holiness secures the present and makes 'it useful to his noblest purposes, turns his condition to his best advantage .- Jeremy Taylor.

Take my soul and body's powers;
Take my memory, mind, and will:
All my goods, and all my hours,
All I know, and all I feel;
All I think or speak or do;
Take my heart—but make it new,
—C. Wesley.

Do not keep alabaster boxes of your ove and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Bring them out now, in their weary hours, and open them that they may be refreshed and cheered by the perfumes of sympathy and affection. Fill their lives with sweetness. The things that you would say when they are gone, say before they are gone. -Margaret E. Sangster.

Said David Garrick to the Bishop of London: "If you were conversing with a party of friends in your study, sir, on a subject that interested you, there would be no whine or tone in your voice, you would talk in an animated way. sir, pulpit eloquence is animated conversation."-Home Science.

It is not true that God is in heaven in a sense which excludes him from being equally on earth at the same time. It is not true that God will come to us hereafter in any sense which excludes his real presence with us to-day and always. The living God is always with us,-before us, around us on every side, and within our inmost souls, his energies ever confluent with our spontaneous thoughts and acts .- Dr. A. A.

Missions.

OUR FOREIGN MISSION FIELS Bro. Watson says that a "cordial wish" has been expressed that Bro. Poste might enter the field of the Free Baptists. In view of the fact that the question of our uniting with them is in agitation, the suggestion is worthy of careful consideration. They have no mission in Japan, but in Orissa in In-

dia, about a hundred miles from Calutta, a territory about equal in extent o the State of Massachusetts, includ-ing several large cities, with a population of about three and one-half millions, has, by common consent, been given up to their exclusive control. According to their last annual report they have ten stations and nine organ-

ized churches, with Bible school, schools tor boys and girls, industrial schools, etc. To do the work necessary for the successful carrying on of these various institutions, and the planting of new stations, only four men and some six or eight ladies are now in the field. So pressing is the need for more laborers that some of the conscientious Free Baptist brethren feel condemned for accepting territory which they can not, as yet, adequately cover. Their work is so varied in its character that a new man can be profitably employed while learning the language, so that his la-bor can be made to tell from the onset; whereas, in starting a new enterprise, two or three years must be spent in preparation before any practical work can be done.

Their Foreign Missionary Society is so organized that persons of other denominations can be, and are, elected to their board of trustees. If we should send a man into their field they would permit us to be represented in their Foreign Missionary Society. So far, it would seem, the plan of union is already perfected. And would not such co-operation with them tend to hasten and cement the contemplated union in our home work? Is it not reasonably certain that the same amount of effort put forth in connection with men acquainted, by years of experience, with mission work, and where the ground is already broken, would accomplish more than it put forth alone and in uncultivated soil? And if the union hoped for should be consummated, would it not be wiser to leave Japan, at least until such union is formed, and so save the poor heathen from the farther distraction of the introduction of a new sect, which too often means, practically, to his theologically untutored brain, new religion?

The considerations which decided Bro. Poste to choose Japan were wise, and if conditions now were the same as when that choice was made, would unquestionably hold, but in view of recent developments and present tendencies I have felt that a reconsideration of the question might be wise.—
Rev. C. A. Tillinghast, in the Herald of Gospel Liberty.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON IN BAL-ASORE.

It is known to most of your readers that his Honor, Sir Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has recently been visiting various Orissa, and, among others, Balasore. What has been said to him and what he has said in reply to addresses from official bodies has largely been reported in political papers.

I had the privilege of listening to his Honor's speech in response to the address of welcome from this municipality, and considered it a well-worded, thoughtful and candid address. But his Honor gave another address in Bal-asore which I presume will not find its way to any of the political papers, and one which interested me even more than his previous public address. I reter to his speech in the chapel of the American Free Baptist Mission at this place. It was arranged that he should meet the children under mission instruction, and as many others as de sired to attend, at the chapel on Monday forenoon, the 30th of November. The eight primary girls' schools for Hindus and Muhammadans, and the Christian girls' school, under the superintendence of Miss Ida Phillips, represented by nearly 250 girls; the Balasore Boys' Orphange and Mission school for boys, represented by about 85 boys, together with quite a number of native adult Christians and the missionaries of the station, assembled at an early division shall come between thee and hour at the chapel. Notwithstanding we are Americans, I think his Honor had no doubt of his welcome, if he could judge by the pains taken to convince him of that fact. It was my privilege formally to receive his Honor and briefly tell him of the work we are trying to do here. In response to my remarks, Sir Rivers Thompson made the follow-

ing reply:—
"To the very interesting facts you have given me you may not expect a lengthy response, and yet I wish to say a few words. I have always been greatly interested in mission work. To say nothing of the higher spiritual good, I have always found the missionary the conservator of the rights of the people When the people are oppressed, either by natives or by Europeans, the missionary is always the one to step in on behalf of them. From an official standpoint I can bear testimony to the value of missionary effort. I have seen much of the work of the American Baptist Mission in Burmah, under the management of Mr. Carpenter and others; and by what. I see before me and by what I have heard, I conclude you are doing a imilar work. I presume missionaries are often discouraged because they do not see the results of their labor as they desire; but you must remember that this is the time of seed-sowing, and if you do not receive the fruits of your labors, others surely will. You are introducing the leaven which is to leaven the whole lump."

After these remarks each of the missionaries received a personal introduction to his Honor, who conversed freely with them for some time asking many questions about our mission. As a further expression of his good will, his Honor sent in the evening a friendly letter and a cheque for Rs. 200 for our work .- Z. F. Griffin, in The India

Balasore, Dec. 9th.

Duty and futurity are ours : results and futurity belong to God .- Horace Gree-

Our Book Table.

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

THE TEMPERANCE TEACHINGS OF SCIENCE.
Adapted to the Use of Teachers and Pupils in the Public Schools. By A. B. Palmer, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Pathology, etc., in the University of Michigan. pp. 163. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1886. Cloth covers, price, 60 cents.

Verress. Translations from the German, and Hymns: By W. H. Furness. pp. 28. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

WHAT'S MINE'S MINE. By George MacDonald. pp. 531. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. \$1.50.

TRANSFORMED. By Faye Huntington. pp. 341. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 13 Astor Place. \$1.25.

\$1.25.
ALICE WITHROW, or, The Summer at Home.
pp. 241. Published by same as above. \$1.25.
EVERY-DAY RELIGION. By James Freeman
Clarke. pp. 464. Reston: Ticknor & Co. 1886.
\$1.50. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. No. 3 of Cassell's "National Library." Paper covers; 10 cents, New York: Cassell & Co.

THE THANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP-RAILWAY, ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF TENUANTEPEC IN MEXICO. Considered Commercially, Politically, and Constructively. By Elmer L. Corthell, Chief Engineer. Jan., 1886.

NORTH AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS. Ninth Annual Catalogue. 1886. Edward Gillett, Southwick, Mass.

MUSIC.

The following list of good piano and vocal music comes from the firm of Oliver Ditson & Co., whose publications seem to improve in quality as in/quantity from year to year.

"Old Folks at Home" (35 cts.), arranged as a Quartet for Ladies' Volces.

Mikado Waltz (75 cts.), by Bucalosi. Has an elegant title page, with a Japanese picture.

Exhibition Polka (30 cts.), by C. Moser.

Polka-Mazurka (35 cts.), by Francois Behr, which is one of a series of six pretty dances without octaves, for little hands.

Ce qu'on souffre en vous almant, Or What I suffer in loving thee (35 cts.). A French, Italian and English song by Tagliafico.

Where are the Swallows fled (30 cts.). Ballad by S. A. Sargent.

S. A. Sargent.
When Love is warm and true (35 cts.). WaltzSong by J. W. Turner.
Love's old sweet Song (35 cts.), by Molloy.

MAGAZINES. OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN (Feb.). Finely thustrated. \$1.00 a year. Boston: D. Lothrop

illustrated. \$1.00 a year. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

THE UNITED SERVICE (Jan.). A Monthly Magazine devoted to the interests of the Military, Naval, & Civil Service. pp. 128. Finely published. \$4.00 a year; 35 cents a copy. New York: T. H. Hamersley, 835 Broadway.

THE QUIVER (March). An Illustrated Magazine for Sunday and General Reading. Interesting and wholesome. Only \$1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy. New York: Cassell'& Co., Limited. GOOD HOUSEKEEPING (Feb. 20). For the Homes of the World. A decidedly worthy magazine; 24 numbers a year, \$2.50; single copies, 10 cents. Holyoke, Mass.: C. W. Bryan & Co.

THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER (Feb.). A Journal of Technical Art & Information for Publishers, etc. Meritorious, or it would not be announced in these columns. Howard Lockwood, publisher, 126 Duane St., N. Y.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART (March). The receipt of this publication is a regularly recurring delight. Engravings and letter press first class. Single copies only 35 cents; \$3.50 a year. Cassell & Co., New York.

THE LIVING AGE (Feb. 20). For fifty two num.

New York.

THE LIVING AGE (Feb. 20). For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more then 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low, while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.60 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the Publishers. CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE (March). Full of wholesome matter and brightly illustrated. \$1.50 a year; 15 cts. a copy.

TOPICS IN THE MAGAZINES. [The following list presents the leading subjects

above.]
Bruges, Life, Art, and Nature in Living Age. Bunyan in Prison Quiver. Darwinism and Democracy Living Age. Electric Light at Sea United Service. Food in its Relation to Health Cassell. Goethe as an actor Living Age.
Hymns, The National of Europe Cassell.
London for Londoners
National Guard of the U.S United Service. Navy Dep't Reorganization United Service.
Prayer, Some Mistakes aboutQuiver.
Sherman's Campaign of 1864United Service. Stone River, Battle ofUnited Service. West PointUnited Service.

A VALUABLE BOOK. *

All books that give us an insight into the life of the world when Christianity was introduced into it are valuable. So, are all books that give us an insight intothe life that Christianity introduced into book that will give us both these and trace the conflict through which Christianity overcame the heathenism of the world.

Just such a book is Dr. Uhlhorn's Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism. Like Conybeare and Howson's Paul. Geikie's Life of Christ, and Farrar's Early Christianity, it delineates the life of the age to which Christianity came. But it does it in a more connected and compact form. It is also more homogeneous. It gains in unity as well as brevity. There is moreover both a more penetrating apprehension of the subject and a clearer exhibition of it.

Then there is a remarkably clear and s'rong grasp of the Christianity of the early time. It is not so much an effort to exhibit Christianity in itself, or as it was or may be to some other age, but as it was to that time-just as it was embodied in the sentiments and conduct of the Christians of the first centuries. What they were, and how they acted, are pictured before us by a master hand, moved evidently by an appreciative spirit.

Lastly, there is the picture of their conflict-how they fought, with all the details of defeat on one side and then on the other, until at length heathenism-lay dead before the finally triumphing Christianity. As the contest goes on," we see clearly how and why the issue at each stage was what it was, and how and why the final result was what it was. Christianity triumphed because God was with it and in it, but working through human agencies, winning human wills and energies to

Whether the h athenism of that age was a more or less powerful enemy than the skepticism of this, it is not necessary of New York, for a copy of the Book Buyhere to inquire. But a clear insight into the nature of the forces that underlay and give power to both will discover that these inhere in the condition and characteristics of human nature, and are essentially the same in both cases, and in all cases. It is far less Jupiter, or Venus, in the one case, or Huxley or Bradlaugh, in the other, than a fallen human nature seeking after God in a wrong direction

and a perverted way. 'Christianity's great for is a perverted heart, seeing things through a distorted medium, and its triumph in any age is to It will have the support of the most popular correct the medium of vision, but most of

*THE CONFLICT OF CHRISTIANITY WITH HEATHENISM. By Dr. Gerhard Uhlhorn. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$2.50.

all to provide a laver of regene ation for application.

And so, a clear view of the conflict in the one case is of great value in the other. It is the same divine force to be applied. The method of application is all that differs. The study of the old conflict, revealing the secret of its success, reveals also the secret by which success may always be achieved. No one can comprehend the old battle without being better fitted for the new.

We deem this one of the best books from the current press. Its subject is most important. Its treatment is admirable. Its lesson is obvious. Its significance can not well be overlooked by a friend, or blinked out of sight by an

There is always a peculiar charm in a good book of travels. The reader sits down in his home, and beside a cheery fire these wintry days, and in fancy crosses sea and land, looks her family. upon the wonders of nature and art, and beholds the manners of foreign peoples. Mr. William S. Gottsberger, publisher, 11 Murray Street, New York, has just favored the public with an excellent book of travels in a volume entitled, A TOUR AROUND THE WORLD, by George E. Raum. This book gives a brief sketch of the most interesting sights seen in Europe, Africa, Asia, and America, while the author was on a two years' ramble. The author leaves New York by steamer, and lands at Queenstown. Then Blarney Castle, the Lakes of Killarney, Giants' Causeway, and various places of interest in the Emerald Isle pass in review. So, from place to place, and from country to country, the author passes, making observation with an eye quick to percieve beauty, and a pen recording in a graphic way a thousand pleasant scenes. The volume is handsomely printed and bound. It will make a valuable addition to the library

Mr. John B. Alden publishes a neat little edition of a famous and rare 17th century poem, entitled THE GLASSE OF TIME. The remainder of the title page runs as follows: "Divinely handled by Thomas Peyton, of Lincolnes Inne, Gent. Seene and allowed. London: Printed by Bernard Alsop, for Lawrence Chapman, and are sold at his Shop over against Staple Inne. 1620." Perhaps the most notable thing about this old poem is that it is supposed to have inspired the "Paradise Lost" of John Milton. An Introduction of author and demonstrates resemblances of the "Paradise Lost" to the "Glasse of Time" in citations from the North American Review of Oct., 1860. This interesting literary curiosity is neatly bound in cloth, with gilt top, Premium-List will be sent, if desired. and costs only 60 cents. Address John B. Alden, publisher, New York.

The western sky behind the crest of Mt. Janiculum glowed with crimson light at the close of an October day, in the year 299, as the population of Rome thronged the streets and squares of the city. A youth, with a white toga, turned into the Cyprian Way. This was Caius Bononius, the son of a knight. So enters upon the scene the hero of a charming little historical romance entitled THE CHALDEAN MAGICIAN, published by William S. Gottsberger, 11 Murray Street, New York. The story is one of adventure in Rome, during the reign of the Emperor Diocletian, and is a translation from the German of Ernst Eckstein, a writer of admirable ability.

TABLE TALK.

-Mark Twain, with his long and bashy hair with its frequent lines of gray, is reported as looking-like an unkempt miller with a liberal sprinkling of flour on his head.

The late Rev. Dr. Chapin, referring once to a time-stained newspaper, called it "a penthe world. Especially valuable is any nant fluttering at the masthead of a submerged generation."

-An English edition of the new Princeton Review is to be published in London by Hodder & Houghton. The next number, it is said, will contain Mr. Lowell's paper on the poet

-The subject of Church Union will be discussed in the March Century, from the Presbyterian point of view, by Dr. Howard Crosby of New York and Professor A. A. Hodge of Priceton. -Louis Kossuth, now in his eighty-fourth

year, is in excellent health and is at work upon the fourth volume of his Memoirs. He writes from six to seven hours daily-which would be a reasonable limit for a much younger man.

-Mr. Julian Hawthorne, as he grows older, is said to more and more strongly resemble his father in personal appearance, but the resemblance between the books of the two authors is by no means so marked .- N. Y. World.

-Mr Blaine is said to be reading the final proofs of the second volume of his Twenty Years in Congress, and to be planning a new work on the political history of the country antecedent to the period he has already cov-

-The International Literary and Artistic Congress at Antwerp has ratified the following proposition: "The author's right in his work constitutes an inherent right of property. The law does not create, but merely regu-

-Miss Kate Sanborn takes exceptions to "Martel's" statement that her "health is seriously impaired." She writes as follows: "I am perfectly well, and do not want my name added to the army of overworked women who are now suffering and prostrated:"

-The Book Buyer for February presents a fine frontispiece portrait of Mrs. Frances Hedgson Burnett. If you are in want of a good monthly summary of American and Foreign literature, address Chas. Scribner's Sons,

-A daughter of W. D. Howells is reported to be making ready to try her hand at fiction; a daughter of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney has just published a novel; a son of William Black has begun writing stories for children; a sister of E. P. Roe publishes a novel; and a son of Justin McCarthy has recently given a book to the

-A new monthly magazine is soon to appear in New York, to be called The Forum. It is to be devoted to the discussion of such questions as interest the mass of intelligent people, and is to be independent in its attitude. American essayists at the outset, and in form will be modeled after the English reviews, with large type, wide margins and heavy pa-

-Mr. Theodore Roosevelt commences, in the the wicked heart, and secure its practical March Outing, an extended series on Big Game Shooting in the Rockies, to be fully illustrated. This series will be supplemental to his famous "Hun ing Trips of a Ranchaan," and will, it is said, form, when complete, the most authoritative work on our Western sport so far published.

-A curious analysis of Shakespeare's plays with reference to their employment of prose and meter was given in a paper recently read at the meeting of a Shakespeare society in London. It was shown that the historical, tragic, pompous, and sentimental parts are in meter; comic, jovial, and light-hearted parts are in prose. Poor men, fools, persons who lose their reason, speak prose, messengers and persons using authority speak meter.

-Leonard A. Morrison, A. M., of Windham, N. H., author of the" History of the Morrison Family" and "History of Windham," is writing a full history of the Kimball family, descendants of Richard Kimball, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. Any person bearing the name Kimball should mail to Mr. Morrison at once all records and information of his or

-A gentleman of international fame, whose word is as unquestionable as his genius is great, said a few days ago: " I was sitting beside Bryant at a dinner one day. Turning to him, I said: Mr. Bryant, will you kindly set my mind at rest on the widely agitated questions as to your age when you wrote Thanatopsis? Mr. Bryant answered: I had finished every line and word of that poem before I was sixteen years of age."

-There is a revival of interest in the writings of Percy Bysshe Shelley. In England the movement has taken definite shape in the organization of a Shelley Society, under the direction of Dr. Furnival. "There is danger, in this revival of Shelley, that too much of him will be revived for his own good, and the good of the reading public. Hazlitt was probably right when he said that no one was ever wiser or better for reading Shelley.

-Will M. Carleton is living with his mother in a brown-stone house in Brooklyn, N. Y. for many years superintendent of the schools Carleton is, beyond question, the author of the of Boston. The portrait is admirable. The long poem, Geraldine, A Romance in Verse, poet Whittier writes of him among his neighwhich J. R. Osgood & Co. published anonymously. He and Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt, of career; Dr. Orcutt of his college days; Dr. Wide Awake, and Mrs. E. C. Tompkins, of Joshua Bates of his school-master days; Dr. of the Toledo Bee, attended Hillsdale (Mich.) Samuel Eliot, W. T. Harris, LL. D., H. F. Har-College about the same time, not many years rington, Larkin Dunton, Gilman H. Tucker. ago.-Literary World.

-A free copy of either Babyland for babies. Our Little hen and Women for youngest readers, or The Pansy for boys and girls, will be sent to any one desiring some periodical for over twenty pages gives some account of the | their little ones, who will write for it, mentioning this paper. Address D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. A sample copy of the Wide Awake will be sent on receipt of five 2-cent stamps. Interesting announcements and Full

-Among the opinions called forth by the discussion of the question of international copyright, the following by a writer in the New York Times has, at least, the merit of novelty. He claims that the only legislation needed is "some provision to insure a proper revenue to the foreign author," and says, 'An act should be passed securing him on each copy of his work sold in this country a royalty of ten cents, twenty cents, or any other proper amount, but leaving the liberty of reprinting open to all, as it is at present." He claims that this royalty could be collected tis. system. With reference to this a contemporary inquires how the government is to divide the stamp tax among the authors interested.

-In a recent article in the Home Journa Mr. O. B. Bunce discusses the question of the effect of international copyright on the prices of American books. He maintains that the increase of price would fall solely on new books of a popular character, for the most part English fiction. He gives the following schedule of books whose price will probably be unaffected by international copyright. It includes nearly everything which pertains to educational workers, or is of interest to the student or scholar. "School-books and textbooks; standard authors, the entire literature of the past; American fiction and popular literature generally; American histories, travels, science, etc.; foreign books of science, and learning; magazines, reviews, periodicals of all kinds."

-The New Princeton Review will be pub-Son, of New York, and Hodder & Stoughton, London, under the editorial management of William M. Sloane, Professor of History in Princeton College. Provision has been made to secure the best writers at home and abroad for the discussion of important topics, also for the departments of fiction, biography, travel and belles-lettres in general. Particular stress is laid on the statement that this is not a revival of the old Review, but an entirely new enterprise. The first number impresses us a good deal as it does a contemporary who remarks: "Here, one would say, is a giant prepared to run a race." Charles Dudley Warner writes on "Society in the New South," Dr. McCosh on "What an American Philosophy should be," and Rev. Dr. Parkhurst on " The Christian Conception of Property." The 'Lunar Problems now under Debate" are reriewed by Professor C. A. Young. Mr. John Bach McMaster's paper on "A Free Press in the Middle Colonies" is virtually a sketch of The unsigned articles are "The Political Situation," and "Monsieur Motte," a story. One of the most valuable features is the Editorial discussion of current events and movements. Price, \$3.00 a year.

-At the instance of the American Copyright League Gen. Hawley has introduced in the Senate a copyright bill providing "that the citizens of foreign States and countries of which the laws, treaties, or conventions con- the centuries .- Literary World. fer, or shall hereafter confer, upon citizens of the United States rights of copyright equal to those accorded to their own citizens, shall have in the United States rights of copyright equal to those enjoyed by citizens of the United States." This is an author's bill and as such is supported by Mr. Lowell, and probably the majority of authors in the United States. Mr. Warher says, "I am decidedly in favor of insisting upon a simple international copyright for authors without any reference to publishers, printers, or importers." Mr. Henry C. Lea of Philadelphia objects to the bill on the part of the American reader, urging that it would make books dearer. He also objects on behalf of American workmen, who would

American copyright, and absolutely prohibits the importation of foreign editions of the works so copyrighted." The Chace bill has had its opponents as well as the Hawley bill, yet the present indications are in its favor. The clause prohibiting importation has excited much objection, some favoring permission to import on the written authority of those holding copyrights.

-Eleven States have passed laws against the sale of the police papers an I kindred publications. The feebleness of the opposition to this enactment in those States warrants the belief that earnest and concerted effort will secure the passage of a similar law in all the States. Texas and Georgia were pioneers in this movement, in which four other Southern States have since joined. In 1868, Dr. B. G. Northrop secured a promise from the managers o. all the railways of Connecticut, that such papers should not be sold in their cars or stations. The good results of this effort, seventeen years ago, led him to study both the preventive and remedy for bad reading. His present vocation as a lecturer, calling him already to over thirty States, facilitates his effort to check the circulation of this kind of literature. Among the varied aims of 300 "Village Improvement Associations" now organized, is usually named "quickening the intellectual life of the people" by the organization of libraries, and providing suitable reading for young people. To further this and help in fighting the bad with the good, "A Select List of Books for the Young" was prepared by Dwight Holbrook, Principal of the Morgan School, Clinton, Conn. Ten thousand copies of this list were recently printed for gratuitous distribution. It has met with such favor that a new and larger edition will soon be issued. By sending a two-cent postage stamp for expense of mailing, any teacher or parent can get a copy of this list. Address E. L. Kellogg & Co., Educational Pub-

lishers, 25 Clinton Pl. (8th St.), N. Y. -The "Philbrick Memorial Number" of The Journal of Education devotes ten pages to thirty-seven brief, discriminating, yet comprehensive, appreciative, references of Hon. John Dudley Philbrick, LL. D., D. C. L., bors; Secretary Dickinson, of his educational A. A. Miner, D. D., Superintendent E. P. Seaver, A. G. Boyden; Moses Merrill, Samuel W. Mason, W. A. Mowry, and others. These pages not only do honor to Dr. Philbrick and those who write thus tenderly of him, but they are a revelation of the characteristics of the educational movement of the past half-century. Such a symposium on all phases of educational life in New England has never appeared from so many able pens in so brief a space. Adpress the New England Publishing Co., Bos-

Literary Miscellany. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS

It is an unfortunate fact that some of

New York are absorbed by the wealthy newspapers and publishing houses, and are heard of no more in literature—that is as writers of books. A striking case in point is that of George William Cur-When as a young man, thirty-three by means of stamps as in the internal revenue years ago, his Potiphar Papers were published in Putnam's Monthly, they made the reputation of that magazine, and seemed to promise an American Thackeray in their author. Never before had the veil been so ruthlessly torn away from New York society, exposing its sham polish, its hollow pretense, its hideous, Mokanna-like features. The Howadji in Syria and Egypt showed that their author could wield a graceful as well as satirical pen. Prue and I displayed a delicacy of fancy and sweetness of expression unexpected from the author of the scathing Potiphar Papers. Mr. Curtis was the editor and part owner of Putnam's Monthly, and when that magazine died in debt he assumed the whole burden upon his shoulders, and like Sir Walter Scott, under circumstances somewhat similar, went to work to pay off adebt not entirely of his contracting. He accepted the position of general literary adviser of Harper & Brothers, and from money saved out of his handsome salary, together with the profits of many popular lished six times a year by A. C. Armstrong & lectures, he managed in twenty years to pay off the entire indebtedness of Dix, Edwards & Co., who succeeded Mr. Put-nam in the publishing of the magazine which bore his name. For the past twenty-five years, Mr. Curtis has not written a single book, but his graceful pen has been industriously employed in making the Editor's Easy Chair the most attractive portion of Harper's Magazine. He sends forth each month what have been called "exquisite nothings"literary gossip, delightful reminiscences, social topics treated with an Addisonian elegance. But these literary dainties, delicious as they are, possess only a temporary interest. They are ephemera, and die within the month that gives them birth. A proof of this is found in the fact that, although Mr. Curtis has contributed to Harper's Monthly, Harper's Weekly, etc., sufficient material to make a dozen volumes, not a single book has been made out of all this work, ex-William Bradford, an early New York printer. cept Trumps, a novel which was a dead failure. Mr. Curtis is approaching his grand climacteric, and it is not probable that he will do now what he failed to do during the best years of his mental and physical vigor. Literature to him has been a garden in which he has cultivated roses and lilies, which bloom for a brief season, and then perish. He has not planted the sturdy oak that grows to be the monarch of the forest and outlives

SLOVENLY READING.

The Journal of Progress warns all men, old and young, against an evil thing which has been described as the 'prevailing pestilence of slovenly reading." This pestilence has laid low many a one who began life with excellent prospects. It is ruinous both to mind and morals. It is apt even to injure a man's business habits and prevent him from winning success in practical affairs, In time it will confound all his faculties: it will destroy his capacity for clear perception, for precise thought and for proper reasoning. It will throw into confusion his judgment and his memlose the work of reproducing foreign books.

Mr. Lea supports the bill of Senator Chace which "provides for the manufacture in this country of all foreign books obtaining an ing at. How many slovenly readers are

to be found in these times? They will, in their slovenly fashion, read a newspaper article, perhaps a very excellent one, and when they have got to the end of it, or, as they say, when they "looked through it" or "glanced over it" you will find that they are unable to give an accurate account of its argument, or that they do not apprehend its fundamental points, or that they have lost one of its links, or that they have overlooked an important illustration, or that they have failed to seize a word which is the very hinge of the writer's thought, or that they have wholly misunderstood the drift and purpose of the article which they have wasted their time in glancing over. These slovenly readers are an affliction to careful and correct writers. When such a writer sees how his reasoning and his language are distorted by them, his mind is apt to become ruffled, and, every one knows how a ruffled mind unfits a man for work of perspicacious composition. We are of the opinion that the prevailing pestilence of sloven-ly reading is largely due to the slovenly way in which children are taught to read at school. Teachers must be very careful about this thing; they must teach their scholars to read with precision and understanding, thinking of every word, getting the sense of each sentence, and grasping the full meaning of any piece that may be before them.

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.

John Russel Young gives the following account of Lincoln's manner of delivering his famous speech at Gettyslivering his famous speech at Gettysedge of the platform; took out his glasses and put them on. He was awkward. He bowed to the assemblage in his homely manner, and took out of his coat pocket a page of foolscap. In front of Mr. Lincoln was a photographer with his camera, endeavoring to take a picture of the scene. We all supposed that Mr. Lincoln would make rather a long speech—a half hour at least. He took a single sheet of foolscap, held it almost to his nose and in his high tenor voice, without the least attempt for effect, delivered that most extraordinary address which belongs to the classics of literature. The photographer was bustling about, preparing to take the President's picture while he was speaking, but Mr. Lincoln finished before the photographer was ready. I remember it was a beautiful October day, and there were four or five thousand people present. Very tew heard what Mr. Lincoln said, and it is a curious thing that his remarkable words should have made no particular impression at the time. The noticeable thing was the anxiety of all on the platform that the photographer should be able to sion at the time. The noticeable thing that the photographer should be able to get his picture. I remember we were all very much disappointed at his failure, and were more interested in his adventure than in the address."

BEACONSFIELD ON WEBSTER.

In the volume of Beaconsfield's letters, published this week by the Harpers, is the following conthe most promising literary men of had just dined at Lord Brougham's:

Webster is, I believe, considered webster is, I believe, considered a very refined and spiritual Yankee, but seemed to me a complete Brother Jonathan—a remarkable twang, as "tyran-nical" and all that; he also goes to the \$1.00 including postage. nical" and all that; he also goes to the nical" and all that; he also goes to the levee. A fine brow, lefty, broad, and beetled deep-set eyes, and swarthy complexion. He is said, when warmed, to be their greatest orator Strangford was there your alry and sparkling; all was there your alry and sparkling; all the said was there your alry and sparkling; all the said was there your alry and sparkling; all the said was the s was there, very airy and sparkling; all Doctrinal Views. the rest Americans and principally relatives. A good story and true. Brougham asked Webster verbally to dine with him, and sent him a card the next day headed "To remind." Webster immediately answered by another card headed "To acknowledge" - very American, don't you think?

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

C. A. BICKFORD, Editor. CYRUS JORDAN, SARAH A. PERKINS, Assistant Editors. PROF. J. J. BUTLER, D. D.,
PROF. J. A. HOWE, D. D.,

TAIl communications designed for publication should be directed, Editor, The Morning Star, 457 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass. Contributors please write on one side only of their paper and never roll it preparatory to mailing. Full name and address must be given, not necessarily for publication. Manuscripts can not be returned unless stamps age inclosed. Articles are not paid for unless an understanding to that effect is had beforehand.

NOTES.

Be cheerful! If reasons for cheerfulness do not thrust themselves upon your attention, hunt for them and you will searcely hunt in vain. Cheerfulness has been called the bright weather of the heart. In the spirit's life it is possible to get above the clouds and dwell in the everlasting sunshine.

......Dr. Bacheler's brief

communication in another column arrived a few hours too late for our last issue. We are "right glad" to hear from him, and begin praying anew that he may be guided and kept Last Saturday morning, Mrs. Cheney, the wife of President 'Cheney of Bates College, to whose severe illness, owing to paralysis, we referred last week, speechlessly, painlessly, and peacefully passed "within the veil." She had been in feeble health for a long time and though stricken suddenly as the end of life drew near, her friends could not have been unprepared for the event. She was a woman of unusual intellectual culture and keenness, as well as of heart qualities and attainments in spiritual things that easily placed her very high in the estimation of all who knew her. In the fullness of well spent and useful years, a more than ordinary woman has joined the redeemed in heaven. Old pupils of hers, also students and graduates of Bates College in whose welfare, both as students and as graduates, she always took a deep interest, and more friends besides then we can number, will weep with those that weep in view of this departure. May the Divine Spirit be anew and largely given to especially that husband and those two daughters who are thus intimately and sorely bereaved. Those grand words, heard by the Apostle in the voice from heaven, force themselves into our thought: "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.".... a......It is also our sad duty to record the death of one who, having given promise of large usefulness, has been summoned to leave service as a minister of Christ on earth and enter at once upon the heavenly life. Rev. Geo. E. Lowden, a graduate of Bates College in the class of '81, and of the Theological School in the class of '84, died in C. E. Cate and Prof's Howe and Haves. Dr. Haves preached the sermon. The students of both college and theological school attended the funeral in a body. Mr. Lowden was' pastor for a short time of the Houlton, Me., F. B. church, but his physical strength was not equal to the pressure of his cares, neither there nor subsequently in Philadelphia where he again attempted pastoral labor. Among the bereaved relatives is Rev. J. M. Lowden. of Portland, at whose home our vanished friend spent many of his last days.....Our readers will share our deep solicitude over the enfeebled condition of Rev. S. D. Bates, of Marion, O. and will unite their prayers for his speedy restoration to health. In a private letter he writes: "My health has so failed by nervous prostration caused by overwork and exposure that I am compelled to suspend preaching altogether for the present." He further writes: "The outlook is rather dark, but I am hopeful and trustful. . My physicians forbid all mental effort, even so much as is involved in writing letters, but I break over a little. I have given notice to the three churches, to which I have been preaching, that they must make other arrangements after next April."

..... So far as we are aware it has been assumed and generally understood, by brethren among us who have taken action in favor of considering the union proposals of our "Christian" brethren, as it has been till lately understood by us, that the "Christians" practice only immersion and believers' baptism. These are their practices here in New England. But it seems that as a body the "Christians" have diverse practices respecting baptism. In his recent article in The Independent, the Rev. B. S. Batchelor, of Fall River, said: "Many members of the Christian connection, while preferring be lievers' baptism by immersion, still refuse to bind another's conscience by their own opinions, however dearly they may cherish them. Other members of the same connection will not fellowship what they regard as popish errors; but the two classes are obliged to be tolerant of each other." In a late issue of the Herald of Gospel Liberty, Rev. J. P. Watson, of Troy, Ohio, still more plainly said: ever receive members without baptism; our Southern brethren generally practice different forms of baptism; while in the West one-third of our membership is wholly unbaptized. There is probably no body of greater differences than our own, and probably no body of more complete harmony." Let us ascertain all the facts, brethren, and take no step without knowing just what we do. It may possibly appear that the question of union with the Christians involves all, and even more, than would that of union with Congregationalists. We do not regard the latter question as one yet brought before us for consideration. No action, nor any discussion, respecting union with Congregationalists is yet positively called for in our denomination al gatherings. But the question of union be tween us and the "Christian" body may be considered as an open one. Of course no one is obliged to discuss it. And certainly no discussion at all will be better than inconsiderate debate inducing precipitate and unwise action. The Free Baptist denomination is not an empty vessel. It bears something that is of great value, and God will hold us responsible for the way in which we discharge our trust.....Those interested in the boiling of the doctrinal and ecclesiastical teapots may pick over the splin-

student of rhetoric may find a mixture of metaphors somewhere above. But let him consider that even Shakespeare sometimes stirred his metaphors together as with a spoon or a twig of osier from the banks of the Professor Dudley's "Buildfast Paper,"

on our second page, is richly worth reading.Our two selections this week, entitled "About taking Part in Prayer-meeting" and "The Elder's Sermon," will be found more than merely entertaining..... to Young Women" are concluded this week. They have had an appreciative reading among thousands. "If they do any good I shall be glad," writes Bro. Baker. We are unable to conceive how they can fail to do good what our Publisher says this week.

CHURCH UNION. Church union breezes seem to be blowing everywhere in the heavens which our times. The creed-making mania which was one of the excesses naturally following the great and necessary Protestant Reformation, and which-raged till Christians generally became divided into really hostile camps,-"discordant, dissevered, belligerent,"-had largely spent its force by the middle of the 17th century. The great denominations of tions, had their organic beginnings before then. It has taken two hundred years for the Christian spirit, stricken and partly paralyzed by the amazing strife, to recover and vigorously reassert itself. At the end of two centuries more there will be fewer "Christian sects" than there are to-day,—perhaps none at all,—but the name of Christ will. be known and worshiped in all the

It is deeply interesting and instructive to note in our day the operation of that centripetal force, which is slowly but surely rectifying the evil conse quences of the centrifugal action that was so long without any effective check. Church union tendencies grow yearly more numerous and strong. Certain significant consolidations of Christian bodies hitherto separate have occurred of late, and certain others seem likely to come about. We recall the recent union of four Methodist bodies in Canada into one. Also that of the old and new school divisions of the Presbyterian church. May such unions prove perpet-"What God hath joined together, Mechanic Falls, Me., at the residence of his let not man put asunder." Other similar wife's parents, on the 17th inst. The funeral unions, not a few, are contemplated. services were conducted at the Main St. F. B. One has been proposed between the church, of Lewiston, on the 19th inst., by Rev. United and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian bodies. Another between the Presbyterian and the Reformed (Dutch) churches. Some steps have been taken toward a union of Liberal Baptist bodies in this country We are familiar Baptists and Regular Baptists of New conditions. Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We learn that there is soon to be a series of articles in the Richmond Herald on the union of the Baptists and Disciples in the Southern States. Abroad, in Scotland, the reunion of the Established Kirk, the Free Church and the United Presbyterians, is proposed and is under serious discussion. In China there has been formed a union of the Reformed Dutch and English Presbyterian missions. And in Japan the churches of the Dutch Retormed and various Presbyterian bodies have been organized into one body known as the Church of Christ in Japan.

We believe that more such unions are practicable and desirable now than fifty years ago. But there are some that will not be desirable because not practicable for more than fifty years hence. Every such union must come about as a natural growth, as the confluence of two streams that have been gradually approaching each other, or it will be worth nothing; it will be worse than useless. They waste their time who would mix oil and water, or would unite two streams of organized Christian and aptitudes. To select a few indusactivity by digging channels across lots. Two can not "walk together except they be agreed." It is better that they walk apart till they can form on some basis a union that will be a union of mind and heart. Finding Christian sects or denominations existing as they do, we regard them as temporarily a necessity. In a sense, therefore, we believe, "Our Eastern brethren [Christian] rarely in them. They will never universally blend into one till solved or fused by a Spirit that will be able to preserve that which it brings about. Denominations are not an end in themselves, but means to to an end. They are a good till they have served their purpose. Where unions are practicable they should be consummated: where found impracticable we

should patiently bide God's time. In what has been said of late in these columns we have not assumed that Free Baptists would find themselves able to unite with any body of Christians, unless union would seem to be more to the advantage of principles for which Free Baptists stand, under God, than continued separate existence. We believe Free Baptists are willing candidly to consider a union proposition from almost any source, and have said so; but ination, and the directive power. It what would be the result of such a con- follows, then, that an elementary drill and sister. His mother and sister came in sideration can not be told in advance of in the use of these tools contributes 1833, but his father did not accompany them the consideration itself. We believe in directly to the accomplishment of one moving slowly in matters of such deep of the special aims of the public schools import—one step at a time, and a long, —to afford each pupil that general

"faithful are the wounds of a friend." Some taken with the expectation of failure, tion he may choose. It is a signifibut certainly it should be taken in view of the possibility of that event.

MANUAL TRAINING IN OUR PUB-LIC SCHOOLS. In our recent article entitled "A Neg-

lected Branch of Domestic Economy," we

endeavored to show that a place should

be found in our public schools for prac-

tical instruction in the art of cooking.

On like grounds we believe it can be shown that our school curriculum should be so modified as to ensure to every pupil, boy or girl, some education of the hands. It is an axiom that the prosperity of any country must depend in no small degree upon the amount and variety of the skilled labor it can command. Mere hewers of wood and drawers of water never made any nation rich or powerful. The United States owes a large share of its prosperity to smile down upon the Christendom of the mechanical genius and the inventive skill that have utilized its great natural resources. But the very extent to which human labor has been supplemented or even supplanted-in the varied industries of our country-has in a great degree destroyed the conditions upon which the general development of mechanical skill depends. Many trades have disappeared altogether. Others Christendom, with one or two excep- have been so subdivided or modified through improved processes and the introduction of machinery that the craftsman finds his occupation gone and himself compelled to begin life anew. As a result, the old apprentice system, that nourished so many generations of mechanics, has disappeared and with it an important manual training school. Moreover, the hundred appliances for promoting the comfort and lightening the labor of the household that a generation ago were supplied by the ready skill of maid or matron are now rendered unnecessary by the numberless patents that anticipate every possible home want or convenience. Even the jack-knife, once as inseparable from the Yankee as the tomahawk from the Indian, is becoming superfluous. Whittling is a lost art. The sharp needs of pliances suited to develop in our city pioneer life were prolific mothers of invention. Now the refinement of our civilization threatens to destroy the masculine energy and clever skill that have produced it. We are rapidly massing into two unequal classes—the one made up of thinkers, professional men, clerks and capitalists, the other of unskilled laborers. It is the steady increase in the relative number of unskilled laborers that is the source of our alarming social troubles. The skilled laborer is in demand. The ranks of communism and radical socialism are recruited from the great army of the underpaid and unemployed. Skill gives a man command over circumstances by yet it has a basis of truth. It gave amwith the recent union talk of the Free enabling him to adapt himself to new ple time, and country life furnished

> we increase the rdtio of the skilled to the unskilled? How under the changed | they learned to apply their minds to the conditions of society that have swept away trades and apprenticeships, can we do this, if not by a change in our educational methods? Not that the schools should be made mere feeders'to trades and professions. The different callings in civilized society are numbered by hundreds, if not by thousands: and they are constantly increasing. The number of skilled instructors that would be required for every city and town, the variety and amount of the apparatus necessary, the enormous cost for additional buildings, the complexity of the system, and the utter impossibility of combining so many and so diverse parts into any consistent whole render the project absurdly impracticable. Moreover, how could it be determined whether the boy should be a blacksmith or a lawyer? To determine arbitrarily what occupation children shall take, would be a wicked interferance with divinely imparted tastes tries and educate all for these, would result in oversupply and enforced idleness in the preferred callings, and utter dearth in all others. Industrial schools are, from the very conditions of the problem, impossible—that is, as a part of the public school system. The function of our schools is to develop manhood and womanhood, not to make

Is it not, however, possible, that such manual training might be given by them as would form a legitimate part of that comprehensive service for which research has shown that there can not be a proper development of the brain. that receives a good manual training not only gains in health, but in capacity trained to obey the mind in the use of chisel, etc.—contributes to the proper development of the intellect, the image

cant fact that the same lady that has at length succeeded in securing the adoption of her cooking school by the Boston School Board has for several years maintained during the summer months a school in which girls have been instructed in simple carpentry. Most of our city children now find themselves at the close of their school course wholly ignorant of the simplest rudiments of any trade, and so awkward in the use of their hands as to be wholly unequal to any emergency requiring the simplest mechanical skill. If we would continue an inventive people, if we would not be overwhelmed by the flood of unskilled labor that is pouring in upon us from the old world, we must teach our children to use their hands. The introduction of suitable méans for effecting this would make our school rooms attractive to many children whose peculiar gifts are now unrecognized or despised; it would prove the corrective of the tendency to enter upon clerkships or study for professions for which nature has given no hint of fitness; by honoring toil from the outset, it would encourage each pupil to learn whether Providence meant him to gain his livelihood by mental or manual labor, and thus save him from the temporary, and often permanent, failures in life that result from an ill-chosen occu-

It will be objected that any scheme for manual training is wholly impracticable on account of the expense it would involve. Not such is the opinion of those who have carefully studied the question. Says one whose position entitles him to speak with authority: "As soon as the managers of our public schools can arrange, in addition to systematic instruction in drawing, for systematic instruction in handiwork in paper, pasteboard, soft wood, clay and needle-work, the problem of manual training for the lower grammar grades will be solved." Surely the expense of fitting up, in the larger school buildings, a room furnished with the simple apchildren that manual dexterity and occular precision once so characteristic of country boys and girls would not deserve serious consideration.

The objection that the curriculum is already filled with indispensable studies, and that there is no time for manual training, is trivial in the extreme. Manual training rightly conducted would save time by putting new life and ambition into the languid boys and girls that are weary of poring over their books. The assertion sometimes made that the old-fashioned district school was preferable to our carefully evolved system of to-day is a gross exaggeration; ample opportunity for manual training. It is then a vital question. How shall The energy of character which they developed and the readiness with which solution of practical problems gave many of them a better command of life and its possibilities than is likely to be gained under the one-sided methods

now prevalent. We have reached a crisis in our development as a people. When industry was simpler, the rural population relatively more numerous, and social distinctions almost unknown, dexterity and inventive skill were developed incidentally. Not so now. Where wealth and luxury are making manual labor more and more distasteful, where one fourth of our children scarcely ever see an ax or a hoe, where a premium is put upon the professions and mercantile employments, and where our laborers are imported by shiploads from the crude masses of European toilers, some direct and positive means must be found for preserving a safe balance between skilled and unskilled labor. This means can nowhere else so readily be found and so effectively applied as in a judicious modification of the methods of our public schools.

BRIEFS. John B. Gough.—This famous temperance

orator, died in Philadelphia on the afternoon of Feb. 18. He was attacked by apoplexy Monday, Feb. 15, while delivering his lecture on Peculiar People." He had spoken for forty minutes with his usual eloquence, when his head dropped upon his chest, and he fell prostrate on the floor. He was born in England. Aug. 22, 1817. His father was a soldier in the British service, and his mother was for a score of years a teacher in the village of Sandgate, where they resided. His youth was one of our schools are instituted? Modern poverty, but he had educational advantages, and he was at eight years of age a remarkably good reader. He was frequently sent for to read to ladies and gentlemen at the village liunless there be a proper development of brary. His father sent him to America when the body. The education of the eye and | twelve years old. It was hard for him to part hand is absolutely essential to the per- from his mother and his only sister, a chad fection of the brain, and the boy or girl | two years younger than himself. The family with whom Mr. Gough came to America set. tled on a farm in the State of New York. He remained there two years, not receiving the for purely mental effort. The body kind treatment that he had the right to expect. Having obtained his father's consent, what are called the universal tools—the | he went to the city of New York to learn a hammer, knife, ax, plane, rule, square, trade. He had become a member of the M. E. church. Soon he found employment in the Methodist Book Concern as an errand boy and as a learner of the book-binder's trade. His prospects improved. He sent for his parents as he was unwilling to lose his pension. Then came depression in business, the loss of his mother in 1834 by apoplexy, and the terrible careful look before taking another. We knowledge and culture which will make by Joel Stratton. As a lecturer for forty through that winter, and was buried in the story of his life until 1842, when he was sa ved be hurt. If any are, let them remember that will not say that every step should be him more efficient in whatever occupations having traveled potter's field.

about half a million miles, delivering some 8,575 lectures. He has delivered many religious addresses. His income from his lectures has been large, and he dovoted much of his wealth to good works. In 1843, he was married a second time in Worcester, Mass., and his married life has been very happy. His beautiful home at Worcester has been a haven of rest and comfort to many a needy and weary soul. We indorse Mr. Cook's eulogy as reported below.

Union .- One of the best of our Regular Baptist exchanges, The Canadian Bap ist, expresses itself about "Christian Union," as

The era of Christian -union seems to have dawned upon us. There are unions and ru-mors of unions. An evidently the end is not yet. * * * Evidently we live in an age when Christians are coming nearer to-each other. We can not believe that this is union which is Christians are coming nearer to each other. We can not believe that this is union which is the result simply of a spirit of toleration, or the sacrifice of principle. We have no sympathy with union in organization where there is no unity of heart. Such a concern would be simply "an amalgamation, a conglomeration, that could never succeed practically or have spiritual power." But we believe that the progress of union is founded on an increase of unity. The evangelistic work of Mr. Moody and others has no doubt done much to bring about this result. His services have brought Christian ministers and Christian people together, and together around the cross. Thus associated, the love of Christ has established a sympathy between them and has begun to lay the foundations of union. The necessity of the new birth, and the requirement of a regenerated church membership have been brought into remarkable prominence. This is a long step towards visible Christian union. Save us from union which is mere toleration, or the result of the sacrifice of principle! But when we see union being effected which is the result of our having come nearer to Christ who is "the truth." we hail it with delight and result of our having come nearer to Christ who is "the truth," we hail it with delight and heartily pray, God speed the day when it shall

The Canadian Baptist makes a mistake in stating that the Disciples denomination is seeking union with Free Baptists. These overtures come to us from the so-called "Christian connection."

"The White Cross Society." - This White Cross Society" indicates not so much a new movement as a surprising new energy put into an old cause which has not been hitherto wholly without organization. The present force which has entered the movement is owing to the more general awakening of men to woman's worth and augmenting sphere. A year ago the White Cross Society was formed under the auspices of an Episcopal clergyman, Rev. B. F. DeCosta, "to labor for the extinction of social sins, to protect women from insult and harm, to rebuke indecent language and to maintain that the law of chastity is equally binding on men and women." The revelations by the Pall Mall Gazette were so fearful that they perhaps gave an immediate impulse to the movement, for all decent people felt that something must be done. The society already has branches in the distant lands of India, Africa, and Australia, as well as in Canada, England, Scotland, and Ireland. It has taken an encouraging growth in the Universities of England and Scotland, and also in several of our home universities and colleges. Perhaps, in the original form, the society was designed to reach more especially Episcopal circles. But by vote of the Woman's Temperance Union, at their great meeting in Philadelphia last autumn, Miss Willard has announced this field as a more general work for that grand organization. Here is a noble sphere for true knighthood that shall far excel in grandeur and usefulness all the chiv-

We sometimes hear it said of a man that 'he has bad habits." It might be said quite as properly that "bad habits have him." They hold him with an iron grip; they make him their slave; they bind him hand and foot; they scourge him as with a whip of scorpions. They refuse to release him from their relentless grasp. Only the resolute effort of a strong will can shake them off, and, indeed, that is often insufficient; they must be broken, broken by the action of the human will supplemented and made strong by the power of divine grace; and this help is guaranteed to every one who really desires to get himself free from the power of bad habits.

Rev. Dr. Storrs and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, with twenty-four hundred others, life as an example. God forbid that I have sent a petition to Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn, N. Y., asking him to put some women on the School Board, instead of having it composed as now exclusively of men. Half of the pupils and more than half of the teachers are women, and certainly some portion of the Board should be women if it is to be re-enforced by the peculiar intelligence adapted to the work the Board has to do. It is pleasing to notice that the press joins with these peti-tioners in demanding the change in the Board, not only for Brooklyn but New York City

Mrs. Lucy Stone takes notice in an Editorial article in the Woman's Journal of the fact that Bates College was the first college in New England to graduate a lady. She heartily seconds the appeal of President Cheney for the funds to endow a professorship for a woman. What could be more becoming to women of wealth than to endow such a professorship in the college which is the pioneer of the rights of women to the advantages of college education equally with men? Certainly if the college is to have lady students then ladies should be in the college faculty.

BOSTON MONDAY LECTURE.

Many stood in the galleries to listen to the fourth lecture of the series. After a brief prayer by Mr. Cook, followed by the singing of two stanzas of "My Soul be on thy Guard," the lecturer resumed his chair to talk of

Two nations mourn a flery man of Kent—a man who has addressed 8,500,000 earers, and 8,400 audiences, and has traveled more space than would reach 20 times around the world. At his entrance into this world he received a surly welcome. Poverty rocked his cradle, as did genius also, for his mother was a rare woman. In early boyhood he left home in most venturesome way, being put into the hands of a family emigrating to America. At first he went to a farm in Central New York. After two years he resolved to learn some other business than agriculture, and sold his pocket-knife to pay the postage that he might write to his father for permission to go to New York. There he was engaged in a book-bindery for \$2.20 a week. Afterwards, his pay being increased, he sent to England for his mother and sister. Later, during a time of business depression, while they lived together in a garret, they were often without food and fuel. His mother did not live

At about twenty years of age, through evil companionship, he fell into habis of intemperance; and soon his intense temperament drove him into delirium tremens. Not long after, at Worcester, he as, by personal solicitation, led into a meeting, where he signed the pledge. This he twice broke; but after 1845 he kept it. Even before this last pledge, Mary Whit-comb married John Gough, when he owned only one suit o clothes and ten silver dol-She knew he had genius, and her faith

in him proved that she had herself genius. I have drawn this dark picture to give thanks for such living proof that one can rise from the depths of degradation to the loftiest manhood.

He was an orator and an actor, and born both. Among his earliest playthings were a pulpit and a Punch and Judy box, and they were among his latest. As an orator he can be compared to no one. He was what might be termed a disciplined thunderbolt. He was the greatest histrionic orator of the age. No one has ever spoken the English tongue, who had more histrionic power.

Who cared for temperance when John Gough began to preach total abstinence? But by his wonderful power in anecdote and persuasion he conquered criticism; and the last time he visited England a roll was presented to him containing one hundred thousand signatures to the pledge and fourtee thousand clergymen of the English establishment had become temperance supporters. He received adulation both at home and abroad, but he kept his balance. The breadth of this man's heart, its hight and depth are not easily paral-

Moral suasion was Mr. Gough's great weapon, but in his last days he became a most radical promoter of political temperance. Twice he voted for the third party. He became convinced of the need of constitutional prohibition, both state and national. I do not ask you to accept his opinion, but to notice it

John Gough's strength lay in the fact that he was a sincere, an intelligent, a most admirably balanced Christian. There was in his home a family altar with a peculiarly intense fire. How could he wear so long as a public lecturer? Only by keep-ing himself close to man's heart and to God's heart. Such a life as his will be remembered in the next century with even more honor than in this.

At the close of the prelude Mr. Cook introduced, as one who had known Gough and his work from the beginning, the veteran, Rev. John Allen, who, after a few remarks, offered a brief prayer. The lec-turer then answered the following

QUESTION.

What are the merits and demerits of the organization of the Knights of Labor? This organization has two demerits: first, it is secret; secondly, it has adopted several semi-socialistic principles in its platform. Its merits are very great and numerous. It asks for boards of arbitration between capital and labor. It intends to protect the young and the labor of women. Wherever those in this organization stand up for their own rights I am with them; but wherever they are tyrannical to their own members, or to others, I am against them.

This is Washington's birthday. This suggests the query, How could he have been so reconciled with Benedict Arnold that the latter could have had peace with his own conscience? In his last hours this man expressed remorse for his treason, and asked to be regarded as one who could not approve opposition to the Republic. Was this repentance? This learning to loathe his crime a sufficient ground for re-storing to him his citizenship in the great

We all live under a government to which we are traitors. Will conscience justify the assertion that mere repentance is sufficient ground for restoring us to favor? As wide as the belief in a God is the practice of sacrifice. This can be explained only as the suggestion of conscience. A constitutional tendency of man's nature leads him to the belief that mere repentance is not enough for atonement. begin, therefore, our discussion of the Atonement by emphasizing the fact that mere repentance is not enough to make a subject at peace with the king against

On what grounds may we be sure that man is relieved from the love and the guilt of sin? You say Christ was a perfect man; he was the way as an example, the truth as an example; he was the should underrate this fact. Deliverance from guilt is the chief object to be sought by one who is seeking a future life that shall be other than torture. Christ as an example and you will be convinced of sin in yourself. You do not properly reve e Christ as a perfect man unless in studying him you recognize your need of a Saviour.

whom he has rebelled.

If he was perfect—a teacher sent from God—let us inquire what he thought about the method of escape from guilt. It was he who said, "This is my blood of the New Testament shed for many," and much more like it. Canon Farrar says, "We accept the statements of Scripture, but reject every theory of the atonement." well, but the facts represented in scriptural statement are a theory.

A sound theory must be true to the facts of Scripture, true to conscience, justified by fruits in Christian experience, and iharmony with the other accepted truths of

What, with these tests applied, shall be thought of the Moral Influence theory? There is truth in it: but taken as a whole truth it becomes a most mischievous untruth. What, on the other hand, is to be thought of the notion that one individual of the Trinity is angry with another? It is a mistake that no wise preacher will perpetuate. Let us be free from every tri-theistic taint.

A sound definition of the atonement is that it is a sacrifice of the God man, which constitutes the sole ground on which God is satisfied and justified and the sole motive by which he is actuated in blessing sinners. Guilt is in no sense transferred Our liability to suffer, and not our perconal demerit was transferred to Christ. The atonement is not in order that God might be moved to pity but because he was

Have I given a perfect theory of the atonement? By no means; but I insist on having as broad a one as the Scrip-

Correspondence.

A Letter From Dr. Bacheler. S S. CATALONIA, LIVERPOOL HARBOR, Feb. 3, 1886.

DEAR EDITORS :- As we said our goodbye that cold day last week at East-Boston the prospect was that we should have a rough and wintry passage across the Atlantic. We have all been happily disappointed. The winds and waves have favored us. After two days out

the remainder of the voyage has been | lar and learn all about it. Qur daughter was quite summer-like, the thermometer on at Bethany Institute, 69 2d Avenue, N. Y., deck ranging from 40 to 50, while the cabins, heated by steam, have been kept at summer heat.

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Passengers in the saloon, only fitteen in number, eight gentlemen and seven ladies, are a nice, genial Christian company, three ministers and several merchants. So the days and evenings have passed very pleasantly, and the acquaintances we have formed will long be cherished in our tender memories.

As our Boston friends were looking over the palatial accommodations of our noble steamer, I felt that they would have but a poor idea of a missionary's sacrifices. True, it is sometimes the pala ce and then the hut, and one must be prepared for whatever comes in the Mast er's trials.

Sad at parting with so many kind and loving friends, I soon found peace in the thought that a few more years the distance already. One from "Cheerful might be granted me in which to help Givers" and one from the "Ladies' F. B. Misthe needy, and so I thank God and take sion society" of Hillsdale, Mich. We hope to O. R. BACHELER.

Union.

In general doctrinal position and in denom. inational usages, the Free Buptists and "Christians" are much alike if not identical, and the question of union is presenting itself to every

The query now comes, How much union is thought of and desired? It may be desired merely that the two bodies shall come a little nearer together,-to encourage each other in the Master's work by sending corresponding delegates, to patronize each other's schools when convenient, to read each other's periodicals and to unite in general mission work. Some may prefer to go a step farther and, while retaining our present organizations, form also a general convention in which our "General Conference" and the "Christian Convention" (quadrennial) and possibly other bodies should be represented. This would retain all the benefits of the first suggestion and present the clouds. Now if any of the members of possibly on the whole some increased advan-

Still others may be ready for a complete union of the two bodies in one organization Long Pine, examine the country for yourand feel that this would be more helpful, as it would more closely unite the whole and, in scattered communities, would bring into greater activity and union the isolated families and small churches of both bodies. If all are ready for so much union, probably we should all desire to work for it. But if any considerable number in either body are not ready for it. and inclosed and the brethren here have done such a step might not be wise or practicable. We have all in years past talked union grandly. The question as to how much union we are all now really ready for is, a very impor-

The STAR has mentioned a meeting of brethren in Fall River, Mass., to consider the question of union. Several brethren were detained by the interruption of railroad communications, and the only vote-passed was one looking to a future and more general meeting in Boston. However, if votes were thought premature, much discussion was indulged in most pleasantly. The sentiments expressed were unanimously in favor of complete union, to be attained with due consideration after satisfactory assurances of the evangelical position of each, recognizing the complete independence of the churches, leaving all local names and usages as they are, leaving also local organizations as they are until they may wish to change, continuing all chartered institutions and opening the way for other bodies to unite in the movement. Some comprehensive general name was thought necessary, and several were suggested that would be acceptable to all present. However, as the odor of a rose may sometimes be thought to lie in its name, it seems wiser to wait until one of pre-eminent sweetness to sensitive minds shall. be found, before suggesting any. This is, of course, not a full statement of the plans proposed, but may serve to indicate to our people, in a general way, what seemed, to the brethren of both bodies, desirable and practicable. The result of such plans would be in a few years to bring together, as one, the two Communion Baptists.

Did the brethren at Fall River, speaking for themselves personally, fitly represent the feeling of their respective denominations; or must we stop short and take but half a step toward past and now, have joined with the Master in J. T. WARD.

Christians and Free Baptists.

A meeting was held at Fall River, Mass., at which all the representatives of the Christian connection and the Free Baptist denomination chosen to consider the question of union were invited. Railway travel was so obstructed by the freshet that but few were present. At that meeting the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

In view of the fact that several of the brethren In view of the fact that several of the brethren intending to be present at this meeting are providentially detained, and that others from other sections are interested equally with us in the movement for union; Resolved, That we request all committees that have been, or may be, appointed to consider this question, to meet at Boston, March 9, at 11 A. M., to consider this matter further and that brethren A. L. Gerrish and C. A. Tillinghast be a committee to notify others of the meeting.

In accordance with the above arrangement, we have fixed the place of meeting at the Free Baptist church, Boston, corner of Shawmut Ave. and Rutland St., on the day and hour specified in resolution, and hereby request all committees interested to meet at said time and A. L. GERRISH. C. A. TILLINGHAST.

Information Given.

In answer to an item in the STAR, I will say to the "daughter of a deceased minister" that of all the schools I know of, I think the Missionary Training College, 432 West Twentieth Street, N. Y., is the best of the kind, and just what this "daughter" is looking for to fit her for any work for the Lord, home or foreign.

Our daughter Carrie is there and earning money for all her expenses, by working for a church as missionary helper a part of the Dr. Bacheler's eight hundred can be paid. time; and she intends to take the three years' Now a long, steady, united pull.

from Boston we left winter behind, and course. She (your friend) can send for circulast year, one of the best. She had better send Mrs. A. S. D. BATES. Marilla, Erie Co., N. Y.

Nebraska Correspondence.

I would like to say a few words in relation to the interest of our church here at Long Pine, Nebraska. This church was organized about three years since, has struggled on with trials incident to church-building in a new country, being driven about from one place to another to find a resting place for the ark of our God. First in a public hall, than to another, more convenient one, then to the public schoolroom, then to a vacant room once used for a saloon where Bacchus once held his sway. But recently, the church, though few in numbers and weak in means and after many prayers and tears, has resolved in the be prepared for whatever comes in the strength of God "to arise and build," and here course of duty, thankful ever for the priv-by extends an earnest and cordial invitation ileges of the Master's work and the to all our friends in the denomination, or whoever may feel a sympathy for a struggling church, to lend a helping hand in this time of

We have had two responses from friends in have many other responses from our friends. Please to speak, brethren and sisters; "speaking may relieve you." I think it will us any way, especially if you follow the example of those above mentioned. Let us also solicit an interest in the prayers of the faithful for the Divine blessing on our well-meant endeavers to build up a strong and healthy church in this thriving and promising town. This country is comparatively new and yet "is settling up" very rapidly. The tide of immigration has swept by and has gone two hundred miles beyond. This town (Long Pine) is only about four years old, but has now a railroad division station, the round house, and a large, new eating house. The railroad machine shops are to be built in the spring, two grist mills are now in successful operation, and a third is to be completed in the spring. A large graded schoolhouse is to be built; the contract is now let. Two new churches are nearly inclosed (the Free Baptist and the M. E.); the country is rapidly filling up with a good class of inhabitants. We have a good soil and healthy climate, water clear and soft as if lately distilled from our churches (or any good Christians who want to become members of our church) are contemplating coming West, please to call on us at selves and if suited move out with your families. Bring your church letters with you, and when here, hand in your letters to the church. Assume the responsibilities of Christians and help build up the cause of the Redeemer.

Please send on as early as you can and as large a donation as you can. Our house is up their very best, and intend to. Send all collections to brother J. M. Mead, treasurer of the S. F. SMITH. society. Long Pine, Neb., Feb. 12, 1886.

---Packages for India.

Several packages arrived in Boston after Dr. Bacheler sailed. Others, no doubt, will be glad to send if there is an opportunity. If the will, about the middle of March, forward what shall have accumulated. They will need to send me at least fifty cents per cubic foot. Please send all packages, so marked as to indicate who sent them and to whom they are sent, to 457 Shawmut Avenue, Boston; and all com-

Please use good judgment in regard to what you send and give me a list, in general terms, of the contents and the value of each box or parcel. I will purchase any articles in Boston if it is desired. It will be best to ascertain from the missionaries in correspondence what they will need to have sent hereafter.

ARTHUR GIVEN, Treas. Auburn, R. I.

The Foreign Missionary Treasury.

I wish to repel all intimations that our peo ple are too selfish or too indifferent to support well our work in India. If there are those who deserve berating, they are not likely to be which mortify and dishearten the loyal friends denominations, so that we could no more find and supporters. The privilege of giving must the dividing line than we can now find that be apprehended before we can successfully which once divided the Freewill and Open enforce the duty. If we are a stingy set of people, then let us keep still, and quietly confess and forsake our sins. If, as I think, we deserve a fare share of credit for what we are ready to de when we understand the case then let us not represent ourselves as worse the union of believers which we all, in years than we are. I am proud of the record we have made in educational and missionary work in the last twenty-five years. If our schools had been at the start where they are now, vastly greater things would have been done in India. Those greater things are to be done.

So much for the preface. The response to the special announcement (not appeal) has been most cheering. So far as heard from New Hampton is the banner church and others who have done nobly are second by a long distance. New Hampton-God bless her- sent \$120 after the man whom she loved and respected. On the 13 inst., the special offerings received amount to almost \$1,200, and there is more to come. Total cash

in hand at this date \$2.118. The minimum estimate from the Central As-March, is \$500. Interest due March, 1st. \$100. These estimates increase the cash to \$2,718. A full remittance the first of March will require a very little over \$1,900 aside from specials, for which provision is made. This will leave \$818. There is to be paid \$1,500 deficit in India and \$800 to Dr. Bacheler's order. I suggest that we attempt what we can easily do, that is, on the first of March send one half the deficit to India and pay one half the imdebtedness to Dr. Bacheler. This will require \$332 more than the cash on hand at date plus the amount estimated above and the interest. I have no doubt we can pay the balance and send a full remittance the first of June. Bear in mind the treasury was drained in January

when the last remittance was sent. Brethren, the regular work must not suffer because of the special effort.

ARTHUR GIVEN, Treasurer. Auburn, R. I., Feb. 13.

P. S. Paige Street church in Lowell comes to the front with \$300 as their special offering. The polls are still open. The whole of

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 Monday noon 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.]

PARKER'S HEAD.-Rev. G. H. Bowie invited Rev. Joseph Nickerson to aid him and the brethren in a series of meetings commenced Jan. 18. For two weeks meetings were held every afternoon and evening. The spiritual tide kept rising and the members became more and more awakened to a sense of their obligation to dying men and women around them. During these meetings the backslidden that had wandered long and far have been reclaimed, sinners have been alarmed and a goodly number hopefully converted. These meetings have been held four weeks every evening, except very stormy, still the desire of the people seems to be that the spiritual wave should keep rolling on. Bro. Nickerson has left, but much gratitude and many prayers follow him to his home.

His faithful labors will be long remembered. WESTPORT.—A precious work of grace is in progress. About fifty persons have been brought to Christ, and the revival continues with great interest. Among the converts are many young men who will be of great service in the Master's vineyard. Rev. J. L. Monroe, who has been laboring here, will close his labors with this people at once, and goes to Ellsworth, to assist Bro. Harding in revival meetings.

GRAY:-Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Wormwood in cash, with other useful articles, from their parishioners and friends, on the evening of Janmary 20. Also several fine presents on Christmas, among which was a beautiful extension hanging lamp.

NORTH BERWICK (Beech Ridge). - This church is in need of a faithful minister, as the present påstor, Rev. Jos. R. Franklin, closes his labors in a few weeks. This society is on a much better footing than formerly. It has now a fine church edifice, with vestry underneath, and other conveniences, which are essential to the prosperity of a weak church in a Bean. large, scattered country parish. The improvements cost about \$1,500, nearly all of which was raised by subscription. The house was dedicated January 12th, at 2 P. M. Rev. Thos. H. Stacy, of Lawrence, Mass., preached an appropriate sermon. The way is now open for a general work of grace in the community. We learn that at a full parish meeting Bro. F. was unanimously invited to remain, but he considge would be for the best. Bro. Franklin address is N address is North Berwick, Me., care

BRUNSWICK .- Dr. Durgin delivered his series of Iceland lectures February 5, 6 and 8. The church cleared over \$140. There is revival interest in the church. Several backsliders have been reclaimed and two persons have been

Madison.-The Madison church has secured the services of Gev. J. W. Carr one half of the time for this year. Bro. C.'s labors with this church in a former pastorate were signally blessed, and pastor and people are praying and heping to see prosperity. Rev. J. P. Longley, although more than 75 years of age, still retains both physical and mental powers beyond the generality of men at that age. Not feeling inclined to rust out, he spends most of the Sabbaths with needy churches, preaching to them friends are willing to prepay the freight, I the word of life. But few ministers have so large a circle of warm friends.

AUBURN.-Rev. J. J. Hall has resigned his in Audurn where he has labored successfully for several years, and though strongly urged to remain, has accepted a call to the First F. B. church of Minneaports. We had heard rumors to this effect, but they were so uncertain, if not contradictory, that we thought we understand ourselves to have now received. A correspondent, a leading officer in the church, writes: "During his [Bro. Hall's] pastorate with us our debt has been reduced over \$4,000, and we have received not less than 150 persons into the church. The meetings were never better attended than now. Last Sunday our S. School numbered 206. Bro. Hall had 54 persons in his Bible class. We are feeling exceedingly sad over his leaving us. Pine Street church, Lewiston, has given him a unanimous call to become their pastor. A whole carload of young people came over to urge his acceptance. But he has 'said he felt reached and benefited by articles in the STAR, it his duty to take up his work in Minneapolis. We consider him an able, faithful, pious minister, working for the good of all and the glory of God."

DOVER (Washington St.) .- A blessed work of grace is going on in this church. Rev. J. D. Waldron has been assisting the pastor, Rev. F. K. Chase. At the meeting, Sunday evening, February 14, from twenty to twentyfive came forward for prayers, mostly young people, though some were in or past middle life. Extra meetings are held, and there are indications of an extensive revival.

EFFINGHAM FALLS.—Is enjoying a good degree of prosperity. During the past eight months two have been added by baptism. The new bell tower, in which has been mounted a 1.360 pound bell, is nearly completed. A beautiful new pulpit has been placed in the audience room, and the Ladies' Aid Society has other improvements under way. A mission society has recently been organized, and the Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition. The singing is exceptionally good. The" Davis church," which unites with the E. F. church in the support of Rev. J. L. DeMott, is also prospering, ociation, Wisconsin and Ohio, by the first of notwithstanding the disadvantage of its position, within three miles of the village A Sabbath school has been organized. A fine communion service has recently been purchased, and the society is confidently looking forward to better days. At the union Christmas tree and donation the pastor was the recipient of an elegant sleigh-robe, \$66 in cash, and other useful presents. The Q. M. recently held at the E. F. church was a time of deep spiritual interest. The attendance was large, and tested the full capacity of the

GREAT FALLS.—We are in receipt of a neat folded card, on which is printed a copy of the constitution and list of officers of the "Young People's Society" of the Great Falls church The object of the society, as stated on the card, is "to promote an earnest Christian life among the younger members of the church and society, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God." There is a great power left unemployed in too many of our churches for lack of some such organized effort among the young people. SUGAR HILL.—Rev. S. S. Nickerson writes "The Lord has greatly prospered this church

every way during the last three years. Espe- during the Week of Prayer, Sister M.S. Calkins, cially in their settlement with the Advent' church in respect to the old union house, and their building of a very convenient and beautiful house of worship. It has been said again and again while building, 'If one can not see the hand of the Lord in our prosperity he must be blind.' There has been some delay in dedicating this house of worship because we wished it to be wholly paid for before this service. More than enough is now pledged, and nearly all paid, to meet every dollar of the expense, and we now purpose to have the dedicatory services the afternoon of March 6th, in connection with the session of the Lisbon Q. M. Sermon by Rev. R. L. Howard. The deed of the grounds runs to the church, and the house is free in the fullest sense, free from debt, free pews, without rent or ownership other than that of the F. B. church.

DOVER (Broadway) .- A large audience listened to the illustrated sermon, on Sunday evening, Feb. 14. The vestry was filled at the prayer and praise meeting following, and at a second meeting several rose for prayers. An unusual interest prevails.>

MILTON.—The Lord has been mindful of

this church. His Spirit has been an abiding presence during the fall and winter. All have received quickening, eighteen began a Christian life, a number more "almost persuaded." Fourteen have been received into the church, one by baptism, the others by experience and letter. Sabbath school has increased about one third. Temperal atterests have also received attention. Vestry has been put in good repair. The old pulpit and platform have given place to the new. One payment is made on the organ and the rest guaranteed. gratefully acknowledge a donation of \$71 Mr. William Lyman, of Dover, generously furnished \$125.00 worth of shingles, and generous hands put them on. The ladies' circle realized \$175.00 net from a festival the 10th inst. One sister has taken it upon herself to get a carpet and has received some very liberal contributions. The inside of the house is to undergo thorough repairs.

BRISTOL.—This church will be without a pastor after the last Sunday in March. Rev. G. O. Wiggin will close a four years' pastorate at that time. Here is a good field for the right man. Committee-M. W. Favor and S. M.

first of April.

EAST RANDOLPH.—The church and society gave their pastor, Rev. B. P. Parker, a donation, January 26, amounting to more than \$18 in cash, besides a considerable amount of provisions. They gave him a nice, stuffed rockingchair at Christmas.

Massachusetts.

BROCKTON.—The church has been enjoying a steady and precious work of grace since the beginning of the year-as a result about twenty have been converted. Feb. 14, eight of these converts followed the Lord in the ordinance of baptism, and the others are intending to do so soon. The opening of the third year of this young church life finds the pastor and people happily united and desirous and hopeful for a successful year of work. Work will very soon be commenced upon a chapel, in the erection of which all are united and enthusiastic.

CHARLESTOWN.-Rev. D. C. Wheeler, of Charlestown, reports himself, we are glad to say, in much improved healh. He is able and at liberty to take charge of any F. B. church desiring his services, or to preach or supply. Further information may be obtained by addressing him or Rev. Oliver Butler, of Chelsea, to whom he refers by permission.

Boston -Rev. G. C. Waterman would like to be settled as pastor of a church this spring. Address, 68 Myrtle St., Boston.

Rhode Island.

GEORGIAVILLE. - This church is gaining strength for the Master. It gives systematiit best to wait for reliable information, which cally and liberally to the denominational enterprises, and pays the pastor's salary promptly and willingly every month. The hearts of the pastor and wife were touched and made glad by the surprise on the eve of February 11th, when seventy-five of the congregation, facing a pelting rain, took possession of the new and roomy parsonage. Happily the hours passed, while the things left in the kitchen and pantry suggest the visit of not a pound but a ton

CAROLINA .- February 11 and 12 Dr. Durgin delivered his lecture on Iceland to large audiences. On Sunday he preached an able sermon to a full house.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD .- Rev. C. H. Smith, one of the aged ministers of our denomination, and whom several of our New England churches will remember as a former pastor, is now in feeble health. His address is 20 Jefferson St., Hartford, Conn. His wife is very ill at the home of her son, in Somerville, Mass.

New York.

GILBERT'S MILLS .- This church is alive, although it has had no settled pastor during the past year. Rev. E. E. Whittemore, of Prospect, has been supplying the church with preaching a part of the time. The young people have lately purchased a fine chandelier, and the ladies' aid society a handsome, new stove. Rev. O. H. Denney, of Ohio, has been secured as pastor for the coming year, commencing April 1. The church is united in extending him a call, and it is hoped his labors will be greatly blessed.

WARSAW .- Rev. T. H. Stevens has just closed a five weeks' meeting with this church. He writes: "We have met many hindrances in our work, in other meetings, bad weather and traveling, and the disturbed state of the church, yet the meetings have not been without success. A few have been converted, and the members have been drawn nearer each other in sympathy and love with an increase of the spirit of forgiveness, which is quite important just now for the welfare of this church.

DEPAUVILLE.—Sixty-three of the one hundred and twenty-five converts, who have recently started under the labors of Rev. B. G. Blaisdell, have already given their names for membership with this church. SCOTTSBURG. - Rev. L. P. Bickford will

close a three years' pastorate with this church

April 1, and will correspond with any church that may need his services after that date. His address is Scottsburg, Livingston Co., N. Y. ELTON.-Rev. H. Blackmar sends the following: "Sept. 1, I commenced pastoral labor with this church, which at that time was passing through severe trials. Everything was in a distracted state, and ruin seemed almost in-

of Buffalo, by invitation, came to our assistance and labored four weeks to good acceptance. During that time about twenty were

and sixteen more have taken an interest in these things to the saving of their souls. Many more seem anxious, and full houses show the interest taken in the good work. Old differences and divisions in the church are over-

ences and divisions in the church are overcome by the grace of God, and the church are uniting to work for the salvation of souls."

DEANVILLE.—The meetings closed last Sabbath night, Feb. 14, being held a little more than two weeks. The meeting was one of interest and profit. In all there were thirteen seekers, twelve professed to find the Saviour, nine were received for baptism, one by letter. Bro. Smith expects to resume the meetings after a rest when the roads again become settled.

West Virginia.

HARPER'S FERRY.—The reception given by the Martinsburg church to Bro. Keyes, their pastor, on the evening of his marriage, Feb. 11, was a delightful affair. About one hundred sat down at the tables which almost groaned under their burden. Our Southern sisters are good cooks and generous hostesses but they fairly outdid themselves this time. Bro. Keyes is a very successful pastor, and the church is full of zeal and enterprize. Sister church is full of zeal and enterprize. Sister Keyes (née Annie Wilson), the bride, was for a couple of years a member of Bro. Morrell's family at Chepachet, R. I.

WINCHESTER.—The earnest labors of Bro. A. W. Adams are being rewarded by a gra-cious outpouring of the Hory Spirit. Several have already been received by the church for baptism. The Winchester Q. M. convened at Winchester Feb. 19. Ohio.

NEWTON.-The February session of Harmony Q. M. was held with this church Feb. ALEXANDRIA.—This church which has been 13 and 14. Religious services were conducted supplied from Bristol will need a pastor the by Rev. J. A. Sutton of Green Camp, attendance large, interest good. The church has secured the labors of Rev. Ballinger as a supply for the present. He, in connection with Rev. Hauger of the Christian Church, is at present engaged in a union protracted meeting with prospect of success.

BROADWAY.—Is enjoying a series of meetings conducted by Rev. Sutton, at this writing one lady has joined the church.

MARION .- The protracted effort is still in progress having marked success. Rev. S. D. Bates is still in feeble health.

church, has just closed an excellent series of meetings, having had several conversions. LA RUE .- Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Zell acknowledge a liberal donation made to them on the edge a liberal donation made to them on the 10 inst. by the church and congregation of La-lisher of the Register has to say by way

Schools and Colleges.

Bates Theological School.

During the vacation, S. A. Blaisdell, while teaching at Blue Hill, held meetings in the Baptist church, which was, in better land. The funeral of Rev. Geo. E. Lowden was held at the Main St. church Friday. Prof. Hayes preached a profound and appropriate discourse. A. W. Bradeen preached at Hallowell Sunday, E. R. Chadwick at Fisher's Ferry, W. W. Carver at Canten, W. N. Goodwin at Bean's Corners, G. B. Hopkins at West Falmouth. Prof. Hayes gave the last lecture of the isfaction of his hearers.

Hillsdale College.

The first State Convention of the Y. W. 27 and 28. The meetings were full of interest. About forty delegates and visitors were present. The tenth annual freshman contest of the Amphictyon Society occurred Feb. 8. The prize was awarded to Mr. F. P. Stevens of Angola, Indiana. Thursday evening, Feb. 11, the annual prize contest of the Ladies' Literary Union Society occurred. Miss Florence Wyllis took the prize. Honorable mention was made of Miss Belle Cook. Since property given by Rev. Samuel F. Smith. sand dollars to the endowment. Professor Fisk has received and accepted a call to become pastor of the Congregational church at Jackson with a salary of \$2,but will enter upon pastoral duties in orous professor. Whatever he undertakes he pushes with wonderful spirit and power. No one begrudges him his increase of salary and rest from change of work for the next year. It is a practical question whether he will at the end of his pastorate feel like resigning a position paying \$2,300 to resume his professorship in college at present salary. His friends wish him great joy and success in his new field of labor. QUIDAM.

Quarterly Meetings.

a distracted state, and ruin seemed almost inevitable, but by the blessing of God confidence
has been largely restored; union practically, at
least, and good order prevail, and Christian
sympathy is revived. About November 20, we
commenced holding meetings three times a
week, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. A religious interest was awakened, and

Motices.

Post Office Addresses.

ceptance. During that time about twenty were hopefully converted, backsliders were reclaimed, the church sensibly revived and others are inquiring the way of life. The good work still goes on."

Pennsylvania.

WARREN CENTER.—From M. W. Dodge: "The spirit of God is among us in mighty power. We had evening services during the Week of Prayer, and before the close, of the week two had taken a firm stand on the Lord's side. The meetings have been continued since, and sixteen more have taken an interest in a superscript of the western Bene-ficiaries.

Post Office Addresses.

Rev. Arthur Given, Treasurer F. Baptist Foreign Mission, Home Mission, Iciaries.

Rev. H. M. Ford, 407 Chestnut Street, Lansing, Mich., to whom all money collected in the bounds of the Y. M. should be sent.

Quarterly Meeting Notices.

Married.

Sanborn-Loving—At Ossipee Center, N. H., by the Rev. J. L. DeMott, Oscar E. Sanborn, and Lillian J. Loving, both of Ossipee.
Hilliard—Davis—In Sutton, N. H., Feb. 3, 1886, by the Rev. E. C. Clarke, Mr. Chas. A. Hilliard, of Gilmanton, and Miss Hannah Davis, of Sutton. Sutton.

Bean—Colby—In Sutton, N. H., Feb. 12, 1886, by the Rev. E. C. Clark, Mr. Daniel Bean, and Miss Carrie L. Colby, of Warner.

Smith—Smith—At Cape Sable Island, Me., Feb. 10, 1886, by the Rev. James Boyd, Mr. Avord L. Smith, and Miss Abbie M. Smith, all of Cape Sable Island.

Waterhouse—Frost—In Berwick, Me., at the residence of the bride's father, Feb. 17, by the Rev. F. H. Peckham, Mr. Geo. W. Waterhouse, and Miss M. Jennie Frost, both of Berwick.

Wick.

Keyes—Wilson—At the residence of the brides' father in Berkeley Co., W. Va., by the Rev. N. C. Brackett, Rev. H. E. Keyes, of Martinsburg, and Miss Annie V. Wilson.

Publisher's Notes.

THE FREE BAPTIST'S INQUIRIES.

Two recent numbers of the FREE BAP-TIST refer to the fact that the Printing ROME.—Rev. Seitz, of Tiffin, pastor of this Establishment, has not yet opened a depository for our denominational books at the office of our Western denominational paper, and that the Register contains no notice of the FREE BAPTIST.

of explaining this defect in it, that while PLEASANT GROVE.-We are informed that it was in course of preparation he re-God is reviving his work in the Pleasant Grove ceived a suggestion from the busy Editor of the FREE BAPTIST that it was desirable such notice should appear, and as FAIRBANK.—This church is desirious of securing a pastor, and gives notice that any minister wishing to locate in the West is requested to correspond with J. C. Myers.

Strande such notice should appear, and the suggestion was not accompanied by any "copy" for the notice, he prepared the copy in consultation with the Editor of the Star, and congratulated himself on sending out the Register with one important new feature in it. The copy was sent to the compositor, but by some one of those unaccountable mishaps which often in a printing office come in between publisher's or an editor's intent and the printed page, it was left out, quite as much to our regret at the STAR office as at the office in Minneapolis. It ought to a very low condition. His efforts were be superfluous to say that the omission signally blessed. About sixty expressed was an accident, pure and simple. It their purpose to live Christian lives. A occurred at a time when the whole force graduate of our school has passed to the at the STAR office were doing all their work under the great disadvantages attending removal to Boston.

The Registers are kept for sale by many of our ministers who order them in such quantities as they think they can dispose of. We fill all orders as soon as received, and shall be very glad to fill one for the FREE BAPTIST for any num-We have received no such order, nor any intimation that any were wanted at that office, until we read it in the course at Lisbon Fal's to the eminent sat- columns of our Western coadjutor of last week. The Registers are sold by the dozen at 8 cts. each-140 pp. for 8 cts. —and the postage. The postage is 2 cts. each, and it would seem desirable for the FREE BAPTIST to order C. A. was held in Theadelphic Hall, Jan. all such as must be remailed from Minneapolis,-and so a second 2 cts.postage be required—to be sent direct from

here. As to the proposition to keep our denominational books at Minneapolis for sale, we were not aware that any such proposition had ever been made. FREE BAPTIST may be assured that such a proposition whenever made will receive from the present managers of the Printing Establishment and their publisher courteous and fraternal consideration. In common with our brethren last June more than four thousand dol- in the West, we in the East are looking lars in cash have been added to the college endowment. This does not include the general good of all our people East and West, the readers of the FREE BAPTIST as well as the readers of the STAR. With The close of the current school year will two such papers in the two leading cities probably show an increase of fifteen thou- of New England and the great Northwest, consecrated to God, and devoted to our common cause, so dear to us all, why should we not lift up our banner a little higher than ever before, and look for still grander victories on fields conse-300 He supplies the pulpit at present, crated by the brilliant and inspiring campaigns of Randall, Marks, Hutchins, June. The college for a year loses a 'vig, Day and others, wherein is much territory vet to be won by substantially the same weapons which their skillful hands wielded so well?

E. N. FERNALD.

A CAPITAL HINT.

A Maine Pastor sends me the names of nine lambs of his fold and asks me to send each of them a sample copy of the STAR. Of course the nine STARS go out on the next mail. "Young church members" is what the pastor calls them. They have just come into the church. The pastor is shrewd as well as generous. The more STAR light they have in their homes the more intelligent and interested hearers will they be in their pews in church. Let all pastors take this hint in this time of ingathering into the churches. We will most gladly send out thousands of sample dopies of the STAR, free of course, to those who pre just

The Home Circle.

HUMILITY.

Low at Thy feet-who died my soul to save, And triumphed over death, and from the grave Rose up again for me on that third morn; Who, for my sake, enduredst the world's scorn-I bend in adoration humbly sweet Low at Thy feet.

Nothing of worth I bring to offer Thee, For Thou hast offered all on Calvary. Take Thou my heart and make it worthier: Cherish my faith and make it lowlier; Jesus, these things do I with tears entreat, Low at Thy feet.

-Christian Intelligencer

THE GRAY DAYS.

Evermore all the days are long, and the cheerless skies are gray, Restlessly wander the baffling winds that scatter the blinding spray, And the drifting currents come and go like ser-

pents across my way.

Wearily fades the evening dim, drearily wears the The ghostly mists and the hurrying clouds and the

breakers' crests of white Have blotted the stars from the desolate skieshave curtained them from my sight.

Speeding alone, my wave-tossed bark encounters no passing sail, Welcoming friend nor challenging foe answers m eager hail,-

Only the sobbing, unquiet waves and the wind's unceasing wail. Hopefully still my sails are bent, my pilotis fault-

lessly true. He holds my course as though the seas and the mirrored skies were blue,

And the port of peace, where the winds-are still, were evermore in view. For over the spray and the rain and the clouds

shines the eternal sun; unchanging stars in the curtained dome stil gleam when the day is done;

And the mists will be kissed from the laughing skies when the port of rest is won. -Robert J. Burdette.

EVERY DAY WORK.

Great deeds are trumpeted; loud belis are rung, The high peaks echo to the peans sung O'er some great victory. And yet great deeds are few. The mightiest men Find opportunities but now and then

Shall one sit idle through long days of peace, Waiting for walls to scale? Or lie in port until some "Golden Fleece" Lures him to face the gale? There's work enough; why idly, then, delay? His work counts most who labors every day.

A torrent sweeps adown the mountain's brow With foam and flash and roar. Anon its strength is spent, where is it now? Its one short day is o'er. But the clear stream that through the mead

All the long summer on its mission goes

Better the steady flow; the torrent's dash Soon leaves its rent track dry. The light we love is not a lightning flash From out a midnight sky, But the sweet sunshine, whose unfailing ray, From its calm throne of blue, lights every day.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed, Whose deeds, both great and small, Are close-knit strands of one unbroken thread, Where love ennobles all. The Book of Life the shining record tells.

-Selected.

O Thou by winds of grief o'erblown, Take heart! Thy birds are only flown, Thy blossoms sleeping, tearful sown, To greet thee in the immortal year! -Edna Dean Proctor

"THOU ART THE MAN."

"It's the last straw that breaks the camel's back," said Lucy, bursting into tears.

The pleasant June sunbeams came peeping into the cool, stone-paved dairy, where pans of milk and cream were ranged in orderly array; great stone pots stood under the shelves, and a blue painted churn was already placed on the table for service.

Mr. Bellenden was justly proud of his dairy.

Not a chance guest came to the house but was invited down to see it; not a housekeeper in the neighborhood but secrétly envied its many conveniences and exquisite neatness.

"And it isn't the dairy alone," triumphantly remarked Seth Bellenden. "And you may go through the house from garret to cellar and you'll never find a speck of dust. There never was such a housekeeper as my wife."

Mrs. Bellenden was young, tooscarcely three and twenty. She had been the daughter of a retired army officer, delicately reared and quite ignorant of all the machinery of domestic life until she married Seth Bellenden.

"It's very strange," Lucy had written to her father. "The farm is beautiful. You never saw such monstrous old buttonball trees, nor such superb roses, and the meadows are full of red clover; and the strawberries shine like jewels on the sunny hillsides. - But nobody sketches. or reads. I don't think there is a copy of Tennyson in the whole neighborhood, and no one ever heard of Dere or Millais. All they think of is how many dozen eggs the hens lay, and how many cheeses they can make in a year. And the woman who has a new recipe for waffles, or a new pattern for a horrible are your business and not mine p" he thing they call 'crazy quilts,' is the leader in society."

But presently young Mrs. Bellenden herself caught the fever, and became a model housewife.

Example is all-powerful, and Lucy began to believe that the whole end and aim of life was domestic thrift, moneysaving and the treadmill of work.

maid, I might be able to afford that think that it might easily be." new reaper before the oat crop comes

"I'll try," said Lucy.

After that she rose before daybreak, and worked later into the night than

"What is the matter with your hands, Lucy?" Seth asked one day. "They are not so white and beautiful as they used to be."

Lucy colored as she glanced down at the members in question.

"I suppose it is from making fires,"

And then she took to wearing old kid gloves at her sweeping and dusting and

digging out of the ashes. "My coat is getting shabby," Seth

one day remarked. "Why don't you buy another one?"

asked his wife. Seth laughed a short laugh. "What do you think Mrs. Higgin-

botham has done?" said he. "She has ripped up her husband's old suit and cut a pattern by it and made a new one, and entirely saved him ten dollars." "I could do that !" said Lucy, with

sparkling eyes. "I'll try it." "You could do anything, my dear,"

said Mr. Bellenden, admiringly. And Lucy felt that she had her rich re-

Company began to come as soon as the bright weather set in.

All the affectionate relations of Mr. Bellenden soon discovered that the farmhouse was cool and shady, that Lucy's cooking was excellent, and that the bedrooms were neatness itself.

Some of them were even good enough to invite their relations as well; and so the house was full from April to Decem-

All the clergymen made it their home at Brother Bellenden's when they came to Sylvan Bridge for ecclesiastical conventions; all the agents for unheard of articles discovered that they knew somebody who was acquainted with the Bellendens, and brought their carpetbags and valises with that faith in human hospitality which is one of life's best

gifts. Mrs. Bellenden's fame went abroad among the Dorçases of the nighborhood in the matter of butter and cheese; she took the prizes in the domestic departments of all the agricultural fairs, and the adjoining housewives took no trouble to make things that they could borrow of Mrs. Bellenden, "just as well

And one day, when poor Lucy, under the blighting influence of a horrible sick headache; was endeavoring to strain three or four gallons of milk into the shining pans, the news arrived that Uncle Paul was coming to the farm.

" Another guest !" said Lucy, despairingly.

And then she uttered the proverb that heads our sketch.

"Oh, it's only Uncle Paul!" said Mr. Bellenden. "Don't fret, Lutie! He's Bellenden. "Don't fret, Lutie! He's a household of sixteen people," said Crying, "What marvel hath this woman wrought world. He'll make no more trouble than a cricket. John's wife thought she couldn't have him because she had no hired girl just now-"

"Neither have I!" said Lucy rebel-

"And Sarah Eliza don't like com-

"And I am supposed to be fond of

it!" observed Lucy, bitterly. "And Reuben's girls don't want old

le, they say," added Seth. Lucy bit her lip to keep back the

words she might have said, instead. "Where is he to sleep? The Bel-

fords have the front room, and your Cousin Susan occupies the back, and and your labor-saving machinery, stand the four Miss Pattersons sleep in the two hall chambers, and the hired men have the garret room."

She might have added that she and her husband and the little baby had slept in a hot little den opening from the kitchen for four weeks, vainly expecting Mr. and Mrs. Belford to depart; and that she had never yet had a chance to invite her father to the farm in pleasant weather.

But she was magnanimous and held

"Oh, you can find some place for him!" said her husband, lightly. "There's that little room at the end of the hall where the spinning wheel is."

· "You can easily sew a carpet together out of those old pieces from the Belford's room; and it's no trouble to put up a muslin curtain to the window and lift in a cot bed. There are a plenty of good sweet husks in the corn house, and you can just tack a mattress together,

and whitewash the ceiling, and-"What's that, Beniah? The cows in the rye lot! Dear me! Everything goes wrong if I step into the house a moment. And really, Lutie, those things

added, irritably. Lucy could not help laughing all by herself, as her husband ran up the

But it was a very sad laugh, and soon changed into a sigh.

"I wonder," said she, in a whisper, 'if my poor, tired-out ghost would haunt these stone pavements, and scrub "My dear," said Seth, "if you thought shelves, if I were to die! I never heard you could get along without Hepsy, the of a ghost in a dairy before, but I should really all we have to concern ourselves

Uncle Paul arrived, a dried-up, yellow complexioned old man, with an old-fashioned cravat tied in many folds around more carefully watched and more dilihis neck, and a suit of navy blue, with brass buttons.

tury ago, and Lucy thought she should spoken. The language of husband and like him very much, if she only had time wife, in their intercourse together, to get acquainted with him.

butter a day, and there was the baby, Chiding and fault-finding should never and the company, and the young chick- be permitted to mar the sacredness of ens, and the baking to do for the sewing their speech. The warmth and tendersociety, which was to meet at her house that week.

She was almost too busy to sleep. But Uncle Paul was watching her quietly all the time.

He came out one day to the barn where his nephew was putting a new handle on a sickle-blade.

"Pretty busy times-eh, Uncle Paul?" asked the farmer, scarcely taking the leisure to look up. "Aye," absently answered the old

man. "Did I tell you, Nephew Seth,

about the reason I left your Cousin Eliab's ?" "Not that I remember," said Seth, breathing on the blade and polishing it

with his silk handkerchief. "Dorothy died-his wife?" "Oh, yes," said Seth. "Malarial

fever, wasn't it?" "No!" bluntly answered Uncle Paul, 'It was hard work. That woman, Nephew Seth, did the housework for eight persons. Eliab didn't even let her have a woman to help her with the washing and ironing."

"Must have been a regular going brute," said Seth, tightening the handle

"All the sewing, too," added Uncle Paul-" the mending and making. Never went anywhere except to church. Eliab didn't believe in women gadding about."

"The old savage," said Seth. "She was fond of reading, but she never got any time for it," said Uncle Paul "She rose before sun-up, and never lay down until 11 o'clock. It was

hard work that killed that woman, and Eliab coolly declared that it was sheer laziness when she could not drag herself around any longer. And when she died he rolled up his eyes and called it a visitation of Providence."

"Why didn't the neighbors lynch him?" cried Seth, fairly aroused to indignation at last.

Uncle Paul took off his glasses, wiped them vigorously, and looked his nephew hard in the face. "Why don't the neighbors lynch

you?" said he. Seth dropped the sickle and stared. "Nephew Seth," said Uncle Paul, impressively, "thou art the man! Are There came one day to join the angel throng

you not doing the same thing?" "I!" gasped Seth. Uncle Paul. "She is drudging. She is rising early and lying down late; she is offering up her life on the shrine of your farm and its requirements. I have seen her grow thin and And this with love she always made so fair pale even during the few days I have been here. I have carried water and split wood for her because there was no one to do it. I have seen her carry up Mrs. Belford's breakfast daily to her room, because Mrs. Belford prefolks staying there. It's too much troub- ferred to lie in bed; and cooking dainty dishes for Helen Patterson, because Helen wouldn't eat what the rest liked. No galley slave ever worked as she does. And you, with your hired menwhose board only adds to her carescoolly by and see her commit slow suicide. Yes, Nephew Seth, I think it is a

case for lynching!" Seth had grown pale. "I-I never thought of this," said he.

Why didn't some one tell me?" "Where were your own eyes?" asked-Uncle Paul.

Seth Bellenden rolled down his shirt sleeves, put on his coat, and went into the house.

He told the Belfords and Pattersons that it was inconvenient to keep them any longer. He gave Cousin Susan to understand that her room was needed. He made arrangements to board the hired men at the vacant farm house, and en-"But it isn't furnished!" pleaded gaged a stout dairyman and a house servant to wait on Lucy. And he telegraphed to her father to come to Sylvan Bridge at once.

"She deserves a treat," he said. "He shall spend the summer with us." And then he went to tell Lucy.

She had fainted among the buttercups picking strawberries for tea. Poor little Lucy! The machinery had

utterly refused to revolve any longer. His heart grew cold within him. "She will die!" he thought, "and I

shall have murdered her!"

But she did not die. She recovered her strength by degrees. "It is better than medicine," she said,

to know that Seth is thinking of me and for me." And Uncle Paul-"the last straw" as she had called him-had proven her sal-

vation. "I didn't want her to go as Eliab's wife did," said Uncle Paul.—Selected.

It is a happy thing for us that this is about-what to do next. No man can But this little bed-room was fitted up, do the second thing. He can do the Faint crimson touches in the woods appearfor all of that, as fresh as a rose, and first .- George MacDonald.

HOME CONVERSATION.

Nothing in the home-life needs to be gently cultivated than the conversation. It should be imbued with the spirit of He had the polite way of halt a cen- love. No bitter word should ever be should always be tender. Anger in But she was churning ten pounds of word or tone should never be suffered. ness of their hearts should flow out in every word that they speak to each other. As parents, too, in their intercourse with the children, they should never speak save in words of Christ-like gentleness. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that children's lives can grow up into beauty in an atmosphere of strife. Harsh, angry words are to their sensitive souls what frosts are to the flowers. To bring them up in the nurture of the Lord is to bring them up as Christ himself would, and surely that would be with infinite tenderness. The blessed influence of loving speech day after day, and month after month, it is impossible to estimate. It is like the falling of warm spring sunshine and rain on the garden. Beauty and sweetness of character are likely to come from such a home. But home conversation needs more than love to give it its full influence. It ought to be enriched by thought. The Saviour's warning against idle words should be remembered. Every wise-hearted parent will seek to train his household to converse on subjects that will yield instruction or tend toward refinement. The table affords an excellent opportunity for this kind of education. Three times each day the family gathers there. It is a place for cheerfulness. Simply on hygienic grounds meals should not be eaten in silence. Bright, cheerful conversation is an excellent sauce and a prime aid to digestion. If it prolongs the meal, and thus appears to take too much time out of the busy day, it will add to the years in the end by increased healthfulness and lengthened life. In any case, however, something is due to refinement, and still more is due to the culture of one's home life. The table should be made the center of the social life of the household. There all should appear at their best. Gloom should be banished, conversation should be bright and sparkling. It should consist of something besides dull, threadbare common-place. The idle gossip of the street is not a worthy theme for such hallowed moments .- Exchange.

A MOTHER. A woman, bowed through serving oft in pain; But as she meekly stood her form grew strong, And long-lost youthful beauty dawned again: "Your wife is doing the work of Yet more was given-for all, with wonder fraught, To be thus clothed by such sweet, mighty grace? Then one of seraph tongue made answer low: "One talent only hers-a faithful heart, And she abread but little could bestow, So much was needed for her mother part.

-The Christian Union

That there she was an angel unaware!"

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE. I can not believe that earth is man's abiding place. It can not be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float at moments upon its waves, and then sink into nothingness; else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temples of our hearts are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and pass off and leave us to muse upon their favored loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festival around the midnight. throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread before us The islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us like shadows shall stay in our presence forever. -Prentice.

Magnificent as were the works of creation, they fell far below the sublimity and beauty of the revelation of God's character in the moral universe. That manifestation was on a higher plane than the material, and its results are eternal.—Interior.

Patience and strength are what we need; an earnest use of what we have now; and all the time an earnest discontent until we come to what we ought to be.—Phillips Brooks.

FEBRUARY.

A bluebird poised against a snowdrift's breast; Rare primrose tints at evening, in the west, Fair preludes of the spring, of cowslip beds, Of song-pearls, which the joyous robin threads For charming May. The hedgerows are abloom With snow-wreaths, and the heather's withered

With new and fleecy beauty flecks the fields. Slowly the bound earth to the sun-spell yields Wake, heart, and sing! The spring is near!

Miscellany.

BEMIS HEIGHTS.

Please tell us," said the boys who stood, With eyes brimful of fun, Beside their grandsire-"How you fought Red Coats at Bennington; And Colonel Cilley's battle tug Over the twelve-pound gun.

"You've got a little mixed, my boys, 'Twas not at Bennington, But Bemis Heights where Cilley took And christened that big gun; And I was there and helped hurrah When the brave deed was done.'

"You see we'd been a fighting hard Through all the afternoon; And 'mong the trees a thousand balls Still sung their deadly tune; And shot and shell knocked bark and bough Over our whole platoon.

Briton and Yankee lay in scores Along that bloody track; And neither side would bate a jot-'Twas give and take the whack. "So back and forth the battle swayed As ocean's surges sway;

"We drove the red-coats rods away,

And then they drove us back;

And round that gun that stood between The dead lay piled that day. Though captured oft, we had no time To pull the thing away. "Four times 'twas ours, and four times, too, They drove us from our prize

Which made the sparks of anger flash

From Cilley's gleaming eyes.

'The next time, boys, we'll hold it, or Beside it die,'—he erres. "A rush, a shout, a volley's crash, And it was ours again; And furious as a horde of wolves

We drove them down the glen. Then on the war dog Cillev sprang And waved his sword amain, "And cried aloud, "To Liberty . I dedicate this gun!'

Then whirled it round and bade its charge Help its late owners run. We shouted it to camp, and thus Wathe twelve-pounder won." -E. W. B. Canning

THE ELDER'S SERMON.

really wish, Deacon, that you would tell me what your candid opinion of our minister is." Deacon Brown looked meditatively at

the speaker, a small, wiry looking man, whose features were almost as sharp as the sharp black eyes fixed so intently upon him. "I don't know, Brother Quimby, as a

candid opinion of our minister would do him any good." "I dare say not," responded Mr. Quimby, darkly; "but then it would

do me a great deal of good to hear 'I don't know as to that either." "There's no one in the church whose opinion I think more of," continued Mr. Quimby. "Not that I approve of giving it to every one. But you needn't be afraid of saying just what you think to me, Deacon, for it won't go any fur-

ther, and it might serve to clear up some doubts that trouble me." "What doubts?" "Well, about various things. But you haven't told me what your opinion is,

Deacon.' "I have only one opinion of Elder Wakeman, and that is that he is a man who tries to do his duty in all the relations of life."

This was evidently something that Mr. Quimby had neither expected nor desired to hear, and he stared blankly at the speaker. But quickly recovering himself, he said: "Ha! I think I understand you, Dea-

con. What you say is very well put indeed. I have thought that he might have been a leetle more willing to take advice : but there is no question in my mind but what he tries to do his duty, as you say. But is he sound?

"Perhaps not. Some ministers are all sound.' The merry twinkle in the good Deacon's eyes found no reflection; in the

solemn visage opposite him. "It's no laughing matter, Deacon, responded Mr. Quimby with a rebuking shake of his head, "I am surprised that you should speak on so serious a subject with such unseeming levity. Treferred to being sound in doctrines. I have been a good deal exercised in my mind in regard to this ever since I heard his sermon on 'Justification,' which is no justification at all, as I understand it, and as good old Dr. Seaver used to lay it down. Dear old man! I wonder what he would say if he could come back and hear the new-fangled ideas that are taught from the pulpit where he preached such good, old-fashioned

doctrines nigh on to twenty years." "If he is where I think he is, he doesn't want to come back. I only hope that some things he used to preach about are clearer to him now than he

ever succeeded in making them to me. "There is no merit in believing where everything is made clear. There are mysteries of faith, Deacon, that nobody has any right to try to understand. Now, Wakefield is forever preaching about what we ought to do, as though such poor weak creatures as we can do anything toward affecting our salvation. As for me, I am free to own that I don't consider anything I have done, or am

doing, of the least account whatever. "A man ought to know better than any one else the quality of his own works, Brother Quimby, so I won't dispute you on that score. So far as I am concerned I feel that the Lord will have quite enough to do in effecting the work you allude to if I help him all I

"Well, Deacon, I wish I could have my mind cleared up in regard to Elder Wakeman, What did you think of his sermon last Sabbath morning ?"

"There is one thing I might say about it, if I thought it a prudent thing to do. . We can't be too careful speaking, especially if it's anything that's likely to affect the character and usefulness of a man like Elder Wakeman.

"Very true, Deacon. But you needn't be afraid of my telling; I'm not one of the leaky sort. I knew, as well as I wanted to, that a man of your sense couldn't approve of such doctrine as

"Oh, I've nothing to say against the sermon; it was a very good discourse— of Reyou won't often find a better. But the Cook.

fact is, every word it contained-L really don't know as I ought to mention it though; if it should get about it might make trouble.

"I'll never lisp a word of it to any living soul," was the eager response, "Well"—here the Deacon lowered his voice to a very impressive whisper-"I have a book at home which has every word of it in."

Here the train for which Deacon Brown was waiting came rushing up to "Is it possible?" ejaculated Mr. Quim-

by, with uplifted eyes and hands. "But you haven't told me "-Deacon Brown was already up the steps, smiling and waving his adieux from the platform of the rear car, which rapidly disappeared around a curve in the road.

He was absent nearly a-week. When he returned he found not only the church but the whole village in a state of excitement and commotion.

He had not been home more than an hour when Elder Wakeman called on him, and in the course of the day he was waited upon by two deacons and several church members, to say nothing of being interviewed by various of his acquaintances and neighbors, all of whom were anxious to ascertain if there was any truth in the rumor of the grave

charge made against his pastor. Deacon Brown, though evidently somewhat startled at first by a result so little anticipated, took all this with his usual calmness and serenity. He was very reticent on the subject, asserting that he had said nothing that he was not both able and willing to prove when the proper time came to do so. His interview with Elder Wakeman was a private one, but it was noticeable at its close that the countenance of the latter had a serene, almost smiling aspect. But as the Elder took no measures to prevent the meeting of investigation that had been called, no particular importance was attached to this. He didn't seem disposed to talk much about it, merely saying that he thought the Deacon ought to have an opportunity to prove or explain what he had every rea-

son to believe he had said about him. The meeting in question was held at the vestry, which was filled to its ut-most capacity before the two chiefly interested, Elder Wakeman and Deacon Brown, entered, and who appeared to be

the least excited ones present. Mr. Quimby was there, full of importance, and with an exultation of look and manner only thinly veiled by the gravity which overspread his countenance. He was standing by the stove, the center of an interested and curious circle, when the two entered, but he

avoided meeting the eye of either.

At the motion of Elder Wakeman, one of the deacons called the meeting to order, briefly explained its object, the serious nature of the imputation under which their pastor rested, and appealing to Deacon Brown to put a stop to the talk it had occasioned by either denying or proving the assertion. Rising to his teet, Deacon Brown

looked around upon the excited and curious faces that were directed toward "Behold, brethren, how much mischief the tongue can do! I said a few

words to one of you, under a pledge of secrecy. I think it was under a pledge of secrecy, Brother Quimby?" "I considered it to be my duty to tell what you told me," said the Individual

addressed, turning red. "You are to be commended for havperformed your duty so thoroughly continued the Deacon; "a very painful duty, as it is easy to see! I understand you said that I told you Elder Wakeman stole his sermon from a book in my possession; are you sure that I used the

word 'stole,' Brother Quimby?' "You said that you had a book that had every word of it in! Where's the difference, I'd like to know?" was Mr. Quimby's prompt and triumphant rejoinder.

"There might be none at all, and again, there might be a great deal," responded the Deacon.

"I did use the language ascribed to me by Mr. Quimby," continued Deacon Brown, addressing the rest of the assemblage; "moved thereto by his evident desire that I should say something to our pastor's discredit, and without a thought that it would lead to this trouble and excitement. I declare, furthermore, that I have seen a book containing every word of his sermon in Elder Wakeman's own library. I have 'taken the liberty of sending for it, and will offer it as evidence as to the truth of my

statement." Taking a ponderous volume from the hands of his son, who had just entered, Deacon Brown laid it on the table before the presiding officer, who, carefully adjusting his spectacles, opened

Giving one glance at its outspread pages, he raised his eyes to the serene and kindly face opposite.

"Why this is a—a dictionary!"
"Very true," responded Deacon
Brown. "But you'll find every word of
Elder Wakeman's sermon in it—if you look long enough." "I must confess, however," added the Deacon, as soon as the general laughter and astonishment had subsided a little, glancing smilingly across the table at Elder Wakeman, "that there are not

many that can string them together so as to form such an interesting and instructive discourse.' Here the Elder and Deacon shook hands, which was the signal for a general hand-shaking, congratulations and good feeling. No one was dissatisfied, with the exception of Mr. Quimby, who, mortified and confounded at the unexpected turn affairs had taken, had slunk

from the room.—Boston Traveller.

A dignified layman congratulated his pastor on the "fine revival we have had." But said the minister: "I have heard of you at lectures, concerts, business meetings and social entertainments, but not at the meetings we have held. Are you sure that we have had a

The supreme need of the hour is a religious awakening that shall bring back to their scriptural positions of authority the three central doctrines of an aggressive and scholarly Christianitythe necessity of the New Birth, the necessity of the atonement, the necessity of Repentance in this life. - Joseph

Sunday School.

READING THE LAW.

) Lesson for March 7, 1886. For Questions see Star Quarterlies and Lesson Papers.)

When the enemies of the Jews saw they tried to trighten Nehemiah by bringing charges of treason against him. Nehemiah denied the charges and appealed to the judgment of God against his enemies. He set his guards and watchmen in proper order and kept steadily their new home, and in spite of all the persecutions of their enemies they succeeded in establishing themselves as very happy in their work.

I. The Law Read. At a certain time, apparently not long after the completion of the special work in which they had been engaged, on the occasion of the celebration of the famous "feast of the seventh month," at the when for seven days all the people to them at the time of their deliverance from the bondage in Egypt, the people, like the disciples on the day of Pentecost, were all with "one accord of national prosperity. in one place." It was in the broad area before one of the gates of the city. They had come together to hear the sacred law read and expounded. During the long captivity in Babylon they could have had, at best, only few and imperfect opportunities of hearing it. Not many copies were in existence among them. They were kept busy by their captors in labors, probably long continued and severe, so that but little time could be given to the reading and study of the law by those who had access to it. Now they were in their own country; the Temple was rebuilt and the sacred city was protected by well-built walls. The orderly worship of Jehovah was re-established and all the appointed feasts of their religion were to be observed. They were anxious to know again the laws once delivered to Moses and long held in highest reverence by the whole nation. It was an evidence of an increase of loyalty to Jehovah in their hearts, and it is a good sign when any people turn inquiringly toward the Word of God. The man, the family, the church, in whose heart a new and stronger love of the Sacred Scriptures is enkindled, is near to an experience of spiritual growth and blessedness, and we do well to encourage in every way possible a love for, and an attention to, the regular reading of the Bible.

II. The Law Explained. The public reading of the law, on the occasion referred to, was conducted by the learned scribe; Ezra, who had then recently come to Jerusalem. He was assisted by a large company of scribes, who perhaps relieved one another in turn and assisted in the work of exposition. During the Captivity the language in use by the Jews had been greatly modified by their intercourse with the Persians and Babylonians; an entire new generation had grown up, and to most of it the Hebrew, in which the Law was written, was an almost unknown language. The common dialect of their daily lives may have been somewhat similar to it, but many words, and phrases would require explanation, and it was the work of Ezra and his companions to make it all plain to those who listened to them. This was of the highest importance. They could not be expected to heartily love that Law, nor carefully obey it, unless they really knew what it was. It was essential for them to know and appreciate the history of their nation and the foundations of their system of religion. They needed some acquaintance with the course of God's dealings with their fathers, and the progress of religious growth amongst them. So now great numbers of people must have the Word explained to them, not always because it is difficult to understand, but because they will not otherwise give it the attention it deserves, nor make the careful and practical application of it to their lives that is necessary for their

people in the right direction. They told them to enter into the spirit of the occasion, and take up, at once, the proper observances of the joyous testival, to eat and drink, and send portions to the poor and disseminate a spirit of joytul thanksgiving throughout the nation. Religion is full of light and joy, that the walls of the city were finished, such light and joy as are not inconsistent with a devout, reverential recognition of all the facts of our lives and characters. We have much to mourn over, but more to rejoice in, and if we rightly consider all the elements of our religion, we shall learn to rejoice everabout the work of settling the people in more and give praise to God continually, and in all things to give thanks. "The Bible is a sword placed in our hands for a definite purpose; we should they had undertaken to do and were be careful not to dim its luster nor dull its edge. It is a lamp; we should see that its rays shine unhindered. It is the heritage of God's people, the rejoicing of their heart, their song in the house of their pilgrimage, their hope and their standard of duty. Respecting its teachings, they will grow in grace and in beginning of the Jewish civil year, knowledge. Their influence on others will be for good. Worldly people, seedwelt in booths, and engaged in sol- ing their confidence in it, will more emn religious services commemorative readily yield to its demands and accept of God's manifestation of great mercy its blessings, and so glorify him whose word it is."

THOUGHTS AND APPLICATIONS. I. The word of God is the foundation

II. The careful reading of the Bible produces conviction of sin. III. True religion is a source of joy.

TOPICS FOR FURTHER STUDY. I. The value of great religious meet-

II. - The means of promoting a revival of religion.

III. The need and advantages of a reverential spirit.

When the Lord's Prayer is repeated by a Sunday-school in unison, the leader should be careful to avoid rapidity of utterance; each clause should be repeated with sufficient deliberation to permit all to keep pace with him. Haste in prayer is out of place always, and especially so when the prayer is uttered by many in unison.

Some people only understand enough of a truth to reject it .- George Mac-Donald.

Abituaries.

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

Gile.—Linda E. Gile, wife of Rev. O. L. Gile, died in Lewiston, Me., January 25, 1886. Sister Gile was born in Sutton, N. H., Nov. 20, 1858. Here was her home till about the time of her marriage to Rev. O. L. Gile. She was from a child religiously inclined, affectionate and amiable in her disposition, and thoughtful beyond her years. She delighted to make others happy all around her. She commenced teaching when quite young and became a fine teaching when quite young and became teacher in the public schools, loved her and took a deep interest in the welfare of her pupils, morally as well as intellectually. In the winter of 1875 she gave her heart to Christ, or rather made a public confession of him be-fore the world. Her mother says, "Linda had always been a praying child, used to pray aloud in the family, and I saw no change is her, except her convictions were made more public." The summer following she was baptized and united with the F. B. church in Suttized and united with the F. B. church in Sutton. She soon engaged in all church work and was especially interested in the Sabbath school, was loved as a S. S. teacher and always had a full class. In Q. M. and Y. M. and in the Y. M. C. A. she was an efficient worker, indeed everywhere she found opportunities to labor for the Master she improved them. She united her interest with Rev. O. L. Gile Jan. 1, 1884. They commenced their work together in Pine. St. church, Lewiston. She was well adapted to the place she was called to fill, and in the short term of her labor she won the affections of all who knew her. As a daughter, a sister, and a wife, it is difficult to see anything lacking. Many were the sad hearts at her declining health when it became evident consumption's cold hand had been laid upon her. As she wasted away week by week, earat her declining health when it became evident consumption's cold hand had been laid upon her. As she wasted away week by week, earnest prayers were offered for her, that if it could be the will of God, she might be spared to her husband and for the cause of Christ. But the Master, who knows best, chose to take her to himself. As she came near death her most conforting thoughts were, "If we suffer with him, we shall reign with him." Among her last words were these: "I have everything to live for, but if it is my dear Father's will I am ready to die." Her last days were full of happiness. We thank God for such a life, for though short in years, it will be abundant in good fruit. A saint has gone to be with Christ. 'She leaves a husband who loved her, and appreciated her noble characteristics; a mother whose life seemed devoted to her welfare; a young brother who had been almost idolized by her; and a large circle of dear relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Her remains were carried to her childhood home in Sutton, N. H. A large audience gathered at the church to attend the funeral services, which were conducted by Rev. A. Sargent of Wilmot, whose comforting words and loving sympathy for the bereaved were highly appreciated.

Edwards.—Died in Oti-sfield, Me., Feb. 12,

their lives that is necessary for their benefit. The exposition of Scripture and its relations to, and bearing upon, human life is one of the most important duties of the Christian minister, and he who does this work well and taithfully will do much towards preparing the way for the Spirit of the Lord to work in the hearts of those who hear him.

III. The Joy of the People. The reading of the Law stirred the hearts of the people profoundly. As they came to comprehend it, they saw that in many things they had greatly failed to render to God that which was his due. Their hearts were filled with grief because of their sins and their many short comings. But they were in the midst of the great feestival of the year. They needed the inspiration of a joyous observance of its rites and services. The wise thing and set themselves at once about the course of life pointed out in that Law which was so new to many of them. Nehemiah and Ezra saw this and sought to turn the thoughts of the louse Sat., the 18th, Elder Jared Whitman preaching the serious.

**Catwards.—Died in Oti-field, Me., Feb. 12, 1886, John Edwards, in his ninety-skith year. 1994 (a Baker) Edwards, In his ninety-skith year. 1994 (a Baker) Edwards, In his ninety-skith year. 1994 (a Baker) Edwards, In his ninety-skith year to fill (a Baker) Edwards. In February, 1797, the family with oxen and sled moved into Maine and settled on the east side of Pleasant Pond, in Otisfield, Me., Feb. 12, 1886, John Edwards, In his ninety-skith year and sled moved into Maine and settled on the east side of Pleasant Pond, in Otisfield, Mex. Feb. 12, 1886, John Linguig (Ba

Edwards .- Died in Otisfield, Me., Feb. 12,

Farm and Home.

PLANTS ADAPTED TO DIFFER-ENT SOILS.

The latitude of a place is not always to be taken into consideration in determining what plants to grow. Mountains and valleys have such an influence upon climate that those of a northern growth will often be found upon elevated positions far south of tre geographical zones, which are supposed to mark their southern limit of growth. A like similar extension of plants, climate is considered, also their adaptation to soils. This is most plainly shown in forest trees. The white pine of the north flourishes best on sandy soils. The pitch pine of the south grows on the lightest and dryest soils. The sugar maple prefers high, stony ridges where the soil is either a heavy loam or clay. The sweet chestnut avoids limestone and clay soils, and thrives best on high, gravelly ridges. Some varieties of trees require much moisture, others scarcely any. Hence that which would bring perfection to one would cause death to another. What is true of forest trees is also true of shrubs and smaller plants. Roses thrive best in clay. currants, gooseberries, and quinces require a stiff, but well drained soil. Peaches need a light soil, cher ies and pears heavy clay for vigorous growth succeed best on rather heavy soils, and poorly on light soils; while, on the contrasoils. Melons, squashes, and all similar vines thrive best on a light but rich soil. By attention to this adap ation of soils to plants, could not the farmer often avoid serious mistakes and consequent loses? When he learns what is adapted to his farm, should he not make a specialty of that particular crop for profit?

The Bowker Fertilizer Company has just issued neat pamphlets on Stockbridge Manures and Bowker's Hill and Drill Phosphate for 1886. They contain a fine picture of Prof. Stockbridge, the originator of the formulas for manures, that bear his name. These fertilizers are equal to any, and we think superior to many of those sold in the market. Every farmer should send for the pamphlet, which is sent free. Bowker Fertilizer Co., 43 Chatham St., Boston; 27 Beaver that St., New York City.

Colman's Rural World says that three fourths of the manure made in the State of Missouri is wasted. This is certainly a great loss to the soil, and if the rich soils of that State do not at present need this fertilizing element the day will come when it will be required.

The loss to the orange raisers of Florida by the January frost is said to amount to over a million dollars. But the fruit growers are not discouraged by the loss, as such freezes are uncommon, and may not occur again for fifty years.

Unless we bestir ourselves Italy will get the start of this country in tea culture: A plantation located at the town Novaro has been so successful that the Italian government is arranging to plant largely the coming year. What has become of the South Carolina plantations which Commissioner LeDuc started a few years since?

From an experiment made by Prof. Brown of the Canadian Experimental Farm it is shown that the Jersey cow exceeds all others in the amount of butter from a given number of pounds of milk. while the now famous Holstein gives the greatest number of pounds of milk of any

In the absence of hot beds or greenhouses early plants can be started in a sunny window in a warm room. Such plants as cabbage and tomatoes should be ready for setting as soon as all danger from frost is over. But care should be taken not to set tomatoes until all dan-

Agriculture can be divided into several periods. The first was the nomad period, when the farmer was but a herdsman and wandered over the land with his flocks and herds. Then came the wooden period, during which there was no iron to make tools. Then the dark ages, during which agriculture with other arts languished. Then came the printing period, which brings us to the present time. This has been more prolific in the mechanical part of farming than all of the other periods combined.

Pear culture in the old world is a favorite pursuit of pomologists, it we can judge anything by their exhibitions at a recent show in London. There were exhibited 6,350 plates of this fruit, and 650 varieties. There were more plates of Louise Bonde Jersey than of any other

BEE-KEEPING.

BY MISS EVA R. DUNHAM.

To prepare for bee-keeping one should purchase some good book or books on the subject and study the methods given in them. It will seem puzzling at first, but after getting the bees and working with them it will all be as clear as daylight. A visit to the apiary of some experienced bee-keeper will be a great help to one who contemplates entering the business. Two hours among the bees and bee fixtures, with a practical

bee-master, would be time well spent by

the beginner.

It is estimated (so I recently read) that there are about 100,000 bee-keepers in the United States, and yet there are thousands of tons of honey that go to waste each year because there are not bees enough to gather it. There are on an average about three good honey seasons out of every four. Many people are deterred from entering a business which, if properly conducted, would yield a good income, solely by their fear of bee-stings, which, ninety-nine times in one huntopical plants north is frequently observed | dred, should be the least thing to dread. in sheltered valleys. In the cultivation of If a person can not handle bees w ithout protection, a pair of gloves and a few yards of tarlatan or mosquito netting will protect one while working among them, and a bee rarely stings unless disturbed in or near the hive.

Bees have their paths through the air from the entrance of the hives to the fields of labor, and resent having people place themselves in front of their hives in their direct line of travel. You can go among whole fields of clover all alive with bees busily gathering honey, not one of which will offer to sting, unless you get one in your hand and squeeze it a little. They are quick to resent undue tamiliarity of that sort. Many people get stung by pinching or squeezing a bee which may have, while at work among them, crawled under some artiand large fruit. Wheat, oats, and barley cle of clothing, while if the bee had been given a chance to crawl out again, it would have done so without stinging at ry, rye and buckwheat thrive best on light all. Careful manipulation, with proper protection, will ensure safety from bee

> Many bee-keepers use no protection for the face or hands and very rarely get stung. It would take a very great number of bee-stings to induce me to give up my bees, even though I never sold either bees or honey. And after once having had the luxury of a free use of honey for the table I think almost any one would say the same. A very few colonies would keep the table supplied with pure honey the year round. Last spring we had seven colonies, one of which we sold before the honey season opened. The other six increased to eighteen, and gave us four hundred pounds of excellent honey. Very many other bee-keepers did much better than

Hiving swarms is another bugbear to the uninitiated, but with frame hives you can make your new swarms by division. Or, with the Alley Queen Trap the hiving of a natural swarm is very easily accomplished, no climbing trees; just no trouble at all.

Freeport, Maine.

NUT TREES FOR SHADE.

We plant out almost innumerable shade trees that yield us absolutely nothing besides their services as parasols in summer and, perhaps, as wind-breaks in winter. If nut-bearing trees were planted in their stead, they would make as good a growth, serve the purposes of the others equally well, and yield us a good supply of nuts at the same time. Nearly or quite all of our nut-bearing trees are hardy in the larger sections of our country. Hickory, Walnut, Chestnut, Pecan and Filbert—the most common kinds of nuts we have-can be found to some extent all over this country, and with a little pains in planting such, and otherwise giving them due attention, could be made to grow almost anywhere. The principal reason for this not being done is, people have not thought of it. We have been accustomed to buying and setting out all kinds of fruit trees; but whenever we wanted a supply of nuts. we expected to go to the wild woods and gather them. No effort was made to grow them at home.

As the land is taken up and improved, the woods gradually disappear, and in order to have some nuts to crack by the fireside on these long evenings, we must either buy them or take a long trip to

the river bottom to gather a supply. If you want to make "the next generation of boys happy," plant either the American Sweet or the Spanish chestnut, which latter makes a handsome, roundheaded, stately tree, that yields abundantly of very large nuts. It is not necessary for a good man, however, to be entirely disinterested. You can make yourself and your own family happy by planting, besides the others, at few specimens of the Japan Giant .-Orchard and Garden.

RECIPES.

FRUIT CAKE.—One quart of flour, one quart of granulated sugar, 10 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; three quarters of a pound of butter, two pounds of raisins, stoned; two pounds currants, picked carefully and washed in relays of water until they cease to color it (flour them and the raisins); three quarters of a pound of citron, one tablesponful of cinnamon, one nutneg, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, small spoonful of ground cloves. Bake three hours in a very moderate oven.

Cookies .- Rub together two cups of flour one and a half cups sugar, and a half cup of butter; then add half a cup of sour milk in which half a teaspoon salaratus has been dis-solved, a well-beaten egg, and flour to roll.

SODA BISCUIT.-To one quart flour add two good teaspoons cream tartar, one of seda and a pinch of salt. Sift all together. Mix soft, with sweet skim milk; bake quickly in a hot

Plaster of Paris ornaments may be cleaned by covering them with a thick layer of starch, letting it dry thoroughly and then brushing with a stiff brush.

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The most effectual remedy for slimy and greasy drain pipes is copperas dissolved and left to work gradually through the pipe. Tin vessels rust and are often worthless in a few weeks, because, after washing, they are not set on the stove for a moment, or in the sun, to dry thoroughly before they are put

A useful present for a wakeful invalid is a soft silken bag filled with pine cones or pine needles; the latter, however, need replenishing occasionally. They can be embroidered with appropriate mottoes.



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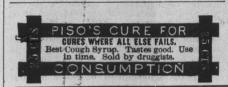
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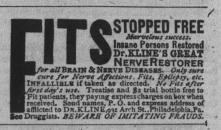
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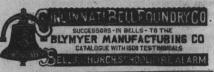
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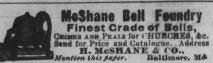
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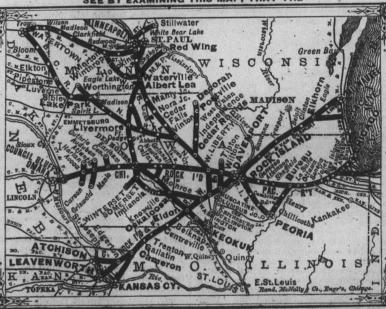
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THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE Is the direct and favorite line between Chicago and Inneapolis and St. Paul, where connections are made in Union Depots for all points in the Territories and British Provinces. Over this route, Fast Express Trains are run to the watering places, summer resorts, picturesque localities, and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. It is also the most desirable route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral lands of interior Dakota.

Still another DIRECT LINE, via Seneca and Kankakee, has been opened between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Lafayette and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada; or by addressing

E. ST. JOHN, R. R. CABLE,

General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago.

News Summary.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17 .- Of the 68 boats comprising the government fleet which broke away from their moorings at Carroll's Island, Mo., on Sunday night, only 16 have been saved. The property loss will aggregate \$200,000 Republican Senators agree not to confirm appointments where information is withheld when requested George Q. Cannon attempted to escape while on his way to to time, are visited by benevolent, Christian Salt Lake City by leaping from a moving train. He was recaptured and reaches S. L. City and is held to bail in \$45,000 bonds to answer for his

THURSDAY, FEB. 18 .- The New York Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad companies accede to the demands of their employees and the strike is ended. John B. Gough dies in Philadelphia.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19 .- The Ohio legislature has passed a bill creating non-partisan boards of election in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus The Boston Lancers leave Charleston, S. C., and spend the 20th in Richmond The Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroad companies hold a meeting in New York and reduce both passenger and freight rates sufficiently to protect their interests under the recent transcontinental break.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20 .- Secretary Manning has issued a call for the redemption of \$10,000,000 3 per cent. bonds of the Issue of 1882 to mature April 1 next During the present month the Treasury Department has paid out nearly \$10,000,000 on account of pensions There are reports of a gigantic conspiracy in connection with the New York Broadway Railway franchise.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.-The coke strike in the Connellsville. Penn., region has ended in favor of the strikers, the operators having granted their demands. Work will be resumed to-day A disastrous fire occurred in Wilmington, N. C., yesterday afternoon by which two steamers, wharves. several warehouses, freight depots and between 30 and 40 private residences were swept away. The property loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

TORDAY, FEB. 23.-United States District Attorney Dickson is assaulted in Salt Lake City, by a son of George Q. Cannon, the polygamist The Chinese residents of Oregon City, Ore., were driven out of that place by a mob of white men. Eighteen persons were injured by a railroad accident on the Buffalo, New York & Phil. Railroad near Mt. Morris, N. Y. It is now stated that the property loss by the fire in Wilmington, N. C., on Sunday, will not exceed \$500,000 The recently completed Soldiers' Memorial Hall in Toledo, O., was formally opened with appropriate dedicatory exercises.

ABROAD.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17 .- The British government is about to establish a labor bureau similar to the bureau of labor at Washington The government of Turkey defends the right of the Sultan to make a military treaty with a vassal prince Mr. Gladstone assumes the office of Privy Seal in addition to that of Prime Minister The Queen Regent of Spain signs a decree reducing by 15 per cent. the duties on Spanish flour imported into Cuba Four of the leaders of the recent socialist mob in London are arraigned for in

THURSDAY, FEB. 18 .- The British Parliament reassembles, both houses being crowded A bill for the creation of a Landsturm is introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath Prince Alexander reaches Philippopolis as ruler of Eastern Roumelia, and meets with an enthusiastic recep-

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.—The Parnellites in the British House of Commons are satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's statement on the question of legislation for Ireland The ministry of Portugal has resigned, and the rogressists have been summoned to form a new cabinet The revolutionists in Uruguay are making preparations to seat their candidate for the presidency.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20 .- The British ambassador at Constantinople has been informed that Turkey does not intend to grant any col sion to Greece, and the powers have sent a final note to Greece before blockading the Greek fleet in Salamis Bay Rumors prevail in Paris that a plot exists to unite Spain and Portugal under the Duke of Braganza.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.—It is estimated that 50,000 secialists from all parts of London held a meeting in Hyde Park yesterday. Speeches were made by the prominent leaders. No serious disturbance occurred Peace proposals will be exchanged at Bucharest to-day between the delegates to the Balkan conference General Calleja hasbeen appointed viceroy of Cuba.

day by laying the corner stone of an American hospital in the suburbs of the city. United States Minister Phelps gave a brilliant reception in London in honor of the day The annexation of Burmah to England was confirmed by the British government in Parliament yesterday The Balkan peace conference met at Bucharest yesterday and adjourned indefinitely.

Congress.

The Senate debated Tuesday (Feb. 16) the Blair education bill at great length. In the House Mr. Bland's bill for the free coinage of silver was reported adversely by the majority of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The Fitz John Porter bill was discussed during the greater portion of the day and evening. In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Hoar introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a suitable monument in Washington to the memory of General Grant. A bill was passed providing for the punishment of trespassers on Indian lands. The education bill was further considered and amended in several particulars. The nomination of ed in several particulars. The nomination of George M. Stearns as United States district attorney at Boston was confirmed. The House passed the bill to make allowances for clerk hire to postmasters in first and second class post-offices cover the cost of clerical labor in the money order business. It also passed the bill reducing from eight to five cents the charge for money orders not exceeding \$5. Arguments for and against the Fitz John Porter bill were made by several members. On Thursday, the Edmunds report, accompanied by the resolutions adopted by the Republican caucus relative to the rejection of the President's appointments under certain conditions, was presented and placed on the calendar. The bill appropriating \$250,000 for a monument to the memory of General Grant was favorably reported. The education bill occupied the remainder of the session, without, however, reaching a final vote thereon. The House concluded the debate on the Fitz John Porter bill, and passed it by a vote of 171 to 113. On Friday, in the Senate a resolution was introduced providing for an inquiry into the facts surrounding the killing of Captain Crawford of the Third United States Cavalry on Mexican soil on the 10th ultimo by Mexican troops. The bill providing for the allotment of land in severalty to the Indians was discussed briefly. The education bill was further considered, Messrs. Evarts, Hoar, Ingalls and others making speeches. The appearances indicate that the debate is nearly concluded. The thanks of Congress and a gold medal were voted to Joseph Francis by the House for his construction and perfection of life saving applicances. While in committee of the whole on the private calendar, Messrs. Scott of Pennsylvania and Geddes of Onio took occasion to make long speeches on the silver question. Only about a dozen private bills were disposed of Both branches adjourned until Tuesday. for money orders not exceeding \$5. Arguments for and against the Fitz John Porter

T. E. Moore, of Thorndike, Mass.; says: "I have sed Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer in my family or a number of years and find none better." For ale by all druggists. Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per

The Charitable Institutions of New York.

Great cities are the homes of vice and misery and wretchedness of all kinds. So, too, in great cities is developed a spirit of charity and generous care for the poor and the unfortunate which gives us a brighter side to what, otherwise, would be a most somber picture of city life. In the hospitals alone of New York there are, on an average, nearly 15,000 persons, 3,000 more than enough to constitute a Massachusetts city.' These institutions, from time women. Such a general visitation has recently been made, and cheering testimony given to the cleanliness and comfort which everywhere abound. Every one of these institutions "is the resultant product of a living Christianity; they speak louder than a sermon; and there is considerably more benevolence in them than there is truth in a whole library of Mr. Ingersoll's ebulitions." In providing for paupers, criminals, the insane, the sick and orphaned children of New York, yast sums are expended. It is said that the supplies provided for these classes cost over \$1,000,000 annually, and that 1,100 employes are paid out of the city treasury. The Department of the Insane Farm on Long Island of 1,000 acres has just received bids for 37,000 tons of coal, 35,000 pounds of meat, and 10,000 barrels of flour, the estimates for the coming year, for which the commissioners ask an appropriation, reach the very large sum of nearly two milflons of dollars, including \$500,000 for repairs and new buildings. Is anything like this to be seen in communities where public sentiment is not molded and by the shaped religion of Christ?

Foreign. On Thursday of last week the British Paron Thirsday of last week the British Par-liament assembled after two weeks' adjourn-ment for the purpose of the re-election of the members of Parliament, who had been called into the Cabinet. There is great anxiety of course to catch some clue as to what Glad-stone's course is to be on Irish affairs, and he is as anxious not to commit himself prematurely. Yet he promises on the twenty-second of next as anxious not to commit himself prematurely. Yet he promises on the twenty-second of next month a part of the measures he proposes and perhaps the whole. He announces that coercion will form no part of them; but substantial measures dealing with social order, land and government of Ireland and the mode of government of the Fastern question he proposed. government of freiand and the mode of government. On the Eastern question he proposes to follow the plans of his late predecessor, Salisbury. Mr. Childers, Home Secretary, acknowledges there is a state of affairs in the police department, in relation to the recent mobs, demanding his most serious attention. The Parnellites seem satisfied with Gladstone. —Prince Alexander arrived last week at the capital of Eastern Roumelia in his new capacity as governor of that province and was warmly welcomed by the people.

Miscellaneous.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill which makes gambling a felony. This result is due to the Law and Order Society, which has been fighting the open gambling houses in Louisville for several months.

The Homestead Company, an American syndicate of Eastern capitalists, R. S. Ransom of New York, president, has purchased 630,000 acres of land originally granted to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway. The price paid was \$1.25 per acre—\$400,000 in cash, and the remainder in two years.

The advocates of the proposed railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay think that the road will be built within a year. They say that the Straits have been navigated by sailing vessels every year save one since 1735. The time when the Straits are open is brief, but its advocates are not discouraged.

The Spanish elections are to be held in April and the Cortes will meet in May.

Rear Admiral Jouett, at Aspinwall, has informed Secretary Whitney that the United States steamer Galena has seized the steamer City of Mexico, charged with being fitted out in New York for a filibustering expedition against Honduras.

Louise E. Perkins has obtained \$75,000 damages from E. J. Baldwin, the California millionaire, for breach of fromise of marrial

A bill has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies to enable the city of Paris to raise a loan of 250,000,000 francs to be used in public works.

Senator Frye of Maine has introduced a bill proposing the assembling in this country, in October next, of a congress of representatives of the various American republics, with a view to the establishment of closer political and commercial relations.

The supreme court of Indiana has decided been appointed viceroy of Cuba.

TUSSDAY, FEB. 23.—The American colony in the City of Mexico celebrated Washington's birthday by laying the corner stone of an American tion for services to other towns, is constitu-

The Chinese Minister gave a last and final reception recently in Washington prior to his departure for China. A new minister will succeed him, and he will return to the bosom of his family, his three wives and a large circle of children. A baby was added to the minister's family here last year, his third wife being its mother. Both returned to China when little America was six months old.

The Greek ministers of war and marine threaten to resign unless the government declares war against Turkey. Great excitement prevails among the advocates of a war policy in

Mr. Gladstone states that the new British government does not intend to suppress the Irish National League.

Sir Edmund Henderson, chief of the metro-politan police force of London, has resigned, having been censured for inefficiency in the

Some of our ablest secular papers are making vigorous protests against the treatment the Chinese are receiving in this country as against our treaty with China and as endangering the lives of our missionaries. Some of the Democratic papers are calling on the President to take vigorous measures against the barbarism from which the Chinese are suffering as also

The Michigan Club of Detroit held its first anniversary in that city the night of the 22d inst. Senators Evarts, Conger, Logan, gov-ernors and ex-governors were in attendance and a letter was read from James G. Blaine.

The damage from freshets in New England, though severe, is much less than at first reported. Especially is this true of the Roxbury district of Boston.

Lord Randolph Churchill has visited Scotland and Ireland, making speeches at several places in opposition to home rule for Ireland. The demonstration at Belfast surpassed anything seen in that city for years. Lord Randolph, in his speech, severely denounced the Parnellities, and the meeting passed resolutions against nationalism. Mr. Churchill says that home rule in Ireland would dissolve the connection between Great Britain and Ireland nection between Great Britain and Ireland and would prove a monstrosity of civilization.

A movement has been started in Philadel-phia to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. McClellan.

Senator Pugh of Alabama has prepared his report, fully sustaining the President in his controversy with the Senate. While the Democratic Senators propose to discuss the constitutional bearings of this matter, they do not wish the Republicans to allude to the caucus action in which Democratic Senators agreed to call for the documents in question on file.

Ex-King Theebaw should be happy, for his nominal prison at Madras is next door to a large distillery.

Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, cured his stammering by having his mouth full of pebbles, and many are the modern orators who have cured their hearseness by an occasional dose of Dr. Bull's

George Bancroft walks three miles to the Congressional Library every day, despite his 86 years.

Mr. William Thomas Stead, editor of the Pall Mall stazette, has had a great welcome at Exeter Hall, London, on his release from prison. The gathering was remarkable both in numbers and character. It shows a true awakening in the English heart to discourage vice and protect virtue. The ladies presented a handsomely framed illuminated address and a purse, to the contents of which over 27,000 women in all stations of life had contributed one penny each.

Lord Salisbury, who occupied the Lord Chancellor's seat during the five months' existence of the late Tory Ministry in England, secures thereby a life pension of \$25,000 a year.

John B. Gough's estate is estimated at less than \$75,000. He leaves a house and 200 acres of valuable land about six miles from Worcester. His library is valued at \$2,000. His personal property will yield his widow an incom of \$2,500.

Prince William, son of the Prince Imperial of Germany, who is Colofiel of the Guard Hussars, has ordered every officer of that regiment to withdraw from the Union Club on account of the ruinous gambling permitted in the club

The Holl E. B. Washburne is said to be writing—through a shorthand secretary—a narrative of life in Paris under the Commune in 1871. The Hamilton Spectator says Mr. Goldwin Smith has sold all his property in Canada and closed out his newspaper interests there, and will make his home in England permanently

Educational.

hereafter.

The Journal of Education for Feb. 18 devotes eight pages to tributes to the life and work of John Dudley Philbrick. Among the tributes there is an interesting letter from President O. B. Cheney, D. D. The in memoriam is a loving tribute to a noble man.

Prof. L. W. Spring, professor of English Literature in the State University of Kansas, has accepted a similar position at Williams College. Prof. Spring is the author of the volume on Kansas in the American Commonwealth Series—which has been a good deal discussed—and is a graduate of Williams of the

The Boston Journal says that "Mr. F. E. Parlin of Bates College has been appointed Principal of Brigham Academy, Bakersfield,

It seems probable that the Blair educational bill will not be passed by the Senate. The fact that so many of the Senators of the States that would be the most benefited by the bill are opposed to it, and the growing conviction that under the circumstances much of the money would not be wisely used have had a tendency to make ardent friends of the bill lukewarm, and those mildly in favor of the bill adverse.

THIS AND THAT.

Mr. Parnell proposes to apply the Irish church surplus not yet exhausted to relieving the distress in Ireland.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. For Bronchial Affections and Lung Troubles. Dr. A. B. POORE, Cedar Rapids, Mich., says: "I have used your Emulsion for several years in my practice and have always found it thoroughly reliable, pleasant to take, and most valuable for throat and lung troubles."

The story comes from Florida that the unsophisticated chicks of that warm clime supposed the recent light snow to be a new kind of food, and greedily snapped up the first flakes that fell.

The annual statement of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston is worthy the attention of all seeking life insurance. 188

Florida green peas are selling in the New York market for \$1 per half peck, and Boston hot-house cauliflowers at \$1 apiece.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 50tf

The blue-birds have put in an appearance ear-lier than usual by ten days...

The best Ankle, Boot, and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them. 3teow3

Contributions to public charities in England are falling off to such an extent as to cause serious anxiety to those responsible for their manage-

Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured. A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. Flynn & Co., 117 East 15th Street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

the recipe free of charge.

The Markets.

Boston Produce Report.

Reported by HILTON BROS. & CO., Commission Merchants and dealers in butter, cheese and beans dried apples, &c. Store 39 & 40 South Market Street, and "No. 14 Chatham Street, formerly A. T. English & Co. BOSTON, Saturday Morning, February 20, 1886. FLOUR. The receipts of Flour for the week have been 44,573 bbls. of all kinds. We quote:

SPRING WHEATS.

Commen extras. 3 60 Medium extra. 3 90 Choice extras. 4 10 Spring Wheat, bakers. 4 25 Spring Wheat Patents— Medium and good 5 00	8 8888	3 85 4 10 4 25 4 75 5 25	
Good and choice	0	5 50 5 85	
Patents, choice, Western\$5 25 Patents, common to good50 Patents, choice, Southern	000	5,50 5 25	
St. Louis and Illinois	8888	5 25 5 00 5 00 5 00	
Michigan stone	00	4 70	
Superiors.	000	4 35 4 80 5 10	
RYE FLOUR, MEAL, &C. Oat Meal, Western fine	000	4 75 5 25 3 75	
	77715(3)		2 (0)

OATS. BUTTER. We quote:

and the

CHEESE. We quote:

EGGS. We quote:
 Near-by and Cape, ♥ dozen.
 23
 6
 24

 Eastern, extras.
 22 ½
 6
 28

 Eastern firsts.
 22
 6
 22

 Aroostook Co. fresh.
 22
 6
 22

 New York and Vermont fre
 22
 6
 23

 Southern fresh.
 22
 6

 Michigan, fresh.
 22
 6

 Western fresh.
 20
 6

 20
 7
 29
 BEANS. We quote:

 BEANS. We quote:
 175
 6
 180

 Do, choice V. H. P. W bu.
 175
 6
 165

 Do, choice N. Y. H P. small.
 160
 6
 165

 Do, marrow, H.P.
 150
 6
 150

 Do, Do, screened.
 115
 6
 130

 Medium, choice hand picked.
 145
 6
 150

 Do, choice screened.
 155
 6
 160

 Yellow Eyes, improved.
 155
 6
 160

 Do, choice flats.
 145
 6
 150

 Red Kidneys.
 175
 6
 180

 POTATOES, &c. We quote:
 Otatoes, # bu—
 70

 Areostook Co. Rose
 70

 Maine Central do
 65

 New Hampshire do
 65

 New York do
 55

 Maine Hebrons
 80
 APPLES, &c. We quote:

POULTRY. We quote:

 Cestern—
 105/3
 11

 Turkeys, choice frozen, # lb.
 105/3
 11

 Turkeys common to good
 9 6 10
 10

 Chickens, choice
 10 6 11
 11

 Chickens, common to good
 7 6 9
 9

 Fowls, common to good.....



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11 Randelph St., Chicago. FOR and Consumption use Cutler Bros. & Co's celebrated Vegetable Pulmonary Balsum. "Best medicine the world." In use 60 years. COUCHS Price \$1,50c. and 35c. \$1 bottle the cheapest. Be sure and get the cheapest.

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E. W. PAGE,

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Asse's \$17,341,829.32
RECEIPTS.

\$20,384,661.88 DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims.......\$1,099,450 00
Matured and Discounted Endowments..... 280,373 00
Cancelled and Surrendered Policies,...... 231,128.66
Distribution of Surplus... 481,332,74 Total paid to policy-

holders.
Amount paid for Commission to Agents, Salaries, Medical Fees, Advertising, Printing, Stationery, and all fucidental expenses at the Home Office and at the Agencies. 371,339.41 Agencies...... Amount paid for Premium on Investments purchased during the year, and accrued in-

Amount paid for taxes. \$17,846,546.65 LIABILITIES.

\$2,607,785.49

Reserve at Massachusetts Standard 4 per cent \$14,966,528.22
Balance Distributions unpaid \$2,430.94
D ath and Endewment \$2,430.94 184,447.00 .5,355.00 -15,238,761.16 Claims not yet due.... Balance Suspense Acc't

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