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The Morning Star.

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na World. THE MARKETS. .

AUTUMN DREAMS.

When the maple turns to crimson, And the sassafras to gold; When the gentian's in the meadow And the aster on the wold; When the moon is lapped in vapor, And the night is frosty cold;

IOR

RS.

from

Tla. 4140

When the chestnut burs are opened, And the acorns drop like hail, And the drowsy air is startled With the thumping of the flail-With the drumming of the partridge And the whistle of the quail,-

Through the rustling woods I wander, Through the jewels of the year; From the yellow uplands calling, Seeking her who still is dear; She is near me in the autumn,

She, the beautiful, is near. Through the smoke of burning summer, When the weary wings are still, I can see her in the valley, I can hear her on the hill, In the splendor of the woodlands,

In the whisper of the rill. For the shores of earth and heaven Meet and mingle in the blue; She can wander down the glory To the places that she knew, Where the happy lovers wandered In the days when life was true.

So I think when days are sweetest, And the world is wholly fair, She may sometimes steal upon me, Through the dimness of the air, With the cross upon her bosom, And the amaranth in her hair.

Once to meet her, ah! to meet her, And to hold her, gently fast Till I blessed her, till she blessed me-That were happiness at last, That were bilss beyond our meetings In the autumn of the past. -Bayard Taylor.

The subject of literature as a bread winner is again brought forward by Mr. Andrew Lang, who intimates, although he does not directly assert, that there are not fifty novelists in England who earn \$5,000 a year. Julian Hawthorne, on the other hand, says that the American writer does well if he receives \$500 a year. It is only a renewal of the old discussion which was provoked some months ago by Edward Eggleston, who was said to have declared stitution demands that when two par- penditures may in time eat up their ing doubt that the curse of intempercountry who possesses a comfortable income as the fruit of his literary labors. Lang is undoubtedly correct, for \$5,000 is a large sum of money to earn with the pen, and fifty would be a large number of novelists, legitimately regarded as such, who should be able to command such a sum of money. Mr. Hawthorne's estimate, on the other hand, is far too low. It is true that often the best work receives the poorest compensation, while writing which cannot be regarded in any sense as him who undertakes it. Boston has seen examples of this within the past few months. But industry and perseverance in literary work are quite as likely to meet ture article. their reward as is the exercise of the same qualities in any other trade and profes-

OCTOBER FIRST.

BY ADALINE HOHF BEERY.

The month came in with visage half a-cloud, As if to doubt what welcome were in store, But cleared her face to greet the sun betimes, And fanned us with her pure, autumnal breath. We praised her, and for tokens of her reign Scanned the green woods; some scattering yel low tops

Told the sure sign that summertide was gone. She looked abroad herself, and as in grief At her own triumph, dropped a gentle tear; Like as a child, with eyes o'erfull of tears And one drops down in sight, bursts into sobs. She fell to fitful weeping; with a moan Caught by the western wind, she called across The summer to her sister April, born Of clouds, and kissed her sympathetic cheek. Some comfort must have thrilled her from that touch,

For smiles broke through, and we rejoiced again We studied trees to deck our canvas with,-A dash of red upon a shower of gold, With sun-glints on their diamonded leaves. A roll of mist soon dulled the living tints, But amber sky peeped through horizon rifts, And bade us wait the sunset after rain. Lot ere the dark another fretful burst Wrung all the trees and bushes, and they wept And sighed together, making common grief. October! lift thy head upon the hills; Thy beauty is the triumph of the year; Mourn not that robe so rich shall fade and fall, For out of it shall spring the happy green That crowns next May-day with its keen delights. Huntingdon, Pa.

FALLACIES CONCERNING MAR-RIAGE AND DIVORCE.

BY THE REV. LEROY S. BEAN.

"To the State, then, marriage is a civil contract between a man and a woman. It can be nothing else or more than that."

Such is the language of Rev. Mr. Savage in the September Forum. It tersely and definitely expresses a popular misconception concerning marriage. This misconception is the more dangerous that it is half true and half false. To the State, doubtless, marriage is a civil contract, but does it necessarily follow a civil contract with one another. They newspapers as well as from general of a similar or different business in oth- often employed as they should be. ble by mutual consent and the proper recognition of certain legal forms.

ing else or more "stand upon the same avoided. Have you never approached basis. Now are we ready to admit that a house and heard angry and bitter marriage is nothing more than this! words, and then, on entering, observed Marriage is a civil contract which by smiling faces and listened to the most the very essence of the thought implied | polite and apparently loving conversain such contract, can only exist "be- tion? If the heads of that household tween a man and a woman." Sex, could cease their quarreling when you then, is elemental in marriage. And entered, they could before. This shows the union of sexes implies the union of that even hereditary tendencies and unsuch potencies for the creating, mold- pleasant surroundings do not make uning, and determining of human destiny | kind words a necessity. And yet there in the present life, as at once causes the are very many needless incentives to act, when consummated, to become

Mr. Savage is a clergyman and, theresion of his mind, and States being compelled to recognize the laws of nature cial blessing of God. they must, whether they desire or not, deal with "the mind of God." And so far as the State governs in accordance with the true operations and highest expression of the elemental forces of being, so far it must be taking cognizance of "the mind of God." To say, then, that "the true idea of marriage is none of the State's business," is simply to say that the State has no concern for the true expression of natural forces in the burdens of their overworked wives accordance with the best type of life. and mothers. They would provide or virtually, creates the family. The their mental refreshment and sustecontract of marriage, eventuates in an institution, and the safety, permanence, and sacredness of the family institution must not be left to the caprice, or selfish desire, of the individually contracting parties. The character of this in- are limited, and that little needless extual consent and the recognition of cer- should hear less of "selfish Johns" and of man,-pray tell us what is ? tain legal forms. For the family has al- "wastetful Susans." Husbands and ways been considered, in every civil-

ized nation as of primal importance.

an enemy in the present loose marriage and divorce laws of our land. One of ill-feeling and unhappiness. the "practical cases" cited by Mr. Savage in his article as illustrating the application of his principles, admirably illustrates my meaning here,-" A man and woman marry. They have no children, so it is only a question [concerning divorce] of themselves and society."

Can any one fail to see how the knowledge that they could dissolve premium upon the absence of children, State? How much more moral a sysa reply to the whole of the argument in the Forum. Neither is it written for the sake of criticism, but merely to securing amendment. point out certain-to my mind-dangerous tendencies in current thought, and riage and divorce.

TWO "BEARS" PROMOTIVE OF ing love of Christ. DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

BY TIMOTHY HOMELOVE.

The bears of the forest are not regarded as peace-makers nor as producers of happiness. But the New Testament mentions two bears that have done more than anything else in the world to that it is nothing more? Jones and promote domestic felicity. They should, Smith unite in partnership to carry on therefore, be well known to every famthe grocery business. They enter into ily. It is evident, however, from the may each enter, at the same time, into observation, that these "bears" are other partnerships for the prosecution either not so well known or are not so er cities. These contracts are dissolva- Family jars are frequent. Ebullitions of anger, petulance, selfishness, and quarreling are all too common. It is use-All civil contracts which are "noth- less to say that these things cannot be anger and ill-will making many homes something more than an ordinary civil anything but the little heavens they ought to be. The wife is often overburdened with cares. She has, day fore, his utterances concerning the re- after day, a round of duties always nearlation of the question to religion will, ly the same, and often sadly taxing to a certain class of minds, carry a her strength. Cooking, washing, cleanweight which in themselves they ing, sewing, caring for the children, would never possess. He ridicules the and a hundred other things make up idea of the State taking cognizance of the sum of her life. These are all hon-"the mind of God" in the matter of orable kinds of work, and the writer marriage,-"the true idea of marriage has no sympathy with the woman who is simply none of the State's business." feels that they are beneath her. She He seems not to be conscious of the fact | who does well her household duties is that when God created mankind "male so far pleasing the Master. Marthas no and female" he did most effectually im- less than Marys are needed. She who press his mind, or thought, upon the trains a family of children to be good future relations of his creatures, and citizens and true Christians does more that nature itself being but an expres- for the world than many a missionary, and she deserves and will have the spe-

Nevertheless, the burdens of the wife are often too onerous. Men little realthings that they demand. They would be very careful to keep from bringing there, but put them in their proper places. They would cheerfully get er to make home pleas trand joyous.

band by wastefulness or extravagance! She does not consider that their means

ness would obviate the cause of much Still another "bear" is needed to se-

cure attainable happiness. After all the trying to be mutually helpful and pleasing, there will be occasions for complaint and dissatisfaction. The members of a family cannot all think alike. It were not well if they could. The thought of one should complement and supplement the thought of another. Sometimes plans and opinions will be their "civil contract" at any time they conflicting. A difference of opinion saw fit, provided they had no children may engender a difference of feeling to complicate the problem, would lead and then differing words. Here anothto the avoidance of family cares, put a er "bear" will maintain domestic felicity. It is, "Forbearing one another and tend toward the destruction of the in love." It is not always necessary for one to have his own way. In the end tem of government would be which greater happiness is obtained by yieldshould unite man and woman in a pur- ing, when Christian principles are not posely childless union to be broken and compromised, than by having one's new ones formed at the caprice of the own way. "It is more blessed to give parties, and a system of licensed con- than to receive." This is true not of cubinage, let the moralist answer. This money only but of preferences. All article is not, by any means, intended as have imperfections. These imperfections must often be passed unnoticed, always when there is no probability of

Forbearance is a virtue that is not always easily practiced. But constant as preliminary to further articles deal- endeavor, by the help of God, will ing, from time to time, with present eventuate in success. That these two phases of the general question of mar- "bears" may be to the highest degree effectual in securing domestic happiness they must be combined in love, and love must be actuated by the constrain- responsible for such participation and tee have decided to commemorate his name by

REMEMBERED.

BY V. G. RAMSEY.

Down deep in my heart I've a picture Undimmed by the threescore years Which have passed since there I enshrined it, All wet with my childish tears; A face that is kindly and gentle-Eves that are loving and true-And oft in the darkness of midnight, With a blessing, it comes to my view.

Who was she? you ask; and I answer,-A woman frail and alone, Who walked in a humble pathway, And died to the world unknown; But her life was a holy litany, A sweet and a solemn psalm. And still I am catching its measure, Afar off, gentle, and calm.

Nothing of wealth or of splendor Knew she, nor of early lore, But with soul of pitying sweetness She walked with the humble poor. She touched not the mighty forces Which the currents of life control, But the light of her holy living

No feet by the couch of suffering, As hers, were so swift and still, No hands were so soft and gentle, So touched with a heavenly skill. Though her words were so few and simple, Yet Jesus, the Master, saw That she silently preached the Gospel, And honored His holy law.

And so, when her hands grew weary With their unpraised toil and pain, He called her away from her labors To rest with the heavenly train. How bore she the unused splendor When He said to the angels tall: 'Make her the greatest among you, For she has been servant of all!'

They laid her to sleep 'neath the daisies, With never a stone at her head; But children have wept above her, And the angels have marked her bed; And now though the years have borne me Afar from my childly od and youth, I bless her who taught me so gently To love and to honor the truth.

THE CHRISTIAN'S OPPORTUNITY. BY THE REV. H. W. CONANT.

It is ever a cause of thankfulness when a Christian finds the path of duty plainly marked out before him. What to do and how to do are sometimes troublesome questions. This has been true in the development of various reize this, or they would give up many forms. The Temperance issue is no exception to the general statement. Whatever may have been inexplicable dirt into the house. They would not in the past, however, has now been releave their clothes and boots here and moved, and the case is so clear that we cannot conceive that an honest doubt can remain in the mind of an intelligent along without pie and cake, to relieve | Christian as to his relation to this great

One fact is painfully clear; viz., apa-Now marriage is that act which really, good literature for their families for thy, in the presence of such an evil, is unchristian. A fundamental truth in union of man and woman, in the civil nance. They would do all in their pow- the creed of every Christian is that the mission of Christ has for its di-On the other hand, how often the rect and ultimate purpose the destrucwife lays heavy burdens on her hus- tion of evil in man and in society. "For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil." Is there a remainties desire to unite themselves in a mar- home. Now the "bear" that helps in ance falls into that category of evil that riage contract they understand that these cases is this: "Begr ye one an- is embraced in this purpose? Who can they are entering into a state, a condition other's burdens." If every member of doubt it? If this is not the greatest of being, which, by its very nature, for- a family would seek, so far as possible, scheme of his Satanic presence known, bids them to withdraw by simply mu- to bear the burdens of the others, we to obstruct the elevation and salvation

We assume that this is a fact so selfwives in their peculiar relations would evident that there is no chance for an be thoughtful of each other's health and argument in the case. The great cry literature proves largely remunerative to Upon the homes of our nation rests the happiness. Mary, instead of spending of suffering humanity, coming up from stability of our government; but of this all her time playing, "Who will Care every land, -and now in an emphatic I may have occasion to speak in a fu- for Mother Now?" and similar ditties, sense from Africa, "poor benighted would oftener help her mother in the Africa,"-is the call of Christ to his dis-Now no student of social science can deny that the sacredness of the family tie deny that the sacredness of the family the sacredness of the family the sacredness of the family the sacredness of the sacredn

dene at once. The salvation of hundreds and thousands of human lives demands if, to say nothing of that higher question, the preparation of their souls for the rest that remains for them "as the possible people of God."

What a burning shame it is that after we have united with other nations to stop the African slave trade, we should be responsible for the fact that the exportation of rum to Africa is constantly going on in our midst. Surely we ought to humiliate ourselves as "in dust and ashes" in the presence of such a crime against our weak "brother in black," and, arising from our consequent degradation, stop this gigantic wrong.

To what will it amount if we sing-of Afric's sunny fountains" and indulge in sentimental feelings, if we allow this work of death? But for this leverage the Arabian slave catcher and trader would find his task more difficult. With American, aye Boston rum, and American rifles, powder and balls, the Arab does his work in the destruction of villages of innocent creatures in order to enslave them. And, "tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon," we fold our hands, sing our psalms, and let this work of death go mont Temple, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1. on, forgetful or unmindful of the fact that this poor, weak, fainting, and bleeding man is "our neighbor." Can it be that God will not hold his Church neglect?

To forget our responsibility to this neighbor, brought almost as near to our doors (comparatively) as the Jews were to the Samaritans, must be crimi we awake to our duty the sooner will to scare, and not to kill. He is held unde it be possible that the judgments of a \$5,000 bonds for manslaughter. righteous God may be averted. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" And if so, what shall be the penalty afneighbor ?

When the long death-roll of the victims of the drink traffic shall be called. covering the millions in this and other lands, victims of ruin that might have shone with the "angels of God" in the brightness of the kingdom of heaven but for this neglect to carry out the purpose of Christ's mission to destroy it,-who among us can lay our hands upon our hearts and say in view of all the facts, that we have done our duty in efforts to "destroy this work of the

The duty is laid upon us by the Christ we profess to love, and by the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of

247 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.

THE OFFENSE OF THE GOSPEL.

The minister of the Gospel must not scold, fret, or fume. The preacher who allows the old Adam to preach, instead of the new man, will do nothing more than stir up the old Adam in his auditors. While this is seen to be a grievous evil under the sun, as the other extreme, which tacitly declares that the offense of the Gospel has ceased, and that the polished and effective minister can and ought to so far eliminate the offensive portions of the Gospel as to preach without offending anybody.

It is utterly and totally false that the faithful and honest preaching of the Gospel in its fulness and entirety will not still, as hitherto, excite the enmity and animosity of some. Unless this is admitted, it must be conceded that Jesus Christ did not know how to preach the Gospel; that modern polish has so far modified the Gospel preached by the Son of God that the heart steeped in sin and rebellion against God can be wakened from its stupor of death

"By gently tapping on the door, Only this and nothing more."

What has been the history of the past? The "Church of All Angels" was conse-Prophets and confessors, Christ and his Apostles, have all been hunted down with the blood-thirsty and diabolical, spleen of wicked men, and for no other the rector, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, to the conreason than that they preached the Gospel faithfully. Their blood gives the lie to the modern sophism that the preaching of the Gospel ought not to stir-up the venom of wicked men. If human nature is the same in all ages, which it undoubtedly is, it is clear as any philosophical principle can be that the same cause will produce the same results. How any mind capable of logical deduction can improvise a new philosophy, reversing this order, is certainly anom-

I fear and tremble for the other side of the question. I fear that we have so far departed from the apostolic style of preaching, that we are such fawning sycophants, courting the applause of the world, such policy seeking dispensers of eternal verities, that we will come under the condemnation of Almighty God because the word at our lips fails to excite the anger and enmity of wicked men as in the past.

Mr. Talmage says he always measures the effectiveness of a sermon by the amount of venom it stirs up. This is substantially the testimony of every effective preacher. Take the man whose converts can be counted on the fingers, and he assumes to dictate plush and rose-water to the man of God triumphantly going heavenward thronged by hundreds of spiritual children. Failure

and the permanence of the home have relieve his parents. Mutual helpful- earth. And it is imperative that it be vent our dictation to others pre-eminently more successful than ourselves. It is a great sin to try to make people angry in preaching the Gospel.

It is equally a great sin to try to please people at the expense of the truth of God. In either case the man is unfitted for the holy calling. We are messen-

The thought of results must exercise no manner of control over our minds. That is none of our business. God said to Jonah: "Preach the preaching

that I bid thee." That is God's command to us. Results are with him, and he will make the word spoken in this spirit effective. But the man who is trimming to every breeze; wondering what effect his sermons will have; feeling the public pulse daily to see what the people want, instead of what they need, will soon be relegated with his weathervane theology to the dismal shades of oblivion. God's truth must be spoken by God's servants, and it is now, as in the past, "sharper than any two-edged murderous traffic to go on with its sword," and will always create opposition, as well as peace; to the one class a savor of death, to the other a savor of life. - Church Advocate.

HUB NOTES.

The New York Coaching Club is making a tour of Massachusetts this week.

We now have 41 letter-carriers added to the force. An evening delivery is to be established at the South End.

George William Curtis addressed the National Civil Service Reform League at Tre A gentleman in one of the suburban towns has sued the Gypsy Moth Commissioners for \$300 for damages to his fruit trees from the

use of Paris green in destroying the moths. The John Boyle O'Reilly memorial commita statue or other memorial in some public place, and also by an alcove in the public library bearing his name. They want \$50,000

for the purpose. A policeman in the Roxbury District the other night, mistaking some boys who were nal. It cannot be otherwise, viewed from stealing grapes for burglars, shot at and killed a Christian standpoint, and the sooner one of them. He says he fired his revolver

President Whitney, of the street railway, starting from the Roxbury post-office, proposes the extension of Harrison Avenue to Summer Street, Hawley Street to Water Street, then fixed to such an offense against our through Devonshire Street, Adams Square, Washington Street, and Haymarket Square, and so on to Charlestown Neck, as the

best possible route for the elevated railroad. A winter school for the scientific study of the Bible is to be formed at the Young Men's Christian Association building. There are to be two courses of ten lectures on Old Testament history, and the same on the New Testament history, and also two courses in class work in the Old Testament and in the New Testament. Some of the ablest Biblical in structors in New England are to engage in the

MANHATTAN NOTES.

The eighteenth ward in this city has a population of 75,000. It is twice as large as any other ward in the city.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, now in this city, is sixty-eight years old, and looks hale and hearty.

Many of the churches of this city have Rallying Day" for their Sunday-schools. Every officer, teacher, and scholar is expected to be in place on that day.

The steamer Wyoming brought to this city yesterday four Mormon elders and two hundred and ten proselytes, on their way to-Utah. There were forty girls in the crowd, whose ages ranged from eight to ten years.

Nearly 1,500 clgar-makers of this city and vicinity held a meeting last night. Surely, the smoking habit costs a great deal of money. We would like to know how many cigars, in the course of a year, each one of these 1,500. persons makes.

Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, professor of Hebrew at the Union Theological Seminary, is an advocate of the "higher criticism"; yet. comparatively few think his views so radical. as to unfit him for a teacher of Presbyterian students of theology. Of his learning and ability there is no question.

On the East side of New York City is a tenement-house district so thoroughly German as to be known as "Little Germany." It is an interesting place to visit. There are German churches, shops, restaurants, signs, newspapers, language, and manners and customs.

is one of the new up-town churches, built of stone, and costing \$250,000. It is a gift from gregation, as represented by the wardens and vestrymen.

The People's Municipal League, embracing about one hundred and fifty clergymen of all denominations in its membership and having for its object the giving of a pure and honest local government, is making careful work. This city has fallen into such dishonest hands

that a reform is imperatively needed. The Washington Memorial Arch Committee, at a recent meeting, resolved to push the work on the arch. The builder was authorized to procure marble for the structure at a cost of \$80,500. The carving upon the arch will cost about \$18,000 additional. The arch

will be completed by October, 1891. CONCORDIA.

PLEASANTRIES. 'A little nonsense now and then Is relished by the wisest men." "There is a time to laugh."-SOLOMON.

-A little girl had been to church and on her way home she was very thoughtful. The last, hymn had been "Even Me, Even Me," Finally she asked her mother, who was holding her hand, "Mamma, did Adam write that hymn?" "Why, no, my child; why do you ask that?" "Because it says, 'Eve and me.'"

—Willie's papa had a visitor from the city who wore a very tall silk hat. Willie had nev-er seen such a tall hat, and as they were going up the walk to the house, he astonished the visitor and mortified his papa by pulling at the

Contributions.

HOW TO HELP THE PASTOR. BY THE REV. GEO. B. HOPKINS.

> 1. . IN GENERAL.

For Christians to do what they can in helping their pastor is both good policy and good principle. It is good policy, for if they assist their pastor in any really helpful way he is better able to help them. It is possible and, indeed, easy for the people to help their minister in many ways. It is just as easy to hinder him. One kind of treatment will and better work; another kind of treatment will have a tendency to dishearten him so that he will lose much of his zeal and power. His success depends in a great measure on the help he receives from the people. It is therefore for the interest of any society to help their pastor. It is also a duty. We are to bear one another's burdens. This does not mean solely that the paspeople can help their pastor.

First, they should pray for him. Sevhis heroism and consecration, needed ordinary preacher needs them. It is in doing much where the church was not praying for him. The minister, and ultimately the people, will be most under the influence of the Holy Spirit and consequently most successful in Christian work, when the people pray earnestthe Spirit. The prayers of the church are influential in inclining the listeners to receive into their hearts the truth preached. It is also very cheering to a the prayers of his people as the hands of Moses were held up by Aaron and

Again, the people can help their pastor by watching for his good. There are two ways of watching a man. We may watch him to detect his faults, or we may watch him in order to know his needs and his dangers, so that we may warn him of the latter and supply the former. A pastor's faults ought not to be spread abroad. If he shown wherein he errs. But in so doing care is necessary, as there may be tain matters. The minister cannot be promptly is to help him. expected to always think the views of others more correct than his own. In fact, he has a right to his individuality, of the brethren. This is especially true

Paul exhorts Christians to know them | ing him, his reputation may be injured. who labor among them. To know a pastor well it is necessary to visit him at his home. Of course, care must be though their message may not be the taken that his study hours do not be too much intruded on. Especially should no ness should be used in dismissing a pasone take the pastor's study hours for re- tor. This is one way of helping him. porting mere gossip. Always, however, the true pastor is ready to talk on subjects that are helpful to the Christian. People should visit him in order to get his counsel in perplexing questions, his consolation in time of trouble, and his guidance in seeking Christ. The true minister is always glad to be consulted when he can do anything to lighten the burdens of others. The pastor, like other people, may feel himself neglected if he and his family are not visited. Especially should the members of a church call on the family of a new pastor. They are strangers, and visiting them will cause them to feel at home. The mistake should not be made of supposing that attendance at an entertainment or donation at the pastor's residence takes the place of a personal visit. People go to such entertainments as much to see each other and have a good time as they do to see the pastor and his family. There are places where entire families have been known to crowd the parson's house at a donation without paying a cent, and never entering the house at any other time. It seems as if all intelligent people would know that such a course shows disrespect for the minister. Can he and his family feel at home under such treatment? He can certainly do better work if he knows that his people are sufficiently in sympathy with him to visit him. It does not, however, help a minister to pet him. He is no plaything. His life is one of activity, and he, like other men, must win his way

best results the people, especially the · church, should work with him. All canmanifestly wrong in his plans his leader-

his plans, unless they are contrary to the spirit and teachings of the Christian religion. The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews says: "Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God; whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation." . . .

"Obey them that have the rule over you and submit yourselves; for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy and not with grief; for this is unprofitable for you." While there are officers in our churches besides the pastor, generally he is at the so encourage him that he will do better head. He should be fitted to lead. As an army can succeed only as it follows its commanders, so with a church. Inefficient officers may lead an army or a church to destruction, but either marching in disobedience to instructions must. come to grief. Church and pastor must work together. Only by so doing can they be efficient laborers."

Again, the people should help their pastor financially. He should be paid tor is to bear the burdens of his people regularly and promptly. If possible, he but also that they are to bear his. Paul should be paid in monthly instalments says: "We beseech you, brethren, to We do not want dishonest ministers, but know them which labor among you; some ministers have been made to seem and to esteem them very highly in love dishonest by the failure of the people to for their work's sake." I purpose to pay them for their services. "So hath notice some of the ways in which the Lord ordained that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." "Let him that is taught in eral times does Paul ask the prayers of the Word communicate unto him that Christians for himself. It Paul, with all teacheth in all good things." Prompt payment relieves the pastor of much the prayers of God's people surely the anxiety. So long as he is anxious about ways of supplying the needs of his famdoubtful if a pastor ever yet succeeded | ilv he cannot do his best work either as a pastor or as a preacher. His thoughts are liable to wander from his work to his needs. Some may think that ministers are paid too much. They usually receive more than farm laborers, but that is right. Skilled labor always ly that he may be especially directed by commands, and should command, higher wages than unskilled labor. The cost of preparation is greater. The minister who takes a full course of study spends ten of the best years preacher to know that he is held up by of his life in preparation. He also uses a great deal of money in acquiring his education. Is it not right that he should receive more than some other classes? The farmer has his farm left him at the end of a year, and when he dies he leaves it to his family. The minister, unless his salary is in excess of current expenses, has nothing to leave his family. Therefore, while he ought not to be a pauper living on the charity of the public, he should be well paid and promptly paid for his services. makes a mistake he should be kindly While it is very pleasant for a pastor to receive gifts as tokens of esteem it is otherwise for him to be obliged to hint a difference of opinion as to what is the that he has need of anything. For each proper course to take in regard to cer- one to pay his part of his pastor's salary

There comes a time in the history of tors is thought desirable. He should and no one should undertake to dictate then be kindly informed of this three his private affairs. And yet there are months before the time of change. cases where a minister's reputation may | This will help him, as he then has ample be helped by watchfulness on the part time to secure another field. He can also leave quietly without causing any in a place where he is little acquainted. friction. If public action be taken in Again, the pastor may be helped by regard to the matter, or the committee the people's showing an interest in him. inform others instead of directly inform-The good minister will admire frankness in the pulpit committee even most pleasing. Discretion and kind-

PRAYER-MEETING TOPIC.

For the week beginning Oct. 12. DEMAS.-2 Tim. 4:10; 1 John 2:15-17; Luke 21:34. 1. What particular form of worldliness it was which won the heart of Demas and drew him away from companionship with Paul and perhaps into open apostasy, we know not. Scripture is reticent about the matter, and all allusions to Demas or his history so vague that there is little room for conjecture. Tradition, always busy but some, prophets; and some, evangelists; seldom reliable, paints a dark picture and some, pastors and teachers." Now of the termination of his faithlessness to will send the reader to the only two message; prophets, in New Testament places in Scripture where his name is times were men who spoke, under some as Luke, Mark, Aristarchus, and Paul from place to place preaching the himself. We are at liberty to believe word, but probably without that that Demas's "love for the present measure of the Divine inspiration and hardships and dangers attendant upon | and prophets; while pastors and teachliving for the world to come. He prehome to a Roman prison, even with such | welfare and attend to the proper incessful in winning them back in a way with no more heinous offense than seback some time before the will yields, At length, having dallied with tempta-Further, in order to accomplish the the fostering warmth of unhallowed af- class of workers, divinely instituted, fection for this world, the timid-hearted and time-serving disciple makes bold to ment church there was another class

in profession than loyal in possession; that loaves and fishes weighed more with him than love of his Lord; and both necessary, it is not in our province that all the need was to have the right to say which is of more importance, nor test and opportunity come to show un- is it necessary that we should. We bemistakably his condition.

"When he had to choose between fellowship with the bonds of Paul and the freedom of the world, he did not hesitate; he felt more attracted to the pleasure or profit of Thessalonica than to the dungeon at Rome. He asked not if it were wise, faithful, Christian, to abandon such a prisoner at such a moment; and when he disappears finally from our view, there is reason to fear that his parting from Paul was, and remained, a falling away from a faith which, more than all others, demands from its professors self-denial and crucifixion of the flesh."

2. The spirit of the world may vary with every age and country, but it is life of man. It must be guarded against or it will surely sap the strength of the Christian, as the shorn locks of Samson robbed him of that effective vitality which made him a terror to the Philistines.

altering, impalpable; forever eluding, in fresh forms, your attempt to seize it. In the days of Noah the spirit of the world was violence. In Elijah's day it was idolatry. In the day of Christ it was power, concentrated and condensed perhaps, it is the love of money. It enters in different proportions into different bosoms; it is found in a different form in contiguous towns, in the fashionable watering-places, and in the commercial city; it is this thing at Athens, and another at Corinth. This is the spirit of the world, a thing in my heart and yours to be struggled against, the silent battle done within our own he has cultivated and sowed the fields, souls."-F. W. Robertson.

3. Demas had been a preacher but never did he preach to the world with such effectual warning as by his guilty conduct on this occasion, which called forth from Paul that curt and almost caustic commentary upon it. This is the text which he so well illustrates: "Love not the world nor the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him."

" A true Christian living in the world is like a ship sailing on the ocean. It is not the ship being in the water which will sink it, but the water getting into Christian is not ruined by living in the world, which he must needs do while he remains in the body, but by the world living in him. Our daily avocations, our most lawful enjoyments, need to be narrowly watched, lest they insensibly steal our affections, and draw away our hearts from God."

4. The danger of worldliness is fearfully increased because of a prevailing tendency among Christians to selfsufficiency, and disregard of the oft-repeated and solemn warnings of Christ on this subject. Luke 21:34.

'He constantly decried the caste and class and circumstance of society, as every pastorate when a change of pas- being opposed to the true spirit of Christianity. He came to establish a spiritual kingdom within the hearts of men. Outward conditions were to be no measure of inward attainments. A pauper could be a prince in the sight of God, and a prince could be as easily a pauper. A man might, behind his roysteeds, drive to perdition. A man might walk with bleeding feet to glory. This doctrine of Jesus has been verified all down the years. It is frue to-day, as then, that, if men ally themselves closely with the world, they are less likely to be governed by spiritual truth. Blood and its flunkyism, money and its mobbery, are both opposed to the principles of manhood laid down by the Great Teacher. A man whom the world pats on the back is apt to pat the world on the back and thus make an alliance with an insidious foet Whatever, then, administers to pride, ostentation, exclusiveness, arrogance, is to be fought as an enemy. Give it no quarter."-W. H. G. Temple.

WHY NOT AN EVANGELIST?

The Apostle Paul, in his letter to the Ephesians, enumerates the "gifts" of God "for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying the body of Christ," on this wise: "And he gave some, apostles; and apostles, as the name indicates, were the apostle. The marginal references men sent forth to herald the Gospel mentioned, and there we learn that he | peculiar Divine impulse, words of warnwas a "fellow-laborer" with such men | ing and instruction; evangelists went world" began with shrinking from the guidance which was enjoyed by apostles ers were men in the local church whose ferred the comforts and privileges of duty it was to care for the spiritual companionship as Paul's. The love of struction of the church. Thus, in the the world, which steals away the hearts Divine plan for reaching and saving of thousands of Christians and is suc- men, there were some whose duty it was to go out into the world and labor which amounts to total apostasy, begins with men to bring them to Christ for salvation, and to gather them into altar and there take upon themselves cret preference for the ease and com- groups or churches for their mutual the most solemn vows, and vet turn forts of a worldly life. The heart goes benefit; they were pioneers in Gospel work, missionaries, forerunners of the Church, the agents by means of whom tion in the secret chambers of the soul, | the Church extended herself out into the having allowed lust to conceive under regions beyond. Among this general were evangelists. In the New Testanot be leaders. Unless the pastor is take an open, unblushing stand for the of servants, who were to remain in the "world, the flesh, and the devil." He local church for her shepherding and ship should be followed. Even if some reveals what to the most casual observer edification. These two classes of lab-

kinds of work they are called to do.

As between two distinct lines of work, lieve, however, that the need of the hour is more evangelists. We want not fewer pastors in the churches, but more in Brooklyn, N. Y., a year or two ago. men from the churches, full of the spirit of the Gospel, going out into the open fields to gather golden sheaves for Christ and his Church. May the Lord send such laborers into his harvest! said mass after breakfast. "Difference But an evangelist going from church to of religion." A marriage between a church, in the nature of the case is out divorce, because the parties were never of his place, unless, indeed, the church, with her pastorate, altogether has become again missionary ground, an alternative which we are by no means prepared to take. The truth of this ever the same enemy to the spiritual proposition is abundantly confirmed by actual experience.

The work of the evangelist in the church with a pastor is more or less detrimental to the influence and work of the pastor. This is not because of any intention on the part of the evan- man be just with God?" The spirit of the world is forever gelist to be a hindrance to the pastor, but because of the nature of the case. No evangelist of whom we have any knowledge will undertake to do a work in any church unless the management of the meetings, etc., can be placed in his in the government of Rome. In ours, hands, that is, unless he can practically for the time, become the pastor of the church. Experience has shown that he cannot do his best work unless this is so. Now, let it be remembered that the pastor has stood in his place in the church through sunshine and storm; he has taught, exhorted and led the flock on not so much in the case of others as in and up to the very verge of the revival; and watched the growth of the grain until the harvest begins to brighten, and then he is expected to stand aside while another, who has had no part in breaking up the fallow ground, in sowing the seed, or in cultivating the growing grain, gathers the harvest. It this there is of it, doubtless the true pastor. who loves his flock, would willingly consent to thus temporarily abdicate nor is this all there is of it. When the revival is over, and when the revivalist has gone, and the people have settled the ship. So, in the like manner, the back into the customary routine, this same pastor has to take up the work again, and is compelled to do his work against a great reactionary lethargy.-Selected.

DIVORCE IN THE CHURCH OF ROME.

It is customary to talk of the Church of Rome as taking high ground in the matter of divorce, and of late, especialy, the priests and admirers of that faith have been very loud in their protestations against the practice, now all too common in our country, and in some States in particular, of divorcing those who have made to each other the most solemn vows, not infrequently when the special and sole object of the divorce is another marriage on the part of one or both of the parties. But that the Church of Rome is so virtuous in this regard as her advocates would have us believe, does not appear when one becomes familiar with her system. It may be well for Protestants to be Romanists with the plain truth. The Catholic Telegraph fells us, quoting from the San Francisco Monitor, that the regulations of the church concerning marriage and divorce are substantially as follows:

(1) A valid Christian marriage, not con summated, may be dissolved by the spiritual death of one of the parties, who takes the vows of a religious order; or by a dispensa-

tion from the Pope.
(2) A marriage between unbelievers becomes dissolved if one of the parties becomes a Christian and makes a valid Christian mar-riage, provided the unconverted, unbelieving will not continue the marriage relation reviling the Creator (sine contumelia Crea-

(3) Perpetual separation in case of valid consummated Christian marriage is permitted on the following grounds: Adultery of either party; willful desertion; entrance of one of a religious order.

4) Temporary separation is allowed on collowing grounds: Apostasy from Christianity; seduction to vice or felony; cruelty or assault endangering life or health; long standing grievance or mortification; infectious disease of long standing; willful desertion; violation of duty, endangering the civil or preperty rights of the other.

A marriage is not valid under the Catholic

Church law where any of the objects below Church law where any of the objects below specified exist: (1) error; (2) compulsion; (3) improper stipulations; (4) sexual impotency; (5) in anity or mental weakness; (6) lack of sufficient age; (7) consangulativ within prohibited degrees; (8) affinity within prohibited degrees; (9) spiritual relationship, e.g., sponsor and god-child; (10) legal relationship, e.g. sor and god-child; (10) legal relationship, e. g., betrothal to a relative; (12) existing undissolved marriage; (13) membership in the priesthood; (14) membership in a religious order; (15) difference of religion, as between Christiaus and Hebrews or Moslems; (16) elonement involving force; (17) adultary; (18) elopement involving force; (17) adultery; (18)

Now let any intelligent reader study that statement and tell us wherein lies the virtue of the Church of Rome in the matter of divorce. For how many causes other than those there named do our courts grant divorces? Then notice the causes which render marriages null and void, so that a man and a woman may stand before the marriage away and declare the transaction a nullity; nay, may live together as husband and wife for any length of time, and yet their marriage be declared null and moid. They may not be divorced, but they may go free, because it was no phan. "I go to the Lord Jesus; he was marriage. Notice: "Affinity within prohibited degrees." What is that? Spiritual relationship." That is, if a young man shall have stood as sponsor for a young girl who is to be baptized, he may not afterward marry her, or, if you.' he shall do so, no matter how long they

heartily join the pastor in carrying out |-that in following Christ he was louder | their fields of labor as they are in the | and may separate and be as though they had never taken upon them marriage vows. "Membership in the priesthood." That is, a priest can never wed. He may profess to do so. The woman may honestly suppose that she is married, but she is not. The priest may walk out at any time and repudiate the whole thing. That was the case of a priest who married a young woman Catholic and a Jew. There can be no married. And yet they tell us that Rome is virtuous, because she does not permit divorce !- Journal and Messen-

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

Christianity is the revelation of the Divine power, outside ourselves, which is able and willing to do for us, in us, and by us, things which otherwise are impossible with man-"the power of God unto our salvation."

It answers the question, "How can

It answers the question, "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean?" It answers the question, "Who shall deliver us from this body of death?" It answers the question, "If a man die shall he live again ?" It answers the question, in the pres-

ence of the Lord's last command, ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature" sufficient for these things?" It answers the question, "How is guilty

and fallen man to be presented faultless, in the presence of the Divine glory, with exceeding joy ?"

And no other religion in the world even attempts to point to any solution of these questions-human "impossibil-

THE CHURCH AND THE YOUNG.

The Church should address herself to the training of young people in the formation of character, with intelligent conviction that the next half decade will give to nine in every ten a moral and spiritual bias that will remain unaltered. Nor is this all, for much less were the best way, and if this were all than a half decade of neglect will place young people beyond the reach of the church forever. There is no time-lease of opportunity with any of these souls. One year, one week, or one day may his position; but it is not the best way, turn the scale. One act or one word may swing wide open the door of eniovable Christian fellowship, or may erect before it an insurmountable barrier of prejudice. It is high time for the whole church to be astir upon this subject. The situation is most critical. With many young people it is now or never. Therefore fervent prayer, careful study, intelligent counsel, liberal giving and earnest work should everywhere result in wise plans, thorough organization, large facilities, and effective | time; he will do it better; he will perseadministration in this most important vere longer.-Carlyle. department of Christian activity. - New York Advocate.

THREE KINDS OF AMERICAN NE-GROES.

Dr. Broadus, in a lecture on the colred people at Chantangua there were in this country three distinct races-just as distinct as Mexicans and Yankees. First, there were the brown negroes, not very numerous. Most people suppose that they have white blood in their veins, "but I am told," said he "that in the Niger country there are brown negroes who surpass their black brothers in strength and intelligence, and there is race prejudice among them against the black negroes, a prejudice able to meet this pretense on the part of that I have frequently noticed in the South. 'I ain't gwine to marry no black niggah' is a frequent expression among the brown negroes. Then there are the black negroes with the good features, also comparatively few in numbers. They have thin noses and lins. high foreheads, and are superior physically and mentally to the other blacks. Lastly, are the great mass of negroes of a lower order physically and mentally. Dr. Broadus said it might be supposed that the slave traders would have tried to get the better men in preference to the lower grades. But the reason why they did not was obvious. The stronger and more intelligent negroes lived in the interior of Africa, and were not easy to get at. Then, too, they had subdued the weaker tribes, and in bartering for slaves naturally these weaker people would be sold. These weaker tribes came from the Guinea and the Congo coasts. Dr. Broadus said that he had invariably found that when as negro manifested uncommon intelligence, and rose superior to the ordinary plane of his face, he was either a mulatto or a brown negro, or a black negro with good features .- Buffalo Courier.

TAKING THE CHILDREN.

A little boy had been deeply interested in reading Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the characters in that wonderful book being all living men and women to him. One day, while his grandma was busy with her needlework, he took his slate and pencil and seated himself by her side, and thinking of what he had been reading, he said: "Grandma, which of all the people in 'Pilgrim's Progress' do you like best?" "I like Christian," was the reply, giving her reasons. "Which do you like best?" Slowly, but thoughtfully, the little fellow replied, "I like Christiana." " And why, my boy?" inquired the old ladv. Because she took the children with her, grandma?"-The Freeman.

"THAT'S ENOUGH FOR ME." A child who had a mother asked of

one who had none: "What do you do without a mother

to tell all your trouble to?" "Mother told me to whom to go before she died," answered the little or-

my mother's friend, and he is mine." "Jesus Christ is in the sky. He is a long way off, and he has a great many things to attend to in heaven. It is not likely he can stop to attend to

"I don't know anything about that," two may live together as husband and | replied the orphan. "All I know is he think other plans better they should must have been quite apparent all along, orers are as distinct from each other in wife, they have never been married, says he will, and that's enough for me."

What a beautful answer that was! And what was enough for the little child is enough for us all.

THE PREACHING NEEDED.

Men everywhere want preaching which will make full account of all that is against them, of every spiritual foe lurking in their path, of every spiritual foe lurking in their heart, and yet which is always saying to them, Nevertheless. . . . We know not how less. . . . We know not how much preaching runs to waste for failure of the man to follow up the preacher. One of the most serious questions which a preacher can ask himself is this: What am I doing when I am not preaching? Where are my thoughts, my plans, my inspiration, desires and longings? Towards what ends am I pushing out with the constant longings of my nature? Preaching is not an end, but it is very easy to make it an end .- Andover Review.

· CHIPS.

-Early genius, like early cabbage, does not head well .- Josh Billings.

-Souls are not saved in bundles. The Spirit asks of every man, How is it with -The best sign that a man believes

anything is not his repetition of its formulas, but his impregnation with its spirit .- Brooks. -Let us have faith that right makes

might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it .- A.

-The grand old book of God still stands, and this old earth, the more it will sustain and illustrate the sacred Word. - Professor Dana.

-He who gives pleasure meets with it: kindness is the bond of friendship, and the hook of love : he who sows not reaps not .- Basile.

-In our religious life the farther we travel, the nearer we get to the light and the brighter it becomes, "the path of the just is a shining light that shineth

more and more unto the perfect day." -Every wish that the Holy Ghost breathes into the soul of a believer is a voice which enters into the ear of God. We ought to go to God with our matters as altogether his .- Chapman.

-" Stir up the gift of God which is in thee," is Paul's exhortation to Timothy and to all believers. If the many gifts of God to his people were properly used by them, the church would do far better service.

-Peace is the proper result of the Christian temper. It is the greatest kindness which our religion doth for us, that it brings us to a settledness of mind and a consistency within ourselves .-Bishop Ratrick.

-Give us, oh, give us the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same

Quitnaries.

Particular Notice. Oblinaries must be brief and or the public. For the excess of over one hundred cords, and for those sent by persons who do not patentials the STAR, it is expected that cash will accompanize the STAR, it is expected that cash will accompanize the STAR, it is expected that cash will accompanize the STAR. my the copy at the rate of four cents per line of words. Perses are inadmissible.

Tibbetts.—Mrs. Olive Tibbetts, widow of the late Mr. Israel C, Tibbetts, died at the residence of her son, Mr. Orran W. Tibbetts, Laconia, N. H., June 14, 1890. Mrs. Tibbetts was born in Pittsfield, N. H., May 24, 1895. When a few months old she was taken by her parents to Barnstead, N. H., where she lived the most of he rife. She married Mr. Tibbetts in 1831, and they lived and worked together on the old farm until age reminded them that restthe old farm until age reminded them that resting time bad come. Their children, Mr. O. W. Tibbetts and Mrs. E. F. Woodhouse, cheerfully welcom d father and mother to their home, where Mr. Israel C. Tibbetts died March 17, 1886, aged 79 years, and his widow as above. Mrs. Tibbetts exhibited in her long life remarkable traits of character. Difficulties that made hearts shrink and nerves falter, she met with an indomitable will and purpose, and with sublime trust in God she knew no de-feat. Her industry, patience, cheerfulness, and thankfulness, were very marked. She not only thanked God "from whom all bisssings flow," but also freely expressed her thankfulness for the kind ministries in her behalf ness for the kind ministries in her bename shown by her loved ones. She was pre-eminently a peace-maker. She disliked to see friends misunderstanding each other, and would bring them together and reconcile differences. She was not only industrious with her hands, but active with her mind. She enjoyed the newspapers bringing her the news of the day and of old friends, and THE MORNING STAR was her delight. She read biography and works of Christian experience. She had read John Colby's life through so many times she could almost repeat it by heart. She loved her Bible, and in her accustomed reat in the home these books and papers were always within hand-reach. It could be said of her as of Daniel, "dearly beloved," on account of active hands, clear head, and loving heart. Her Christian life was a light, and she obeyed the command to let her light shine. She was the joy and supplies of the home. This aged joy and sunshine of the home. This aged couple enjoyed this world, their friends, and their home, and now together they are enjoying the eternal world, immortal friends, and the Heavenly Home.

Harmon.—Died in East Madison. N. H., Sept. 13, 1890, William Harmon, aged 78 years, 1 month, and 10 days. Bro. H. was born at Scarborough, Me., and was married Aug. 22, 1839, to Abagali Adkinson of Madison, N. H. To them were born nine children; three only are now living. Mrs. Harmon died May 20, 1863. Subsequently Bro. H. married Mrs. Luke Nickerson of East Madison, by whom he had one child. Bro. H. was in trade in he had one child. Bro. H. was in trade in Lowell, Mass., and Madison, N. H., for a number of years. The loss of one hand in a railroad accident. followed by paralysis, inca-pacitated him for further business. Bro. Harmon was converted forty years ago, joined the F. Baptist church at Lowell, Mass., and the F. Baptist church at Lowell, Mass., and remained a faithful member until his death. He steadfastly believed in Jesus and trusted in him to the end. To such is promised a "crown of life." He leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss. Funeral at East Madison, N. H., attended by the writer. JOHN PETTENGILL.

Daniels .- Died at her home in the town of Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., on the evening of June 10, 1890, Phebe, wife of Lyman S. Daniels, in the 69th year of her age. She ex-S. Daniels, in the 69th year of her age. She experienced religion in early life and a few years later was baptized by Rev. Stephen Krum. and united with the F. B. church in Dryden. For years she did not live where she could enjoy church privileges, yet it is the testimony of her husband that she always lived a Christian. Preclous thought, that as wife and mother she lived a Christian! Words of comfort were reclous the formers by Rev. Mr. Sharn, from lived a Christian! Words of comfort were spoken at the funeral by Rev. Mr. Sharp, from the words. "For we are strangers before thee and sojourners as were all our fathers. Our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding." Then amid the tears of dceply bereaved husband, son and family, brothers, sisters, and neighbors she was borne to her last resting place. She rests from her labors and yer works do follow her.

MRS. G. W. MAYHEW.

MRS. G. W. MAYHEW.

Missions. HOME AND FOREIGN

" Go yeinto all the world, and preach the Gospel

THE CONCERT CALENDAR, 18890.

Jan. 5.—General Outlook of the World.
Feb. 2.—China and Thibet. Confucianism.
March 2.—Mexico, Central Americs, West Indies, Cuba. Evangelization in Cities.
April 6.—India, Ceylon, Java. Brahmanism.
May 4.—Burmah, Siam, and Laos. Buddhism.
June 1.—Africa. Freedmen in the United

States.

Sta tianity.

Nov. 2.—South America. Papacy. Y.

M. C. A. Home Missions.

Dec. 7.—Syria, Greenland. Jewish Missions.

Educational Work.

OUR WEAK CHURCHES

Every weak denomination has its small, weak country churches. Some care for them better than others. The question is often asked: "What shall be done with these weak churches?"

Brother Hutchins has well shown us our debt to them in his STAR article of Sept. 18. They have indeed given many pastors and sent many members to our larger churches. Nevertheless it is apparent that many of them cannot support a pastor, and also it is an evident fact that our Home Mission treasury is not, and cannot be, full enough to help sustain pastors in many such churches. Yet they need not be given Englishwomen of Christian missions, up. With our independent church government and scattered people we cannot expect denominational control and a full supply of remedies for these various needs among us. Even our Methodist brethren, who succeed best in caring for such small interests, are compelled to localize their efforts in their different conferences.

One commendable step towards helping our weak churches is being now taken, which shows a great improvement on our past. The appointment their services. The Maulvis have isand putting in the field of State agents has been a forward step long needed in Home Mission work. The special business of these agents is to look after that it is not lawful for a Mohammedan weak churches, help them to a pastor. and also to help pastors without fields of labor to some needy church. Recent reports from Maine, Michigan, Ohio, etc., show new advance all along the lines of aggressive work. The council of wise, careful men will be of much help to both churches and ministers. We have long needed, between churches and pastors, such a medium, a live, common sense medium, full of the Spirit. Our Yearly and Quarterly Meetings should enforce upon the churches the wisdom and necessity of churches. A wise State missionary can isterial bureau for furnishing pastors, and we need something of the kind.

But perhaps a more important remedy for saving and making fruitful our that word heathen. I believe we are weak churches would be some system by which they could be united in the support of one pastor, who can divide his time between them. Some places cannot support a pastor suitably, and they should recognize it. Many of our young men work their way through school. An education often leaves them in debt. They must have an income that gives them more than family support. Because they have not, many are embarrassed to-day. None of our churches offer an alluring salary to a young man as is found in other professions, and even in other denominations, and our young men enter the ministry from other motives; but they are not in a position to sacrifice much, when just out of school. From three to for their work will also fall short of five hundred dollars is a beggarly salary to offer them. They cannot be blamed for accepting an income that per cent. The Methodist Episcopal will more than butter their bread and Church will need to make a special apso help to pay their school debts.

If two churches would unite in support of a pastor, having services on alternate Sabbaths; or if near and the minister is paid enough to keep a team, he can preach in both places and lead alternate prayer-meetings. Perhaps three churches could so unite. This is the way weak Methodist churches are supplied, and their power to enforce it, makes us long for such power sometimes. Some of our churches are uniting this way. Many others must, if they would live; and thus they may live, and the question of what is to become of our weak churches will be answered to a great extent. The wheel of progress still moves on with us.

Let us push, brethren, paving the way with our prayers and complete consecration, and gilding the rim of the wheel with the tithes of our gold. The apparent crises have ever proved to be God's supreme moments of victory.

FROM THE GREEN MOUNTAINS. The great want of Vermont is more good faithful ministers to take charge of the feeble churches-men that can

live on small salaries and do a large amount of work.

Most of our churches are poor and cannot pay more than from three to fact stares us in the face that if that class of pastors cannot be found, many of our churches is this State and fore many years lose their visibility.

Some of these little churches will strain every nerve to pay a larger salary than they are really able for a few years, and then become discouraged because they are not able to continue

at that rate of expense. I know that ministers now are esteemed, and their services valued, according to their salaries, or at least it is the case to a great extent. The man is measured by the dollars paid him. But we find by the record of the past that. some of the most faithful and successful of the fathers worked hard and received but little in return. They were willing to deny themselves in order that they might preach the Gospel to the poor. Let us follow them where they followed Christ, who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and give his life. 25 a ransom for many.

O that the ministry might be filled with the Spirit of the Master! Then there would be a shaking among the dry bones-for they are very dry.

[Rev.] W. H. LYSTER.

TRIBUTE TO ZENANA WORK.

A remarkable tribute has recently been paid to the influence which Zenana Missions are exercising in India. A manifesto has recently been put forth by a number of leading Maulvis, and extensively circulated among Moham-medans. It accuses the adherents of Islam of being asleep and forgetful of the great deeds of their fathers, while under pretence of educating and teaching handiwork, are going about as spies and beguilers, leading the women-tolk in every house away from the faith, and inducing them to become Christians. Special warning is given against the work done in the schools, whereby "tender, innocent, under-age girls of Hindus and Mohammedans are having the seeds of blasphemy sown in their hearts." It is pointed out that these Mission Englishwomen do not act under the authority of Government, which interferes with no one's faith, and that Therefore the people are free to decline sued a fatwah, or promulgation by religious leaders having the force of law, of another faith is as a strange man, so woman to show herself to such a woman, and that it is a sin for the faithful to admit such a woman into their houses .- U. P. Record.

MR. MOODY ON THE HEATHEN.

Speaking at the Northfield Conference about the way the Jews treated the Samaritan, Mr. Moody said it was just about the way the people in California treat the Chinese there. Some one applauded this sentiment, whereupon Mr. Moody added: "I know what I am talking about. I saw a Chinaman in San Francisco walking along as quietly as any man could, but a hoodlum, catching consulting such advisers. Independ- hold of his queue, threw him to the ence has killed lots of our weak ground. When I attempted to remonstrate against such brutality, the ruffian drew a knife, and I nearly lost tell the adaptation of men and places for my life. I wonder that the Chinese do each other. He becomes sort of a min- not rise up in their wrath and drive every American out of China, because of more heathen than they. America will have far more to answer for in the day of judgment than the nations we call heathen. Japan may have to send missionaries to us one of these days."

> The Independent last week called attention to the new Silver law in its effect on missions, which, it says, by raising the price of silver has so advanced the rates of exchange for all those countries which have a silver standard that a large percentage of every dollar transmitted to the various fields is lost in discount. A missionary of the Freewill Baptist body, who writes from Balasore, India, to The Morning Star, says that the missionaries, besides suffering the loss of a decrease in their salary of from twenty to thirty per cent., will have additional burdens placed upon them from the fact that each dollar appropriated what was expected. Mr. Dallas, reckoning for the Presbyterian Board, says it makes a difference of fifteen to twenty propriation of about \$20,000 toward the increased cost of exchange in India. The Independent truly says: "Upon the churches the burden mus, fall. It will not do to cut down former appropriations by fifteen or twenty per cent.; therefore it will be necessary for them to increase their contributions by that amount. If last year a society appropriated \$500,000, it must appropriate this year, to keep up its work, \$575,000 or \$600,000.—Christian Inquirer.

Another cause of diminished congre gations at missionary meetings is to be found in the almost endless multiplica-When we remember the steady run of greatest: Literally, the "greater"; not the class-meetings, prayer-meetings, young people's meetings, ladies' aid meetings, socials, church and Sunday-school anniversaries, educational meetings, etc., etc., not to speak of the thousand and one union meetings for charitable and religious objects, the wonder is that any considerable number of people can be got to attend any one of them. But while we would like to see our missionary meetings as crowded and as enthusiastic as in their palmiest days, perhaps a steadily swelling stream of liberality in sustaining the work is a better evidence of interest than crowded meetings and meager collections would be. - Missionary Outlook.

A missionary writes from Japan that in many places the Buddhist priests go from house to house and request the people to sign a paper promising to do five hundred dollars a year, and the all they can against Christianity, to use all the means in their power to overthrow the efforts of Christians, and to seal this promise with their official stamp. If they refuse, their business is pie of Jesus in this respect is to remain as the throughout our beloved Zion must be- injured, and they become unpopular rule." with their neighbors and friends.

Şunday-School.

LESSONS FOR FOURTH QUARTER. Oct. 5. Parable of the Vineyard. Luke 20: 9-19.

12. The Lord's Supper. Luke 22: 7-20.
19. The Spirit of True Service. Luke
22: 24-37.
26. Jesus in Gethsemane. Luke 22: 39-53.
v 2. Jesus Accused. Luke 22: 54-71.
19. Jesus before Pilate and Herod. Luke 23: 54-71.

Jesus Condemned. Luke 23: 13-25.
Jesus Crucified. Luke 23: 33-47.
Jesus Risen. Luke 24: 1-12.
The Walk to Emmaus. Luke 24: 13-27.
Jesus Made Known. Luke 24: 28-43.
Jesus' Parting Words. Luke 24: 44-53.
Review, or Mission Lesson. Luke 21: 1-4.

THE SPIRIT OF TRUE SERVICE. Sunday-school lesson for Oct. 19, 1890. See Luke 22: 24-37.

Revised Version.

Revised Version.

And there arose also a contention among them, which of them is accounted to be greatest. And he said auto them, The kings of the Gentil's have lordship over them; and they that have authority over them are called Benefactors. But ye shall not be so; but he that is the greater among yon, let him become as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve. For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am in the midst of you as he that serveth. But ye are they which have continued with me in my temptations; and i appoint unto you a kingdom, even as my Father appointed unto me, that ye may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom; and ye shall sit on thrones jurging the twelve tribes of Israel. Simon, Simon, beho'd, Satan asked to have you, that he might sift you as wheat; but I made supplication for thee, that thy faith fail not; and do thou, when once thou hast turned again, stablish thy brethren. And he said, unto him, Lord, with thee I am ready to go both to prison and to death. And he said, tell thee, Peter, the cock shall not crow this day, until thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me. And he said unto them, When I sent you forth without purse, and wallet, and shoes, lacked ye anything? And they said, Nothing. And he said unto them, But now, he that hath a purse, let him take it, and likewise a wallet and he that hath none, let him sell his cloke, and buy a swort. For I say unto you, that this which is written must be fulfilled in me, And he was reckoned with transgressors: for that which concerneth me hath fulfillment.

LESSON INTRODUCTION.**

The contention among the disciples had apparently occurred quite recently, perhaps even in the guest-chamber,

LESSON INTRODUCTION.

while they were taking their places at the table. It is evident that they were prone to yield to such a spirit, for we have an account (Matt. 20: 20-28; Mark 10: 35-45) of James and John prefer- Peter, the most confident, was at that moment ring their ambitious request, and in Matt. 18: 1-35 (and also in Mark 9: 33-, all (John 17:9, 11). Our Lord prayed not to the effect that the unbelieving woman 50; Luke 9:46-50) it is told that the disciples contended who should be the greatest, and that Jesus exhorted them to humility, forbearance, and brotherly

> On this occasion, after giving the instruction found in the first part of the lesson, our Lord reproved his disciples by the touching act of washing their feet. What greater lesson than that they should live in harmony and in humility and love with one another!

> Luke omits several important things which the other writers of the Gospels record, notably the washing of the disciples' feet; but, on the other hand, the

This conversation seems certainly to have taken place while they were still Africa heathen nations. Let us drop more important matters found in this lesson. Dr. Pentecost well says:

Unless we look carefully into the simple and graphic sentences, we shall lose a vast store of truth and instruction which they contain; for they expand to the touch and, like a fragrant plant, yield their perfume as they are closely pressed. The gentleness and divine love of Jesus are nowhere more perfectly unfolded than in these last hours which our Lord spent with his disciples. How strangely it strikes us that at such a time there should be such an outbreak of pride and selfishness on the part of his disciples! And what a contrast between them and their Lord! They, full of self; and he, all self-forgetful in his tender thought and care for them. In all which, we see how deeply pride and self-seeking remain even in the soul that has in it the beginnings of faith and renewal. To which our Lord opposes a fresh revelation of his wisdom, love, and faithfulness. The old Adam dies hard even in the saved sinner, and indeed would gain the mastery over us again through the temptations of Satan, if we were not under the watchful eye of the Lord. and the continual protection of his divine intercession.

II. EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Verse 24. A contention among them: Andrews places this before the Lord's Supper, since "it is scarce possible that, after the pression which the Lord's words respecting the traitor must have made upon them, and after they had eaten his supper, any such strife could have occurred. And the improbability is increased if, before this, he had taught them humility by washing their feet." It may have been occasioned about their places at the table. Accounted to be the gradation of the apostles from highest to lowest, but which of them, over against the rest, as a body, was greater, i. e., than they all.

V. 25. The kings of the Gentiles: The kings of the nations. Gentiles is used for all who were not Jows, and later for all who were neither Jews nor Christians. Have authority: This refers to rulers below kings. Benefactors: The title benefactor was assumed by several Syrian and Egyptian monarchs as their official designation; hence the capital letter in the R. V.

V. 26. But ye shall not be so: Literally, "not so ye." Your case is different. Peter learned his lesson well. See 1 Peter 5:3. "They shall be 'kings' but after a different fashion. The aristocracy our Lord here establishes is one of humility." As the younger: Since old men were rather to be waited upon, it means the one serving. Honor accrues to service. "In the new society which Jesus is instituting, he who has most is not to make his superiority felt in any other way than by the superabundance of his services toward the weakest and most destitute. The exam-

1 V. 27. But I am in the midst of you, etc.:

This gains force if at this time our Lord washed the disciples' feet. This was true however, of Christ's whole life.

Vs. 28-30. But ye are they: The "but" is essential. It marks strongly the passage of our Lord's thought to a more favorable view of their case. "Your present low ambition surprises and grieves me; but I remember that, while thousands have come and gone, attracted for the moment by certain aspects of my work, and repelled by the first glimpse of its unworldly spirituality, ye have continued with me-remained faithful through all. I appoint unto you a kingdom: Your relation is not to be always one of inferiority, service merely, carrying with it privation and reproach. There is rule, dominion, kingship, for you, but, like mine, not of this world, not in its fruition here." "The truth and life which Jesus possessed shall come to dwell in them and thereby they shall reign over all; as he himself has reigned over them. Are not Peter, John, and Paul, at the present day, the rulers of the world?" That ye may eat, etc.: They are to enjoy closest intimacy and supreme felicity with their Lord. On thrones, etc.: Not on twelve thrones, as in Matt. 19: 28. Judas is no longer of them, and they know not how his place is to be filled. "The sitting on thrones and the number twelve are a part of the drapery of his idea, but the essence of it is that in the day of judgment their testimony concerning the truth of the Gospel and its indispensable power to save shall condemn the mass of unbelleving Jews, who now condemn him and them." Vs. 31-34. This part of the lesson has a

parallel prediction in John 13:36-38, and it should probably be placed after the Lord's Supper. Simon, Simon: The repetition of the name gave combined solemnity and tenderness to the appeal. Satan asked to have you: Or, "obtained you by asking" "You' may refer to all the apostles. All must pass to the throne through trial. The mention of Satan's part in respect to the disciples seems to be suggested by the abrupt departure of Judas, in which Satan had played a decisive part. He was threatening the other disciples, and preparing to attack Jesus himself. Sift you as wheat: As wheat is shaken in a sieve, so Satan would try their faithfulness. "If 'you' includes Judas (who had probably gone out before this), then the sifting process had begun and the chaff partially removed." But I made supplication for thee; imperiled, though Jesus had prayed for them that Peter be not tried, but that his faith should not utterly fail. Even an apostle's faith would not hold out without Christ's intercession. When once thou hast turned again: Peter's sin and repentance are both implied in these words. "Converted" (A. V.) is unfortunate; there is no reference to the experience with which Christian life usually begins. Stablish thy brethren; " Peter's prominence is recognized, and the part he should take in the establishment of the Church prophetically intimated." This is the proof text for the Vatican dogma of papal infallibility (1870), "on the assumption that the promise given to Peter applies to all the popes as his successors. But (1) this assumption can never be proved; (2) 'faith 'here, as usual, means personal trust in our Lord, not a system of doctrine to be believed; (3) if the passage verses 24-30 are entirely peculiar to proves anything for the popes, it would prove also that they deny their Lord, need conversion, and must strengthen their brethrenwhich is much more than history warrants and papal infallibilists would be willing to in the upper chamber, where the last admit." Lord, with thee I am ready, etc.: The supper was eaten. While it is not in place of "with thee" in the Greek, as in the our power to settle secondary points of R. V., is emphatic; but when the trial came We call China and Japan and India and time and place, we can look into the he followed only afar off, away from the source of his strength. "Peter felt that the Master's language implied a special peril to his fidelity; and, with characteristic promptness, protests a courage and constancy which it must have pained the heart that knew him better than he knew himself, to hear." Peter, the cock shall not crow this day, etc.: Not Simon, but the name significant of steadfastness. What a contrast with his conduct! The day in which the denial was to take place

had begun at sunset. It was now nearly midnight, or past. Vs. 35-37. These verses (and the following one) are peculiar to Luke. When I sent you forth, etc.: See chapters 9:1-6; 10:4. "Parting friends are wont to dwell on the pleasures of the past; so our Lord points them to the time of their first preaching in Galilee, when the least care was superfluous. It would be different now." They were able to answer. Nothing. "The favor in which Jesus and his work were held in Galilee secured to them a welcome reception, and hospitable, or, at least sufficient, entertainment." But now, he that hath a purse, let him take it-he may often have to pay his way. Verse 38 shows that verse 36 was not to be taken literally, and the whole course of the apostles, subsequently, proves that they did not, on reflection, so understand him. "It was an impressive way of saying that they must be careful for their defense and preservation by natural means against oppostion and dangers hitherto strange." "This 'opposes the non-resistant theory of the Quakers, and also the view that force can be used aggressively in the cause of discovery of Judas, and with the solemn im- Christ; self-defense alone is in question." Was reckoned with transgressors: Isa. 53:12 Our Lord must suffer as a transgressor, and similar treatment they must expect to receive. This which is written, etc.: The time for the fulfillment of the prophecy had come,

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THE SIFTING OF PETER.

In St. Luke's Gospel we are told How Peter in the days of old Was sifted; And now, though ages intervene, Sin is the same, while time and scene Are shifted.

Satan desires us, great and small, As wheat to sift us, and we all Are tempted; Not one, however rich or great, Is by his station or estate Exempted.

No house so safely guarded is But he, by some device of his, Can enter; No heart hath armor so complete But he can pierce with arrows fleet Its certer.

For all at last the cock will crow. Who hear the warning voice, but go Unheeding, Till thrice and more they have denied The Man of Sorrows, crucified And bleeding.

Will make us feel the deep disgrace Of weakness; We shall be sifted till the strength Of self-conceit be changed at length To meekness.

One look of that pale, suffering face

Wounds of the soul, though healed, will ache; The reddening scars remain, and make Confession; Lost innocence returns no more; We are not what we were before

Transgression. But noble souls, through dust and heat, Rise from disaster and defeat The stronger,

And conscious still of the divine Within them, lie on earth supine No longer.

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The Morning Star.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1890.

SUMMARY.

The variety and interest of the matter presented on our first page this week will be appreciated, we believe, by many readers. We welcome Rev. L. 5. Bean as a new contributor. As a preacher, lecturer, and writer, he is a young man of marked promise. Rev. W. H. Conant is also a new contributor. He is an old war-horse in the Temperance conflict. His article will be of special interest to our readers in Rhode Island, where for years he did effective service throughout the State Brother Hopkins's article on "How to Help the Pastor" is timely and suggestive. Let all the people read it and say, "Amen".... There are other articles in this issue that merit special mention, but we cannot stay to mention them. The editor's grip-sack is packed, the evening shadows begin to fall, the time is near when the train will start for Fall munion as we were some years ago." River where a lot of Free Baptists will board Rev. Richard Montague, of Colorado the Sound steamer for New York. The Anniversaries begin to-morrow in Brooklyn, and we must be there to hear and report "the first gun." Adieu, dear readers, till next

"DENOMINATIONAL AUTHORITY."

Rev. E. Tibbetts writes in The Free Baptist on "Church Independence vs. Denominational Authority." He says that "the principal cause of the inefficiency of our ecclesiastical government" is a twofold mistake as to (1) what is implied in the statement that "the church is an independent body," and (2) as to what should be understood by the statement that the other organizations of the denomination have "advisory" power. He says:

"The general impression caused by statements made by able men, that we have no efficient laws for the prosecution of work, or for correcting abuses, or bringing criminals to justice, has been the real cause of the inefficiency. The confession should be that the proper authorities lack the force and courage necessary to make the laws and usages efficient. If it were understood that the laws would be enforced, and the penalties executed, the laws would be a source of good to the loyal, and a terror to the evil doers. The decisions of councils would be final. Do we need laws for efficiency? No, verily. Maybe we need some of them better formulated. What we need is loyalty. That would give us more strength in sustaining them, force in execution, and finality in decision. Then law would have its legitimate power and decisions their due respect.

It is a fact that those Christian bodies are the most effective which restrain the local church and hold it, in all important matters, under the control of some general management. The Congregational polity is ideal. It is that which must ultimately prevail. But in the present state of the world it is largely a failure. What, as quoted elsewhere, President Andrews, of Brown University, says of the Baptist denomination true: "We [to-day] lay much less stress upon the independence of the single church, and much more upon the significance of the denomination and the association." Free Baptists should do the same thing.

DO THEY MOVE?

Baptist doctors do not agree, in all respects, in reply to the question, Has there been any change or modification of religious beliefs on the part of Baptists during the present century?

The Baptist Leader of San Francisco lately asked this question of many representative Baptists. It published some of the replies received. They make interesting reading.

Dr. Strong, of Rochester, answers as a hyper-Calvinist might be expected to, saying, "I am not aware that there has been any change or modification of religious beliefs on the part of Baptists during the present century. We hold to the New Hampshire Confession as our fathers did. Here and there is a pastor who seems affected by the evolutionist doctrine, or by the 'New Theology,' or by open communism, but these cases are sporadic. Such men either hold their new doctrine in a quiet way, or they are sloughed off from the Baptist churches."

It is perfectly natural for a man with views like those of Dr. Strong to regard indications of progress in Baptist thought as of no great significance. But other minds are not so blind. Dr. Broadus says, cautiously: "I should of all. For example, the columns of say there have been many local and partial changes of religious opinion among some Baptists during the century, but no change of fundamental and characteristic beliefs." Dr. Ellis, of Baltimore, truly says: "I think we are, perhaps, less dogmatic and more inclined to the testimony of the Scriptures, or in other words, I think our theology is becoming more and more Biblical and less dogmatic."

What President Andrews, of Brown University, says, deserves to be quoted here in full. He says:

"I am little acquainted with Baptist opinion outside of New England and New York, but here there is no doubt, as it seems to me, that our denominational theology has decidedly, though of course not in its essence, changed since one hundred years ago. 1. lay much less stress upon the independence of the single church, and much more upon the significance of the denomination and the association. There is a stronger teeling that duty in reference to the communion is fulfilled by asserting and preaching the proper order of the ordinances and does not off with one or two books than with a

require actual exclusion of those who well-stocked library, and that Sunday-do not adhere to this order. 3. Very school teachers would be the gainers if tion is quite as consistent with Armin- There was a day when such a view of ian as with Calvinistic premises. 4. In Bible study was the common one among common with all branches of Christen- preachers and teachers; but the progdom, we are seeing that the very life ress that has been made in this line of Protestantism and of Christianity is within the past twenty years renders a soon to depend upon a closer relation-ship, some sort of a federation, indeed, between the different departments of which has been made." Protestant Christianity. Hence, less insistence upon divisive points, more effort at co-operation where possible,

Prof. E. H. Johnson, of the Crozier Seminary, says: "I do not think we have swerved at all from our position on baptism, either as to the form, the subjects, or the design of the ordinance; but unless I am much mistaken we are not as generally strict in our view of communion as we were some years ago."

Rev. Richard Montague, of Colorado Springs with much thoughtfulness Springs, with much thoughtfulness and truth declares: "I think there has been some change in the belief of Baptists during the century. No man, even a Baptist, can escape his environment. . . . If we could compel every man to go on the witness stand, we should find less homogeneity of thought than when a polemic necessity secured almost entire unity."

On the whole we may conclude that though large bodies move slowly, the Baptists are really making progress toward a more Scriptural dogmatism than prevailed in "ye olden time."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

A paper read on A. C. F. day at Keuka Park, entitled "How to Organize a Young People's Society," and published in Our Monthly, has as its opening sentences: "First, do not organ- the winter." Commenting on this The Chrisize as a young people's society at all. Omit and avoid the word 'young' as much as possible."

This recommendation is based upon the conviction that the division of the members of the church into the young and the old (or, at least, the not young) is, on the whole, unwise. It is undoubtedly true that the experience of some churches confirms this view. But if to the last of the 17th and the beginning of that which is good. these societies are not to be "young the 18th century before we flud men who people's" organizations, why should make it a point of orthdoxy to believe that they exist at all?

If they are not to be confined to the seems to imply that the church organizations themselves are of but little prac-

that these extra organizations are needed in order to resuscitate dying churches. mous publications will make The Independ- a book than to the selection of a new hat Either this is so, or these societies (if ent more than ever attractive to lovers of or sash. A book selected without a which he represents, is significantly they are to include all classes) are an good literature as well as to all who like to be knowledge of its contents, or without incre se of organizations and machin- informed on the leading questions of the day. ery that suggests grave questions of prudence and economy.

people's" societies, and let them be managed by the young people themselves?

HELPS TO BIBLE STUDY.

ly as a help in Sabbath-school study is of Christian effort." sometimes criticised. The same foolish criticism has been made against the use for yourself" is very wise advice, but maps, or dictionary, or books of travel, is getting clear round the circle of truth. or helps of any kind."

help, The Sunday School Times says:

"Study promotes study. The more a man studies, the more he wants for study; and, on the other hand, the man who does not study at all wonders why any one else should want to study. He it.' who has learned how to use books is glad to have a library available to pick from; but he who is unfamiliar with books is at a loss to know how a shelf full of books can be of service to any-The habit of Bible study growing ander the impulse given to it by the international Lesson system, and intelligent teachers are now making available, in their lesson-preparation, a wise selection from the multitude of helps at their disposal in the lesson periodicals; yet there are those who simply stand bewildered before a supply of available material from which they must make a selection, or refuse the aid-The Sunday School Times proffer every week from fifteen to twenty difterent lines of lesson-help for the choice of the studious teacher. Thousands of teachers are familiar with these helps, and gladly make use of those which are suited to their needs, without being perplexed by the sight of those which they pass by. It is a patent matter of fact that every one of these various departments of lesson-help is counted by many a worker as of chief importance in his special field, and that it could not be spared by him without a sense of loss; while only the untrained teacher or the poorly informed observer would think of being confused by the fulness of material from which to choose. Yet it is also true that there are those who have so little experience in the line of choosing books from a library, or special matter from a large supply, that they really seem to think that nothing ought to be set before a student that he has to make a choice from. Thus-a California clergyman writing in The

Occident on this general subject, asserts

that to himself the very sight of a mul-

titude of lesson-helps from which to

make a wise selection is 'repellent and

discouraging.' His reasoning would

seem to imply that a minister is better

much less stress is laid upon the salient the lesson-helps proffered them had no points of Calvinism than formerly, variety, but were all cut according to Much, of our preaching and exhorta- one pattern for each and every mind.

> NOTES. WHEW! - Just read this:

matter if you are personal as to State and locality, as I would like our young folks to have a "Our Sabbath schools also allow tobacco sold at heir celebrations. Yours truly,

The above comes to us from Indiana. The brother asks for a "sermon" against tobacco . . . If we could His letter itself is the best sermon that we could print. We are amazed at his statements. Of course they are true, or he wouldn't make them. But if they had come without his name signed to them we should have supposed somebody was trying to "fool' us. Whew! Can't the Home Mission Society send an anti-tobacco missionary to Indiana?

> The purpose of "Rallying Day," referred to in the "Manhattan Notes" this week, is thus described by one paper: " It is exceedingly important, in view of the break now allowed in all church and school services, that some definite time should be fixed upon for their resumption. The aim should be, as here ar ranged, to have them start off together and vigorously, but yet at a pace that can be kept up, and if need be increased, right on through tian Inquirer remarks: "If Protestants only keep on with special 'weeks of prayer' and ordain a few more Sundays for definite objects, as 'Children's Day,' Blble Day,' and 'Rallying Day,' we shall soon have as long a calendar as the Church of Rome."

Does "day" in Genesis mean twenty-four hours? An article by Dr. Howard Osgood replying to this question, in The Independent, ends as follows: "We must come down the days of Genesie were days of twenty four hours. So far as the history of Luman opinion outside of the Bible can aid us it young, they are to include all ages; and shows us that up to the Reformation no one the organization of societies for Christaught that these 'days' were of twenty-four tian work, to include (presumably) all hours. That opinion would have been heresy or most of the members of the churches, to the pagan, to the Jew, and to all Christian churches."

tical worth, or at least lamentably inade- first of a series of hitherto unpublished paquate to the ends for which they exist. pers by Thomas De Quincey, which it is to They may indeed be so. It may be give to its readers during the year to come. They are selected from a recently discovered

tian Endeavor have had placed in their hands Why not keep them really "young a considerable sum of money to be given away in prizes for the best essays on various specified topics relating to the Society. One of the subjects is "Its adaptation to all denomi-The use of the Sunday-school Quarter- own church, (c) their activity in all branches | Charles Francis Adams, Jr., out of his

The Voice having lately said that the lack of competent leaders is the reason why the of commentaries. "Study the Scriptures Prohibitory party grows no faster, now remarks that the reason why "great leaders" that remark is by no means the same are so scarce is that "the enthusiastic supas, "Study the Scriptures without use of porters of great principles are so few. This

Correspondence published by The Voice Apropos to this somewhat loose talk reveals that the liquor men of Nebraska and be too simple, provided it is healthy about studying the Scriptures without neighboring States have already subscribed from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to be used in defeating the Prohibitory amendment.

> "Do all the good you can," says The Religious Intelligencer, "but do not brag about

BARGAINS IN BOOKS.

We have on hand at the STAR office, and offer for sale, postpaid, at greatly reduced cash rates, one copy each of the books named in the list below. The books are nearly all new. "First come, first served."

"Swedish System of Educational Gymnastics." By Baron Nils Posse. 241 illustrations. Pp. 275....
"Famous Women of the New Testament." Pp. 340.....
"First Harvests. An Episode in the Life of Mrs. Levison Gower." By F. J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale.) Pp. 468. Composition and Rhetoric." By William Williams, B. A. Pp. 238....
Edward Burton." By Henry Wood. Edward Burton." By Henry Wood.
Pp. 299.
'The Feet of Love." By Anne Reese
Aldrich. Pp. 290.
'A Brave Battle." By Lucia E. F.
Kimball. Pp. 232.
"The Scientific Spirit of the Age." By
Frances Power Cobbe. Pp. 243...
"Tubs With Bottoms and Tubs Without." Pp. 345...
"Song Stories for Little People." Edited by W. H. Luckenbach, D. D. Pp. 300. "The Nun of Kenmare." An Autoblography. Pp. 588...
"Genesis of Power and the Media through which It Acts." By Thos. F. Campbell, A. M. Pp. 288...
"Marion Graham." By Meta Lander. Pp. 486. Pp. 486....
Plucky Smalls: His Story." Mary "Plucky Smalls: His Story." Mary Bradford Crowninshield.........
"The Patience of Hope, and Other Sermons." Rev. Joseph H. Wright....
"The Despot of Broomsedge Cove." Charles Egbert Craddock...........
"Aryas Semites, and Jews: Jehovah and the Christ." Lorenzo Burge...
"The Black Arrow." Robert Louis Stevenson. Stevenson..... Lucia

Editor "The Morning Star,"
457 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

Correspondence.

Libraries for the Young.

Impressions, good or bad, are formed at a very early period in the child's life, much earlier than people generally imagine. At the time when the memory and imagination are very active, they should receive healthy and nutritious food. Instead, they are too frequently diseased by hobgoblin and threatening stories, whose traces can be found in later years. They effect the mental tone, as the sugar from the bottom of a rum tumbler would effect the physical. The stories of early years should be

bright, attractive, pure; the first picture

books should have a meaning; good

cuts of familiar animals are never slighted in the nursery. When the children desire to be read to, little pleasant sketches about these animals can be found. The imagination remains healthy, but soon demands something more than these stories. Its craving must be supplied; Æsop's Fables, Grimm's Fairy Tales, Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales, Alice in Wonderland, Kingsley's Water Babies, and similar books can be readily drawn on. The fount is pure and well-nigh inexhaustible. The children who drink at this will have clear minds at ten, well adapted to future good guidance. The Jesuits used to for themselves, subject to the counsel say that if they could have the training of a child until he was ten, they would then let him go without fear. They recognized the force of early impressions.

When the child can read for himself, begin to make him the owner of books; and let these be good. Let him grow up with the impression that books are valuable property; that he, too, should have a library as well as his parents. Teach him to save some of his pennies -not all of them-for the purchase of books he may desire to own, and he will early learn the lesson, that "a little library, growing larger every year, is an honorable part of a young man's history." The best way to protect a child and dog-eared in his youth. from the influence of bad literature is to invest him with the ownership of

Up to the age of ten these books should be largely imaginative. After this, the individual nature of the child will begin to assert itself, and it requires an intimate knowledge of that nature to furnish an intelligent supply. Parents need to study that nature, to make a diagnosis of it as a physician does of a case, and then write the pre-The Independent for Oct. 2 contains the scription. There are children's classics as well as adult classics. The great trouble is, people are apt to grade a child's mind down, rather than up. mass of manuscripts. This series of posthu- Less attention is paid to the selection of the recommendation of a reliable person The trustees of the United Society of Chris- who does, is apt to go wide of the mark. It is a mistake to buy what is very much beyond their comprehension. Above all do not buy the recognized masterpieces of English literature; nations in promoting (a) the fellowship of they will grow to them with proper young Christians, (b) their allegiance to their training, but will turn from them now. experience says: "The great masterpieces of human research and eloquence and fancy are to boys pure nuisances. They can't understand them; they can't appreciate them if they do. When they have grown up to them, and are ready for them, they will come to them of their own accord. The intellectual, like the physical food of children, can't well and nourishing." His experience was having to learn Pope's "Messiah" in his boyhood, and he says he has hated the writer and the poem ever since. From ten to twelve he was urged to read Hume and Gibbon, but now considers the time poorly spent, because they were beyond him. Children's lit- 7.30 P.M., when the exercises were as follows: delivered an interesting speech upon the duerature has greatly changed since his boyhood, and now many of our purest gems are rewritten and adapted to children, leading them to the originals as they grow older and intellectually

stronger. It is a mistake to buy books whose characters are unnaturally good. The superlatively good boys and girls disgust the average natural boy and girl, because they seem so opposite to their own actual natures. In boys is this specially true. Their nature is self-confident, adventurous, imaginative, demanding food as intense and full of vigorous action as their own bodies. These demands the goody books do not supply. These natural and legitimate cravings should be supplied with books of adventure, exploration, tales of land and sea, descriptions of country, works of imagination, which will satisfy them and at the same time be healthy and nourishing, containing elements of inspiration to something higher.

No mistake is made when such books are put into their library. Of this class are: "What Mr. Darwin Saw," Taylor's "Boys of Other Countries," Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," Knox's "Boy Travellers," Higginson's "Book of American Explorers," Verne's "The Navigators," Smiles's "Round the World by a Boy," Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," Towle's "Young Folks Series," Eggleston's "Famous Indians,"

ley's "Stories of Rome," Church's for an appropriation of \$1.000 from the Parent "Stories from Homer," Hawthorne's Beard to be used in the Northern Kansas Y. M. "Wonderland," Tanglewood Tales," and "True Stories," Carleton's "Boys of '76," Hale's "Stories of the Sea" and 'Stories of the War."

They must have the children's classics, "Arabian Nights," "Robinson Crusoe," 'Pilgrim's Progress," "Don Quixote," "Gulliver's Travels," and "Swiss Family Robinson." To lead them to older, reference books, they should have Cham-Common Things" and "Of Persons and Places." Introduce them to Irving and a little from the best novelists. As they advance buy somewhat beyond them, though not too far; give them something to grow to. When they have become owners and readers of a dozen or twenty such books, they will be beyond where Dr. Lyman Abbott says most of our children are, "gorging themselves on the cakes and candies of literature. until they have no appetite for its plain bread." Good, pleasantly written biography is always attractive.

After fifteen out into their library some good work of inspiration, Matthew's "Getting on in the World, "Smiles's "Character," "Self-Help," "Duty," and 'Thrift," Munger's "On the Threshold," or Clarke's "Self-Culture." Allow them to make purchases of books of some one capable of giving it; they may be interested treading some works supposed to be beyond them.

In short, supply the real wants of the children, sympathize with their tastes, and present them with fascinating and instructive books. A few shelves of their own, filled with their own books, from the pens of the best writers, will bind them to home as nothing else can. They can take these books with them in later years, and perhaps feel the grateful rest Emerson used to when, atter a day in some extensive library, he returned home to his own books, and especially to those which he had thumbed

W. H. SMALL.

Northern Kansas Yearly Meeting.

This Yearly Meeting convened with the Clearfork church, Bigelow, Sept. 5-7,, 1890 Friday, at 10.30, a goodly number of delegates being present, the conference was called to order by Rev. K. R. Davis, he being the oldest minister present. Rev. L. M. Tarr of Concordia was elected chairman, and Ellsworth Bird of Washington secretary.

Letters were presented from all the Quarterly Meetings except the Washington. They gave quite gratifying reports. All the Quarterly Meetings were represented by dele-

Bro. J. S. Abbey, chairman of the Executive Committee, reported for the same. He stated that he had visited nearly all of the churches in this Yearly Meeting, and found them gener-S. C. Wheeler. Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1889, \$131 40; received from the Home Mission board, \$300; received from other sources. \$143.59. Total receipts, \$574.99. Total disbursements, \$529.90. Amount on hand, \$45 .-

The moderator appointed committees on Devotion and Business that subsequently re-

Bro. J. S. Abbey was unanimou-ly re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee. The following were chosen members of the Executive Committee for the coming year: S. C. Relden, J. S. Myers, H. J. Northrop, W. H. Gray, S. I. Spaulding, and S. C. Wheeler.

We then participated in a song service led conference adjourned for dinner. After din-Missions. Publications, and Temperance. While these were preparing reports the remalpher of the members spent a profitable seal in testimony.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, among other things, that "in granting license or ordination the question of sex should not be considered," and that "spirituality in contradistinction to formality is the best means of carrying on a revival." Adjourned to meet at song service led by Rev. Tarr; sermon by Rev. O. E. Baker.

Saturday, at 9.30, the meeting was called to order by the moderator. The report of the | Holland, and others. "How to reach the un-Committee on Missions contained the following: "We, as women of the Northern Kan-as Davis. Brother Carpenter gave some good Y. M., appreciate the necessity of a more de- advice upon systematic giving. In the eventermined and vigorous work among the churches within this Yearly Meeting, and that we ask for such assistance as is in the power of our brethren to give us." "We further stand by their colors in all things. He also tirge upon the preachers of our denomination preached a short sermon on "Encouragement to give us more mission sermons in order that to do Right." After the benediction, the Inour people may become better educated in mis stitute closed. sion work."

The report of the Committee on Temperance contained the following:

"We do condemn unqualifiedly the liquor we do condemn unqualifiedly the liquor traffic, in whole and in part." "We will enter into no compromise with it, but will resist it by every lawful and moral means. The repeated statement made in and out of this State, that in Kansas prohibition does not prohibit is utterly false in fact, not to say in purpose Everything considered, the temperance law is as effectual against the drink wrong as other laws are against the crimes which they forbid. The statement freely made in our State and out of it, that prohibition in Kansas has seriously injured the material progress of the people, is con-tradicted by the reliable statistics of the State. The cry for the re-submission of the Prohibition amendment has not, we believe, been seriously thought of, but has been done for effect against prohibition in the adjoining State of Nebraska, and elsewhere. We would resist such a measure by all justifiable means."

The Committee on Publication, among other things, recommended that the members of our church "patronize one or both of our denomand The Free Baptist." Our Sunday-schools Great Travellers" and "The Great should use our literature. Union schools should u-e our literature in part at least. Rev. Q. E. Baker delivered a short, but stir-

ring address upon the subject of giving, dwelling upon the saving of "little things."

The Executive Committee then reported in Lanler's "Tales of King Arthur," Beas- part as follows: "We most respectfully call

provided we as a Yearly Meeting raise \$500 within our bounds." One good thing the committee recommended was that all church treasurers report quarterly to the Yearly Meeting treasurer all money collected and expended in their respective churches for whatever purpose. Further resolved that the next Yearly Meeting be held within the bounds of the Salem Quarterly Meeting. It is also recommended that a committee of one be appointed to secure rates on railroads to the next Yearly Meeting. The committee concluded its report plin's "Young People's Cyclopædia of by assigning ministers to their respective fields of labor.

Saturday afternoon, Bro. S. C. Wheeler conducted the Yearly Meeting covenant meeting. This meeting was indeed a soul-refreshing season for all present. Everybody seemed anxions and willing to testify to the goodness of God. We all were much strengthened.

In absence of Bro. Tarr, Rev. K. R. Davis was elected chairman pro tem. A new standing clerk was elected. It was resolved that the Yearly Meeting bear its proportion of the expenses (if necessary) of Rev. O. E. Baker in visiting the Parent Board.

Saturday evening was devoted to woman's mission work. This meeting was in charge of Mrs. N. L. Abbey, president of the Yearly Meeting society. After reading constitution and by-laws, and a short talk, Mrs. Abbey proceeded to organize an auxiliary with the following officers: Pre-ident, Mrs. C. E. Owen: Vice-President, Mrs. Dora Northrop; Secretary, Miss Euphamia Hamlin; Treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Mann. A short entertainment was given by the ladies, consisting of essays, recitations, solos, duets, etc. A collection amounted to \$5.33. The following officers were elected for the Y. M. W. M. S.: Mrs. N. L. Abbey, President; Mrs. N. A. Spaulding, Secretary; Mrs. Lucy E. Cox, Treasurer Sunday morning there was a song service by S. C. Belden, fellowed by a sermon by Rev. Burdette. After the sermon a collection was taken amounting to \$11.70. Then came the Lord's Supper. A subscription was then taken for money to go into a general fund to be used in evangelistic work. A solicitor was appointed for each church to solicit subscriptions for general fund. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Clearfork church and the people of that vicinity for their generous hospitality. A vote of thanks was extended to Rev. D. A. Washburn for the use of his tent, in which our Institute and Yearly Meeting were held.

Sunday evening, S. C. Belden introduced the following: "We request the chairman and ecretary to certify to the election of Bro. J. S. Abbey as chairman of the Executive Committee, with the request that railroads grant him the same rates on their respective lines as are granted to ministers of the Gospel." This was adopted. A vote of thanks was extended to the owner of the ground on which our Yearly Meeting was held.

ELLSWORTH BIRD, Clerk.

Ministers' and Laymen's Institute of Northern Kansas.

The Institute was opened at Clearfork at 8.30 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 2. with a sermon by Rev. G. Burdette (colored); 1 Cor. 13:7, 8. This was a brief but an excellent opening ser-

Wednesday morning Rev. O. E. Baker conducted an experience and consecration meeting. There were only thirty-two present at ally working very well. Following is the con- this meeting, but the aggregate of their exdensed report of the Yearly Meeting treasurer. perience amounted to nearly seven hundred

vears. The address of welcome by Rev. W. H. Northrop (pastor of the Clearfork church) was responded to by Bro. J. S. Abbey of Ha'fway, Kan. Both addresses were well re-

After dinner Bro. A. C. Holland led a short devotional service, followed by a brief but pointed speech on personal work by Brother Baker. Brother Burdette then gave some good advice on how to make a prayer-meeting interesting, giving incidents of his own life. A voluntary prayer-meeting was recommended as the best. Bro. W. H. Northrop made remarks on the proper observances of the Sabbath. The question was asked, "Is it by Rev. O. E. Baker, followed by a sermon by breaking the Sabbath to engage in needless Rev. Gabriel Burdette (colored), after which shipping on Sunday?" Voted, "Yes." "Is it right to engage in pleasure-driving on Sunner committees were appointed on Resolutions. day?" Voted, "Yes." "Is neighborhood visiting (to the neglect of our proper duties) on Sunday wrong?" Voted unanimously, "Yes." Rev. Holland then spoke on the importance of a course of study for young ministers not able to attend a theological school. The evening was devoted to song service, followed by a sermon by Bro. O. E. Baker.

> Thursday morning was devoted to short devotional exercises. Rev. G. Burdette then ties of the ministers to the temperance work. After this a series of resolutions brought out some earnest words from Bro's Carpenter, saved," was discussed by Bro's Holland and ing Brother Holland led a song service. Then came remarks on denominational work by O. E. Baker. He advised all Free Baptists to E. B.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1890. Congress received a well-deserved rebuke when Vice-President Morton presented to the Senate resolutions adopted by the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, requesting both Houses of Congress to refrain from holding any session for legislation on the Sabbath day. A little more than a week previous to the receipt of these resolutions, to be exact, on Sunday, Sept. 21, the conferrees on the tariff bill, composed of some of the most eminent Senators and Representatives, devoted the greater portion of the Sabbath day to legislative work. There was no valid excuse for thus desecrating the Lord's day, and I am glad the rebuke has come so soon, and from such an influential body.

The Senate bill forfeiting the property of the Mormon church in Utah bas been favornational papers, viz., THE MORNING STAR ably reported to the House, and from talks with a large number of the members, I am certain that it will be passed if it can be gotten before the House during the short session, which is somewhat doubtful owing to the shortness of that session and the large number of bills upon which the House will be com-

pelled to act. Vice-President Morton has stopped the sale

of liquor in his new hotel here. He says he had no idea that it was being sold there until last week.

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Every temperance organization here has been invited to join the Catholic Total Abstinence Society in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Father Matthew, its work. which takes place Oct. 10, 1890. The details of the demonstration have not been definitely settled, but it is the intention of those having the celebration in charge to make it the most memorable temperance event that ever took place here.

Pool selling is no longer legal in the District of Columbia, except during the races and upon the race track. The exception was by no means palatable to the ladies and gentlemen who have been working to break up this evil. but when they learned that unless they accepted the amendment, which was offered by a Senator/who possesses great political influence, the bill could no be passed, they remained passive, believing it better to drive out the gamblers who remained here all the time, and trust to the growth of a healthy moral public opinion to stop the gambling on than to kill the bill by active opposition to the amendment. The pool sellers have now located on the Virginia side of the Potomac, just opposite Washington, and the evil done to the young men of Washington will not be greatly lessened unless the Virginia authorities are more vigilant in enforcing their laws against gambling than they have been in the past.

It has been decided by the Attorney-General for the Post-office department that the antilottery law will exclude from the mais newspapers printing advertisements of raffles at church fairs or announcing the results of such

It is regarded as a good healthy sign indicating moral improvement to find members of Congress taking an active part in our local temperance work. Representative Morse of Massachusetts delivered an able address on "Gospel Temperance" an evening or two ago, to a large meeting held under the auspices of the Army and Marine Corps Department of the Non-partisan W. C. T. U. He advised his hearers to practice total abstinence from tobacco as well as from intoxicating liquors., On the same evening Representative Kerr of held by the Good Templars. Mr. Kerr made an elaborate argument showing total abstinence as the underlying principle of the prosperity, not only of the individual, but also

The Rechabites are fully abreast with the other temperance organizations of Washington, and preparations are now being made for the formation of a number of new tents to various sections of the city, and all of the old tents are Increasing rapidly to member-

The first session of the Fifty-first Congress, which ends this week, has been unusually long, and a very large number of new laws have been enacted; but to the shame of American statesmen be it said, the number of bills and presented him a token of their appreciapassed in the interest of moral reform may tion. He moves soon to New Hampshire in be counted on the fingers of one hand, and it search of health. Excessive labors have will not require all of them. Why is this? brought him to the first stages of consumption. Surely no one will undertake to say that a Many friends pray for his recovery. great majority of the people of the United States are not earne-tly in favor of the enactment of laws to aid in teaching the minority the value of moral reform, both to individuals Quarterly Meeting received a request from the and to the country at large. Why is it, then, that Congress has not done more in this direction? It is not my purpose to answer this ordain Bro. W. P. Curtis of Canton. The folso. Let every man and woman who reads this ask bimself or herself, " Am I in any way to blame? Have I done my duty in bringing good influences to bear upon Congress?" S.

Ministers and Churches.

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

WEBB'S MILLS AND EAST RAYMOND.-Bro. G. M. Wilson, of Cobb Divinity School, has engaged with the above churches for one year. On Sunday, Sept. 14, one young brother was baptized and united with the church at East Raymond.

PORTLAND .- Extensive and much needed improvements have recently been made on the vestries of this church. For some time the Sundayschool has been uncomfortably crowded, and often the social meetings have found the main vestry too small to well convene the people, but with recent enlargement these difficulties are removed. Additional light, new carpets, and beautifully tinted ceilings make the vestries and schoolroom both attractive and con-

WHITE ROCK (Gorham).—The church edifice is being thoroughly renovated. Situated, as it is on a beautiful elevation, this church has stood for fifty years, and still looking young, inviting the people for miles around to come to the place of worship. Though the society, once strong, is now reduced by removals and death, the community has always manifested a commendable pride in keeping the church in good repair. Recent improvements will make it one of our most attractive country churches. Several persons living elsewhere, but who from early associations feel an attachment to the place, have given liberally for the work. One gentleman of Portland gave \$100, another \$50, while the residents have cheerfully and freely contributed. It is hoped the October session of the Quarterly Meeting convening here will be blessed to the good of this gen erous people, and that in connection with it, the occasion will be made a semi-centennial in the history of "White Rock meetinghouse."

E. DIXFIELD.—The church here is still prospering. Sunday, Sept. 7, one man was received into the church hy baptism; and Sept. 21 a man and his wife were received by baptism, and two more by letter. After the baptism, at a meeting in the afternoon, a young lady came forward for prayers. Others have lately started. Rev. O. Roys is pastor.

WEST PERU.—There will be a Christian Workers' Convention at this church Oct. 14-19. The meetings will be for consecration and spiritual instruction, and will be under the direction of Rev. B. Minard, evangelist, assisted by Rev. J. N. Noble, a singer. Other workers will be invited to be present and assist. Visitors will be entertained in the same manner as at our Quarterly Meetings. Sunday parties attending for the day only are requested to bring food for their dinners. Hot drink will be invited to be present and assist. Vis-

will be provided at the vestry, Rev. D. A. Gammon is pastor.

New Hampshire.

LACONIA.-Rev. Lewis Malvern added seven persons to his church by baptism last Sabbath. This church is prospering in all departments of

Massachusetts.

WHITMAN .- The hall is full on Sunday evenings to listen to the illustrated sermons. Two persons were received to fellowship Oct. 5. These make forty-three who have been received to the church.

Rhode Island.

SOUTH KINGSTON.-Rev. S. S. Barney closed his labors with this church Sunday, Sept. 28, after a pleasant pastorate of three years. He leaves them to accept a call from the Johns. ton church at Centerdale. P. O. address, East Providence, R. I., Box 70.

BLOCK ISLAND. - For a year past this church has been without a pastor. Yet they have sustained religious services on the Sabbath, and until recently on Thursday evenings. The covenant meetings also have been susthe race courses sometime in the near future, tained. The religious interest is fairly good.

Iowa was the principal si eaker at a meeting in it was a missionary exercise by the young

house of worship. With the entrance of sixty-five students to the College, nearly every seat in the church is taken at service. About thirty of his old students met at the home of Rev. H. F. Young Monday evening, Sept. 22,

Ordination.

The September session of the Otisfield (Me.) Canton church that a council for examination and ordination be appointed to examine and estion, though it would not be difficult to do lowing named brethren were appointed members of the council: Rev. C. T. Keene, Rev. W. W. Carver, Dea. J. C. Wyman, and Rev. D. A. Gammon. The members of the council met at the church in Canton, Friday Sept. 26, and organized with Rev. W. W. Carver, moderator, and Rev. D. A. Gammon, scribe. Bro. Wm. G. Gammon was added to the council. After a thorough examination, voted to ordain in the evening when the following program was the evening when the evening when the following program was the evening when the evening when the following program was the evening when the evening wh G. Gammon was added to the council. After carried out: Invocation, Rev. D. A. Gammon, Box 41.

Rev. Thomas Spooner, Treasurer of the Mass-reading Scripture, Rev. J. M. Long (Baptist);
Rev. Thomas Spooner, Treasurer of the Mass-reading Scripture, Rev. J. M. Long (Baptist);
Rev. Thomas Spooner, Treasurer of the Mass-reading Scripture, Rev. J. M. Long (Baptist);
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Rev. Thomas Spooner, Treasurer of the Mass-reading Scripture, Rev. J. M. Long (Baptist);
Rev. Thomas Spooner, Treasurer of the Mass-reading Scripture, Rev. J. M. Long (Baptist); prayer, Rev. D. A. Gammon; sermon, Prof. Thomas L. Angell; ordaining prayer, Rev. W. W. Carver; charge to candidate, Rev. C. T. Keene; hand of fellowship, Rev. D. A. Gammon; charge to church, Rev. W. W. Carver; welcome to work in Canton, Rev. J. M. Long; benediction, Rev. W. P. Curtis. Singing was interspersed by the choir.

D. A. GAMMON, Scribe.

Quarterly Meetings.

Montcalm (Mich.).—Convened with the Bushnell courch, Sept. 19. Bro. Owens was appointed moderator. A good short address; after which we enjoyed a testimony meeting. Saturday dawned bright, anothe people began to assemble until the house was comfortably full. Business being finished, a short address from Bro. Ford, our state agent, followed by covenant meeting, Bro. Ford preaching in the evening to a good house. Sunday morning preaching was good; Sunday afternoon a testimony meeting was spiritual, and sinners were made to tremble and ask to be prayed for. The collection was voted to Bro. F., amount \$6.00; subscription for church extension, amount pledged \$52.00. May the blessing of God rest on his labor.

D. J. Owens, Clerk.

Midland (Mich.).—Held three quarters of a mile from the meeting-house of the First Hope church, in connection with a grove meeting, conducted by the Rev. William Flock, comencing Aug. 26, and continuing until Sept. 3. The opening sermon was by Rev. L. L. Andrus. The business was completed with a spirit of Christian zeal. Rev. William Flock and I. C. Smallwood were elected as Q. M. evangelists,—a step in the right direction. They will enter upon their fields of labor immediately. The covenant meeting Saturday was the best, the Spirit of the Lord being present in mighty power. Upwards of fifty spoke of their covenant, and strong determination to keep it henceforth. The meeting was attended over Sunday by large crowds of people. Bro. Andrus's presence and labors did much toward the interest of the meetings.

Next session with the Gilmore church Nov. 21-23. G. A. Pirrs, Clerk.

Waterloo (Iowa).—Held with the Mooreville church, Sept. 5-7. In consequence of coming so closely after the Iowa Y. M., the attendance was not so large as usual, but we can report meetings of the session, both for business and devotion, were harmonious and in unity of spirit, and were profitable to those who attended. Delegates present from Bryantburgh and Fairbank churches, also visiting brethren and sister from other churches. Rev. S. Summerlin of Horton, and Rev. Charles Pierce of Monticello were present and preached the Word. We were glad to welcome these dear brethren to the conference.

Next session with the Maple Grove church, commenting Friday, Dec. 5. come these deat with the Maple Grove Clark. Next seasion with the Maple Grove Commencing Friday, Dec. 5. V. R. SLADE, Clerk.

Lawrence (N. Y.).—Held with the Dickinson Center church Sept. 12-14. The meetings of worship were well attended, the preaching was spiritual, and a refreshing season was enjoyed. Six persons were baptized on Saturday afternoon, who will unite with the Dickinson church. Next session with the West Parishville church Dec. 12-14.

have been expected under the circumstances. C. E. Blake was elected moderator. Sermons by E. C. Clarke, J. Erskine, R. J. Russell, C. E. Blake, and J. W. Scribner. A request came from the North Sandwich church for the examination and, if thought best, for the ordination of H. S. Mansus. The following committee as council was appointed: J. W. Scribner, C. E. Blake, J. Erskine, G. O. Wiggin, and E. C. Clarke. The examination proved highly satisfactory; the committee were unanimous in recommending his ordination. The report was adopted, and Thursday forenoon was selected as the time. The parts were performed as follows: reading Scripture by G. O. Wiggin of Sandwich; prayer by R. J. Russell of Alexandria; sermon by C. E. Blake of New Hampton; ordaining prayer by J. Erskine of Merediti; charge to candidate by J. W. Scribner of New Hampton; right hand of fellowship by E. C. Clarke of Ashland. H. S. Mansus becomes pastor of the North Sandwich church. J. W. Thomas has recently become pastor of the Bristol church. A. P. Tracy hopes the first of November to resume preaching as pastor of the Meredith Village church, after a vacation of four months from active pastoral work. May the Lord grant him health and strength for that field of labor. The Q. M. re-elected its present mission committee of J. W. Scribner, C. E. Blake, and J. Erskine. The women had their usual mission meeting on Wednesday night, notwithstanding it was a very rainy night. Their collection was \$5.00. The Q. M. collection the next day was \$6.50. Recognition services were held and appropriate resolutions adopted concerning Daniel Batchelder of ashland and W. A. Nealy of Bristol, two of our ministers who died since our last session in May. They were worthy ministers of the Gospel of Christ.

The covenant meetings also have been sustained. The religious interest is fairly good. The church is desirous of securing a pastor.

"We have a comfortable house of worship, also a good parsonage and barn with twenty acres of land. Would like to correspond with milisters desiring such a field." Address, John Rose, Block Island, R. I.

"Missouri.

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whereas, sister N. M. Phillips has been for some years past our misstonary to India, and whereas the churches, or several of them, at least, composing the Atheus Q. M., have falled to con-tribute their share for her support, therefore, Resolved, That we urge our brethren and sisters in all the caurches to renew their efforts in For-eiga Mission work; and that we request all our-past rs to keep this cause constantly before those under their charge.

under their charge.
Collection for Foreign Missions, \$2.30.
Next session with the Second Alexandria church, Nov. 21.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

Otisfield (Me.).—Held its last session with the caurch at Milton. Here we found a little band of earnest Christian workers. There has been quite a revival interest here during the past year; four were baptized and received the right hand of ferlowahlp during the session. There was rather a small delegation present, as the churches were not very well represented by delegates, although it was a very good and interesting session throughout. throughout.
November session with the West Peru church,
November session with the West Peru church,
W. P. Curtis to preaco the opening sermon.
WILLIAM ABBOTT, Clerk.

Motices.

Post-Office Addresses Rev. O. H. Denney, 1203 Hall St., Elmira, N. Y. Rev. J. E. Whitmore, 151 Nichols St., Lewis-

10 Albion St., Lawrence, Mass.
Rev. D. A. Tucker, State Evangelist of Indiana illhousen, Ind. Rev. S. T. Dodge, Ill. Y. M. Evangelist, Prai rie City, ill.
Henri S. T. St. Claire, Financial Agent, Troy
Grove, Ill.
Rev. J. H. Durkee, Batavia, N. Y., Treasurer of

Rev. J. H. Durkee, Batavia, N. Y., Treasurer of the Central Association.

Rev. Arthur Given, Treasurer Free Baptist Foreign Mission, Home Mission, and Education Societies, 457 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass. Money for State missionary work in Maine to be sent direct to Rufus Deering, Treasurer Portland, Me.

Miss L. A. Demeritte, Treasurer of the Woman's Missionary Society, Dover, N. H.

Rev. G. H. Damon, Treasurer Onto Free Communion Baptist Association. Also Treasurer of Woman's Mission Society of Ohlo Free Communion Baptist Association. To whom all moneys from all auxiliary societies in the State should be sent, when received proper vouchers will be returned to the sender. Direct to Rev. G. H. Damon, Medina, Ohlo.

Rev. J. M. Kayser, Winneconne, Wis., Treasurer of Wis. Home Mission Board.

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

Rev. H. M. Ford, Treasurer of Michigan Y. M., Hillsdale. Deputy Rev. G. R. Foster, Lansing, Mich.

Rev. J. B. Gidney, Oakfield Wis., to whom

Mich.
Rev. J. B. Gidney, Oakfield Wis., to whom correspondence relating to Wisconsin State work may be addressed.
Miss Lizzie B. Aageson, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of The Young People's Social and Literary Guild, 433 St. John's Street, Portland, Me.

Quarterly Meetings.

Chemung (N. Y.), Odessa church, Oct. 10-12.
Ontario Free Baptist Association (P.
Q.), Iona church, Oct. 10-12.
Oakland (Mich.), Highland church, Oct. 10.
Hillsdale (Mich.), E. R. me church, Oct. 10-12.
Huntington (Vt.), Middlesex church, Oct. 10-12. Merrimack Valley Association (N. H.), Contocook church, Oct. 14. Tioga County (Pa.), Chatham Valley church; Rockingham (N. H.), Kittery Point church, Oct. 21-23.

Belknap (N. H.), 2d Belmont church, Oct. 21-23.

Corinth (Vt.), West Topsham church, Oct. 17-

Massachusetts Association, Chelmsford St. church, Lowell, Oct. 15, 16.

Branch (Mich.), with the Algansee church, Oct. 17-19. Opening sermon by T. C. Lawrence.

C. F. Myers, Clerk.

Ripley (Ind.), with the Providence church, commencing Oct. 24. E. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

River Raisin (Mich.), with the Macon church, Nov. 1. We invite all to attend the meeting.

AUSTIN B. TUTTLE, Olbrk.

Persons attending the Huntington Q. M. by rail, and desiring conveyance from Montpeller to the church, please inform (stating the time of arrival) us of the fact, and teams will be in readiness free of charge.

Montpeller (P. O.). VI.

Montpeller (P. O.). VI. Montpelier (P. O.), Vt.

Michigan Association of Free Baptists. Notice is hereby given that the "Michigan Association of Free Baptists" will be held (D. V.) with the Lansing church, commencing on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, 1890, and continuing until Thursday night. The constitution provides that the Association shall consist of delegates from churches, Yearly Meetings, Quarterly Meetings, Woman's Mission and Advocates of Christian Fidelity organizations, in the following proportion, vizz, One delegate from each church having fifty members or under, and one additional delegate for every additional fifty or larger

fraction of fifty members; five delegates from each Y. M.; two delegates from each Q. M.; and one delegate from each Woman's Mission and A. C. F. society. Will the churches and Quarterly Meetings and societies above named, elect delegates early for this meeting?

J. D. McCall, Sec. Assoc.

Classonalis. Mich. Sept. 11, 1890.

	Cassopolis, Mich., Sept.		890.	. A0000.
	Benevolent			11
	Receipts for		ioer.	
8	Mai	ne. F. M.	H M	Trd Ros
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릛		\$13.76	\$4.16	\$2.08
8	Mary J Witham E Ray-	1.00	1.00	
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	ham	1.50		
	A C F Tonsham Stiles	3.00		
	A C F So Lewiston Stiles	14.30		
8	Ch Houlton	6-50		
爿	Mrs N Chandler No Troy	1.00		
	Mrs N Chandler No Troy Mr and Mrs R Toothaker Auburn Paul Nyak	90.00		
8	A Friend Auburn Bible	32.00		
	Reader	25.00		
	Ch Auburn	12.70	9.34	4.00
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10	Norridgewock	5.00	5.00	
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	New Han	13.00	8.00	4.00
	1st Ch Belmont S C E Franklin Falls	19.00	0.00	4.00
	Stiles	5.80		
8	A C F Farmington Stiles	8 12		
	Sandwich Q M	2.60	2.60	1.30
1	Ch W Campton	8.00		
	Ch Pittsfield	12.00	12.00	6.00
	S S New Hampton	.45	.45	.24
3	L R Hersom Great Falls Balasore School	5.00		
1	Ch Center Sandwich	4.62	4.62	2.39
	S S Center Sandwich	.98	.98	.48
	Sojourners Durham	4.00	4.00	2.00
'n	Mission Soc Manchester	2.08	1.05	1.00
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	Monroe	-2100		
1	Total	\$73.23	\$39.33	\$20.2
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;	Rev H F Dickey	E'00		· ·
,	Washington	5.00	4.00	2.40
	Collection at Y M Wheelock Q M	4.80 2.40	4.80 2.40	1.2
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i	Total	\$12.20	\$7.20	\$3.6
v	Massac	husetts.		
e	A C F Haverhill Stiles	12.50		
	Ch Paige St Lowell	8.00	8.00	4.0
n			40.00	44.0

\$20.50 \$8.00 Rhode Island. Ch Greenwich St
Providence
Ch Pawtucket
J A Waterman Providence Morrell Mem
W A P Providence \$29.74 \$39.74 Total

New York.

Lake George Q M 1.60
W M S So Apalachin Balasore School 5.00
Y P M S So Apalachin Balasore School 5.00 \$11.60 \$1.60 Total Michigan. W M S Grand Rapids Q M W M S River Raisin Q M

Ch Macon Mrs Mary Bradley Kinderhook Brown's work W M S W Kinderhook

Total \$30.02
Nova Scotia.

Mrs J E Cushing Caledonia Tea with Mrs
Burkholder 25.00
Children's Band Caledonia Tea with Mrs
Burkholder 25.00
Mrs Leonard Weston
Argyle Caledonia
Tea with Mrs Burkholder 10.00

holder
A friend Caledonia Tea
with Mrs Burkholder
F B F M Soc Mrs Burk holder's salary Miscellaneous

Rev. Wm Johnson Wheelock Pa N Vineyard Bryan O S C E Cleveland O .40 S 8 Bonair Ia 9.00
S 8 Bonair Ia 1.70
E 8 Carman Horton Kan 1.00
Mrs Z E Brown Hickory
Md
S 8 Oakland Cal .50

Total \$196.87 \$1.60 Aggregate \$981.46 \$124.72 ARTHUR GIVEN, Treas.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1890.

Married.

Miller-Hall-At the parsonage, Boothbay, Me., Sept. 27, by Rev. E. Owen, Mr. John C. Mil-ler and Miss Tylle P. Hall, both of Boothbay Harbor.

Unblisher's Motes.

Address all communications on business to Rev-Arthur Given, 457 Shawmut Ave., South End, Boston.

Make all checks and money orders payable to The Morning Star Publishing House.

Our edition of the Register for 1890, though 2,000 larger than in previous years, is exhausted, and therefore we can fill no more or-

From October first we are to publish the Myrtle every week, price, 50 cents singly: 40 cents in packages. They who prefer can have the fortnightly at the old price.

nches, Scotch Linen, which we can sell at the office for \$2.25 per ream of 500 sheets.

Let Free Baptists be thoroughly familiar with the argument for baptism, i. e., immersion. The fourth edition, revised and enlarged, of Dr. Geo. H. Ball's "Christian Baptism; the Duty, Design, Subjects, and Act," is now ready for delivery. It is handsomely printed and bound, and costs only 25 cents a copy, 3 cents extra to pay postage. Send in ity and beauty, and your orders.

We can fill orders for the commentary on the Gospels, by Rev. J. J. Butler, D. D., a book of 495 pages, in good cloth binding, for 50 cents per volume. Postage, 12 cents. Of course the edition will not last long when offered at that astonishingly low price.

We have the . "Free Baptist Articles of Faith and Covenant," in paper covers, for 6 cents each, or 60 cents per dozen.

Please take notice that all mail for this office will be received more promptly if SOUTH END | We invite inspecis written plainly on the lower left hand corner. Such mail will not be carried to the general office, but brought directly from the trains to our South End Station.

Every subscriber to the STAR, who is in arrears on his payment therefor, will confer a great favor by remitting at once. If we are to "owe no man anything" it will help us if no man owe us. Please assist us.

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The Home Circle.

PROVERBS.

One chilly, rainy day we sat, our fancy-work in Within the pleasant sitting-room, a merry little It had not rained sufficiently our patience yet to

"Into each life some rain must fall!" said grandma by the fire.

We chatted softly as we worked, of this, and this, When suddenly Lenora said, uplooking from her "I think that Lester Allison is handsome as can

"Ah! handsome is that handsome does!" said grandma quietly.

And then we spoke of Cousin Rob, the gayest, dearest boy, Who'd lately gone to the far West, to live with

"He will not stay," we said; "ah, no, only a little while! "A rolling stone gathers no moss!" said grand-

ma, with a smile. "Oh, dear! I've dropped a stitch," cried May,-"way down an inch or two.

And now to make it right I must my labor all How could I be so dull and blind as not to sooner

"A stitch in time, my dear, saves nine!" said grandma placidly.

Later we spoke of some we knew, whose cherished plans had failed, The home was broken up, and one to some far

port had sailed; No one had been to blame, and yet no help was there to see -

"What can't be cured must be endured!" said grandma quietly.

"Look at my hat," cried bonny Bess; "it's most as good as new! You'd never dream it once with rain was dripping

through and through; I've curled the feathers, pressed the brim, and trimmed it over, see!"-"A penny saved's a penny earned!" said grandma thoughtfully.

The day grew older, and the clouds hung lower The garden paths were turned to beds for little

"How dark it grows!" at last we said, half-discontentedly,-"It's darkest just before the dawn!" said grand-

ma hopefully. The fog came rolling close to earth and hid the Then came the wind from out the north, and sud-

den someone cried: "The sun is breaking through the clouds, a glorious sight to see

"Each cloud a silver lining has!" said grandma

Oh, grandma! with your silvery hair, and placid voice, and face Which spite of wrinkles still retains much of its olden grace,-We listen to your timely words, and reverence

your age, For you have proved the proverbs true through a

long pilgrimage. -Lillian Grey, in Good Housekeeping.

GOING SOUTH. BY H. G. DURYEE.

It may seem to a superficial on-looker that the jaunts and tours and outings are all over for this summer; that the schoolboy has got back, the seaside hotel is closed, and sober "fall arrangements" are now the order. But such is not wholly the case, for even at this late hour a certain important class of tourists have begun a long trip.

True, they register at no hotels and have no dealings with railroad officials; they carry no trunks, and even a mileage book would be looked upon as an incumbrance. But, for all this, they form a class of sensible travelers.

To begin with, they start in time, these bobolinks, and bluebirds, and robins, and kingfishers. They know when they have had enough of a good thing, and leave before it palls upon the palate.

Just how the hint of departure goes forth is an open question. A meeting of twos and threes, perhaps, which we clumsy mortals think has no special significance, a noisy conclave on tree or fence, and right under our noses the order has been given for the forward march. Possibly a flirt of the wings held the magic words, "Let's be off;" possibly a commonplace chirp, thrown out apparently at us; possibly only a knowing look from bright eyes, was needed to fix an already-felt impulse. However it may be, off they are, and we stand wondering about it.

Sometimes we are so fortunate as to see a band making ready. They are swallows most likely, if it is from a New Hampshire roadside we watch them, and their preliminary swoops and swirls suggest some aerial dancing school bent on distinguishing itself. For all appearances to the contrary these gyrations might be the final aim of existence, and how to make a graceful curve beneath the clouds be the highest consideration. But watch the outcome of it all. "Is it not a final swoop into that roomy old barn yonder, or a whizzing dive into the capacious chimney guarding the old yellow house close by? A very little waiting, only, is needed to see that it is so; that this is merely a stop-over station, and by to-morrow the band will be

Sometimes, especially if one lives near the Great Lakes or on the bank of some broad river, a harsh, lonely cry will be heard in the night, and he who is wise in such things will know that some of the Arctic birds-loon, or wild goose, or gull-are flying over.

So high above houses and trees the second of these wing their way that often, even in daylight, one hears the cry without seeing the bird; and it is a peculiar call, once heard never forgotten. In the darkness of the night it pierces | er ing what the Lord is preparing for its way with weird and uncanny ca- him .- Rutherford.

dences. Few can listen to it without a thrill; and Thoreau when he records | Far off in the western horizon his own emotion at its tones, only voices a widely felt response. He speaks not only for Emerson and Burroughs, but for the unwritten poets, among whom might be truthfully numbered that old hunter who wished to be buried "where he could hear the wild geese come up in the spring." There seems to lurk a suggestiveness in the discord which touches many and vastly different minds.

Watching Nature's children, one soon learns that there is a great deal of unwritten knowledge in the world. The squirrel has no "farmer's guide" to tell him where to store his nuts. The dormouse can take from no shelf a written physiology wherein is pointed out the proper moment to begin his winter nap, yet in neither case is a mistake ever made.

So it is with the birds. Watch the wild pigeons as they fly. In compact wedge shape they speed through the air. No college tutor has told them that this is the easiest way they could choose, and that the leader is the one who bears the brunt of the wind. No college tutor tells them that it is only fair to change leaders now and then, but they have found it out for themselves, as repeated observations of their movements prove.

The hawks, on the contrary, flying by much shorter stages and always on the lookout for victims, more in irregular masses. They hold then selves each an independent member who may swoop off at any moment on whatsoever strategic movement he chooses. The movement has to be strategic if successful, for blackbirds, robins, and even the heavier pigeon, in whose wake he travels, can outfly him if but half a chance is given.

Fear is often the larger bird's ally, and it frequently happens that a frightened little kingfisher aflying lower and lower to escape the clutch of talons, is pressed to the ground and caught.

Thus it will be seen there are accieling, and an occasional disadvantage under which the feathered voyager la-

Not a little puzzling, too, must be the

change of name which sometimes greets him on his arrival at different spots. He starts out as a bobolink, and finds ing; or he flits through our forests a cedar-bird, only to learn later on that he is a wax-wing according to one man, a cherry-bird according to another. If he is a yellow bird, he becomes a gold- could easily sentimentalize over. but finch; if a golden-winged woodpecker thing out carefully is likely to reflect then a high hole, and if it be his lot to that after all the author is not to be pit have "growed" a wood-thrush then ied. He has his enjoyment in the writ-Fortune help him, he will have indeed ing of the book; in the anticipations of a hard time of it, for brown thrasher, and its success, and in the joy of literary wood-thrush, and northern mocking-bird composition, which for those so minded is one of the most delightful things in are only a few of his titles.

Various, however, as their names the purpose of their flight is simple and unanimous.

With wings and bill and eyes they

"And now we must be gone To seek out more good cheer; Where bounty will be shown As we have found it here."

FEMALE DOCTORS.

A wonderful change in respect to female labor has rapidly developed within the last half-century. A vast number of the common schools have passed into the hands of women, with a manifest gain to the cause of education, as well as to that of the sex. Women fill clerkships in almost every department of industry. At least as many women as men stand behind counters. They have largely taken possession of the lighter forms of labor introduced by the utiliz-

ing of electricity. The foundation of colleges for women and the opening to them of some of the older colleges have prepared the way for their introduction into the various professions. We already have successful temale lawyers, ministers, artists,

and especially doctors. Some of our female doctors stand on an equality with their medical brethren in culture, reputation, and success, and the tendency toward this profession on the part of young women now graduating at our higher literary institutions is

one to be encouraged. The natural instincts of women are in this direction. It is this that makes them so much at home in the sick-room, and such angels of mercy in military hospitals. The field for them is broad and remunerative. They need to accompany the foreign missionary everywhere. They are best suited to minister to their own sex' and to children generally.

But they must prepare themselves most thoroughly for the work, adding to the discipline of the college the fullest mastery of medicine that can be furnished by first-class medical schools. they are the equals of their brothers.

Further, we are sorry to say, that it is not infrequently the case that members of the medical profession are at present unequal to their responsibilities. been too easy to get medical diplomas. School has competed against school, to the injury of the profession and the peril of the sick. Our best medical schools recognize and deplore this condition of things, and are doing what they can to improve it.

We say, therefore, to young ladies, that the field is open to them, with the pioneer work already done. But let none enter it who are not suited to the work by native tact, self-reliance, and what may be called physical and moral hardihood. — Youth's Companion.

I wonder many times that ever a child of God should have a sad heart, consid-

BED-TIME

And I think of the world's happy mothers, With their rock-a-bye songs on their lips

I turn me away from the window. From a propect so bright and so fair, To the shadows which fall, and are resting, On my heart and the low rocking-chair,

Where oft, at this hour of the evening, With my babies, white-robed for their beds. have rocked them to sleep, softly asking Heaven's blessings to rest on their heads.

Tears fall now, where once fell my kisses, On those three golden heads safe at rest, Free from sorrow, from sin, and from weeping. In the far-away home of the blest. Ah! my broken heart wails in its anguish,

I plead now some proof of his love. Swift, a voice I hear, wafted from Heaven, " This is of your faith but a test; Like lambs I will carry your children

If there is a dear Father above.

If Jesus e'er wept with the stricken,

And rock them to sleep on my breast.' Dear Saviour, more tender, more loving Than even a mother can be, Forgive all my tears and doubtings,

And keep them awhile yet, for me.

REJECTED MSS.

It is one of the problems with which a man may occupy his mind when, to speak paradoxically, he wishes it to be unoccupied, what becomes of all the manuscripts that are rejected by the publishers. There must be an enormous quantity of them somewhere. A professional reader told me once that out of the manuscript books which he read there were not five per cent. which ever were published by the firm he read for or by any other; and his estimate is rather a generous one, since there are so many books that are too obviously bad ever to go to a reader at all.

What is done with the battered and shabby manuscript which, after it has gone from publisher to publisher, has been read to all the sympathizing friends who are available as audience and been submitted to the impartial criticism of the author's dearest friends again and again? Of course there must be instances where the heroic measures, which are so characteristic of the unsuccessful authors of, or rather in, romance, are followed, and the ill-starred dents even in this superior way of trav- but genius-fraught manuscript is given to the devouring flames; but it is to be feared that these cases are less frequent than they should be. Probably in most cases the parcel of shabby sheets continues to get shabbier, the leaves in time become separated and now and then lost, and in the end, when the author has gone on a visit in housecleaning time, or has removed to anothhimself when he gets South a rice bunt- er home, or perhaps has quitted this unsatisfactory world altogether, some unsympathetic hand pitches the inglorious and dingy bundle into the ash-barrel or the kitchen stove.

It is one of those things which one the world. That he has afterward to pay for this in the disappointments of the failure of his work is only a part of that scheme of adjustment and compen-

sation of which life is so largely made up. He should remember that he has at least had his fun, as the children would say, and he should not begrudge the vexation by which he has to pay for it afterward. The only wise attitude for the young author is that he is writing as an exercise in composition, to fit him for future work, or that he is writing for the simple pleasure of composing. Then any profit or pleasure that may come afterward is so much clear gain .- Arlo Bates, in Book Buyer.

DON'T FIGHT THE TEAM.

If a horse shows signs of stubbornness or contrariness, just get mad yourself, and you can rest assured you are fixed for the rest of the day, as long as you want to keep it up. Horses, like men, are generally set in their ways, and when a horse with only moderate sense gets into trouble with a man with only a moderate sense, the two generally have a "monkey and parrot time" from morning till night. Well-bred horses are seldom stubborn and unruly, and in this respect there is a striking analogy between horses and men. Horses docile, obedient, and tractable in the hands of one man are vicious and unruly in the hands of another. The reason is, the one knows how to manage them, the other does not. Bad dispositions are generally the result of bad handling. A few slaps and jerks, accompanied by a little sharp talk or a few fierce yells, get the most gentle horse clear beside himself and ready to worry and fret the remainder of the day. The more quiet and steady you keep your horses the better it will be for them, yourself, and all concerned .-Selected.

WOMAN AND PHYSICAL CULTURE. The "Town and Country Club" of Newport, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is president, has recently listened to a paper upon phy sical culture, in which | paid for waiting by the earnestness of the They cannot rely upon any feeling of to a paper upon physical culture, in which paid for waiting by the earnestness of the gallantry here. It must be seen that the writer tells us that there has been a smile or the sincerity of the kiss which wonderful advance of late years in the | will greet you. One thing remember alphysical development of young American women. It is true that out-of-door sports, which a few years ago were have forgotten the smile or cheerful considered improper for the indulgence of girls, are now popular, and the average young woman when engaged in make them happy, it is remembered by those sports finds it not undignified or them, and after you are asleep they talk indelicate to run and engage in vigorous exercise.

The apparent deficate health of American girls, as compared with their English cousins, was in former years the subject of much remark by English newspapers. Their criticisms were entirely just. The reform began a few years ago by the abolition of papersoled shoes from the feminine foot. She now wears a boot of sensible bitterly regret having none neither weight and stout sole, which protects Selected.

the foot of the wearer from dampness. Then croquet became fashionable, and then rowing, swimming, and tennis followed as innovations, at which Puritan dames at first looked a little askance. But the rapid increase of their devotees in physical health, which brought with it increased beauty, fixed these sports in the fashionable world, which established their reputation forever. Dr. White, the author of the paper alluded to, pre-

dicts thus boldly: "I prophesy," he says, "that before many years our American young men and women will show a robustness and vigor of constitution, and a familiarity with the best forms of physical exercise, both for the training of muscles and the maintenance of health, unparalleled since the days of Plato, the mighty wrestler, and Socrates, the invincible soldier."

He might have gone a step farther. Even to-day no nation on earth surpasses America in the beauty of its women. But their beauty is not a distinctive type. Dr. White might well have predicted that a few years, perhaps a generation hence, the women of America, and perhaps the men as well, will display a distinctive type of beauty as fully characteristic of the nation as were the features of the ancient Greeks. Physical culture, once so lightly regarded, will produce this result.—Advertiser.

QUARRELSOME BIRDS.

"Mamma!" called little Edith Bowen, one day in May, "come here, quick!" "What is the matter, dear?" asked

"Why-ee, mamma, I do believe the birds are quarreling. I thought, 'Birds in their little nests agree."

"So they do, but you see these birds are not in their little nest. That is what is the matter. Two birds want the same nest, or place to build one; and neither will give up to the other."

"Well, I didn't know before that birds were like folks. Just see how they peck each other; and they scream, and talk back! Mamma, they ought to be put in some closet until they say they will be good. What are all those other birds doing, mamma? They look like a crowd of boys around two boys that are fighting, telling first one and then another to 'hit him again.'"

"That is just what they are doing." "Mamma, don't they know that is wrong? They are just like bad children.

"No, they don't know it is wrong to be selfish and to quarrel; but you do, and yet"_

" Mamma, I'm sorry I wouldn't let Ned have 'Mother Goose.' He may have it now. I'm glad I know what is right and what is wrong. Which bird | the unrespectable to defeat the proposivill give up first, mamma?

"The weaker one; but it is the other way with little girls and boys. It is the strong one that gives up first. I mean strong to do right." -- Our Little Ones.

DON'T HURRY.

When we read that we must "never put off till to-morrow what we can do to day," in what a fever of ex-citement and "high pressure" we find ourselves, as if the responsibility of the whole world rested on our shoulders.

Perhaps Franklin was right, but that proverb cannot apply to people of this nineteenth century, when there is such a mad rush for wealth and amusement that everybody would be a "condensed Methuselah." There is no sense in drawing the tension so tight that it snaps in one year, while with a more moderate strain it may hold for twenty. But "hurry" seems the motto for the American people, and the following lines from Holmes just strike the keynote, and are well worth memorizing:

"Don't catch the fidgets; you have found your place
Just in the focus of a nervous race,
Fretful to change and rabid to discuss,
Full of excitement, always in a fuss,
And with new notions—let me change the rule:
Don't strike the iron till 'tis slightly cool."

Salecte -Selected.

BE LITTLE SUNBEAMS.

Children, you are household sunbeams; don't forget it, and when mother is tired and weary, or when father comes home from his work feeling depressed, speak cheerfully to them and do what you can to help them. Very often you can help them most by not doing something, for what you do may only make more work for them. Therefore, think before you speak or act, and say to yourself, "Will this help mamma?" or, "Will this please papa?" There is something inside you that will always answer and tell you how to act. It won't take a minute, either, to decide, when you do this, and you will be reways-the effect of what you do lingers after you are gone. Long after you word which you gave your father or mother, or the little act which you did to about it and thank God for their little household sunbeam.—Ex.

"Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations. habitually practiced in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplish-

You can never regret saying a kind word or doing a loving act; you may

Temperance.

WHAT A VOTE FOR THE PROHIB-ITORY AMENDMENT MEANS.

I assume that the liquor traffic is a great sin against God, and a great crime against society. It inflicts more mischief upon the nation, and more misery upon the people, than come from all other sources of evil combined. It is a great obstacle in the way of the progress of the Gospel; and while it continues the coming of Christ's kingdom is impossible. The purpose of the temperance agitation now is to operate upon public opinion so as to obtain the disestablishment by law of this great wrong which is now upheld and protected by law. The movement for a constitutional

prohibitory amendment is a part of the work to that end. It is desired to bring out clearly and emphatically the opinion and the wish of the people as to the 185,868 retail dealers in distilled liquors right or the wrong of the liquor traffic, in the United States, or one liquor-dealand as to its suppression by law as a er to every 275 inhabitants, on the basis tremendous mischief, the continuance of which is absolutely inconsistent with the general welfare. The vote upon inhabitants; in New Jersey, one to 175; the amendment is this, and nothing more-a yes, or no, upon the question, Do you wish the continuance or the suppression of the grog-shops? A constitutional prohibitory amendment can do nothing toward the suppression of the liquor traffic without the enactment of law to that end. He who votes yes upon that question, says this, and nothing more: "I wish the grog-shop to go." He who votes no, says this: "I wish the grog-shops to remain, and not to be suppressed."

Upon this question the people are sharply and clearly divided. Upon one side are all the brewers, distillers, and grog-shop keepers of the country; all the blasphemers, Sabbath-breakers, rogues, roughs, and rascals. All the thieves, robbers, and burglars, incendiaries: the men of violence and men of blood-they are all there, every one of them, and every other man from the slums, gutters, and sewers of our cities. They all vote " No " upon the proposition to express a public and emphatic disapproval of the grog-shops. Besides these there are a great many others; the foremost men in the country, both clerical and lay, they all answer in one voice, in the same tone, and with the same intent: "We do not condemn the grog-shop or disapprove of it; we do not wish it put under the ban of the law." That in my view is the obvious meaning of the negative vote on that question. I do not see a shade of any other meaning in it, though the respectable people associating themselves with tion will repudiate the meaning of the vote which I ascribe to it, but they cango to uphold the saloon.

The liquor traffic degrades and brutithousands of them to an inexpressible lower than the beasts. In so doing he misery, wretchedness, and biting poverty: to inevitable starvation of body. mind, and soul. Can there be any doubt as to which side God favors upon that question? Whether upon the side of all the ruffians of the country, or upon that of the multitude of Christian men and women who are striving with all their might to deliver the nation and people from this infinite mischief.

The vote upon the constitutional amendment is nothing but a solemn expression of opinion and wish as to the victory, upon the one side or the other, in this great "warfare between heaven" and hell," as Charles Buxton called the 'Yes" is intended to be on God's side: The vote "No," however intended, is on the other .- Hon. Neal Dow.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

Our prohibitory laws in Maine have aided materially in making the temperance sentiment which prevails in Maine. Among the moral and educational forces which contribute to the making of public sentiment and personal habits. is by no means the least potent. Whatever the law condemns and prohibits is made to a great extent disreputable, and whatever it licenses and gives a certificate of legality and respectability to, is made to an equal extent commendable. This is a serious objection to laws licensing dram-shops. condemnation of the dram-shop by law contributes to the making of liquordrinking discreditable, and the approval of the dram-shop by law contributes to the making of liquor-drinking fashionable and popular. You may not make a man virtuous or temperate by law, but you can do much by law to strengthen a public sentiment which strengthens the inclination of a man to be virtuous or temperate, and aids him to withstand temptation not only by increasing his will power, but by lessening the evil influences of panderers to vice. As Gladstone has well said, Good laws make it easier to do right and harder to do wrong.

people as to the benefits of our policy of prohibiting instead of licensing dramshops are confirmed by an examination of the internal-revenue statistics. For revenue purposes, as is well known, the United States imposes a tax on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. For the year ending May 1. 1889, the revenue from this source was \$98,575,073, or \$1.95 per inhabitant on

the basis of the population of 1880. As these taxes on manufacturers and dealers of intoxicating liquors are collected with substantially uniform thoroughness in every State of the Union, a comparison of the amount collected in the land!

the several States gives us some idea of the relative extent of the manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented liqnors. In New York the amount of tax collected by the Government from this source was \$2.30 per inhabitant; in New Jersey, \$2.95; in Pennsylvania. \$1.49; and in Maine 3 and 2-3 cents per inhabitant.

The suggestion has been made that prohibition mainly interferes with the traffic in malt liquors, but does not seriously restrict the traffic in distilled

LOO TIDE-"Mak er," " as W sale b pp., \$ A C

Inasmuch as the Government imposes a higher tax on retail dealers in dis-tilled liquors than on retail dealers in malt liquors, and keeps the two classes of liquor-dealers separate, we have reliable means of comparing the number of retail dealers of distilled liquors in the several States, as it is well known that nearly all persons who propose to sell such liquors pay the small United States tax of \$25 rather than run the risk of incurring the severe penalties of the United States laws. According to the official returns of

the officers of the internal revenue for the year ending May 1, 1890, there were In New York there was one retail

dealer in distilled liquors to every 150 in Ohio, one to 230; in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, one to 400; in Indiana, one to 325; in Delaware, one to 160; and in California, one to 75. The average in all the States which

have general license laws is one dram shop to 250 inhabitants. In Maine there is one retail dealer in distilled liquors to every 750 inhabitants; in Vermont, one to 820; in Iowa, one to 520; and in Kansas, one to 800 .-Hon. Nelson Dingley.

A DISGUSTING HABIT.

The Home Magazine condemns in

the following strong language a habit which seems to be peculiar to American men. Ladies cannot enter a street car, a public hall, a railway carriage or even walk the streets, without running the risk of soiling their dresses-to say nothing of the offense to eyes and nose -on account of this abominable prac-

"Max O'Rell, in his graceful, goodnatured way, has not hesitated to tell American audiences of the impression which the cuspidor makes upon foreigners. He has opened the eyes of hundreds of Americans to the disgusting nature of the expectorating habit, and he has, in so doing, sowed seed that must bear good fruit. The American holds in lofty contempt the vodkadrinking Russians; sneers at the beerloving German, and pities and condemns the opium-smoking Chinaman; yet he goes on in a habit that is worse than beastly, for no beast that can be named possesses a trait which calls for a cuspidor, and the pig that would munch a fragment of tobacco would be regarded as a lunatic by his fellow-pigs. long as the cuspidor hob-nobs with marble tiles and velvet hangings; so long as it yawns in the balls of Congress, in sumptuous homes, in the gorgeous theater and the palatial car, so long can the male American lay no claim to the proud title of 'perfect gentleman.

"He may be-and often is-gallant, not deny that its tendency and influence | courteous, brave, enterprising, and possessed of all the cardinal virtues; but, if he pays tribute to the cuspidor, he does that which mars his perfect manfies the people; condemns hundreds of hood, and which renders him, literally, does his share towards convincing other nations that America is a land-not of drinkers of vodka or of beer, not of opium smokers, but-of spitters; a land where the cuspidor is necessary to prevent a grewsome stain from falling upon velvet and Axminister and mar-ble, from the lips of the American lords of creation. It is for American women to bring about the overthrow of King Cuspidor. It is through the true American's innate gallantry and difference to womanhood that his emancipation from tyrant Tobacco must come.'

With many who do not think all around the subject one of the strongest, as it is one of the most delusive, arguments in favor of high license is the claim made for it that it is a great aid fight with the grog-shops. The vote to municipal finances and is, therefore, a great help to the tax-payer. The experience of Clarinda, Iowa, demonstrates that it is prohibition and not license, which is most valuable as a factor of municipal finance. In Clarinda the year before prohibition, there were five saloons paying a license of \$500 each. Besides this a tax of one per cent. was called for to pay the running expenses of the town. At the end of the year the town was in debt, but the next year after the saloon was outlawed, a one-half per cent. tax paid the running expenses of the town and left a surplus in the treasury. The brewer, distiller, and liquor-seller are enriched by liquor-selling. Everybody else, including the tax-payer, however high the license fee, is impoverished thereby.—Nat. Temp. Advocate.

> Bishop Spaulding says: "One great question that is going to be forced into politics—we may sneer at it now, but it s going to come-is the question of Prohibition. Mark my words: the saloon in America has become a public nuisance. The liquor trade, by meddling with politics and corrupting politics, has become a menace and a danger. Those who think, and those who love America, and those who love liberty, are going to bring this moral ques-tion into politics more and more."

The Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, at the head of the Methodist Sunday-school work in that church, writes from Ottawa, Kan.: These general conclusions of our own | "I am at present in the city of 8,000 inhabitants,—Ottawa, in Franklin County. Kan.,—where no liquor saloon has been open in eleven years. A young man, twenty-one years old, told me last evening that he did not remember ever seeing a bar or a saloon in the city, and that he had never seen a drunken man in the streets of Ottawa. Think of a boy growing up to manhood without seeing either a dram-shop or a drunkard! There are a thousand such young men in this city What a boon it would indeed be to the young men, and to the homes of the nation, if the saloons were as effectively banished, from every city and town in

The Book Table.

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

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BOOKS.

LOOK AHEAD SERIES. TOO LATE FOR THE TIDE.MILL. By Rev. E. A. Rand, author of "Making the Best of It," "Up North in a Whaler," "Fighting the Sea," etc. New York: Thomas Whitaker, 2 and 3 Bible House. 1890. For all by W. B. Clarke & Co., Boston. Cloth, 307 COMPENDIOUS FRENCH GRAMMAR IN TWO

A COMPENDIOUS FRENCH GRAMMAR IN TWO INDEFENDENT PARTS (Introductory and Advanced). By A. Hjalmar Edgren, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Sanskrit in the University of Nebraska; author of English and Sanskrit Grammars, etc. Heath's Modern Language Series. Boston, U. S. A.: D. C. Heath, Publishers. 1890. 233 'pp.; mailing price, \$1.25; introductory price, \$1.12.

STEPHEN VANE'S TRUST. By the author of "Frontier City." American Tract Society, 150 Nassau Street, New York. Cloth, 393 pp.
CHRISTIE'S NEXT THINGS. By Minnie E. Kenney, author of "Mrs. Morse's Giris," "Bernie's Light," "The Whatsoever Ten," etc. Illustrated, cloth, 263 pp. The American Tract Society.

THE MISSIONARY TWIG. By Emma L. Burnett. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau Street, New York. Illustrated, cloth, 199 pp.
GOD'S JEWELS: THEIR DIGNITY AND DESTINY. By W. Y. Fullerton. Illustrated, cloth, 123 pp. American Tract Society.

MAGAZINES.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN AND ORIENTAL DURNAL (Sept). Bi-monthly. Terms, \$4.00 per THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN AND JUNEARA JUNEAR JUNEAR

s a number.
TREASURY FOR PASTOR AND PEOPLE
New York: E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union.
In advance, \$2.50; clergymen, \$2.00; single Yearly, in advance, \$2.50; clergymen, \$2.00; single copy, 25 cents.

OUR LITTLE ONES AND THE NURSERY (Oct.).

Boston: The Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St. One year, \$1.50; single copies, 15 cents.

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW (Oct.). An International Monthly Magazine of Religious Thought, Sermonic Literature, and Discussion of Practical Issues. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place. Year, \$3.00; single number, 30 cents; to clergymen, \$2.50.

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

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY (Oct.). (Illustrated. Edited by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. New York, Magazine of American History, 743 Broadway. 50 cents a copy; \$5.00 a year, in advance.

DAYS (Oct.). Monthly Part. For Girls. Philadelphia: James Elverson.

Boys and Girls. Philadelphia: James Elverson. Price, 25 cents.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE (Sept. 27 and Oct. 4). Boston: Littell & Co., 31 Bedford St. Single number, 18 cts.; \$3 a year.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE (Oct.). An illustrated Monthly. Boston: New England Magazine Company, 36 Bromfield St. New Series. \$3 per year; single number, 25 cents.

THE ANDOVER REVIEW (Sept.). Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Single number, 35 cts.; yearly subscription, \$4.00.

BABYHOOD (Oct.). A Magazine for Mothers. Devoted exclusively to the care of infants and young children. New York: Babyhood Publishing Co., 5 Beekman St. 15 cents a number; \$1.50 a year.

\$1.50 a year.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL (Oct.). \$1.00 a year; single copy, 10 cents. Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

THE ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY. By Gabriel Compayré, Graduate of the Ecole Normal Supérleure, Fellow in Philosophy, Doctor of Letters, Professor in the University. Transfated by William H. Payne, Ph. D. CL. D., Chancellor of the University of Nashville, and President of the Peabody Normal College; author of "Chapters on School Supervision," "Outlines of Educational Doctrine," and 'Contributions to the Science of Education"; translator of Compayré's " Histoire de Pédagogie" and "Cours de Pédagogie." Boston, MDCCCXC: Lee and Shepard, Publishers, 10 Milk St.; New York: Chas. T. Dillingham, 718 and 720 Broadway. Cloth, 315 pp., \$1.00 .the above lines are a copy, is a fine specimen of bookmaking. It is a comfort to the eyes to look at it, as well as to read it. Its contents are no less noticeable. Here author and translator are well matched. Compayré stands high as a clear thinker and able educator, and nothing would be translated by Chancellor Payne that has not great merit in itself. This work contains the essentials of psychology, and is not designed for the specialist and the proficient; and it is written in terms clearly intelligible to ordinary readers. It makes an absolute dissimilarity of mind and matter, and hence its treatment is not contrary to the Christian spirit. The subjects, too, are not enveloped in transcendental obscurity, for the author's philosophy may be truly called common-sense. The translator in his preface says: "My immediate purpose in making this translation has been to provide a suitable book for the large classes of professional students in the Peabody Normal College; but my thought beyond this has been to provide the thousands of readers of Compayre's History and Lectures with a companion volume and sequel." Of the eighteen chapters of this book the last only is devoted to Rational Psychology, a part of metaphysics, discussing the existence or nature of the soul. The other seventeen deal with Empirical Psychology, which restricts itself to observation and experience, not speculating upon the nature of the principle underlying the facts which it studies. At the close of the volume there is an index, defining the technical terms used in the body of the work, and describing the per-

of "American Reformers," a Series of Twelve Biographies. Edited by Carlos Martyn, D. D. 12mo, 398 pp., cloth, \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.-This book is a very fresh, readable account of the life of an eccentric and remarkable man. The poor boy on the stony New Hampshire farm, sitting with brothers and sisters around one milk pan on the floor, each dipping out his porridge with his own the chimney-corner, "oblivious of those who purposely or inadvertently stumbled over him;" becoming a printer's apprentice at tifteen; thrown on the world with only his hands, his head, and his trade, at twenty; entering New York with a coarse shirt, open in New York Tribune. His methods, his oddities, his tireless industry, and his great quali- | rich. ties of character are so vividly portrayed as to give us a striking picture of the man, who, and "a more perfect Union." It is a book which the young, especially the boys, will ing; Attempts at Life; Incipient Journalism; The Tribune; The Editor; Orator and Aution; The Closing Scenes; Home Life and the Divine Immanence," by Rev. John Tunis. for October.

sons whose names have been used. The book

HORACE GREELEY: THE EDITOR. By

is one of great merit.

Characteristics; Resume and Estimate.

-The Homiletic Magazine for September has a sermon on "The Faith of Abraham," by Aubrey L. Moore, M. A. There are two expository papers, four discourses on "The Church Year," and much other matter of val-

-With the October number Our Little Ones completes its tenth volume. It is unsurpassed of its kind for beauty and interest, Optic). During the year there have been 422 illustrations. .

-Current Comment and Legal Miscellany for Sept. 15 has a portrait of Roger Broke Taney and a continuation of the sketch of his life. There is the usual amount of matter in shorter articles. The D. B. Canfield Co., Limited, Philadelphia. Single copy, 10 cents. -There are rich selections in Littell's Liv-

ing Age for Sept. 27 and Oct. 4. The leading papers are Robert Browning, Progress in Japan, The Modern Spirit in Rome, Dryden and Scott, John Henry Newman, Rome and the Romans, Water in Australian Saharas. There are serial and shorter stories, and the usual amount of poetry. -The three prominent articles in the Octo-

ber Babyhood are on "Common Disorders of Teething-time Unrelated to Teething," " Massage" (illustrated), and "Malaria, and its Manifestations in Infancy and Childhood." As specimens of the vigor and earnestness of this excellent monthly, we give place in the Farm and Home" column for two editorial

- The Homiletic Review for October has a paper on "Literature and Life," by Rev. Frank C. Haddock. Prof. T. W. Hunt, Ph. D., writes on "Orm, an Old English Poet-Homilist," and Dr. A. T. Pierson considers "Congregational Organization and Supervision." "The Preacher's Voice and his Use of It" is by Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk. The regular departments of this excellent monthly are full and very valuable.

-Few better numbers of a popular magazine have ever been issued than is the October Ladies' Home Journal. From cover to cover, the number bristles with poems and stories. P. T. Barnum tells the secret of "How I Have her courtship with the General, and how the warrior proposed marriage to her; the methods pursued by the Vanderbilts in the training of their children are freshly sketched; Mrs. Margaret Bottome, the President of "The King's Daughters," begins most admirably with what will hereafter be a regular department entirely devoted to "The King's Daughmorous article on old people who try to be young. The other matter is of no less in-

-Noticeable in this month's St. Nicholas is written by Mr. Black, the well-known amateur, and illustrated with characteristic bits of child life. Frederic Villiers, the famous English war-correspondent, tells of his narrow escape from asphyxia, because of a hotel. Mr. Villier's forcible and peculiar drawings fully illustrate his text. A real ju- Hale gives us "A New Study of Anne Hutchvenile story is "Betty's By and By." A novelty is " An Old English Folk-song," an ap- teresting paper on the British Houses of Parof the number is fully as entertaining as these | bert Welsh, the secretary of the Indian Rights

-Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls have arranged for the authorized publication of Edwin's Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World." They print it from the manuscript, and will issue it in this country before its a paper of high and original value on "Metepublication in England or elsewhere. It will make a 12mo volume of some 250 pages. In the poem Christ is presented as the Light of the World, as Arnold, in his previous poem, presented Buddna as the Light of Asia. To better fit him for his work, the author made the Orient his home for many months, studying the philosophies, habits of thought, and in the East. Mr. Arnold regards this poem as his most elaborate and best work. The American edition will be issued the latter

part of this month. -The able editor of The American Antiquarian, Stephen D. Peet, in the September issue points out "The Difference between Indian and Moundbullders' Relies." The paper has the first place, filling twenty-two pages, and it is well illustrated. Professor A. S. Packard writes on "Symbolism among the Dolmens and Standing Stones of France," and "Glooscap, Cuhkw and Coolpurjot" is from the pen of Rev. Sllas T. Rand. Other articles are "Garden-Beds and Stone Idols," "Lookouts among the Effigy Mounds," "Jade in America," "Randolph's Indian Blood," "Mound Burial in Illinois," "An Ancient City in New Mexico." The editorials are on · Quivira, the Phantom City;" " Were the Druids in America?" These eight other pages Francis Nicoll Zabriskie. Forming Vol. II. are filled with instructive matter. The number is a superior one.

-The October number of The Treasury for Pastor and People shows, in no department, any evidence of the "sere and yellow leaf." Every article is bright, vigorous, and full of stimulating thought. Dr. Mathews of St. Louis has the place of honor, his portrait forming the frontispiece, and his capital sermon on "The True Incentive" heading the spoon; reading by the firelight, stretched out in sermonic department. There is also a lively sketch of his life with a view of his church. Dr. G. H. Smyth's sermon on "Queen Esther's Devotion to her People," is rich with fine thought and practical lessons. These are followed by three very helpful articles on "The Thanksgiving Service." President Kilfront, short pants, rough shoes, and no stock- len of Belfast, Ireland, discusses in a historiings, with a pack on his shoulder and ten dol- | cal, discriminating manner, "The Rise of lars in his pocket, and founding the mighty Prelacy and its Gradual Development." The usual features of this monthly are full and

-The leading paper in The Andover Review for October is on "Sunday-school Bible spite of all errors of judgment, was a mighty Study." This is on a most important subject. and beneficent force before and during the It sets forth a plan of Sunday-school lessons Great Conflict that secured Emancipation, by Rev. Erastus Blakeslee, Salem, Mass. The second paper discusses "The Congregational Use of the Christian Year." This is followed surely read with interest and profit. Here by an able paper by President E. B. Andrews are the titles of its chapters: The Hour and on "The Social Body." The other papers The Man; Early Days; Training and Tramp- are "Practical Sociological Studies," by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon; "Spanish-American Poetry," by Rev. Rollo Ogden; "Some Asthor; The Reformer; The Politician; As a pects of Educational Development in New Whig; The Free Soil Struggle; With the Re- England during the Present Century," by publican Party; The Civil War; Reconstruct Miss Annie E. Johnson; "The Doctrine of

Travel; Friends and Co-Laborers; Personal The editorials consider "Theology in the Pulpit," " Mr. Herbert Spencer on the Obligation of Justice," and "The New Issue Raised the Recent Strike." "Social Economics," etc., fill the remaining pages of this good num-

-The contributors to the October Magazine of American History present a rare combination of eminence in the scholarly world. The number opens with an incomparable paper on the "Sources and Guarantees of National Progress," by the able divine and eloquent historian, Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, being edited by William T. Adams (Oliver of Brooklyn. This is prefaced by an admirable portrait of the distinguished author, and

pages of this periodical. The second paper, ing the night in a general roost? entitled "The American Flag and John Paul Such questions we must perhaps be Jones," is from the peu of the great teacher content to ask without expecting an anof the law, Professor Theodore W. Dwight, swer. By nature the robin is strongly of the Columbia Law-school, New York. one of Mrs. Lamb's bright entertaining articles, is illustrated with antique dwellings of one of the oldest towns on the continent. "The Historic Temple at New Windsor, 1783," together with a curious picture recently discovered, come from the well-known jurist, Hon. J. O. Dykman. The other articles are "About Some Public Characters in 1786." "The French Canadian Peasantry," "The Mountains and Mountaineers of Tennessee," etc.

-The October number of the New England

Magazine is first and foremost a Cotton Centennial number. The two principal illustrated articles are on "Pawtucket and the Slater Centennial" and "The Cotton Industry in New England." Rev. Massena Goodrich, the writer of the former article, treats Pawtucket in the same thorough way in which Haverbill, and others of our New England towns, have recently been treated in the New England Magazine. The article on the Cotton Industry is a complete survey of the development of the industry in New England from Stater's time to the present. The article is enriched by a great number of pictures, including portraits of Patrick Jackson, Abbott Lawrence, Nathan Appleton, David Anthony, and other ploneers in New England cotton manufacture; views of the leading mills in Lowell, Lawrence, Lewiston, Manchester, Fall River, and Grown Old"; Mrs. Ulysses Grant describes elsewhere; and illustrations of the various processes of manufacture both at the beginning of the century and to-day. The agricultural interest, to which so much attention was paid in the last number of the New England Magazine, receives further attention in three notable articles in the present number, a general article on "Agricultural Education," a fully illustrated article on the Massachusetts ters"; Robert J. Burdette has a first-class hu- Agricultural College, by President Goodell of the college, and a story entitled "John Toner's Scheme," which is a mixture of co-operative farming and disappointed love. The stories of the number altogether are excepthe article "Through a Detective Camera," | tionally good. Professor Genung of Amherst writes well on "John Henry Newman as a Writer." The article is accompanied by a fine portrait of its subject; as is also William Clarke's bright article on that antipodal English religious leader, Stopford Brooke. The "Copper Brazier" containing crude charcoal old Puritan divine and poet, Wigglesworth, used in warming an inn room at a Servian and his famous "Day of Doom" are the subject of an interesting study. Edward Everett inson." Ashton R. Willard contributes an in-Association.

-The October Century opens with a frontispiece portrait of Joseph Jefferson, with the last instalment of his autobiography. Profes-'sor Darwin, of Cambridge, England, contributes orites and the History of Stellar Systems." A striking photograph of a nebula, in which a system like our own solar system seems to be in actual formation, accompanies this remarkable paper. "A Hard Road to Travel Out of Dixie," is the accurate title of a paper in The Century's new war-prison series. The present contribution is by the well-known artist the religious temperament of the people and illustrator, Lieut. W. H. Shelton, of New York. Mr. Shelton naturally furnishes his own illustrations for his ownstory of hardship and adventure. The first article in the number is a pleasant travel sketch, "Out-of-the-Ways in High Savoy," by Dr. Edward Eggleston, fully illustrated by Joseph Pennell. "Prehistoric Cave Dwellings" is a profuse and striking illustrated paper, by F. T. Bickford, on the prehistoric and ruined pueblo structures in Chaco Canon, New Mexico. Mr. La Farge's "Letters from Japan" have for their most striking feature this month the description, in word and picture, of fishing by means of cormorants in a Japanese river. Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason closes in this number her first series of articles on "The Women of the French Salons." These articles having been furnish a supplementary paper or two on Mesdames Récamier, De Stael, and Roland. Miss Helen Gray Cone contributes a paper on Women in American Literature," in which she reviews the whole field of American female authorship. Of fiction and poetry there is the usual variety. "Olivia" closes with this number. Articles of a political character and of general interest are found, and the " Topics of the Time."

Literary Miscellany.

SLEEPY HOLLOW-1890. The new Croton aqueduct runs directly through Sleepy Hollow, rising, an unsightly excrescence, from the earth, and destroying the beauty of the valley.]

Gone is the spirit that could once entrance! In vain I woo the witchery of that spell That once o'erhung each haunted wood and dell Of this enchanted spot. The old romance, The tender charm of twilight's mystic hour, Which conjured up wild Fancy's spectral brood And filled with airy tongues the solitude, Hath passed away, and vanished all its power.

Could no protecting Genius then be found, Mindful of hallowed memories, to stay The fell destroyer's hand, whose ruthless sway Has spread sad desolation o'er the ground?-Some eerie spirit, who in by-gone years Haunted the wood and rode upon the gale, The fruitful source of many a wondrous tale, Of fancied horrors and of childish fears.

While the lone brook that murmurs through the dale. Gives forth its music in a sadder tone,

Could he whose magic pen hath told the tale, And round the spot a fadeless halo thrown, Behold, unmoved by grief, the ruined vale, Its beauty blighted and its glamour flown? T. H. Farnham, in the New England Magazine ROBIN ROOSTS.

As I stood night after night watching the robins stream into this little wood -no better, surely, than many they had passed on their way,-I asked myself again and again what could be the motive that drew them together. The flocking of birds for a long journey, or in the winter season, is less mysterious In times of danger and distress there is at least a feeling of safety in a crowd. But robins cannot be afraid of the dark. Why, then, should not each sleep upon its own feeding grounds, alone, or with a few neighbors for company, instead of flying two or three miles, more or less, it occupies twenty-eight of the beautiful twice a day, simply for the sake of pass-

gregarious, and though his present mod "Southold and her Homes and Memories," of existence does not permit him to live during the summer in close communities, -as marsh wrens do, for example, and some of our swallows,-his ancestral passion for society still asserts itself at nightfall. Ten or twelve years ago, when I was bird-gazing in Boston, there were sometimes a hundred robins at once upon the Common, in the time of the vernal migration. By day they were scattered over the lawns; but at ry," "The Mountains and Mountaineers of Craedock's Fiction," "Anecdotes of General Grenville M. Dodge," "The Story of Roger Williams Retold," "Antiquarian Riches of Street Mall (I wonder whether the same trees are still in use for the same purpose), where, after much noise and some singing, they retired to rest,-if going to sleep in a leafless treetop can be

called retiring. Whatever the origin and reason of this roosting habit, I have no doubt that it is universal. Middlesex County birds cannot be in any respect peculiar. Whoever will keep a close eye upon the rob ins in his neighborhood, in July and August, will find them at sunset flocking to some general sleeping-place .-Bradford Torrey, in October Atlantic

Farm and Home.

Then came the autumn, all in yellow clad, As though he joyed in his plenteous store, Laden with fruits that made him laugh, full glad That he had banish'd hunger, which to-fore Had by the belly oft him pinched sore; Upon his head a wreath that was enrold

With ears of corne of every sort, he bore, And in his hand a sickle he did holde, To reap the ripened fruit the which the earth had

THE WATER SUPPLY ON THE

FARM.

Pure water combined with pure air is what is required on every farm, in order to insure good health. Just how to obtain this is often a difficult problem to solve. In New England, however, where from almost every hillside bubbling springs issue, good water is the rule upon nearly every farm, and in many instances it can be brought into the buildings by gravitation, relieving the housewife from one of the severest tasks, that of bringing water for daily use. In the hill regions of New Hamp-The book described in the title-page, of which plication of Wagner's principles of operatic liament, which is beautifully illustrated. Per-shire we know of many farms where composition to the awful crime of that little haps the most stirring article in the number is the siphon principle is brought into use, peddler "whose name was Stout." The rest the last one, on the Indian Question, by Her- and the water supply is obtained in this way easily. Again, the hydraulic ram is used to advantage, and when kept in order it gives good satisfaction. But we have heard frequent complaints of it. Sand or gravel obstructs its workings, and it is more liable to get out of order than some other methods. The method that is coming into use, all over the country, is the windmill, and it seems to give general satisfaction. We remarked to a friend that it would not be long before this country would present about the same appearance that Holland does to the traveler, windmills everywhere; but not with the same object as they are used there, to pump the water off the land, here to pump it on.

The present year with its abundance of rain, no kind of irrigation has been needed in New England, but usually some is required, especially if one is engaged in market gardening, or small fruit raising, to any extent. In securing this supply of water, the windmill has become the most popular power. It is inexpensive, after once set up, as the wind usually blows enough to secure all the water generally required. It so successful, Mrs. Mason has been asked to does not get out of order, and is easily managed. Farmers should try some one of these methods, and after a year's trial will wonder how they lived so long without it.

> The richest natural pasture land in the world are the parks that surround the country mansions of England. They are a thick evergreen carpet, and the finest beef in the world is raised on them. Much of this verdure is due to the humidity of the climate. Frequent showers make fine pastures and lawns.

Many Clergymen, Singers, actors, and public speakers use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is the favorite edy for hoarseness and all affections of the vocal organs, throat, and lungs. As an anodyne and expectorant, the

this preparation are promptly realized.
"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has done me great good. It is a splendid remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and I have much pleasure in testifying to its merits."—
(Rev.) C. N. Nichols, No. Tisbury, Mass. "In my profession of an auctioneer, any affection of the voice or throat is a serious matter, but, at each attack, I have been relieved by a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy, with ordinary care, has worked such a magical effect that I have suffered very little inconvenience. I have also used it in my family, with very excel-

lent results, in coughs, colds, &c."-Wm. H. Quartly, Minlaton, So. Australia. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

For instance, New England never looked better than to-day.

It has been found by experiment that it is much better to haul manure to the fields and spread it on the ground to be planted than to let it remain in heaps, or even in the cellar over winter. It will leach into the soil, and all who have tried the method know how fine crops grow on lands so manured the following season.

October is usually a very busy month on the farm. There is usually still much harvesting to be done. Corn is to be husked, grain to be thrashed, and this year many potatoes to be dug. Apples should be picked before the hard frosts come. It does not improve their keeping qualities by their remaining out in severe cold weather.

Babyhood would like to enter a protest, thus early in the season, against the use of tur for little children. It is very attractive and becoming, and tempting to those who need not consider expense; but it is also unwholesome on account of its imperviousness to ventilation, and dangerous because it is so much warmer than any other material can be that any change from it to another is almost certain to result in cold. In our climate, with its frequent and extreme changes, nothing ought to be employed for children's wear which cannot easily be replaced by a thicker or thinner fabric, as necessity may require, without likelihood of chill. Fur cloaks can almost never be changed with safety; and fur trimming about the necks of cloth garments renders throats extremely sensitive; while the fine hairs, which become constantly separated from the skin, are often very irritating to the mucous membrane, when drawn in through either the mouth or nostrils.—

A word of caution needs to be given in regard to administering food to young children—that it should first be tasted by the mother or attendant. Unfortunately, this simple precaution is not always taken, and the consequence is that food improperly prepared is given to a child, who may refuse it for no more important reason than that it is not properly salted or otherwise suited to the taste; it is perhaps then discarded and an experiment made with some other, to the detriment, of course, of the stomach, which has, perhaps, already been the object of too many experiments. Especially is this important on account of temperature; many a child has had its mouth permanently all druggists at \$1 per bottle. scarred inside with a food too hot to be borne, through the neglect of previous tasting. It is perhaps needless to add that the tasting should be done with a teaspoon which must not be returned to the food without cleansing. Too many mouth diseases have been traced to contagion in this way to allow the risk to be run.—Babyhood.

"Just As Good,"

Say some dealers who try to sell a substitute preparation when a customer calls for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow any such false statements as this induce you to buy what you do not want. Remember that the only reason for making it, is that a few cents more profit will be made on the substitute. Insist upon having the best medicine—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to Itself.

If you have a COLD or COUCH. CONSUMPTION, OF PURE COD LEVER OIL

AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA IS SURE CURE FOR IT. This preparation contains the stimula-ting properties of the Hypophosphites and fine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Used byphysicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as effica-cious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,

CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS (THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.) Cure BILIOUS and Nervous ILLS. 25cts. a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.



REOPENING FOR NEW YORK.

Monday, May 12, 1890, Express Train, leaves Park Square Station at 6.30 P. M., (with Parlor Cars) direct to wharf at Providence, connect with steamers Massachusetts and Connecticut. Tickets and State Rooms secured at Park Square Station and at 207 Washington Street, Telephone

J. W. RICHARDSON, Agt., Boston. O. H. BRIGGS, J. W. MILLER, Gen. Pas. Agent. President.



HEART FAILURE.

Weak Heart, Shattered Nerves and Nervous Prostration the Trouble with

Failure or weakness of heart action is becoming very prevalent disease. It is a most serious and dangerous condition to be in, and gradually runs into palpitation, spasms or neuralgia of the heart, total exhaustion of nerve power, or death. At the first sign of these dread diseases everyone should immediately seek a cure, and not wait until

the fatal symptoms point unmistakably to death. The first symptoms may be very slight and apparently trivial. But do not fail to heed them if you value your life. They often begin with a nervousness and weakness, a trembling or strange faint feeling, with tendency to giddiness. As the disease increases these symptoms grow in intensity, and will be accompanied by dizziness, swimming of the head, fluttering or palpitation in the left side of the chest, shortness of breath, a sinking sensation, with coldness of the feet and legs. There is often also a feeling of apprehension or anxiety, as of impending danger, and a tendency to drowsiness during the day and sleeplessness at night.

A little over-exertion, excitement or emotion may bring on the attacks at any time. Sudden rising from a stooping or reclining position will cause dizziness, and rapidly climbing stairs will make the heart palpitate, produce weariness, and shortness of breath. In some cases there are pains in the region of the heart, but in most cases there is no pain whatever.

If you are affected by these symptoms lose no time in seeking a cure, for a cure is not only possible, but sure, if you use Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great and wonderful discovery for heart, brain, and nerves. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and its use offers the only sure hope of curing these terrible diseases and averting the fatal result. It is, we unhesitatingly affirm, a remedy of so great merit and marvellous vir tues that no sufferer should neglect to use it, if a safe and sure cure is desired. It is for sale by

No Other Remedy in the World Ever Had Such a Testimonial.

For the benefit of those who may be suffering and fail to find relief, I desire to state my case. For over a year I suffered from a HEART DIS-EASE, a constant pain, with severe attacks of palpitation, until 1 anticipated a sudden death at any time. I became weak and debilitated, with a loss of energy, despondency, etc. Hearing Dr. Greene lecture, he so faithfully described my condition that I determined to try Dr. Greene's Nervura. My improvement has been continuous and rapid. I have taken five bottles, and the pain and palpitation are gone. I sleep well, have an excellent appetite and feel well.

S. A. DYSART, * Nortondale, York Co., N. B.

Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., its discoverer, is the famous specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases. The doctor has devoted special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases through letter correspondence, and will give by mail his opinion and advice in any case free of charge. The perfection of this system renders a complete cure almost assured, as his success in treatment by correspondence is wonderful and unequaled. Send for symptom blank to fill out, or write him about your

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made ferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business, Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities B. B. JOHNSON & CO. 1009 Main St. Richmond. Va.

MAN A



Including Lines East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, WATERTOWN, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SP'NGS and PUEBLO. Free Recliming Chair Cars to and from CHICAGO, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WIGHITA and HUTCHINSON.

SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS of Through Coaches, Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars and (East of Mo. River) Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, with FREE Reclining Chair Car to NORTH PLATTE (Neb.), and between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO, via St. Joseph or Karsas City and Topeka. Splendid Dining Hotels west of St. Joseph and Kansas City. Excursions daily, with Choice of Routes to and from Salt Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeurs of Colorado,

Via The Albert Lea Route. Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake and Slouz Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Watertown, Sloux Falls, the Summer Resorts and Eunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest. The Short Line via Seneca and Kankakee offers facilities to travel to and from Indianapolis, Cin-cinnati and other Southern points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired informa-tion, apply at any Coupon Ticket Office, or address E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

FIFFEEN MONTHS-\$2.00.

Beginning with Oct. 1, the "Star" will be sent postpaid until Jan. 1, 1892, to any new subscriber for the price of one year's subscription, \$2.00 in advance. Let the orders come either to the office direct, or through any of our ministers or canvassers.

Publisher "The Morning Star,"
457 Shawmut Ave.,

Boston, Mass.

News Summary.

AT HOM

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1 .- The Shenandoan Valley-Railway was sold yesterday for \$7,100,000..... The American fishing schooner Davy Crockett has been seized by the Canadians and is at Charlottetown, P. E. I Hon, Frederick Billings died at Woodstock, Vt., at 10 o'clock last night. The Pri on Congress in Cincinnati closed yesterday. The next meeting will be held in Pitts-burg Oct. 10, 1891..... Fire in Cheago last right burned a valuable building on Canal Street; loss,

pointed to the place A minority report of the eight or ten years of age, who seems to be Raum investigation has been issued. It strongly healthy both in body and mind. condemns the commissioner The office of postmaster of the House of Representatives is ing western Kansas on account of crop failures. 4. President Hall outlined the work for the Peabody Educational Fund is held in New York. studies at the educational centers of Europe

lic debt in September was \$4,582,907 Hon. George William Curtis delivers the annual address before the National Civil Service Reform League in Tremont Temple.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.-The New York Central Road will not employ any more Knights of Labor. Idaho is carried by the Republicans.....A Waltham man receives 1,500 volts of electricity without fatal results Terrific prairie fires are raging in North Dakota The Chicago, Iowa & Pacific R. R. nas been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000,000 The negro postmaster of

rival bodies of armed men occupy the House of Representatives in Oklahoma; there is trouble over locating the capital A large tin plate factory is to be established at Baltimore.....During the past nine months 3,782 miles of railway were constructed in the United States. The total construction in 1890 will be about 5,000 miles. Mrs. James Caley, aged 110, dies at Easton, Conn .. All the freig t conductors and brakemen on the Illinois Central Road between Chicago and Champaign, about 500 in number, struck

ing that their case is hopeless. SATURDAY, OCT. 4.-Gov. Campbell of Ohio will call an extra session to investigate the board of public improvements . . . The Mississippi River commission has apportioned \$3,000,000 for work on the lower river The cigar makers at

Binghamten, N. Y., have ordered off their strike. ... The Camps have been awarded the building of three battle ships Fleming Brothers, wholesale dealers in proprietary medicines at sent to postmasters regarding the enforcement of the Anti-Lottery law.

MONDAY, OCT. 6 .- The Alaskan expedition has arrived on the Corwin at Port Townsend The great Nirgara Falls tunnel has been begun Postmaster General Wanamaker is out in another argument in favor of the postal telegraph system,

.....Fire at Des Moives, Ia.; loss, \$150,000 A suit has been brought in Chicago to break the will of Joseph Crerar, who bequeathed upwards to come off soon. of \$2,000,000 to charities and benevolent institutions. The suit is brought by relatives of the deceased, of whom there are thirty two cousins.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7 .- The President left Washington yesterday en route for the West.....Presibefore 10,000 people yesterday that polygamous m rriages were no longer admissible, and George Q. Cannon publicly announced his indorsement of the Federal law forbidding polygamy There over \$100,000.

ABROAD.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1 .- No attempt has been made on the life of President Diaz of Mexico, as was wrecking in New Brunswick Germany is to burned last evening. Loss, 800,000 francs (\$160,-000) ... A big land-slide in Carleton, N. B.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.-A severe storm prevails throughout Northern Germany. At Hamburg five persons are drowned, and the Newmuhlen bathing establishments are destroyed A fire in Sydney, N. S. W.; the loss is estimated at £1,500,-

FRIDAY, OCT. 3.—A new Postugese cabinet has been formed at last The trial of the Irish members at Tipperary breaks up in great confusion.... Dr. Benegoechea, son-in-law of the late Gen. Barrundia, threatens to make claims on the U.S. government for damages because Barrundia came to his death on board an American vessel. He is going to the United States under Salvadorian auspices and protection

SATURDAY, OCT. 4 .- Fires are to be quenched in nearly all the Scotch iron furnaces Thousands of mother of pearl workers are camping in the Galizynberg forest near Vienna in a destitute condition. Several funds have been started for

MONDAY, OCT. 6 .- France will not renew her commercial treaties in 1892..... Spain is said to United States The revolutionary party at great drowning at Kerno.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7 .- In the Tipperary trial yesterday there was a lively passage between Dillon and the Crown counsel. The court adjourned on account of Mr. O'Mahony's sickness.... The British steamer Ouse collided with and sank a barque off Flushing. The whole crew of the barque, numbering twelve men, were drowned An advance in sealskins is reported from Victoria.

Congress.

The Tariff war ended on Tuesday, in the Senate. The conference report passed that body by a vote of 33 to 27, Plumb, Pettigrew, and Paddock, Republicans, voting in the negative. The House bill to enable the Postmaster-General to test in small towns and villages the practicability of a free delivery system was passed. The House bill to promote the administration of justice was passed, with a verbal amendment. The House finally adjourned without a quorum. On Wednesday at 6 o'clock, evening, after the President had signed the Tariff bill both houses closed the first session of the fifty-first Congress. The session has been unusually long, but according to Senator Hoar more valuable work has been accomplished than by any other Congress for more than twenty years. To say nothing of the Tariff bill and other measures as to which people differ as to their utility, surely all can rejoice in the passage of the be blamed for the tedious speeches and for filibus-spite of it. Americans are in full symtering movements.

BRIEFS.

For the past nine months there were 7,538 failures in the United States, with liabilities amounting to \$92,542,950. This is an improve-

ment over the figures for 1889.

country for the first pineteen months of President Harrison's administration has been \$205,-714,410. For the same period in President Cleveland's administration it was \$76,968,020.

The recall of Lieut. Commander Reiter of the Ranger is not because of any dissatisfaction with his conduct at Guatemala, but for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in relation to the killing of Gen. Barrundia.

The king of the Netherlands has been dying cause of his death-in-life's existence for so

The commencement exercises of Clark declared vacant..... Crowds of people are leave University, Worcester, Mass., took place Oct. The annual meeting of the Trustees of the first year, and an extended account of his A total of \$87,695 has been distributed in the during the trip which he made in the interests South the past year..... The decrease of the pub- of the university, visiting every country in Europe save Portugal. The special aim of Clark University is original research, and it has made a noble beginning.

Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture, visited the corn palace at Sioux City, Iowa, recently, and express d surprise at its a deep chest and an erect carriage of the head. proportions and beauty. He said that if it: could be reproduced at the World's Fair in 1893, and in connection therewith an exposition of the growing and milling of corn and Bishopville, 4. C., is compelled to vacate his office. the preparation of food therefrom it would be FRIDAY, Oct. 3.- 4 watch factory at San Diego one of the greatest educators that could be inis making a watch for President Harrison and troduced. It would afford an opportunity to another for the Emperor of Germany Two show the foreign nations the great value of corn as a food product.

Great Britain, Germany, and the United States having failed in their efforts to compel Turkey to protect the Armenians against the Kurds, Russia's intervention may be looked upon with favor by Western Christendom. No one would desire simply to pass under the each additional year now shows plainly upon rule of Russia; but as between massacre by the Kurds and the tyranny of the bureaucracy of Russia, the latter is to be preferred. The time Thursday evening and resume work to-day, secmay come sometime for the partition of the Sultan's estates, then it is to be hoped that the people will be better governed; but probably Russia will get the larger share.

Mr. John Morley, M. P., gives a different description of the disturbances at Tipperary from that of the dispatches by the cable. The people who were enthusiastic in their recep-Pittsburg, Pa., fail for \$500,000.... Instructions are | tion of the home rulers, but Mr. Morley says that the crowd was small and not unduly demonstrative. But if the crowd- were not great and there was no danger to, or intimidation of, the authorities, the violence of the police was totally uncalled for, and the execution of the law was brutal. The proceedings against the Nationalists is injuring the government, it is thought. This will be tested by an election

There has been organized in Boston a section of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, the object of which is to encourage a scientific study of the Bible. The object in dent Woodruff of the Mormon church announced | view is scientific Bible study, popular in form, so arranged that young people busy men and women, lay workers and others, can make a personal study of the Bible along the lines of was a \$150,000 fire on State Street, Chicago, last the best current Biblical scholarship. This is nigat Che Comte de Parts visited the grave not Sunday-school work, popular Bible-class of Gen. McClellan at Trenton, N. J., and was work, or normal work, all of them invaluable later given a reception at Philadelphia New in their places; but a personal, scholarly work, ton Case leaves Hartford Theological Seminary | for the many intelligent Bible students who are thirsting for such an opportunity. The Boston section is the extension of the work in Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, etc. A winter school, and probably a summer school for those who are willing to work in vacation, reported from San Antonio, Texas Train- is to be opened. This school will be carried on at the Young Men's Christian Association build a railway in Siam The Hippodrome in building, corner of Boylston and Berkeley Sts. Bordeaux was destroyed by fire yesterday. The The term will open Tuesday, Oct. 28. with a Mouret's dying establishment at Amiens was public meeting, addressed by some of the leaders of the movement, and to be followed by the opening lecture by Prof. William R. Harper, D. D., of Yale University. There are to be courses of lectures, class work, etc., by able men, including several professors in theological seminaries.

Among the noted deaths of last week were those of Hon. Frederick Billings at Woodstock. Vt., aged 67 years, and Rev. George B. Cheever. D. D., LL. D., at Englewood, N. J., aged 83 years. Mr. Cheever, was born in Hollowell, Me., April 7, 1807, was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825, and five years later was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary. In 1832 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Salem. While there he contributed to the North American Review and other periodicals. He engaged with characteristic ardor in the temperance movement, and by his publication entitled 'Inquire at Deacon Giles's Distillery," which was interpreted as having a personal bearing, brought on himself obloquy, was assaulted in planning reciprocity negotiations with the the streets, was prosecuted for libel and imprisoned thirty days in Salem jail. He had Ticino, Switzerland, have won a political victory. two pastorates in New York City, one (theA confirmation has been received of the Church of the Puritans) from 1846 to 1870, when he retired from active service. Previous to 1846, he was for a while editor of the New York Evangelist. In the times of the antislavery agitation he was an energetic, fearless advocate of the slave. He gave his New York dwelling to the American Board of Commissioners and American Missionary Association. Mr. Billings was born at Royalton, Vt., was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1840, after which he studied law. He went to California in 1849, and established a law office. From that time until 1865 he was the leading member of the legal firm which was formed subsequently to his landing at San Francisco, he being the first lawyer there. Since his return to the East, he has been a successful business man, president of the Northern Pacific R. R., a director of the Nicaragua Canal Company, etc. He was as noted for his large gifts to educational and other interests as for his wealth.

The Count of Paris.

New York last Friday, where he received a warm welcome. Tols was prompted not by the support he gave to the fortunes of Boulan-Anti-Lottery bill, the Original Package bill, and ger, before the latter's star of destiny so several others. Congress as a whole should not wretchedly sunk below the horizon, but in pathy with the republic of France. He came as a comrade of the Army of the Potomae and as such he is recived. In accepting the invitation of his former comrades he wrote: "I come as an old member of the Army of the Potomac. Having lived through the darkest hours in the history of the United States, it will be a pleasure to me to witness The "decrease in the bonded debt of the the present prosperity and happiness of the

country." While connected with the Army of the Potomac he was known as Captain and Alde-de-Camp, Louis Phillipe d'Orleans, serving, at his own request without pay or allowances, on the staff of Gen. McClellan. He rendered good service through several campaigns until he was forced to return to France to look out for the fortunes of his family. The Histo- all buying stock now will receive the ry of the Civil War in America, of which the Comte de Paris is the author, and the publication of the final volumes of which has been inby degrees. Extreme dissipation was the terrupted by his compulsory exclusion from cause of the death of his two sons and is the France, is not only noteworthy in a general way as a contribution to historical literature, George B. Loring has resigned as Minister to many years. His successor will be his daugh- but as the first accurate and adequate presen-Portugal, and G. F. Batcheller of New York is ap. ter by his second marriage, a little girl of tation of the events of that great struggle from the pen of a European. Americans regret that he was in any way complicated with such a man as Boulanger, and for which he is in danger of having his property confiscated. Such would be a very serious punishment for his participation in the Boulangist campaign. Nothing but the fact that he has always heretofore been considered a dignified pretender, who would on no consideration stoop to conspiracy, has saved his property until now.

Personal.

Kaiser William is a perfect type of an athletic, broad-shouldered German soldier, with

The mother of Gen. Lew Wallace, who is 75 years of age, is lecturing in the West on lical standpoint.

Lord Wolseley believes that the Chinese are the world the moment a great general or lawgiver arises among them.

Hon. George Bancroft, the venerable historian, quietly spent his 90th birthday at Newport Friday, where he received scores of congratulatory telegrams and letters, besides many calls from his personal friends. He appeared quite bright for one of his age, but his still erect form.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NEW ENGLAND .- The Rev. Francis N. Peloubet began on Sunday to take charge of Bible instruction at Laselle Seminary. At present the week-day Bible classes are carried on by teachers of the several departments.

THE SOUTH .- An account comes of a new and peculiar sect, which is operating in Eastern latter represented the town as crowded with Mississippi, and which is winning many con-

FOREIGN.-The Vatican has excommunicated the Theological Faculty of the University of Colmbra, Portugal. It is feared that serious con-equences will ensue, owing to the critical political condition of Portugal.-The Chronicle's Paris correspondent says that Cardinal Lavigerie bears a message from President Carnot to the pope, promising concessions to the Catholics on the condition that they abandon their hostility to the republic. -The Wesleyan Methodists of England are making preparations for the celebration of the centenary of Wesley's death, which occurs next March.

IN GENERAL.-Mormons, at their semiannual conference, declare that 1890 will mark an epoch in their history.

LINCOLN'S MELANCHOLY. His Sympathetic Nature and His Early

Those who saw much of Abraham Lincoln during the later years of his life were greatly impressed with the expression of profound melancholy his face always wore in repose.

Mr. Lincoln was of a peculiarly sympathetic and kindly nature. These strong characteristics influenced, very happily, as it proved, his entire political career. They would not seem at first glance. to be efficient aids to political success; but in the peculiar emergency which Lincoln, in the providence of God, was called to meet, no vessel of common clay could possibly have become the "chosen of the Lord."

Those acquainted with him from boyhood knew that early griefs tinged his whole life with sadness. His partner in the grocery business at Salem was "Uncle" Billy Green, of Tallula, Ill., who used at night, when the customers were few, to Hold the grammar while Lincoln recited his lessons.

It was to his sympathetic ear Lincoln told the story of his love for sweet Ann Rutlidge; and he, in return, offered what comfort he could when poor Ann died, and Lincoln's great heart nearly broke.

"After Ann died," says "Uncle" Billy. "on stormy nights, when the wind blew the rain against the roof, Abe would set thar in the grocery, his elbows on his knees, his face in his hands, and the tears runnin' through his fingers. I hated to see him feel bad, an' I'd say, 'Abe don't cry'; an' he'd look up an' say, 'I can't help it, Bill, the rain's a fallin' on

There are many who can sympathize with this overpowering grief, as they think of a lost loved one, when "the rain's fallin' on her." What adds poignancy to the grief sometimes is the thought that the lost one might have been saved.

Fortunate, indeed, is William Johnson, of Corona, L. I., a builder, who writes June 28, 1890: "Last February, on returning from church one night, my daughter complained of having a pain in her ankle. The pain gradually extended until her entire limb was swollen and very painful to the touch. We called a physician, who after careful examination, pronounced it disease of the kidneys of long standing. All we could do did not seem to benefit her until we tried Waruer's Safe Cure; from the first she commenced to improve. When she commenced taking it she could not turn over in bed, and could just move her hands a little, but to-day she is as well as she ever was. I believe I owe the recovery of my daughter to its use."

A Beautiful Gift For the purpose of introducing Wax Starch, conceded to be by those who have used it, the greatest cook starch invention of the nine-The Comte de Paris arrived at the Port of | teenth century, the manufacturers have concluded to generously give to every one purchasing three small packages, the beautiful engraving, "Will they consent?" Ask your grocer for Wax Starch, and obtain this beautiful and costly picture free.

> World Soap needs but one trial to make it welcome in every household.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The Atkinson House Furnishing Co., of Maine, has paid six dividends of 5 per cent. each, and the seventh is already earned. All seeking a safe and profitable investment would do well to write the Company at once for particulars, as full 5 per cent dividend in January.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED. To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM CURES a sore throat! ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM CURES a cold in the head! ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM CURES

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM CURES All Heavy and Drowsy Sensations are seeds or symptoms of some direful diseases such

as apoplexy, paralytic strokes, etc. These are effect-ually warded off by a few large doses of the great English medicine, BEECHAM's PILLS. Anyone who is a little timid or nervous, and passes the night in strange imaginings and wakefulness, may get a good sound night's rest after taking two nills morning and night for a week or two. The eyesight, also, is strengthened beyond conception, and I would recommend all who are troubled with weak eyesight to take three or four of my pills every day for two or woman's social and civic position from a Bib- three weeks; and the result will be a wonderful im-

The most afflicted need not give himself up to despair; if he will make a fair trial of the mighty healthe coming race, and that they will overrun ing and cleansing powers of these Pills, they will restore him, as thousands can testify, to the blessings of health.

Beecham's Pills are prepared only by myself, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England, B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, who, if your druggist does not keep them, will mail Beecham's Pills on re ceipt of price, 25 cents a box, but inquire first.

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

The Ivers & Pond Plano Co., whose announcement appears in an ther column, have issued a 100-page satalogue which they would be pleased to send to any of our subscribers who are interested. The Ivers & Pond Planos are meeting with deserved success, and are endorsed by the musical public.

The Providence line has resumed passenger service for the season. Train, with Wagner parlor cars train at 6.30 r. M., connecting with steamer Massachusetts or Connecticu'. Service is resumed earlier than usual in response to demands of the numerous patrons of this favorite route to New York.

Such is the caption of an advertisement that appears not only in the local, but many leading agricultural papers and which suggests the propriety of a few thoughts upon the subject. It may be laid down as a rule that most farmers loudige in raising poultry not for the pleasure it gives, but for the profit that is realized from the same which mut come from young chicks or eggs, and since the chicks must come from the eggs, the real profit may be traced to egg production, so the advice given in these words is of vital consequence to the ambitions farmer. "The advertisement referred to recommends Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay and so do we," says Mr. Hunter, poultry editor of the N. E. Farmer. "A hen to lay prollically must be in perfect health, must be in condition, and here is based the true theory of the value of Sheridan's Condition Powder—it promotes the general good health of the fowl, gently quickening digestion, and stimulating all the various organs of the body as well as the ovaries, to perform their functions," At thi season of the year the use of Sheridan's Condition Powder is very valuable for moulting hens and young pullets. By its use now they will get to laying earlier when the price for eggs is yery high. Any person buying and vsing Sheridan's Condition Powder now, will get their hens in good laying condition before cold weathe, and stand a good chance to win one of the large gold premiums to be offered later by 1. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder, who will send for 50 cents two racks of Powder; for \$1.00 five packs; for \$1.20 a large 2 1-4 lb. can, postpald; six cans for \$5.00, express prepaid. Six cans will pay a good dividend, I. S. Johnson & Co. will also send to any one asking for it a copy of the best poultry magazine published, free. The paper one year and a large can of Powder " Make Hens Lay."

The Markets.

BOSTON PRODUCE REPORT.

Reported by HILTON BROS. & CO., dealers in butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry. Proprietors of "Tama, Belle, and Beaman, Towa, Creameries, and Lowell Creamery, Michigan. Nos. 39 and 40 South Market, and 14 Chatham Sts., Boston. John P. Hilton. James M. Hilton. Boston, Friday, Oct. 3, 1890. APPLES We quote:— ravenstein, N. S. No. 1 bbl......3 50 @ 4 00

Common # bbl1	00	0	2 00
CRANBERRIES. We quote:-			
Cape Cod, choice # bbf7	50	@	8 00
Cape Cod, fair to good	00	a	7 00
Cape Cod, fair to good	50	a	2 75
GRAPES. We quote :-			
Vost N V Doloware 18 norw bos	00	-	22
West. N. Y. Delaware # pony bas	20	@	22
West. N. Y. Delaware 10 lb bas West. N. Y. Salem # pony bas West. N. Y. Concord # pony bas West. N. Y. Concord # 10-lb. bas	00	9	
West. N. I. Salem & pony bas	22	0	
west. N. I. Concord w pony bas	104	0	18
West. N. 1. Concord # 10-15. bas	25	@	27
PEARS. We quote:-			
Bartlett # bbl 6 0	0	a	10 00
PLUMS. We quote:— Common Green # % bush. crate1			
Common Green # % bush. crate1	50	@	
Common Blue # 1/2 bush. crate1	50		1 75
NUTS. We quote:— Peanuts, Va. H. P. fancy # b			
Peanuts, Va. H. P. fancy # b	10	8	
Peanuts, Va. Farmers' marks	8	8	9
Pecans		2	
Pecans DRIED APPLES. We quote :—			
Evaporated, fancy to ex. fancy # lb.	15	0	17
	13	a	. 14
	12	0	13
Sundried, sliced & quartered	8	a	10
GREEN VEGETABLES. We quote :-			
GREEN VEGETABLES. We quote:— Cabbares, native # 100	00	9	5 00
onions, native # bbl 2	75	0	
Squash, native marrow & bb	75	ä	1 00
Comatoes, native # bush1		Ø	1 75
Curning St Andrews 40 hhl 1	00	a	1 25
Curnips, St. Andrews # bbl1 Curnips, White Cape # bbl1	00	0	1 25
POTATOES. We quote:-	vu	8	1 20
Potatoes # bush			
	60	•	
		0	
	55	0	00
	50	@	60
	55	@	
N. H. & Vt. Hebrons	55	0	58
V. H. Vt. Rose	45	Ø	
t. Borbanks	55	@	60
V. Y. Burbanks	40	@	55
Potatoes # bbl.			
Maine Rose & Hebron 1	75	0	
SWEET POTATOES. We quote:-			
Ea. Shore Va. bulk & bbl			2 00
lersey extra # bbl 9	50	0	

Does your Cake Dry up Quickly?

If so, your baking powder is adulterated with ammonia or alum, ingredients injurious to health. Housekeepers who use Cleveland's

Superior Baking Powder know that it has the peculiar property of producing light, wholesome bread, biscuit, cake, etc., that retain their natural moisture and sweetness. This desirable quality, in a baking powder shown by the Official Reports to be the strongest of all pure cream of tartar powders, makes Cleve-'and's Superior "Absolutely the Best."

U						
	POULTRY. We quote:- FRESH KILLED NORTHERN AND BASTERN. Chickens, choice large spring. 18	CARPETINGS. Joel Goldthwait & Co., 163 to 169 Washington Street, Are offering a very large line of Bigelow, Lowell, and Hartford BRUSSELS. Also a very large stock of ingrain Carpets at much lower prices than ever.				
	Western, imitation creamery, extra 17 & 18 Western, imita'n creamery, firsts 13 & 15 Western, ladle packed, firsts 11 & 12	163 to 169 Washington Street,				
	Liverpool quotation, white new 45s.	BOSTON.				
	EGGS. We quote:— Near-by and Cape \(\psi \) doz. 25 \(25 \) Eastern extras 9 \(22 \) Eastern firsts 19 \(62 \) Extern firsts 21 \(62 \) Nova Scotla and N. B. firsts 21 \(62 \) P. E. Island firsts 21 \(62 \) Canadian firsts 20 \(62 \) 21 \(62 \)	SCHOOL OF Started and leads the new Elocution. Training for Voice EXPRESSION. Body and Mind. Special classes in Vocal Training, Speaking, Harmonic Gymnastics, Shakespeare, Browning, etc. Classes for Clergymen, Mondays. Opens Oct. 9. Write or call, 9 to 1, at Freeman Place, Beacon St., Boston.				
	Michigan extras. 21 0 22 Western extras. 20 20 Western firsts. 20 HAY AND STRAW We quote:— Hay, choice to fanoy. 15 00 6 16 00 HAy, fair to good. 14 00 6 15 00 Hay, ordinary. 11 00 6 13 00 Hay, poor to common. 7 00 8 10 00	A Sunday-school Outline Map. POWELL'S ILLUSTRATED RADIAL KEY MAP				
	Hay, fine 9 00 @ 10 00	THEOSTRATED RADIAL RET MAP				

Dividends.

The ATKINSON HOUSE FURNISHING Co, of Maine, invite subscriptions for the above amount of their capital stock. References, 450 stockholders. Dividends payable in January and July, 5 per cent each. Six full 5 per cent. dividends have been paid since organization in 1887, and the seventh is already earned.

Those applying at once will receive the full 5 per cent. Dividends in January next. Prospectus, list of stockholders, and full particulars on application at the Company's office, Portland, Me., or to J. W. Delaney, 27 School St, Room 42, Boston.

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A system of red circles around Jerusalem as a center, representing twenty miles, and of red lines radiating from the same center towards the eight points of the compass, show at a glance both the **distance** and the **direction** from the city of **Jerusalem** of all the principal points in **Palestine**. It contains also illustrative cuts of Sychar, Bethany, and the Source of the Jordan, and small maps of Ancient Jerusalem, and Old Testament Countries, with a Key to the whole. Its exceedingly **low cost** places it within the reach of all our Sunday-schools in city or country where an expensive map can not be alforded, and also of any S. S. class, for class use. **Price. Postpaid.** sixty (60) cts. Price, postpaid, sixty (60) cts. 457 Shawmut Ave., BOSTON, MASS. IF YOU WANT

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