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THE LORNING STAR is a Weekly Religious Printing Establishment, Rev. E. N. FERNALD, Publisher, to whom all letters on business, remitances of money, etc., should be addressed, at 457 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass. All communications designed for publication should be addressed, Editor, The Morning Star. Terms:-\$2.00 per year, if paid in ad-

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The Morning Star.

C. A. BICKFORD, Editor. CYRUS JORDAN, SARAH A. PERKINS, Assistant Editors. EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTORS. PROF. JOHN FULLONTON, D. 2.,
PROF. J. J. BUTLER, D. D.,
PROF. RANSOM DUNN, D. D.,
PROF. J. A. HOWE, D. D.,
REV. G. H. BALL, D. D.

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FARM AND HOME.

SNEWS SUMMARY:—At Home—Abroad—

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Bates College Commencement occurs this Association. The report of the Hillsdale com- others who have influence with the young. mencement and the Ocean Park programme Who but men, directed by the Holy that they will cease to grind. occupy much of the space of this issue. In Ghost, set Paul and Barnabas apart for justice to our Hillsdale correspondent " Puta," we will say that he furnished a much fuller report of the Hillsdale anniversaries, particularly those of the various societies, than we find ourselves able to publish ment from office of Rev. Silas Curtis..... The graphic account of the great Pennsylvania flood which appears under "At South Fork," is written by a young man who is well known

ANOTHER WORD ON DENOMINA-TIONS.

this week.

While recognizing the inevitableness that, is it to suppose that Christians are portunities at Heaven's door, may bring never to come to a more generally ac- the preachers of salvation to the people. cepted understanding of the Scriptures But there is also another way. Young -a supposition which no man can hold men need the influence of directly spoken who believes in the law of progress.

they exist to serve a twofold purpose. worldly ambition for the boy be her mo-First, the expression of the whole truth of the Gospel. Different bodies, in the main agreeing, but emphasizing different truths, providentially accomplish the preservation of the faith once delivered to the saints. Even if some bodies stand for some errors, the surest and though suggested by the Holy Spirit, is quickest way of eradicating those errors from human thought is to have them science, like a judge upon the bench, gives fully formulated and strenuously held utterance only as cases are presented before until their final extinction. Meanwhile, it for decision. Oftentimes other claims, individuals are not eternally lost in the carelessness of companions and preconconsequence of errors honestly held. ceived notions, keep considerations of the Secondly, denominations exist for the ministry from fairly receiving a hearing completer utilization of all human and before the bar of conscience. In such an ble in one colossal, unwieldy, and inev-speak. When the glory of Ged is sought, material agencies than would be possiitably corrupt organization. For this and similar purposes, denominations exist, and they will disappear when they are no longer needed, but not be-

Creeds are detestable only when they are made the shibboleths of intolerance. The trouble in such cases is not with the creed, but with the spirit and purpose of those who hold it. Bishop Fos- ing the condition of Bro. Francis Vanderborg, ter, of the Methodist body, has justly the ex-Catholic priest, of whose conversion said that the "se-called creeds of Prot- and persecution our columns have given estant churches are simply human inventions to express, in a series of brief symbols, what those who hold them be-

subtraction or addition, the Divine rev elation; but simply as interpreting it, and forming an expression of it, which those holding can make a basis of union for Christ in fellowship and work." Today, creeds are less the symbols of religious intolerance than of individual liberty. And they are needed as conservative measures to keep the very vitality of Christian enterprises from oozing out through openings that a mischievous "liberalism" seeks to make in the walls of evangelical faith and purpose. We have read of a little boy who, in reply to his mother's expression of surprise when she found him pounding a mud-turtle with a stone, said: "Why, I was trying to crack the shell, so the poor little turtle could get out!" Do away with the creeds, and we suspect that there would soon ensue something quite different from increase of true faith and liberty.

FOR THE MINISTRY.

Our schools and colleges are closing for summer vacation. Graduates from one institution will soon go to a higher, or otherwise enter upon spheres of activity which will determine the course of their subsequent lives. As a period of decision affecting careers, June must stand upon our calendars as a month of momentous | tions! import, not alone to the young people most intimately concerned in orations, diplomas, and the festivities of graduation, but also to a much wider circle.

From our colleges the various learned professions will be recruited; to the colleges also must the Church look for its ministers. There was a time when a large proportion of college graduates became theological students. Most of the older purp se of raising up an educated class for the ministry. That the relative number of these men, compared with those who will pursue law, medicine, literature, or business after graduation, has of late years become small, might be looked at broadest culture of our schools is entering into all walks of life, were only the supply of ministers equal to the demand. But widely diffused, comparatively few, who receive the most, choose the ministry, and of the week's exercises.....Reports of the not all who choose the ministry are willsessions of the following Yearly Meetings are ing to toil patiently for the training which, on hand and will appear next week: New in the spirit of the times, will best enable Hampshire, Michigan, Ohio, N. Y. and Pa., them to meet the needs of the times. It Holland Purchase, and the Massachusetts is fit that a word be said to parents and

missionary preaching? And Paul supplemented the instruction of mother and grandmother in fitting Timothy for his sacred calling; while Priscilla and Aqui'a For an appropriate recognition of long and expounded unto Apollos the way of God faithful services, see under." Schools and Col- "more carefully." Human influence in leges" the resolution passed by the corporation directing young men to the ministry may, of the New Hampton Institution on the retire- under guidance of the Holy Spirit, rightly have freer exercise than many think. Jesus, when moved with compassion because the multitudes whom he saw were to many of our readers.....Rev. A. E. Cox. distressed and scattered as sheep not havof Carolina, R. I., occupies the STAR pulpit ing a shepherd, bade his disciples pray vest, that he send forth labourers into his harvest." The injunction nowadays seems seldom to be obeyed. Not so often as would be well from the pulpit of the existence of various Christian de- or the prayer-room are heard petinominations, and even asserting their tions for such laborers; yet there are desirability, we are far from supposing shepherdless folds and scattered sheep. that the divisions of form which now In many places the fields show white for exist are always to bee To suppose harvest. Human influence by way of imwords. A mother hesitates to suggest to But denominations exist now, and her boy that he become a clergyman. If tive, she well may hesitate and never speak : but if there be an impression which prayer deepens, that God desires the services of her sen as a preacher, why may she not as freely speak to him upon that subject as upon any theme precious and dear to both? "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel," yet an utterance of conscience; and coninstance, mother or some friend must what an opportunity for co-operating with the Holy Spirit! It is rarely an oc-

God.

casion for argument, never for self-seek-

ing, always for endeavoring to please

In a note received from Rev. F. W. Reeder (whose address is Custard's, Pa.), he says that he thinks it best to print the following respect-

symbols, what those who hold them be-lieve the Bible teaches. They are not considered as replacing the Book, or even in any respect supplementing, by the symbols of the supplementing by the symbols of the supplementing of the symbols of the symb

must close. Bro. V. is in the hands of his friends, who will see to it that he is well taken care of. That the cruel treatment which he received, has had much, if not all, to do with his ceived, has had much, if not all, to do with his present sad derangement, there is scarcely any doubt, and He who alone can know will bring the perpetrators of this awful crime to judgment. So, also, can the great Healer, and he only, restore Brother Vanderborg to his former robust bodily and mental vigor. Let us all pray that such be Gon's holy will. I shall be always ready to answer such inquiries about Brother Vanderborg as his friends may be pleased to make, and any letters intended for him will be promptly forwarded."

At the annual mee ing of the stockholders of the Western Free Baptist Publishing Society, Treasurer Sharp "demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that the outlook at the close of the second year was incomparably brighter than at any previous time." This we take from the report which appears in The Free Baptist of the 12th inst. Also the following: "The report was accepted as conclusive proof that The Free Baptist is rapidly approaching a basis of self-support, that the danger line has been safely passed, and that from this time forward it- permanency is an assured fact." These are pleasant words to quote. The following were chosen directors for the ensuing year: G. F. Mosher, O. E. Baker, L. N. Sharp, W. A. James, and J. W. Mauck. Mr. Mauck is president of the board, Dr. Sharp is treasurer, Editor Lawrence is secretary. The able and devoted labors of Brother Lawrence were recognized in an appreciative resolution. May God bless The Free Baptist, its directors and editor, and Free Baptists everywhere in sustaining all their denominational publications and institu-

Rev. H. M. Ford's "Financial R port of the Michigan Yearly Meeting for 1888-1889" is a unique and meritorious document. We wish that such an annual showing of the work and needs of our denomination in each of the States or Yearly Meetings, could be made. Among its interesting and valuable features is a pen-drawing of Michigan, showing the counties and the number of Free Baptist churches (where such exist) in each. We quote colleges were founded with the distinct from the writing which accompanies this keep to work, because there are fifty counties in the process of settlement, because the great North is rapidly filling up, because only onethird of those two miles or more from church with complacency, as indicative that the year from Michigan was only one cent a week per member."

As was expected, the result of the voting on constitutional prohibit on in Pennsylvania while this general culture is becoming and Rhode Island was against the measure, but we did not expect the figures would be so large. The disappointment is especially great in the case of Rhode Island. This State presents the not very dignified or salutary spectacle of the people of a commonwealth playing fast and loose with its fundamental law. Evidently "the mills of God" are to do some more grinding before constitutional prohibition becomes general. But let no one suppose

Father Chiniquy, the venerable ex-Catholic eightieth year, and a movement has started to raise a testimonial fund to be presented to him. It is said that he has delivered more public addresses for the cause of temperance for religious liberty, and for the Gospel of Christ, than any man "living or dead." [And still his eye is undimmed and his natural force is scarcely abated.

Our Washington correspondent, whose letter the pressure of other matter will not permit us to insert, says that temperance sentiment is just now rapidly forming in the Dis-'Pray ye therefore the Lord of the har- trict of Columbia, and that a vigorous campaign is to be carried on through the summer by the Good Templars and others. A committee has been chosen to designate a citizens' committee to urge upon Congress to pass a bill to establish an asylum for inebriates in the District.

> The General Baptist Magazine for June contains a sketch of the late Professor Goadby by Rev. W. T. Rosevear, which is accompanied by a very good portrait cut. We learn from the editorial notes that no action has ye been taken to fill Dr. Goadby's place at th head of the College at Nottingham, and that the condition of the institution is such as to raise apprehensions for its future. It is in need

> The meeting of the Massachusetts Association at Chelsea last week was attended by an unusually full delegation, and, as the clerk's report will show, was of marked interest on several accounts—one being the addition of man, of which Rev. A. L. Gerrish is pastor.

It is said that the efforts of Postmaster-Gen eral Wanamaker to reduce Sunday work in the postal service to such a minimum as will not interfere with its efficiency meet with the lev like a destroying demon, changing it general approval of those actually engaged in from a place of peace and prosperity to that service. Sunday work in the department has become disgracefully excessive.

Dr. Noble, of Chicago, recently preached a notable sermon respecting the Cronin murder case and the Clan-na-Gael, in which he truly declared that "this country is large, but it is not large enough to hold the citizens who claim the right to lift the banner of any other country above the Stars and Stripes!"

Our Monthly reports progress and favorable prospects for the Keuka Park and College

HELPFUL WORDS.

"The dear old STAR is our one luxury."-From Kan "I read the STAR almost all through every week, a think it a very interesting paper."—from a little of ten years old.

"I have taken the STAR eleven or twelve years, an love it very much."—From California.

"I love the STAR."-A Massachusetts voice. "I take great pleasure in reading the STAR."-Fro

THE SONG OF THE SCYTHE.

Mowers, weary and brown and blithe, What is the word methinks ye know, Endless over-word that the Scythe Sings to the blades of the grass below? Scythes that swing in the grass and clover, Something, still, they say as they pass; What is the word that, over and over, Sings the Scythe to the flowers and grass?

Hush, ah, hush! the Scythes are saying, Hush, and heed not, and fall asleep; Hush, they say to the grasses swaying, Hush, they sing to the clover deep! Hush-'tis the lullaby Time is singing-Hush, and heed not, for all things pass. Hush, ah, hush! and the Scythes are swinging Over the clover, over the grass!

AT SOUTH FORK. BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Memorial Day was a gay time in the small town of South Fork, nestling among the high hills of the Alleghenies. The air was full of martial music and the tread of veterans' feet. As it had been raining for days before, everyone hastened to take advantage of the fair weather, and all had on their best clothes and brightest smiles. The trains were crowded with happy tourists, wishing to see the sights at Johnstown, ten miles distant to the west. South Fork is one of the most beau-

tiful places one ever sees. It is in a basin of the Conemaugh Valley, formed by lofty hills covered with magnificent forests of beech, maple, and hemlock. Through this basin, westward, flows the Conemaugh River, and into it runs its South Fork, rising from the southeast. In the fork formed by these rivers lies the town of South Fork, on rising ground, extending from the flats on the water's edge, to the hillsides. Two miles from town the chart: "Forty-eight counties without a F. B. South Fork stream flows through a church, and nine with only one." "We must large reservoir, three miles long by one wide, and seventy feet deep, the largest body of water in Pennsylvania. For years this great pond has been held ever attend, because our contribution last suspended almost in the clouds by an immense dam. At first constructed by the State as a feeder to the canal once running between Johnstown and Pittsburg, it was enlarged by a wealthy company of Pittsburg pleasure-seekers, who, stocking it with fish and beautifying its shores with parks and villas, have made it a famous resort. Thrice already had it burst, and expert after expert had given judgment against it: but nothing was done, except to stop up the leaks with straw, shale, and brushwood.

All night after Memorial Day poured as if the Bow of Promise had and really great reformer, is completing his been forgotten. In the morning the Conemaugh River was swollen and rapidly rising. At noon all the road bridges had been swept away, and the stone bridge of the Pennsylvania R. R. was almost ready to go. At two o'clock, I was in the principal store of the town, where men and women were gathered, pale and anxious, whispering, "The reservoir is going to break!" The excitement was intense, but with the most it was the old story of "Wolf! Wolf!" An Irishwoman spoke up, "Shure, an' Oi don't belave she'll break. Oi've heerd that too mony a time to belave it. But if she dez cum Oi'll thrust me hae ster save me." Little did we think that in a short hour thousands would go down to a watery grave and the very place where we were sitting would be no more. Thinking there was no likelihood of anything more than the present rising of the river, I went to my boarding place, which is high and safe, and was quietly reading, when I heard a tremendous commotion and shouts of "The reservoir's burst! The reservoir's burst!! Run for your

Jumping up, I looked out of my window just in time to see the flood coming in two great waves, roaring, hissing, a new church to the Association, that at Whit- surging downward with lightning speed and tremendous force, sweeping away everything before it, backing up the swift current of the Conemaugh for a mile, and rushing down the narrow vala dale of death and desolation. As the the town, fathers catch up their children, mothers scream, "Where is Sam?" "Oh! where's my Johnny?" " Is Betsey safe?" " Have you seen Kate?" Praying, shouting, sobbing, going into need to. Strong men burst out crying, women faint, and children cling in terror to their parents.

Larion Weaver, the nephew of my host, was at the dam when it broke, and heroically dashing down the road in his buggy he gave the alarm which saved hundreds of lives, so that only five were drowned in South Fork.

Bursting the long suffering dam with Bursting the long suffering dam with subject. "The Continental Sabseem to rush out at one bound, laying bath." low the proud heads of the monarchs of the forest, snapping their huge trunks,

Three days after the flood I walked with friends to Johnstown, along the steep banks and narrow gorges of the still swollen river, and saw the whole disaster. In Mineral Point only a school-house was left standing. Onehalf of Conemaugh was swept away, and everywhere was seen the débris of trees, houses, furniture, clothing, and dead bodies piled high on the riverbanks. The once beautiful and pros perous city of Johnstown, having a population of nearly thirty thousand, was practically washed away, though there were many houses left on the hillsides, and more than half the people had barely escaped with their lives. Flourishing factories, immense machine shops, the rich man's mansion and the poor man's shanty, shared the common fate. But though it carried off every groggery-a foretaste of Prohibition in earnest—not a church was moved. Dead bodies were lying in uncounted numbers in the thick mud, and the few streets left on the flats were dolls, trinkets, and crockery were

and tin house-roofs. woman was found lying dead, with a graduate, living baby in her arms, which laughed up at its finders. A baby floated in its cradle ninety miles down to Pittsburg and was picked up there unharmed. and floated it off, a son was born. A doctor was called in from a floating roof, and the father named the child Noah. The total loss of life is surely some thousands, and the loss to property runs up into the millions. Thousands of homes are saddened, and many whole families were swallowed up by the hungry waters.

What an awful fate to the unprepared! Let us cling to the rock Christ the floods of temptation raging around us, and in death feel his strength guiding us amid the roar of surging billows to that eternal home prepared for us

LEITER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, June 7, 1889 Now that the Exposition is fairly open, and visitors have had a good opportunity to make comparisons between the exhibits of the ifferent countries, the word has been passed exhibit is one of the poorest. It doesn't compare, in point of quality and general artistic effect, with that of Great Britain. It is not representative, and were it not for the displays of jewelry, silver ware, and a few other articles, it would rank far down in the list. The reason for this failure is not far to seek. Americans had the assistance of Congress, while the English and many other exhibits were the result of private enterprise. Englishmen clubbed together, paid for their space, paid their own freight, paid for handsome show-cases, and, in ract, paid for everything. There is hardly a presentable case in the whole section allotted to the United States. A stroll through the American display would

suggest the county fair. So much for the industrial. Now let us turn to the Palace of Machines: and here we find Americans leading the world, both in machinery and electricity. The former is acknowledged by all to surpass that of other nations in point of simplicity of design and constuction. In electricity the Edison exhibit fairly monopolizes the attention of the frequenters of this section. It covers nine thousand square feet, the largest space of any exhibit in the Universal Exposition. Two pavilions have been hand-omely furnished to accommodate the multitudes desirous of delving into the mysteries of the phonograph. Provision has been made for "Japs," Russians, Germans, French, Italians, Spaniards, and many other nationalities, including "John Chinaman." The people from distant China are as delighted with it as a child with its first Jack-in-a-box. But will it reproduce sounds in any other language than English? is often asked by the simple minded peasant.

In the industrial exhibit there are a great many-to the French eye-" novelties." A tricycle with a rich velvet cushion is the delight of the people, from the staid, uniformed gendarme to the very small boy. American brooms are in great demand. A French broom would soon weary an American housewife. Not many days ago a lady asked that time, in graphic word paintings. Passing torrent plunges down upon the flats of the exhibitor of some baking powder if it was to be placed on the fire when she baked, founding of Yale, Harvard, and Dartmouth. to produce a hotter oven!

Bread and wine are French staples. It is hat with a loaf of bread in one hand and a and the demands upon the early graduates of bottle of wine in the other. At the Exposihysterics, all run rods more than they tion, wherever a multitude of people remain to spend the evening and witness the illumination, rather than patronize the high-priced cafes, they betake themselves to the picket fence surrounding the grounds and then purchase from the women on the street, whose of the real orator. Some portions, to which host, was at the dam when it broke, hands-poked through the fence-hold bottles

the boom of a cannon, the whole lake self upon the subject, "The Continental Sab-GEORGE M. BAILEY.

We need little less than infinity to make and tearing them up by the roots like us happy, and little more than nothing to make us miserable. Jean Paul Richter.

Correspondence.

Hillsdale Commencement.

The 33d commencement season of Hillsdale College finds dear old College Hill even more beautiful than in days of yore. As one stands on the deck of the cupola of the central building of the stately group, and looks over the broad, beautiful landscape; as his vision includes the charming, cleanly city at its base, and climbing its sloping sides until, like a wave, it breaks over its crest; as it extends until it takes in the magnificent extent of prosperous farming country, dotted with pleasant homes; and finally rests near the horizon upon some of the surrounding villages, and the placid face of Bawbeese Lake, looking like burnished silver set in emerald, -he can easily believe that the Almighty planned this hill to be crowned by a Christian college, and ordained that it should be forever consecrated by Christian devotion and scholarship. It is not to be wondered at that the old students sometimes become homesick by absence from its classic shades and its hallowed influences. And, as in other years, it is not surprising that they are returning to pay their alma mater the homage of their choked to the third story with debris hearts. Already their happy faces have bebrought down by the waters. The con- gun to appear; and one, after eight years fusion was indescribable. Photographs, of toil in far-off western India, as a missionary of the Cross, is daily looked for among the constantly increasing number. Even the mixed up with mud, roots, logs, chairs, trees look greener, the flowers brighter, and the birds sing more sweetly, as if to welcome Five hundred bodies were taken out these dear children of the college, and to give of one of these piles, and in another a a parting ben diction to the class about to

BEETHOVEN CONCERT.

The commencement exercises properly began with the twenty-third annual concert of the Beethoven Society, which occurred in the college church Wednesday evening, June 12. When the flood first struck his home The object of this society is to educate its members up to a higher standard of art in music, and to cause the public to appreciate such a standard. To those students who cannot take a full music course, it also presents great advantages by the opportunities it affords by its weekly meetings and its frequent recitals. The evening was beautiful, and the audience all that could be desired—an audience of music lovers. The programme showed. the elevated character of the year's work, as well as the quality of the entertainment. The chorus consisted of many voices, and showed the results of Jesus, that in life we may be safe from a successful year's work, not merely in the precision and unison, but in the interpretation and finish, of their renderings. The solos and duets were exceptionally excellent. Dr. Chase and Professor Graves are especially congratulated on the splendid fruits of their faithful teaching.

ALPHA KAPPA PHI ANNIVERSARY. The 32d anniversary of this society occurred

on the evening of the 13th. It was pronounced one of the best programmes ever given by the society. The musical part of the programme alone was an evening's entertainment. The literary part of the programme down the line that the American industrial for originality and orderly thought was quite remarkable. After listening to the first of the anniversaries of the five open literary societies of the college, one readily discovers one of the most marked excellencies of the college; viz., the splendid opportunities it affords through these societies to acquire a correct literary taste, and the invaluable discipline of speaking before large public audiences.

GERMANÆ SODALES ANNIVERSARY.

The 30th anniversary exercises of this society occurred on the evening of the 15th. there was a fine and well-presented programme, both literary and musical, and the anniversary as a whole was one not early excelled.

The third baccalaureate of President George F. Mosher was given at 2.30 P. M., June 16. in the college church, a large audience of undergraduates, alumni, trustees, and other friends of the college being present. Among the alumni was seen the robust form and smiling face of Philip Tolford, class '63, our former home missionary. He informed the writer that he had attended every commencement since the founding of the college, thirtythree in all, and that he had heard every bac-

calaureate address in that time but one. This address of the President was fully up to the high standard of his former addresses of this character. It was replete with excellent thought, showed much careful, historic investigation, and was, withal, rich with practical suggestions to the graduating class, as well as to others. The discussion took the form of a frank, manful, strong plea for the Christian college, and was introduced by the question, "What is the comparative demand for educated Christian men, as we approach the 20th century ?" Beginning with Oxford University in the 13th century, its condition at that time was described, and the demands upon its graduates during the Middle Ages were made plainly evident by showing the social, intellectual, and moral condition of England at from these institutions to the time of the their early condition was pictured, and the social, intellectual, and religious condition of not an uncommon sight to see a man in a silk | the people of America was vividly described, these and similar institutions of that early time set forth. The conditions, social, intellectual, and religious, of the present were portrayed; and the pressing needs, in consequence of these conditions, as compared with the past, were drawn with the skill and power reference has been made, are as follows:-

partmouth and Brown found less ignorance and superstition to contend with than the first graduates of Harvard and Yale bad found, they did not find less narrowness and bigotry. Only one form of worship was considered respectable at that time in New England. The real principle of soul freedom was yet to be established. Whitfield's great

(Concluded on page 204.)

Missions.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

" Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospe

CONDUCTED BY DR. JAMES L. PHILLIPS 1224 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE CONCERT CALENDAR, 1889.

Jan. 6.—The whole world. Feb. 3.—China.

Feb. 3.—China.

March 3.—Mexico, Central America.

April 7.—India.

May 5.—Bormah, Slam, and Laos.

June 2.—Africa. .-Islands of the Sea, North Amer-

july 7.—Islands of the Sea, Nican Indians.

Aug. 4.—Italy and papal Europe.

Sept. 1.—Japan and Korea.

Oct. 6.—Turkey and Persia.

Nov. 3.—South America.

Dec. 1.—Syria.

WITNESSING FOR CHRIST.

This month we are studying the missionary fields on the islands of the sea. - and one cannot but wonder at the rapid growth of the Christian Church in such places as the Sandwich Islands, Madagascar, New Guinea, and others that readily suggest themselves to the reader. And over and again has the question come up, What are the chief features of this insular Christianity that spreads so rapidly, and takes such firm hold upon the hearts and lives of the people? The more I look into this, the clearer does it seem to me that the witnessing character of the converts has had much to do with the success of the Gospel in those lands. Everybody who has read missionary history knows how eagerly the early disciples in the Sandwich Islands told their neighbors of the power of Christ, and how these testimonies won others to the Cross.

A remarkable illustration of Christian consecration and of the eagerness to carry the Gospel to others came to us a few years ago from New Guinea, and I'm sure no one who read it has forgotten it. On some islands several hundred miles away when the church had been planted, great persecution had prevailed and many of the disciples had been killed, among them several preachers. When the news reached New Guinea the matter was laid before a class of young men who were in training for the work of the ministry, and nearly all of them volunteered to go and fill the vacant places of their brethren who had suffered and died for Christ's sake. It is faith like this that wins. If we had such faith in all the churches and the seminaries of America and Europe, how soon would the whole world be evangelized.

These lessons from foreign lands that we study from month to month should be telling upon our daily lives.

The spirit of Christianity is one, though its illustrations may be diverse. The love for God and humanity that urges one to be a cheerful witness for Christ on distant shores, moves men to do just the same things in America. During these pleasant summer days shall we all be cheerful and willing witnesses for Christ wherever we go? What opportunities we shall have, and how much good might be accomplished. Many and manifold are the openings on every side of every disciple for confessing and commending Christ. Cordial and complete consecration is as needful and as useful here as in the islands of the sea. During rest days by the sea or on the mountains or in the woods, hearts that pray, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" will find work at hand. Never, nowhere may we forget, "Ye are my witnesses," saith the Lord.

SEA-SIDE NEWS.

There are two seasons of the year that are especially trying to us; the one is exceedingly hot and dry, while the other is exceedingly hot and moist. We have been planning a visit to the sea for a long time. Two and a half years in the country, and through three nonsoons, we have not had a rest till now. After coming to Jellasore the prospect of getting to the ocean was better than before, for it is only about thirty-five miles away. The first move was to send the cows on ahead, and the milch-goat, and the big dog. The ones who drove them were instructed to get to their destination in no less time than four days. Otherwise the milkers would dry up, or their young ones perish in the great heat. Next, the native carts that carried baggage were started on the morning of the afternoon when we ourselves started. They travel very slowly-sixteen miles in eighteen hours was the middle stage. Cot-beds, chairs, boxes, trunks, cooking utensils, wearing a parel, medicines, etc., are a few of the miscellaneous articles that filled the carts. There is a river near the Jellasore mission premises, very small and shallew and narrow now, but a mighty torrent during the rains. The natural bed is about half a mile wide, but no more is occupied by the river now than a few rods. However, we had to cross this long stretch of sand to get to the ferry, and we found that passage truly dreadful. Although nearly five o'clock in the afternoon, yet the heat in the sun was no less than one hundred and twenty degrees, and the wind blowing a hurricane. There were five of us in the dog cart, drawn by a pony no more than five hundred pounds in weight, and the wheels sunk into the sand fully eight inches. In a moment after we had passed, the track we had made was entirely obliterated by the driving sand before the strength of the gale that was blowing, just as soft dry snow covers up a track at home. We could not keep an umbrella spread for a minute, and it was all we could do to keep our big pith hats on. At last we came to the water, and then had to wait some little time for the ferry-boat to come over for us. This is a rude thing, with nearly as much square surface in the water as out, and able, by a good deal of close packing to hold us all; but the pony had to be unhitched and stand by never do to go on such a boat as that. But | then temples.

for ten miles to the first bungalow. About half-way there, we overhauled the two bullock-carts that had started in the morning, and it was evident that they would not get to the bungalow till late. This was very inconvenient, as everything we needed for the night was in them. The drivers said they found it almost impossible to cross those sands in the morning, as the bullocks were unable to get along, and the heat almost prostrated them as as well as the people. We arrived at the bungalow a little while after dark, and, as it was evident we could not expect anything from the wagons for a couple of hours, we got the native chokedar (the man employed by the Government to take care of the bungalow) to boil us some rice, and make dal. This last is a thick gravy of peas with some spices to flavor, and in an hour it was ready. It tasted very nice, and all of us except the baby made a good meal. As there are but two rooms in the bungalow, and one of them occupied by a babu, we had to wait for the carts to bring us beds for sleeping. These we put on the veranda, and slept in the breeze all night. Next morning at 5.30 A. M., we were off, and at the next bungalow, seven miles on, found Mr. Griffin's fresh pony waiting to take us along. Before 9 o'clock we had finished our seventeen miles, and were safely out of the heat of the sun in Mrs. Smith's house. We were thankful. That afternoon she had an exhibition of her orphans and other girls' schools. The exercises-recitations, singing, and the distribution of gifts-were very interesting. Many of the English people were there, and seemed to enjoy themselves too. The Station Surgeon was in attendance, and asked for a speech at the close. He was unable to speak Oriya, and his little eight-year-old boy stood up and interpreted for his father. The speech pleased the children, to whom it was addressed wonderfully. Next morning we started out for Chandipore, the "sea-side resort" to which we were going. The road to the place from Balasore has been well-nigh impassible heretofore, but just now a good one has been built, so that it is possible to ride right up to the bungalow pleasantly. There is, indeed, a canal to be crossed, and the water is too deep for fording. As this boat is also small, it is necessary to unhitch and pack closely. There is a rope fastened on each side of the canal at the place of crossing, and by this the boatman pulls us over. The bungalow is two miles beyond, but we began to smell the salt water long before that, and the breeze was delightfully pleasant. The bungalow is a large and very nice one. It was built by, and now belongs to, the Catholics of Balasore. Mr. Griffin applied for the use of it for the month of May, and permission was granted. They use it little, and would probably sell at a small figure. Mr. Bover and family and Miss Hooner are here. They will stay a week longer, and then the Griffins intend to come out to spend the rest of the month. Every minute one spends here he feels the luxury of the situation. While the folks at Balasore - seven miles off-have elosed houses and swinging punkahs, we here have all the doors open and enjoy the refreshing breeze as it comes in from the ocean. Here is a rare opportunity for sea-bathing. At most of the other sea-side places sharks are abundant in the waters, and to his several ability." bathing is therefore dangerous. But at Chandipore when the tide is full, there is a depth of five feet of water within almost a stone's throw of the bungalow, and at low tide the waves have receded for miles, leaving a hard, never come, it is said. At home, "bread-win- let us prophesy according to the ning" is a hard task sometimes; but in India, proportion of faith; or ministry, let orst thing is the entire inability to eat at times. When the appetite goes, ambition, courage, and strength soon follow. But here, the trouble at out eating goes away rapidly, and anything tastes good. The children. who at home eat nothing but milk, here do justice to a good substantial meal. The first day a good sight met us. A party of native hunters brought in a nice young doe. We had a good time eating the fine venison steak and sirloin. There was enough for all, and we sent a nice hind-quarter to Mrs. Griffin, gave the natives an ample feed, and the big New Foundland dog more meat and bones than he had had before in his life probably. There is an ample supply of fresh fish, and we have a cooly go to Balasore every day for water and bread. With the good two quarts of milk we get each day from the goats and cows, our fare is excellent, and we feel ourselves improving every hour. While a little way from this place the temperature is 105 or more, it stands at 90 here, and we are always comfort-H. M. B.

once across, we had fair sailing on a good road

Chandipere, May 5, 1889.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Seventy years ago the inhabitants were depraved heathen, and human sacrifices formed a part of their religion. In 1820 the American Board sent the first missionaries there. From that time there was steady progress; at one time, during a great awakening, 1,700 persons were received into the church in one day. The time came when the islands could be called Christianized. and in 1863 the American Board closed the evangelizing agency, continuing only the educational, and an independent self-sustaining native church was formed under the name of "The Hawalian Evangelical Association." From a report of the Association made in 1886 we gather the following: There are fiftyeight Hawaiian churches connected with the Association reporting 5.387 members, who paid \$8,463 for pastor's support; \$9,829 for church building; \$3,655 to send the Gospel to others; \$5,593 for miscellaneous purposes; a total in one year of \$28,142.—Missionary Review.

The Japanese Gazette confesses that Christianity and Buddhism cannot long co-exist in the same country; and that Japan may as well recognize the signs of the times, and hasten to enroll itself among the Christian nations.

Rev. Mr. Jones, missionary of the London Missionary Society for many years in the Loyalty Islands, has been expelled from the islands by the French usurpers, probably for trying to protect the natives from the unscrupulous robbery of the whites.

Of the 17,743 Fijians inhabiting the Fiji Islands, more than nine-tenths attend church with fair regularity; where fifty years since there was not a single Christian, to-day there is not a single the pony had to be unhitched and stand by the side of the cart, while we filled up the chinks that remained. A skittish horse would schools have wholly displaced the hea-

Sermon.

GIFTS FOR SERVICE.

BY THE REV. A. E. COX.

"As every man hath received the gift, even sominister the same one to another, as good steward of the manifold grace of God."—1 Peter 4: 10. Sad, indeed, would it have been for this world, if, when Jesus Christ ascended into heaven, Christian truth had been left to win its way without Divine aid. The facts and principles and doctrines of Christianity could not have their passions, and won their hearts, if they had been backed simply by a force that was human. To secure the acceptwas needed and was supplied. And so while our Lord's ascension into heaven involved the withdrawal of his bodily presence from the world, it was also the opening of a new era of power and efficiency for his Church. "When he asfrom the Old Testament, "he led captivity captive and gave gifts unto men." It was but a few days after the ascension that the Pentecostal blessing came, and the weak and vacillating of the Church reveal different gifts; Peter, made strong through the power of the Holy Ghost, preached the Gospe! to the saving of many souls. This event signalized the great truth that now those who contend for righteousness knowledge of possessing special qualifistruggle not alone. The Holy Spirit cations on the part of the man himself. works in and with the believing heart. He is moved to labor by the love of This is the dispensation in which the ascended Redeemer "gives gifts unto

The idea of Christians being endowed with gifts is dwelt upon in several of the epistles. In our text and the verses which follow it, Peter makes it the occasion of exhorting believers to work in the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God."

I. The first lesson that I get from this verse is that Christ's gifts to us are of many kinds. It speaks of the manifold grace of God, i. e., that the grace of God which confers the gifts (for all gifts come of grace) is manifested in different ways. To one man is given the gift of speaking, and to another the gift of ministering, or serving, including executive ability.

1. Our Lord's parable of the talents teaches this diversity of gifts. "And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, to another one; to each according

2. In the 12th of Romans Paul bases an exhortation upon the fact of possessing different gifts. "Having then gifts differing according to the grace that smooth promenade. In such waters sharks is given to us, whether prophecy, us wait on our ministering; or he that teacheth, on teaching; or he that exhorteth, on exhortation; he that giveth, let him do it with simplicity; he that ruleth, with diligence; he that showeth mercy, with cheerfulness.

3. That Christ bestows on his people different kinds of gifts, appears also from the division of labor in the apostolic churches. These churches were established by inspired men and, therefore, according to a correct idea. In the early days of the church at Jerusalem the apostles were the only Christian workers that had been formally set apart to particular duties. Soon increase of numbers and multiplication of duties in the church required more officers. A dispute arose about the way benefactions were distributed among the poor widows. The Grecian Jews claimed that their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. To meet this emergency seven men were chosen to have charge of the distribution, and the apostles were to be relieved of care concerning it. The seven men have generally been regarded as holding the same office as those who in other places in the New Testament are called deacens.

As time passed on, new fields of labor. as yet untrodden by the Christian preacher, required that men should be set apart for that work. The Holy Spirit indicated to the church at Antioch that Barnabas and Saul should go to preach among the heathen. Forthwith they were sent away with prayer and laying on of hands. Thus they became the first foreign missionaries. Their work lay mostly among the Gentiles. Paul had been appointed by God as the apostle to the Gentiles. The other apostles came to recognize that this was his position, for he tells us, "James and Cephas and John . . . gave to me and Barnabas the right hands of fellowship, that we should go unto the Gentiles, and they unto the circumcision." They were one in heart, but they saw that it had pleased the Lord Jesus to appoint them to diverse labors.

When converts were made and churches formed, elders were appointed to take charge of them. These men guided, instructed, and comforted the believers. They were sometimes called bishops or overseers, as we learn from the 20th chapter of Acts and the 1st chapter of Titus.* They were probably the same as the pastors spoken of in the Epistle to the Ephesians, for pastor means shepherd, and in two places

* Com p. Acts 20: 17 with 28, Titus 1: 5 with 7.

horted to feed or pasture the Church, i. e., to do the office of a shepherd.* Thus in God's providence different classes of workers were developed in the early Church, Some of the offices. as that of apostle were temporary. They involved special functions that could not be performed by successors. An apostle was one whom God had selected as a witness to the resurrection of Christ. † When the testimony of the witness had been fully borne by voice and pen, the need for the office ceased. triumphed over men's prejudices, slain Other offices, as those of elder, deacon, evangelist, teacher, have been maintained to meet the permanent wants of our Lord's kingdom. But whether ance of the Gospel the power of God temporary or permanent, these offices show that the gifts of the Spirit differ from each other. The development of various Christian offices in the Church fulfilled the Master's own design; for "he gave some to be apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; cended on high," says Paul, quoting and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, unto the work of ministering, unto the building up

of the body of Christ."

4. Not only does the organized work they appear also in what we may call the incidental work of the Church, the work of the individual person. Such work often originates without any Christ in his heart, and the needs of men around him. Very likely Aquila and Priscilla, his wife, felt no special competency for "expounding unto Apollos the way of God more perfectly,' when they found he was preaching only the baptism of John. But it was necessary for somebody to enlighten him the cause of Christ. "As every man Paul had left Ephesus, and they were, hath received the gift, even so minister perhaps, the only Christians there. So they did their best, and God crowned their work with success. Probably no one else could have done it so well If they had sent up a request to the apostles and elders at Jerusalem to have a committee appointed, which should inquire into the doctrinal views of Apollos and urge him to abandon his errors, the result might not have been so favorable. Doubtless Christ had endowed them with that earnest persuasiveness which leads men to see the truth, and to choose it rather than their own opinion. Aquila and Priscilla by acting out their duty in the circumstances in which they were placed, brought into exercise one of

The fitness of Mark and Luke to be the companions of the apostle Paul was probably brought to light in a natural way. When they accompanied him they rendered to the best of their ability the services needed. We read of no resolution of church or decree of council that had designated them for this work. But who can doubt that Christ had endowed them with special qualifications, when we remember that Paul spoke of Luke as "the beloved physician," and said that Mark was "useful to him for ministering"? Their gifts had been made manifest in the exercise. The special qualities that these men possessed fitted them to minister to Paul in his declining years and amid his prison experiences.

As there have been in the past, so there will always be many opportunities for Christian usefulness. Surely, then, it cannot be that in these later days our Lord has left his people with an inadequate supply of gifts.

II. The second lesson drawn from the text is that every Christian has some gift. This is taught in the clause. "as every man hath received the gift." The subjects of Christ's kingdom must be workers, not idlers. His Church has no honorary members. The very idea is foreign to the genius of Christianity. In one of our Saviour's parables he likens us to servants whom the Master of the house has left in charge, giving "to each one his work." And since our Lord requires us to work, he has given us the qualifications for doing our work. He has not endowed us with the same gifts that others possess, but he has given us what we need.

1. The gift often consists in the increased efficiency granted to some natural faculty. Paul had a strong intellect, when he was persecuting the Church, but after he became a Christian his intellect was consecrated to be used by the Spirit of God. Then it became effective, so that he confounded the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is the Christ. Used and guided by the Holy Spirit it produced for the Church the strong doctrinal epistles of Romans and Galatians. The eloquence of Apollos was doubtless a native endowment, but the Spirit could use it. Quickened by the love of God shed abroad in his heart, the eloquent man powerfully confuted the Jews, and that publicly, shewing by the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ." But without the gift from on high neither the legic of Paul nor the oratory of Apollos would have availed. Paul himself says, "What then is Apollos? and what is Paul? Ministers through whom ye

* Acts 20: 28 and 1 Peter 5: 1, 2. † Acts 1: 22; 10: 41; Cemp. 1 Cor. 9: 1 with 15: 8.

in the New Testament elders are ex- believed; and each as the Lord gave to important for minister and people, pashim."

2. But the lessen of our text that all God fits many men for work who have efforts to do good. We all belong to few natural advantages. They have dividuality and endow it for his service. If you have been born again, be sure that God has so endowed it. This us in trumpet tones. brings us to the question. How are we to know what our gift is? Satisfied trust from on high. "As every man we all have some gift, we next want to know what our endowment is.

relations with God. It shows us our dependence upon God. And if we behis directing hand.

(b) Having sought the Divine guidance, let us consider the demands around us. It may be, but it is not most probable, that we must leave our manded to begin at Jerusalem. Consider, then, the field around you. Is your Sunday-school supplied with teachers? Are all of the children in the neighborhood, not belonging to other schools, of the young men and young ladies properly cared for? Are the aged and infirm members of the church visited in their homes? Is the business of the part is merely to minister the gift. church done in an orderly and systematic way? Is the divine blessing on the work of the church sought definitely and persistently? Do you see the need for Christ about you?

We should neither exaggerate nor undervalue them. Be sure that we do exaggerate them, if we conclude that we God giveth; that God in all things difficult rightly to estimate one's own for us poor human beings that our labors powers, but we can form a telerably may contribute to the glory of God our fair opinion if we try.

the opinion of others. If our friends let us use the gifts which God has inelect us to superintend the Sunday- trusted to us. school or to teach the Bible class, let us not obstinately justst upon our incompetency. They may recognize some you into his vineyard. It is a place

(e) After all, we may need to exercise, to some extent, our gifts, in order to know to what we are best adapted. As in the ordinary affairs of life, so in work for Christ, we frequently do not know what we can do until we try. If we earnestly desire to do the Lord's will. we may be sure he will make the way plain before us. Paul's prayer, "What shall I do, Lord?" was answered, and Christ is just as willing to answer ours

III. Let us pass to consider another lesson of our text. It instructs us how to exercise our gifts. This is the object of Peter's exhortation. Gifts are bestowed for use, not merely to be thought about and theorized upon.

1. Each man must exercise his own gift. "As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another as good stewards of the manifold grace of God." Let us not hang our heads and pull long faces because we cannot perform what some others do. Your Lord has not commanded you to make use of your brother's gift. It is your own that He bids you bring out and dedicate to his service. It may appear to you of little value, and your impulse may be to wrap it in the napkin of carelessness and to dig for it a hiding-place in the soil of forgetfulness. But remember that the Lord has employment for every gift in his kingdom, and if you neglect yours, you will be the wicked and slethful servant upon whom the Master's condemnation will come. If you can do no more than. invite your neighbors to church, and make them welcome, when they come. do that. If your gift be to speak about Jesus to the children that come under your influence, do that. But let it never, never be truly said of you that you are a church member doing nething.

2. Christians are to use their gifts for mutual benefit. "As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another." In the economy of God's grace we are appointed to help one another. In the Church of Christ our interests are interlocked. The progress of the Church requires our working together. As we minister to one another's necessities, so we advance the common cause. Paul representing the Church as the body of Christ speaks of "the whole body" as "fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part." And he tells us that this union of parts "maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love." Hence it becomes greatly

tor and deacons, Sunday-school super. ntendent and teachers, church-workers Christians have some gift shows that and home-workers, to harmonize in their one vast machinery. We need to persome, doubtless. I suppose that every form our work so as to help our breth. man has some. Every man has an individuality, a something different from all of the whole work. Responsibility others; and God is able to take that in rests upon us. In this service none are excused. The needs of the Church and the commission of the Saviour call to

3. Gifts are to be exercised as a sacred from the teaching of God's Word that hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stemards of the manifold grace of God" (a) In the first place we should ask The word "steward" conveys the idea God to help us find out. This whole of management for another. It suggests matter of gifts brings us into direct henor and responsibility. They are the good stewards who gratefully recognize the confidence reposed in them, by a lieve the teaching of his Word that he faithful discharge of their duties. Oh, bestows gifts upon men, surely we can that we who bear the Christian name believe that he will hear a prayer for could grasp once for all this idea of guidance in finding out our gift. God stewardship! Would that it might peris nearer to us than we are apt to meate our very natures and spur us to think. Let us not, then, lose sight of diligence! Indolence in our Lord's work comes of thinking that we are our own masters. Christians of these days consult their inclinations far too much. We need to have rung in our ears again the grand old truth, " And ye are not present surroundings in order to exer- your own; for ye were bought with a cise our gift. The apostles were com- price." Our relation to the powers of manded to go. They were also com- mind and heart that God has given us is that of stewards; and it is high time that we were using them for God's service, and thus striving to be "good stewards of the manifold grace of God" Regarding ourselves in the light of stewbrought in? Are the spiritual interests ards, we shall not be puffed up by any success that crowns our work for God. The excellency of the power is of God and not of us. The gift is God's. Our

The verse following the text teaches us that as we work we are to carry this idea with us. "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of of more praying, or talking, or giving God," i. e., as the mouthpiece of God, remembering that God speaks through (c) We should consider carefully our him; "if any man minister," i. e., do own abilities. Mark the word, carefully the work of a deacon, visitor of the sick, comforter of the afflicted, etc., "let him do it as of the ability which can do everything. And it is just as may be glerified through Jesus Christ: certain that we undervalue them, if we to whom be praise and dominion for conclude that we can do nothing. It is ever and ever. Amen." How honoring Maker, and to the exaltation of Christ (d) We should pay some attention to our Saviour. Having this end in view,

Let me close with a word to the unsaved. In the Master's name I invite qualities in us that we ourselves do not be used by Him who died that you for work. Come and give yourself to might live; believing on him, so you be saved; living for him, so shall you have "joy unspeakable and full of glory."

RAINY DAY SERMONS.

The late Dr. Perrine made it a rule of his ministry to preach his best sermons o rainy days. He believed that persons who ventured out in a storm to hear him preach, deserved the best discourse he had. It costs an effort to deliver a carefully prepared sermon to a rainy-day handful of people, but you can make applications to a few better than to the many.

A story is told of Dr. Payson, who, on going to his church one rainy morning, was met at the door by a Negro, who asked if Dr. Payson preached there, saying he had been advised to come to his church. "Upon that," said Dr. Payson, "I made up my mind to preach my sermon if mo-body else came." Nobody else did come, so the doctor preached to the old Negro. Some months after he happened to meet the Negro, and stopping him, asked how he enjoyed the sermon that stormy Sun-Enjoy dat sermon," replied the old man, "I'clare, Doctor, I nebber heerd a better one. Yo' see, I had a sest pretty well up front, an' whenebber you'd say somethins pretty hard like gin de sins ob men, I'd jess look roun' fer to see who you's a-hittin', and I wouldn't see nobody on'y jess me, and I says to myself, he must mean you, Pomp, you's such a dret-Well, Dector, dat ar sermon set me thinkin' what a big sinner I was, an' I went an' jined the church down heme. Now I'se a deacon."

BURNS'S JOHN ANDERSON MY JO. John Anderson, the hero of one of Burns's sweetest and most touching songs, lies buried in the church-yard of Fort Augustus, a quiet spot embosomed in hills, and sloping down toward the wide expanse of Loch Ness, He was a native of Ayrshire, a carpenter by trade, and is commonly said to have made Burns's coffin, at the latter's own request, many years before his death. Anderson, to whom Burns was warmly attached, went to Inverness-shire, after his wife's death, to reside with his daughter Kate, who married the innkeeper at Invergarry, some eight miles from this village. There he spent his declining years; and thither the poet, on one of his visits to the Highlands, came to visit his humble friend. He rested for a night at his house; and local tradition still tells how his pony wandered astray during the night, and points out the spot, in the wildest part of the romantic glen of Garry, where it was found and restored to its master. From Invergarry Burns rode over the hills to Foyers, where he penned, or rather penciled (as he tells us himself), the well-known lines with which the sight of the majestic falls inspired his

The following inscription marks the grave of John Anderson in Fort Augustus church-yard:—

Sacred to the Memory of John Anderson, Who died at Invergarry, the 4 May, 1832, aged 84 years; also his daughter Catherine, who died at Invergarry, the 20 December, 1832,

Relict of the late James Grearson,
Who was lost in the "Comet" off Gourock Point
the 91 October, 1825. This stone is erected by the

Sunday-School.

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[This department is devoted especially to Bible study. Bestdes notes, comments, and illustrative matter relating to the International S. Lessons as presented in the Star Quarterites (which see for Questions, etc.), there will be presented a variety of interesting and profitable matter, sesigned to ald in the study and understanding of the Scriptures, thencet infidel objections, and premote the development of Christian faith and works.]

ESSONS FOR THIRD QUARTER. July 7. Samuel Called of God. 1 Sam. 3: 1-14. 14. The Sorrowful Death of Elf. 1 Sam. 4: 1-18.
The Reformer. 1 Sam. 7:1-12.
Israel Asking for a King. 1 Sam. 8: Aug. 4. Saul Chosen of the Lord. 1 Sam. 9:15-11. Samuel's Farewell Address. 1 Sam. 12:

1-15.
18. Sani R-jected by the Lord. 1 Sam. 15:
16-23.
25. The Anointing of David. 1 Sam. 16:
1-13.
1. David and Goliath. 1 Sam. 17: 32-51.
8. David and Jonathan. 1 Sam. 20: 1-13.
15. David Sparing Saul. 1 Sam. 24: 4-17.
22. Death of Saul and His Sons. 1 Sam. 31: 29. The Enlargement of God's Kingdom.

SAMUEL CALLED OF GOD. Sunday school lesson for July 7, 1888. See 1

And the child ministered unto the Lord before Eli. And the word of the Lord was preclous in those days; there was no open vision. And it came to pass at that time, when Eli was laid down in his place, (now his eyes had begun to wax dim, that he could not see,) and the lamp of God was not yet gone out, and Samuel was laid down to sleep, in the temple of the Lord, where the ark of God was; that the Lord called Samuel: and he said, Here am I. And he ran unto Eli, and said, Here am I. for thou calledat me. And he said, I called not; lie down again. And he went and lay down. And the Lord called yet again, Samuel. And Sumuel arese and went to Eli, and said, Here am I; for thou calledat me. And he answered, I called not, my sen; lie down again. Now Samuel did not yet know the Lord, neither was the word of the Lord yet revealed unto him. And the Lord called Samuel again the third time. And he arose and went to Eli, and said; Here am I; for thou calleds me. And he acoled Samuel again the third time. And he arose and went to Eli, and said; Here am I; for thou calleds the called samuel, go, lie down and it shall be, if he call thee, that thou shalt say, Speak, lord; for thy servant heareth. So Samuel went and lay down in his place. And the Lord came, and stood, and called as at other times, Samuel, Samuel. Then Samuel said, Speak; for thy servant heareth. And the Lord came, and stood, and called as at other times, samuel, samuel. Then Samuel said, in Israel, at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall tingle. In that day I will perform against Eli all that I have spoken concerning his house, from the besigning even unto the end. For I have told him that I will judge his house for ever, for the injusty which he knew, because his sons did bring a curse upon themselves, and he restrained them not. And therefore I have sworn unto the house of Eli, that the injusty of Eli's house shall not be purged with sacrifice nor offering for ever.

I. LESSON INTRODUCTION. The books from which the most of

our studies for the last half of this year are taken have double names, the First and Second Book of Samuel, as they are called in the printed Bible of Bomberg, and the First and Second Book of Kings, as they are called in the Vulgate. Says "The Bible Commentary": "They contain the record of the life. and ministry of Samuel, the great prophet and judge of Israel, and they also contain the record of the rise of the kingdom of Israel. Viewed in rethe name, Book of Kings, is appropri- 9; 3:3." ate; viewed in relation to the Books of Joshua and Ruth, that of Samuel is no one calling; literally, "Behold me." Now guilty with those who commit it. less so. If again the Books of Samuel Samuel did not yet know the Lord: Jehopresent line of division between 2 Sam. capitals indicates that the original is the nounced against them, God is patient tory, then the name of Samuel is properly affixed to them, not only because he stands out as the great figure of that the affairs of Israel was the connecting link, the transitional passage, from the rule of the Judges, to the reign of the Kings, distinct from each, but binding the two together."

Though called by the name of Samwhich they were compiled; but as we now have them, it is probable that he was not the author. The book was called by the Hebrews "Samuel," probably because the birth and life of Samuel were the subjects treated in the beginning of the work.

As to the time when this book was compiled, or written, it could hardly have been later than the reformation of Josiah, and that it could not have existed in its present form earlier than the reign of Rehoboam. "The book of Samuel is one of the best specimens of Hebrew prose in the golden age of Hebrew literature. In prose it holds the same place which Joel and the undisputed prophecies of Isaiah held in the poetical or peophetical language."

Aside from Meses Samuel exercised the most important influence upon the national life of Israel, certainly before the time of David. Me consolidated and gave consistency to the nation. The progress from Moses to Samuel was not steady. From the days of Joshua to Samuel there was a decline. There were fitful recoveries from apostasies toward barbarism; but, on the whole, the national and spiritual life of Israel was nearly lost, and the people were well-nigh a subject race, with but little, if any, real government. They were gradually being subdued by the

more soldierly Philistines. Eli appears to have been a good-natured, right-meaning man, but he was weak, and he "allowed himself to be swayed by misguided natural affection lier day. The boy Samuel was already in violation of the law of God, and in the Temple, the chosen of God. "He even his own sense of righteousness; so sons, he steadily winked at their scan-dalous doings. It was at this point Lord gives a vision and communicates that Samuel was raised up of God to his word. (v.7.) In deeper sense that Samuel was raised up of God to than the obvious one, the lamp was go-

dations upon which the nation should than was done by him every morning rest; especially in the establishment of a natural system of education and the founding of an order of trained men who should be able to do the great work of teaching and interpreting the law of God, and holding themselves in a condition of prophetic receptivity for further the people." "Jeremiah records God's clearly discern the law. We are warestimate of Samuel by coupling his name with that of Moses as a most potent intercessor with him (Jer. 15:

Not only the national life, but the moral and religious, was at a low ebb when the story of Samuel begins. Even Eli was a fitful lamp, which finally went out, leaving the darkness greater than before. However, here and there was a family who looked to God for guidance. Our lesson opens in a dark time in Israel's history, but it introduces one in the tabernacle service who was to lead the people to a higher life.

II. EXPLANATORY NOTES. Verse 1. Ministered unto the Lord before Eli: The ministrations of the Levites as rendered to the priests, to aid them in divine services; any service or ministration, especially one rendered to a man of God. Josephus says that Samuel's call to the prophetic office happened when he had just completed his twelfth year. Was precious: Was rare. The song of Hannah and the prophecy of the " Man of God " (2:27) are the only instances of prophecy since Deborah. In Acts 3:24 Samuel is mentioned as the first of a series of prophets. The meaning is not that the word was highly esteemed, but it was rare. "Individuals had been in fellowship with God, and the inner light of his Spirit had been guiding isolated persons, as in the case of Hannah, Samuel's mother; but there was no open vision, no proclamation to the whole people, no order of prophets; the priest and the judge were the only public and official persons in Israel." No. open vision is a difficult phrase. Perhaps it can be rendered, "There was no vision promulgated or published." To be physically blind, unable to see natural objects, is a sad thing; to have the intellect overthrown, left in mental darkness, devoid of reason, is much sadder; but to be deprived of spiritual light, and left without light from God concerning the world that lies beyond, to be deprived of the unseen and eternal verities of the spiritual life, is the saddest condition in which a man can be placed:

V. 2, 3. Now his eyes had begun to wax dim, that he could not see: These words in the Rev. Ver. are so arranged that the meaning may clearly indicate that the dimness was caused by age, and not by the effect of sleep. Ell's old age and dimness of sight is probably mentioned as the reason why Samuel thought that Eli had called him. The temple: the word temple is applied to the tabernacle only here and at 1:9; Psa. 5.7. Murphy says of Psa. 5:7: "It appears that the temple is the front ball, called the holy place, before the holy of holies, 1 Kings 6:17. Hence the taberpacie had a temple. It is, however, applied lation to the preceding Book of Judges, to the whole tabernacle at Shiloh in 1 Sam. 1:

Vs. 4-10. Here am I: The regular reply to and I Kings is an arbitrary one), then word translated Jehovah. And the Lord the division into four books of Kings is (Jehovah) came and stood: A personal a natural one. But if these Books are presence is indicated, not a mere voice, or imlooked upon rather as an isolated his- pression upon Samuel's mind. As at other times: The reference is to the other times specified at verses 4, 6, 8. "This time as the times before," or as before. Speak; for thy servant heareth: The Vulgate has Speak, age, but because his administration of | Lord, as in verse 9, and no doubt Samuel said so, as Ell instructed him; but Lord is left out of the narrative for the sake of brevity.

V. 11. I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth shall tingle: "The which whosoever heareth, both his ears shall tingle." This expressive phrase occurs again twice (2 Kings 21:12, and uel, there is no proof that he wrote them. He may have left material from the house of Eli and Shiloh is alluded to in Psa. 78:60-64.

Vs. 12, 13. All that I have spoken concerning his house: By the mouth of the man of God, as recorded in 2:27-36. His sons did bring a curse upon themselves: The Septuagint has speak evil of God, as in the margin of the Rev. Ver. He restrained them not: The word in the Septuagint means probably to punish. Eli plead with his sons, but did not remove them from office as he should have done.

V. 14. Shall not be purged (explated) with sacrifice and offering for ever: The ordinary sins of priest and people were purged by the appointed sacrifices. See Num. 15:25. The sins of the sons of Eli were not thus to be expiated. Now we have the assurance in the New Testament (1' John 1:7) that "the blood of Jesus his Son cleanseth us from all sin." Comp. Acts 13:38, 89.

DOCTRINAL AND PRACTICAL INFER-

"With what expectation in his young heart Samuel lay down again in his place! This time there is an advance in the form of the call, for only now do we read that the Lord 'came, and stood,' and called as before. A manifestation, addressed to the inward eye, accompanied that to the ear. There is no attempt at describing, nor at softening down, the frank anthropomorphism of the representation, which is the less likely to mislead the more complete it is. Samuel had heard him before; he sees him now, and mistake is impossible. But there is no terror nor recoil from the presence. The child's simplicity saves from that, and the child's ing in service and 'in favor with God and man.'"

The first two chapters of this book are a beautiful history of how God was beforehand with his chosen instrument, as he was in rescuing Moses in an eardid not yet know the Lord." That is, though he knew him in his heart, as did tion and to restore them to a purer wor-ship of Jehovah, by laying new foun-

during his ordinary ministry. . . . learn, from the manner of the Lord's call, that he does not always call in the same way. In the first three instances Samuel only heard a voice; in the fourth he also saw a person, for the Lord came "and stood" by him and called. Semetimes in one way and sometimes in another, he calls us. Nor communications of the will of God to is it always at the first call that we ranted in tarrying till we are sure. Gideon asked three signs before he felt sure enough to undertake the work God appointed him to. If we are only willing and obedient, we shall surely know, sooner or later, whether it is the Lord, or a mere fancy, or delusion of Satan. We must try the spirits, and wait till we are sure before we run, lest we run without being sent. . . . Samuel was but about twelve years old,—just the age of Jesus when he first began to be "about his Father's business." We may thank God that it is ours to train our children for the Lord's service, and if we truly ' lend" them to the Lord, we may expect that he will call them into his service. We should encourage our children to hearken for God's call, and when the call comes, either for salvation or service, put no obstacles in their way. . . . Samuel had never known any other order of things than those which existed at the time of his birth and during his residence in the Temple. The iniquities of the sons of Eli, no doubt, must have surprised and shocked him; but they did not seem as bad as they were, especially as he had never known anything else, more especially as the old priest, their father, made no great matter of it. Eli did not reprove them, therefore it could not be so very bad. He loved and venerated the pious but weak old priest, and accepted the established order of things. The best of people get wonted to the most deplorable condition of the Church and kingdom, until God startles them with a revelation. God must set sin before our eyes before we can know it in all its enormity. Now God clearly points out to Samuel the iniquity of the priests, and the sin of Eli, in that he did not reprove them by stripping them of their priestly robes, which they had polluted, and turning them out of the office which they had dishonored. We, too, are surrounded with many things that have grown up about us, as vile and dis-graceful in their way as was the conduct of the sons of Eli. They are tolerated and winked at, albeit they may be sighed over, by good men. It was not till God aroused this nation by the most fearful war of all times that we saw the full enormity of slavery, and swept it away by a bloody blow. It may be that he will yet have to do something like that to sweep away the bestial institution of polygamy in Utah; perhaps some dread-ful calamity will have to come before this people understand the frightful crime of liquor traffic, which is dishonoring our land and destroying thousands. There are o her wickednesses in high places, and even in the Church, which we are tolerating because the evil has grown chronic. God will startle us with a revelation that will make both our ears tingle some day if we do not reprove the sins that are about us. . . . Sometimes because the wickedness of men is allowed to go on, we are disposed to think that God does not see or care. But we may be sure that judgment is ripening as fast as sin is. Sooner or later every sin will be brought to judgment, and it will be heavy in proportion to the iniquity of it. To wink at or to fail to reprove sin, is to be equally only were the two sons of Eli cut off, but the hand of God was also against Eli and as forming one history with the Books of Kings (and it is obvious that the with sinners; but they may go so far that nothing remains but a fearful looking forward to judgment and flery indignation which will devour them. If we have sinned or are sinning, let us repent and mend our ways before it is too late.

THE HOME OF THE ARK.

Christians are no more exempt from this

law of judgment than others. Indeed,

God hates sin in his people more than in

any one else. - Geo. F. Pentecost, D. D.

The choice of Shiloh as the home of the ark of the Lord, during the whole period from Joshua to the close of the Judges, is remarkable and instructive. That period was an epoch without parallel, in the previous or subsequent history of Israel, for its lawlessness, violence, and misery. Yet, while the neighboring nations ever selected for their temples and religious centers some strong position, some fortified place or conspicuous hight, the tabernacle of Jehovah was pitched in a secluded, sloping plain, surrounded on three sides by commanding hights, and, from a military point of view, absolutely defenseless. Dearly as every true Israelite loved the ark of Jehovah, the center of his nation's life, its defenseless site seemed to say to him, "Trust not in an arm of flesh. the Lord alone is thy strength and thy salvation." The very position of Shiloh is suggestive of peace and security. I can recall scarcely any other historic site in Palestine so exposed to attack in troublous times. True, it is now bare and desolate. There are now no vineyards, where the men of Benjamin could conceal them selves, and seize the unsuspecting damsels for their wives. A few scattered and weird-looking trees are the only features among the long, straggling stone-heaps which relieve the barrenness of a spot utterly forsaken. Yet, throughout the vicissitudes of those stormy centuries, it was only at their close, and then not at Shiloh itself, that the sacred ark was tak-Shiloh itself remained a peaceful en. Shiloh itself remained a peaceful oasis. And so, amidst the records of warriers and battles and bloody crimes, we catch occasional glimpses of pastoral and quiet life holding its own in a stormy age, and of God-fearing families who clung to the law of Jehovah, in the retired nooks and secluded villages of Israel. Such were the households of Manoah, of Naomi and Boaz, and of Elkanah. God never left himself without a witness.—H. B. Tristram, D. D., LL. D., F. R. S., Canon of Durham, in The Sunday School Times.

The following lines form part of the preface to the Genevan Version of the English Bible of 1557, and were appropriately quoted by the Rev. Mr. Moule, at the anniversary of the Bible Society. recently held in London :-

OF THE INCOMPARABLE TREASURE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Here is the Spring where waters flew
To quench our heate of sinne,
Here is the Tree where truth doth grow
To lead our lives therein.
Here is the judge that stints the strife
When men's devises faile;
Here is the bread that feeds the life
That death cannot assail.
The tidings of salvation deare
Comes to our ears from hence.
The fortress of our faith is here,
And shield of our defence.

the same a fill our tree surpose our

Read not this book in any case But with a single eye, Read not, but first desire God's grace Pray still in faith with this respect

To fruetific therein,
That knowledge may bring this eff. ct,
To mortify thy sin.
Then happy thou in all thy life
When so to thee befalls,
Yea, doubly happy shalt thou be
When Ged by death thee calls.

Obituaries.

Particular Notice. Oblivaries must be brief and for the public. For the excess of ever one hundred neards, and for those sent by persons who do not petrolize the STAR, it is expected that cash will accompany the copy at the rate of four conts per line of eight words. Verses are inadmissible.

Frost.—Zerviah Frost was born June 25, 1803, in the town of Dartmouth, R.I. She died May 27, 1889, making her earthly existence .85 years, 11 months, and 2 days. Her father's name was James Sherman; her mother's maiden name, Margaret Howland. Mrs. Frost was but an infant when her father died, and when quite small was taken to live with her Grandfather Howland, at Nassau, N.Y. In this home she grew to womanhood, formed the acquaintance of and married George H. Frost March 22, 1820. The young couple lived in Nassau a little more than a year, when they migrated to Clarence, N.Y., residing there until 1823, and finally settling in Cherry Creek, where they continued to reside until the time of their deaths. Her husband, who was deacon of our church at this place for many years, died, rejoicing in the Christian's hope, Oct. 5, 1872. Of their marriage twelve children were born, of whom four are deceased. Mother Frost was converted under the labors of Rev born, of whom four are deceased. Mother Frost was converted under the labors of Rev. Plum, and united with the F. B. church rlum, and united with the F. B. church 1838, making her period of service in the Lord's vineyard fifty-one years. They kept the first inn in the place, which for some time was known as Frost's Corners. The fugitive and more especially the minister, as well as the traveling public, were hospitally, entertained. At the time of their settlement the enter neighborhood was a vast wilderness, in tire neighborhood was a vast wilderness, in which roamed the wild beasts of the forest as well as the sly and treacherous Indian. On the 27th ult., after serving a life of usefulness and Chriatian fidelity, she went home to re-ceive the Christian's reward. "Like a shock of ripe corn she was gathered in." Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Z. A. Space. Text, Job 8: 16.

Griffith.—Lucinda Reighart Griffith was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Dec. 13, 1805. When eleven years of age she moved, with her parents, to Jenner township, Penu., and settled on a farm near where she spent the remainder of a long and useful life. She was the second of eleven children, of whom two sisters survive her. She was marwhom two sisters survive her. She was married to William A. Griffith Dec. 22, 1829. To them were born ten children, three of whom preceded her to the spirit world; one in infancy, one in early-childhood, and one in early manhood, as a soldler during the Civil War. She died at her home April 9, 1889. The aged husband, four sons, and three daughters rehusband, four sons, and three daughters remain. In October, 1838, together with her husband, she embraced a hope in Christ, wasbaptized by Reg. Edward Jordan, and united with the Jenner F. B. church, of which she remained a worthy member to the end of her earthly life. Being strongly attached to her ehurch and greatly enjoying its meetings of worship, she was a faithful attendant on public and social meetings, and was glad to entertain, in a Christian spirit, all who came to her home, especially F. B. preachers. She retained her reasoning faculties to the last, and as her life was a steady, brilliant light, so her as her life was a steady, brilliant light, so her death was calm and glorious. During her sickness she was most tenderly cared for by her children, the three daughters and one son continuing with her constantly, while the others were ever attentive to do some kindness for Imother. The funeral services were conducted by the writer at the F. B. church in Jenner, April 12, 1889. Text, Pag. 116:15.

Rose.—Mrs. Eunice Rose, wife of Dea. John Rose, died on Block Island, her native place, April 25, aged 61 years. She was born April 4, 1828, and married Jan. 24, 1844. She had been many years a member of the F. B. church, but her home was five miles distant from the place of meeting, and she had long been severed from its privileges. Dilligence and cheerfulness were conspicuous traits in her character. An elder brother, Samuel Al-len, Esq., preseded her only a few weeks. She leaves a husband, in feeble health, a daughter, who with her family was of the same household, and a large circle of brothers and R. D. FROST. sisters and relatives.

Swart.-Died in Rome, N. Y., April 25, Swart.—Died in Rome, N. Y., April 25, Mrs. Polly Swart. Sister Swart was a faithful, efficient Christian worker. She was born in the town of Jefferson, N. Y., in the year 1842. In the year 1859 she was united in marriage with Mr. E. B. Swart. Thirty years ago she sought and found a good hope in Christ; she was baptized by Rev. Charles Peake, and united with the Christian church, and has always been one of the true disciplas. She ways been one of the true disciples. She united with the Oneonta Free Baptist church united with the Oneonta Free Baptist church six years ago. She was universally esteemed wherever she was known; she served as president of the ladies' circle of the church, and was ready to counsel and work for the church she loved. She suffered much from a cancer that finally was the cause of her death. Calmly she came down to the last hour, sustained by her unfaltering faith; and to her the Master's promise was verified, "My grace is sufficient promise was verified, "My grace is sufficient for thee." She leaves a son and daughter to mourn the loss of a noble Christian mother; and her husband (deacon of the church) has the sympathy of the society. Her aged father and two sisters feel deeply their bereavement.

and two sisters feel deeply their bereavement, Funeral services by the writer.

Enos.—Mrs. Ann Enos departed this life May 25. Thirty-two years ago she was converted and joined the F. B. church at Oneonta, N. Y., of which she remained a member until called to her reward. She was born in the town of Oneonta in the year 1813, and always remained in the town of her birth. Ten children and an adopted son mourn their loss. Her husband preceded her to the better land. A large number of relatives and friends gathered at her funeral, and all felt that they had A large number of relatives and all felt that they ered at her funeral, and all felt that they lost a true friend. Funeral services conductives and a F. Wilson

lost a true friend. Funeral services conducted by the writer.

A. E. WILSON.

Moon.—Mary A. Moon was born in Gorham, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1814. She came to Conneaut. O., when young and at the age of sixteen years was baptized by Elder Rollins and received into the F. B. church. Of this church she remained a faithful member until her death. She was a subscriber to the STAR for more than thirty, years. She married Josiah Brown of Conneaut, O., June 17, 1841, and proved herself a faithful wife. Their union was broken by his death, which occurred about, four years since. Few persons adorn their profession with a life as true, patient, and beautiful as did Mrs. Brown. She was always forgetful of herself and her suffering, and seldom referred to it unless asked, but was always thoughtful of others and careful for their comfort and pleasure. She was an invalid for fort and pleasure. She was an invalid for many years, but the hand of suffering never disturbed her quiet spirit, only led her still closer to the loving Father. In the crucible of affliction the little dross of her nature was constitution. sumed, leaving a character of the purest gold.

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The unseen life of heaven was real to her, and when the messenger of death way seen near at hand, she looked upon him with triumphant joy. It was but to be released from the bondage of a weak body, to enter the great the bondage of a weak body, to enter the great and eternal world of activity and usefulness. Her release came May 12, 1889, while surround-ed by her three daughters and son-in-law. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Myron Tyler of the Christian church, and her body laid to rest by the side of that of her husband.

Moshure.—Sister Etta M. Ireland, wife of Eugene Moshure, died April 22, aged 21 years, 4 months, 15 days. Sister Moshure was born at Verona, Wis., Dec. 7, 1867. She was left an orphan when a small child, and hardships attended her childhoed and youth; and yet when she became a young woman, she had, by her amiable disposition and life, drawn around her a host of warm friends, who cortinued through her life. She was married to Eugene Moshure March 5, 1885. She had never made a public profession of religion; but about one year ago she burled her only child, since which time her mind seemed to be drawn heavenward; she became a constant attendant upon the public worship of the Lord's house, as long as her health would permit. Many a time has the writer recognized a glow of joy overspread her face as some glorious truth made its impression upon her soul. Several months before her death, she professed full assurance of her acceptance by Jesus; from which time she often declared that she was in the Lord's hand; and while the ties that bound her to husband and friends were strong, she could say, Not were will but the Lord's will be done. Fuand friends were strong, she could say, Not my will, but the Lord's will be done. Funeral attended by the writer. Her husband (although not a Christian) is comforted by her confidence and hope in Him who comforted by the strong stron ed the Bethany sisters; and mother, brothers, and sisters can say farewell with hope.

J. S. DINSMORE.

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Report early.

motion and to reassess and to

(Concluded from page 201.) work was denounced in a protest signed by the whole faculty of Harvard College, the very faculty which had wisely declared that the benes of a mastodon, dug up at Claverack, on the Hudson, were the remains of a giant; and Rev. Nathaniel Ward, the accepted lawgiver at the time, had voiced the prevailing sentiment when he said, 'To teach that men ought to have liberty of conscience is

impious ignorance.'

Do not, I pray you, regard me as pessimistic, nor look for the white of my eye to see if it be jaundiced. I am neither dyspeptic nor despondent. The world is better to-day than despondent. The world is better to-day that it was a hundred years ago, and better then than it had ever been before. What I have that it had ever been before. almed to suggest has been that, notwithstandalmed to suggest has been that, notwithstanding the glorious age of Elizabeth and of the Revolution of England, notwithstanding Shakespeare and Colet and Sir Thomas More on the one hand, and Milton and Cromwell and John Bunyan on the other, there was still room and a demand for Wesley, the Oxford Christian graduate, to go among all ranks of English society and stir them with noble themes, and point them to a higher life than had been done by any of his predecessors. And notwithstanding the heroism of the early colonists, and the grandeur of the revolutionary period in this country, notwithstanding the fact that the blood of Puritan and Huguethe fact that the blood of Puritan and Hugue-not, of Republican and Roundhead, flowed in the veins of our early New England ancestry, there was still a demand for Eliot and Ed-wards and David Brainerd and Lyman Beech-er-Il of them educated Christian men-to go among all classes in America, from the Indian in his wigwam to the governor in his mansion, and arouse the people to a nobler conception of life and duty than had yet been formed. Nor has the tide of civilization to advance as the years have sped

"Behold this country to-day, a land of 60,-000,000 people, from which invisible armies are marching forth, by speech and song, by steam and telegraph, from press and platform, to regenerate the world. Without a Sunday-school on the globe a little more than a century ago, there are to-day 10,000,000 Sunday-school teachers and scholars in the United States alone. Where President Dwight could find but four Christian students in Yale in 1795, there are more than 300 to-day; and where Dr. Greene could find but two in Princeton in 1813, the latest reports indicate that more than one half of the students are active Christians. Williams and Amherst and Oberin and many other colleges show a still larger proportion. With scarcely a distinctive Christian organization in any college fifty years ago, there are now 276 colleges in which there are active Young Men's Christian A-scciations, with a membership of Christian Asso-ciations, with a membership of Christian workers larger than all the students in all the colleges in the country in the first quarter of this century. While i was a debated question whether girls should be taught the alphabet a hundred years ago, 60,000 ladies may now be found in our higher institutions of learning. . . . There never was a golden age so golden as this, nor a time when ideas so great and powerful dominated the race. The peo-ple of the United States, especially, are borne upon the crest of such a wave of material progress as no other nation of earth has ever known. Truly did Matthew Arnold say that the Republic of the United States is the form of government of the future; and Dr. Phelps adds: 'As goes America, so goes the world in all that is vital to its moral welfare.' The question before us is just this, Has all the work in behalf of Christian civilization been accomplished? Considering the vast achievements of the millions of educated men since Oxford sent forth her first graduates, what is left for the graduates of Hillsdale, as they join the ranks of the 5,000 men and women who will go out from the other colleges of the country this summer—what is left for them to accomplish in ameliorating and elevating the race?
"My belief is that the responsibility resting

upon the graduates of to-day is greater than it has ever been before in the whole period of college history. The graduates of those early institutions in Europe went forth to contend with a condition of ignorance swayed by men with a condition of ignorance swayed by men of brute force. The graduates of the early institutions in this country went into the midst of a comparatively intelligent community, but in which conservatism amounting to narrowness, and credulity surpassing superstition, well-nigh held the field.

"The graduate of to-day goes out to contend with a sharp, keen, intellectual age, in which the misinterpretations of history, the mis-

the misinterpretations of history, the misconceptions of science, and the perversion of the very first principles of political and moral philosophy are made to serve the worst eco-nomic and social theories. . . . Human-ity with all its hopes and all its fears' sails with him, and if he be false to his trust or inc mpetent to his office, there will be such a wreck of destiny as no historic an-nals make any mention of." The speaker then referred to some of the great evils of our time and to the great dangers that menace our country, and said: "It is duty to recognize danger and provide against it. Optimism is as bad as pessimism. . . . They [these perils] call for the thoughtful attention of citizen, but to none more loudly-than young men and women who have received the training of our Christian colleges.

. . Every sphere of duty is a royal sphere, but the royalty is to be looked for in the individual rather than in the sphere.

If it be a graud age in which to act, it is also an awful age. Pledge all your powers to the service of truth and the welfare of man-

kind. Remember that you are the graduates of a college whose standard has been set, not slavery, and its 30 men and women who have gone to the mission field, but whose standard has been set analy by Larrace only by its 200 students who fought agains has been set anew by Lawrence, its latest and perhaps bravest hero, who dared to be sho by a Kentucky ruffian rather than compromise with that most powerful and most men foe that threatens our National life. Th century will demand its thousands of such men where the present has needed but its huneds, and the college looks to you not to lower the standard."

THEADELPHIC ANNIVERSARY.

The 22d anniversary of this society was held in the college church on Monday evening, the 17th. The exercises were of a high order. LADIES LITERARY UNION ANNIVERSARY

The programme of the 32d anniversary of this society was very successfully presented on Tuesday evening.

THE AMPHICTYON ANNIVERSARY.

The 32d anniversary of this society was one of the very best of its history.

TRUSTEE MEETING.

The 34th annual meeting of the trustees oc curred June 17.

The college is becoming more careful each year in the bestowments of honors. It confers no more degrees in course, and only upon undoubted proof of real merit. Only three degrees aside from those conferred upon the graduating class were given this year. They were as follows: the degree of D. D., upon Rev. Lathan A. Crandall, paster of the Euclid Ave. Baptist church, Cleveland, O.; that of Ph. M., upon Bion Joseph Arnold, Electrical Engineer, Chicago, Ill.; that of S. M. upon Dr. Francis H. Callow, Port Hope, Mich. Mr. Crandall graduated from the college in 1873, Mr. Arnold in 1884, and Mr. Callow in 1886.

Elvin G. Reynolds, class '66, was unani mously elected Secretary and Treasurer, and Rev. J. T. Ward, class '70, of Jackson, Mich., was elected a member of the board of trustees

The treasurer's report shows a productive endowment of \$166,780.55. Cash increase of endowment during the year, \$7,950.01. Contingent endowment, consisting of notes and pledges, \$43,994.75. Increase of contingent endowment during the year, \$19,249.05. Current annual income, \$13,147.42. Professor Haynes reported the raising, during the year, of a fund of \$900 for the purchase of additional apparatus in the department of Physics.

The finance committee, in reporting the work

kept, the vouchers, securities, etc., systematically and properly filed, and all the affairs of PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES. the office managed in a careful, business-like. and able manner."

Fourteen of the trustees have each subscribed \$500 toward the endowment of the president's chair, the payment to be conditioned on the subscription by. members of the Board of an aggregate of not less than \$15,000 for this purpose. It is hoped, by the trustees. to make the amount \$25,000. The proposi lon met with such favor by the trustees present that it is confidently expected, both by the Board and the other friends of the college, that the maximum amount will be pledged by their next annual meeting.

The Board took action by which Prof. Bachelder will be permitted to take advance study ir. Harvard half of next year, and which will allow Professor Elect Reed to spend the whole year in taking special studies in the East. It also took favorable action with reference to advirtising the merits of the college more thoroughly in several directions. It is expected, too, that Professor Smith will be permitted a leave of absence for special study during the last half of the year.

A new and excellent departure was made in appointing the committee on teaching a year in advance, in order that it may have time to visit the college and inspect its work before making up its report. The Board appointed the following committee for the year: Supt. Lewis Day of Cleveland, O.; Joseph W. Mauck of Minneapolis, Minn.; Rev. John T. Ward of Jackson, Mich.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT. There was never a more beautiful June day on College Hill than that which dawned on the class of 1889. The exercises began promptly at half-past nine with prayer by Dr. Ransom Dunn. The spacious church at the very beginning was filled with an eager, attentive audience ready to listen to the following

> PROGRAMME. PRAYER.
> - - - C. Lavallee

MARCH.

OVERTURE: Bridal Rose. - - C. Lavallee.

ORATION: Parnell as a Leader.

ORATION.* The Results of Modern Biolical Criticism.

C. W. DENNIS, Le Mars, Iowa.

ORATION: The Figurative in Literature.

L. A. EMERSON, Salem Center, Ind.

(a-Larboard Watch - Williams.

b-I Would that My Love.—Mendelssohn.

(With Orchestra Ac our-animent.)

Messrs. CORE Y and MARSH.

ORATION: The Southern Renaissance.

14. H. HILLER, Hudson, Mich.

ORATION: Influence of Jesus an Evidence of His Di-ORATION:* Influence of Jesus an Evidence of His Divinity.

D. B. REED, East Concord, N. Y.

ORATION: The Spirit of Leadership.

E. D. PALMER, Norwich, N. Y.

OPERATIC POTPOURRI.

- - Schlepegreil.

ORATION: Harmony.

F. W. PEASE, Easton, Minn.

CARRIE B OSGOOD, Allen, Mich.

CARRIE B OSGOOD, Allen, Mich.

ORATION: International Copyright.

D. V. RICHARDSON, Spencer, Wis.

CORNET SOLO: Magnolia Serenade. - - Missud.

PROF. A. COREY. ESSAY: The Red Cross Society.

†MAY CONGER, Jonesville, Mich.

ORATION: The American Woman.

OVERTURE: King of the Gnomes. - Rollinson.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES. BENEDICTION

* Excused.

† Awarded Crandall Li!erary Prize for Essay on Tolstoi as a Writer of Fiction."

† Awarded D M. Martin Mathematical Prize for Proficiency in Mathematics. COMMITTEE.

C. A. VARNUM, CARRIE B. OSGOOD, D. V. RICHARDSON.

The oration of Mr. Duguid, on "Parnell as Leader," was one of great interest. He gave a very graphic picture of the long struggle for Irish home rule, and the work, especially, of the great leader Parnell. Mr. Duguid has much real oratorical power and uses it wisely.

Mr. Emerson is a fine, pleasant speaker, and in discussing "The Figurative in Literature" delighted the audience by his discriminating, just analyses, and his evident appreciation of the beautiful imagery made possible in written language.

The third oration of the programme, by Mr. Hiller, on "The Southern Renaissance," was scholarly, and was delivered in an earnest manner. It treated of the revival of the energy of the South, since the surrender at Appomatox, and outlined the wonderful material progress she had made since then, the change in her industries caused by the war, and pointed out hopefully her progress in intellect ual development. He claimed that one cause of the Negro's slow progress was due to the fact that Northern philanthropists had established schools for the Negro, for the purpose of giving him a classical education rather than what they first most needed, an education by which to secure a living-schools of manua training.

The oration of Mr. Palmer, on "The Spirit of Leadership," was a very fine effort. His analysis of the characteristics of leadership were very interesting. He pointed out three personages, Moses, Napoleon, and Washington. and asked what gave leadership to these. The first had behind him the mandate of God, the second his own ambition, the third a loyal people. Leadership does not come from the providence of God alone, nor does it depend on man, only; but it is a union of the two. The elements of leadership are, training, sympathy of one's followers, and force of will. Did any man possess these, properly balanced, he would be a perfect leader. The world has never seen but one such-Jesus.

The oration of Mr. Pease, on "Harmony, was given in a spirited, earnest manner. Nature suggests a harmony higher than earth. Nature causes us to ask "why," and in trying to answer, the foundations of science are laid. True barmony consists in good will to man and peace with God.

Missoosgood's part, as a member of the class, and the first graduate from the department of music, in singing, was an aris, "With Verdure Clad." (Hayden's "Creation.") It was exquisite in beauty, and showed the pleasing finish of a real artist. The future graduates in voice culture will be fortunate, indeed, in having the mark made so high by "number one" on their alumni roll.

Mr. Richardson's oration, on "International Copyright," was a manly, strong plea for justice in the protection of the author, thus putting him upon the same level of just treatment as is accorded to the inventor. Each places before the world the products of his brain. Why the difference of treatment? Where the justice?

Miss Conger's essay was on "The Red Cross Society." She said in beginning: 'The greatest of all the calamities that can befall a nation or a people is war." The essayist gave the history and work of this society, and graphically described its service in the French, Prussian, and other wars, and portrayed its growing power in not only mitigating the horrors of war, in hospital and on battle-field, but in preventing war itself.

Mr. Varnum spoke on "The American Woman"-her present and future position. He ascribed her present high position to the Influence of the Christian religion; hence she turns to it with sincere affection and hope. He paid a high tribute to her efficiency and her loyalty in the new occupations recently

find the treasurer's books neatly and correctly opened to her, and predicted that in the 20 h century she would be armed with the ballot.

The last words of President M sh r to the

class are worth writing in letters of gold. Only a few can be recorded here. "You have come a long way to receive a piece of paper. . . It is not what you have received here today, but what you have acquired in coming to this day that shall give you success, if you keep on doing the work you have done to reach your present position. . . . Unfailing, conscientious, honest work will bring good results." The President paid a touching tribute to Mr. Hyatt, a noble member of the class, who died last winter, and whose form was represented by a mass of flowers on the graduating platform. The President used these words in closing: "You each have a sphere; may God direct you, as you go out, to find it."

MATHEMATICAL AND LITERARY PRIZES. The " D. M. Martin prize for proficiency in mathematics" was awarded to May Conger; the "Crandall literary prize," to Alexander Hamilton Hiller.

RECEPTION.

The annual reception of the President, always a pleasant closing of the school year, where the students, faculty, trustees, and citizens gather to enjoy its social features, occurred on Thursday evening, June 20, and thus ended the first third of a century in the history of Hillsdale College.

Note.-Rev. Dr. Lord who came with his wife to attend commencement at Hillsdale. was taken suddenly very ill, at the residence of Dr. Dunn on Friday, the 14th, and died at ten o'clock P. M. on the following Wednesday. A large circle of friends mourn his sudden denarture. PUTA.

Ocean Park: 1889.

The assembly season at our summer resort will open July 25, and continue through Aug. 10. The programme, which is already out, presents stronger and more attractive features even, than on previous occasions. The motto of the management is to improve each year. The character of our assembly work 'must not suffer by comparison with other Assemblies in the variety of its features or the ability of its talent. The plan is, and must continue to be. to furnish Free Baptists, in this direction, as strong inducements to attend as are offered elsewhere. This will not only meet their claims, but appeal to the outside public and secure their patronage. That such are the provisions made for the coming season the following announcements and detailed programme furnish fullest proof.

NORMAL UNION AND OCEAN PARK ASSEMBLY The C. N. U. Assembly commences July 25 and continues through Aug. 2, with Rev. A E. Dunning, D. D., Superintendent of Instruction.

struction.

Board of Instruction:—Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., Rev. J. M. Lowden, Rev. L. Dexter, Prof. H. L. Southwick, Miss Jessie Eldridge, Mrs. M. D. Shepard. Miss N. I. Aageson, Mrs. G. E. Lowden, Mrs. E. D. Jordan,
Mrs. L. G. Clark, Miss Carrie Eméry, Prof.
William Lucke and Prof. M. C. Smart.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS Sanitary Conditions .- The drinking water Sanitary Conditions.—The drinking water at the Park is supplied by a well with a filtering gallery, which is fed by n stural springs, and has been analyzed and found to be of good quality. It is by a system of piping carried directly to the cottages and hotels. Other sanitary conditions are under strict rules and well looked after.

Recognition Day.—Will occur on Aug. 1, with lecture by Hon. J. W. Patterson, and Recognition Address by Rev. A. McKenzle, D.D., and a grand concert in the evening.

Graduates of the C. N. U. who have not received their diplomas can be furnished with

ceived their diplomas can be furnished with them on Recognition Day. School of Oratory and Expression.—This department of the Assembly will be in charge of Prof. H. L. Southwick of the Pennsylvania Charter School of Philadelphia, Penn., one of the most efficient instructors in the country in this line, and the accomplished Miss Jessie Eldridge of the Monroe School of Oratory Boston, as his assistant. These two names guar antee the high character and superior work that will be done by this department. It will that will be done by this department. It will sustain two courses of instruction, the elementary and the advance course, both of which will be interspersed with lectures upon voice, gesture, physical culture, the evolution of expression, Bible and hymn reading, the dramatic element in rendering, reading in the school-room, gesture drill, and voice culture.

The instruction of this department is designed to be especially helpful to clergymen and the teachers of the public schools.

Department of Art.—Mrs. Adelaide Lowden, a lady of ability and a proficient in her profession, will conduct this department. Special attention will be given to drawing, and resinting in oils. ng in oils. Terms: 20 cents an hour. from lessons in studio, Mrs. Lowden painting in oils. will form classes to work from nature entire-ly, thus enabling pupils to make pictures of various points of interest at Ocean Park and Material furnished at Studio Ass lation Building at regular prices.

Bathing.—The beach at the Park furnisher

the best facilities for bathing, either at high or low tide. Both are free from the danger of an undertow. The margin of the beach is wide and the sand is solid, making it excellent for riding, ball playing, and croqueting.

Teachers' Retreat.—Will open July 29, and

continue through Aug. 2, with Rev. B. P. Snow as director. The following are some of its teachers and lecturers: Rev. A. McKenzie, D. D., Rev. A. E. Winship, D. D., Rev. B. F. Hayes, D. D., Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., Rev. Mr. Luce, D. D., Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., Rev. Mr. Luce, D. D., Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Rev. B. P. Snow, Hon. J. W. Patterson, Gen. T. J. Morgan, Prof. H. L. Southwick, Prof. Wm. Lücke, and Miss Jessie Eldridge.

The Berlitz School of Languages.—Prof. Wm. Lücke, a representative of this school, and who was so popular last season at the Park, will conduct classes daily in German during the season, commencing the first of July.

Woman's Department.—The Educational Bureau, with its head-quarters at Curtis Home, is one of the most important and attractive features at the Park. The women will conduct at the Home, the coming season, will conduct at the Home, the coming season, Normal Mission Classes, touching upon the work of some of the principal mission fields. These classes will be ably sustained by Mrs. L. G. Clark, Mrs. E. D. Jordan, and Miss Carrie Emery. The C. N. U. Classes at the Home will be conducted by Rev. L. Dexter and Miss N. I. Aageson. At their usual two days' convention, the following popular lecturers will appear: Mrs. M. L. Shepherd (converted Romanist), Mrs. M. M. Brewster, Mrs. D. Lothrop (Margaret Sidney), and Miss Sarah Sweet Winsor, M. D. The room for children's games at the Home will be open daily, in charge of the matron.

Musical Department.—During the Normal

Musical Department.—During the Normal A-sembly, this department is to be under the management of Mrs. M. D. Shepard of Boston, who will give daily rudimental musical in-struction to the children at Curtis Home at 11 A. M., and conduct a grand chorus in the Temple at 4 P. M. For chorus drill "The Apagraph," compiled by Carl Zerrahn, will be used during the Assembly. The platform will be furnished with a grand piano, in addiwill be furnished with a grand plane, in addition to the organ. Last season Messrs. Chickering and Sons, 152 Tremont Street, Boston, the largest and oldest plane-forte manufactory in the United States, furnished to the Assembly, free, to be used by Mrs. M. D. Shepard, one of their grand planes, which added greatly to the efficiency of the musical department. For this generous favor the O. P. Association takes this medium to express again its appreciation.

Concerts and Entertainments .- Mrs. Mar Concerts and Entertainments.—Mrs. Martha Dana Shepard, a lady of culture and one of the first musicians in the country, and associated with Carl Zerrahn in musical festival work, is at the head of this department. Miss Jessie Eldridge, o. M., reader, is a teacher in Monpoe School of Oratory, Boston. "Miss Jessie Hidridge, who is without doubt the finest lady reader in New England, gave in a perfectly unrivaled way Jean Ingelow's

beautiful poem, 'The High Tide.'"-Vine-yard Gazette, Ang 10 1888. Miss Alles May Estey, soprano soloist, has a pure soprano voice of wide range and thoroughly trained and cultured. In execution she has rarely been excelled by any singer who has appeared before a Norwich audience."—The Telegraph, Nerwich N. Y. The Harvard Quartette is worthy of the reputation it has acquired. Arthur F. Burnett, as a tenor soloist, has already earned a reputation of high-est rank in his appearance at the Park by his genial nature, gentlemanly address, and fine musical rendering. Karl Hackett (basso) is one of the finest artis s in his profession, and vill sustain a high position among those who appear upon the Assembly platform. Van Veachton Rogers (harpist). "His perform-ances on the harp were a revelation to the audience of the possibility of that instrument, and were listened to with pleasurable attention, and heartily encored."—Hoosac Falls Standard, Hoosac Falls, N. Y.

In order to make this department as efficient as possible, the choirs in the churches and local organizations should begin early the practice of the choruses, and plan to be present, The drill will be thorough and the expense low. What usually cost at least \$200 for as much instruction, wil be furnished, in addition to the assembly ticket, for 15 cents, simply what covers the use of the chorus book. Those who wish to furnish themselves with the "Apagraph" can do so by ordering through Mrs. M. D. Shepard, Dorchester, Mass., 15 Ashland Street.

Normal Bible Department.—Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D. an inspiring teacher and one of the chief leaders in the great Chautauqua Movement, is superintendent of this department, which is the guarantee of its high character. He will be assisted by the following able corps of instructors: Rev. J. M. Lowable corps of inst uctors: Rev. J. M. Low-den, Rev. L. Dexter, Mis. N. I. Aageson, Mrs. L. G. Clark, Mrs. E. D. Jordan, and Miss Car-

rie Emery.

The Platform Talent.-The coming The Platform Talent.—The coming season will be of the highest order, as is evident from the following list of able prea hers and lecturers who will appear during the Assembly: Rev. A. McKenzie, D. D., Rev. B. F. Hayes, D. D., Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, D. D., Rev. A. E. Winship, D. D., Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Rev. J. E. Dame, Rev. O. H. Traey, Rev. B. P. Snow, Rev. Dr. Luce, Rev. Selah Merrill, D. D. Hon, J. W. Patterson, Gen. T. J. Mor-P. Snow, Rev. Dr. Luce. Rev. Selah Merrill, D. D., Hon. J. W. Patterson, Gen. T. J. Morgan, Prof. T. L. Angell, Prof. Wm. Lucke, Prof. H. L. Southwick, Prof. Charles E. Stoaks, Prof. M. C. Smart, Mrs. B. F. Hayes, Mrs. M. M. Brewster, Mrs. D. Lothrop (Margaret Sidney), Mrs. M. Shepherd (converted Romanist), Miss Sarah Sweet Winsor, M. D., Mrs. F. S. Mosher, Mrs. A. B. Tallman, Mrs. M. A. Bachelder, Miss I. H. Fullonton, Miss L. A. DeMeritte, and Rev. A. Given. Greek Department.—There will be a de-Greek Department.—There will be a partment in Greek in charge of Prof. M Smart, A. M., principal of Biddeford High School, whose qualifications for the position are unquestionable. A class of beginners in classical Greek will be opened in July, and one of beginners in New Testament Greek Aug. 1. of beginners in New Testament Greek Aug. 1.
There will also be a class in advanced Greek
if a sufficient number of pupils apply. Prof.
Harper's Inductive Method will be used, by
which those who have never studied Greek
can begin with the New Testament Gospel according to John and make considerable progress in reading in one month. There will also be a class of beginners in Latin by the same method. Text-books will be furnished at cost or loaned for the season by Professor Smart. Tuition, 30 cents per pupil for each sson in classes of six or more Book Room. - At the Post-Office Building

will be a Book R om furnished with a full supply of Y. P. S. L. G. Reading Course, and all the books of the Chautauqua Normal Union and C. L. S. C. DETAILED PROGRAMME.

Opening Day. a. m. Children's Normal Class. Curtis Home. Miss Nellsine I. Aageson. H. Visit to Jerusalem, Rev. L. Dexter.
4.30 p. m. Missi n Normal Class. C. H. China, Mrs. L. G. Clark.
7 p. m. Assembly Bell Call.
7.30 p. m. Musical graveles

p. m. Musical greetings—Mrs. M. D. Shepard, Miss Alice May Estey, Harvard Quartette (expected) and other celebrated will preside, a nd there will by Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., Prof. H. L. Southwick and others, with a brief report of Assembly Committee, closing with

of. Wm. Lücke, a native German and teacher in the B rlitz School of Lan-guages of Philadelphia, will conduct classes in German daily during the entire Friday, July 26.

6.30 a. m. Devotional Hour. Chapel. 9 a. m. Children's Normal Class. C. H. Miss N. I. Aageson. Normal Class. Chapel. Structure of the Bible; Old Testament; How to Read the Bible, Rev. J. M. Lowden. a. m. Class in Oratory. Chapel. Prof.

H. L. Southwick, A. M.
a. m. Young People's Palestine Class.
H. Outlook from Jerusalem, Rev. a. m. Advance Normal Class, Chapel, Bible History: How to Study It, Rev. A.

E. Dunning, D. D.
D. m. Lecture. Temple. The Crusades,
Prof. T. L. Angell, A. M.
M. Advance Normal Class. Chapel. The
Progress of Revelation in the Old Testament, Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D.
D. m. Normal Hour. Tabernacle.
J. M. Lowden.

Chorus Drill. Temple. Mrs. M. D. Shepard. 4.30 p. m. Normal Mission India, Mrs. L. G. Clark. 5 p. m. Round Table. Tabernacle. 5 p. m. Round Table. Tabernacle. Normal Mission Class. C. H.

Dr. Dunning.

Dr. Dunning.

Dr. Musical. Temple. Mrs. M. D. Shepard and chorus.

M. Lecture: Oratory and Expression, Prof. H. L. Southwick, A. M.

Saturday. July 27. Children's Normal Class. C. H. Miss N. I. Aagesou. m. Normal Class. Chapel. Structure of the Bible; New Testament; Scope and Aim of the Sunday-school, Rev. J. M.

a. m. Oratory and Expression. Chapel Prof. Southwick. m. Young Paople's Palestine Class. C. H. Outlook to the North and East, Rev.

H. Outlook to the North and East, Rev.
L. Dexter.
a. m. Advance Normal. Chapel. The
Kingdom of God in the Old Testament,
Rev. Dr. Dunning.
p. m. Music. Temple. Grand Chorus.
Lecture: The Holy City of To-day and Tomorrow, Rev. S. lah Merrill, D. D.
p. m. Advance Normal. Lecture: The
Kingdom of God in the New Testament,
Dr. Dunning. Dr. Dunning Chorus Drill. Temple. Mrs. Shep-

m. Normal Hour. Tabernacle. The Bible from God, Rev. J. M. Lowden. p. m. Normal Mission Class. C Burmah and Siam, Mrs. L. G. Clark. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle

Prof. Southwick.

Prof. Southwick.

p. m. Grand Entertainment. Temple.

Miss Jessie Eldridge, O. M., Monroe School
of Oratory, Boston, Reader, assisted by Sunday, July 28.

Morning Devotional. Chapel. Spiritual Feast. Temple. Praise and Thank-giving.

10.30 a. m. Sermon. Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D.

11 45 a. m. Sacrament of Lord's Supper.
2.30 p. m. Sermon, Rev. Martyn Summerbell.
5 p. m. Children's Meeting. C. H. Rev. L.

Dexter. p. m. Mother's Meeting. Chapel. Mrs. Dexter.

6.30 p. m. Mother's Meeting.
B. F. Hayes.
7.20 p m. C. L. S. C. Vespers. Rev. Dr. Dunning.
8 p. m. Lecture: One Hundred Things about Jerusalem Rev. Selah Merrill, D. D.

Monday, July 29.

(Teacher's Betreat and School of Meth-The Retreat will furnish a rare opportunity

country, and receive instruction on the best methods of teaching. (It will continue till Aug. 2.)

REV. B. P. SNOW, Chairman. a. m. Conference. Chapel. Methods on Secular School Teaching. a. m. Children's Normal Hour. C. H. Miss N. I. Aageson.

Miss N. I. Aageson.

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Miss N. I. Aageson.

Rev.

Teaching in the Common Schools, Rev. B. P. Snow.

I. m. Normal Class, Chapel. The Institutions of the Bible, Rev. J. M. Lowden.

a. m. School of Expression. Chapel. Prof. Southwick. Prof. Southwick.

10 a. m. Success in Teaching—When? Tabvernacle. Prof. Luce.

10 a. m. Young People's Palestine Class.
C. H. The Outlook to the South and

West, Rev. L. Dexter.

11 a. m. Advance Normal Lecture. Temple. Messianic Prophecy, Rev. Dr. Dunning. m. Music, Mrs. Shepard. Lecture: The Rising Young Man, Rev. Martyn Summer-

. m. Advance Normal Lecture. Messianic Prophecy (continued), Dr. Dunning.
m. Chorus Drill, Temple, Mrs. Shepp. m. Normal Class. Tabernacle. The Teacher's Qualifications, Rev. J. M. Low-

4 30 p. m. Young People's Palestine Class. C. H. Bible Lands, Rev. L. Dexter. 5 p.m. School of Expression. Tabernacle. Prof. Southwick.

7.30 p. m. Music. Temple. Mrs. Shepard and Chorus. Lecture: Genius and Circumstances, Rev. A. E. Winship, D. D.

Tuesday, July 30. Teachers' Retreat .- Continued Reading and Elocution, Prof. Southm. Children's Normal Class. C. H. Miss N. I. Aageson.
a. m. Normal Hour. Chapel. The Teachers' Preparation, J. M. Lowden.
b. m. School of Expression. Chapel.

10 a. m. Young People's Palestine Class. C. H. Bible Waters and Mountains, Rev. L. Dexter.
a. m. Advanced Normal Bible Lecture How to Study the Life of Christ, Dr.

Prof. Southwick.

How to Study the Life of Carist, D. Dunning.

p. m. Music. Temple. Mrs. Shepard.
Lecture: Memory Methods, Old and New,
Rev. A. E. Winship, D. D.

p. m. Advance Normal. Lecture: Christ's
Methods as a Teacher, Dr. Dunning.

p. m. Chorus Drill. Mrs. Shepard. Tem-School of Expression. Tabernacle. 4 p. m. School of Expression. Taberbacie. Prof. Southwick.
4.30 p. m. Mission Normal Class. C. H. Africa, Miss Carrie Emery.
5 p. m. Round Table. Chapel. The future of Chautauqua, Rev. Dr. Dunning.
7.45 p. m. Grand Concert. Mrs. Shepard. Chorus and full Corps of Artists.

Wednesday, July 31. Teachers' Retreat. - Continued. Work of Teachers' Retreat. Chapel. Children's Normal Class. C. H. Miss N. I. Aageson.
a. m. Normal Hour, Chapel. Methods of Instruction: Approach. Rev. J. M. Low-

School of Expression. Tabernacle. Prof. Southwick.

10. a. m. Young People's Palestine Class. C.
H. Study of Palestine and Its Towns,
Rev. L. Dexter.

11 a. m. Advance Normal Bible Lecture.

Rev. L. Dexter.

11 a. m. Advance Normal Bible Lecture.
The Christian Church: Its Essential
Elements, Rev. Dr. Dunning.

2 p. m. Music. Temple. Mrs. Shepard and
Chorus. Lecture: Character Building
as Fine Art, Rev. B. F. Hayes, D. D.

3 p. m. Advance Normal Lecture. The
Christian Church, Its History in the New
Testament, Rev. Dr. Dunning.

4 p. m. Chorus Drill. Temple. Mrs. Shepard.

p. m. Normal Class. Tabernacle. Methods of Instruction: Attention, Rev. J. M. Lowden,
4.30 p. m. Children's Normal Class. C. H.
Examination. Miss N. I. Aageson.
4.30 p. m. Young People's Palestine Class.
C. H. Examination. Rev. L. Dexter. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle. Prof. Southwick.

son.

Thursday, August 1. C. L. S. C. Recognition Day. m. School of Expression. Chapel. Prof. Southwick. m. Normal Class. Chapel. Methods of Instruction: Illustration, Rev. J. M.

m. Advance Normal Lecture: Growth of Doctrine in the New Testa-ment, Rev. Dr. Dunning. a. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle a. m. School of Expression. Tabernacie.
Prof. Southwick.
a. m. Music. Temple. Lecture: The
Genesis of Wealth, Hon. J. W. Patterson.
D. p. m. Procession and Recognition Serv-

ice of the Class of 1889. m. Recognition Address by Rev. A. McKenzie, D. D. m. C. L. S. C. Class Reunions, Chapel. D. m. Examinations, Tabenacle, D

p. m. Examinations. Tabenacle. Dr. Dunning.
30 p. m. Grand Concert. Harvard Quartette, Mrs. Shepard, and Miss Jessie El-7.30 p. m. dridge. 8.45 p. m. C. L. S. C. Campfire and Illumi

Friday, August 2. m. Normal Class. Chapel. Methods of Instruction: Interrogation (closing), Rev. J. M. Lowden. a. m. School of Expression. a. m. School of Expression. Cha Prof. Southwick. a. m. Lecture, Temple. The Bible Literature, Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D.

o. m. Lecture. Temple. Rev. Dr. Luce. Music. Mrs. Shepard and Chorus. o. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle. Prof Southwick 4 p. m. Chorus Drill. Temple. Mrs. Shep 430 p. m. Mission Normal Class. C. H. Indians, Chinese, and Japanese in Ameri-

ca, Miss Emery. m. Conference of C. L. S. C. and C. N. U. m. C. L. S. C. Vespers. Temple. Grand Chorus.

m. Lecture. Temple. Gen. T. J. Morgan. Over Education. Closing Salutations of the C. N. U. Assembly.

Saturday. August 3. Ocean Park Day. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle. a. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle.
Prof. Southwick.
p. m. Annual Association Meeting.
Chapel. 10 a. m.

4.30 p. m. Mis-ion Normal Class. Laly and Papal Europe and Romanism in America, Miss Carrie Emery. p. m. General Reanion, Music, and Brief Speeches. Conducted by the President of the Association.

Sunday, August 4. 9.30 a. m. Praise and Promise Meeting. Temple.

10.30 a. m. Sermon. D. W. C. Durgin, D. D.

2.30 p. m. Sermon. Rev. O. H. Tracy.

5. p. m. Children's Meeting. C. H. Miss
L. A. DeMeritte. 6.30 p. in. Mother's Meeting, Chapel, Mrs. B. F. Hayes. 7.30 p. m.. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. Temple. 8 p. m. Sermon, Rev. J. E. Dame.

Monday, August 5. Guild Day. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle. Prof. Southwick. 9.30 a. m. Guild Business Meeting. Chapel. 11 a. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle. Prof. Southwick.

Prof. Southwick.

Prof. Guild Park. Guild Paper

m. Picnic, Guild Park. Guild Paper

m. Picnic, Guild Park. Guild Paper

by games. by games.

5. m. Art Lecture: The World in Chalk,
Mr. Chas. E. Stoaks. The drawings will
be produced in charcoal and tinted chalks.

Four hundred square feet of surface is covered during lecture.
10 p. m. Night Bells.
MR. L. W. BURLINGAME, Chairman Com.

listen to some of the best educators in the Classes in German, by Prof Wm. Lücke, will be held at the usual time and place.

be held at the usual time and place.

Tuesday, August 6.

A. C. F. Day.

6.30 a. m. Pralse, Prayer, and Witness Meeting. Led by Bro. E. G. Russell. Chapel.

9. a. m. Prayer-meeting. Led by Bro. F. A. Young. Chapel.

9.30 a. m. Meeting of Executive and other Committees. Chapel.

11.30 a. m. Annual Meeting of Un'ted Society A. C. F. Temple.

2. p. m. Prayer-meeting. Led by Rev. John Nason. Chapel.

2.15 p. m. Workers in Council. Temple.

4.45 p. m. Consecration Meeting. Led by

p. m. Consecration Meeting. Led by Rev. J. B. Jordan, President United 80ciety A. C. F. 7:30 p. m. President's Address. Reports of the Secretaries. Address by Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, Auburn, Me. Music. Social Reunion. Temple.

8 a. m. Class in French. C. H. 9 and 10 a. m. School of Expression. Taberna-c'e. Prof. Southwick. 11 a. m. Class in German. C. H.

4.30 p. m. Mission Normal Class. C. H. Japan and Corea, Mrs. M. P. Jordan, Prof. Lucke's German Classes as usual. Wednesday, August 7. Children's Day. 9 a. m. Class in Oratory. Chapel. Prof. Southwick. wick.
11 a. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle.

Prof. Southwick.

m. Grand Mass-meeting. Temple Addresses. Exercises by the Children, and Music by the Band.

p. m. Mission Normal Class. C. H. South America, Central America, and Mexico, Mrs. M. P. Jordan. m. Illumination. Sea of Lanterns and Children's Bonfire. Rev. H. F. Wood. Committee. Prof. Wm. Lücke's Classes in German as usp-

Thursday, August 8,
Woman's Educational Bureau.
.m. School of Expression. Tabernacle. Prof. Southwick. Prof. Southwick.

10.30 a. m. Woman's Business Meeting C. H.

11. a. m. School of Expression. Tabernacie.

Prof. Southwick.

2.30 p. m. Massionary Workers' Conference.
Temple. (a) Western Work, Mrs. F. S.
Mosher. (b) Foes within the Fold, Mrs.
M. A. B. Taliman. (c) Union, Rev. A. Given. p. m. Mission Normal Class. C. H. Syria, Turkey, and Persia, Mrs. M. P. Jordan. 7.30 p. m. Lecture. Temple. Light in the Darkness, Mrs. M. M. Brewster.

Friday. August 9.

9.30 a. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle. Prof. Southwick. s.m. Practical Talk to Women. Chapel. 10.30 Miss Sarah Sweet Winsor, M. D. m. School of Expression. Tabernacle. Prof. Southwick.

Prof. Southwick.

2.30 p. m. Address: Temple. A Young Woman's Opportunity. Mrs. D. Lothrop (Margaret Sidney).

2 p. m. Paper. The Comparative Sacrifice to the Home of Religion and Secular Work. Mrs. M. A. W. Bachelder.

7.30 p. m. Lecture. Temple. How I Found Christ in a Roman Catholic Convent, Mrs. M. Shepherd (converted Romanist). 10 p. m. Night Bells,

MISS L. A. DEMERITTE, Chairman Com. Arrangements.
Prof. Lücke's German Classes as usual. Saturday. August 10.
Closing bay.
6.30 a. m. Closing Devotional. Chapel.
8.30 a. m. Farewell Meeting. Temple. Excursion to Camp Ellis, Saco River, and Biddeford Pool, via steamer S. E. Spring.

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 accessarily for publication, and should reach this effice 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.]

BATH (North St.) .- Rev. H. F. Wood commenced his labors here the first Sabbath in May. p. m. Musical: Temple. Mrs. Shepard Sabbath attendance and number in Sundayand Grand Chorus. Lecture: A trip among the Glaciers, Hon. J. W. Patter-York on Cunard steamer Bothnia. He is to attend the World's Sunday-school Convention in London in July. After the convention he will take quite an extended trip on the Conti-

AUGUSTA.-The interest in the church has been good all winter, and still continues. Sunday, June 16, was a day of gladness. In the afternoon, in the usual place at the river, eleven were baptized; three men and their wives, a man who is the husband of one who has been a member for years, and four young ladies. The service was witnessed by a large and orderly concourse of people. The evening service was largely attended, and the hand of fellowship was given to those who were baptized, and to one other, who joined by letter. Over fifty took part in the meeting, as many more by rising, one young lady expressed her purpose to accept Christ, and so closed a good day. This makes an addition of seventy-five members during the present pas-

HALLOWELL.-Bro. Rogers, who has been supplying this church for some time, has been obliged to give up the work for awhile, on account of his health. It is hoped that he may

be able to resume it at no distant day. CAMDEN.-At the June session of the Montville Q. M. held in Washington, Bro. G. A. Andrews, member of this church, was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry. BINGHAM .- From Rev. J. L. Monroe: "Out interest here is encouraging. Last Sabbath I baptized three persons, and received five into church, making eight which have joined since April. Two of this number had previously been sprinkled, but had never felt satisfied until they had been baptized according to the commands of Christ."

WELLS BRANCH.-Rev. James Nason, who has preved to be a faithful pastor, having resigned, the church is in need of some one to take his place. It is to the credit of the church that they are still endeavoring to maintain vital communion with Christ by keeping up the weekly prayer-meeting and Sunday-school. May the Lord very soon direct his servant, chosen for this especial work, to the needy

BIDDEFORD .- Peace, harmony, and the love of Christ reign in the church. The earnest and untiring labors of Paster Tracy and his faithful wife, together with the united support of the people, have been richly blessed to the salvation of souls. Among the happy converts are several young men from the pastor's class. The Y. S. C. E. Society is a body of wideawake, active workers whose influence for good is deeply felt in all the city; nor do they forget to take their place along-side of the A. C. F. for the hearty support of our "young people's missionary."

SACO.—The revival interest still continues; as an evidence of this we cite the fact that in a recent Friday evening meeting there were several short prayers and ninety-seven testimonies. Many new voices were heard praising the Lord, by which the church is greatly encouraged, and for which they would give God the glery. The church and parish have been recently canvassed for mission offerings on the systematic weekly offering plan. It is safe to say the result exceeded the highest expectations of the most hopeful. The Y. P. S. C. E. subscribed liberally for the support of Bro. Stiles and wife. Is it strange that a re-

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EAST CHARLESTON.-This church has se cured the services of Rev. J. R. Franklin for the year. He commenced his labors May 12. There seems to be a good interest manifest, the attendance at the meetings and Sundayschool is increasing, 104 being present June 16. Children's Day was observed on the 16th by a sermon to the children at 11 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock a Sunday-school concert, the house being full at that time. At our last monthly conference, June 15, six persons were received by letter into this church. Bro. Franklin is to be installed June 27.

Massachusetts.

BARNEYVILLE .- " Rev. Waterman Pierce and wife have recently celebrated their sixtyninth marriage anniversary. For more than ferly-five years he has been pastor of the F. B. church in Barneyville, Mass., where he still preaches oceasionally. During these many years, Rev. Mr. Pierce has been a careful reader of the STAR, and he is still unwilling to discontinue the paper. Rev. Waterman Pierce and wife are said to be the oldest couple living in Rhode Island, the age of each being eighty-eight years. Their health is remarkably vigorous. Their family, consisting of two sons, four daughters, twenty-three grandchildren, and twenty-one great-grandchildren, is a source of no little happiness to the aged preacher and wife; and not the less so because it contains some actual and some prospective ministers."

Rhode Island.

TIVERTON.-For more than a year the Tiverton church has been enjoying a good degree of prosperity, both temporal and spiritual. This is one of the oldest churches in New England. It was organized by the Baptist denomination in 1930 and continued under their order until 1835, when it voted to accept the Freewill Baptist doctrines as representing more fully their belief in the Gospel of Jesus with us." Christ. In 1841 the church and society built a stone house, which now stands on the hill one mile northwest from Adamsville. For about twenty years a clam-bake has been held by the society annually, which has netted them as health will not permit me longer to be its pashigh as \$500 in one year. One-half goes to pay pastor's salary. The other half for repairs, etc. A small farm of thirty acres, willed the society over one hundred years ago, furnishes the pastor with plenty of physical exercise, into our church fellow-hip. There are several better than all the "gymnasiums" in the world. Five years ago the society erected a unite with the people of God. They have exlarge, two-story house for a parsonage. The tensively repaired and improved the church barn is new, wood-shed built last year, good building and grounds, and March 20 placed in cistern for the kitchen, and one of the best of the tower a fine bell of over 700 pounds weight, wells furnishes an ample supply of water. which is a delight to all. This is a spiritual The church has been put in good repair inside and working church, and a field which should The ladies' circle purchased three plush chairs are sure, be both surprising and gratifying. for the platform in front of the pulpit. Sister

Druslia Manchester gave a new stand for a field for labor, may find it an advantage to flower stand for the pulpit. Bro. E. A. Cor- correspond with its pulpit committee through nell presented the church with five new changrounds that is called the clam-bake house, hope to, I shall be glad to serve any church built to store dispes, tables, etc., used at the cam-bakes. In the upper part of this house is dress after the above date will be, Lowville, a room not of any particular use now, but, if Lewis Co., N. Y." finished, would make a nice vestry room, which is much needed. Interest is already being manifested in that direction. Much credit is due the trustees for the manner in which the repairs have been conducted. The first Sun-Sunday four more were baptized, and more still to follow. In the last thirteen months thirty-one have united with the church. Good attendance at all our services, and good interest in our prayer and conference meetings is maintained. June 16, the pastor spoke upon the temperance issue now being so hotly contested in Rhode Island.

New York.

BUFFALO.-Rev. C. A. Vincent is doing a good work. Forty members have been added during the past year. The church is now contemplating the planting of outposts on its bormost of his time to Keuka affairs.

EAST CONCORD .- Rev. C. C. Stanbro, for- a good work. . merly a Disciple minister, has become pastor. The church is situated in a rich farming district, but the membership is somewhat scattered. The Sunday-school numbers 125.

A Sunday-school of fifty members is main- ing up the church.

WEST FALLS .- Has erected a new and commodious parsonage, Has a good Sundayschool of eighty members, and a flourishing A. C. F. Society. The religious interest is good and the congregations large. The pas- Trey, and some signs of interest and new life tor, Rev. M. W. Dodge, will spend the month already begin to appear. of August in evangelistic work in Nebraska. His vacation will be one of work. Rev. S.

Addrich will supply for him.

AshFORD. — This church has been nearly extinct, but Rev. A. A. Armstrong is making an effort to revive it. He has to sacrifice to and a good Sunday-school is sustained.

ELTON.—Is pastorless. Rev. A. R. Mills, of to bring many souls to Jesus. the New York Missionary Training College, is supplying during his vacation, and the congre-

tions are growing. HUMPHREY AND GREAT VALLEY. - Rev. is strong and vigorous. There have been five

additions during the past year. Social meetings are spiritual. LYNDON.-Bro. James West, of West Val-

ley, is supplying this church. The semi-centennial of the dedication of the church is to be celebrated in connection with the Q. M. in

school. The church is situated in a growing few years by Rev. John H. Ward of East Canvillage, and with faithful pastoral labor might become strong. The church has been recently that Bro. Ward's health would not allow him papered and painted inside. More than \$100 to do the needed pastoral work. The remainhave been expended in improvements. The ing faithful few purpose once more to rally to Yearly Meeting, held here June 14-16, was con- the Lord's work, and bring up this church to sidered very helpful to this interest.

WIRT AND BOLIVAR. - This church has a few years ago, when Bro. Knapp left it. been dropped out of the Register, but there is a good house of worship, at present occupied ly baptized at this church, and six have been

u excellent Sunday-s

DAYTON.—The new church is bricked up, floors laid, and basement completed. This is an important point. Money is needed to finish | churches to pray for us while we struggle." the house. Rev. E. E. Cartwright is pastor. An organ has been donated to the church by the postmaster, Mr. Pierce.

VARYSBURG. - Is pastorless. Bro. S. G. Durkee will supply during the summer. A pastor will be needed in the fall.

PIKE.-Rev. G. L. Hanscom is pastor. The thurch is doing well. The seminary had eleven graduates this year. The anniversaries were attended by immense audiences. CENTERVILLE.-Has no preaching. The

house belongs to another denomination—the same that took our Hamburg church. *As they do not use this house they should give it 'to our people to offset the one at Hamburg. BLISS .- Bro. Ball, son of the M. E. pastor at Phoenix, is supplying this church to good

BATAVIA.—Held a centennial social, the re ceints of which were eleven dollars. An effort is making to reduce the debt to \$500, about one-half of the present amount. The

church and pastor are full of hope.

PUTNAM.—From Rev. J. L. DeMott: "The revival which began here six months ago, and which has resulted in the addition of twenty-two members to my church, brings to it much spiritual, social and financial strength. The candidates were mostly adults, the heads of families, and the fl wer of our young people. The blessed result was largely due to the faithful labors of the late pastor, Rev. D. A. Shaw, now of Hillsdale (Mich.) Q. M., and Bro. Joseph Dunn of Hadley. At my invitation Bro. Dunn officiated at the water, and afterward, as my fu ure charge, presented the candidates for the band of fellowship. The number of new m mbers will soon be raised to thirty, by baptism and letter, and we trust more are to follow. Bro's Shaw and their faithful and grandly fruitful labors

ELLENBURGH DEPOT .- Rev. J. W. Hoyt writes: "The second Sabbath in July, I complete a three years' pastorate with this church. and I am sorry to say that the state of my tor. God has greatly bessed the efforts of this people during these years, in the conversion of souls, and otherwise. I have baptized twenty-five, and received twenty-four of them others who have expressed their intention to and outside. Outside walls newly cemented not be neglected. The extent of prosperity and penciled, in ide wails painted, pews and which they may yet reach, with a strong and woodwork grained, new carpet on the floor. able man of God to go before them, would, we dellers. There is a building on the society's time for rest, should I regain strength as I

JENNER .- At the covenant meeting, May

DUNNING'S CREEK. - This church is en-

of great rejoicing to the church. By invitation of the pastor, Rev. A. F. Schermerhorn was present and preached to a large congregation, said to be the largest that has assembled there for many years. After the sermon the people repaired to the shore of the beautiful lake near by, and the pastor, Rev. J. H. Green, baptized eleven candidates. Returning to the church, the hand of fellowship was given, and the Lord's Supper administered. Oppertunity was given for the candidates to speak, ders. The Sunday-school numbers over four and many of them testified that it was the hundred, and is increasing. Dr. Ball gives happiest day of their lives. Bro. Green seems to be the right man for the place, and is doing

THOMPSON.—This church has secured the services of Bro. C. S. Pendieton of Norwich, who is a recent graduate of Bates College, and is now a student of Hamilton Theological WEST CONCORD .- Is weak, but now enjoys School. It is hoped that the united efforts of the faithful labors of Rev. W. U. Edwards. pastor and people may be successful in build-

WELLSBORO.-Three have recently started in the new life in the prayer-meetings.

SULLIVAN.-This church has been without a pastor during the past year, but is now supplied every two weeks by Pastor Smith of East

EAST TROY.-Rev. J. F. Smith has lately assumed the pastoral care of this church, and is settling down to hard work for the building up of the Master's cause in this village so "beautiful for situation," and the pastor hopes, under God, by much prayer, hard work labor in this field. The interest is increasing, and faithful preaching to bring up the church to her standing of years gone by, and help her

EAST GRANVILLE. - R. v. H. H. Ream's services are retained, as pa-tor of this church another year. He has moved his family in the village, and is not only "holding the fort" but H. Blackmar, the pastor, is nearly eighty, but also "moving on the enemy's lines." He also preaches in the union house on Vroman Hill, regularly, and at other points as opportunity affords.

LEROY AND MCINTYRE.—Are without pas

toral care. WEST GRANVILLE: Rev. Smith of East Troy preaches for this church every alternate Sabbath morning. This church, though the WEST VALLEY .- Maintains a large Sunday- pulpit has been ably supplied during the past ton, has not made much progress, from the fact the plane of spiritual vigor and usefulness of

SPRING CREEK .- Twelve have been recent-

additions within a year. A live church with churches will help us to one dollar from each shurch, it will add much to our church building association's fund. We prayerfully ask aid of all of our churches. We also ask the Texas.

> DALLAS .- D. B. Runner writes: "We are a small church, at present numbering about thirty, and we have no house of worship. We have a tabernacle for that purpose, but are anxious to build a house. The members are all poor people, pone of them able to help to a great extent, and they desire all the aid possible. We are provided with a lot which, assuredly, we appreciate to a great extent. I wish all of the brethren and pastors of the other churches to read this, and if possible any help they may see fit to provide will be most thankfully received. I know the church here will eventually prove a success, and our greatest need is a house of worship. In this town of 50,000 inhabitants, there is a great demand for churches, and every other denomination almost, has a house of worship, except ours. I do hope all will help and do what they can for us in the upbuilding of the cause of Christ and the house of God."

WAWAKA .- June 9 was another day of rejoicing for the church. At the close of the morning service, three came forward and joined the church as candidates for baptism. Five were baptized, and received the hand of fellowship in the evening.

Kentucky.

CONCORD.-Rev. H. G. Hill writes: "We are moving to the front in Concord. At my last preaching day I received five into the church. I baptized one on Sunday last at Sciotoville. We observed Children's Day there last Sunday by a concert in the evening. It was a grand success. We had a crowded house and the children did well. Old citizens of the village say they never saw its equal. I Dunn will ever be held in tender esteem for am now closing my third year with the Sciotoville brethren, and my second with the Concord. Those years have been pleasant to me, and God has powerfully blessed my labors. They very much desire me to remain with

At the recent session of the La Fayette (Wis.) Q. M., held with the York Prairie church, that church requested the Q. M. to appoint a council to examine, and, if in their judgment it would be for the glory of God, to ordain Bro. F. H. Butterfield and set him apart to the work of the Gospel ministry. The conference granted the request and appointed the following brethren as that council: Rev's J. S. Dinsmore, Ad W. Paul, and Bro's L. F. Farnham H. Peebles, and A. Peterson. Dea. J. F. Pease was substituted for Dea. Peebles who was unable to attend on account of sickness. The council was organized by the choice of Rev. J. S. Dinsmore chairman, and h. F. Farnham clerk. Bro. Butterfield was examined in the presence of the congregation, upon his conversion, call to the ministry, doctrine and usages of the Free Baptista. The examination was rigid and searching. The answers full and entirely satisfactory. The council was unanimous in its decision to proceed with the ordination, which At the recent session of the La Fayette searching. The examination was rigid and searching. The answers full and entirely satisfactory. The council was unanimous in its decision to proceed with the ordination, which decision was indorsed by the entire conference. Sabbath morning the services took place in the following order: Singing by the choir; reading Scriptures, sermon, and charge to the candidate by J. S. Dinsmore; ordaining prayer and charge to the congregation by A. W. Paul; hand of fellowship by J. S. Dinsmore; benediction by the candidate. Bro. Butterfield came to us from the United Brethren denomination a little more than a year ago. He is a very promising young man, of good natural ability, and ene upon whose work God has placed his seal of approbation. He is a natural and successful revivalist, which is his chosen department of labor. He is now laboring in Iowa, to which field he has recently moved. We confidently expect to hear of good work being done under his labors. L. F. Farnham, Clerk of Council. L. F. FARNHAM, Clerk of Council.

By request of Franklin church, Millhousen, By request of Frankin church, Millousen, Ind., for a council to examine Frank Boldrey, and if satisfactory, to ordain him, the Ripeley Quarterly Conference appointed as the council, Rev's A. M. Simonton, W. W. Castor, D. A. Tucker, and Bro's C. C. Ruble and E. C. Williams. Council organized by electing Rev. D. A. Tucker chairman and leader, and E. C. Williams, scribe. The candidate massed Rev. D. A. Tucker chairman and leader, and E. C. Williams scribe. The candidate passed a very satisfactory examination as to his Christian experience, call to the ministry, and all the important doctrines. The council voted unanimously to ordain him, which was done May 26 at Franklin church, with the following order of exercises: Invocation, by Rev. M. Hall of the C. B.; reading of minutes by scribe; singing; Scripture lesson, Rev. D. A. Tucker; sermon, Rev. A. M. Simonton; consecrating prayer, Rev. D. A. Tucker; charge, Rev. D. A. Tucker; charge, Rev. D. A. Tucker; hand of fellowship, Rev. A. M. Simonton; benediction, by candidate. DAVID A. TUCKER.

Schools and Colleges.

Winnebago Notes.

All are anticipating a good time during the Y. M., which convenes on Thursday, the 27th inst.—The annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Northwestern Free Baptist College will be held at Winnebago City July 1, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attend-once of the board is desired.—Prof. Young has been absent from his classes for more than a week past, having a severe attack of the measles. The church has granted him a vacation of four weeks.—A very pleasant social was given by the ladies of our church at the residence of Mr. King, midway between Winnebago and Huntley. Quite a delegation from the latter place was present, and we all enjoyed our new acquaintance with our sister church.—The interest at Easton, a new field, recently opened by President Marshall, it reported to be increasing, and that the organization of a church, followed by the erection of a building is expected at a no distant date.—Sunday was a happy day for the Mapleton church. For some time this church had been pastoriess, but in February last Bro. Chas. McColly, a student of Winnebago College, who had but recently felt himself called to the ministry, went there to preach his first sermon and help the church. Services have been regularly maintained since then, and on Sunday twelve of the best of Mapleton were baptized, and the same number received the hand of fellowship. The services were witnessed by fully five hundred, who showed deep interest in what was passing, by the very quiet and orderly manner in which the entire audience behaved. At the covenant meeting the debt on the church was provided for. With that out of the way and the strong re-enforcement just received with others surely coming, the future of the Mapleton church looks bright. Now is the time for this church to move forward and secure such additional strength as will make her All are anticipating a good time during the Y. M., which convenes on Thursday, the 27th inst.—The annual meeting of the board of pleton church looks bright. Now is the time for this church to move forward and secure such additional strength as will make her strong and efficient. Brethren, let the watch-word be, "Onward and Upward." EDWARDS.

Rates College,

by the M. E. church. We still have about forty members here which control a good deal of property. This interest ought to be revived.

CHERRY CREEK.—Bro. Space is doing a good work in this important field.

CHERRY CREEK.—Bro. Space is doing a good work in this important field.

LURAY.—Rev. N. W. Hackley writes: 'This church has begun the stripggle of raising money for the purpose of building a new church and this faterest se long asleep is waking up.

HAMLET.—A new house of worship is projected. A lot has been purchased in the village for \$300. Bro. Cartwright is pastor.

COTTAGE.—There have been about fifteen to you have about the church.

LIMAY A lot has been purchased in the village for \$300. Bro. Cartwright is pastor.

COTTAGE.—There have been about fifteen to you have about the church.

LAKE PLEASANT. — May 26, eight persons added to the church.

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LAKE PLEASANT. — May 26, eight persons were chapted and added to the Lake Pleasant to church as beautifully decorated with flowers, plants, bunting, and curtains. After prayer plants, bunting, and curtains. After June 17 was observed as Ivy Day by the jun

West Virginia College.

Rev. David Powell is traveling agent for the college. We hope his appeals will receive a liberal response from all friends of Southern education. The stockholders met the 3d inst. and elected Rev. David Powell, Rev. N. E. Musser, and R. L. Woodford trustees for three years. Prof. H. Overfield is giving excellent satisfaction as teacher. The college is fortunate in obtaining his services. The trustees at their meeting, the 3d, conferred the degree of D. D. upon Rev. James H. Hollingsworth, the popular pastor of the Baptist church, Centerville, Ohio. Rev. N. E. Musser is president of the college Y. M. C. A., and R. L. Woodford of the Afunni Association. The next session of the Ohio River Y. M. will be held in the college chapel. A large attendance is desired. Such a gathering ought to give a new impetus to the institution. The increasing necessities of the college call for an additional building, larger than the present one. West Virginia College.

A Veteran Retires.

The following just tribute to a veteran worker has been sent for publication:-

Worker has been sent for publication:—

Whereas, Bro. Silas Curtis has been General Agent for New Hampton Institution for more than thriv-three years, and President of the Board of Corporators for more than twenty-five years, and now desires to retire from these positions of trust; therefore

Resolved, That for these many years of faithfulness is behalf of this institution; for his painstaking and successful effort in raising money in its early struggles to establish a school in New Hampton worthy of the name, when the Freewill Baptist denomination was poor; for his unfaitering devotion and untiring interest, and for his almost never-falling attendance at its annual gathering, till old age with its infirmities forbade his coming longer,—we express our hearty thanks. While grateful for these services of the past, we would alse add our wish that the peace of God which passeth all understanding, and the consolutions of the Gospel of Christ, may be his during the remainder of his earthy life, and that for faithfulness to the Master here he may have an abundant entrance into the kingdom of God.

In behalf of the corporators,

f God.
In behalf of the corporators,
J. W. SCRIENER, Sec.
New Hampton, N. H., June 20, 1889.

Quarterly Meetings.

Sandwich (N. H.).—Held its last session with the Ellsworth church. This is one of the oldest ehurches in the Q. M., it being organized in the year 1800. No session of the Q. M. had been held there for eighteen years. This church has been passing through fiery trials, and was eager for this session of the Q. M. The result was the best session for many years. The devotional services were marked with the power of God, and were exceedingly helpful to this small but united church. Sermons by E. Owen, E. C. Clarke, M. P. Tobey of Wolfboro Q. M., G. O. Wiggin, and J. W. Scribeer. The women held a good missionary meeting, the speakers were Mrs. A. Wallace of sandwich, and Mrs. N. Jones of West Campton. Most of the churches reported, in some of them there were good revivals the past year. Twelve ministers were present. The interest increased to the end, and thus closed a session long to be remembered for its preclousness.

J. W. SCRIBNER, Clerk.

Motices.

Rev. Arthur Given, Treasurer Free Baptist Foreign Mission, Home Mission, and Education Socteties, Auburn, R. I. Money orders must be drawn on Providence, R. I.

Miss L. A. DeMeritte, Treasurer of the Weman's Missionary Society, Dover, N. H.

Rev. Thomas Spooner, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Association of Free Baptist churches, 10 Albion St., Lawrence, Mass.

Rev. G. H. Damon, Treasurer Ohio Free Communion Baptist Association, to whom all money should be sent, Medina, Ohio.

Rev. J. B. Gidney, Honey Creek, Wis., Treasurer of the Coldren Fund. Postal money orders on Burlington, Wis.

Rev. C. L. Pinkham, Treasurer New Hampshire Y. M. and State Home Mission funds, Northwood Ridge, N. H. (East Northwood money office.)

Yearly Meetings.

Penobscot (Me.), with the 2d Hancock church, Sept. 3-5.

Nebraska with the 1st church of Geneva, N.b., Aug. 15-18.

Mississippi, with the church at Amite, La., August 14.

Iowa, with the Pleasant Hill church, Aug. 23-25. The Ministers' Conference will be held on the previous day, Aug. 21.

R. B. WHITAKER, Sec.

Vermont, with the Huntington church, Sept. 12-18, 1888. Conference Thursday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock P M. Annual sermon Thursday evening by the Rev. J. Philips, West Derby. Rev. C. S. Perkins, Lyndon, his alternate.

Friday is to be devoted to anniversary exercises, with the following assignments and speakers:—

**The Ministers Rev. J. Parison, Prince of the P

cises, with the following assignments and spearers:—
Foreign Missions—Rev. F. E. Davison, Prin.,
Rev. J. W. Burgin, Alt. Home Missions—Rev. H.
T. Barnard, Prin., Rev. N. M. Farr, Alt. Education—Rev. C. S. Perkins, Prin., Prof. W. E. Ran
ger, Alt. Sunday schools—Rev. D. E. Land, Prin.,
Rev. C. E. Davis, Alt. Temperance—Rev. A. P.
Tracy, Prin., Rev. M. Atwood, Alt. State of Religion in Y. M.—Rev. Z. J. Wheeler, Prin., Rev.
W. H. Lyster, Alt. Moral Reform—Rev. B. P.
Parker, Prin., Rev. F. Reed, Alt. Church Extension—Rev. J. C. Nelson, Prin., Rev. R. W. Col
ilns, Alt. Papacy—Rev. E. B. Fuller, Prin., Rev.
A. Shepherd, Alt.
It is hoped there will be a general attendance at
this session, as matters of importance regarding

It is hoped there will be a general acceptance regarding this session, as matters of importance regarding the welfare of our churches in the Y. M. will come up for consideration, and it is also General Conference year and other matters of equal importance are to be considered.

H. A. BLAKE, Clerk.

Quarterly Meetings.

Genesee (N. Y.), at Bliss, commencing Friday, July 5, at F. M. Opening sermen by Rev. A. G. D. Aney. During the session the pastor of the Bliss church, Bro. F. A. Ball, will be ordained. We hope to have good attendance.

E. S. SMITH, Clerk.

Ohio River Y. M. Ohio River Y. M. will be held with the Flemington church, Taylor Co., W. Va., Friday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M. As this is the extreme eastern limit of the Y. M. and a long distance from most of the churches, it is hoped that special care will be taken to have full delegations attend from every Q. M., and as many others as possible. Come to work for the Master in the spirit of the fathers.

THOS. E. PEDEN, Clerk.

Ministers' Meeting. The regular meeting of the Rochester, N. H., Ministers' Association will be held in the vestry of the F. B. church in Rochester, Monday, July I, at 11 o'clock A. M. All F. B. ministers in the vicinity are invited to attend.

Chemung Q.M. Chemung Q. M.

Clerks of the churches composing the Chemung Q. M. please send the statistics of your respective churches for the next Register, to Rev. O. H. Denney, Odessa, Schuyer Co., N. Y. Having removed from the bounds of that Q. M., I have authorized Bro. Denney to attend to the matter until another clark is duly elected. Please be prompt.

J. F. SMITH. Benevolent Societies.

Receipts for May. Maine. F. M. H. M. Ch Saco
Ch Houlton
S S Houlton
A C F Madison Stiles
S S Madison S S Madison
Ch Bowdoinham Ridge
ME White Bowdoinham
Ridge
Member of Pine St
Lewiston
Ch Portland
Ch Burnham .80 .40 4.00 40.16 1.00 10.00 4.00 16.2 A C F Augusta Stiles Mrs Mary J Merrill and her deceased daugh-ter Auburn

Mrs Aoseph Hunt Winn
G W Chamberlin 15.00 15.00 .65 8.00 Berwick Friend Weeks Mills Ch Bridgewater Almira T Maxfield 5.00 5.48 A C F 2d N Berwick Stiles S C E Portland Stiles 1.00 5.00

1.12

New Hampshire. field Brown
Estate of Lois Merrill
Gt Falls
John E Merrill Plymouth
B S Int
I G Wilder Tilton
S S Littleton
Ch W. 2.00 465.67 483.16 2.50 2.00 1.05 .62 15.00 .46 7.00 3.30 2.00 2.20 S S 2d Strafford
Ch Meredith Center
Northwood Ridge Champai Murmu
Northwood Ridge
Jacob
C K Bean Northwood
Ridge C K B Burkholder
O A Lang Northwood Ri ige O A L
Burkholder
S Northwood Ridge
Careline
Ch Northwood Ridge
S S Franconia
Ch Franconia 80.00 50.00 13.57 5.00 8.24 \$658.49 \$513.64 Vermont. Helen M Martindale Swanton Ch Wheeleck Ch Sheffield Rev Z J Wheeler W 6.00 3.00 6.00 \$11.87 \$11.87 \$6.44 Total chusetts. 2.00 2.77 12 50 2.77 S S Lawence A C F Bo ton Stiles A C F Boston Nat Tea Ludia
L H B Amesbury Lucy
with Mrs O R B
Ch Blackstone
Ch and S S Brockton Ch and SS Brockton
SS Brockton Teacher
with Miss C
For his sake
A C F Brockton Stiles
Ch Paige St 6.25 \$28.12 \$72.11 Total Rhode Isand. Ch Greenville
A C F Greenville Stiles
Ch Johnston
Young People Johnston Stiles ton Stiles
S S Pawtucket
Ch Warwick Central
Ch Arlington
Ch Georgiaville
Ch Greenwich St Ch Olneyville Ch Roger Williams Chace Lewis Fund Roger
Williams
S S Roger Williams
Ch Park St
Friend Pawtucket 6.56 10.71 10.00 10.00 Total \$155.64 \$130.98 Cen Asso Seymore Chaddock War saw B S Int 3.00 Total \$158.00

Pennsylvanta. Ch Gaines

Loyal Myrtle League E
Branch Zen Tea
Young People's Band
E Branch Zen Tea 7.00 \$25.00 Total Ohio. Mrs H C Wyman Beebe-G L McPherson Hart-

W M S Lake Pleasant
N M P
W M S Sheffield N M P
W M S Burg Hill N M P
W M S Lenox N M B
W M S Plerpont N M P
W M S Ashtabula Q M N M P
Ashtabula Q M N M P
1.
New Lyme N M P
Q M 1st Kyger N M P
Birthday Offering 1st Kyger

N M P .2.10
W M S Laurel Run N M P 2.10
W M S Green Camp N M P 6.25
W M S Morral N M P 7.03
W M S Marlon N M P 7.05
Harmony Q M 1.15
D Coughenour Cheshire
B S Int 7.50 D Coughenour Cheshire B S Prin \$114.84 Total

Sherman Shaw Lee Cen-Sherman Shaw Lee Cen-Sherman Shaw Lee Cen ter Storer Ind Dept \$69.00 \$53.00 Michigan. Mrs Mary Bradley
Brown Private
W M S W Kinderhook

25,00

\$2.00

1.00

\$1.80

Harriet A Deering Hillsdale 5.00
W M 8 Manchester Bible Wom Mrs G 6.25
Genesee Q M 2.24
Grand Rapids Q M 24.07
Mrs H M Howard Lisbon
Pakah Dale 6.00
W M 8 W Reading Brown 6.00 W M S W Reading Dunlon Q M Brown
W M S Burlington
Aid Soc Dayburg
W M S Calhoun & N
Branch Q M

Wisconsin. D.W Edwards Beloit Coldren
Rev O H True Coldren
Mrs O H True Coldren Ch Wayne Coldren 1.25.
W M S Johnstown Coldren 10.00
Ch Waupun Coldren 9.25
Mrs A Worthing Coldren 16.00 Total \$66.50 W M S Winnebago Col-

Total

W M S Blue Earth Vall Q M Coldren W M S Madella Coldren 3.40 1st Ch Minneapolis Total \$18.40 \$3.40 O Cole Cedar Falls 8 8 Prairie \$5.98 Total For "My Missionary" Stiles
Mrs Mary A Cox Richmond Va
Int Per Fund
Int B 8 Fund
Int E True Fund
Int Library Fund Total \$82.60 \$94.50 \$46.05 \$1,716 92 \$998.95 \$192.98 ARTHUR GIVEN, Treas. Aggregate Central Association. Receipts for May.

\$78.56

F. M H. M. Ed. Soc Buffalo S S J H Wood-worth B O Rev L E Bates L C G Mrs A S D Bates L C G Friends L C G Mrs S H Prince Mrs H A Hazen Tuscarora Ch Buffalo Ch Dayton Pecenix Ch 1.72 7.25 4.36 Gilbert's Mills Ch L C C

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Sunstroke. It relieves the prostration and mervous

derangement.

Onconta Ch
Mrs E A Nearing's S S
Class B O
Otsego Q M
Mrs Thos Pearce B O
Potter Co Q M 11.23 11.23 \$83.35 \$32.91 \$8.98 F. O. DICKEY, Treas. Nutter—Abbott—In Ossipee, N. H., June 17, by the Rev. M. P. Tobey, Leonard R. Nutter and Miss Annie M. Abbott, both of Ossipee.

Lovett—Cram—At the residence of the bride's father, in Center Harbor, N. H., June 9, by the Rev. E. Owen, Mr. James R. Lovest of Boston, and Miss Mary E. Cram for several years a successful teacher in Meredith Village, N. H. Haynes—Stamm—At the residence of the bride's mother, 312 Hummel St., June 18, by Rev. A. H. Shank, Mr. I. W. Haynes and Miss Anna J. Stamm, both of Harrisburg, Pa.

Sands—Carleton—In Ameslury, June 15, by Rev. A. H. Peckham, at the residence of the bride's father, Dea. John F. Carleton, Mr. Erving N. Sands and Miss Etta M. Carleton.

Ayers—Cummings—In Lynn, June 16, by the Rev. J. Mariner, Willis G. Ayers and Miss Etta F. Cummings, both of Lynn.

Ripley—Young—In Lynn, June 16, by the same, fred C. Ripley and Miss Minnie R. Young, both of Lynn.

McLaughlin—Simpson—In Lynn, June 18, by the same, Joseph McLaughlin and Bessie Simpson, both of Lawrence, Mass. Married. Everything which belongs to pure, healthy blood is mparted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A trial will confince you of its merit. Publisher's Aotes.

Address all communications on business to Rev. E. N. Fernald, 457 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

QUARTERLY SUPPLIES.

We trust that all subscribers for our Sunday-school Quarterlies and Lesson Leaves, will have received their Supplies for the third quarter of the current year before this copy of the STAR reaches

Everything ordered previous to Saturday, June 22d, was mailed last week, and the week before, and from the 22d inst. on, each day's orders are filled on the day they are received.

This week on Monday and Tuesday, we have mailed for the third quarter to all our old subscribers who have not renewed their subscription, the same number they had for the second quarter. If any wish any additional, they will please notify us at once, and their wants shall be attended to promptly.

If any subscribers fail to receive their Supplies before this reaches them they will please charge the delay to the Post-Office department to which we have committed everything ordered.

BOOKS FOR OCEAN PARK.

All who contemplate visiting Ocean Park this summer will please bear in mind that all books needed in all the courses of Study and Reading there, can be obtained at the lowest prices at the Book Room of the Morning Star Publishing House, on the grounds.

We intend to study the wants of this popular resort, and supply them.

We shall have on hand there, a large assortment of Bagster's and Oxford Teachers' Bibles at greatly reduced prices. We shall also be supplied with Summer Reading of a high character, in great variety.

The Lesson Leaves for the three months -July, August, and September-are all aent at once, instead of three times as formerly, both for the convenience of scribers and of the office.

Work has begun on the Quarterlies for the Fourth Quarter of the year, and it is our purpose to have that issue in the hands of subscribers early in September.

The present number is the largest ever is sued in the history of our Sunday-school Helps. We trust that our purpose to bring the aggregate circulation up to 100,000 is not far from realization.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

PIAZZA SHAWLS for Summer travel, and for Mountain and Seashore, are now

indispensable. CHANDLER & CO. are showing a large, and elegant line at popular prices.

Shetlands, 85c., \$1.50, \$2.75.

Berlins, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Wool Wraps, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Chuddas, \$1.50 to \$4.50.

Gilt Shawls, \$2.25 and \$2.75.

Fayal Shawls, \$2.00.

Silk knit, \$5.50 and upwards.

India Chuddas, Square, from \$6 up full India Chuddas, Long, from \$12 up, full Black Cashmere, Square, \$2.50 to \$10.

CHANDLER & CO., WINTER ST., BOSTON.

INVALID LIFTER.

WANTED—Perfectly helpless invalids to know that they can be lifted, and moved from a bed to a rolling chair, from chair to a carriage, or from one position to another with the greatest ease and safety, by the use of the Cutting and Stelle Invalid. Lifter. A helper that never gets tired. A great blessing to nirse and invalid. Please mention this to helpless invalid friends. 24 page Catalogue, 4c. in stamples, J. B. KING, Hadson, Ohio. BSTABLISHED 1817.

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GULFS.

BY ADALINE HOHF BEERY.

The **Home** Circle.

There is no perfect union; friends may swear Eternal fellowship, and vow to die Each for the other; heart-beat may reply To heart-beat, and the fervent lovers share Supremest weal and hope, or woe and care, Yet separate fears and longings that defy All bridging, make the degrest mortal tie A simple clasping hands of twin-born prayer.

The Framer of the heart alone hath sight And feeling for our various human moods; He floods each thought with strong, assuring light,

And on our secret dream His knowledge brod From Him nor life nor death can us divide, With his communion we are satisfied.

OMNISCIENCE.

The door is shut and yet Thou enterest in, Without or lifting latch or loosening bar; Friends who have known me best or longest No entrance here, but only stand afar, Oblivious of the hiding places deep, Where I myself unconsciously do keep.

Omniscient, omnipresent, yet unseen; Thy patient eyes upon me ever bent, No faintest mist hung piteously between, To veil my faults or my infirmities From those all-searching and long-suffering eyes As I am seen could I but gaze on Thee,

Thou enterest in, O Lord omnipotent,

Awful in majesty and royal might, Yet as a lamb in love's simplicity, And as a spotless lamb of matchless white. So kingly yet so lowly-could I see, What, O my Saviour, would become of me?

This, this I know; no word of self-excuse For any fault of mine my tongue could frame; Nay, more; for very shame I should refuse The shield, if there could be a shield from blame And all the love that human breast can know Would at Thy feet lay me forever low. -Congregationalist.

THE WAY DICK STANFORD CAME TO BE A LEADING MERCHANT.

"Dick, if you will look after the baby I will lie down a few minutes; my side troubles me more than usual to-day."

the advertisements in the morning paper. He had just come to "Boy Wanted," and was about to call his mother when she spoke to him. He jumped up quickly; the sight of her flushed face was enough for him, he knew that she was suffering. "Yes, mother, I will do it," came cheerfully.

had her midday nap, and she soon tired of blocks and making houses. Then he romped with her, so still that his mother did not hear him, and at last he took her in his arms and walked up and down the floor singing in a low voice, and thus winning sleep.

Now for the paper, and Dick's eves danced. Yes, a boy was wanted in the great silk house of Miner & Fawcet. He knew just where it was, and he was sure mother would like him to try. Glancing at the bed he saw that his mother was asleep, and so was baby. The next thing was to brush his clothes and put on the white collar and cuffs he wore Sundays. Young as Dick was, he was accustomed to neatness and order, and his Sabbath-school lessons were not alone well studied, but well understood. He was building up his manhood upon the principles of the Bible, and whatever he did he understood that he must be faithful and honest if he would succeed. When his mother awoke he was smiling and happy.

"Look, mother!" showing her the advertisement; "if I can get this it will be better than running errands for Mrs. Miles, the milliner, and your sickness troubles you. You must rest and I must do more; don't you think I can, mother?"

He looked so bright and hopeful, this boy of hers, that tears started in spite of herself. Instantly his face clouded. "Why, mother, I thought you would like it, and here you are crying."

"The place is not yours yet; I was fearful you would be disappointed," was her reply,

"I know, mother, but I may try?" looking around for his cap.

She brushed his curls with her hot hand and kissed him good-by. "Don't feel badly, mother. If I don't

get this, I will get something; I mean to keep trying. You know what it says." He did not finish. But she knew that he was thinking that God would in some way help him, if he rightly asked for help.

Independent of the patches, he looked neat, and his bright face was likely to make a good impression. But he was young, only eleven, and small of his age. She looked after him until a spasm of pain sent her to a chair. She was thankful that she had been able to keep her children tidy in appearance; but how much longer could she do this, if she did not get better of her cough?

As the lad approached the mammoth establishment of Miner & Fawcet, two tall, awkward looking lads were coming down the steps.

"It's no use, if yer going to see old money-bags," they called out. "He's only foolin': sez he's had forty-nine boys all wanting a place, an' he don't want any of 'em."

The swagger of the boys was ludicrous, and their loud talk frightened him. They were still on the steps, and he was obliged to brush by them.

"I say you'll be sorry if you go in; a regular old gray-beard, he'll eat you up,' was said with a mocking laugh.

Dick advanced with cap in hand. His manner was free and easy, but polite. "I heard that a boy was wanted," he said, respectfully.

"A boy, yes; walk this way," was to the lowest depths of misery and povreturned in the same respectful manner. It was a small room or office, with but two gentlemen, and one of these, a gray-haired man, was sitting at a desk partly hidden from sight to any one coming in at the door; the other, a leisure. Dick made known his errand. cheeks and his eyes were full of enthu-

"Have you been accustomed to this kind of work?" asked the gentleman, with a puzzled expression in his face.

"I have been doing whatever there was to be done since my father's death, and that is almost two years."

"Eleven, did you say?" asked the gentleman, "and small for that age." "Mother says I look smaller than I am, because I am so compact," throwing his head back and breathing deeply. "I wish you would try me. Father had a racking cough, and now mother has it; and she can't work as she used to. Just try me, and I will do it faithfully," pleaded Dick, almost passionately. A telegraphic glance passed between the two men.

"Who sent you here?" was asked. "I saw your advertisement in the morning paper. A woman near us knew how much I wanted something, and she has let me see her paper for several days," was the reply.

Another telegraphic glance from the man at the desk.

"Possibly we can make an arrangement. Suppose you come in to-morrow, say nine o'clock," said the gentleman. "I will come," came brightly.

How it was accomplished, the lad never knew; but when he reached the street door the gray-haired man was there; more than this he walked several blocks with him, asking him numer-Dick was seated in the door studying ous questions with regard to his family, and especially about the work his mother was accustomed to do; likewise her with tears, and the ragged, dirty garcough and the baby's name.

"Such a kind, good man, mother," said Dick, as he reached home, "and when he left me at the corner of Seventeenth Street somebody shook hands with him and called him Mr. Miner. Baby Jessie was restless; she had not Do you suppose, mother, it could be one of the firm-Miner & Fawcet?"

"It is possible, my boy."

"I hope it was." Dick was silent a long time. He had told his mother everything said, save about her cough, he did not like to talk about that. It reminded him of his father, and the tears would come when he thought of the possibility of losing his

The morning following, Dick was prompt to meet his engagement. It was about his mother.

"Can I begin to-day?" asked Dick, in a voice tremulous with the joy in his

heart. "Why to-day?" glancing into the boyish face.

"The sooner I begin, the sooner I shall have my money, and mother won't have to earn it," was the reply.

"You shall begin to day." "May I run home just to tell mother? You see she will not know where I am, and it will trouble her."

That was years ago. Dick, was faithful to his mother and he was faithful to it up and looked at it curiously, not rechis employer. A boy no longer. The large silk establishment is the same, but the firm is no longer the same. It is now, "Fawcet, Stanford & Co."

"It is nothing strange," said a grayhaired man, as he pointed to the junior member. "A boy of that stamp always succeeds. The Fourth Commandment is the commandment with promise."-The Standard.

DON'T LET MOTHER DO IT.

Daughter, don't let mother do it! Do not let her slave and toil While you sit a useless idler. Fearing your soft hands to soil. Don't you see the heavy burdens Daily she is wont to bear

Bring the lines upon her forehead, Sprinkle silver in her hair? Daughter, don't let mother do it! Do not lef her bake and broil

Through the long, bright summer hours; Share with her the heavy toil. See, her eye has lost its brightness, Faded from her cheek its glow; And the step that once was buoyant New is feeble, weak, and slow.

Daughter, don't let mother do it! She has cared for you so long: Is it right the weak and feeble Should be toiling for the strong? Waken from your listless languor, Seek her side to cheer and bless, And your grief will be less bitter When the sods above her press.

Daughter, don't let mother do it! You will never, never know What was home without a mother Till that mother lieth low-Low beneath the budding daisies, Free from earthly care or pain-

To the home so sad without her,

Never to return again.

HOW OLD SOL WAS MADE TO SEE HIMSELF

There was not a more hopeless, help_ less drunkard in town than old Sol Russell. Everybody had quite given him up in despair; in fact, he had quite given himself up.

"No use to try; I can't help it," he would say when people urged him to drunkard and his child-the picture give up the drink which had brought which first made old Sol see himself as not only Sol, but all his family, down others saw him. -S. S. Times.

erty. And to do him justice, he really thought that he was quite helpless in the matter.

Alfred Pierson was out in the garden one day photographing the house from various points with a camera that had much younger man, was apparently at been his choicest Christmas gift. He had become quite an expert amateur There was a warm flush on his brown photographer by this time, and was always on the lookout for good subjects for pictures.

Suddenly his lips pursed up, and he gave a long low whistle. He put his camera in a good position, and in another moment the sun's bright rays were indelibly imprinting upon the glass the saddest, most pathetic little picture one could see in real life.

Leaning against the fence across the street was old Sol, helplessly drank as usual, and wavering perilously whenever he let go of the friendly fence. Clinging to one of his arms, and trying with her all childish strength to support and guide her drunken father, was poor little Sue, shivering with the cold wind that penetrated her tattered garments, and begging pitifully in a voice broken with

"Please come home, father. Oh! please do try to come home before the boys find you."

Her tearful entreaties did not seem to penetrate the stupefied intelligence of the drunkard, and he held firmly to the fence without making any effort to ge home. So at last little Sue gave up her efforts in despair, and stood quietly beside him holding his arm up as if she could keep him from falling.

She might have been such a pretty little girl if she had been the child of loving, careful parents; but now she was so sadly neglected that you forgot to notice the soft blue eyes and the long golden hair that fell in a tangled mass over her shoulders, in your sympathy for the distress that had stained her face ments that so poorly protected her from

"Poor little Sue!" thought Alfred, as the child stood beside her father in touching helplessness. He knew what would happen next as well as Sue. Presently old Sol would lose his hold of the fence and would fall in the snow and mud to become the helpless victim of any mischievous boys who might come that way.

"I say Sue, what's the matter? Can't you get him home?" he called.

"No; he won't go for me, and I'm so afraid the boys will get after him," Sue answered sadly.

"I'll lend you a hand then;" and giving the stupid man a rough shake, and holding him firmly on one side while the gray-haired man with whom he had little Sue clung to his arm, Alfred to do. And again questions were asked helped the drunken man reel unsteadily Christians again! Christianity has not more terrible judgments of God." home to the miserable little cabin at the only been the saviour of man's soul, but Are there no lessons for us in these end of the street where the sick wife the regeneration of man's habitation on was anxiously awaiting him.

A few days later, in one of his rarely sober moods. Sol started out to look for work; and Alfred's mother, anxious to encourage him in his spasmodic industry, gave him some wood to cut. Sol worked steadily for a time, then, with a sigh of weariness, sat down on the porch to rest. Alfred's window, just above his head, was open, and a mischievous little breeze caught up a photograph that was lying there and dropped it right at Sol's feet. He took ognizing it at first.

"Poor little gal!" he soliloquized, then he looked at the stupid face of the drunken father, and with sudden recognition saw that it was himself and little

Great tears, not of maudlin emotion. which he lest, and the song which he but of real penitence and remorse, filled his eyes and rolled down his cheeks as he looked at the sad little picture.

And that poor miserable drunkard was himself, that tearful ragged child his little Sue, the daughter he had been so proud of once! It was his own work, this sorrowful picture. He looked at the bloated, stupid face of the drunkard with a shudder of disgust. So that the despairing cry of the women, on the was how he looked when he had been drinking! No wonder people did not want to have anything to do with him and would not give him work.

Yet he had not always been a drunk- found. He is the "Resurrection and ard. He could look back and remember | the Life!"-Episcopal Recorder. when he had a comfertable home, with a happy wife and rosy-cheeked, neatly-clad children. He might have had it now if he had not bartered away his manhood for the vile liquor which had thought of heaven will not raise our afdragged him down so low. Could he win these things back again? There tation can continue our thoughts and must have been a faint spark of manhood hidden away somewhere in that wretched drunkard's heart, for springing to his feet he cried aloud with sudden determination:-

"God helping me, I will!" It was a hard battle that Sol had to win, but he fought it nobly. Friends came to give him a strong, helping hand when they saw that he was trying to free himself from his degrading habit, and he never forgot to entreat Divine help in conquering his enemy.

He won at last, and now all that would remind you of old times in the neat. comfortable home, where smiling little Sue always greets her father with a loving welcome, is a little picture of a

WURLDLINESS. Temperance. A gay young woman who had grown

up a stranger to religious influence, and

was devoted to the theater, the dance,

and other forms of amusements, went to

visit in a Christian family connected

with a certain church. Her attention

was aroused by the new life around her,

and she began to ask many earnest

questions. In the church was quite a

party of young people who had their

own prayer-meeting and literary circle.

To these she was introduced. She

found their conversation just like that

to which she had been accustomed.

They enlarged with zest upon the gaye-

ties of the town, their talk was of act-

resses and of balls. Naturally a leader,

this young lady soon took the initiative

in their amusements. When she found

that her companions at the Saturday

EDUCATION.

Many are running to and fro, and

knowledge is increased. Through the

spread of the English language and lit-

erature, English schools and colleges,

religious science and preaching of the

Gospel, darkness is giving way before

light; and whenever darkness departs,

those birds of the night, superstition,

ignorance, degradation, are correspond-

ingly driven away. Vaccination has

robbed of many human victims the god-

dess to whose malign influence small-

pox was attributed, and who, it is

thought, formerly claimed a million

cruelties and superstitions cannot sur-

vive the day dawn of a true civilization,

and much that was peculiar to Indian

idolatries is becoming as impossible as

in England herself. An educated Hin-

du in Bombay recently, though not him-

self a Christian, said: "Cast your eyes

around and take a survey of the nations

abroad. What has made England

great? Christianity. What has made

the other nations of Europe great?

earth."-Missionary Review.

UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE.

maid, who died some time afterwards,

notes of a sermon which he preached

she was known to have recurred to fre-

nold think, while he was preaching,

cherished by an obscure servant and

This is one of the most encourag-

ing features of Christian work. The

word spoken is like Longfellow's arrow.

"But long, long afterward, in an oak

And the song, from beginning to end,

I found again in the heart of a friend,"

"Who shall roll us away the stone

from the door of the sepulcher?" was

way to the tomb of Joseph. It has

belief ever since. And only in a cruci-

fied and risen Saviour is the answer

To run a few steps will not get a man

heated, but walking an hour together

may: so though a sudden occasional

fections to any spiritual heat, yet medi-

lengthen our walk, till our hearts grow

It is worth a thousand pounds a year,

to have the habit of looking on the

bright side of things.—Dr. Johnson.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

From Northern woods where autumn winds

With joyous faith their trackless pathway wing

And if He cares for them through wintry weather

To summer lands of song, afar, unknown.

And will not disappoint one little bird,

Will He not be as true a Heavenly Father

To every soul that trusts His Holy Word?

Since we are sure our times are in His hand.

Why should we weep, and fear, and call it dying?

Let us go singing, then, and not go sighing,

'Tis only flitting to a summer land.

The little birds trust God, for they go singing

warmer .- Baxter.

have blown

-Selected.

I found the arrow still unbroke:

would prepare her for heaven.

breathed into the thin air:-

come. - Womanhood.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY. BY MRS. M. P. A. CROZIER.

England was ahead of us in cutting the shackles from the slave. It was a long struggle with the powers of Darkness in which such men as Clarkson, Sharp, Wilberforce, Pitt, Fox, and Lord Mansfield, immortalized themselves as champions of freedom, a struggle covering all the years from as early as 1769 to 1838. But justice conquered at last. The prohibition that made no compromise with wrong at length prohibited, and English civilization mounted higher plane.

Lord Brougham said some grand words, which with some change might apply to the liquor traffic to-day, and be play were Christian young women who effectual and eloquent language against helped to sustain the the prayer-meetit. "I trust at length the time is come ing and taught in the Sunday-school, when Parliament will no longer bear she could not understand how they could be told that slave-owners are the best be interested in such dull work; but law givers on slavery." When will the when they laughed constrainedly, and time come that we shall believe that with an apologetic remark or two turned | legislators whose interests are bound up eagerly to the discussion of the play or with the whisky-power are not those to the party, all thought of their Christian | make laws to suppress it? "In vain profession as a serious or important you tell me of the laws that sanction thing, and all interest in Christianity such a crime. There is a law above all for herself seemed to be dismissed from the enactments of human codes, the her mind, and she returned to her home same throughout the world, the same in as worldly, as indifferent, as she had all times." "It is a law written by the finger of God on the heart of man, and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they will reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man." Do not these bold words come over through half a century to. us who have another battle to fight with wrong, and admonish us that a law higher than human license laws says to us, "Thou shalt not steal thy brother's manhood for gain to private pockets or public treasuries-'thou shalt love thy

neighbor as thyself." Speaking of the destruction of the slave traffic, Brougham says, "How lives every four years. Hundreds of came this change to pass? Not assuredly by Parliament leading the way; but the country at length awoke, the indignation of the people was kindled; it descended in thunder and smote the traffic and scattered the guilty profits to the wind. Now then let the planters beware, let the government at home beware! The same country is once more awake-awake to the condition of Negro slavery; the same indignation kindles in the bosom of the same people; Christianity. What has started our the same cloud is gathering that annihipresent religious Somajas all over In- lated the slave-trade, and if it shall dedia? Contact with Christian missiona- scend again, they on whom its crash ries. Who began female education in may fall will not be destroyed, before I Bombay? The good old Dr. Wilson have warned them, but I pray that their and Mrs. Wilson of beloved memory- destruction may turn away from us the

words? no lessons for those who are building themselves by iniquity, to states or communities deriving revenue from wrong? Do they not see the heatlightnings flashing along the horizon In Dean Starley's "Life of Dr. Arthat portend the coming storm? Do nold, of Rugby," it is related that at they not know the meaning of this won-Harrow, where he once spent a Sunday with Dr. Longley, there were found drous throbbing of hearts, of this feveramong the papers of a poor servant fire burning along the veins of the body politic? Do they not know that "God has not forgotten the world," and his there in the parish church, and which judgments, though suspended in mercy, may yet fall with terrible power quently afterward. Little did Dr. Aron those who are waylaying their weak brethren, and alluring them to destructhat the words spoken by him would be

"The mills of God grind slowly, But they grind exceeding small."

The words of Anne of Austria to Cardinal Richelieu may well be remembered: "My Lord Cardinal, there is one fact which you seem to have entirely forgotten. God is a sure paymaster. He may not pay at the end of the week, month, or year; but I charge you, remember that he pays in the end."

AN ARGUMENT FOR CONSTITU-TIONAL PROHIBITION.

The index finger of the century points toward the constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic. We would not indulge in rose-colored views, but the trend of reformatory thought and disway to the tomb of Joseph. It has cussion, in large areas of people, is been the question of ignorance and unclearly in that direction; and, when it comes, it will be the legitimate out-birth from great principles which have been generated and developed in the profound and ardent thoughts of true reformers, and which unmistakably point to constitutional prohibition as the legitimate sequence. On this basis we predicate our argument.

The following six propositions will be accepted by multitudes, as so thoroughly determined that they need little more than to be stated: 1. The evil which prohibition seeks

crimes " against society.

2. The superior practical benefits of prohibition, over any other form of anti-liquor policy, have been clearly demonstrated by the workings of prohibitory law, wherever it has had a fair tri-al. It is clear that the best state of society, in respect to sobriety, public order, thrift, and general comfort, has been realized under a prohibitory regimen. It would, we think, be impossible to find an instance, on any large scale, where license has promoted temperance. The London Times voiced the confessions of many on both sides of the Atlantic, when it said, "The license system has the double vice of not answering a public good, but a private one. It has been tried and found wanting."

3. The principle of prohibition has been fully vindicated by the highest civil tribunals of the land, as a sound and just principle of jurisprudence, and in no single instance condemned by the United States courts.

soundest political economy. Political economy recognizes the liquor traffic as the active cause of four-fifths of the crime, pauperism, lunacy, wretched-ness, and disorder that afflict society; and it teaches, therefore, that no legislative body can consistently enact a law which provides for the licensing of the sale of alcoholic beverages. Such leg-islation would defeat the great and important end for which government was established.

5. The best and most advanced medical science enunciates principles which constitute the germinal basis on which prohibition is logically predicated. It has been scientifically demonstrated, beyond the likelihood of successful disproof, that alcohol is not food, nor an assimilator of food; that alcoholic liqnors are neither helpful nor necessary to persons in health, but, on the other hand, are injurious in their effects and productive only of evil, even when tak-en moderately and in mild forms. If the use of alcoholic beverages were productive of good, their sale could not be justly prohibited; but being prolific sources of untold evils, their sale as beverages should be prohibited. 6. Prohibition is in harmony with the

purest philanthropy of the nineteenth century. Philanthropy finds nothing in the liquor traffic in common with itself. nothing upon which she can look with favor. Rather, it is ever and everywhere the sturdy and implacable foe of philanthropy, the prolific fountain of the woes she pities and seeks to ameliorate.

These six propositions have been wrought out by the beneficent thinking of this century. The trend of the best civilized thought has developed them. Such is the broad and high indorsement of the principle of prohibition.

A single form of legislation, which combines all these six supreme elements; which includes in its beneficent sweep the suppression of the most gi-gantic evil of the land; which has already demonstrated its superior practical efficiency in this work; which has never failed to be vindicated as just and equitable by the highest courts of law; which has been demonstrated to be in accord with the highest political economy; which has an impregnable logical basis in the teachings of the most advanced medical science; which is fully in consonance with the purest philanthropy-indorsements representing the highest pinnacles of modern thought in the most vital relations of civic and social life-certainly cannot be denied a place in the constitution of the State or of the Nation. The constitution is the place in which to embody such great essential principles pertaining to the welfare of society. It is a summary of the most vital truths.

A plausible objection has been presented in some quarters among thoughtful men. It is said, if the constitutional prohibitory amendment should be adopted, it would then be dependent upon statutory law for its enforcement; that the prohibitory statute would be liable to be repealed under some fluctuation of public sentiment; and we should then be left with constitutional prohibition, but with no provision for enforcing it -in a condition of free rum under constitutional prohibition, which would be very demoraliz-ing. Hence, it is argued that it would be better to go along under a restrictive policy, or, at farthest, under statutory

prohibition. In reply we would say:

1. We are not likely to get constituional promotion until public sentiment has been thoroughly prepared for it. In most of the States it must pass through two successive legislatures-by a majority vote in the Senate and a two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives each year—and then receive the majority of all the votes of the citizens voting. Such a severe preliminary ordeal implies a good preparation for the enforcement and maintenance of the provision. Is it said that reverses even then may come, and the statute be re-

2. We answer, So long as prohibition remains in the constitution no license law can be enacted. This would be a great gain. One of the most demoralizing things that can happen to society is the licensing of men, under the cognizance and seal of civil authority to perpetrate the great wrongs of the liquortraffic against humanity.

3. Is it replied that we need a license system to regulate and restrict the traf-fic? When will the delusion, that the license system regulates or restricts the liquor traffic, be dispelled? When did it ever, on any considerable scale, restrict the traffic? This system has ever been a powerful promoter of intemper-

It will be an advantage to society to have a constitutional prohibitory amendment, which will forever stamp upon the liquor traffic the infamy of outlawry, even though we should have, temporarily, a condition of free rum, in some places. In constitutional prohibition we should have an estaberting its instructive influence upon public sentiment, a beacon of essential truth illuminating and guiding public thought.

Temporary fluctuations, recessions, and delays, there will be in temperance progress; but what are the apparent recessions but the back-draught of spent waves of the advancing tides, soon overswept by mightier and farther-reaching waves? The advancing civilization of the century is becoming thoroughly and irreversibly out of joint to remove is "the gigantic crime of dally with these pest-houses of evil. The eye of the age is fixing its gaze upon constitutional prohibition as the goal toward which society is advancing. We shall not reach it at once, but it is the objective point toward which we will struggle.—Daniel Dorchester, D. D.

Gov. Larrabee, of Iowa, in a recent public letter, in referring to the lowa law, clearly demonstrated that in lowa prohibition prohibits. "None," he said, "have left the State on account of it whom it was desirable to retain. Iowa has gained greatly by the departure of many who were in the saloon business, or were its hangers on. There has been no depreciation of values; there are sixty more banks in the State than there were in 1883, and deposits have increased \$12,000,000 in that time. There are hundreds less criminals in the penitentiary than there were three years ago; 3,000 saloons have been closed in the last five years; court expenses have been very largely decreased in the last. 4. Prohibition is in harmony with the five years."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. All books said we by publishers well be premptly ac-inouledged weder this head, and will alee, at our carli-st concentence, receive such further notice or review as their merits and the good of our readers may seem to re-metre.]

BOOKS.

DIE JOURNALISTEN. Lustspiel in vier Acten von Gustav Freytag. Edited, with an English Commentary, by Walter D. Toy, M A., Profes-sor of Modern Languages in the University of North Carolina. Boston: D. C. Heath & Company. 1889.
THE CHANGED BRIDES; OR, WINNING HER WAY. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Pa. Philadelphia.

per. 25 cents.
CLOUD AND CLIFF; OR, SUMMER DAYS AT THE
CLOUD AND CLIFF; OR, SUMMER DAYS AT THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS. By Willis Boyd Allen, auther of "Pine Cones," "Silver Rags," "Northern Cross," etc., etc. Bostou: D. Lothrop Company, Washington Street opposite Bremfield. 227

MAGAZINES.

MAGAZINE OF ART (July). Illustrated. New Yerk: Cassell & Co. Limited. Yearly subscrip-Yerk: Cassell & Co. Elimited. Tearly states of them, \$3.50; single number, 35 cents.

Good Housekeepine (July 22). For the Homes of the World. Published forinightly. Springfield, Mass.: Clark W. Bryan & Co. \$2.50 year; 10 cents a copy. NATIONAL JOURNALIST for Editors, Publishers NATIONAL JOURNALIST for Editors, Publishers, and Employing Printers. Chicago, Ill.: The National Journalist Publishing Co., 21-25 Third Avenue. Single copy, 15 cents; one year, \$1.50.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE (June 15 and 22). Bosten: Littell & Co., 31 Bedford St. Single number 18 cts.; \$\$ a year.

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE (June 15). Devoted to Bees, Heney, and Home Interests. Medina, Ohie: A. I. Root. Semi-monthly. \$1.06 a

Medina, Ohie: A. I. Root. Semi-montary. And year.

THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER (June). A Journal of Technical Art and Information for Publishers, Bookmakers, Printers, etc. New York: Howard Lockwood & Co., 126 and 128 Duane St. Subscription, \$2.00; single copies, 25 cents.

THE TREASURY FOR PASTOR AND PEOPLE (July). New York: E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union. Yearly, in advance, \$2.50; clergymen, \$2.00; single cepty, 25 cents.

QUIET HOURS (June). A Monthly Magazine. Dexter, Me. Single number, 10 cents; \$1.00 a year.

year.

THE HOMILETIC MAGAZINE (June). (Formerly The Homiletic Quarterly.) New York: E. B. Treat, 771 Broadway. Price, 25 cents.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTALY (July). Edited by W. J. Youmans. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1, 3, and 5 Bond Street. Single number, 56 cents; yearly subscription, \$5.00.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

Geo. H. Ellis, 141 Franklin Street, Boston, publishes a volume of 243 pages, 5 1-2 by 8 inches, by Frances Power Cobbe, author of "An Essay ou Intuitive Morals," "Religious
Duty," "Modern Lights," "The Hope of the Duty," " Modern Lights," " The Hope of the Human Race," etc., entitled THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT OF THE AGE AND OTHER ESSAYS The poet's heaven, and Mammon's crouded mart! AND DISCUSSIONS. The author makes a distinction between one who, when any serious belief or matter of practical conduct is in question, takes up at the outset a thesis of his own which he presses on our acceptance with the best arguments at his disposal, and him "who does not invariably start with a ready-made opinion of what may be true, right, or expedient in the doubtful case on which we wish to consult him, but who will privately turn over the matter with us, suggest and register the various ' pros' and 'cons,' refer to admitted principles and facts, and thus aid us to form a comprehensive judgment for author calls an argument, a plea, a contention; also, may be made either a plea or a discussion. The author may act the part of counsel for one side or the other of the case before the reader, or as judge he may sum up the substance of such arguments as might have been made by two advocates on opposite sides. Eithconfounded with the other. In this volume interested in scientific studies. there are six essays, the first giving the title to the book. They are: The Scientific Spirit of the Age; The Education of the Emotions; Progressive Judaism; Thoughts about Thinking; To Know, or not to Know; The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse, The first three belong to a class which the author describes as pleas, and the last three, more or less as discussions. She pleads "that the scientific spirit of the age, while it has given us many precious things, is, in its present exorbitant development, depriving us of things more precious still." Speaking of this same spirit, she says on page 6: "There were many years of my life during which I regarded it with profound, though always distant, admiration. Grown old, I have come to think that many spirits in the bierachy are loftler and purer; that the noblest study of mankind is man, rather than rock or insect; and that, even at its best, knowledge is immensely less precious than goodness and love." She pleads that the education of the emotions (to be carried on chiefly through the contagion of good and noble sentiments) is an object of paramount importance, albeit nearly totally ignored in ordinary systems of education." She pleads again "that, in the present disintegration of all religious opinion, Judaism may yet become a progressive, and cease to be merely a tribal, faith; and that, if it absorb the moral and spiritual essence of Christianity, it may solve the great problem of combining a theology consonant to modern philosophy with a worship hallowed by the sacred associations of the remotest past." The author says: "In the last three essays, I discuss the relation of knowledge to happiness; I discuss the real-as distinguished from the conventional-character of our common processes of thought; and finally, I discuss the respective claims of town and country life to be esteemed most healthy and felicitious for body and mind." Of course, the author would be pleased for her readers to adopt the opinions which she advocates in the first half of her book; but it is a matter of indifference to her how they decide the questions as discussed in the last three essays. Though one may feel compelled to differ now and then from the view advocated by the author, he will be charmed with her style. The book is firmly bound, and the large type make it a comfort in reading.

TABLE TALK. -The June American Bookmaker is replete with information to printers, binders, etc., and to others. It is as ever beautiful in

typography and illustration. -A portrait of Maud Howe, the charming and popular daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, will serve as the frontispiece of the July Book Bayer. A personal sketch of the young authoress will accompany the por-

-Capt. R. B. Forbes, who is now in his eighty-fifth year, is engaged compiling accounts of some of the principal shipwrecks of the past fifty years. They will be published in book form, and are designed for the intruction of seamen, who may learn wisdom from the misfortunes of others.

-The Riverside Library for Young People, so auspiciously begun with Mr. Fiske's "War Washington," will shortly have two more sets. Of several of these numbers two hun-

volumes,-"Birds through an Opera Glass," by Florence A. Merriam; and "Up and down the Brooks," by Mary A. Bamford. There is some pleasant natural history in them, very attractively written and illustrated.

-"The Temperance Question in India," a matter which now before the British Parliament, will be eated by Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist church, in the July Century. It is stated that the intoxicating liquor furnished to the natives of India by the Government is called by them "Apka Shrab," or "Government Shame Water," and that it is supplied at the very reasonable rate of four cents a bottle.

-The Homiletic Magazine for June has ermons and theological papers on The Gospel Received, Revealed, Commended, The Scripture Doctrine of Faith, etc. Under "The Church Year." there are discourses on Sunday after Ascension Day, Whit-Sunday, St. Barnabas the Apostle, Trinity Sunday, The First Sunday after Trinity, St. John Baptist's Day, The Second Sunday after Trinity. There are the Sermon Outlines for Special Times, and Practical Homiletics, etc.

-The titles of the leading articles in Littell's Living Age for June 15 and 22 are Elizabeth Barrett Browning; Venice in Spring; Wild-bird Life in London, Past and Present; 'Queen Charlotte's Friend;" French Preachers in the Thirteenth Century; The Prototypes of Thackeray's Characters; Italy in 1888-89 (by Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone); Imitation as a Factor in Human Progress; Elizabeth of Valois and the Tragedy of Don Carlos; A Forgotten Rebellion; Beau Brummell. Each number has a page of poems, shorter articles, and stories. Littell culls the best from the foreign magazines.

-The frontispiece of the June Quiet Hours is a striking portrait of Henry D. Thoreau, sometimes called the "Sage of Concord." Goldsmith as a Genius is the title of the lead ing article. Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality" is the volume this month for "Books in Brief." It fills fifteen pages, and one can from reading them get an accurate idea of the book, and quite a portion of it in the author's own words. "Hopestill Farnham" has a beautiful, suggestive poem on Unfold-

Two Worlds so near and yet so far apart;

"The Strange Story of a Tragedy" has reached the 60th page, and brings down the story to the arrest of Stain and Cromwell. aim of every great teacher from Socra-It is strongly told, and month by month the tes to Hopkins has been the building of evidence grows stronger, and conclusive of Barron's integrity.

-What is Civil Liberty, by W. G. Sumner; A Study of Suicide, by Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D.; Sea-Butterflies," by Prof. Carl Vogt; Farm-Life in China, by Adele M. Fielde; Christianity and Agnosticism, by Rev. Dr. Henry Wace; An Explanation to Professor Huxley, by W. C. McGee, Bishop of Peterborough; Microscopic Forms of Fungi, by ourselves, rather than induce us to accept his Prof. T. H. McBride; The Artificial Propagaown." The discourse of the first order the | tion of Sea-Fishes, by Prof. W. K. Brooks; Railway Maladjustments, by Benjamin Reece; that of the second, a discussion. An essay, Muscle and Mind, by Frances Emily White, M. D., are some of the subjects treated at length in The Popular Science Monthly for July. Some of the papers are illustrated, and there is a full-page portrait of Henry Carvill Lewis and a sketch of his life. The correspondence, editorials, etc., fill this compact er way is legitimate, but the one must not be number, very valuable to others than those

> for July is a capital etching, by M. Daniel Mordant, of Rembrandt's famous painting, "A Family Portrait," which is among the treasures of the Brunswick gallery. The opening article is by the distinguished English painter, Geo. Frederick Watts, who, under the title " More Thoughts on Our Art of To-Day," gives some capital advice to the art student. Claude Phillips has an interesting paper on "The Plagiarisms of the Old Masters." Portraits of Alexander the Great are treated of with pen and pencil, while the editor discusses Current Art. In the latter paper is a fine reproduction of John S. Sargent's portrait of George Henschel, the baritone. "The Aim and Tendencies of Caricature," by M. P. Jackson, is a paper well worthy of perusal, while the student will find much to consider in "Old Arts and Modern Thoughts." F. G. Stevens gives a careful study of Savonarole, which is illustrated by the well-known Fr. Bartolommeo portrait. The notes are abundant and far reaching.

-The Treasury for Pastor and People for July shows no sign of wilting under the summer heat. It is a capital number throughout, including a sermon by Dr. J. H. Barrows for Independence Day Service. An excellent portrait of Dr. A. McCullagh of Brooklyn, with a view of the Ross Street Presbyterian church, of which he is pastor, are the illustrations. His Biographical Sketch by Rev. W. Hageman will be read with interest. The initiatory sermon on The Condition of Celestial Kingship, is by Dr. McCullagh. Two more full sermons are by Dr. J. P. Greene and Prof. Marvin R. Vincent. The Leading Thoughts of Sermons by Dr's Van Dyke, R. S. Storrs, F. B. Meyer, J. G. Haigh, are fresh and suggestive. Professor A. McKnight's article on The Doctrine of Eternal Punishment, shows great intellectual force and originality. Dr. A. T. Pierson, on Intellectual Honesty, exhibits some skeptics in no envisble light. Notes and Suggestions for the Prayer-meeting, by Rev. J. L. Hill, and Some Elements of a Good Prayer-meeting, by Rev. J. Stephan, will be very helpful to pastors and others. The other features of the number have their usual high excellence.

-Foilowing upon the July chapters of "The Life of Lincoln" which, as already announced, describe the President's renomination and Mr. Greeley's self-suggested peace trip to Niagara-there will probably be only six more installments of this remarkable history in The Century series. It is said that these concluding chapters deal with the most important and absorbing personal and political topics, to which Messrs. Nicolay and Hay bring a vast fund of special information. Lincoln's sagacity in dealing with men and measures (and occasionally his humor) come out in strong relief in the chapters that give the inside view of the attempt of the radicals to defeat the renomination of the President, of the disagreements resulting in Cabinet changes, of Chase's appointment to the chiefjusticeship, and of the executive dealings with the "copperhead" conspirators at the North. The publishers announce that the back numbers of The Century from November, 1886, containing the installments of the Lincoln History are now all in print and can be supof Independence" and Mr. Scudder's "George plied to those who wish to complete their

dred and fifty thousand copies have been

Literary Miscellann.

MUSIC OF LABOR. The banging of the hammer, The whirling of the plane The crashing of the busy saw, The creaking of the crane, The ringing of the anvil. The grating of the drill, The clattering of the turning-lathe, The whirling of the mill, The buzzing of the spindle, The rattling of the loom,

The puffing of the engine, The fan's continual boom. The clipping of the tailor's shears, The criving of the awl-These sounds of industry, I love-I love them all.

The clicking of the magic type, The earnest talk of men, The toiling of the giant press, The scratching of the pen, The tapping of the yard-stick, The tinkling of the scales, The whistling of the needle (When no bright cheek is pale), The humming of the cooking stove, The surging of the broom, The pattering feet of childhood,

The sounds of active industry, I love-I love them all. I love the plowman's whistle, The reaper's cheerful songs, The drover's oft-repeated shout, Spurring his stock along, The bustling of the market-man, As he hies him to the town, The hallo from the tree top As the ripened fruit comes down,

The housewife's busy hum,

The buzzing of the scholars,

The teacher's kindly call-

The busy sound of threshers As they clean the ripened grain, The husker's joke and catch of glee, 'Neath the moonlight on the plain. The kind voice of the drayman, The shepherd's gentle call-The sounds of pleasant industry;

I love-I love them all.

-Selected.

THE END IN TRUE EDUCATION. What is the end in view of a true education? One word replies, Character. President Porter has concisely expressed it: "Character before culture, culture before knowledge." The grand character. Dr. Arnold was satisfied only when he had secured in his pupils what he described as "the inquiring love of truth going along with the di-vine love of goodness," thus including both head-culture and heart-culture, which must always be the essential elements of a noble manhood. There can be no greater mistake than to esteem that a true education which sharpens one faculty while it dulls another; which puts a keen edge on the intellect while it blunts the moral sensibilities; which makes a man keen, quick to discern, brilliant, it may be, in his power of thought, but cold and selfish, dwarfed in his moral nature, with little

heart and no conscience. When teachers shall come to recognize this fundamental truth that the ultimate object of all true education is this word the aim of all culture, all that every hour unfolding and enriching life for every soul brought under their teaching, and not simply for its threescore years and ten, but for the endless cycles of spiritual existence, then their work can never seem to them any routine drudgery,—irksome toll for needed money,—but their calling will seem a sacred profession, worthy of the noblest powers and of the highest consecration. It is said of that great teacher of men who has just been borne to his rest at Williamstown, that in his teaching truth was never a thing apart from life, philosophy was never a mere speculation, knowledge was never a simple acquirement. Life itself, the struggle of the individual man after truth and strength, was never out of his thoughts; nor was the issuance of knowledge and truth in character ever absent from his instruction." Dr. Hopkins understood the true aim of education, the dignity of its work, and the secret of its power.

With such an end in view, what are the best means to be used in securing a true education? Evidently those best adapted to produce the mental and moral culture upon which character depends. Instrumentalities which do not secure this—whatever they may be, or however admirably they may be fitted for other ends—come short of the requirement. But this is the distinctive end and object of the Christian college. It has no other mission. It was born of this idea.

It is well known that in our early history the higher institutions of learning, as well as the common school, were founded upon a religious basis. our New England fathers, education and religion went hand in hand. In their esteem these were the guardians of society, the safeguards of the State, and so vitally necessary that they did not dare to wait until worldly presperity should make the building of a college an easy task; but within sixteen years after landing upon Plymouth Rock, though in great poverty, they founded Harvard College, as her motto declares, Christo et ecclesiæ [for Christ and the Church]. Yale, too, was founded by a few ministers moved by the same religious impulse, and the oldest college in Virginia was chartered, as the record states, "that the youth of Virginia might be piously educated." No page of American history is more heroic than that which records the sacrifices made, the Christian consecration and faith shown in founding our early colleges. It was the Christian college which made New England what she was so long, the brain and conscience of the nation, shaping all our institutions and molding our national civilization. One historian does not hesitate to say that a failure to plant and endow Harvard College for twenty-five years would have so stunted and paralyzed the so-cial progress of Massachusetts as to altered essentially the whole have course of events bearing on our national history in which Massachusetts had any part." History teaches no lesson more plainly than this, that whosoever would control the character of a people must control their education .- Pres. J.

Farm and Home.

MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL Make your home beautiful, bring to it flowers, Plant them around you to bud and to bloom; Let them give light to your lonellest hours-Let them bring light to enliven your gloom; If you can do so, oh, make it an Eden, Of beauty and gladness almost divine:

'Twill teach you to long for that home you are The earth robed in beauty beyond this dark time.

Make home a hive, where all beautiful feeling's Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring; Make it a temple of holy revealing,
And love its bright angel with "shadowing

wings." Then shall it be, when afar on life's billows, Wherever your tempest-tossed children are They will long for the shades of the home weep-

ing willow, And sing the sweet song which their mother had sung.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

When we consider that the United States is but little more than a century old, its wonderful development is really astonishing, and this rapid progress is in no department of industry more visible than in agriculture. And yet this remarkable development could have been attained in no other way than through the farmer; for, as it has been frequently and justly remarked, agriculture is the basis of the nation's prosperity.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture recently issued, contains a very thorough review of agricultural productions of this country. The Commissioner finds the total value of farm products for

1	the year 1886-87, to be as follows:—
	Breadstuffs— \$610,311,000 Corn. \$610,311,000 Wheat. 314,226,000 Oats. 186,137,980 Other cereals. 55,485,980
	Total. \$1,167,161,910 Meats: \$7.74,000,000 Poultry products. 186,000,000 Hides, hair, etc. 93,000,000 Dairy products. 380,000,000 Textile products—
100 SECTION SE	Cotton. \$257,295,387 Wool
	Total. \$343,295,327 Vegetables. \$179,241,940 Fruits. 175,040,040 Hay. 353,437,695 Tobacco. 39,082,118 Sugar and syrups. 33,500,000 Wine. 19,000,000 Other products. 18,500,000
	Garand Antol 49 707 019 69

Grand total......\$3,727,218,98 "Compared with the census which placed the total value of all farm products for 1879 at \$2,219,402,564, the above is an improvement of about 69 per cent. in the face of generally decreased values. Evidently the farmers are not idle, adding, as they are doing, nearly four billion dollars a year to the wealth of the country."

Young housekeepers are well favored in the current number of Good Housekeeping, for June 22. Perhaps the most interesting paper written for their benefit is that of Mary Pixley Smith, "Confessions of a character, that there is wrapped up in Young Housekeeper," in which one of the sad tangles that inexperienced housekeepmakes life worth the living, when they discern that it is their privilege to be, described, with a very patent moral.

> Crop reports from all over New England are of the most encouraging character. Late frosts did some damage and heavy rains have injured corn somewhat; but the general outlook is good.

> This is the season of road building in the country, and it is well to remind those that have charge of this work that drainage and gravel are what the greater part of our highways most need.

> Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture proposes to continue experiments in the production of cheap sugar. Ten new sorghum factories will be established in Kansas. Early peas were exhibited at Horticult-

ural Hall June 1. This is believed to be the earliest they were ever shown at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's exhibition.

The supply of milk for Boston has increased beyond all precedent during the past two months. Feed in pastures has been good and new routes have been opened.

A mistake made by many gardeners in setting tematoes is in using too much stable manure. .Commercial fertilizers applied liberally bring this crop along early.

This has been a great year for caterpillars in Maine. Almost every leaf in some orchards are infested with them, and there seems no remedy for their work.

The Bay State agricultural exhibition will be held in Boston the coming autumn.



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Having has already commenced in many parts of New England. The crop will be one of the finest for years.

COOKING POTATOES.

See that your potatoes are good to start with; otherwise, no amount of cooking will render them so. Boil them always in salted water, pouring off the water when done, and allowing the moisture to evaporate. In mashing, mash and beat very thoroughly. Serve very hot, whatever the way of cooking be. Nothing is more unpalatable than a cold dish of potatoes. It is desirable to have variety in the cook ing of so common and frequent a vegeta ble as this, and it is to be hoped that the ordinary cook may be induced to find a few more changes from the customary boiled or baked specimens which she, in nine cases out of ten, brings to her table twice a day the year round. There is no vegetable which receives such insulting treatment as the potato, nor one which will so well repay a little careful study as to its capabilities .- Good Housekeeping.

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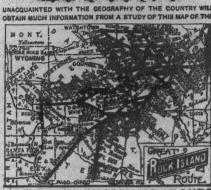
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Mews Summary.

AT HOME.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19 .- The past year has been a prosperous one for New Hampshire banking institutions A light frost yesterday morning in Vermont and a heavy one in New Hampshire There was a \$290,000 fire on the Jersey City water front last night The last spike in the Georgia Pacific Railway was driven yesterday The Italian laborers on the Dexter and Piscataquis Railroad at Dexter, Me., are on a strike ...Mr. Chandler is elected U. S. Senator by the New Hampshire legislature The prohibitionamendment in Pennsylvania was vesterday overwhelmingly defeated The formal absorption of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company by the Western Union occurred yesterday.Too much rain in some portions of Indiana.The streets of Bangor are lighted brilliantly by the new electric plant.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20 .- Vermillion, Dak., suffers a loss of about \$50,000 by a severe gale One half of the Northwest rejoices in the recent rain, which the crops needed ... By a very large majority Rhode Island votes to repeal the prohibitory law..... The Boston fund for Johnstown amounts to more than \$140,000...... A general strike of lo-comotive engineers on the Union Pacific is considered inevitable unless wages are restored..... Gen. A. C. Myers, late Quartermaster-General of the Confederate Army, dies at Washington Prof. Berjamin Andrews of Cornell University is elected president of Brown University.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.-Mrs. Hayes, wife of ex-President Hayes, is stricken with apoplexy between three and four o'clock this afternoon at her home in Fremont, and at nine o'clock this evening she is unconscious Reunion of New Hampshire veterams at Contoocook The President goes to Cape May and will return on Monday. The majority against prohibition in Pennsylvania is 189,020 Three train robbers in Arizona have been sentenced to twenty-five years each in the penitentiary Heyer Bro's toy and fire-works establishment on the corner of Summer and Hawley Streets, of this city," is the scene of a most disastrous fire. Five of the employees on the fifth floor are either burned to death or killed in jumping from the windows. Many of the others had hair-breadth escapes. The money loss is \$80,000.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.-The first public school in Dorchester, which was opened 250 years ago, is said to have been the first school in the world to be supported by town tax, and naturally enough the celebration of its quarter millennial attracts the attention not only of all Dorchester people, but of friends of education in other States A vacant house in South Boston collapses, and two are killed and others injured. It was being stripped for fuel, though pronounced unsafe.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.—Gen. Simon Can eron is still alive, and his condition is practically unchanged since Saturday. The doctors now say that he may survive for several days, although he is very weak, consequent upon the lack of nourishment. Advices from Fremont, Ohio, report Mrs. Hayes's condition as not materially changed President and Mrs. Harrison, Dr. Scott and Postmaster General Wanamaker attended the Beadle Presbyterian church at Cape May yesterday morning. In the afternoon the President and wife dined with Gen. Sewell, and Mr. Wanamaker visited the Presbyterian and Methodist Sundayschools. The President returns to Washington to-day. Mrs. Harrison's health has improved since she went to Cape May.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25 .- Vinalhaven, Maine, celebrates her centennial anniversary ... Both Mrs. Hayes and Simon Cameron are losing strength. A \$50,000 fire at Syracuse, N. Y..... The shoemakers' strike at North Adams is extending. About 1.800 hands are now idle..... Fire destroyed twenty-five houses at Johnstown vesterday. The work of clearing up is going on. Parts of several bodies were thrown up by dynamite.....There are 500 of the Bangor, Me., mill men idle, and the situation among the strikers remains unred The College of Oratory in connec tion with the New England Conservatory graduated a class of fourteen last night An extra session of the Rhode Island legislature will be called to revise the laws regulating the liquor traffict.....An unsuccessful attempt was made Saturday night to destroy Harvard College Hospital with dynamite Hon. William Walter Phelps arrived in New York yesterday with the Samoan treaty.

ABROAD.

race yesterday off Queenstown.....The Emperor has abandoned his projected visit to Alsace-Lor-

THURSDAY, JUNE 20 .- The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin says that Emperor Williams will visit Athens in October. It also says that the Emperor has dissuaded the Porte from ceding Crete to England and has advised the Sultan to cede the island to Greece in preference Twelve hundred persons perish by fire in the Chinese city Lachan Two Nova Scotia villages suffer severely from a heavy freshet The King of Holland, who recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to resume the reins of government, has had a serious relapse.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21 .- The Vieux Chene in the Rue Deaubourg, Paris, the largest furniture depot in Europe, is burned. Loss nearly \$500,000 There is a long debate in the House of Commons to-night on a motion by Mr. Ellis in favor of arbitration as a means of avoiding evictions in Ireland. Mr. Sexton and Mr. Balfour took part in the discussion. The motion is rejected by a vote of 248 to 178. Persons are to-day evicted in Ireland by means of a battering-ram The jury in the case of the five railway employees, charged with causing the recent disaster by which seventy five persons lost their lives near Armagh, has brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The rear guard of the wrecked train has been arrested.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22 .- Six persons are drowned by the upsetting of a ferry-boat on the St. Maurice River, Canada.

MONDAY, JUNE 24 .- A portion of the Mauning ham Mills at Bradford was burned yesterday The loss is £50,000. Two firemen were killed by falling debris. Several firemen and workmen were injured Russia has occupied Deer Island in Corea, as a coaling and naval depot. There is a Russian man-of-war there, and nobody is allowed to land or leave without a permit from the admiral. The possession of the island gives Russia a great advantage over England.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25 .- Recent reports are to the effect that the situation in Hayti is unchanged The marriage of Prince Frederick Leopeld and Princess Louise of Schleswig was solemnized at Berlin yesterday. The Emperor and Empress and many royalties were present at both the civil and religious ceremonies.

BRIEFS.

The internal revenue collections for the first eleven months of the past fiscal year were \$5,-984,208 greater than for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company has mortgaged its entire prop- steadily. The Boston Advertiser says:erty to the United States Trust Company for

gram from Mr. Strauss, the United States Minister at Constantinople, saying the Sultan gives £200, Turkish, for the relief of the flood suffer-

elected Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn and H. W. Sibley of Rochester members of ever.

the board for five years. Frank H. Hisco k was elected Alumni Trustee.

The Paris Temps says that Germany is treating with Belgium in regard to the laying of a cable from Ostend to Portland, Me., in order to render these countries indépendent of the English cable companies.

Commissioner Roosevelt is adding new life ing great satisfaction to those who wish to see istered upon honorable, economical business principles.

The vacancy in the Presidency of Lawrence University, caused by the retirement of Dr. B. P. Raymond to accept the Presidency of Wesleyan University of Middletown, Ct., has been filled by the trustees by the election of C. W. Gallagher, D.D., of Providence, R. I.

The fire on Summer Street late Friday afternoon has the impressive lesson in the danger accompanying the storage of fire-works and highly inflammable and explosive materials in one of our lofty city buildings on whose upper floors persons are employed. Too great care can hardly be taken for the security of life.

Prof. William Hyde Appleton has been elected temporary president of Swarthmore College, to succeed Dr. Magill, who tendered his resignation on Tuesday, after a term of eighteen years. Prof. Appleton is a graduate of Harvard University, and has been Professor of Greek in Swarthmore for seventeen years.

Li Hung Chang has accepted the control of railways in the north of China, and it is proposed that Chang Chi Tung shall have control in the south. It is stated that tenders will soon be invited for the construction of a railway from Pekin to Hankow. The government appears to mean business.

The United States ship Constellation went ashore last week in Chesapeake Bay opposite Cape Henry. She had more than 300 men aboard, including 130 cadets from Annapolis. A day or two afterwards she was successfully got off. It is sportively suggested that our government vessels be under the sailing charge of Yankee skippers.

The fifth amendment to the constitution of Rhode Island, the prohibitory amendment, was repealed at the special election on the 20th inst., by a vote 5,469, more than the three-fifths of the total vote necessary to carry the amendment. The total vote is-Approve, 28,449; reject, 9,853. In 1886, when the amendment was a dopted, the vote, which was about 14,000 smaller, stood - Approve, 15,113; reject, 9,230.

In previous years much has been said in some party organs about the influence of British gold upon party politics, but now we are really to feel the influence of English capital. Thus far the capitalized value of the stock held by British investors in American breweries is about \$17,000,000, and the purchasing movement is by no means over. As the brewery interest has been no inconsiderable factor in politics, surely now there is something to fear.

Inasmuch as war is possible at any time in Europe, there will be plenty of rumors, however improbable some of them may be. The last one is that in the alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, Switzerland is to be invaded by the German armies. The plan is for England to embarrass Russia, and Italy to embarrass France, for compensation, so that the Germans and Austrians can work their will in Middle and Southeastern Europe; but the mighty plan is far from fulfillmen

The alumnæ of Smith College, Northampton voted to ask for three women on the board of trustees. They have been all men, though the founder of the college was a woman and made her own money. These names were presented: Mrs. Charlotte Cheever Tucker of Andover, for three years; Mrs. Kate Morris Cone of Hartford, Vt., Miss Anna L. Dawes of Pittsfield, the latter not being an alumna. The alumnæ have raised \$11,000 for a new gymna-WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19 .- The Valkyrie lost a slum, but desire \$20,000. At the trustees' meeting the women suggested by the alumnæ were added to the board. About 200 women have applied for admission to the college.

The advanced students of Andover Theological Seminary have this year gained much practical information outside of the seminary, engaging in city missionary and evangelistic work in Boston, visiting many of the city's principal charitable and reformatory institutions; co-operating with pastors in special religious efforts, and contributing to prominent periodicals timely discussions of topics suggested by the moral and spiritual facts observed. One student has edited a monthly publication devoted to city mission work, another has taught every Sa'urday even ng a class of teachers in charge of a sailor's bethel Sunday-school. This and other work has been done in addition to supplying more than fity pulpits for a greater or less length of

President Harrison has sent a good commission to negotiate for the purchase of the Sioux Indian lands in Dakota, and, doubtiess, in the end the negotiations will be successful; but there are serious obstacles in the way. The influential chiefs, especially Sitting Bull and Red Cloud, are evidently determined that, if they can prevent it, no sale shall be concluded until their demands have been complied with. The fact that their demands of last year for an increased price for their lands have been acceded to by the government, has only encouraged them to insist on further concessions. and they have undeniably large influence with the Sioux. Red Cloud has given General Crook an invitation to take himself away, couched in no delicate terms. Patient persistency, however, will in the end overcome the prejudice caused by some of the leading Indians, and meanwhile would-be settlers must patiently wait. (1) the three like the

Last week the prosperity of the New Hampshire banks was noted; and now it is said that the Maine banks show an equal prosperity. In the last half of the year the increase of the savings of the people has reached over \$2,500,000. But eight banks in the State show a decrease in deposits in the last six months. During these months many new enterprises have been satisfactorily developed, and the values of those longer established seem to have risen

The cities and larger towns of the State have been adding constantly to their private buildings and public works, and loan and buildings accepted as the secretary of State has received a telegram from Mr. Strauss, the United States Mindster at Constantinople, saying the Sultan gives £200, Turkish, for the relief of the flood sufferers.

The cities and larger towns of the State have been adding constantly to their private buildings and public works, and loan and buildings and prosperity. We have already remarked on the large rallroad mileage recently added, and it is pleasant to note that the number of manufactories has been increased. . . We have, in the past, called attention to the favorable showing in other New England is, as a whole, more prosperous than ever. The cities and larger towns of the State have

pressed a wish that Mr. Oberly should remain Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and some of them feel inclined to censure the President for the appointment of General Thomas J. Morgan of Rhode I land to take his place. Gen- to his guests that the possession of such ex eral Morgan was a professor in Franklin Col- pert knowledge in such a young man was re lege when the war began; served as lieutenant in President Harrison's regiment, the Sevento the working of civil service, and he is giv- tleth Indiana; became colonel of the Fourteenth U.S. colored regiment; was made a the affairs that pertain to government admin- brevet brigadier-general; since the war has lived at the East and has been concerned in educational affairs, and was at the time of his appointment at the head of the State Normal School at Providence. He is understood to possess the highest character, and distinguished ability. It is, on the other hand, claimed that a man who is anxious for party interests, however capable and honest he may be, cannot do the work of an able man who is not a politician, and who works from the stand-point and an educator and an administrator of affairs from a higher plane than party interests. We hope that Mr. Morgan's course will justify the change.

Colleges and Doctorates.

This week sees the closing exercises of many colleges and other institutions, very few holding their sessions as late as July. President Dwight spoke Sunday on Intellectual Life at Yale. Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus gave the baccalaureate at Wellesley College; President Bartlett, at Dartmouth; President Carter, at Williams; Rev. Dr. Huntington spoke on the Christian Commonwealth at Trinity College; President Buckham gave the baccalaureate at the University of Vermont; Bishop Andrews had the sermon at Wesleyan University; Presidents Hyde and Cheney gave baccalaureates at Bowdoin and Bates. Several other institutions had baccalaureate addresses, Rev. Dr. Love speaking on the Completeness of Christian Character at Mount Holyoke College. Many young men and women leave these institutions with high hopes for the future. May these aspirations be coupled with the desire to render beneficent service to the world. Not only the young are getting diplomas, but many in middle age, and above, blossom this week with honorary collegiate degrees. Thus far there has been no diminution in the number. This flood of A. M.'s, LL. D.'s, and D. D.'s. has rendered the whole proceeding obnoxious to thoughtful people. Says a contemporary :-

We have in mind a New England college where these degrees have been made a sort of merchandise to make friends, especially of those who, for one reason and another, have been thought of as possible financial benefac-tors. The trustees have been electioneered to grant degrees on no other basis whatever, and in some instances the degrees have been

We trust that there is but one such case in New England, but there is reason to fear that other colleges have temptations to do in part the same thing. There is no apparent objection that certain degrees may be conferred for merit, but the frequency of these doctorates bids fair to seriously impair the quality,

Personal.

Justice and Mrs. Lamar are going to Europe. Prof. Whitney of Yale is now an LL. D., by the grace of Edinburgh University.

Hon. Seth Low of Brooklyn, N. Y., will build an expensive summer residence at Wolfboro' Junction, N. H. Charles Parsons, for the last twenty-five

years the art superintendent of the Harpers in New York, has been retired on full pay. David Dudley Field at ninety years of age is a good sleeper, strong walker, hearty eater,

vivacious talker, and persistent smoker. King William of Germany has received from a loyal subject in Africa a transparent walk-

ing stick made of rhinoceros skin. Gen. Boulanger's wife is living in great retirement at Versailles with her one unmarried daughter. Latterly she has become devout and spends much of her time in church.

President and Mrs. Harrison, it is said, have accepted the invitation of Henry C. Bowen, editor of the Independent, to take part in the usual Independence Day celebration at Roseland Park, near Woodstock, Ct.

The Trustees of Miami University Oxford, at Ohio, have conferred the degree of LL. D. upon President Harrison, Secretary of the Interior J. W. Noble, and John W. Herron, all alumni of the college.

Chief Justice Fuller has had the old mansion known as the "Leland Castle" at New Rochel e, N. Y., repaired and renovated through out, and will occupy it this summer. Ex-President Cleveland will be his guest during July.

The mathematical prize of \$300 to the sophomore with the highest rank in mathematical studies for two years at Bowdoin College has been awarded to F. O. Fish of Brunswick. He is a leading athlete and catcher in the Bowdoin nine.

A very handsome granite monument has been erected over the grave of Edward Payson Roe, the novelist, in the Cornwall village cemetery. Upon it are engraved a number of quotations from his best works. The monument was erected by Mrs. Roe.

The King of Greece and Duke of Sparta left for Berlin Saturday. They will visit Hamburg, London, Paris, and Copenhagen, where the Queen of Greece will join them. The family will then return to Athens in time for the marriage of the Duke of Sparta to Print cess Sophie of Prussia.

General Simon Cameron was prostrated Friday at his home, Donegal Springs, Pa., with paralysis of the right arm and side, and his condition is critical. Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh and wife, and Mrs. Haldeman, General Cameron's daughter, are with

Mrs. Blaine and her daughter Margaret go to Bar Harbor the first of this week and open the family cottage there. Mr. Blaine will take up his residence at the Harbor the first of July, and Waiker will remain at Washington much later, business detaining him. Miss Hattie stops in Augusta until July 1, and then joins the family.

Joseph Cook enjoys the privelege of belonging to the historic town of Ticonderoga. Here, surrounded by the Adirondack mountains, he passes the summer months. The forenoons are given to editing Our Day and reading. The afternoons are usually spent with his guests, of which he always has one continuous procession, some of the more favored coming every summer. During July and August he gives three weeks to summer schools. his engagements taking him as far West as Wisconsin.

Theodore Roosevelt recently astonished the scientists in the Cosmos Club, of Washington by putting together correctly the skeletons of

The friends of the Indian have generally ex appearance, habits, and natures. The host of the evening, a man of mature years, who has spent a large portion of his life-time in a stud of these animals, was completely surprised Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge of them, and sa markable.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NEW ENGLAND.—The Evangelistic Association of New England has organized as corporation under the laws of Massachusetts The board of officers is substantially ur changed.—The twenty-second annual convention of Young Men's Christian Associations and Evangelical Churches of New Hamp's bire wit be held at Manchester, N. H. Sept. 19-22. Messrs, Ira D. Sankey of Brooklyn and C. J. Jackson of New Hampshire will conduct the single George S. Avery 10 conduct the singing.—George S. Avery of the Bo-ton Young Men's Christian Associatio the Boston Young Men's Christian Association closed a series of Bible readings at the Branch Street Baptist church, Lowell, Thursday night. Mr. Avery will hold evangelistic meetings in his "Glad Tidings Tent" dering the month-of July & Columbia Falls, Maine—Rev. Edmund Worth has just closed a pastorate of 33 years over the Baptist church at Kennebunk, Me. He has been preaching nearly sixty years.—Rev. N. A. Avery of Manchester, N. H., was taken ill at the Yearly Meeting in Farmington last week, but was removed to in Farmington last week, but was removed t Rochester, where he now is, sick with rheu matic fever.—The South church and paris of Meredith Village, N. H., have voted to re quest Rev. E. Owen to withdraw his resign

ion as pastor.
MIDDLE STATES.—The sixth annual meet ing of the International Missionary Unio will be held at Binghamton, New York, Jul 5-12. Ministers and others interested in Foreign Missionary work are invited to be pres ent. All foreign missionaries, of either sex temporarily or permanently in this country are eligible to membership in the Union, and will receive free entertainment during the meeting. Those who propose to attend are re quested to communicate as soon as possible with the president of the Union, Rev. J. T. Gracey, D. D., 202 Eagle St., Buffalo, New

THE SOUTH. - During his recent trip through our Southern States, Mr. H. Grattal Guinness secured among the Baptist institu duliness secured among the Baptist institu-tions thirty colored students who will go as missionaries to the Congo. To prepare them for that field, "Congo classes" have been ar-ranged for in these schools.

THE WEST.—Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea, for-merly of Boston, but now of Omaha, Neb., preached the baccalaureate sermon at Doached College Crete, Neb., on Sunday. Prof. De.

College, Crete, Neb., on Sunday.—Prof. David Swing of Chicago has been elected one of the trustees of the Northwestern University a Methodist institution. There was some opposition to him on the ground that he holds heretical opinions.

FOREIGN.-Cardinal Pecci, brother of the Pope, is seriously ill.—The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that Monsign'r Persico, who made an investigation of Irish affairs in behalf of the Pope, inserted in his report of the result of his mission a statement that he feared the Irish Nationalists would kill him if he re turned to Ireland, and declared that he held proofs that that was their intention.—Major Whittle's campaign in the leading cities of Scotland, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stir-Scotland, Ediblurgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stirling, and Inverness, has been prolific in good results, and has been so wisely conducted as to secure the co-operation of leading ministers. Open-air services have been attended by thousands at Inverness.—It is said that during the past twenty years a considerable increase of the Sabbath-keeping spirit has become evident in many portions of the Continent, and perhaps nowhere else more plainly than in Paris itself.

IN GENERAL.—The Salvation Army contin-

IN GENERAL.—The Salvation Army continues to pour its soldiers into India. Two detach ments, numbering respectively twenty and fif-ty, and including young men and women were recently speeded on their way by great and enthusiastic farewell meetings in London. Thirty at the same time departed for different stations on the Continent.

The Murdech and Abbett School of Oratory and Expressive Speech. For Public read rs, speakers, clergymen and others. A thorough course in elocution in five weeks. Mr. Murd ch's celebrated system of oratory fully taught. President, Mr. James E. Mairdech, the eminent elocutionis: Faculty Rev. E. C. Abbott, Prof. J. W. Churchill, Howard M. Tcknor, Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D., Prof. H. P. Townsend and others. Summer session, July 8th te August 10th at Weirs, Lake Winnepessuker, N. H. Tuitlon, \$25. Board, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per week in good hotels. Reduced railroad fares. For circulars, address Rev. E. C. Abbott, Lawrence, Mass.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 Mac Dougall St., New York, U.S. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 c. a bottle.

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The Markets.

BOSTON PRODUCE REPORT. Reported by HILTON BROS. & CO., dealers in butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry. Proprietors of "Tama, Belle, and Beaman," Iowa, Creameries, and Lowell Creamery, Michigan. Nos. 39 and 40 South Market, and 14 Chatham Sts., Boston. John P. Hilton. James M. Hilton. Boston, Friday, June 21, 1889.

STRAWBERRIES. We quote:-Evaporated, fancy to ex. fancy # lb.



animals long since extinct, and describing their | phosphite powders. Sild only in cans. Roy or work to work to work the phosphite powders. Sild only in cans. Roy or work to be a sill of the phosphite powders.

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of	Evaporated, primeSundried, sliced & quarter d	5	0	5%
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ll	Chickens, choice spring	15	9	16
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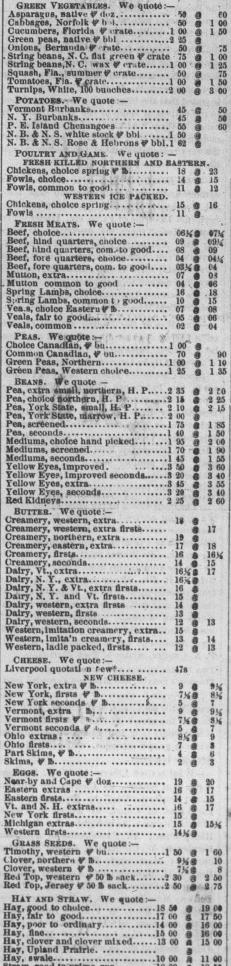
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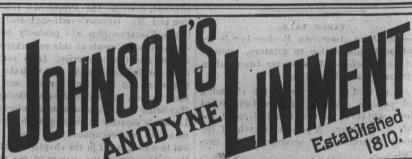
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