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The Morning Star - volume 56 number 28 - July 13, 1881

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The Morning Star.

VOL. LVI.

THE MORNING STAR, DOVER, N. H., JULY 13, 1881.

NO. 28.

THE MORNING STAR

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

ISSUED BY THE

Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment,

Rev. I. D. STEWART, Publisher,

To whom all letters on business, remittances of

money, &c., should be addressed, at Dover, N. H.

All communications designed for publication

should be addressed to Editor The Morning Star,

Dover, N. H.

Terms—\$2.00 per year, if paid strictly

in advance; \$2.50 if paid within the

first thirty days, and \$3.00 if not.

The Morning Star.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

A LITTLE WHILE.

O soul, a little while
And thou shalt be released,
And Fortune shall have ceased
To frown for thee or smile.

A little, little space,
A few brief months or years,
Too brief, O soul, for tears:
Then to thy resting-place.

O wherefore art thou stirred
With weak and idle rage
To beat against thy cage
Like to a captured bird?

Be still, poor soul, be still:
He sees the sparrow's fall;
Thy woes He knoweth all;
Hush, hush, and wait His will.

THE GENERAL BAPTISTS OF ENGLAND.

BY PRESIDENT THOMAS GOADBY, D. D.

The annual association of the General Baptists of England has just been held in the fine old city of Norwich. As most of the General Baptist churches lie in the midland counties and there are very few indeed in Norfolk, it was not expected that the attendance would be large and some fears were expressed that it might be very meager and scanty. Nevertheless a good number both of delegates and visitors assembled, and the citizens of Norwich were sufficiently interested in the meetings of the week to help to fill the chapels where they were held. The chairman, or president of the year, was the Rev. Dawson Burns, M. A., whose acquaintance some of our readers made at Weirs. The inaugural address traced the progress of the last hundred years with especial reference to the religious life of the nation and the diffusion and prevalence of the principles General Baptists have ever been forward to maintain. The England of 1781 was contrasted with the England of 1881 in its social and religious condition, and the growth of the denomination in the century was briefly sketched. All the Institutions of the connection—College, Home and Foreign missions, Magazine and the like—have been founded since 1781, and the old principles of Evangelicalism, Revivalism, Biblicalism, Congregationalism, and Associationism are now more than ever in the ascendant. The address was listened to with much interest and was frequently warmly applauded. The Secretary's statement showed that a fair measure of progress had been achieved during the present year, the roll of church membership reaching the figure of 25,000 at home, 1073 in Orissa with a native Christian community of 2882. The Magazine flourishes under the able editorship of the Rev. John Clifford; the Home Missionary Society is winning its way in its new "unified" organization to its proper place in the regard of the churches; the Foreign Missionary Society continues to retain its firm hold upon the love and liberality of the connection; and the college looks forward to new life and increased efficiency by transference to the town of Nottingham and something like affiliation with the University system of the country by availing itself of the advantages offered by the branch of University teaching at Nottingham. There is thus a steady movement in all the connec-tional institutions, and a prospect of larger extension for the connection itself. The favor with which the "Hymnal" was greeted two years ago does not decline, and a "School Hymnal" now goes with it as a necessary companion.

The Foreign Missionary meeting was enlivened by a brief address from President Durgin who arrived at Norwich in the course of the afternoon of the day on which it was held. The President's formal reception took place next morning, and it was anything but formal. After a few words of introduction from Mr. Dawson Burns, the whole assembly rose and with hearty greeting welcomed the trans-Atlantic deputy. Dr. Durgin spoke for about three-quarters of an hour and was listened to with unabated interest. The references to the special work of Freewill Baptists in America and to the value and usefulness of friendly interchange of thought and counsel with General Baptists of England were warmly applauded. Dr. Durgin's presence added much to the interest of the association at Norwich, and it is hoped that the worthy Dr. will be able to visit some of the General Baptist churches of the midland district and of London before his return.

The sermons were excellent. The Rev. W. Bishop preached one of them, and Rev. W. Sharman the other. The "Letter" was by the Rev. E. W. Cantrell on the "Adaptation of our Church Organizations to the wants of the times." The writer suggested that some of our popular theology might need revising to harmonize with the course of modern scientific thought, that the entrance into the church should be widened and the Christian life now outside incorporated, that there should be more of mutual help in the church, a larger use of evangelistic agencies, more consideration of poorer by the wealthier churches and a greater social and philanthropic element permeating the spirit and work of the churches.

In matters of business two were of some importance. The meetings of the Association were so rearranged that a public meeting for the college is henceforth to be held. This is one of the results of the visit to Weirs in part. At the Educational meeting, at which it was my privilege to speak, it occurred to me that in the General Baptist Association there was no public opportunity of urging the claims and discussing the work of the college, and there should be, as such opportunity was much needed. Speaking with friends at home on the subject, it appeared others had come to the same conclusion without visiting Weirs, and so the matter was soon settled. This new public meeting, together with the connection of the institution with Nottingham University College, will give a new start and impulse to our work in training men for the ministry. The other important matter was the formation on a somewhat larger and more efficient basis of a board of reference for pastors and churches in order to furnish reliable information respecting ministers seeking pastorates and churches seeking ministers and the like.

FROM HILLSDALE TO CALIFORNIA.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 20.

"Now for the West." This was the exclamation of the writer when he first left N. E. upon the 5th day of June, 1887. By using all the railroads then built, twenty-two miles, the canal and the steamboat, the journey to Ohio was completed in eight days. That was going West in those days; but that is now east of the middle; and so starting from Hillsdale, the center of all creation, another eight days' work towards the setting sun is undertaken. With 180 miles in about six hours through some of the finest farms in the world, and over the L. S. & M. S. R. R., one of the best in America, Chicago, the eighth wonder of the world, with its 600,000 population is entered, and at least three miles farther from its center than when I first entered what was then a little town in a mudhole. From thence over the grand rolling prairies of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, which in spite of all the wonderful works of man within thirty years still inspires the soul with feelings of awe and reverence, twenty-four hours and six hundred miles puts one across the Missouri river, and the track, the cars, the officers and all the arrangements of the Rock Island & Pacific R. R. render that day a real luxury. Kansas City is only six hundred miles from Chicago and hardly far enough to be considered "Out West," and yet for convenience of expression and association, as I am here just forty-four years from the day first seen in Ohio, this will be considered the starting point for the West.

And so upon the 15th inst. the splendid cars of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific R. R. were entered with the hope of seeing California. The track and cars are in fine condition, the employees and officers obliging, and the contrast between this and the old canal boats needs no description. No well balanced mind can suggest any change for the face of the country in Kansas, and the soil, especially in the eastern part of the State, is rich enough. A little more timber might seem desirable, but as there is abundance of coal and no fences needed, this loss is not very serious. But evidently the lack of rain, and especially in the western part of Kansas, is a much more serious difficulty.

Thirty miles from Denver the Rocky Mountains with their snowy robes are seen stretched from north to south in cold grandeur for a long distance. Pike's Peak upon the south and Long's Peak upon the north stand out as sentinels forbidding the farther progress of the victorious engine. We stopped at Denver long enough to pay the most money for the least attention and breakfast since a little war experience in Chattanooga; and long enough to learn from their daily papers that the tender-hearted police officers could stand quietly in the streets and see a human brute bruise his wife so that her face was hardly recognized by her friends, and then kindly advise her to hide herself. Thus bleeding and alone she passed the night under a tree while the drunken husband wandered raving through the town until shot by one of his own kind the next day, twenty hours before I left that interesting town, and yet they say the city is improving. A romantic ride of a hundred miles north, with broad plains upon the east and the Rocky

mountains upon the west, brings Cheyenne to view. And now for more than 1200 miles, upon an elevation nearly as high, and some of the time higher than Mount Washington of New Hampshire, the cars sweep over the desert mountains. The sage brush and occasionally a little withered grass and dwarfed shrubbery, the snow-capped hills and rail-road stations furnish some relief from the monotony, but upon the whole it is a dreary waste, and the idea of drawing the rains here by tree-planting illustrates the power of imagination. But in the midst of this vast field of barren mountains is the Salt Lake valley itself, a thousand feet higher than the highest peak of the Green mountains, and surrounded with mountains dressed in white every day of the year. This valley is beautiful and its surroundings grand. The soil is rich and the lack of rain in summer is supplied by clear running streams sufficient for city purposes and for irrigation, rendering fruits and flowers abundant. The streets of the city are very wide, many of the buildings good, the stores well stocked and the hotels, specially the "Valley House", cheap and comfortable. Indeed it is a real city in fact and in style, with 25,000 people and "modern improvements," including "French fashions", "Saloons and Beer shops." And yet it is a fact that there is less drinking and swearing, less rowdiness and work for police courts, apparently, than I ever saw before in a city of equal size. The quiet and good order upon the Sabbath, and especially for Western and mining towns, was rather remarkable. The "Gentiles" of course show less religious interest than the Mormons and their churches are not crowded. But the Mormons, the "Latter Day saints", embracing 21,000 in the city and probably about 100,000 members in Utah and adjoining territories, are Saints(?) still, as firm and confident as ever. Their children are "blest" when eight days old by the Bishop or Priest, and when eight years of age baptized and thus regenerated(?)—at least into the church of the Saints, and made a positive and permanent part of the body accepting Mormon revelations as sacred as the Bible. With reference to this faith everything in business, family and State is planned. The city was laid in ten-acre lots in 1847 by Brigham Young and one lot especially consecrated to temple purposes. Upon this stands the noted Tabernacle, 250 feet by 150, and a new and splendid building for Assembly Rooms; and the great temple being built, 186 1-2 feet by 99 feet, with walls 8 feet thick. (Were they intended to be proof against artillery?)

There are Ward Assembly houses, or meeting houses, in different parts of the city for Sunday morning services and Sabbath-schools, but the great congregation of thousands is in the Tabernacle at 2 o'clock, P. M. Generally two or three speak, but in a kind of exhortation or platform speech without a text or form of a sermon. The first upon the 19th inst. was almost exactly as repeated forty years ago, urging immersion as necessary to salvation, the laying on of hands for the gift of the Spirit, and the working of miracles by the followers as by the apostles. (And yet we hear but little of Mormon miracles recently. Is the power departing?) The second speech urged morality and purity (!) and defended polygamy. With an organ said to be the largest but one upon the continent, and a large choir, there was pretty good music, but the quality was not equal to the quantity. There are better organs. To complete the glance at this strange spot of earth, a pleasant and interesting interview was enjoyed with President Taylor, Young's successor, and the head of the church. He is an affable old gentleman and in spite of official rank and surroundings is within reach of any respectable callers. Of the several subjects of conversation there were two questions to which I could get no direct reply. Is polygamy the normal condition of society, adapted to man as man and desirable for all men, or is it a church institution adapted to those religiously qualified for the practice? To this the President did say that the world would be better with it than at present—and that without pretending to decide the question for others the revelation through Joseph Smith to them was authority they could not deny or ignore; but a direct answer I could not secure. The other question left unanswered was this: Is this revelation mandatory or permissive: are persons commanded, or permitted to enter upon these relations? If commanded they must continue the practice or sin against God, but if only permitted then circumstances—such perhaps as the United States government could institute—might justify even the faithful in omitting. President Taylor did say that no law was binding upon their members and that all could do as they pleased, and that they expected to abide the consequence, suffering such penalties as might be inflicted, and that they could afford to be persecuted if the government could afford to persecute them; but a distinct answer to my question was not granted. Not even when the questions, whether duties required at one time might not be changed

in the change of relations, and revelations to one class for specific purposes be modified respecting those in other conditions and relations, were answered in the affirmative could I learn whether the "Mormons" could under any circumstances relinquish their practice in this respect. This is evidently the focal point of the whole controversy. The government of the United States must surrender or a new or modified revelation must be given. And if obligations and duties are changed by change of relations, as taught by philosophy and the Bible, it is about time for such changes to be effected as will justify a new or modified revelation and corresponding practices. Such is the only hope for the solution of this vexed question. If consistent with Christian philosophy or their own ideas of revelations for new emergencies, they will hear a voice leading them out of this Egyptian darkness and bondage without going through the red sea of blood. So may it be.

R. DUNN.

DESULTORY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAVALIER, DAKOTA, June 30.

The "half breeds" have a large reserve here, running from their settlement at the big bend of the Cheyenne to the British lines. This was on their old hunting ground, where the bones of the buffalo, elk, etc., are yet seen. Old cart trails to St. Joe, Pembina and Winnipeg are still in use, which were made long years ago as they were going to and from their hunts to lay up their winter's store. The Red river cart is quite a vehicle for a rude one; all of wood, with a hub and spokes, and strong fellows; a little frame, balanced over the axle-tree, and shafts to fasten to the horse or pony. Sometimes they don't grease them, it is said, and a noise is heard on their journeys. I asked the "half breeds" how they got their bread. "O, sell a pony or cow." The women folks make butter, which is bought by many whites, even the settlers. A nice potato and garden patch was fenced up near by; some being cleared from the brush, and their little crops were a credit to them. The men are said not to be very fond of tilling the soil yet, but they will be no doubt in the future.

These had good log cabins, with a fireplace to use (no stoves), bunks on the sides of the house for sleeping, a floor and rude seats. They manufacture mats of bulrushes, by weaving them with strong cords. Some were hung around the beds, and one nice one was used for the table, being laid in the middle of the floor, and the dishes with food being placed thereon. They gave me a little box for a table, for which I was glad, for as they squat around the mat, my long legs would have troubled their room. I fear. Their clothes were quite neat. One of the oldest squaws, as we went to bed, knelt down in silent prayer for a long time. The Roman Catholics have this reserve assigned to them, and I am glad to note they have done some good moral things, especially, compelling them to be married. There were two or three Methodists among the Sioux some 15 miles up the river, I was told, who hung to their profession steadfastly. In the mean time, the old hunting ground is about "played out," and the Chippewa "half breeds" are negotiating at Washington to sell the most of it and go to Turtle Mountain, where some 20 families have already gone, and thus let the whites settle it. Already they are squatting by the groves, and even some spots of prairie on the hilly plateau. Well, if civilization wants their land, and pays them for their hunting ground, and all become more civilized, both Indian and land, it may be far better. Instead of the cart trail will be the R. R. track; instead of the wild game, the farmer's stock and a tilled soil support the greater amount, while instead of the prairie grasses and weeds there may be beautiful fields of grain, while the cry of the curlew will give place to the church-going bell. So mote it be; and yet there is room. At Stump Lake, some 4 miles northeast of here, I stopped with the Post Master's family. There were a few families here squatted on unsurveyed land, and several young men with some half breeds, one of whom was born here 44 years ago. There are several groves of timber about this lake, one on the east side being some 100 rods through. The lake is some 12 miles long, 1 or 2 wide, with bogs, and like many others here has a brackish tasting water. Saturday, I had a good time in a strawberry patch, on the bank, which was several rods wide and running high above the water. The half breeds say there were many shallow places, where once they could wade, but the bottom of the lake fell in, and the water is deep (perhaps 100 ft.) and much lower with numerous logs and stumps at the water's edge; hence its name. Sunday I tried to hold forth, and if any good was done here God may have all the glory. The third Monday in June, I took the stage road between Ft. Tattew and Grand Forks, in company with 3 or 4 Canadians who had been to Devil's Lake looking for claims, and didn't like it for the timber was all gone. The plateau has good soil, and hills, arable land and sloughs are well intermingled. Stopped for dinner at the stage ranche, where I was courteously treated. Passed two pretty little ponds (Twin lakes), in the afternoon, with no timber. Towards evening I came to the almost level Red River Valley region, with its skirts of timber, running along the banks of the streams. The scen-

ery reminded me of the Ill. prairies. At Turtle river I bid farewell to my Canadian friends, and going up the valley north a few miles, stopped at a large grove, some 400 acres or more, for the night, tired enough, having come some 35 miles that day and talking much of the time. Saw an orange lily on the plateau; the first I saw coming this way. They are abundant in the Red River region. The arrow grass is abundant, too, and just heading out. Its sharp pointed oats caused the death of some sheep here last year, working through their wool into their bodies. There had been meetings near here, but only two women with five men or so lived at this grove, which was a beautiful one indeed.

DAVID.

THE DEED AND ITS LESSON.

Waterbury, Ct., July 5.

The 4th has been a day of "mourning," rather than "feasting," at Waterbury, Ct. The attempted assassination of the President, so strange, unexpected and unaccountable, filled the day with the deepest gloom and sadness, and quite overwhelmed all our hearts with fear and inconsolable grief.

Some said, "Why didn't God paralyze the hand that aimed the deadly blow? Why did the infinite Father, who had in keeping the beloved President, with our national interests, suffer such an awful crime to be committed, wholly unprovoked and without even the semblance of a cause?" "How easy to have prostrated the criminal with disease or death, ere he struck the blow."—God suffers many things inexplicable to us. That he has left man a free moral agent, seems plain.

Several of the ministers in our city, in a very earnest and touching manner, directed their congregations to God, in prayer for the recovery of the President, and divine grace for the deeply afflicted family; that God would in some way overrule the event to his glory, and the highest good of the nation. We apprehend that it was not so much the President and his household, as the Government and people generally who needed the chastening! and out of this furnace of fire, there might come a purer life, and a profounder consciousness of responsibility to God. Is not this terrible act of the "frenzied wretch," on the life of Mr. Garfield, the legitimate culmination of a partisan spirit, and bitterness of feeling engendered by once heated discussion by a portion of the press, political demagogues and partisan zealots? Are not such awful results to be expected, rather than surprises, when we realize the many ignorant, excitable and superstitious people among us? It seems to us, that fanaticism even of the wildest characters is but a step removed from an intense spiritualism; and at the very doors of our largest and most glorious liberties, stand our greatest perils.

Shall not the lesson of the hour, so very painful to all of us, teach us "moderation" in all things, a juster criticism, a larger charity, and a greater care and watchfulness over tongue and pen? Has not partisan zeal run mad, trampling reason and judgment in the mire? If such a spirit is continued much longer, can we reasonably expect that our Government and institutions will outlive a half-century?

J. S. BURGESS.

THE MAN AND THE HOUR.

The saddest and most memorable day in the history of the United States was April 14, 1865, when the people awoke and were told Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Next to it will forever stand memorable the events of July 2, 1881. How President Garfield, now bleeding and suffering from the assassin's wounds, spoke and acted upon that sad occasion, are given by Mr. Thayer in his book, by relating an incident. He says:

"Morning came, and found thousands of placards posted up in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, calling upon all loyal citizens to meet around Wall Street Exchange at 11 o'clock. Thousands came, armed with revolvers and knives, ready to avenge the death of the martyred President. Fifty thousand men gathered there, their blood boiling with the fires of patriotism. There were few in the multitude who would not strike down the rebel sympathizer who should dare to speak a word against Lincoln. One such remarked to another: 'Lincoln ought to have been shot long ago.' He was not suffered to repeat it. A portable gallows was carried through the crowd, lifted above their heads, the bearers muttering 'Vengeance!' as they went. The prospect was that the office of the *World*, a disloyal journal, and some prominent sympathizers with the South, would be swallowed up in the raging sea of passion. In the midst of it a telegram was received from Washington: 'Seward is dying.' For an instant vengeance and death upon every paper and every man opposed to Lincoln seemed to move the mighty crowd. Another telegram from Washington!—and the silence of death followed it—and it seemed as if every listener held his breath to hear. Lifting his right arm toward heaven, in a clear, distinct voice, the speaker said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Clouds and darkness are round about Him! His position is the darkwaters and thick clouds of the skies justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne. Mercy and truth shall go before His face! Fellow citizens, God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives!

"The speaker was General Garfield."

The writer continues:
"As the boiling wave subsides and settles to the sea when some strong wind beats it down, so the tumult of the people sank and became still. As the rod draws the electricity from the air, and conducts it safely to the ground, so this man had drawn the fury from the frantic crowd and guided it to more tranquil thoughts than vengeance. It was as if some divinity had spoken through him. It was a triumph of eloquence, a flash of inspiration such as seldom comes from any man, and to not more than one man in a century. Webster, nor Choate, nor Everett, nor Seward ever reached it. Demosthenes never equaled it. The man for the crisis had come, and his words were more potent than Napoleon's guns at Paris."

For such a man and ruler the whole Nation may well bow in sorrow to-day, scarcely less deep than when standing beneath the mourning emblems that everywhere floated as an expression of grief upon the murder of Lincoln.—*Inter-Ocean*.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Since Guitau came into notoriety as the would-be murderer of the President he has been traced in every important city in the Union, where he has appeared as a lawyer, lecturer or writer, always very pious and always deprecating without paying his bills. His star lecture lately has been on the "Second Coming of Christ." The following is the letter which he handed to the policeman who captured him after he had shot the President:

July 3, 1881.

To the White House.—The President's tragic death was a sad necessity, but it will unite the Republican party and save the Republic. Life is a funny dream, and it matters little when one goes. A human life is of small value. During the war thousands of brave boys went down without a tear. I presume that the President was a Christian, and that he will be happier in Paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband this way than by natural death. He is liable to go at any time, anyway. I had no ill-will toward the President. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, a theologian and a politician; I am a stalwart of the stars; I was with General Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press, which I shall leave with Byron Andrews and his co-journalists at 102, New York avenue, where all the reporters can see them. I am going to the jail.

CHARLES GUITAU.

The papers directed to Andrews and referred to above amount to nothing. It is the general belief that he is more wicked than insane. He was known in Chicago years ago as a "hyster" lawyer of much pretension and without corresponding ability. He earned a precarious living, and from police-court practice dropped to a hand-to-mouth livelihood. At times he would seem under considerable business pressure, and at others would be without work and a frequenter of saloons. He was a dead-beat on his boarding-houses, and made himself odious by forcing his attentions upon young women. He wrote a pamphlet on the second coming of Christ, probably the same as referred to elsewhere. He went to New York, and lived in an attic on crackers and water, and announced as a discovery that such diet was all that was necessary for the preservation of perfect health. Back to Chicago again, and he settled down to a collection business, and went round from store to store soliciting collections. He would agree to take them on shares. He would then bound the debtor until he got half, which he would pocket, and say that, according to agreement, he was to have half of the amount he collected. He was exposed in the newspapers, and got into court so often that he again went to New York. There he went on with the same sort of business, was shown up by the *Herald*, and sued that paper for \$50,000, which was not awarded by the courts. Similar suits he brought against one or two Chicago papers, with like failure of success. Returning to Chicago he claimed that he had met with a great change of heart, and he became an usher at the Moody and Sankey revival meetings. Then it was he styled himself "lawyer, theologian and lecturer." He added to this, soliciting work for a life-insurance company—the Northwest-ern. In this he was fairly successful in making money, but he spent all he got in promoting his hobbies. Then he came to Boston, and sought desk room at the Congressional House, explaining that he was a theologian, the author of a book called "The Truth," for the publication of which he wished to make arrangements in Boston. The story he told was so plausible, and his manner so insinuating, that the Rev. C. H. Dunham, of the American Peace Society, consented to take him into his room, No. 6, in the building. But his book did not sell when it appeared and he again deserted the city leaving his board bill unpaid, and since that time he has figured in politics always displaying the utmost impudence. The following stories of the assassin's conduct in jail are told: Some one asked another in his hearing: "What did the President do when the first shot was fired?" Guitau said, "I'll show you," and throwing up his right elbow and his hand hanging, remarked: "That's the way he did; but the next one got him. When he was struck first he sort of turned and looked scared." In a few hours after his confinement he appeared to take it somewhat philosophically, having been on his first arrival somewhat excited. He did not lie down to rest until pretty late in the night, but in the latter part of the night he slept very soundly. Before going to bed he frequently asked the officers, "What is the news from the White House?" And they would reply that the last news they heard from there was worse or better as the case might be. To this he would make no response except when the answer was "better," he would put on a despondent look, and when the answer was "worse," he appeared to smile. On his arrival at the jail Guitau was directed to take his shoes off, it being the custom that the prisoners should go in barefoot during the hot weather, to which he demurred, saying: "If I go in naked feet over those stone floors I'll catch my death of cold." A prisoner remarked: "You'll have a rope around your neck sooner than you'll ever catch cold in bare feet." Guitau looked at him scowling, but made no reply. He will not be brought to trial until the results of the President's injuries are known.

S. S. Department.

Sunday-School Lesson.—July 24.

(For Questions see Star Quarterly and Lesson Papers.)

MOSES AND AARON.

DAILY READINGS.

- M. Moses and Aaron. Exodus 4: 27-31; 5: 1-4.
 T. Moses's instructions. Exodus 3: 15-22.
 W. Proof of authority. Exodus 4: 1-9.
 T. Moses's diffidence. Exodus 4: 10-17.
 F. Christ and Moses. Heb. 3: 1-19.
 S. God's promise. Exodus 6: 1-8.
 S. Promise fulfilled. Ps. 105: 1-45.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"He sent Moses his servants, and Aaron whom he had chosen."—Ps. 105: 26.

Exodus 4: 24-31; 5: 1-4.

Notes and Hints.

The events of this lesson occurred, probably, in the autumn, winter and spring of 1492-93 B. C., or according to Brugsch, about B. C. 1300. During the summer the Arabs resort to the Sinaiic valleys with their flocks; if, as inferred, the journey of Moses was made at that season, his return to Egypt was probably in the autumn. The winter was spent in making the acquaintance of the Israelites, and instructing and organizing them for their expected departure. The first interview with Pharaoh took place in the spring, and just a year later the Hebrews left Egypt.—F. Johnson.

I. Aaron sent to Moses. Aaron, whose name means, "a teacher," is first mentioned in the 14th verse of this chapter. He was two years older than Moses, and they, with their sister Miriam, were the children of Amram and Jochebed. Each one of them was largely endowed by nature with the high qualities necessary for successful leadership. At the death of his father Aaron became the head of his family, and of the tribe of Levi as well. The brothers had been parted for about forty years and both were now more than eighty years of age. Notwithstanding this long separation, they quickly recognized each other and their meeting was cordial and affectionate. From this time they are united in the leadership of their people, until separated by death. Aaron was usually the foremost in action, and apparently the leader, but Moses, the one "slow of speech," and of modest and retiring disposition, distinguished for his meekness, was really the unobserved power in the administration of public affairs. He gave to his brother a full account of what God had made known to him concerning the work to which he was called, and in the execution of which they were to be associated. He presented proof of his commission by a repetition of the signs given him for use by Jehovah.

II. The elders gathered. Moses had been greatly troubled lest the people would not receive him and acknowledge him as their leader. He returned to them, however, in company with Aaron, whom they knew, who was the head of one of the tribes, and one of the elders. They knew him and he knew Moses, as did others, no doubt, who were still living among the Hebrews. Many changes had taken place in Egypt during Moses's absence. Cities had been built and public works constructed, but the condition of his people was in no respect better. It was, indeed, worse. The burdens were heavier. His spirit was thoroughly roused and he applied himself to the work given him with earnestness and discretion. The Hebrews seem to have had a national organization among themselves during these years of servitude. The elders were first called together and the divine message to Moses made known to them; his claims were fully established before them, and he was prepared to go before the people with their endorsement. This ought to secure him a favorable reception. And so it did. The people believed, and believing they rejoiced and devoutly worshipped Jehovah who had sent unto them the deliverer for whom they long had waited.

III. Pharaoh visited. That which had seemed to Moses the chief obstacle in his way being thus readily removed, the next step to be taken by the brothers was to approach Pharaoh and open their proposition to him. The reigning king, commonly believed to be Thutmes II, was a harsh and cruel monarch. He refused to acknowledge the claim of the Lord upon him—regarding him, perhaps, as no more than one of the many gods worshipped in that age of the world. Moses and Aaron then plead that they might be allowed to lead the people out into the wilderness to hold a religious festival, lest Jehovah fall upon them in punishment for their sin in neglecting his worship as they had done. The king would not yield, and the brothers were compelled to retire from their first interview with him, leaving their request ungranted.

THOUGHTS AND APPLICATIONS.

- I. God calls to his service men of different gifts and training.
- II. God prepares men's hearts to receive his word.
- III. Use of unlimited authority often hardens men's hearts.

TOPICS FOR THOUGHT AND STUDY.

- I. How the national organization of the Hebrews was kept up during the bondage.
- II. The worship of the Egyptians.

GLEANINGS FROM THE NOTE-MAKERS.

(From M. C. Hazard, Esq.)

"And he went and met him in the mount of God." That is a good place for brothers to meet after a long separation! They met in a good way—Aaron kissed his brother. The two elements were there which made fraternal intercourse beautiful. They not only had love for each other, but love for God, the first being strengthened by the latter. There is little real fraternal affection where there is no adoration of God the Father.

The message of cheer came in the midst of Israel's deepest dejection. In the midst of their deepest night came this ray of light that was the promise of the coming of the morning. It came just at the right time—when the people by their afflictions were prepared to hear it, and were ready to leave the land, which had become to them a synonym for suffering. In some such way, oftentimes, God has to loosen the hold of his children upon this world, in order to make them willing to go to a better!—National S. S. Teacher.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL NEWS AND NOTES.

The American Sunday-school Union held its 57th Anniversary in Chicago, addresses being made by Daniel R. Noyes, of St. Paul, and by Rev. F. A. Noble, of Chicago, and Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York. The summary of the year's work then presented shows a gain in activity over last year. New schools organized, 1,415; teachers enrolled, 6,295; scholars enrolled, 52,438. The occasion was one of great interest, and the Society by reason of it will be strengthened for its work for the coming year.

A "flower service" was one of the features of the anniversary exercises of the New York Sunday School Association. There was a large choir of children, each one of whom brought a bouquet, and after the exercises were over, the floral offerings, under the direction of the Flower Mission, were sent to the hospital to cheer the sick and suffering. They, at least, have occasion gratefully to remember the anniversary exercises of that excellent society.—National S. S. Teacher.

A worker in Africa gives the following numbers as the approximate Sunday-school attendance on that continent: In Senegal, 200; Gambia, 400; Sierra Leone, 2,000; Liberia, 1,500; at the Basle Mission, Dahomey, 2,000; at the Wesleyan Mission, Guinea, 4,000; in the schools in the Church Missionary Society, 2,000; in miscellaneous missions, 3,800; South Africa, 150,000; East Africa, 500; Central Africa, 200; Egypt, 500.

At the recent annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland a considerable increase of attendance in the Sunday-schools of the denomination was reported. The number of schools is now 1,952, with an attendance of 187,418 children, who are taught by 17,436 teachers. The number of persons in attendance on adult classes is 44,885. A similar increase in Sunday-school attendance was reported in the General Assembly of the Free Church.

How sower and reaper may rejoice together is shown in a letter of a Sunday-school missionary who tells of a recent pleasing experience of his: "On my way to my appointment on a Sunday morning, I fell in with a stranger who took me for a Kentucky horse-trader. It proved that we were both going to the meeting of a union Sunday-school; and when we arrived, and were introduced, he was surprised to find in me the missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, who organized it eight years ago, while he proved to be the new pastor of a church grown out of it."

Here is a pleasant incident in the work of a missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, told in his own words: "In a recent missionary town I met an aged minister who, for thirty years, has preached once a month, in four different congregations and gathered into Christ's church over 2,000 members, of whom 1,900 were mere youths. 'They were converted,' he said, 'not by my preaching mainly, but through Sunday-school teaching and training.' 'Do you visit your Sunday-schools often?' 'No: I live in them; they are all my big family,' was the striking reply."

Concerning two kindly missions now being carried on in an unostentatious way by some English Sunday-school children, the London Sunday-school Chronicle has this to say: "The resources of Christian thoughtfulness are boundless, and when one is impressed with the duty of contributing to the happiness of others, some ways of doing so are sure to present themselves. In 1879 it occurred to some kind heart that shells gathered on the seashore by boys and girls enjoying their holidays, might be made to give pleasure to the tens of thousands of less favored children who never go to the sea, and who have but few materials for playthings; and especially to those who may be confined in hospitals, when there is so much need to have their minds diverted in any possible way. The Sea-shell Mission is very unpretentious in its organization; it seeks to collect money to purchase boxes which cost about threepence each, and it enlists the service of boys and girls to collect and forward shells and sea-weeds. Another feature is the Scrap-book Mission, which collects all kinds of small pictures, both plain and colored, and makes them up into small scrap books, for the use of children in homes and hospitals, and poor children in the metropolis."

Communications.

SANCTIFICATION.

BY REV. O. E. BAKER.

In a previous article we gave several statements by authors of different denominations all agreeing substantially in this: that sanctification is the same new life as is imparted in regeneration, developed in the subject from stage to stage, "strength to strength," producing full-grown manhood in Christ Jesus. We quote here at more length, a beautiful statement of Dr. John Dick: "In regeneration there is an infusion of spiritual life into the soul, in which life all the graces or all the holy tempers of the Christian are virtually included; in sanctification those graces are unfolded and matured, and exert their native influence upon the conduct. In regeneration the living seed is sown and begins to germinate and show itself above ground; in sanctification it grows up and yields fruit, according to the parable, in some, thirty fold, in some, sixty, and in some a hundred fold. In regeneration the new creature is formed, but although no members or features are wanting they are diminutive and feeble; in sanctification the body grows in all its parts, acquires vigor and activity, and advances toward the full stature of a perfect man in Christ. In short it is the same work which is carried on in regeneration and sanctification according to the words of an apostle: 'He which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ.'"

Doctrine is not our point here, but duty, the possible strength and efficiency of God's people. Strong, strong things are said in God's Word of Christian possibilities. Are they not exaggerations, rhetorical hyperbole, poetic license? Can they be literally true? Let us read: "Be ye perfect even as your Father in heaven is perfect." "Be ye holy, for I am holy." "Perfecting holiness in the fear of God." "Having all sufficiency in all things may abound to every good work." "Perfect and entire, wanting nothing." "Filled with all the fullness of God." "Bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." "May comprehend what is the breadth, and length, and depth and height, and to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge." "Sanctify you wholly, your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless."

Numerous examples of such attainments are furnished us in the Scriptures: Enoch "walked with God," ready at any time for translation to heaven. Job, "perfect and upright, one that feareth God and escheweth evil." Zacharias and Elizabeth, "righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless." Stephen, "a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost." The apostles, "not of the world," and a host of others.

We ask again, Is it possible that these injunctions and examples can be fully met by Christians in common? And again, Why not? (1) Purposing supremely the right always, in every thing the best possible for all concerned, is at once, intuitively, recognized as the duty of every man. But this implies sanctification begun, begun at conversion. (2) Willing the right and the best possible, implies, equally, that every passion, appetite, propensity, antagonistic to such willing shall be subdued, and every virtue cherished, and every means and measure employed which may subserve such high and noble end. But this is sanctification extended into the disposition and the life. (3) The duty of a sinless life is self-evident, since sin is doing what ought not to be done, or refusing to do what ought to be done, in Scripture language, "transgression of the law." Of course, then, sin is needless and can be avoided. But not to sin is to be holy. (4) Again, evil dispositions, passions and propensities are, in most part, contracted, are matters of education; and manifestly, the virtues opposed to them could be educated instead. Some evils are indeed inherited, "bred in the bones," but the worst of men have become the best of men, and multitudes of men habitually hold in check, deny, conceal the vilest and strongest of tempers, from motives of self-interest alone. The coarsest of natures have been educated into the finest culture, tastes and sensibilities into the most exquisite delicacy, for purposes of personal pride, ambition, gain. These improvements are made, in most cases, we presume to say, by dint of mere human exertion and under the influence of interests limited to self alone. And we ask, What degrees of reform, what heights of moral and intellectual refinement may not be reached, by the aid of divine power, and by human exertion, inspired by objects and interests no less good to self, and besides involving the good of other men, of all men, and the glory of the blessed God?

That is a pitiable tale which we tell, and have to listen to daily, "Can't help it. It is natural for me to be misanthropic, despondent, fretful, jealous, envious, or worldly-minded. I can't do anything, dare not assume any responsibility, do any body any good. I must be excused." So say many; a fearful percentage of those who profess to be the disciples of Christ making apology for imperfections, irregularities, omissions, commissions indeed, which stunt their spiritual growth, limit or destroy their usefulness, and forbid any satisfactory enjoyment. But

doubtless there is not a natural depravity which may not be corrected, not a passion or propensity which may not be subdued, not a weakness which may not be made strong, not a virtue which may not be acquired, to a degree manifestly evincing the genuineness of the personal profession, the excellency of religion and the sufficiency of God's grace to readjust, restore and save lost men. There is power in God and in men, the one next to invincible and the other almighty, by which a man may be raised to an eminence beyond the vision of the worldly and compromising.

May it not be that many religious teachers, disgusted by the fanatical, perverted, sectarian preaching of sanctification by a class of men, have gone to the opposite extreme and failed to teach and urge Scriptural holiness to the Lord? The standard of recognized character and duty is by far too low throughout the churches, and all along the line "holiness to the Lord" should be emphasized.

We close with giving a case of excellent Christian strength quickly acquired, under our own observation: A young lady of sixteen was burdened with a sense of sin and deeply anxious to become a Christian. But a great problem must first be solved. Left at six years of age by the death of her mother, and soon after assigned to the post of mistress over the younger members of the family by an over-doting father, she early acquired a domineering and insubordinate spirit. Possessed of fascinating beauty, brilliant and precocious, she was flattered and hurried into society and inticed into the various popular amusements. All these had conspired to produce in her young mind many a temper and disposition adverse to a godly life. Now came the struggle. "Can I," she said, "subdue the evil dispositions I have indulged and grown into such strength? Can I hope to rise above those many professors of religion whose imperfections have disgusted me and made me doubtful of the reality of religion or of the genuineness of their profession? May I hope for grace sufficient to make me to begin aright and so to continue to the end of life? Thus much or nothing." With such views of self-denial, and Christian consistency, and trusting God's great grace, she gave herself to the Saviour. She had anticipated the worst and planned for the worst, and she succeeded. We knew her during most of the next fifteen years and until the struggle of life ended in her victory over death, and during all these years she was never known to neglect any duty, however arduous; not once were former passions indulged; not once, through all the varied responsibilities and tests of her life as wife and mother, passing through providential dispensations enough to test any ordinary faith, not once did she waver, nor fall into doubt of the presence of divine aid. At last, death was met with a resignation, her family committed to God with a confidence, and her departure announced with a deliberation and cheerfulness, corresponding to the illustrious life she had maintained. "I must go to my Heavenly Father; He calls," and all was over. Those are inspiring words of the apostle: "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." Those other are fearful words: "And holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord."

THE BEAUTY OF BENEVOLENCE.

BY REV. B. A. SHERWOOD.

The old definition of beauty as given by the Romans was "multitude in unity," and if metaphorically applied, this definition well serves the purpose of this article. All of the spiritual graces radiate from benevolence. These go out like the rays from the sun and give light to those who sit in darkness. And in these Christian graces there is power unseen by the casual observer. Bring these to a focus and they will burn the skeptic and remove doubt.

Benevolence is round and symmetrical so to speak, and it rests upon God. On every side of it virtue grows with fragrant flowers and the ambrosial fruit, and the moral sense is dull that fails to discover this. The love of beauty is inborn and unless the spiritual vision is impaired, a benevolent life attracts the soul and produces pleasure.

The moving motive among the masses is selfishness. Sometimes it shows itself in its savage, naked form with scarcely a blush of shame or a fig leaf to cover itself, and this in the broadest light of gospel truth. At other times it seeks adornment and weaves a garment to imitate that of the saint, and some of the elect are deceived. "Skillfully done," says the tried Christian as the eye of genuine benevolence scans the polished garb of modern selfishness; "but it's nothing but shoddy after all!" Let truth shine upon it, and it fades and shames the wearer; let the storms beat upon it, and it shrinks and is rent and soon becomes a garment of filthy rags.

Benevolence is the only reliable clothing at home or abroad. It is durable, beautiful and wears smooth. But, like the best garments, it must be made by hand. There is no substitute for benevolence, nor easy road to usefulness and worth. God gives the material; but in the looms of skillful labor and patient discipline we must weave garments for the skies, and these shall be made white in the blood of the Lamb.

A pure life rounded out with love and untiring labor is beautiful to look upon. Unadorned character, like unblemished pictures, wins admiration without being set in gilded frames. That subtle life whose adornment is its intrinsic worth, is the most valuable and beautiful.

"In this on earth ought man appear,
 Then go to heaven and wear it there."

HOME MISSION POLICY.

BY A FRIEND OF THE CAUSE.

Since this subject has been opened in the *Star*, I have thought much about it. Though there may be differences of opinion as to what may be the true policy, it is fair to assume, that all desire that policy to be adopted, which will best advance the cause of God and secure the greatest amount of spiritual good. The plan, so strongly advocated by Bro. Perkins, has its claims so far at least, as it presents the importance of planting and sustaining churches in important centers of influence, giving aid even to the extent of furnishing a convenient house of worship, but would it not be doubtful whether the H. M. Society could consistently use their funds in that way unless they were given expressly for that purpose. No such object should be undertaken, without a reasonable ground of belief that it would be a success, which might be difficult to decide. If we had a building fund, it would be different. To decide what the policy in the future shall be, we should consider two things, viz. The primary object of the Society, and the experiences of the past. The object, as set forth in the constitutions, was to preach the gospel in America. It had a wide and important mission. It contemplated aiding feeble churches, planting churches in cities and other important places, especially in the West.

For these objects the churches were asked to contribute, and money was raised for those purposes. The Home Mission Society never contemplated building houses of worship. I think it has sometimes helped a church to support its pastor, while they built their house of worship, thus indirectly aiding in building the church. No one has objected to that, at least I know of none. In a few cases large sums have been appropriated to plant churches in the cities, but the general policy has been to aid struggling churches, something like giving a life preserver to a drowning man, and thus enable him to swim to the shore. We have many instances of this kind. At the first they were struggling hard for life, and apparently must have sunk, had not the H. M. Soc. thrown them a "life preserver," enabling them to reach the shore. Now these are not only self-supporting, but our most reliable sources of aid to all our benevolent work in the denomination.

There are certain principles that should guide, in the disbursement of money, raised for works of benevolence:

1. Money should never be diverted, from the object for which it was given, and appropriated to another object, without the consent of the donor.
2. Great care should be exercised in making the appropriations, to aid those who give reasonable promise that with a "life preserver" they can reach the shore.
3. Preference should be given to places that give the best assurance of a salutary influence upon neighboring churches, and the surrounding country. Christ directed his disciples to begin their missionary work at Jerusalem. Centers of influence should not be overlooked. I am not finding fault with the H. M. Board. With the small sums at their disposal, it is impossible to help all, and they may sometimes have made mistakes. It would be a marvel if they have not. Instead of finding fault, let us double our contribution, and pray more fervently, that they may be guided by the wisdom that is profitable to direct in all things.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A Roman Catholic bishop confirmed 1620 persons in Philadelphia on a recent Sunday.

There is to be held a great assembly of Shinto priests in Japan to decide how to counteract missionary success.

Rev. J. Hazard, Hartzell, D. D., a leading Universalist preacher in Buffalo, has applied for holy orders in the Episcopal church.

The Presbyterian church at Irwin, Colorado, is 10,500 feet above tide-water, and so is probably the highest Presbyterian church in the world.

The subscription fund for the Boston Young Men's Christian Association building has nearly reached the desired sum of \$175,000.

Experience is the title of a quarterly journal published in London and "designed to revive the testimony of England's chief Evangelists and to promote Mission work."

There are 36,000 stated ministers of all denominations in Great Britain, and an average Sunday attendance upon public worship of 10,000,000 persons.

It is stated that a Roman Catholic Congress will be held in Madrid, in October, which will be attended by the notabilities from every part of the world.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Exeter Hall, London, from July 30 to August 6 inclusive. The American delegates are expected to sail July 16.

Bishop Hurst of Iowa says that the Methodist Church has at present a membership of about 80,000 in that State and that they are building a church about every two weeks.

Within a few months Wesleyan Methodist has had to mourn the loss of four of its most distinguished ministers, namely, the Rev. S. Coley, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, and the Rev. Mr. Simpson.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions closed its last financial year with a balance of between nine and ten thousand dollars in its treasury. The legacies were \$111,965; receipts from the Woman's Board, \$170,304, and the total, \$580,255.

The town of Hampden, Mass., has given the land for a cemetery, dividing it equally between Protestants and Roman Catholics. This is said to be the first time that any public property has ever been given to Roman Catholics in New England.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent tells of a church in Boston whose minister boasted to him that its quartette choir costs \$2,500 a year. He sarcastically remarks: "They sang an anthem and I could not make it out, but he told me it was very fine and that the choir cost \$2,500 a year."

Mr. Moody, the Evangelist, proposes to gather about him, at Northfield, Mass., in the month of August, those who are interested in Bible study. Only a few hours each day will be given to these meetings. Mr. Moody expects that Dr. Andrew Bonar, of Glasgow, Scotland, will be with him to take charge of the meetings.

At the recent annual convention of the Dunkards, in Ashland, Ohio, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, this committee has decided that it is wrong for sisters in the church to wear hats, we decide that elders and other officials, who allow members of their churches to wear hats, be considered transgressors and their course condemned."

Some Baptist missionaries having established themselves in San Salvador and baptized the King of Congo, a force of Jesuit priests arrived, escorted by an armed band of Portuguese marines, from a gunboat in the Congo, and dazzled the King's eyes and shook his new faith by magnificent presents, including a crown of gold or gilt.

Mr. Hammond the evangelist has been laboring for nearly two months in the city of Toronto, Canada. A "covenant," which simply expresses the conviction of the person signing it that he or she has become a Christian, and the promise to be faithful, was signed by about 2,400 in Toronto. At Peterboro, where Mr. Hammond labored for several weeks previous to going to Toronto, the work was very powerful, pervading and moving the whole population.

A missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, working among the Indians in Kansas, says: "Salvation through the children is the moral necessity for the Indian, if it comes at all. Everything the white missionary does is suspected. The whites who rent lands of the Indians are poor and illiterate. Yesterday I went to a settlement of ten families of whites on the South Canadian River, to organize a Sunday-school. They rent lands of a Creek Indian. His was a frame house, painted white, elegantly furnished; their houses were miserable clay-daubed cabins."

Rev. J. Roberts, English Methodist missionary to Jamaica, recently reported that the population of Jamaica was 570,000, of whom 450,000 were blacks, 18,000 whites, and the rest of various shades of color. His work had lain among the Negroes, whom he regarded as brothers and sisters. True, they were low in intelligence, in social habits, and in morals; but the Negro was rising, in spite of the scant sympathy he met with from the white man. In their day schools in Jamaica they had 60,000 scholars. He had in one small church under his care eight young blacks, any of whom could in an emergency take the service and preach, to the profit of his hearers. When he went to Jamaica, ten years ago, their membership was 1,941, and now it was 2,444.

From statistics published in *The Harvard Daily Echo*, it appears that of 1,009 students in the college proper and in the law and scientific schools, 28.8 per cent. are Episcopalians, 22.5 per cent. Unitarians, 17.6 per cent. Congregationalists, 4.3 per cent. Baptists, 3.4 per cent. Roman Catholics, 3 per cent. Presbyterians, 2 per cent. Swedenborgians, and 1.6 per cent. Methodists. The agnostics, atheists, and non-sectarians number only 13 per cent. and the remaining 3.8 per cent. includes the Lutherans, Spiritualists, Dutch Reformers and a few other sects. Of the 198 members of the senior class which is graduated this year, sixty-one are Episcopalians and thirty-seven only are Unitarians, while fifteen doubters have become atheists or agnostics. The proportion in the other three classes is not so largely in favor of the Episcopal church.

A good brother in a Baptist church of Miami County, Ind., while giving his experience not long ago, said: "Brethren, I've been a-tryin' this nigh onto forty years to serve the Lord and get rich at once, and I tell yer its mighty hard sled-din'!"

MISSION WORK.

CONDUCTED BY REV. G. C. WATERMAN.

THE COLLEGES.

Every reader of the *Star* must have been greatly gratified by the reports recently given concerning the condition of our Colleges at Hillsdale and Lewiston. To know that an addition of more than \$30,000 has been made to the productive endowment of Hillsdale is of itself enough to justify special thanksgiving; and to be told in plain English that, besides this, \$1,000 has been expended in permanent improvements, and that there is an actual cash balance of over \$500 in the treasury, raises our spirits immensely, and the boiling point of enthusiasm is fairly reached when it is announced that the venerable old resolution for a "cut-down" all round, long ago decreed by weight of years, is actually thrown overboard, and in its place a brand-new one, clean and fresh, sparkling with the dew of youth upon it, providing for a substantial increase in the salaries of several members of the faculty, is adopted. Let us hope that this "new thing under the sun" will become a standing rule of the Board of Trustees, and that the good work so well begun will go on until the burden-bearing Professors shall reap golden harvests after all these years of patient seed-sowing. No doubt the Trustees will be glad to continue on the same line, if only the friends of the College make it possible for them to do so.

Of course we do not overlook the other important facts of a fine graduating class sent out to do, let us hope, valiant service for society and the church, and the strengthening of the faculty and Board of Trustees. So much depends upon the financial condition of a college that we can not rejoice very heartily over anything so long as that is unsatisfactory. That secure, everything else is sure to come right in course of time, if there be reasonably good management.

The report from Lewiston is scarcely less gratifying. It is glory enough for one year to have loosened from its neck that millstone of a floating debt, and to have cast it forever into the sea of annihilation, out of which it can by no possibility ever be fished up again. The friends of Bates, and that means all of us, can, at least, breathe freely, and that is of no small account when there is heavy lifting to be done. It will hardly do to fold our hands and wait to see how the suit with the Bates estate is coming out. If the much-needed work on the campus could be done at once, it would not only add much to the present attractiveness and value of the grounds, but trees and grass and shrubbery would begin to grow immediately and to return dividends of beauty on the investment.

If a suitable Observatory could be built on the Mountain, if that is the place for it, and furnished with a good telescope and some other apparatus, a foundation would be laid for a valuable addition to the course of instruction.

With no floating debt, solid property worth \$200,000, an endowment of \$150,000, a just claim for \$120,000 on a solvent estate, a warm place in the hearts of all our people, and, above all, a history which, as we believe, makes it dear to the heart of God, the outlook for Bates College is certainly far from discouraging. We have abundant reason for devout gratitude to God in view of the condition and prospects of our two oldest and largest colleges. There are great inducements to work and to give for them, and we most earnestly hope that workers and givers will rally to their support as never before, and that the next year will be one of such prosperity as they have never yet known.

"WITHIN ITS OWN LIMITS."

We do not propose to censure any of our brethren who believe that all the money raised in their Quarterly Meeting, or Yearly Meeting, for Home Mission purposes should be expended within the limits of that body, and who, in their Conferences, have voted in favor of such a course, but we do wish to ask them how they expect the Home Mission Society to do its work? If every Q. M., or Y. M., is to constitute itself a Home Mission Society, and to disburse all the funds raised by it for that object, of course there is nothing for the General Society to do, and its occupation being gone, it has no occasion to live any longer. Its funeral ought to be appointed. But we are sure that is not what these brethren mean. They believe that circumstances make it proper for them to do what they would not advise other like bodies to do—that it is, just now, necessary for them to take this course. Perhaps they are right.

It seems to us that, in all these matters, we owe a definite duty to the denomination in its organized capacity. It has a work to do. This it undertakes to do through its various incorporated societies. Every member ought to feel bound to help in that work according to his ability, and having done that is then at liberty to do for other interests as much as he pleases. When we say "according to his ability" we do not mean absolutely, but relatively; that is, "according to his ability" considering all claims upon him; we mean that he should not utterly ignore the definite work of the denomination through its societies, and give all he has to give to other, local or special, interests; we mean that he should first give to the causes in which the denomination is directly engaged, and this he should do

through the agency of the church to which he belongs, by the use of the cards for such work made and provided. This he owes to the denomination because of his membership in it; this is due to it by the spirit of loyalty. This done, he may do whatever he pleases with the "rest" of his property, giving account thereof only to God, whose steward he is.

We earnestly beseech these brethren, now that they are committed to this policy in their associated capacity, to come up as individuals to the help of the Home Mission Society by personal gifts, independent of church collections and subscriptions. The needs are great. The calls are urgent. The burden is immense, and let us show that we have pluck and strength enough to lift it. God will bless us.

Missionary News.

EUROPE.—France. There are now supposed to be in Paris seventy-five thousand Protestants, among whom are thirty-five thousand Reformed, thirty thousand Lutherans, and ten thousand of other denominations. About seventy-five pastors attend to the spiritual wants of the Protestant population.—Rev. R. W. McAll has opened a mission at Lille, and Dr. Burroughs is commencing a medical mission at Saint Etienne.—The Salvation Army is holding meetings which are numerously attended at Paris, the earnestness and simplicity manifested seem to impress the people favorably.—The Committee for the evangelization of Nice and vicinity has decided to attach itself to the "Mission Interieure Evangelique."

This society was to hold its ninth general assembly at Nimes April 5.—Dr. Louis Segond has issued his new translation of the Bible designed for the use of Protestants, to which he has given sixteen years of diligent labor.—Spain. The recent change in the cabinet was compelled, against the wishes of the king, by a fear that, if the old policy was continued, another revolution would be provoked, which would overturn the throne; and, while the present ministry is progressive, the priests will do all that is possible to obstruct their action.—The few Christians at Pradejon propose to purchase a house in which to hold their public services.—In the finest shops in Madrid the Bible is now exposed for sale in the windows.—Bapt. Miss. Magazine.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

BY REV. B. MINARD.

PART III.

The following quotations are from eminent Pedit-baptist writers who care more for scholarship than creeds. They have been properly styled "Baptist oil in Pedit-baptist lamps", and were originally selected and arranged by Rev. D. O. Parker for *The Christian Messenger*, a periodical published in Halifax, N. S. "But do not ye after their work; for they say and do not." "Their rock is not as our rock, even our enemies being judges".

No. XIII. KNAPP.—Lutheran.

Lectures on Christian Theology by George Christian Knapp, D. D., Prof. of Theology in the University of Halle. Sec. American Edition, 1880.

Page 486. "Immersion is peculiarly agreeable to the institution of Christ, and to the practice of the apostolical church, and so even John baptized, and immersion remained common for a long time after; except that in the third century, or perhaps earlier, the baptism of the sick (baptisma clinicorum) was performed by sprinkling or affusion. Still some would not acknowledge this to be true baptism, a controversy arose concerning it, so unimportant as it was at that time to baptize by simple affusion. Cyprian first defended baptism by sprinkling, when necessity called for it, but cautiously and with much limitation. By degrees, however, this mode of baptism became more customary, probably because it was found more convenient; especially was this the case after the seventh century, and in the Western church, but it did not become universal until the commencement of the fourteenth century."

Page 494. The author is writing on Infant Baptism; he says: "There is no decisive example of this practice in the New Testament; for it may be objected against those passages where the baptism of whole families is mentioned—viz., Acts x. 42, 48; xvi. 15, 33; 1 Cor. i. 16—that it is doubtful whether there were any children in these families, and if there were, whether they were then baptized. From the passage Mat. xviii. 19, it does not necessarily follow that Christ commanded infant baptism; (the matheteyn is neither for nor against); nor does this follow any more from John iii. 5, and Mark x. 14, 16. There is therefore no express command for infant baptism found in the New Testament; as Morns (p. 25, S. 12) justly concludes."

No. XIV. CLARK.—Methodist.

Clark's Commentary. Colossians ii. 12. "Buried with him in baptism." Alluding to the immersions practiced in the case of adults, wherein the person appeared to be buried under the water, as Christ was buried in the heart of the earth. His rising again the third day, and their emerging from the water, was an emblem of the resurrection of the body, and, in them of a total change of life.

Rom. vi. 4. "We are buried with him by baptism into death." It is probable that the apostle here alludes to the mode of administering baptism by immersion, the whole body being put under the water, which seemed to say, the man is drowned; is dead; and when he came up out of the water, he seemed to have a resurrection to life; the man is risen again; he is alive! He was, therefore, supposed to throw off his old Gentile state, as he threw off his clothes, and to assume a new character, as the baptized generally put on new, or fresh garments."

No. XV. STANLEY.—Church of England. Sinai and Palestine, in connection with their history, by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M. A., Canon of Canterbury. N. Y., 1877. Stanley is now Dean of Westminster Abbey.

Page 306 and following. "If from the general scene we turn to the special locality of the river banks, the reason of John's selection is at once explained. He came 'baptizing,' that is, signifying to those who came to him, as he plunged them under the rapid torrent, the forgiveness and forsaking of their former sins. It was in itself no new ceremony. Ablutions, in the East, have always been more or less a part of religious worship—easily performed, and always welcome. Every synagogue, if possible, was by the side of a stream; every mosque, still, requires a fountain or basin for ablutions in its court. But John needed more than this. He taught, not under roof or shelter of sacred buildings, but far from the natural haunts of men. He proclaimed repentance, not only to handfuls of men here and there, but to the whole nation. No common spring or tank would meet the necessities of the multitudes who, from Jerusalem and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan, came to him confessing their sins. The Jordan by the very peculiarity of its position, which, as before observed, renders its functions so unlike those of other Eastern streams, now seemed to have met with its fit purpose. It was the one river of Palestine—sacred in its recollections—abundant in its waters; and yet at the same time, the river, not of cities, but of the wilderness—the scene of the preaching of those who dwelt not in king's palaces, nor wore soft clothing. On the banks of the rushing stream the multitudes gathered—the priests and scribes from Jerusalem, down the pass of Adummim; the publicans from Jericho on the south, and the Lake of Genesareth on the north; the soldiers on their way from Damascus to Petra, through the Ghor, in the war with the Arab chief Hareth; the peasants from Galilee, with ONE from Nazareth, through the opening of the plain of Esdrælon. The tall 'reeds' or canes in the jungle waved, 'shaken by the wind'; the pebbles of the bare clay hills lay around, to which the Baptist pointed as capable of being transformed into 'the children of Abraham'; at their feet rushed the refreshing stream of the never-failing river. There began that sacred rite which has since spread throughout the world, through the vast baptistries of the southern and Oriental churches, gradually dwindling to the little founts of north and west; the plunges beneath the water diminishing to the few drops which, by a wise exercise of Christian freedom, are now in most churches the sole representation of the full stream of the Descending River."

No. XVI. LANGE.—Lutheran.

The life of Christ—Lange. Vol. 2. Edinburgh.

Sec. iv. page 25. "Jesus had immersed himself by the prayer of the heart in the abyss of Deity, even while he was being immersed in the stream. Baptism was his solemn consecration to God and to death."

No. XVII. CALVIN.—Presbyterian.

Calvin's Commentaries, John's Gospel. Vol. 1. Calvin Translation Soc.

John iii. 23. "From these words we may infer that John and Christ administered baptism by plunging the whole body beneath the water."

No. XVIII. ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

Eighth Edition.

An examination of the whole article on Baptism will show that it was written by an ardent advocate of pedobaptism.

In treating on ancient baptism the writer says:

Art. Baptism. "In performing the ceremony of baptism, the usual custom, except in clinical cases, or where there was a scarcity of water, was to immerse the whole body. Thus St. Barnabas, describing a baptized person, says, 'We descended into the water full of sin and filth, but we ascended bearing fruit in our hearts.' And this practice of immersing the whole body was so general that we find no exception made from respect either to the tenderness of infants or the bashfulness of the other sex, unless in case of sickness or disability."

"The custom of sprinkling children instead of dipping them in the founts, which at first was allowed in case of the weakness or sickness of the infant, has so far prevailed that immersion is now quite excluded. What principally tended to confirm the practice of affusion or sprinkling was, that several of our Protestant divines flying into Germany and Switzerland during the bloody reign of Queen Mary, and returning home when Queen Elizabeth came to the crown, brought back with them a great zeal for the Protestant churches beyond the sea where they had been sheltered and received; and having observed that at Geneva and other places baptism was administered by sprinkling, they thought they could not do the Church of England a greater piece of service than by introducing a practice dictated by so great an authority as Calvin. This, together with the coldness of any northern climate, was what contributed to banish entirely the practice of immersing infants in the fount."

Article. Baptism.—"Those baptistries were anciently very capacious, because the stated times of baptism returning but seldom, there were usually great multitudes to be baptized at the same time; and also because the manner of baptizing by immersion, as dipping under water, made it necessary to have a large font."

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EPHRAIM P. PICKERING. Fisherville, Merrimack Co., N. H. I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Liver Complaint, and have never been troubled since. I never knew a well before I took your medicine.

Mrs. H. KNOWLTON. Rockingham Co., Portsmouth, N. H. I had a very Weak Stomach, and was unable to attend to my work, as I could not eat to keep up my strength. I purchased some of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, and was greatly benefited by it. I recommend it to be a reliable remedy.

JOSEPH WAINE. Manchester, N. H. This is to certify that I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup in my family for the past two years, and consider it the best family medicine known. When the children get a slight cold, and are threatened with fever, a few doses will set them right. In my own case I use it, and think it the best medicine I ever took for bronchial difficulty and catarrh, which has become chronic and stubborn; but I think the Syrup will finally cure me.

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The Morning Star.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

G. F. MOSHER, Editor.

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

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

One who has given little or no thought to the subject of political assassinations might be easily surprised on looking up the record. More than forty attempts have been made on the lives of European sovereigns during the last forty years and in almost every case some political vagary was the moving cause. Indeed, there have been more attempts on the lives of foreign rulers during the last century than in any other equal period of history. It is not easy to account for this fact, except on the theory that sovereigns go less protected than formerly and that there are more fanatics. Certainly, rulers are less severe than in preceding centuries. It can not be shown that the increasing number of these attempts depends upon the growing intelligence of the people, for if the facts prove anything they prove that the fanatics who are morally capable of such dark deeds are mentally incapable of any sound political reasoning.

Excepting the attacks upon our two Presidents, Lincoln and Garfield, the Mexican and South American states, where ignorance and fanaticism abound, have furnished the quota which this continent has contributed to the bloody list. But the assassinations, attempted or accomplished, in the old world have not been confined to the more restless inhabitants of the continental countries. Even the good Queen of England has had her life attempted or threatened a half-dozen times since she was shot at in Hyde Park on the 10th of June, 1840. Less than thirty years before that, England's Prime Minister Perceval was shot dead in the lobby of the House of Commons by Bellingham, who was hanged for his deed, and in 1817 the Prince Regent narrowly escaped death from an assassin's bullet as he was driving to the House of Lords to open Parliament.

The murder of Henry IV of France by Ravallac, and the murderer's tragic death are prominent facts in French history. The knife with which he stabbed his monarch was placed in his hand, the hand burned off in a slow fire; melted lead, hot pitch, resin, and the like were poured through a tunnel into his bowels, and before consciousness forsook him he was drawn asunder by four horses. Those were the days when the dogma of the divine authority of kings was fully accepted, it was such applications of the dogma as this that led to the French Revolution.

But this murder of Henry, like that of the Prince of Orange a century before, was more a religious than a political assassination. This latter ruler was the founder of the independence of the Netherlands, and Catholicism may be charged with his death.

In 1792 Gustavus III of Sweden was shot and survived thirteen days. The great Napoleon was shot at in his garden and also at Dresden, just after he had escaped from the explosion of an infernal machine in 1800. The late Napoleon III had his life attempted through an infernal machine at Marseilles in 1852, was shot at on the steps of the Grand Opera House in Paris the next year, and again by an Italian fanatic in 1855. Three years later culminated the Orsini plot, in which a mine was exploded in Paris with the purpose of killing the Emperor. He escaped, but many innocent victims were killed.

In 1861 the king of Prussia was fired at twice by a student named Becker. The same person, as the prince of Prussia, had been shot at in 1848, and the later attempts upon his life since he has been Emperor of Germany are well known. Two of these attempts were made in 1878, by one of which the Emperor was seriously wounded. The attempt of Carl Blind in 1860 and of Dr. Kullman in 1874 to murder Bismarck are familiar instances of the madness of fanatics. In addition to the two attempts upon the life of the German Emperor in 1878, the same year witnessed the murders of General Mezentsoff of Russia, of Mehmet Ali of Turkey, of General Pardo, ex-President of Peru, and the attempts to kill the King of Spain, the King of Italy, Queen Victoria and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

Louis Philippe of France was shot at nineteen times between 1836 and 1848. The murder of Kotzebue in Germany in 1819, of the Duc de Berri in France in 1820, of the Duke of Parma in 1854, of Prince Michael of Serbia in 1868, and the treacherous assassination of Marshal Prim in Spain in 1871, show what fatal results the persons sought who shot at the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy in 1853, Queen Isabella of Spain and the King of Naples in 1856, the Queen of Greece in 1862, and ex-King Amadeus of Spain in 1872.

Russia has been sadly famous for its political murders. The awful death of the Emperor last March at the hands of the Nihilists had its counterpart in the murder of his father, Paul I., who was

strangled in his palace in 1801. The Czar Ivan was also murdered in 1764, and Peter III had been strangled in prison about that time.

The most of these murders prove the assertion made above, that such murderers are incapable of political reasoning. The agitators have never benefited themselves by their course in Russia, nor would they if they had succeeded in Germany, France or Italy. The assassins are fanatics, incapable of leadership, but none the less dangerous. That they have included the United States in the limits of their madness adds a most serious factor to the problem. Coolness, the control of the reasoning powers and the purpose to think soundly and judge correctly never became the peoples of the earth as they do to-day.

INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT CRIME.

The President has not yet passed all the critical points in his progress towards recovery, but there is reason for great hope in the fact that he has met all the phases of his injury so bravely, and that he has steadily although slowly improved. His courage and cheerfulness have been wonderful. His physicians, who are men of great experience, declare that they have never had a patient who, with a full knowledge that death was so imminent, was at the same time so calm, resigned and hopeful. Without doubt this has had much to do in enabling him to pass the first critical stages. If he had lost heart at any time during the first few days, his present condition must have been very different.

Whatever may be the outcome of the case, there can be no doubt that the President owes his life, up to the present time, to his previous correct habits, and to the sustaining grace of God. The former enabled him to resist the first shock of the injury, and if temperance and chastity and virtue have ever cost him any self-denial he is being amply rewarded now. Let no one miss that lesson. God's grace and the President's Christian faith have enabled him to contemplate the crisis calmly, and so to rob death of its most effective weapon. While the Nation has prayed for him, he has let it be known that he could also pray for himself, and that his religious belief was his most abiding ally. What a powerful example his case has furnished the generations that are able to witness it. We believe it will prove a great blessing to the age, and that that will be one of the ways in which God will use for good the assassin's foul deed.

The universal sympathy that has been manifested has compelled attention. In telegrams, letters and resolutions which have gone to the White House by the thousand; in the prayers, both private and by public appointment, for his recovery, all regardless of political affiliation or of church relationship; and in the eagerness with which men have watched, almost day and night, for the reports of any change in his condition, this sympathy has found marked expression. The South has vied with the North in this respect. Such an experience is uniting the hearts of the people as they have rarely been united before, and so suggesting another public blessing that is to come from the great calamity. But these expressions are not confined to America. They have come from India, China, Japan and all the nations of Europe. The President was shot at 9.20 on Saturday morning, and before sun-set the Queen of England had sent him a message of condolence.

The country itself has withstood the shock with great steadiness. Values have not depreciated, and while business was temporarily stopped, since people could think of nothing but the great crime, yet it was not seriously disturbed. Much of this is due to the settled belief that the villain Guiteau represented only himself; that there was no conspiracy, and that the attempt on the President's life had no political significance whatever. But there is a growing feeling that there should be some legislation to regulate the manner of appointment to office under an Administration, so that no individual shall appear as the target for enraged or disappointed applicants. Certainly here is an opportunity to use this insane deed to great public advantage.

Meanwhile let unflinching prayer be offered for the President's ultimate recovery. We can not doubt that prayer has been a powerful agency in sustaining him thus far. Good health, a strong physique, hopefulness, a previously correct life, skilled physicians, careful nursing—all these have contributed to the desired end; but in the President's Christian faith, calmness and steady him, and in the prayers of faithful Christians, every believer will recognize the most powerful of all the influences in his favor. Shall not these have their effect upon the unbeliever, also?

The following authentic story is told of President Garfield's boyhood:

When he was a boy he worked for some time on a canal-boat. One dark night he fell into the water while assisting to take the boat through a dock. As he went down he caught hold of a rope, but the rope kept uncoiling and paying out, and only sunk him deeper by its weight. At last it held, and he climbed on deck half-drowned. What made that rope hold he could not guess, for it ran through a smooth notch in the bulwarks. He tried dozens of times to make it catch again, but in vain. It seemed to him that a miracle had been wrought for him, and he said to himself, "Jim Garfield, the Lord thinks you are worth saving; now trust Him."

We trust that the Lord has more and better work yet in store for the heroic President, and that he will still keep him to bless his country and his fellow men.

EARLY MENTAL CULTURE.

Bright visions of the future pervade the minds of youth. They have different tastes and aspirations, but all desire and hope to obtain eminence. Those successful in the various professions and departments of business have their chief regard, as they have no idea of occupying a low or medium place.

They look mainly at results rather than the means of securing them. They mean to be prosperous and happy, leaders in society, and directors of thought; but think little of the means of attaining such distinction. Many indulge in present gratifications, refuse to practice self-denial, or to use their powers and opportunities for the best purpose. Would they reverse the process—apply themselves diligently to lay a good foundation, and make the most of their early days, letting the future shape itself, their course would be much more rational and promising.

Never were there greater encouragements for the young than now. Progress is the watchword. There is enterprise everywhere—in physical, mental, and moral pursuits. The way to eminence is open to all, the requisites accessible and plain. It is not meant that all have the same native endowments, or can expect like favorable circumstances; but a faithful use of what one has is sure to secure him a useful and reputable position. None need to fail.

Now mental and moral culture is essential to success, and the earlier this work is begun, the better. It is folly to suppose that the best years can be spent in indulgence and baseness, and afterwards by some luck or magic, greatness and goodness will be conferred. No; we are all creatures of habit and law, and the conditions are inexorable. If knowledge and its advantages would be possessed, there is but one way—by patient, earnest, well directed application. It is not always acquired in school, though greatly facilitated thereby to most.

In this age of schools, books, and general intelligence, it is surprising that so many grow up in ignorance and imbecility. Early life is spent aimlessly, idly, and grossly. Even of those who have good advantages, and use them to some extent, a large proportion fail in the essentials. They allow frivolousness, love of ease and indulgence to waste their opportunities, with no suitable improvement. If they study, it is more in form than in spirit. If they read, it is light trash for amusement and low gratification, rather than what is adapted to mental discipline and furnishing. Their associations are debasing rather than elevating.

If the proper course is pursued every young gentleman and lady on coming into society may be prepared to bear a useful and honorable part. With a mind furnished from the fountains of knowledge, and a heart ruled by moral principle, each may be blessed and a blessing to all. To have such a position is not the prerogative of a few, but open to all on the same conditions. And the way is a plain and practical one. Begin and persevere in a faithful use of the good, the useful, the elevating. Shun evil in every form, and every appearance of evil.

It is a life work. Education in school and elsewhere should ever contemplate those objects, impressing upon every youth that his destiny is in his own hands.

THE STAR QUARTERLY. CORRECTION.

The text of the lesson for July 24 is made up of the last five verses of the 4th chapter of Exodus and the first four verses of the 5th chapter. In the Quarterly these passages are transposed. The verses in the second column come first in order, as will be readily seen by reference to the Bible.

BRIEF NOTES.

A petition signed by a majority of the graduating class of '81 of Dartmouth College has been presented to the Trustees of that institution, expressing a "firm conviction that a change of its executive would be for the best interest of the College."

Notwithstanding all the observatories and astronomers in the world, it seems to be settled that the present comet was discovered by a private individual. But we presume that the discovery consisted in nothing more than the individual's happening to look up when the comet was first visible.

It is believed that Thomas Jefferson was the only skeptic in the line of American presidents; but only two of them, Washington and Garfield, have been communicants. Jackson, Harrison, Polk and Grant were all Methodists, and the rest belonged to different denominations.

Among the many telegrams of affection and sympathy sent to the Executive Mansion one dated at Edenton, N. C., was very significant. It was signed by F. W. Bond and read as follows:—

"His Excellency J. A. Garfield:—A blind and wounded ex-Confederate soldier tenders his congratulations on your improved condition. May God raise you up to preserve the peace and dignity of the nation."

It is far from satisfying to the natural man to read that the punishment of Guiteau, if the President recovers, and the criminal is convicted, will only be imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two nor more than eight years. But it is doubtless well that the law comes in between criminals and the feelings of an indignant or enraged public.

Zion's Herald corrects a statement made in a late number of the Lewiston Journal, which purported to give the relative numerical strength of the largest evangelical denominations in the United States. In the statement referred to, the number of Baptists was given as 2,374,339, and of Methodists (the next largest) as 1,742,922. The Herald has discovered that in compiling these figures the number of Freewill Baptists was added to the aggregate number of communicants in the three bodies of Regular Baptists (North, South and colored); while only the membership of the Methodist Episcopal church (North) was given as the whole number of Methodists in the country. The total number of Episcopal Methodists is 3,887,711.

In our next issue we hope to give the programme of the meeting at Ocean Park, commencing Aug. 2nd.

Denominational News.

Maine Western Yearly Meeting.

Maine Western Yearly Meeting met at Steep Falls June 14, '81. It was organized by the choice of Rev. E. Blake, moderator.

On account of a case of small-pox the week before, there was created such a panic in the village and surrounding country that the meeting was thinly attended and sparsely represented, though no one was exposed to it. Cumberland Q. M. was represented by four ministers and four laymen, Oisfield by two ministers and one layman, and Parsonsfield by neither minister, layman nor letter; nevertheless we had a good meeting. The business was done with harmony and dispatch, the preaching was able and interesting, and the social meetings were spiritual and profitable.

Cor. delegates were received from Penobscot Yearly Meeting and the Methodist Conference; and N. H. Yearly Meeting was reported by letter. J. W. Parsons was appointed Cor. Del. to Maine Central Y. M., J. M. Lowden to N. H., & J. M. Bailey to Penobscot.

On Wed. P. M. a missionary meeting was held in which Bro. Fernald gave an interesting address on the benevolent causes which he represents, followed by able addresses from Mrs. V. G. Ramsey and Mrs. Prof. Hayes of Lewiston on Women's Missions.

Conference accepted the report of a council appointed to conduct the examination of Rev. E. Blake and voted to proceed with his installation in the evening, which was attended to as follows: Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ladd of the Methodist church; Sermon by Rev. I. M. Lowden from Gen. 11:4; Installing prayer by Rev. P. Smith; Charge to the pastor by Rev. C. E. Blake, father of the candidate; Hand of fellowship by Rev. W. J. Tward; Address to the people by Rev. L. W. Raymond; Benediction by the pastor.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, 1. That we recommend our churches to settle their pastors by council and installation-service and also to dismiss them by council.

"2. That this resolution be referred to the Q. Ms. for their action, and that their clerks be requested to report that action at our next Y. M."

"Whereas in the order of providence it has pleased the all-wise Father to call our highly-honored and dearly-beloved brother, Theodore Stevens, from labor to reward, therefore,

"Resolved, 1. That while with sad hearts we bow in submission to the Divine will, we recognize in his long life-work of eminent integrity, and fidelity to the duties of the Christian ministry, and to the interests of our beloved Zion, an example worthy the emulation of all.

"2. That we hereby express our heart-felt sympathy for the family in their deep affliction.

"3. That a copy of the above be sent to the family, and to the Star for publication."

Also adopted the following: "Realizing the pressing need for Home Mission work throughout our denomination and believing that a mutual plan for prosecuting it is essential to its highest success, therefore,

"Resolved, That we request our Parent and State societies to make arrangements for concert of action."

Next session with the Oisfield Q. M. J. M. BAILEY, Clerk.

Ontario Yearly Meeting.

The Ontario Association of Freewill Baptists held its 3rd annual session with the 2nd Zorra church, beginning on Thursday, June 23. A large delegation was present from many of the churches in the Y. M. and nearly all of them were well represented by visiting brethren and sisters. One unpleasant feature of the Free Baptist cause in Ontario is, that its churches are so much scattered, thus necessitating much travel to attend our Quarterly and Yearly Meetings. Notwithstanding this feature however, the session just closed has been one of unusual interest and representation.

The Holland Purchase Yearly Meeting sent us a very efficient delegate in the person of Rev. Bro. Spencer, and his sermons and addresses on various topics were well appreciated. Although the Michigan Y. M. did not officially report itself we had the pleasure of receiving two of Hillsdale's graduates, Bros. J. S. Harrington and Chas. Clarke.

The weather throughout was favorable, and in point of attendance and interest this Y. M. has not fallen behind its predecessors. It will of course be quite unnecessary to give even a synopsis of the business transacted. In following out the usual order of business for such occasions resolutions were adopted, which if well carried out, can not fail to tend to the welfare of the cause. The questions of Temperance, Sabbath-schools and Missions received due notice and other moral and religious topics were discussed. In point of spiritual interest this Y. M. was not specially good; while not by any means a failure we believe it lacked too much of "the one thing needful."

We trust, however, that those who attended it, went to their homes strengthened and encouraged to do the Master's Work. One new feature was proposed

to be adopted at future Quarterly and Yearly sessions, viz., the holding of a Minister's Conference at each one in rotation. A programme was prepared and subjects assigned for the next Q. M., to be held with the London church. We trust this new departure will add interest.

The next Yearly meeting will be held at Iona, County of Elgin, on the direct line of the Canada Southern R. R., beginning on Thursday before 2nd Sabbath in June, 1882.

ARTHUR C. WEBBER, Clerk.
 East Zorra, Oxford Co., Ont., June 28.

To the Wisconsin Yearly Meeting.

DEAR BRETHREN,—I wish to say a few things in regard to our Y. M. finances and Home Mission work. The Y. M. is an incorporate body, with a Board of Trustees who are elected by the Y. M. Besides this, the Y. M. elect annually a Home Mission Board, which is entrusted with the management of the funds for Home Mission work in the Y. M.—the collecting and appropriating of funds as they may deem best. The Secretary and Treasurer of this Board is Rev. E. D. Lewis, of Oak Center, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., to whom all funds for Home Missions in the Y. M. should be sent, and he will see that they are duly credited in the Morning Star. And in regard to the notes taken by me, as agent, they will be in the hands of Joseph Miller, of Monroe, Green Co., Wis., who is Treasurer of the corporate Board of the Y. M. They are for the permanent fund; and the interest which some paid in advance is indorsed on the back of their notes, and included in the financial report made to the Board, also to the Y. M. Conference. And whenever the interest on the notes is paid—which is expected to be annually—it will be indorsed on the back of the notes; also a receipt given if desired.

And as to the pledges given, instead of notes, they can be paid the same as the interest on the notes and to the same person, and the avails will come into the hands of Rev. E. D. Lewis for current expenses. The sums paid to me for current expenses, which did not include interest on the notes, as that was indorsed on the back of them—was duly credited in the Morning Star at different times, excepting \$11.50 by Rev. E. N. Wright from Rolling Prairie church, received at Y. M. and which was included in the report made at the Y. M. and turned over to the Treasurer of the Board, Rev. E. D. Lewis. I have deemed it necessary to make these explanations, so that there need be no misunderstanding about it hereafter.

R. COOLEY.

Central Ohio Yearly Meeting.

Central Ohio Y. M. held its annual session with Grand Prairie church, June 10-12. All the Q. Ms. reported by letter and delegate. The Lorraine Q. M. reported progress. The Rochester and Kipton churches have enjoyed some revival and several have been added to the church. The latter is completing its house of worship, a fine brick building, this summer.

The Canterbury church reported more than usual prosperity, the result in a great measure of the earnest labors of its former pastor, Rev. S. D. Bates. Some of the churches are without pastors and their spirituality rather low.

The South Bloom church enjoyed a revival and several were added to the church. The other churches of the Seneca and Huron Q. Ms. are also making some advance under their efficient pastor, Rev. J. C. Robinson.

Marion Q. M. reports that the church with which the Y. M. is held had been blessed with revival and several additions. The other churches are generally supplied with pastors. A general steadfastness maintained, but in some churches a lack of spirituality and interest in our benevolent enterprises.

Harmony Q. M. reported that the Broadway, York and Union churches have been blessed with revivals during the past winter.

A good degree of steadfastness has been maintained in all the churches. There seems to be a growing interest in all our benevolent work. The interest in the S. S. cause has not abated we think, and yet there has not been that advance that we could desire in a work so important. A resolution was passed urging no sectarianism, but more denominationalism in this direction. There is a growing interest in the cause of temperance throughout the Y. M. Christian men and women are awakening to the necessity of God's people taking decided ground against this monster evil, not only in their capacity as a church but at the ballot-box.

Passed the following resolution: "That this Conference is decidedly in favor of prohibition by State Constitution and approve the decision of the recent Temperance Convention at Columbus, to demand of the Legislature of Ohio that they submit the question of prohibition to the people; and if the existing parties do not commit themselves to the measure, to institute a party that will."

There is a growing sentiment against the use of tobacco, especially by those occupying important positions in the church.

Resolved, "That the use of tobacco is a filthy habit, a monstrous evil, intemperance in itself, a stepping stone to drunkenness, and should be discountenanced and discouraged by all Christian people."

We think that we can safely say that the interest in the cause of Missions has not abated. We are not working uniformly throughout the Y. M. In some Q. Ms. the Woman's Mis. Soc. is doing effective work; other Q. Ms. are using the card system or quarterly collection.

Resolutions were passed expressing our appreciation of the work and urging all ministers and churches to proceed at once to raise money by collection, subscription and otherwise, to defray the expense of outfit and passage of Sister Nellie M. Phillips, our State missionary, who sails for

India this fall. Also that we renew our pledge to support the Springfield Mission and its worthy pastor, Rev. C. A. Gleason, and urge Q. Ms. to promptness in their contributions, as a deficiency already exists.

Further, that the Morning Star and Missionary Helper be taken, as a means of disseminating missionary intelligence and keeping alive an interest in our denominational work.

The preaching was done by Revs. Mills, Gleason, Whitaker, Robinson, Ball, Baker, Higgins. The discourses were able and well received. The business was transacted harmoniously although discussion upon some subjects grew lively. The meetings for worship were well attended. The social meeting Saturday P. M. was a rich feast and many were led to exclaim that it was good to be there. Amount raised for Missions—cash, \$70; pledges, \$20.

The following named were chosen delegates to State Association: Revs. O. E. Baker, J. J. Mills, J. C. Robinson; Bros. A. Hopkins, I. Dalley, G. Stevens, P. Garis, I. B. Stinebaugh, J. Rhoad, G. W. Henry. Alternates, Revs. J. A. Sutton, I. S. Parsons, T. C. Inman, K. T. Higgins; Bros. Norton, Lane, Cook, Michener, Waller, Sponseller.

The Ministers' Institute was held the following Monday. The productions were good but there was not the usual interest, probably caused by so many returning home.

J. B. LASH, Clerk.
 West Mansfield, O., June 30.

Ministers and Churches.

Eastern.

John Hinckley, of No. Gray, who has taken the Morning Star from its commencement, is still living in that town, at the age of 91 years, 8 months and 4 days. Doesn't that show what the reading of a good paper will do for a man?

The Gray church has just finished repairing and now occupy a very neat and beautiful house of worship. At the last circle a vote of thanks was given to Bro. Wm. Harmon, who has had the oversight, and to others who have materially aided in the enterprise, as also to the Methodist Society for the use of their church while repairing. The Society has also recently repaired the parsonage, paid off old debts, are raising for missions at the rate of fifty dollars a year, and now have a commodious house of worship, and the best of all is the fact that they have incurred no debt. While being thus prospered they ask the prayers of the brethren for a revival.

Rev. Geo. H. Pierce baptized two converts at East Rochester last Sunday.

Massachusetts.

On July 3, the Blackstone church welcomed six additions to its membership: three by baptism and three by letter.

New York.

Rev. Bishop Asbury Russell died, at his home in Oxford, Chenango Co., of heart disease, on the 24th of June, in the 50th year of his age.

Pennsylvania.

The church at Belleverton is enjoying prosperity. It has been presented with a communion service by Captain W. W. Williams and family, valued at \$30. The pastor acknowledges a donation of \$106.25 from the church and congregation.

Western.

An esteemed correspondent sends a communication—too lengthy for publication—about a pleasant Sunday in the church at Broadway. It was the last Sunday in the quarter and was made especially interesting by a large attendance at the Sunday-school and an appropriate sermon to the children by the pastor, Rev. A. H. Whitaker. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens, mottoes, &c. The correspondent urges the importance of ministers of the gospel giving more attention to the instruction of children.

Rev. J. W. Martin, pastor of the 2d Rutland church, baptized, June 19, two young persons, who were added to the church.

Iowa.

The little church at Fairbank is feeling somewhat encouraged. There were accessions to the membership at the two last covenant meetings, and more are to follow. The church at South Hazelton is holding on its way. At the session of Q. M., held there the second week of June, hearts were made glad by conversions. A good Sabbath-school and prayer-meetings are maintained.

Minnesota.

Rev. A. J. Davis writes: "I have just returned from a four weeks' trip of attending the Chain Lake, Root River and Blue Earth Valley Q. Ms. and the Southern Minnesota Y. M. The annual reports of the churches and the Quarterly Meetings to the Y. M. show a good healthy growth for Zion the past year. Our people plainly see that the spiritual part of the church-work rests upon the solid foundation of the Rock of Ages, and their wish is to have the human part placed on as permanent a plan as it is possible for human wisdom to devise. The Yearly Meeting session was an excellent one. A large number in attendance and a live working spirit manifest. Our Ministers' Conference, in answer to a brief notice, was of special profit to both ministers and laymen present. A permanent organization was effected and officers were appointed for the ensuing year. The ministers voted to hold a Ministerial Convention this fall, in September, at Wykoff, Minn., expecting that the brethren of Iowa and Minnesota Y. Ms. will join in a three-days' feast. Revs. C. L. Calkins of Pilot Mound, and J. M. Young of Frankford were appointed a committee to perfect arrangements. The Y. M. secured pledges to the amount of one thousand and thirty-five dollars towards building a meeting-house at Nashville Center. The brethren, sisters and friends of that church responded nobly for the work. Our sisters are becoming more interested in the Woman's Mission. One aged lady, Sister John Backus, has given them fifteen dollars to the work. Mrs. E. E. Davis procured the names of twenty-two ladies as subscribers for the Missionary Helper. We are glad to note this awakening interest; the new expressed sympathy and growing willingness to help. The great distance we have to travel and the newness of the country are serious hindrances, that time and perseverance only can overcome."

Rev. A. A. Smith, of Minneapolis, who has recently spent several months at Hot Springs, Arkansas, is much improved in health.—*Hillsdale Herald.*

Wisconsin.

Six were recently baptized and received into the Wisconsin church. This church is trying to throw off its lethargy and to take a stand for Christ. A correspondent writes that "what we need is a greater consecration to Christ, then our difficulties will vanish."..... The Waupun church seems to be hopeful under the inspiring leadership of their new pastor, Rev. J. H. Walrath. Several of the brethren of Waupun Q. M. met Bro. W. at the Yearly Meeting, and were very favorably impressed by him.

Nebraska.

Rev. Joseph Masters writes from Culbertson, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of over 50 copies of the *Myrtle and Little Star*, from Miss Lucy L. Emery of Saco (Me.) church, "that gladdened many little hearts and were read with eagerness"; also, copies of the same papers and of the *Baptist Confession of Faith and Church Covenant*, from Bro. Marvin McKim of Disco, Ill.; also, another large package of papers from an unknown friend in Chicago. Bro. M. states that their Sunday-school is increasing in interest and prosperity.

Quarterly Meetings.

CLEVELAND Q. M.—Held its last session with the F. R. church in Royalton, Ohio, May 20, 22. All the churches were represented by delegates and some brethren in attendance not delegates. The Word was preached by Rev. G. H. Damon, who was only pastor now in the Q. M. Rev. T. C. Charlton, local preacher in the Episcopal Methodist church, and now supplying the Hinckley church, was present and aided in preaching. The social meeting on Saturday P. M. was well attended and full of spiritual interest.

Next session with the Hinckley church, August 26-28. Conference Friday, 2 o'clock P. M. G. H. DAMON, Clerk.

WATERLOO (Iowa) Q. M.—Held its June session with the St. Hazard church. It was one of the best Q. M. we ever enjoyed. Elder Hammond was with us from the Delaware and Clayton Q. M., also Elders Drew and Felt of our own Q. M. Elder E. Jenkins was not able to be present. Our social meetings on Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M., will not soon be forgotten.

The Sept. term will be held with the Lester church. HIRAM CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

OWEGO Q. M.—Held its June session at Mecca. Some of the churches were present with letter and delegates, others were quite tardy, and some not represented at all. We do wish our churches would think of Q. M. as a matter of fact and not of secondary importance. The meeting all through was spiritual; preaching sound and inspiring. The Woman's Missionary meeting on Saturday evening was a success—a crowded house, and soul-stirring speeches from many of them. These Woman's meetings add much to the interest of our Q. M. May God bless the women, they are taking the lead in every good work. The Mecca church is progressing.

Next session at Windham Center, August 26-28. G. W. MAYHEW, Clerk.

ELLSWORTH Q. M.—Held its last session with the Bluehill and Long Island church, June 17-19. There was a very good attendance. The churches as a general thing were reported in rather a low state. The business of the session was transacted with dispatch and harmony. The united desire of the delegates seemed to be to transact the business in a manner that would best advance the cause of Christ. There were no ministers from other Q. M. present except Bro. I. Deering from the Prospect Q. M. He brought an encouraging report from his Q. M. Very few, if any churches in this Q. M. have taken part in the annual conference. The session of our Q. M. seemed to be a good determination on the part of the delegates present, to hold on and press their wayward trust in the promises of God. Victory is promised to the faithful and persevering. Rev. E. Harding and Brethren O. W. Young and Eben Chastot were chosen delegates to the Yearly Meeting. Collections taken during the session amounted to about \$25.00. A committee was chosen to locate the next session of the Q. M. Notice will be given in the *Star* in due time where it will be held. O. W. YOUNG, Clerk.

HONEY CREEK (Wis.) Q. M.—Held its June session with the Mt. Pleasant church. The attendance was unusually good, and the spirit of the meeting was such as to help on the good cause. The church had enjoyed some revival interest during the winter, and a number were candidates for baptism.

Next session with the Rochester church, Sept. 2-4; Rev. John Westlake to preach the opening sermon Friday evening. G. H. HUBBARD, Clerk.

FARMINGTON Q. M.—Held its June session at Phillips, which was one of deep interest and active work. Interesting sermons were preached by Revs. C. E. Blake, F. Starbird and James Boyd. The question of the hour devoted to the Ladies' Mission—consisting of an essay, select reading, recitations, singing, and a brief address—could not fail to awaken a missionary spirit in many hearts.

Next session with the First New Sharon church, Sept. 14, 15. D. PEASE, Clerk.

ST. FRANCIS CO. (Mo.) Q. M.—Held its last session with the DeLassus church; June 18, 19. The session was very profitable, though the weather was unfavorable. On Sabbath the Lord's Supper was administered; many partook. Some revival interest was manifested during the past quarter.

JOSHUA WOOD, Clerk.

PARSONSFIELD Q. M.—Held its last session with the S. Parsonsfeld church June 8-9. The rain on the morning of the first day prevented many from attending that day. The churches were quite well represented. Bro. Charles Bean of Cumberland Co. preached the opening sermon. It was very interesting and instructive. We have but few men that can quote from memory the Bible so accurately. Rev. Mr. Perkins, who was spending a few Sabbath days with the Limerick church, was present and was listened to with much interest while he discoursed on "Worship," text, Rev. 22:9. The closing sermon, preached by Rev. Charles Hilton of N. Y., who was visiting his home at South Parsonsfeld, was full of doctrinal truths and was really a feast of good things.

The marked feature of the Q. M. was the unusual interest in the prayer-meetings. The interest in the various churches of the Q. M. is, we hope, rather better than usual, although a number are yet without pastors. The E. Parsonsfeld church has secured the services of Bro. C. E. Brown for another year. T. F. Millet, pastor of N. Parsonsfeld church, has received and accepted a call to preach for the first Effingham church during the summer at 2 P. M. By the request of the S. Parsonsfeld church the Q. M. appointed a council to ordain Q. Adams, a member of the senior class of Bates Theological School. A meeting of the ministers was called to discuss the needs of a minister's conference and a vote was passed in favor of a conference to be held at Tuesday in Sept. 2, P. M. Programme of the same will be given in due time. T. F. MILLET, Clerk.

GENESSEE Q. M.—Held its June session with the church at Goodrich. Owing to the unfinished condition of their house, which is undergoing thorough repairs, they were compelled to accept the very kind offer of the M. E. house of worship. The attendance was not large and all of the churches were not represented either by letter or delegation, but the interest was good and a goodly number of delegates and ministers were present; but no visiting brethren. The attendance was present except Bro. G. H. Howard from Lisbon.

Next session with the Reese church, commencing 3d Friday in Oct. E. E. STINSON, Clerk.

HILLSDALE Q. M.—Held its June session with the Fairfield church. The attendance was good and a spiritual time was enjoyed. Rev. C. B. Mills, the pastor, Bro. Howes, being in poor health—baptized eight happy converts. These embraced Christ during a series of meetings held in Fairfield last winter. On Sat. evening the Woman's Missionary Soc. entertained a large audience with essays, letters, &c. The missionary spirit is increasing in the Q. M. In all about \$17.00 were raised for this purpose during the session. We are glad to hear it frequently remarked that our quarterly gatherings are growing in interest, and we pray that the attendance and interest will continue to increase until, in these quarterly sessions, we shall enjoy the same demonstration of God's power which we have heard the "fathers" speak.

Next session with the Dover church, Oct. 7-9. W. A. MYERS, Clerk.

TUSCARORA (N. Y.) Q. M.—Held the May term with Brookville church. Nearly all of the churches reported by letter, or delegate. So far as reports show, the Q. M. is not making rapid advancement, is at least, sustaining itself. The delegates present performed the business of the conference with a spirit of labor, and desire for the advancement and success of the cause of God, were manifest throughout. The religious services of the session were spiritual, interesting and profitable; with a good attendance all through. The church at Brookfield, where the Q. M. was held, are raising the funds to repair their house of worship this fall.

Next session with the 2nd Woodhull church, Sept. 23-25. A. V. WELLS, Clerk.

ROCK & DANK Q. M.—Held its May session with the Evansville church. The attendance was quite good, and reports from nearly all the churches were received. The churches seem encouraged and hopeful, still there is lack of revival interest. All the churches have preaching a portion of the time, and nearly all sustain Sabbath-schools. The usual business was done and meetings were interesting and profitable.

Next session with the Rome church; opening sermon Friday, Aug. 26, by Rev. F. M. WASHBURN. L. HULSE, Clerk.

HOCKING VALLEY Q. M.—Held its last session at the Dover church, June 19, and a rich session was enjoyed by the brethren and sisters that were present. There was a good delegation from all of the churches—they were all represented by delegate and letter, reporting spiritual prosperity in all of the churches. During the session we were highly edified by the lecture of Elder Tukesbury. Bro. Tukesbury preached for us Sabbath morning—large attendance and good interest. Elder Tukesbury and Revs. R. M. Cloud and Thomas Fice were appointed a committee to examine the Rev. James Glover, with a view to giving him a license to preach the gospel; license was granted for one year. The churches of this Quarterly Meeting have received Bro. R. M. Cloud as pastor this year.

Next session at the Snow Fork church, Orkney, Sept. 20. JAMES GLOVER, Clerk pro tem.

REPUBLIC CO. (Kan.) Q. M.—Held its last session with the Montana church, beginning on Friday before the 4th Sabbath in May. The attendance was not as large as we desired to see. Only three churches reported by letter. This may be accounted for by the churches being scattered over such large territory, and our people being nearly all farmers and the season being unusually backward, they are not doing much in the way of preaching. We have few ministers and as our people as a rule came here poor and are straining all energies to acquire a foot-hold—our ministers like the rest, must work on their farms, or in the shops about six days in seven, and in the evening go to the churches, in order to gain a livelihood (getting little help from their churches which are scarcely able to help themselves)—one would not wonder if they did not show a remarkable result of their labors in the church.

Next session with the Cheyenne church, beginning on Friday before the 4th Sunday in August. W. N. HOSKINSON, Clerk.

FREDONIA Q. M.—Held its June session with the First Naples church. On account of bad weather, the meeting was not as well attended as on former occasions. A good interest was manifested spiritually. Let well be paid for their attendance. The desk was filled by Revs. Walker, Wood, Peck, and Holt.

Next session with the Webster Crossing church, commencing Friday before the 4th Sunday in Oct. Rev. A. J. Wood to preach the opening sermon. L. WARNER, Clerk.

AROSTOOK Q. M.—Held its June session with the Blain church. The attendance was very good. From the first to the last. Business transacted in a very harmonious way. Most of the churches reported by letters, and delegates: some reported an increase in membership, while others remain the same, and a few are not doing much to sustain preaching of the gospel. Revs. F. H. Peckham, Wm. Kinney and J. Grant of the Houlton Q. M. were present, which added much to the interest of the meetings, not merely by their presence, but by the good sermons they preached to a very crowded house. Saturday evening was devoted to Woman's Mission work; at the close, a collection was taken amounting to \$4.89. Sabbath forenoon, a sermon by the pastor, Rev. G. B. Park, and in the afternoon Rev. W. Kinney preached. The interest that seemed to be manifested in all the meetings, made this session one of our best for a long time. The Spirit of the Master seemed to prevail in all the social meetings. We trust that it may be a lasting benefit to the Blain church, and those living in the vicinity who are not connected with any church.

Next session in Sept. with the 1st Mapleton church. L. V. TOWLE, Clerk.

Business Notices.

THE AUTOPHONE

Is the cheapest, best, and most comprehensive automatic musical instrument ever brought forth. It has 22 notes (6 more than any other musical instrument); plays in 3 keys; is simple in construction. It can be played by a child. It is absolutely perfect in its rendition of music, beating its own time, while all others require faster or slower motion.

Requires away with cranks and handles, being played by direct action of the bellows. It plays any kind of music. Both Autophone and music are cheaper by far than all others. Send for circular. Liberal discount to canvassers. Address,

THE AUTOPHONE CO.,

4126

ITHACA, N. Y.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP has cured thousands who were suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Liver Complaint, Bile, Humors, Female Complaints, etc. Pamphlets free to any address. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

QUERUS COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

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

The Secret Told.

Nobody told, for nobody knew, Why perfect good health should gladden so few; While thousands who long something noble to do, Are bowed down by sickness their whole lives through.

Somewhere told, for every one knew, The wonders of Kidney and Liver Cure do; In bringing pure health to the body anew, And saving from death many noble true.

It is impossible for a woman after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with the weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlet.

REGISTER REPORTS.

As we go to press with this issue of the *Star*, no report for the Register of next year has been received from the following Quarterly Meetings, which reports are wanted immediately:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Anson | Miami |
| Athens | Meigs |
| Adams & Washburn | Montcalm |
| Angola | Mankato |
| Belknap | Midnapore |
| Bowdoin | New Durham |
| Blue Valley | Norton Co. |
| Carleton | New Hope |
| Chatham | New Orleans |
| Chemung | Owego |
| Chenango | Oswego |
| Central Kansas | Osceola |
| Cleveland | Prospect & Unity |
| Clinch River | Franklin City |
| Calhoun & No. Branch | Rockingham |
| Cass & Berrien | Rochester |
| Chalmers | Richland & Licking |
| Cedar Valley | Rock River |
| Edgemoor | Sandwich |
| Ellsworth | Sebec |
| Enosburg | Springfield |
| Essex | Somerset |
| East Baton Rouge | Spang |
| Frederick | Shiloh |
| Freedom | Salem, Ind. |
| Franklin | Sauk Co. |
| Genesee, N. Y. | South River |
| Grand Rapids | Salem, Neb. |
| Huntington | Troy |
| Harrisburg | Tioga Co. |
| Harmony | Tama |
| Hocking Valley | Union, Mich. |
| Hillsdale | Van Buren, Mich. |
| Hennepin | Wolfboro' |
| Jackson | Weare |
| Jefferson Co., Kan. | W. Rhode Island |
| Jefferson Co., Neb. | Whitestown |
| James River | Westport |
| Lisbon | Washington |
| Lawrence | Warren & Clinton |
| Lake George | White Co. |
| Lorain | Wayne Co. |
| Grand Rapids | Winona & Houston |
| Lafayette | Wapishicola |
| Lansing | Wayne Co. |
| Lebanon | Winchester |
| Looney Spring | York Co. |
| Montville | |
| McDonough | |
| Marion | |

Notices and Appointments.

Quarterly Meeting Notices.

LOONEY SPRING (Ill.) Q. M., with Cedar church, 7 miles south of Murphysboro, near the C. & St. James River, beginning on Friday before 3d Sabbath in July.

Teacher Wanted.

The Trustees of Atwood Institution wish to secure the services of a good, energetic man as teacher for the coming year. The institution is owned by the F. Baptists, and is located at Albany, Athens Co., Ohio. The location is a pleasant and healthy one. All money contributed for the Maine State Mission can obtain further information by corresponding with the President of the Board, JAS. W. MARTIN, Woodbury, Athens Co., Ohio.

Post-Office Addresses.

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

Rev. A. A. Hutton, Treasurer, North Parma, N. Y., to whom all money within the bounds of the Central Association should be sent.

All money contributed for the Maine State Mission should be sent to Rufus Deering, Portland, Me.

Rev. S. D. Bates, Treasurer Ohio Free Communion Baptist Association, Marion, Ohio.

Rev. L. B. Potter, Lansing, Mich., to whom all money contributed within the bounds of the Michigan Y. M. should be sent to F. M. H. M. and Education.

Rev. J. D. Balson, Northfield, Minn., Treasurer of the Minn. Y. M. Mission Society, to whom all money for this Y. M. work should be sent. (10425)

Michigan Yearly Meeting.

Receipts for June.

| | F. M. H. M. Ed. Soc. |
|--|--------------------------|
| Ladies Meeting coll at Y M | 3.77 3.78 |
| General coll at Y M | 7.06 7.06 |
| E. Chapman and wife | 2.50 2.50 |
| Rev J C Ferris (Lansing Q M) on notice | 10.00 |
| Rev W H Smith (Montcalm Q M) on pledge | 1.00 |
| Rev D H Lord (Montcalm Q M) | 5.00 |
| Mrs Mary T. Tawley (Montcalm Q M) | 1.00 |
| W M S of Grand Rapids Q M (to Colfax Q M Evangelist) | 56.25 |
| W M S of Van Buren | 2.50 32.65 |
| Van Buren Q M coll | 6.50 23.25 |
| Oakland Q M coll | 4.74 4.72 |
| Hillsdale Q M coll | 3.53 3.53 |
| | 30.88 140.02 6.41 |
| | L. B. POTTER, Treasurer. |

Receipts for Maine Home Mission Society.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Ch Linneus 3.36 | 1st Haddon 1.39 | 4.75 |
| Houlton 5.50 | P. W. Kenney on notice 16.50 | 12.81 |
| Ch Carleton 2.00 | 1st Bangor 10.81 | 10.81 |
| Ch Dover & Foxcroft 10.81 | | 11.00 |
| Ch Parkman 7.50 | Newport 3.74 | 4.20 |
| Exeter 1.30 | East Corinth 10.00 | 8.50 |
| Harrison 5.00 | 2d Clinton 3.50 | 20.38 |
| Bowdoin Q M 16.00 | Exeter Q M 4.88 | 1.30 |
| Ch Garland 1.50 | | |
| Prospect & Unity Q M 16.00 | Rev H Brackett 1.00 each | |
| Ch Carleton 2.00 | Mrs E. E. Ward Mrs J C Coffin Mrs W H Coffin Mrs D Brackett and Mrs J R Roberts | |
| Ch Carleton 2.00 | and to constitute Rev H Smith and Rev A Nickerson L. M. S. | 22.00 |
| Mrs Mary Payne's estate | | 167.00 |
| | | 283.23 |
| | | R. DEERING, Treas. |

Benevolent Societies.

Receipts for May and June.

F. M. H. M. Ed. Soc.

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Mr and Mrs Cole Lake Valley N. H. 1.00 1.00
Jacob Albright Sheboega Wis 100.00
A Friend of Freedom New Hampton N. H. 1.00
Dorcas Berry Wilton Me 3.00
Mrs S P Goddard Me 7.00
Bures Ch III for work beyond the Mississippi River 5.00
Newport Center Ch Vt 2.00
Coll by J S Manning in March April and May Union M. K. Y. 23.00
Eddyville Q M Ky 20.50
Caro Q M Ill 15.00
Mound City Q M Ill 12.00
Carbondale Q M W 16.00
Ill Southern Y M 19.80
Ky Y M 14.00
\$202.42 \$288.56 \$285.64
SILAS CURTIS, Treas.

Money Letters Received.

W H Allen—P Allen—M H Abbey—J W Adams—A W Bachel—J Bradford—S E Brock—B S Buzzell—E J Bullock—J W Burgin—J Bean—Mrs Geo Berry—D Brackett—J Barker—E F Bliven—A C Colburn—Mrs J Clough—C Cox—E Church—Mrs B Chase—R E Cleveland—G W Colby—G W Cortis—J Crowell—H Caruthers—Mrs G M Chase—Mrs J H Dearborn—J M Down—G H Damon—J Edgemoor—Mrs J W Ellis—J G Farrar—E L Farrington—E W Fox—Mrs S Farnham—G H Gray—G A Green—Mrs S Griffith—G C Hayes—O H Hurst—H M Howard—Hempstead—Mich—A P Herick—L E Hall—T S Hatch—D H Hudson—R Hayden—L Hutchins—A E Herson—S H Kenney—J Q Knowlton—H W Littlefield—W H Littlefield—J Lewis—E D Lewis—D F Mason—Mrs C E Mitchell—E Owen—J Parker—R E Prescott—J R Quinlan—A F Peelen—Gill—E W Perkins—M D Reed—Mrs M Reed—A P Rich—J B Rollins—L M Stratford—Mrs M J Sandford—A D Sandborn—E Smith—D F Taylor—J Trueworthy—M C Wallers—C W Warway—W J Webster—A V Wells—H W Williams—J T Ward.

Books Forwarded.

John Humphrey No Gray Me
Jacob Conghouner Cheshire Ohio
A. Jones Cambridge Mass
Rev W H Bowen Lewi ton Me
Miss Nettie Martin Box 40 Salem Mich
Lee & Shepard Boston Mass
H M Straight Clyde Ohio
James Smith No Parma N Y
G C Cutler No Grand Mich
Reg L Hulse Johnston Wis
EXPRESS.
M D Reed Dexter Me
C H Tomkins Canton Pa Via New York Erie & Northern Ch R I

Married.

In Stephentown July 2, by Rev. I. B. Coleman, Mr. Wm. H. Miller, of Berlin, N. Y., and Miss Mary Stone, of Lanesboro, Mass.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Vanilla Chocolate.

Like all our chocolates, is prepared with the greatest care, and consists of a superior quality of cocoa and sugar, flavored with pure vanilla bean. Served as a delicate or eaten dry as confectionery, it is a delicious article, and is highly recommended by tourists.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO.,

Dorchester, Mass.

New Hampshire State Normal School.

FALL TERM,

of twenty weeks, begins August 13, 1881.

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Poetry.

UNKNOWN.

I heard a song, as the morning came,
When the eastern sky was all aflame,
A song I never before had heard,
From the warbling throat of singing bird.
Low and flute-like, clear as a bell,
Pleasantly on my ear it fell,
Sweet as the scent of new-mown hay
When the twilight slowly fades away.
A sacred altar proud Athens raised
To the Unknown God,—his name be praised,
Let the fairest rose-bush be thy throne,
O Queen of the Morning,—bird unknown.

Was it a bird to earth unknown,
Or was it an angel from God's throne,
Strayed from its native skies away
To lead the march of an earthly day?
At the break of day the song I heard,
Beautiful song, with never a word,
Strain that lingered for many a day
After the bird had flitted away.
The dearest songs the heart ever hears,
Even the strains that move it to tears,
Are virgin thoughts, unmarried to words,
Voices sweeter than song of birds.
—Egbert L. Bangs in *Golden Rule*.

LAMENT OF MOSES.

I look with longing toward that goodly land
Where hope in sweet fruition golden shines;
I linger on the swollen Jordan's strand
To catch the odor of its fragrant vines,
And strain my weary eyes but to behold
That goodly mount whose crest is crowned
With light,
Whose favored flocks, secure in such a fold,
Feed daily from the hand that shelters them
At night.

O Lebanon! thy cedars grandly wave
Above the streams that leap thy rocks among!
O Lebanon, from many a rocky cave
Flows the low music birds still leave unsung.
O Lebanon, distilling pleasures rare
From breath of flower, from song of bird
And bee,
Will not thy fragrant forest fill the air
With one sweet breath of melody for me?

O God, my God, that with such might dost
Reign
And lead us by thy wonder-working hand,
Canst thou not take away my sin and stain,
And lead me, too, into that blessed land?
Alas, alas! for you, whom I have led
Up to the foaming Jordan's sacred brink,
He sues me and I cover my bowed head;
'Twas thus I smote the rock that gave you
Drink!

But I shall climb to Pisgah's radiant height
And view, afar, the land all glorified,
While he who now denies my prayer, my
Sight
Shall keep undimmed, while, clinging to his
Side,
I feast my eyes upon the glowing vales;
Behold the frondent palm-trees heavenward
Wave;
The distant blue sea's lightly tossing sails;
Then hide me in my lonely, lowly grave.
—R. G. Plummer.

Family Circle.

IF I WERE A BOY AGAIN.

Let me tell you, my dear lads, some of the things I would do, if I were a boy again,—some of the too often neglected acts I would strive to accomplish, if it were in my power to begin all over anew.

This paper was written expressly for you young fellows who are beginning to think for yourselves, and are not averse to hearing what an old boy, who loves you, has to say to his younger fellow-students.

I think I would learn to use my left hand just as freely as my right one, so that, if anything happened to lame either of them, the other would be all ready to write and "handle things," just as if nothing had occurred. There is no reason in the world why both hands should not be educated alike. A little practice would soon render one set of fingers just as expert as the other; and I have known people who never thought, when a thing was to be done, which particular hand ought to do it, but the hand nearest the object took hold of it and did the office desired.

I would accustom myself to go about in the dark, and not be obliged to have a lamp or candle on every occasion. Too many of us are slaves to the daylight, and decline to move forward an inch unless everything is visible. One of the most cheerful persons I ever knew was a blind old man, who had lost his sight by an accident at sea, during early manhood. He went everywhere, and could find things more easily than I could. When his wife wanted a spool of cotton or a pair of scissors from upstairs, the gallant old gentleman went without saying a word and brought it. He never asked anyone to reach him this or that object, but seemed to have the instinct of knowing just where it was and how to get at it. Surprised at his power of finding things, I asked him one day for an explanation; and he told me that, when he was a boy on board a vessel, it occurred to him that he might some time or other be deprived of sight, and he resolved to begin early in life to rely more on a sense of feeling than he had ever done before. And so he used to wander, by way of practice, all over the ship in black midnight, going down below and climbing around anywhere and everywhere, that he might, in case of blindness, not become wholly helpless and of no account in the world. In this way, he had educated himself to do without eyes when it became his lot to live a sightless man.

I would learn the art of using tools of various sorts. I think I would insist on learning some trade, even if I knew there would be no occasion to follow it when I grew up. What a pleasure it is in after-life to be able to make something, as the saying is,—to construct a neat box to hold one's pen and paper, or a pretty cabinet for a sister's library, or to frame a favorite engraving for a Christmas present to a dear, kind mother. What a loss not to know how to mend a chair that refuses to stand up strong, only because it needs a few tacks and a bit of leather here and there! Some of us can not even drive a nail straight; and, should we attempt to saw off an obtrusive piece of wood, ten to one we should lose a finger in the operation.

It is a pleasant relaxation from books and study to work an hour every day in a tool-shop; and my friend, the learned and lovable Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, finds such a comfort in "mending things" when his active brain needs repose, that he sometimes breaks a piece of furniture on purpose, that he may have the relief of putting it together again much better than it was before. He is as good a mechanic as he is a poet; but there is nothing mechanical about his poetry, as you all know who have read his delightful pieces. An English author of great repute said to me not long ago, "Professor Holmes is writing the best English of our time." And I could not help adding, "Yes, and inventing the best stereoscopes, too!"

I think I would ask permission, if I happened to be born in a city, to have the opportunity of passing all my vacations in the country, that I might learn the names of trees and flowers and birds. We are, as a people, sadly ignorant of all accurate rural knowledge. We guess at many country things, but we are certain of very few.

It is inexcusable in a person like my amiable neighbor, Simkins, who lives from May to November on a farm of sixty acres in a beautiful wooded country, not to know a maple from a beech or a bobolink from a catbird. He once handed me a bunch of pansies and called them violets, and on another occasion he mistook sweet-peas for geraniums.

What right has a human being, while the air is full of bird-music, to be wholly ignorant of the performer's name? A boy ought also to be at home in a barn, and learn how to harness a horse, tinker up a wagon, feed the animals, and do a hundred useful things, the experience of which may be of special service to him in after-life as an explorer or traveler, when unlooked-for emergencies befall him. I have seen an ex-President of the United States, when an old man, descend from his carriage, and re-arrange buckles and straps about his horses when an accident occurred, while a clumsy coachman stood by in a kind of hopeless inactivity, not knowing the best thing to be done. The ex-President told me he had learned about such matters on a farm in his boyhood, and he was never at a loss for remedies on the road when his carriage broke down.

If I were a boy again, I would learn how to row a boat and handle a sail, and, above all, how to become proof against sea-sickness. Of course, every young person now-a-days, male or female, learns to swim, so no advice on that score need be proffered; but, if I were a boy again, I would learn to float half a day, if necessary, in as rough a bit of water as I could find on our beautiful coast. A boy of fifteen who can not keep his head and legs all right in a stiff sea ought to try until he can. No lad in these days ought to drown,—if he can help it!

I would keep "better hours" if I were a boy again; that is, I would go to bed earlier than most boys do. Nothing gives more mental and bodily vigor than sound rest, when properly applied. Sleep is our great replenisher; and, if we neglect to take it naturally in childhood, all the worse for us when we grow up. If we go to bed early, we ripen; if we sit up late, we decay; and sooner or later we contract a disease called *insomnia*, allowing it to be permanently fixed upon us, and then we decay even in youth. Late hours are shadows from the grave.

If I were a boy again, I would have a blank book in which I could record, before going to bed, every day's events just as they happened to me personally. If I began by writing only two lines a day in my diary, I would start my little book, and faithfully put down what happened to interest me.

On its pages, I would note down the habits of birds and animals as I saw them, and, if the horse fell ill, down should go his malady in my book, and what cured him should go there too. If the cat or dog showed any peculiar traits, they should all be chronicled in my diary; and nothing worth recording should escape me.

There are hundreds of things I would correct in my life, if I were a boy again; and among them is this especial one,—I would be more careful of my teeth. Seeing, since I have grown up how much suffering is induced by the bad habit of constantly eating candies and other sweet nuisances, I would shut my mouth to all allurements of that sort. Very hot and very cold substances I would studiously avoid. Toothache in our country is one of the national crimes.

I would have no dealings with tobacco, in any form, if I were a boy again. My friend Pipes tells me he is such a martyr to cigar-boxes that his life is a burden. The habit of smoking has become such a tyrant over him that he carries a tobacco box with him, and discolored lips every hour of the day; and he begs me to warn all the boys of my acquaintance, and say to them emphatically, "Don't learn to smoke!" He tells me, sadly, that his head is sometimes in such a dizzy whirl, and his brain

is so foul, from long habits of smoking he can not break off, that he is compelled to forego much that is pleasant in existence, and live a tobacco-tortured life from year to year. Poor Pipes! he is a sad warning to young fellows who are just learning to use the dirty, unmannerly weed.—James T. Fields.

"I ALWAYS WIN."

"Have you any particular antipathy against cards, Mrs. Allen?" asked a merry girl of a silver-haired woman, whose face was not yet old.

"Yes I have," was the slow answer. "Then you don't like to see us play." "I didn't say that," said the elder woman, with a smile. "But finish your game, and then, perhaps, I may tell you my reasons for disliking cards."

Two young gentlemen and two young ladies formed the party. The former were general favorites in society, with characters forming day by day, for they were quite youthful yet. The one with black hair and black eyes, played quietly, if not languidly; the other, with blue eyes and hair of golden bronze, showed interest and excitement in the game.

Mrs. Allen sat quietly watching their regretful exclamations, the eagerness to win, the chagrin of losing. Her eyes were fixed upon the young man with the flushed cheeks and shining blue eyes, reading the earnestness, the excitement, the passion of his soul, as the game advanced.

At last the triumph was his. Exultantly he announced it, with the added words, "I always win at cards."

"I knew somebody else who always won at cards," said the lady in a low voice.

"Come, Mrs. Allen," said one of the merry girls, "you said you would tell us why you dislike cards. We're just in the mood to listen, for I have been badly beaten, and I don't like to be beaten."

"I think I told you," said Mrs. Allen, "that I knew somebody who boasted that he always won at cards. He was very much like you," she added, turning to Frank. "I saw the likeness when I first met you."

"I have no hesitation in saying that twenty years ago, this young man was one of the handsomest and most promising persons in the city where he lived. Sought by every one on account of his wit and vivacity, life was a very pleasant thing to him. But he was passionately fond of cards, and because of the fact that he invariably won, he was always ready to make up a party, at home or abroad."

"I don't know how the fact first leaked out, but it was whispered among his acquaintances that he—played for money."

"This of course, reached his mother's ears latest of all, and she would not believe it. She watched her boy with trembling eagerness. He bought a horse, he had always fine clothes, and his appearance was that of a restless, dissatisfied man."

"Every night the troubled mother sat up till he came home; but his hours grew more and more irregular. His business was, at length, neglected; his luck turned; he grew haggard and moody."

"What could be done? Nothing. He was wedded to his idol. Not only did he play, but he drank; not only did he drink, but he pledged things not his own, in the indulgence of his passion. Finally he forged the name of his employer, fought in a drunken fray, was brought home insensible, and for two weeks raved in delirium."

"No one can know what the torture of a mother is when her son disgraces her before all the world—and this he had done. But repentance came. He promised never again to touch a card; grew into his original beauty; lifted the hopes of all who loved him; was engaged to a lovely girl, and by her tempted to play, only a social game; to drink, only a social glass; and the consequence was he was ruined!"

"The love of gaming and of strong drink rushed back upon him like a torrent of iniquity. Again he played for money, again he was brought home drunk, again he committed a crime, and this time his ruin was complete."

"One night he rushed home like a crazy man. His mother tried in vain to calm him. She was alone, and he, stung to insanity, raved and tore his hair, and cursed her."

A shudder went over the little company.

"Yes, he cursed her because she had allowed him in the days of his innocence to touch the cards, because with her own hands she had taught him to play."

"I could never do that," said the young man with blue eyes.

"So he would have said at your age. A more affectionate son never lived."

"That night after he had been partially soothed, and had gone to his room, a pistol-shot was heard. Mercifully the mother fainted; mercifully she was spared the sight that others saw."

"Did he kill himself, then?"

"Instantly. When I recovered from a long illness—"

"What was he?"

"My only son." There was a tremor in her low voice, as she added, "When I recovered I had no child. Not yet forty, my hair was as white as you see it now. Do you wonder that I hate cards?"

"Oh, but how then could you sit and see us play?"

"Because I wished to warn you; because there are some temperaments to which success is more baleful than defeat; because one of you put me strangely in mind of my blue-eyed boy."

Her eye fell upon Frank L.—. He

was pale as death. Later he went up to her and thanked her.

"It was growing upon me, the passion for play," he said. "I felt it; but with God's help, I'll never touch a card again."

THE COURTESY OF WASHINGTON.

No additional proof is needed that this great man was both a true hero and a true gentleman. But new illustrations of these long well-established features of his noble character, have been occasionally gleaned from the field of biography or tradition that delightfully confirm this verdict of history.

Probably the latest is that embodied in the anecdote we are now to record and to give to the daylight of the press for the first time. It has been hidden away in the cells of a modest family memory for more than a century, but was incidentally related to the writer a few days since, by an aged friend living near, who is the grandson of the persons now to be mentioned.

At the time of the Revolutionary war, there lived in the city of Philadelphia a Swedish physician and his wife, by the name of Bioren. They were of the Lutheran faith and worshipped in the ancient "Gloria Dei" church, on Swanson street. Mrs. Bioren was of the Leiken family, one of the oldest Swedish names in America. Her husband was patriotic, became a surgeon in the Continental army, and was with his regiment in the battle of Germantown, the result of which made Philadelphia the undisturbed seat of Government of the new Republic for the remainder of the struggle.

Immediately after this battle the American army went into camp at Chestnut Hill near the city and a little to the east of Germantown. While lying there, the men for recreation were occasionally indulged in sports and games, such as ball-playing, e. g., in which they were sometimes uproariously free and made the welkin ring with their merry shouts.

At one such time Mrs. Bioren attempted on horseback to visit her husband at his military quarters, but encountering the soldiers thus engaged, found herself unable easily to control her steed, which had become frightened by the noise and confusion of the scene. In the midst of this perplexity, a fine-looking officer rode up and thus politely accosted her: "Madam, I perceive that your horse, being unused to such situations, is giving you some trouble. Permit me to exchange saddles, I think you will find mine much more manageable."

The lady of course, gladly accepted the kind proposition, when they rode on together, until they reached her husband's tent, who, soon came out and, as he saw her official escort, exclaimed, "Good morning, General Washington. I am very happy to see you."

To this the general pleasantly responded, "Well, I think you should be, sir, since I have had the honor of bringing with me such a good friend of yours to see you."

We may well believe that Doctor Bioren and his wife were equally surprised at this act of condescending politeness on the part of the Commander-in-chief, that they were profuse in their thanks, and that ever after the name of Washington had a still warmer place in their hearts. With their many respectable descendants in this country, represented by several American families, it certainly will never cease to be honored and loved.—*Illinois Christian Weekly*.

SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES.

A lady once writing to a young man in the navy, who was almost a stranger, thought, "Shall I close this as anybody would or shall I say a word for my Master," and, lifting up her heart for a moment, she wrote, telling him that his constant change of scene and place was an apt illustration of the Word, "Here we have no continuing city," and asked if he could say, "I seek one to come." Trembling she folded it, and sent it off. Back came the answer: "Thank you so much for those kind words. I am an orphan, and no one has spoken to me like that since my mother died, long years ago."

The arrow shot at a venture, hit home, and the young man shortly after rejoiced in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of peace. How often do we, as Christians close a letter to those we know have no hope "as anybody would," when we might say a word for Jesus! Shall we not embrace each opportunity in the future?—*Selected*.

Rev. Phillips Brooks tells the sweet story of Dr. Vinton's conversion. He was driving about the Pomfret hills, a young, raw-boned and big-limbed, skeptical physician, when a judicious friend persuaded him to read "Butler's Analogy." This book satisfied his reason. Intellectually he was no longer a skeptic. Things stood thus with him when he was called to attend a little girl dying of consumption. Lying on her sick-bed, she whispered she had something to say to him; and, when encouraged to speak, said she had not the courage, but confessed that it would relate to his being at peace with God. "To-morrow morning," she added, "when I am stronger, I will tell you." And to-morrow morning she was dead. The incident made a permanent impression on Dr. Vinton. He could not cease to ask himself what that little girl would have said to him on that matter. He framed one thing after another, and thus, in calling up before his conscience the persuasions he himself invented for the little girl, he persuaded himself into an experimental piety.

Literary Review.

SO AS BY FIRE. By Margaret Sidney. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 12mo. pp. 253. (\$1.25).

The lesson which this book would teach is that it is only through great sorrow and tribulation that some souls are purified. Some of the most entertaining pages are descriptive of child efforts, yet some of the most important truths deduced are for older people. We enjoy reading of Carl's efforts to help David Folsom to a better life, but we heartily rejoice when Judge Hunt, laying aside the press of business and the influence of prejudice, goes to the stricken man and in genuine sympathy and friendliness interests himself in helping the degraded drunkard to become a self-reliant, respected man.

At the same time that the Judge and Miss Naomi are learning lessons of charity, Jerry is being taught by example and affliction to become a patient, helpful, submissive girl. Thus old and young, boys and girls, men and women can find something in the book which should be a help to better lives.

A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 18mo. pp. 323. (\$1.00).

Mr. Clinton Wainwright is the gentleman at leisure. He is an American by birth but has spent the greater part of his life in England. His sympathies are with the mother country. Business obliges him to cross the ocean. He had expected to be amused and also bored. The story opens two days after his arrival, when he meets a gentleman whose acquaintance he formed the year previous in Switzerland. The same evening he is invited by his banker to a dinner-party. His first impressions of New York society are confusing. He doesn't find his American ideal. Some customs please him as being in better taste and more elegant than he expected, and the young men displease him by their lack of national pride and worldly ambition.

Throughout the story there is a fine satire on New York sets and cliques. Individuals who aspire to lead the first classes are portrayed in unenviable colors.

Mr. Wainwright becomes interested in the people he meets. Indeed it must have occupied his attention some time to learn to pronounce such names as Spuyten-duyvil, Bodeinstein, Gansvoort, Binghamton—to say nothing of Mrs. Lucretia Bateson Bangs, Mrs. Eleanor Polhemus Brown and Mrs. Lucia Macintosh Briggs, the intellectual celebrities of the book.

The gentleman at leisure finds his leisure filled with interest for a young lady who is unlikely to be in society by her sister and who promises to contract a disagreeable marriage simply to please this sister. His interest increases to such an extent that when she finally breaks away in indignation from such an engagement he suddenly asks her to be his wife.

The engagement is announced. Wainwright decides to live in America and in reply to a suggestion from a friend says, "I should like very much to run for Congress."

This is the end of the "Gentleman of Leisure," and we are left to infer that he was no longer a mere pleasure seeker, with only the impulses of curiosity and self-gratification to occupy his time.

A New Hampshire school teacher—Josephine E. Hodgdon—has used her taste in reading to good advantage. She was accustomed to interest her pupils by making choice and appropriate selections for them from Longfellow's writings in prose and verse. Those selections are now published, both as leaflets and a pamphlet volume, under the title of *Longfellow Leaflets*, the two forms being inclosed in a pasteboard box, the bound volume being for the teacher's use and the leaflets for distribution among the scholars. They are illustrated, and must prove stimulating and attractive to the young people. Doubtless other authors will be drawn upon in the same way, and both the parlor and the school room derive benefit from the method.

The Methodist Book Concern (New York: Phillips & Hunt) publish in pamphlet form the papers that recently appeared in the *Northern Christian Advocate* discussing the question *Is Saturday or Sunday the Christian Sabbath?* The author is Rev. William Armstrong, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his object is not so much to defend any one day as the true Sunday as it is to refute the doctrine of Sabbatarianism and to defend the Sabbath. He writes clearly and argues strongly, and his positions must commend themselves to those who have given attention to the question treated.

Biglow & Main (New York) issue an edition of their Sunday-school hymn book *Good as Gold*, containing the words only, and so reducing the price of it that the question of supplying the schools with it is greatly simplified. It is one of the best of the Sunday-school song books, as many can testify who have used it.

Messrs. L. K. Funk & Co. (New York) announce an important literary undertaking in the shape of a subscription library. The volumes will appear monthly at the rate of \$6.00 per year, and it is promised that each number shall contain about 300 pages, and be composed of the works of the best and most favorite authors. The first issue of the series commends the undertaking to popular favor. It is a neatly bound volume with blue leatherette covers, gilt lettering, and containing two of Bulwer's novels—"Lella, or the Siege of Granada," and "The New Utopia"—printed on a good quality of book paper.

The American Agricultural Association, which is an organization of farmers and those interested in the tillage of the soil, publishes a *Journal*, the first number of which is at hand. It contains numerous essays on appropriate subjects by men of established reputation, and promises to be a useful aid in the work of the Association. Its mechanical appearance is also much in its favor. Two dollars, to cover registration fees and this year's dues, gives one membership in the society and entitles him to the *Journal* and admission to the exhibitions of the organization. Address Joseph H. Reall, 127 Water St., New York.

The National Temperance Society (New York) have added to their former packets of four and eight pages 12mo. tracts, packet No. 4, embracing the 12mo. tracts from Nos. 151 to 200 inclusive, making 248 pages. This is a valuable packet of tracts written by some of the ablest workers in the temperance cause, and very useful for individual distribution.

The National Temperance Society have made

arrangements to publish in pamphlet form the proceedings of the National Temperance Convention which was called to meet at Saratoga Springs, June 21, 1881. It will contain the various reports, essays, resolutions, together with a full report of all discussions and addresses. A first-class shorthand reporter was engaged for the occasion.

LITERARY NEWS AND NOTES.

The name of the corporation formerly known as Scribner & Co. (publishers of *Scribner's Monthly*, *St. Nicholas*, "The Spiritual Songs Series" of hymn and tune books, "Songs for the Sanctuary," etc.) has now been changed to The Century Co. The title of *Scribner's Monthly* will become *The Century*, with the next volume. *St. Nicholas* is slightly changed as to its sub-title, being now *St. Nicholas, an Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks*. The July numbers of these magazines are the first to bear the new corporate imprint.

Scribner for July contains a paper of special and timely interest, "The People's Problem," in which the writer takes the ground that the time has come for the people of this country to exercise their right to "alter the government."

Besides a wealth of literary and illustrated matter, there are also, in this number, the concluding chapters of two brilliant novelettes, "Madame Delphine," by George W. Cable (begun in May), and "A Fearful Responsibility," by W. D. Howells (begun in June). The May, June and July numbers, containing these two complete novelettes, are offered for \$1.00.

The July number of *St. Nicholas* contains many brilliant features for vacation-time, including chapters of two capital serials for boys by Rosseter Johnson and W. O. Stoddard: "How to Stock and Keep a Fresh Water Aquarium"; a full-page portrait of Degrémont, the boy violinist; "Stories of Art and Artists," with some exquisite reproductions, etc.

Governor-elect Porter said at the Indiana teachers' meeting the other day that he believed that "the best preparation of the boy for a virtuous life is to interest him in good reading. I remember that a few years ago, when one of my boys was a little fellow, I noticed that he was reading what I thought was an objectionable novel. I said, 'I don't like this business of novel reading,' but thought he ought not to read the book any more. But before I insisted on his giving it up he said, 'I wish you would read one of these books I have been reading.' I took up the book, and found it to be a boy's book about 'The Coral Islands.' It chanced to be Sunday morning, and I did not go to hear any preacher that morning, or afternoon either, and was not content until I had read the book through. [Laughter.] Why, such books put into a boy's hands are perfectly irresistible. You can catch the drift of a boy's mind and character by tumbling out before him promiscuously a lot of books better than perhaps in any other way; and it is while a boy is reading books in which he is interested that he is shaping what his life will be. I know a boy very well, who is not far removed from my own family, who has developed a remarkable fondness for the sciences, and all from reading a popular series of books treating on water, heat, electricity, and other matters of that kind, each of which is worked up into a story."

"Illusions; A Psychological Study," by James Sully, is the next volume of D. Appleton & Co.'s "International Scientific Series."

The first edition, 17,000 copies, of Victor Hugo's "Quatre Vents de l'Esprit" is already exhausted, and a second edition is in press.

The fifth and last volume of M. Ernest Renan's "Origin of Christianity" is in press, and is devoted to "The Middle Ages." He will soon have ready a volume of collected historical and literary studies, bearing the laconic title "Questions."

Harper & Brothers are the American publishers of Mr. Joseph Hatton's "To-day in America," which is nearly ready. They are preparing, also, to publish Mr. Paul du Chailu's "Land of the Midnight Sun," which will appear simultaneously in England, Sweden, France and Germany.

The National Library in Paris contains 2,078,000 volumes, which is more than twice the number to be found on the shelves of the British Museum. Austria leads all other European countries in the number of its public libraries, which contain 5,475,798 volumes divided among 577 libraries.

Mr. Richard Grant White will soon contribute a series of illustrated articles on "The History of Opera in New York," to *Northern Monthly*. These papers are said to be a part, only, of an historical and critical work on music in America, which Mr. White has had in contemplation for a long time.

Juliette Lamber (Madame Adam) finds time, as the editor of the *Nouvelle Revue*, for pursuing her favorite Greek studies. The first part of her work on the contemporary Greek poets has just appeared under the title "Ecole Ioniennne." It will be followed by a volume treating of the "Ecole de Constantinople," "Ecole d'Athènes," and "Ecole Epicure."

In *The Magazine of American History* for July the editor, Mr. John Austin Stevens, has a paper on the "Return of the French—1782-'83," which is the last of the studies on the services of the French in the Revolutionary War. He also invites contributors to write for a new department of historical bibliography, in which will appear "special reference lists on American subjects, suggestions to book collectors, calendars of manuscripts and analytical remarks on these sources of history."

The *London Echo* speaks of a letter "which if genuine, would be a valuable contribution to the 'Junius' controversy" that has just come into the possession of a private Antiquarian Society. It was sent by an Irishman in Manitoba to a cousin who is a doctor in the north of London, and purports to be a letter from his grandfather, who was a composer in the employ both of Woodfall and of the firm that printed the bulk of Sir Philip Francis's acknowledged writings; that he made known his discovery of the identification of the 'hands' to Francis, and was bribed, to life-long silence by the payment of a large sum of money, given in annual instalments."

"The work of Mr. Jefferson Davis," says *The Athenaeum*, "will disappoint some readers and weary others. Those who turn to his volumes for revelations will find that he has little that is new to tell, while those who hope to get from him a concise and clear view of the organization of which he was the soul and the chief will be repelled by the vast amount of dissertation with which he cumber his pages."

A new work on "America," by Mr. Franzer Rae, will soon appear in London. It is based upon his letters to *The London Times*, and the first part is entitled, "Newfoundland to Manitoba; a Guide to Canada's Maritime Mining and Prairie Provinces."

News Summary.

The Comet Split in Two.

On Wednesday night, as Professors Stone and Wilson were observing the comet at the Cincinnati Observatory, it was seen to separate before their eyes, forming a double comet. A jet was seen to proceed from the nucleus in the same direction as the tail and gradually separate from the same and form into a new nucleus, the division being sharply defined. This is the first instance on record where such separation has been actually observed. Biela's comet was known to separate, but was not seen in the actual separation.

Affairs in North Africa.

The report that France proposed to monopolize 120,000 troops for service in North Africa is officially denied. The forces now in Africa are deemed sufficient to quell the Sfax insurrection. The semi-official *Telegraph*, of Paris, mentions a report among the Arabs of Tunis that 50,000 Turks and Arabs have entered Tunis from Tripoli. The *Telegraph* also says the relations between France and Tunis have been strained to the utmost extent. The Sultan has declared that he will never again receive M. Tissot, the French ambassador at Constantinople.

Railroad Disaster.

Seven persons were killed and twelve wounded by an accident on the Kentucky Central Railroad, twelve miles south of Covington, Ky., on the afternoon of the Fourth of July. The disaster resulted through a collision of the south-bound Lexington express with a picnic excursion which was backing north for another load. The train dispatcher ordered the conductor, Frank Malock, to a side track at Pulberton station, to let the picnic train pass, and the conductor gave orders to the engineer who forgot them and passed the station. The collision was in a deep-curved cut.

Massacre of Americans in Mexico.

On the 5th inst., a party of Americans traveling in their own conveyances from El Paso del Norte to Chihuahua, Mexico, came suddenly at the Sand Hills, about forty miles south of El Paso, upon thirteen dead bodies, all Americans, and a portion of a surveying party of the Mexican Central Railway. A detachment of troops sent out to investigate the affair found only five bodies. The massacre was committed by the remnant of Victoria's band of Apaches, under Nam, Victoria's war chief. Nam and about thirty-five renegade Apaches, the last of a once large and powerful tribe, have been hiding and committing depredations in and about Sierra Candiera for months, and, although constantly pursued by Mexican troops, have so far not been punished or caught.

A party of mining gentlemen just arrived at St. Louis from Chihuahua confirm the above report. They had a narrow escape themselves from an attack by the Indians, and state that they met the south bound stage which was also attacked by Indians, who killed the driver, wounded one passenger and captured and carried off Thomas Pugh, son of ex-Senator George E. Pugh and nephew of Governor Hendricks. The day before these gentlemen passed through the mountains, a band of forty Indians attacked Lieutenant Gonzalez of the Mexican army and killed seven of his men.

The Dead-Lock Virtually Broken.

At a Republican caucus in Albany on Friday, 6th "Administration" men were present, and no others. After a number of ballots the caucus unanimously chose Congressman Warner Miller as candidate for ex-Senator Platt's place, and Congressman Elbridge G. Lapham for Mr. Conkling's seat. The latter received 65 votes and the former 62—not a majority of the Legislature.

The Silver Conference.

On Friday the International Monetary Conference at Paris adopted a resolution proposed by the French and American delegates, expressing a desire that negotiations shall be opened between the States which participated in the Conference, and that the Conference be summoned to meet on April 12, 1882, to settle the details of a monetary convention, which it was hoped would be concluded by that time. The Conference then finally adjourned.

The decided effort of the Conference to restore silver as a legal tender, and the natural readiness with which this effort has been encouraged by all delegates and by all governments, have resulted here in raising the price of silver several points, and the buyers for India—now an important class—utter the usual complaint, which, however, is not entitled to special consideration, as such a rise in prices is among the legitimate results of the efforts put forth at Paris.

Large Fire in Cincinnati.

A fire in Cincinnati, O., on Thursday afternoon, destroyed Marqua & Son's children's carriage manufactory, the Union furniture factory, Closterman's chair factory and Meadow's furniture factory, besides badly damaging several other buildings. One person was killed, and 915 thrown out of employment, and the property loss is estimated at a million dollars.

The Assassin's Punishment.

A dispatch to the *Advertiser* from Washington says: "The maximum of punishment to be dealt out to the assassin of President Garfield is attracting attention. The gravity of the crime cannot be determined until the result of the injuries are fully known. Under the law, if the President dies within a year and a day, it will be murder. It is generally understood that in this case the district attorney will want the full amount of time to determine the effect of the wound. If the President should temporarily recover in the meantime the assassin will be held in solitary confinement in jail."

Latest News.

The news this (Monday) morning from the Executive Mansion is full of encouragement. The President continues to gain steadily, and his physicians and attendants are hourly becoming more sanguine of his ultimate recovery. While secondary hemorrhage is no longer feared, the danger of blood-poisoning still exists, and to this feature of the case the best skill of the doctors will now be directed. The President's wonderfully recuperative powers and calm courage, however, are working wonders in his behalf.—One vote was taken for Senators at Albany on Saturday, Messrs. Miller and Lapham, the new Republican candidates, receiving 68 and 67 votes respectively. Messrs. Potter and Kernan obtained the full Democratic strength as usual, Mr. Conkling securing 31 votes, as on previous days. Mr. Wheeler's vote for the long term was 19, and 12 other Republican votes were divided among six other candidates.—A new Australian Ministry has been formed, with Sir Bryan O'Loghlin as Premier.—The Governor of Tripoli has forbidden Europeans to travel in the interior without authority of the Grand Vizier.—The French Minister at Tunis has advised his government to prepare for a projected occupation of Sfax and Gabes, and also the island of Jerba.—The Canadian, European, American & Asiatic Cable Company will lay a cable between Canada and the West Indies as well as between the two continents. Cape Sable is to be the landing point of the cable on the Canadian Atlantic shore. The Dominion Government are to lay a cable from Cape Ray to Big Lorraine, Cape Breton Island, to be used for meteorological purposes.

Miscellaneous.

The comet has been photographed. The Australian ministry has resigned.

The total abolition of slavery in Egypt is soon to be declared by the Khedive.

The immigration to July 1st amounts to 243,925—an increase of 66,000 over same period last year.

The retrocession of the Transvaal to the boers is expected to be effected by the middle of August.

The celebration of Independence Day was observed quietly in most parts of the country, owing to the President's condition.

The Albanian insurrection continues in the mountain districts, and Dervish Pasha, the Turkish commander, is unable to repress it.

It is expected that Count Herbert Bismarck, eldest son of Prince Bismarck, will shortly be attached to the German legation at Washington.

The New York chamber of commerce has subscribed \$250,000 as a fund for Mrs. Garfield, to relieve her family from all anxiety for the future.

The Turkish court of cassation has unanimously confirmed the sentence of Midhat Pasha and the other prisoners implicated in the murder of Abdul Aziz.

It is reported that two hundred persons were poisoned near Keota, Iowa, on the 4th inst., by ice-cream made in a copper-bottom boiler.

Two runners from Sitting Bull's camp have reported to Poplar Agency, Montana, that 29 lodges of hostiles in camp just north of the line are anxious to surrender to the authorities.

A dispatch from Odessa states that the harvest prospects in Southern Russia are so brilliant that if they should be realized the abundance will be unprecedented.

The second experiment of lighting the House of Commons by electricity during a debate was made on the 24th ultimo, and the results were much more satisfactory than at the previous trial.

The French Senate has adopted an amendment to the Compulsory Education bill, offered by M. Jules Simon. It provides that elementary schoolmasters shall teach pupils their duties toward God and their country.

The French in Tunis are conducting their burglary and robbery of a whole nation with characteristic urbanity and politeness, treating the natives well and paying for all the food and forage they take.

At Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of William Penn and the founding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were celebrated. Nearly 100,000 persons attended.

It is possible that a quarrel may occur between France and England over a claim that a portion of the coast of Newfoundland is virtually French territory and that people who fish there should not pay tribute to England.

At the Teachers' Association at Saratoga the report of a committee was read showing that nearsightedness was rapidly increasing in the schools, caused by the children being kept close in their study of text books, and more blackboard lessons are recommended.

The Russians have occupied the entire north bank of the river Attek as far as Kuchan, leaving the ownership of Derquez in question. The commander at Askabad is continually urging the Merv chief to accept Russian rule. He promises that their territory shall be protected.

Two adventurers, John Traynor, an Irishman, and Ivar Olsen, a Swede, sailed from Bath, Me., last Tuesday, in a dory fourteen feet long, twenty-one inches deep and five feet wide, the smallest craft in which the passage across the Atlantic has ever been attempted. They are both skilled seamen and are provisioned for sixty days.

The Pope has issued an encyclical letter, dated June 29, dealing with the recent attempts on the lives of sovereigns, in which he declares that the precepts of Christ are eminently fitted to comprise both those who obey and those who command, and to produce between the two sections of a community that unity of purpose which engenders public tranquility.

Even Palestine feels the impulse of modern progress. A new city is going up on the west side of Jerusalem, outside of the gates. Along the turnpike to Jaffa runs the telegraph wire; and on the plains of Sharon stands the large "Jewish Agricultural College," surrounded by a model farm, and thrifty nurseries.

Eight thousand inhabitants of Northampton, England, the borough represented by Charles Bradlaugh in the British Parliament, have signed a petition praying that he be excluded from the House of Commons.

The business of the country, though most profoundly concerned in the life and welfare of the President, has borne the strain of these gloomy days with calmness and dignity, confidence and a patriotic spirit. There is no doubt that the death of the President would have damaged the business of the whole country.

Picnic lemonade, for once, ceases to be matter for the jest of the hardened cynic. At a Fourth of July jollification in Missouri, the lemonade, it is found, was poisoned with acid. Eight persons have died, and one hundred are said to be in a critical condition. The vendor was arrested, but it is not to be supposed that he was guilty of a greater crime than carelessness.

There is a rumor, which we earnestly hope will prove to be true, that Secretary Windom has ordered a careful investigation to be made into the history and results of competitive examinations in this country as a means of improving the civil service, with a view to stop the system in its own department, provided the exhibit of facts shall commend it to his judgment.—*Independent*.

It is stated that 100,000 buffalo hides have been sent out of the Yellowstone country alone this season. Last year the output only reached 35,000, the usual average. Many of the present variety of skins were doubtless taken from the carcasses of the dead animals frozen in the terrible winter; but the slaughter of the herds has increased every year with the irruption of settlers into the valleys. They are shot down like sheep, out of pure wantonness, in most cases left to rot untouched where they fall, the dollar and two which the hide would bring not being worth the trouble or time of removing it. In the meantime every dead buffalo is so much food taken from the half-starved Indian.

THE boarding house of Parsonsfield Seminary has been repaired. The buildings and grounds are now in better condition than they have been for some time. Miss Clara M. Smith of Turner, Me., a graduate of New Hampton Literary Institution, has been engaged as Preceptress. The institution will try to better work the coming year than it did the past year. Pupils belonging to the teachers' class will be assisted in engaging a school. For further information address the Principal, T. F. Millet.

THE PRESS ON THE ASSASSINATION.

The people themselves are to blame, because they have tolerated too long those methods of political warfare which tribute free institutions and social order.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The duties which are to be met, must be faced with calmness and wisdom. It is not for the first time that this country has been called to mourn or to doubt; nor is it impertinent in a secular paper to remind its readers that there is one who rules and reigns, to whom the destinies of this land have ever, judging by the past history of it, been dear. To him, doing what we can as intelligent and upright citizens, we must commit the future of our country.—*Providence Journal*.

A President's guard of some sort at home or in travel, outriders for his carriage, and a ceremonial sufficient at least to give him a certain control of his own household, may be novelties, but they are necessities, and will come in good time. This nation is changing both for the better and the worse. Its old English stock, at no time, as history shows, fond of assassination or the violence of bloodshed, is mixing itself with the blood of every nation upon the earth. These new elements are bringing us both bane and blessing. The bane is that it will be no Democrats or Republicans, but a new political evil by acts of personal violence. This is not the American way, but the way of some people in America who give and will give us trouble.—*Boston Advertiser*.

We, therefore, rejoice in the fact that the heartiest expressions of sympathy came from the South, and we know even the warmest of them does not fully convey the deep interest that the people of these States take in the small strong man upon whose life depends to no small extent the prosperity and happiness of a great people. That life is trembling in the balance, and while it is so, there will be no Democrats or Republicans, no men of the North or South, but a land filled with a people and at heart united in sympathy for the stricken family.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution*.

From the death of the President there was nothing to gain, and by it there was little to lose, strong in money and men as the South is to-day. Yet there is an outpouring of sorrow and love such as this country has never seen before. From the Potomac to the Gulf there is grief at the blow which has befallen the President, and there are earnest prayers for his speedy recovery. This is due to his course, to the horror of the South of assassination as a means of redressing political wrongs, and to an honest and unselfish love of the country and its government. They who like the Southern people the least have never accused them of double-facedness and insincerity. If anything were wanting to prove how entirely the Southern States are identified with the rest of the Union, it is wanting no more.—*Charleston (S. C.) Journal and Courier*.

The bullet aimed at Garfield reached the nation's heart. There is no one in the public service whose death would awaken in the people such a sense of personal loss. It is not alone the office that honors the man, but the man that honors the office.—*Christian Register*.

But, nevertheless, to our mind, it is as sure as the law of cause and effect itself, that, for so many multitudes of other persons, and multitudes of crude notions and wild, unsubstantiated judgments, floating about in the general air, this deed of horror and wickedness would not have been wrought.—*Congregationalist*.

The individual whose mental unbalance drives him to conclusions so hasty and unwarrantable is himself almost a fit subject for that incarceration which, had it been visited upon Guiteau after his mental and moral depravity had been conclusively shown by numerous acts in Chicago, New York or Boston, would have saved the nation this great shame and disaster. Injustice begets injustice. In this hour of terrible trial let no citizen forget his solemn obligation to be just to his fellow citizen, lest by indulging in unworthy suspicions and unsupported accusations he sow to the wind to reap the whirlwind.—*N. H. Journal*.

A chief lesson has been the supreme sacredness of the family as the unit of the state. When James A. Garfield was shot, the country was just recovering from its anxiety for the health of the President's wife. He had watched over her sick-bed night and day, administering her medicines with his own hand, doing the service to the farmer's daughter who became the partner of his early hopes and the mother of his children, from which the most exalted position and the most absorbing business can be derived. Men stood with uncovered heads and women wept piteously as the single car swept by that bore one woman. How many hearts could think of nothing but the poor wife and the poor mother. They recalled the day, but so few weeks ago, when the proud Chief Magistrate of fifty million men, turned, after taking his inaugural oath and reading his inaugural message, to kiss his wife and mother. There were those who said then it was not dignified, it was theatrical; but now we are glad that the family was not forgotten even in the most solemn pageant of the state.—*N. Y. Independent*.

Bural and Domestic.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

(From the American Cultivator.)

A head of lettuce, two feet across, was lately exhibited at Santa Rosa, California.

Leaves of trees absorb no water, but they throw off daily hundreds of millions of gallons which are taken up by the roots.

The art of agriculture consists essentially in producing materials of a certain quality in the greatest possible quantity with the least expense of money or time.

It is estimated that the grain crop of Nebraska for 1881, if the present outlook holds good the balance of the season, will aggregate 160,000,000 bushels. This is an increase over 1880 of fully thirty per cent.

The deer in Barnstable County, N. Y., have become so numerous under the protection of the law which imposes a fine of \$100 for killing one of them, that farmers are seriously complaining of the damage by deer to cultivated crops.

At the present time there is an over-production of poor butter and cheese. With a continual increasing demand for a superior article, the easiest way to reduce the over-production of the former is to increase the production of the latter.

Purslane is a weed which every one is desirous to get rid of, and at the same time it is one of the most nutritious plants raised, either on a farm or in a garden. When once started it is a most rapid grower, crowding out everything else, and it is most prolific of seeds; few plants, however, are so rich in gelatine. It is an excellent feed for swine.

The army worm which was said to have made its appearance some time ago in different sections of the country, is, after all, not the army worm proper, which does not make its appearance till July. The worm referred to is the Bronze cut worm, and belongs to a different species.

The potato beetle so far is giving less trouble than for a number of years past, and it is a long time since potatoes were looking so well as present. A cool, moist summer is favorable for potatoes, and particularly so on the light land of New England. On heavy, clayey or muck soils crops might be as good, but they would not be equal in quality.

Amateur fruit-growers are very chary of parting with the operation of an extensive vineyard, promising crops on their trees and vines. They

can not bear to remove a single pear or peach or a bunch of grapes. But judicious thinning of the crop is one of the surest ways of securing a beautiful harvest of the best quality. A little nervous at the beginning will afford a vast deal of satisfaction at the end of the season.

Wilbur's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrophulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBUR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

ROUGH ON RATS.

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggist for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs. 15c boxes.

SKINNY MEN.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. \$1. at druggists. Depot: Lathrop & Pinkham, Dover, N. H.

BUCHU-PAIRA.

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. \$1. Druggists. Depot: Lathrop & Pinkham, Dover, N. H.

He who neglects to use DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, for any disease of the kidneys, bladder or urinary organs, courts suffering and invites death.

From the cradle to the grave all are subject to coughs and colds. *Adamson's Botanic Balm* is a certain cure in the most obstinate cases. New trial size, 10 cts.

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and price-list issued by Burt's Eastern Agency, 281 Grand St., N. Y., has been received; the illustrations are all new and prices very moderate. Sample copies mailed free upon application from above address.

Healy's Vegetable Tonic Pills revitalize the system, remove cancerous tendencies and dissolve tumors. They relieve Uterine Catarrh at once.

Pearl's White Glycerine cures sunburn and prickly heat, and makes the skin soft and smooth. Use Pearl's White Glycerine Toilet Soap.

The *Washington Star* (N. Y.), published at the residence of Mr. Beatty, whose organs we advertise, says: "We have been a fair demand for the commencement of his career, and have watched with pride the growth and expansion of his business, from its beginning to its present mammoth proportions."

GOOD ADVICE. We advise every family to keep *Downs' Kidney Pills* on hand. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds ever offered to the public.

For cleansing the system of all morbid matter and warding off diseases, no medicine possesses such efficacy as *Baxter's Mandrake Bitters*.

As a Liniment for horses *Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment* is unequalled. It cures Sprains, Bruises, and Lameness, at once.

Costiveness. The most effective way to overcome costiveness is to take a small dose of *Baxter's Mandrake Bitters* before each meal, and follow it for a week or ten days; the cure will be mild but sure.

Many people seem to think there is no danger in neglecting a cold in winter weather. But this is often a fatal mistake. Remember that *Dr. N. Y. White's Pulmonary Elixir* will give instant relief.

CEREBRALINE will cure Epilepsy. Read advertisement in another column.

That White Tongue

demand immediate attention. Nothing so quickly regulates the system and keeps it pure as *Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure*.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

Make from \$55 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDGOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for their Catalogue and terms. 1394

Have Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle.

There are martyrs to headache who might be cured by using

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

The stomach, overburdened until its recuperative power is weakened, revenges itself upon the poor head, which it makes to ache and torture the offender. The use of this aperient will carry off the acid and almost imperceptibly, the offending cause. The disease is removed and the head ceases to ache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. GROSVENOR'S LIVER AID

IS NOT A PAD, But an Internal Remedy for Liver Complaints, Such as

BILIOUSNESS, POOR APPETITE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, DIZZINESS, PILES, BOILS, JAUNDICE, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ERUPTIONS, SCROFULOUS SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, IMPURITIES AND SALT RHEUM.

The Liver is the Largest Organ of the Human Body. It is the largest because it has the most to do. It is intimately connected with the digestive and nervous systems, consequently any derangement in the Liver produces Constipation, and a hundred evils in its train, and also occasions nervous diseases without number; resulting, if unchecked, in paralysis, insanity, or death. Dr. Grosvenor's Liver-Aid is a wonderful medicine for immediate action upon the Liver, and thousands of testimonials have been received as to the benefit it has given.

Liver-Aid has been a blessing to my poor, afflicted mother. She tried many things, many times, but she could not get any relief until she took the Liver-Aid. It has, indeed, been invaluable to her. She is now using her fourth bottle. I told our druggist how excellent it was, and assured him that he might safely recommend it as the best known remedy for sick headache. He says it is not advertised large enough. I hope you will let it become better known.

Mrs. M. A. SHIVLER, 447 W. 22d St., New York.

For sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

THE MARKETS.

Boston Produce Report.

Reported by HILTON BROS. & CO., Commission Merchants and dealers in butter, cheese and eggs, beans, dried apples, &c. Cellar No. 3, Quincy Market, Boston.

Boston, Saturday Morning, July 9, 1881.

FLOUR. SPRING WHEAT. Western superfine... \$4.00 @ 4.50
Common extras... 3.50 @ 4.00
Wisconsin... 3.50 @ 4.00
Minnesota, bakers... 3.50 @ 4.00
Minnesota and Wisconsin, patents... 7.00 @ 8.00

Patents, choice... \$7.00 @ 7.75
Patents, common to good... 6.50 @ 6.75
Oat Meal, common to good... 5.00 @ 5.50
Michigan... 6.00 @ 6.37
Indiana... 6.00 @ 6.75
St. Louis... 5.50 @ 7.00
Corn Meal... 2.50 @ 2.65
Rye Flour... 7.50 @ 8.25
Oat Meal, common to good... 5.50 @ 5.75
Oat Meal, fancy brands... 6.00 @ 6.00
CORN, Yellow and extra do... 61 @ 61
No 2 Mixed... 58 @ 58 1/2
Scamper... 57 @ 58
No grades... 38 @ 38 1/2
Oats, Extra White... 47 @ 48
No 1 White... 45 @ 46

BUTTER. Creamery choice... 23 @ 24
Do fair to good... 20 @ 22
Dairy lots, Franklin City, Va... 22 @ 23
Dairy lots, Vermont choice... 21 @ 22
Do New York choice... 21 @ 22
Do fair to good... 20 @ 20

NEW WHEAT. Creameries, choice... 22 @ 24
Do do fair to good... 19 @ 22
Do packed, choice... 18 @ 20
Ladle packed, choice... 14 @ 17
Do do fair to good... 13 @ 15
Cheese, Cheddar, full cream... 8 @ 10; Fair to good, 8 1/2 @ 9; Common skim, 2 @ 6.

EGGS. Eastern, 75 @ 100; New York, 175 @ 175; Canada, fresh, 100 @ 100; Western, 145 @ 150; P. E. Island, 16 @ 16; PEAS, Canada, choice... 1.05 @ 1.10; Canada, common, 75c @ 1.00; Green Peas, Northern, \$1.25 @ \$1.50; Green Peas, Western, \$1.50 @ \$1.75.

POTATOES. There has been a liberal supply of new Southern Potatoes, which are selling at \$3.50 @ \$4.00. Old Potatoes have no quotable price. Sales have been made at 40c @ 50c. Native Strawberries, 1/2 quart, 5 @ 10; Raspberries, 1/2 quart, 10 @ 15; Blackberries, 1/2 quart, 15 @ 20; Blueberries, Northern, 1/2 bu, \$4.00 @ \$4.50; Gooseberries, 1/2 bu, \$2.00 @ \$2.50; Cherries, 1/2 bu, 8 @ 10; New Apples, 1/2 crate, 75c @ 1.25; Berried Apples, 1/2 crate, 75c @ 1.00.

FRUIT AND STRAW. Eastern and Northern—Choice, coarse \$15; Good, \$16 @ 17; Fine, \$14 @ 15; Poor, \$12 @ 13; Swale Hay, \$11 @ 12; Rye Hay, \$8 @ 10; Oat Straw, \$6 @ 8; Corn, 1/2 ton, 10 @ 12; Beef, common 8 @ 10; Beef, fore quarters, choice 6 @ 7; Beef, common to good 4 @ 5; Cattle, extra 1/2 @ 3; Cattle, common to good 3 @ 5; Spring Lamb, choice 13 @ 15; Spring Lamb, common to good, 8 @ 10; Veal, 1/2 to good, 9 @ 11; Veal, common, 8 @ 10; Veal, Worcester County, choice 10 @ 11; Veal, Worcester County, common, 8 @ 9.

LIVE STOCK. There has been a fair demand for Beef Cattle and prices are sustained. The best lots of Northern sold at 9 @ 9 1/2, dressed weight, 4 @ 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2. Live weight, Western have been taken at 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2. Live weight, for good to extra, and a few premium lots brought 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4. Live Cows are in moderate demand, and as active as a few weeks ago. Sales have been made at \$20 @ \$25 each, with extras at \$40 @ \$45, and a fancy milk cow at \$100. Veal Calf, 12 @ 15; Veal, 1/2 to good, 8 @ 10; Veal, common, 7 @ 8; Spring Lamb, 1/2 to good, 8 @ 10; Spring Lamb, common, 7 @ 8; Veal, 1/2 to good, 9 @ 11; Veal, common, 8 @ 10; Veal, Worcester County, choice 10 @ 11; Veal, Worcester County, common, 8 @ 9.

Wool. The market is firm for rendered with a steady demand. The sales have been at 6 1/2 @ 7 @ 7 1/2. Grease has been selling at 4 1/2 @ 5 @ 5 1/2. Rendered, 4 @ 5 1/2 @ 6; Grease 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2.

ASHES. Pearls, 1/2 bu, 5 @ 6; Pots 1/2 bu, 4 @ 5.

HIDES AND PELTS. Hides, Brighton, 7 @ 8 1/2; Hides, country, 6 @ 7; Hides, Western, wet salted... 5 @ 6 1/2; Dairy skins, 1/2 piece... 4 @ 5; Deer skins, 1/2 piece... 3 @ 4; Cat skins, 1/2 piece... 2 @ 3; Pelts, each... 1 @ 1 1/2; Lamb skins, 1/2 piece... 1 @ 1 1/2.

TALLOW. The market is firm for rendered with a steady demand. The sales have been at 6 1/2 @ 7 @ 7 1/2. Grease has been selling at 4 1/2 @ 5 @ 5 1/2. Rendered, 4 @ 5 1/2 @ 6; Grease 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2.

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