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THE MORNING STAR is a Weekly Religiou Newspaper, issued by the Freewill Baptis Printing Establishment, Rev. ARTHUR GIVEN Publisher to whom all letters on business, remittances of money, etc., should be addressed at 457 Shawmut Ave., South End, Boston, Masswill communications designed for publication should be addressed, Editor, THE MORNING STAR. Terms:-\$2.00 per year, if paid in ad-

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The Morning Star.

C. A. BICKFORD Editor. CYRUS JORDAN, Assistant Editor. Editorial Contributors. PROF. JOHN FULLONTON, D. D.,
PROF. J. J. BUTLER, D. D.,
PROF. RANSOM DUNN, D. D.,
PROF. J. A. HOWE, D. D.,
REV. G. H. BALL, D. D.

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Poetic Sparks. Sel.
Wanted. Another Ticket. Sel.
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Kopestill Farnham.
Alumni Articles. XII. A Library Acquaintance. Israel Jordan, A. B.
The View of the Valet. May Preston, Ph. D.
Before the Chimes (poetry). Katharine B.
Terry. Terry . . . Hub Notes . . fanhattan Notes. Concordia. Pleasantries.

CONTRIBUTIONS: — Possibility (poetry).

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

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Ministers and Charter and

Ministers and Churches. Schools and Colleges. Quarterly Meetings. otices, etc. . 'ublisher's Notes.

Publisher's Notes.
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MARKETS.

1891-THE MORNING STAR-1891. The Old Year wanes. The sixtyfifth volume of the STAR is near its close. For the sixty-sixth the management is already at work. Will the New Year bring the new volume increased patronage and support? We surely hope so, for that will mean increased useful-

Readers and friends during 1890, abide with us, if God wills, during 1891 We are planning and hoping many things for you through the columns of the STAR. And to the hundreds of nonsubscribers who are now receiving the paper free for examination, we would say, For you also. Join our STAR Reading Circle. We greatly desire your company. We need you. You also need such a paper as the STAR. The expense is small-only four cents a week. In return we will give you much information and introduce you to a company of writers who will both entertain and instruct you. "Come with us and we will do you good." We can safely promise this, for we know something of your needs and much of the means that are available by us to meet those

needs. During 1891 we shall strive harder than ever A Christian home before to journal and permake the STAR sonal friend. helpful to the

church, the home, and the individual. More than ever before the paper will be

Especial regard reference to the to the needs and wants of young interests of the young.

men and women, boys and girls. One department, of several columns, will be headed "Young People."

The A. C. F. societies, the Y. P. S. L. G., and other young people's organizations for similar ends, are invited to make all practicable use of the paper in the furtherance of their varied interests. Each week the general religious

and denomina-A religious, detional news, nominational and what is going on secular newspain the churches.

will be presented in a compact, readable, and interesting form. Able and bright contributors will write on a great

variety of inter-Moral reforms. esting and imsocial questions, portant subjects, and other current the discussion of

which properly belongs to the sphere of religious journalism, and the editorial "leaders," it is expected, will be more numerous, varied, pointed, and suggestive than ever. Letters from correspondents in various

parts of our own Home and forand other lands eign correspondwill frequently ence, occasional appear. Also ocsermons, and specasional sermons cial discussions. by able preach-

ers and "symposiums" on topics of extraordinary interest and importance. The following departments will con-

tain timely and Missions, Temappropriate matperance, Literater: " Missions," ture, Sunday. " Temperance, school, Agricult-"Book Table," ure, Health, Mis-"Farma and cellany. Home," "Sun-

day-school," "Health and Disease," "Miscellany," etc. A due amount of Poetry and Fiction of a high order and aim will enliven the successive issues. Finally, let us say that whatever has been good in the paper heretofore we hope to make better, and whatever can be added that is both novel and helpful to right thinking and right living-"high thoughts and high actions"will be carefully sought and eagerly seized upon.

Need we say more? Come with us during 1891 and help us by your support to accomplish all that, and if posble more than, our words of forecast imply.

POETIC SPARKS.

"A pen,
That mighty instrument of little men." Gone-glimmering through the dream of things that were."

" The smile that sorrow fain would wear But mocks the woe that lurks beneath Like roses o'er a sepuicher.

"Who overcomes
By force hath overcome but half his foe.

"Neither man nor angel can discern Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks Invisible except to God alone." My short-lived Muse the ungenial climate tried, Breathed some faint warbles, caught a cold, and died."

"To rise not is to fall."

'The noblest heart is aye the easiest wrung.'

Nought cared this body for wind or weather When Youth and I liv'd in't together."

—Coleridge.

Ye glittering towns, with wealth and splendor crowned, Ye fields where summer spreads profusion round,
Ye lakes whose vessels catch the busy gale,
Ye bending swains that dress the flowing vale,—
For me your tributary stores combine;
Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine!"

WANTED ANOTHER TICKET.

A Cambridge gentleman was asked to buy a ticket to the firemen's bail, says a correspondent of the Providence Jour. nal, and good-naturedly complied. The next question was what to do with it. One of his two servants would probably be glad to use it, but he did not wish to show favoritism. Then it occurred to him that he might buy another ticket, and give both of his servants a pleas-

Not knowing just how to proceed, he inquired of a policeman where the tickets were to be had. "Why don't you go down to the engine house?" said the officer. "The men all know you."

So the old gentleman went to the engine house, but when he entered there was no one in sight. He had never been in such a place before, but was perfectly familiar with the use of electric signals. On the side of the room was a button, evidently connected with a bell, and naturally enough, after waiting a minute or two, he put his thumb upon it.

The effect was electrical in every sense of the word. From the air overhead so, at least, it seemed to the old gentleman in his bewilderment-men began to rain down, completing their toilets as they fell. The horses rushed out of their stalls and, in a word, all the machinery of a modern engine house was instantly in motion.

Amid all this turmoil stood the mildmannered and innocent old gentleman, who, even now, did not suspect that he had touched the fire alarm. The men rushed upon him for information as to the whereabouts of the fire, but when he opened his mouth it was only to say, in the mildest accents: I should like to buy another ticket to

the ball, if you please. The situation was so ludicrous that no one could be angry, not even the men and the more the old gentleman bought his ticket and year of his age. It is in the form of during the depressing ceremony of din-Important events in the whole world, departed in peace.

A SKETCH IN BLACK AND WHITE.

BY HOPESTILL FARNHAM.

Dark fences lace the snowy field That slopes to meet the river's hem: The birches pierce its somber shield, With many a snow-white stem, In slender shadows; and, beyond, The outer banks abruptly rise To lift a maple's graceful frond Against the grayer skies.

Far northward crimple hill on hill Whose crests are whiter than the cloud, But all the slopes are folded still In shadow, like a shroud, Tall weeds across the foreground trace Hieroglyphics in the snow,-The meaning of their ragged grace The little brown birds know.

No connoisseur has ever seen A fairer sketch in black and white Drawn over nature's wide demesne In varied lines of light. This is the Christmas gift I find, Framed in my window's narrow space, And know the Artist's name is signed, " With Love," across its face.

ALUMNI ARTICLES.

XII. A LIBRARY ACQUAINTANCE. BY ISRAEL JORDAN, A. B.

natural history is a thing to be de- had observed how kind Providence proplored, for the study of nature leads vides for the birds. There he had one into a wide field of enjoyment. Its learned the lesson of the lilies that gave riches are inexhaustible. The lover of their quiet grace and beauty to the windnature acquires a fondness for knowl- ing hill-roads of Galilee. To all who edge at first hand. He takes delight in have the seeing eye, the flowers lift up pulling up facts by the roots. He forms no chance-born loveliness to the sun. the scientific habit of mind which is of Their beauty cheapens the purple robe great value in any department of life, of royalty; they speak eloquently of the and, more than all, he is lead to an great heart of beauty that gave them ever-deepening reverence for the God being. whose wisdom is so gloriously displayed in his works.

words: "A driving storm from the object will be attained. south. Key-holes whistling, and chimneys roaring. Amuse myself with White's Selborne." To the lover of nature that has acquainted himself with Gilbert White's charming book on the natural history of his native town, these words of the poet are suggestive of pure enjoyment. To sit comfortably before a golden hearth-fire and turn the leaves of such a volume is a state of things to reconcile one with the wildest of winter weather. Wind and sleet, making music at the house corners and on the frost-whitened panes, only give added zest to the reader's hour. The panicky performances of the stormsprites without lend an appropriate setting to the quiet and repose of the snug room. It is all the more pleasurable by contrast.

To Sir John Lubbock I am indebted for my first knowledge of the existence of White's book. Fortunately the title remained in memory until the lucky day when I came upon it at an auction sale of books in Broadway. For a trifle it was mine; but I was chagrined on arriving at my boarding-place to find that in my haste I had neglected to examine the book more carefully. The edition was in two volumes. I had only one of them. By visiting several book stores I succeeded in getting the other volume. I was, however, obliged to pay double the cost of the first; but this I willingly did.

Perhaps I can discharge my indebtedness to the English nobleman in no better way than by introducing his countryman, Rev. Gilbert White, to those readers of the STAR who do not to know a hero when he sees one. already number him in their circle of library acquaintanceship.

Gilbert White was born in Selborne native town that after graduating at plains itself: "The hero, or rather non-flict. Oxford he returned to Selborne and there hero-for it is not fashionable nowadays passed the remainder of his long and to have a hero-exasperates me; he has happy life. In one of his poems, "An all of my own faults and none of my Invitation to Selborne," he writes:

Nor be the Parsonage by the Muse forgot; The partial bard admires his native spot; Smit by its beauties, loved, as yet a child (Unconscious why), its scapes grotesque and wild.

There like a picture lies my lowly seat, A rural, sheltered, unobserved retreat."

In this "rural, sheltered, unobserved retreat" he lived the life of a bachelor. Once a year he paid a visit to his loved Oxford. We may be sure that he did not miss the sweet companionship of children, that he was alike familiar

"The hum Of bees, the voice of girls, the song of birds, The lisp of children and their earliest words," for we are told that he was spared to register, in his clerical capacity, the births of sixty-three noisy nephews and bright-eyed neices. One may suppose from this fact that Selborne afforded an poem, or critique, as the case may be, excellent opportunity for observation, -not only to the student of field and man nature. Doubtless so shrewd an out-of-door observer as Uncle Gilbert relation apparently destroys all love and hero? made many mental notes when within respect for humanity. doors, but these will never be given to the public. The book he has given us letters not originally intended for pub- ner:

lication and addressed to his friends feels as though he were listening to the | which part of my hair is imported." living voice of the enthusiastic old genpiazza. Few have realized more profoundly than he the truth of these words of Seneca: "This Universe, the grandest and loveliest work of nature, and the Intellect which was created to observe and to admire it, are our spelast as long as we last ourselves."

In many respects the city offers ad vantages of education which do not fall to the lot of the country-born, but in the study of nature this does not hold Louis Stevenson, "no house like God's out-of-doors."

The fact that the greatest of teachers drew some of his most effective lessons | description of Dr. Parke. Handsome, from nature sprang naturally from a boyhood spent, not in a populous city, but in a remote village.

Not to have a taste for the study of There, when a light-hearted child, he

If these few words shall influence any one to read White's book and there-In the journal of the poet Longfellow, by to take an added interest in what he under date of Feb. 18, 1871, are these quaintly styles "field-diversions," my

BEFORE THE CHIMES.

BY KATHARINE H. TERRY. Now the busy, watchful merchant, In a very cunning way, Makes his counters and his windows More alluring every day. So that unsuspecting people Scarcely knowing how or why,

Purchase what they shouldn't buy. See the glitter and the glisten Of the perishable toys That will please the little misses And the noisy, nimble boys! See the books to suit all ages From the very oldest down-Books for lovers, and for sages,

Only that the object pleases-

O the bric-a-brac, and baskets, And the fancy-work and fans! O the neckties, soans, umbrellas, Brushes, slippers, and rattans! Statuary, silver, pictures, Perfumes, paper-weights, and ink! Chaos wedded to Confusion! Well, if one can wisely think!

Elbowed by all sorts of people Through the surging crowd we go; Whether buying this or that thing Would be best, we scarcely know; Yet each year we take the census Of our dearest friends and kin. Though our brains are racked with thinking And our purses become thin!

THE VIEW OF THE VALET.

BY MAY PRESTON, Ph. D.

A passage in a letter, the other day, reminded me of the proverb: "No man is a hero to his valet."

Some one astutely remarks, "That depends on the valet." He may, or may not, be capable of appreciating his master. Not every man is great enough

The letter of which I speak, expressed a doubt of the existence of a hero in contemporary fiction. In reviewing a virtnes."

In reply I remember remarking that search of a hero, and that I fervently believed that I should find him.

I did find him. I have been reading Africa," and as I recall that brave, simmanly courage I wonder how those heroes of the advance guard of the Emin Relief Expedition appear to the literary valet? Could even he who believes so devoutly in the commonplace that he makes a "cult" of it, and himself the high priest of its wearisome rites, could even the valet dilute into pettiness that straightforward history of earnest achievement?

We all know what he can do; how often the leading actor in his novel, or moves before our eyes in pitiful state, shorn of all dignity and manliness. No woodland, but also to the student of hu- character in the realistic novel "is

As the sprightly heroine(?), remarks in a late novel apropos of the English was not published until the seventieth custom of divorcing Darby and Joan

"Now, my dear, you know you don't and fellow-naturalists. Thomas Pennant | want to go down with anybody who and Daines Barrington. The style is knows just what dishes will disagree neither labored nor ornate, but delight- with you; and I'm sure I don't want fully simple and straightforward. One to sit beside one who knows just

When friends begin to take the sortleman under the shadow of his own did and superficial view of each otherthe view of the valet-love, noble, generous and self-forgetful love, becomes impossible. Gray hairs are sacred to love; the valet would dye them a ghastly brown. The lines of care, thought, or pain in a well-known face are dear cial and eternal possessions which shall to the eye of affection; the valet would cover them with cosmetics and call the artificial result "so natural!" By some strange twist of the valet nature, he prefers the padded, painted conventional work of his hands to the scarred, true. "There is after all," says Robert | warrior face full of majesty to one not naturally or wilfully blind.

Stanley draws, with a few bold strokes, a charcoal portrait of a hero, in his gallant, faithful, generous, the brave physician looks out at us from Stanley's canvas with clear eyes and loving smile. Gentle and helpful to all suffering, as his commander describes him; just as pitiful to some repulsive, half-starved African covered with revolting ulcers as to any of his white companions; his hands just as tender and swift to relieve the pain of an arrow-wounded native, as they were mittee. prompt to help defend the expedition from attack,—such is Dr. Parke.

We are quite accustomed to the fact of Stanley's heroism, but this picture of a new name to our list of modern heroes. A smaller man could not have justly estimated him, an ungenerous one would not have given us so attractive a sketch; since Dr. Parke has been so fortunate as to have been drawn by a master-hand, we have him present in our minds the fine character that he is; one of the bright figures standing out in relief against the darker history of the Dark Continent. The gloomy forest of the Congo is brightened for us by his gentle constancy to right, humanity, and faith in God.

Yet, in spite of the heroic men we find in contemporary history, some of them like Stanley and Fremont of our own nationality, I fear my friend's implied criticism of recent fiction has more foundation than we could wish. It is true that the novelist of the day shrinks from portray ing deep feeling, earnest action, and exalted character. We cannot blame him. Only the highest order of genius can do this without seeming exaggeration.

The realistic artist complains that it is useless to try to "paint soul." He will attempt to paint only what his brush is able to eatch, the outward presentment. Can the pen do much more? Perhaps not. But let the realistic author beware how he bounds humanity by his own limitations, and sneeringly affects to believe in the existence of that which he may be unable to portray, lest in his pusillanimity he write himself downa valet!

Have you read Tolstoi's "Sebastopol"? If so, as you read the sickening cowardice of the officers only coerced into a show of bravery by the fear of each other's opinion, did you not teel a burning sense of indignant certainity that, let Tolstoi write as he would, men had fought bravely from nobler motives and had endured suffering with splendid fortitude when no eye in 1720. So strong was his love of his recent novel, the following passage ex- save that of God saw the obscure con-

The exercise of reverence is wholesome for the soul. Let us not let veneration become atrophied for lack of use. Let us have some honest, old-fashioned hero-worship! We shall be the better for I had gone to "Darkest Africa" in it. And though much modern cynicism is no doubt, a fashion, and as such will pass, yet where it becomes ingrained, so that the unfortunate author gradual-Stanley's last book, "In Darkest ly grows incapable of seeing the deeper and nobler characteristics of man in ple record of heroic endurance and addition to the superficial society mask. we can but ruefully suspect the valet describing the hero.

Who can doubt the innate dignity and worth of a being for whom Christ did not hesitate to die? Why should even the novelist forget that golden example of respect for the humblest, patient teaching of the most ignorant and infinite love for the most sinful.

I long for some one to answer the question with a portrait of a heroic "hero," and let it be as realistic as you will I shall not then quarrel with the artist. Since noble men exist, why not let the life-class copy them for a change? Why condemn us forever to a hero to his author." That intimate the valet's faulty foreshortening of his

> Hold fast to God with one hand, and open wide the other to your neighbor. That is religion, that is the law and the prophets that are yet to come .- George MacDonald.

HUB NOTES.

We go to press too early to be able to state the result of the city election.

The late Dickens' Carnival brought to the treasury of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union \$4.024.

The seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Reformed Episcopal denomination was observed in the 1-t church on Partmouth

President Whitney of the West End Street Railway says that the company has contracted for 150 new cars, which will seat about 34 persons. They are to be handsome and comfort-

About seven hundred men are employed upon the new Exchange Building on State Street. The work is being pushed very rapidly. and yet it will not be entirely finished before next May. There are three acres of marble ttles in the floors.

Among the deaths last week was a man between ninety and one bundred years old, and seven persons were between eighty and ninety years. So it is evident that some people live to die old at the Hub!

It is announced that Rev. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, will become the editor of the Boston Traveller. Mr.

T. E. Wardner retires from the latter paper. The anniversary of Wendell Phillips's first great freedom speech in Faneuil Hall was observed in the old "Cradle" Monday afternoon and evening. A lot of speakers participated

in the exercises. The "Committee of One Hundred" held a mass meeting on the school question in Music Hall Sunday afternoon. A full vote was urged for the candidates for school committee nominated by the Woman's Ward and City Com-

The Cunard steamer Samaria on its last trip brought a very young stowaway, Willie Hayes of Liverpool, nine years of age. His mother sent him to the boat with his father's bag, who was a seaman on the Samaria. He his friend so lovingly delineated adds put them into the berth and managed to hide himself behind the bundle.

The snowplows and fcy tracks took so much power from the electric motors that run the street cars, last week, as to make the cars practically useless. They were slow. It happened between six and seven in the evening, the very busiest time. Patrons will pray for few and very light snow storms.

The loss by fire in the city of Boston has been during the last 30 years, in round numbers, \$100,000.000. "If the money which has been lost by fire and expended in insurance premiums and to the maintenance of the Fire Department should be paid into the city treasury to-lay, with interest, there would be more than enough to duplicate every building in Bos, ton, and pay the city debt. There would probably be enough to build anew every building in Boston, making them all as nearly fire proof as the wit of man and money can make a building."

MANHATTAN NOTES.

Mr. D. B. Faverweather, a merchant of this city, who died a month ago, has bequeathed about \$200,000 to Columbia College.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has an average daily attendance of about 1.600. It is now open at night, and is well lighted by elec-

The Methodist Episcopal church has a Home for the Aged and Infirm, at Tenth Avenue and Ninety-third Street. A "bazar of days" was recently held there for the benefit of the Home.

The Needlework Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association held a reception a few days ago. This Association is doing an admirable work amongst the young women of this city The Protestant Episcopal Church has given

\$40,000 for city missions during the past year, through the City Mission Society. The work of this Society is chiefly amongst the working classes of this city. The American Sabbath Union, having its

chief office in this city, has been incorporated by the Secretary of State. The Union is formed to preserve the Christian Sabbath as a day of rest and worship. The Roman Catholics have a church, called The Church of St. Benedict the Moor," for

ing Streets. A very large congregation has been gathered there. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will next summer establish a seaside health home for the poor of this city. Last year this Association gave 2,962 meals,

colored people, corner of Bleecker and Down-

923 lodgings, and 2,489 garments to the The fourth annual Convention of the Societies of Ethical Culture has just held its meetings in this city. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and London sent delegates. The object of the Societies is to promote ethical culture, and educational, political, and social questions were discussed.

CONCORDIA

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

—A lady teacher inquired of the members of a class of juveniles if any of them could name the four seasons. Instantly the chubby hand of a five-year-old was raised, and promptly came the answer, "Pepper, salt, vinegar, and

-Little Howard had been told he must be punished, but that he could choose between a whipping and being shut up in a dark close After a moment's painful thought, he sa "Well, papa, if mamma will do it, I bink I'll be whipped, but if you are going to whip me I think I'll be shut up."

—A little boy one day had done wrong, and was sent to ask the secret forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offense had been passion. Anxious to hear what he had to say, his mother followed to the door of his room. In lisping accents she heard him ask to be better, never to be angry again, and then, with childlike simplicity, he added, "Lord, make ma's temper better, too!"

-Dr. Barton, warden of Merton College, —Dr. Barton, warden of Merton College, was the oddity of his time. Of the puns belonging to Dr. Barton, we believe that the following is little known. As he was a man of very remarkable insensibility, people told him everything that happened. A gentleman, coming one day into his room, told him that Dr. Vowel was dead. "What!" said he. "Vowel dead. Thank heaven it is neither warned."

Contributions.

POSSIBILITY.

BY MRS. M. P. A. CROZFOR.

I have no artist-gift to paint The beauties that entrance me so The morning lakes of silver mist, The evening's tender after-glow,

Night's crown of gems, the world's fair look When moonlight lies upon her breast, The sweetness of my mother's eyes, And children's faces-and the rest.

But far away a shining light Hangs star-like; 'tis the earthly goal; I know that he shall be divine Who reaches there—a saved soul.

And then and there creative gifts May lie within these hands of ours, That we may paint an angel's smile, Or limn the tints of heavenly flowers. Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Lord, give me this soul! I have waked for it when I should have slept, I have yearned over it and I have wept, Till in my own the thought of it has sway All through the night and day.

Lord, give me this soul! If I might only lift its broken strands, To lay them gently in Thy loving hands; If I might know it had found peace in Thee, What rest, what peace to me!

Thou wilt give me this soul, Else why the joy, the grief, the doubt, the pain, The thought perpetual, the one refrain, The ceaseless longing that upon Thy breast The tempest-tossed may rest? Dear Lord, give me this soul!

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL A TRAIN-ING-SCHOOL.

BY THE REV. GEORGE S. RICKER.

Bishop Vincent defines the Sundayschool as "that department of the Church of Christ in which the word of Christ is taught for the purpose of bringing souls to Christ and of building up souls in Christ."

These two objects will be most strenuously sought by every faithful Sundayschool worker; and they are worthy his most earnest endeavor. It is often the case, however, in life that other desirable ends are attained than those directly sought; and in the work of the Sunday-school very high results are secured beside winning the scholars to Christ and building up their Christian charac-

The thought to which special emphasis is meant to be given is that the Sunday-school serves as a training-school for those who are doing its work. "He that watereth shall be watered also himself." While teachers are directly seeking to edify the characters of their scholars, their own characters are being also upbailt. The very atmosphere of the Sunday-school room is helpful to the growth of Christian character. It is surcharged with a peculiar sweetness and sunniness favorable to spiritual growth. It is quite as true in the spiritual as in the natural world, that the atmosphere is the chief source of supply. The bright, cheerful faces, the happy, joyous songs, the surroundings in a weil-appointed Sunday-school, make the very atmosphere vitalizing. One cannot breathe it and not be the better for it.

The Sunday-school ministers to the growth of the spiritual life in that it demands faithful, prayerful study of the Word of God. The Bible is the Sundayschool text-book. One cannot be a teacher unless he has fairly mastered his text-book. Study is indispensable to teaching. The attempt to teach shows the need of study. The teacher is compelled to become a Bible student; and while the work may be undertaken from the necessities of the case, still it will be highly beneficial, as the Word is the Christian's true pabulum. But it is almost sure to eventuate, that the study of the Bible, undertaken under the pressure of necessity, speedily becomes exceedingly attractive. The food that one eats at first mainly to sustain life at length becomes appetizing and is eaten with relish. This is emphatically true of Bible food. The more one feeds upon it, the more does he relish it, and the more does it build him up into the stature of Christ. This is an incidental gain from Sunday-school work of vast significance. Never was the Bible so studied as to-day; and never has the world contained so many Christians of sterling character as it contains to-day -thanks to the Sunday-school.

The Sunday-school also ministers to the growth of Christian character in giving Christian men and women something to do. No principle in life is more surely established than that exercise fosters growth. It is true as relates to the intellect; it is true as relates to the soul. The reason that many have no strength of character is that they have had nothing to do to test, to discipline, to develop their characters, It is utterly impossible for one to become a sweet, strong, noble Christian unless he become a working Christian. The attempt to lead others to Christ will bring you nearer to him. The endeavor to build up holy character in others will eventuate in making your own character holier. While the mocking cry of those that passed by, when Jesus was dying on the cross," "Others he saved; himself he cannot save," was superficially true, there is a profounder sense in which it was utterly false. He saved himself in saving others. "Save thou a soul and thou hast saved thine

find it." This great truth which is so clearly taught by Jesus is abundantly illustrated in the life of the Sundayschool worker who is earnestly engaged in bringing souls to Christ and building them up in him. His own life is growing Christward all the while. In teaching others he is himself taught. In training others his own soul is receiving even a richer discipline. In making others strong in Christ, he is himself becoming stalwart and power-

ful in Christian character. In building up Christian character, the Sunday school worker is building temples of God. They ought to be strong and beautiful. Every stone ought to be laid in prayer, and every column upreared in faith and hope. When at length the Master shall inspect thy work, he will show his approbation by tabernacling in thine own soul,made strong and beautiful by labor and prayer and love,-O Christian Sundayschool worker!

THE RESURRECTION.

St. Louis.

Jesus."

"Knowing that he which raised up the Lord Jesus shall raise up us also by

Among the "Thoughts and Applications" on the Sunday-school lesson for Nov. 30, was this: "The resurrection and eternal life." Symbol is defined as some outward token by which someor suggested to the mind."

The chief thing is not the symbol, but that which it suggests. One thing rather than another is used only because it the fundamental of Christian doctrine. Peter's sermon at the Pentecost was little more than a statement of the fact of the resurrection, and those which followed, so far as they are reported, did at Rome, preached a Gospel based upon, correct to say of the fundamental truth | 6:1. of the system, it is a "symbol" of one

al nature from the death of sin to spiritwas an essential part of his incarnation. | money and without price." been a man. Furthermore, he was not raised from the dead unless his body was raised. The coming up of his body from the tomb was his resurrection. So, then, the body is necessarily and inevitably involved in the resurrection. is to continue, we had better establish And with good reason, for the tomb holds nothing but the body; the spirit goes to God who gave it. But as the rising up of the spirit of Jesus was not his resurrection, neither is "our moral resurrection from the death of sin to spiritual and eternal life" our resurrection; it is the beginning, the first part, but not the whole. Otherwise, to every one who believes in Jesus, the resurrection is already past, and Paul was wrong in declaring the teachings of Hymenæus and Philetus 'profane and vain babblings." 2 Tim.

Every grave on the face of the earth s a monument testifying to death's triumph. The single empty tomb in Joseph's garden is the conclusive demonstration that the One who came forth from it is death's conqueror. But he is fore "his hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth," and the empty graves will be witnesses of the almighty power of "the Prince of Life." Jesus redeemed the body as well as the soul; it is his. And if death shall hold it in eternal embrace, then death will hold something that belongs to Jesus, and by so much remain victor. "But if the spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you [moral resurrection], he that raffed up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies [resurrection of the body] by his spirit that dwelleth in you." "It [the body] is sown [buried] in corruption; it [the body] is raised [resurrected] in incorruption: it is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness; it is raised in power: it is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." And the spiritual body is the natural body purged from the "corruptible," "dishonoring," 'weakening" power of sin, by the power whereby Jesus Christ " is able even to

subdue all things unto himself." Shall we not then say that the resurrection of Jesus is the demonstration of our complete, perfect, and eternal deliverance, body as well as moral nature. from the power of death? KARL.

The Lord's eternal counsels and purposes of love toward his people are a great deep, a fountain of infinite sweetness; in them are heaps of love and own." "He that loseth his life shall | treasures of grace. - Sel

PRAYER-MEETING TOPIC.

For the week beginning Dec. 14. INVITATION, "COME."—Isa. 55:1; Matt. 11:28-30; Matt. 22:4; Rav. 22:17.

1. One condition only in having salvation "without money and without price,"-the sinner must "come" for it. It is never thrust upon anyone. It falls under the ordinary laws conditioning the reception of the commonest blessings of life. We can quench our thirst ordinarily only by coming to the water. Hunger is relieved only at still greater cost. Every blessing requires some exertion on our part to appropriate it. Air is so imperatively necessary for every moment's existence that it has been put at a very low rate of exertion, so that very few people have been found too lazy to breathe. Some have been willing to starve rather than to work. Thousands are dying of spiritual starvation when all that is necessary for their life and health is to "come" to Christ. Cf John 6: 35,45.

2. The invitation is made by one abundantly able to fulfil the glorious conditions of coming. It was the frequent record of his life while here that in healing the sick and afflicted "he healed them all." Not one was left out. Nowhere can be found any symptoms that Christ's power was limited, or suffered loss or diminution by reason of of Jesus is a symbol of our moral resur- excessive exercise. Said he: "All rection from the death of sin to spiritual things are delivered unto me of my Father." "No man cometh unto the Father but by me." This shows clearly enough thing moral or spiritual is represented that Christ considered that all power necessary for the salvation of men was committed into his hands. It a man bids us to a feast, promising a rare entertainment, it is important to know that is more suggestive; the thought is not to tarry upon the symbol, but to pass and disposition to make good his promimmediately to the truth symbolized. ises. Concerning what Jesus can do But the New Testament evidently seeks | for the soul, we have millions of unequivto fix attention upon the resurrection of ocal and unimpeachable testimonies. Jesus Christ, itself, as though it were "The promises of God are Yea and Amen in Christ Jesus."

3. Let us note some of these blessings which attend the sinner's coming to Christ. Water for the thirsty; wine and milk for the hungry; rest for the lanot differ from it in this particular. borious and heavy laden; a marriage Paul at Antioch, at Athens, at Corinth, feast for those sighing for merriment and entertainment; a commission to go not symbolized by, the resurrection of work in his vineyard, repeating this Jesus from the dead. In the system of glad invitation to all men everywhere, Christianity there is nothing true or with rewards of eternal blessedness real, if the resurrection of Jesus Christ eternity only can compute. Study also from the dead be not a fact. Is it, then, Num. 10:29; Isa. 1:18;55:3; Hos.

4. Man's spiritual wants can be supof the fruits which the system produces? plied at no other fountain than the Again, a most important truth is omit- Gospel. No remedy for sin at any othted when the resurrection of Jesus is er dispensary. Jesus Christ has the limited to the resurrection "of our mor- monopoly of salvation. But there will be no corners in his market. It has but ual and eternal life." The body of Jesus one condition, "come." "Without to speak more correctly, the least of

CONCERNING SUME TEMPTA-

TIONS OF PREACHERS. · The short pastorate has come to be crying evil in our church," said Dr. Hammers in the last issue of the Church Expounder. "If this constant changing an itinerancy, and regulate an evil we cannot prevent. We could thus make impossible the pastorless church, and come to the assistance of the churchless pastor anxiously eating his heart out in futile endeavor to find a field in which towork for the Master to whom he has consecrated his life. It seems to me that for the present unhappy lack of stability in the pasteral relation both

pastors and people are to blame." I had just read this paragraph aloud to Mrs. Buttles, when Deacon Budge came in, and sat down disconsolately behind the stove. His long face was longer than ever, and he rubbed the stubble on his chin up and down irritably-a sure sign that the world was

not going right to his gentle mind. "I feel sort of upsot," he admitted, in reply to Mrs. Buttles's inquiry about his health. "Ye see, my neffy Dan'l has up and resigned. Three places to look after are a good deal. But I'm sure Dan'l has done a good job and is needed right where he is. But he says the first fruits of them that sleep; there- the Pratt's Holler folks say he spends more'n half his time with the Three River P'int folks, and the Three River P'int folks find fault that he goes over to Niggerville every other prayer-meeting night. He says he can't stand the continual see-sawin', an' so he's accepted the call to East Gypsum, where he gits just as much salary and a good house to live in, and is with one people all the time. But I tell him if he thinks he'll git away from tongues, he's grandly mistaken.

"Why, I should think you'd be glad," broke in Mrs. Buttles, who insists on speaking her mind occasionally. the people had begun to grumble, they'd never stop till he left, and it is far better that he should be called away. It don't make any difference how miserable the church is, or how talented and good the minister; when the church want him to go, they mostly make no

bones of telling him so." "No," chuckled the deacon, "they don't, for a fact. But the p'int with me Miss Buttles, is, that triangle of wickedness that Dan'l has been a servin' needs him. I don't believe there's a dozen men in this country that could do more for them three places than what he's done and is doing. He is a-goin' away for what? Because he thinks he'll be

treated better and get more pay." "I think that's reason enough." interposed Mrs. Buttles. If I were a preacher, the moment I was settled in a place, I should begin to look out for another, so as to be ready to hop out before people began to talk about a change; and if I could improve my conditions, I think it would be my privi-

"Miss Buttles," said the deacon, softly preacher who does that-a-way his conditions are bettered, as you say, foot.

it's because the Lord calls him to a bigger field, where, if there is bigger pay, there is also more responsibility. I'll admit that most churches are far keener-sighted for what a pastor isn't than for what he is, but that ain't the rule for a preacher to go by. He hain't no right to find fault with his people.

His business is to make 'em better.' Mrs. Buttles interrupted him with an expressive sniff, which made the deacon again rub his beard up and down for an instant or two, but he quickly continued: "I know them East Gypsum folks of old. They won't find fault in the way the people have Dan'l has served, but they'll find fault." The deacon's head went up and down with confirmatory emphasis. "They've been at it too long. They've had eight pastors in the twenty-five years I've known 'em, and growied everyone of 'em away. Dan'l'll come in for something before he's been there six months, and instead of having spare time because he can use over his old sermons, and a-studyin' he'll spend it all visitin', and settling his new home. This forever oilin' up, and gettin' on the belt, and startin' a machine, just to stop it the next minute to go to another, is what I don't believe

As I look back upon my ministry, I freed me from the temptation to seek to neighboring seats, he added in a confibetter my condition by trying pastures new. Pulpit committees look askance at large families, and knowing this fact I have tried with, if I do say it, a fair degree of success, to improve the condition I am in, instead of moving into another. I might have more congenial deacons than three of mine, but nowhere out of heaven would I find a love-Her soul than Deacon Budge. My meeting-house echoes and is not well wentilated. But I find like defects in other houses of worship, and even in worldly town halls. With the expectation of remaining all my life in this one town, I am naturally circumspect in my treatment of my neighbors, however unpleasant, and eager not to fall behind my record in the matter of writing sermons and pastoral activity.

But if the temptation to go from one parish to another in search of a larger salary or more congenial people has not assailed me, other temptations have. Since Elnathan Pratt bought the distillery, I do not feel my old freedom in speaking on the subject of temperance, and urging my young people to take the total abstinence pledge. To express my sincere conviction on the distilling business would be to express myself and family out of town. I feel delicate about calling progressive euchre gambling (as it is) since Senator Bradawl's daughter began to give card and dancing parties to the young church members prayer-meeting nights. The pastor at Peru, a big town ten miles from here, had the courage of his opinions, and took his young tolks to task for their unwise amusements; at first privately and tenderly, then in public. The result was he found himself suddenly without a pulpit, and, not being at once able to place himself, he had to remain at Peru an unhappy two years, during which time he was denounced by some of his late charge as a "ghoul." Another temptation that has beset me is to make the most of my youth or my age. I have often wished that colcould know the year that I left Athenssmart thing to graduate with men from four to eight years my senior. I feel secretly envious of men who do not turn gray or have bald spots, and I find myself speaking somewhat publicly about my glasses as short-sighted, not long-sighted. I like, too, to read with out them, to give point to my claim to

That I am not the only preacher thus tempted, Dr. Volger is evidence. He began to preach in the year '50, when I was yet waddling about in frocks. He was a slim, trim little chap, and was then called "the boy preacher." He is still slim and trim, and hasn't a gray hair in his curly wig. He did not marry till he was forty-nine, and has young children. He still speaks of himself as "a mere boy," and takes the most delicate care of his person. It is his one fault, dear reader. Be merciful! The constant demand for youth in the pulpit has fostered his weakness. Your neigh bors may behold six times more faults in you, faults six times as black and big as this one fault of Dr. Vogler.

But the most serious temptation to which I am subjected is to find my standard of duty outside myself. I permit myself to be drawn this way and that by the importunities of all sorts of people and all sorts of claims. I spend time begging for the church debt, speaking at our school at East Griggsville, trotting east, trotting west, north or south, in the futile endeavor to soothe the feelings of people aggrieved when Dr. Toothaker, the late pastor, was driven away (that was some fifteen years ago); in fact, I allow a thousand things consume me, when my conscience tells me I should be after souls. In my anxiety not to offend Smith, Jones, and Robinson, I forget God. I forget that duty is but one, and follows a straight if narrow track, and that he who runs into switches and side lines will soon find himself nowhere, or perhaps lost in the

"We are indeed poor critters." We are also little critters. Dear brethren in the pews, accept us preachers with all our limitations, and help us to do the work to which you believe us called. Remember that you might cut even a poorer figure if you were in the pulpit. Re-adjust your eye-glasses and see what we do well, and what we do ill, forgive, tempting us not to think of self and self-interest instead of the Master .-" Rev. Uriah Xerxes Buttles, D. D.," in the Christian Union.

AMUSING INCIDENT.

Never be an inquisitive bore. Prying people' seem to have little or no sense of mortification—certainly none of politeness. Here is an amusing illustra-

A well-known citizen of Hartford Conn., a few days ago had taken his seat in the afternoon train for Providence, when a small, weazen-faced elderly man came into the car looking for yields to the tempter of souls. A true a seat. The gentleman good-naturedly minister ain't on the continual lookout made room for him by his side, and the for himself, but for the Lord's work. If old man looked him over from head to

"Going to Providence?" he said at

No, sir," the stranger answered politely; "I stop at Andover.' want to know. I belong out that myself. Expect to stop long?" "Only over night, sir."

A short pause. "Did you cal'klate to put up at a tav-

"No, sir; I expect to stop with Mr. Skinner.

"What, Job Skinner? Deacon Job, who lives in a little brown house on the old pike? Or mebbe it's his brother's? Was it Tim Skinner, 'Squire Tim's, where you was going?" "Yes," said the gentleman, smiling,

'it was 'Squire Tim's." "Dew tell if you are going there to stay over night. Any connection of "No. sir."

"Well, now, that's curus. The old man ain't got into any trouble nor noth-in', has he?" lowering his voice. "Aint

goin' to serve a writ on him, be you?"
"Oh, no; nothing of the kind."
"Glad on't. No harm in askin', I s'pose. I reckon Miss Skinner's some

connection of your'n?' No," said the gentleman. Then see ing the amused expression on the faces see that my family of six boys have of two or three acquaintances in the

> dential tone "I am going to see 'Squire Skinner's daughter.'

"Law sakes!" said the old man, his face quivering with curiosity. "That's it, is it? I want to know! Going to see Miranda Skinner, be ye! Well, Miranda's a nice gal—kind o' homely and long-favored, but smart to work, they say; and I guess you're about the right are for her too. Ken' company together. "Law sakes!" said the old man, his age for her, too. Kep' company together

recommend, I s'pose, and you're goin' clear out there to take a squint at her! Wa'al, I must say there's as likely gals in Andover as Miranda Skinner. got a family of growed up darters myself. Never was married afore, was ye? Don't see no weed on your hat."

"I have been married about fifteen years, sir. I have a wife and five children." And then, as the long restrained mirth of the listeners to this dialogue burst forth at the open-mouthed astonishment, he hastened to explain: " I am | a doctor, my good friend, and 'Squire Skinner called at my office this morning to request my professional services for his sick daughter."

"Wa'al, now!" and the old bore waddled into the next car. - Michigan Christian Advocate.

GRUMBLERS.

It is a stranga thing that those who are not satisfied with the progress their church is making do not go to work and do something and thus lift the stigma from their do-nothing church. But it has always been the case that the grumblers do nothing in the way of pushing things along. If your church is not moving along as fast as it should. it is because you are not making any effort to have it move. A cart will not go up-hill of its own accord. But if the horse be attached to it, and you lock the wheels going up-grade, it will only make it more difficult to ascend. Poor leges kept no records, so that no one | deluded soul, it is the same with your church! It will not make progress unville, and I no longer think I did a less you get into the harness; but even then, if you lock the wheels with a grumble, it will be difficult work at best. We are of the opinion that nothing will so completely cure a church-grumbler as downright hard work in the Master's cause. - Christian World.

CHIPS.

-Govern your thoughts when alone, and your tongue when in company .-Thomas a Kempis.

-Thy love has been as a shower, the returns but a dew-drop, and that dewdrop stained with sin .- Evans.

-Let us be kind to each other here on earth; it will save so much confusion when we meet in heaven .- Uncle Esek.

-People glorify all sorts of bravery except the bravery they might show on behalf of their nearest neighbors .-George Eliot.

-Prayer carries us half-way to God, fasting brings us to the door of his palace, and alms-giving procures us admission.-Koran

-The wise prove, and the foolish confess, by their conduct, that a life of employment is the only life worth leading.

-Every soul should have its own holy of holies. The truths of Christ are worth keeping, and the way to keep them is to ponder them.—Henry.

-I love that tranquility of soul in which we feel the blessing of existence, and which in itself is a prayer and a thanksgiving .- Longfellow.

-Every individual has a place to fill in the world, and is important in some respects, whether he chooses to be so or not.—American Note Books.

-No one has a right to be called a Christian who does not do somewhat in his station toward the discharge of the trust reposed in him.—Bishop Butler.

-Be such a man, live such a life, that if every man were such as you. and every life a life like yours, this earth would be God's Paradise. - Phillips

-Tongue cannot describe the love of Christ; finite minds cannot conceive of it; and those who know most of it can only say with inspiration that it "passeth knowledge."-Payson.

-There is but one key that will un-lock the mysteries of life and mysteries of God, and that key is within yourself. Science cannot do it, for science deals only with the surface of things. We must leave the surface and go into the depths of our own souls. It is useless to expect to find God anywhere until you have found him within yourself; and having found him there, you will find him everywhere.—Sel. 3.7.8

-It is said of Arnold of Rugby that he "took all the disturbing arcidents of life as a matter of course." Hence they did not upset him. With from three to five hundred boys under his charge, and a large corps of teachers as assistants, it was inevitable that "accicidents" of various sorts should con-

stantly arise requiring prompt, wise, energetic attention. If these accidents were allowed to disturb him, to thro w him off his balance, he would be unable to apply to each the highest measure of judicial wisdom his faculties could attain unto.

Obituartes.

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

St. Claire.—Died, Gertie, the enly daughter of Rev. and Mrs. H. T. St. Claire of Troy Grove, Ill., Sept. 20, 1890. She was born in the town of Osgood, Canada, Sept. 9. 1867. She was converted, baptized, and united with the F. B. church of East Randolph. Vt. of which her father was pastor at the time, when she was but eight years of age. Since that time she has adorned her profession by a well ordered life and a godly example. Wherever her parents were called to labor she was ready to help them all she could to lead souls to Jesus. The morning before she died she said, "Mother, if I get to heaven before you do, I will be there to meet you all at the beautiful gate." She was a faithful member of the W. C. T. U. and also of the L. T. L. societies. They both prepared a choice selection of flowers, arranged in form of the emblems of the above societies. She was affectionate and intelligent, and loved by all who knew her. In Troy Grove the young people speak of her as loved by all and a true Christian lady. In this sad hour of affiction that has fallen upon our dear brother and sister, they have the sympathy of a large circle of friends. May our our dear brother and sister, they have the sympathy of a large circle of friends. May our

Corwin.—Dea. John Wesley Corwin died in Belle Vernor, Pa., Nov. S, 1890, of paralysis of the heart. Dea. Corwin was born in the house adjoining his late residence, July 6, 1834. He embraced religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1850. In 1853 he transferred his church relation to the Freewill Baptist church. He was married to Margaret Jare Jacobs June 21, 1866, by Rev. J. C. Nye. In his church and in the Sabbath school he maintained an active and influential position. He was an advocate of our denominane maintained an active and inneental posi-tion. He was an advocate of our denomina-tional publications, and a constant reader of THE MORNING STAR. When he joined the F. Baptist church it was worshiping in an un-favorably located and unsuitable building. Commencing at this point in his life, a local paper, The Belle Vernon Enterprise, says of him: "He was among the first to agitate the project of erecting a new church edifice. To this end he devoted his untiring energy and to him more than any one individual is that church indebted for the new building now him more than any one individual is that church indebted for the new building now standing on the corner of Short and Speer streets. As a deacon in the church, he was faithful and ever on the watch for its interests and the welfare of souls. As a citizen, he was honest and upright in all his dealings, and was so regarded universally by the community in which he always lived. In the municipal affairs of his native borough he was often called to take part, and always performed his office satisfactory to his fellow-citizens. At the time of his death he was a member of the school board, of which he was treasurer. He leaves a wife, a son, and a sister, with several half-brothers, and one half-sister, to mourn his sudden departure. On-Monday, Nov. 10, his remains were interred in Belle Vernon cemetery, where three generations of his kindred await the resurrection morn. Blessed he his memory. His transition from earth to eternity was sudden, and without a struggle his eyes were closed in death and opened to behold the Son of Righteousness in all his glory."

J. BAKER.

Crockett.-Clementine, wife of Rev. C. T.

D. Crockett, and daughter of the late Capt Samuel and Lucy Bird, was born in Parls, Me. moved into an almost what is now known as Bird's Hill, in Bethel, Me. Her ea iv privileges for education were very limited. Oct. 29, 1853, she was married to Bro. Crockett. From that day onward, she not only "looked well to the ways of her household," making her home beautiful in accordance with her taste, but eagerly improved every opportunity for the cultivation of her mind. Into her home and heart she took the 1 wo motherless daughters of her sister, ever faithmotherless daughters of her sister, ever faithfully supplying the true mother's place till they found homes of their own. In 1875, under the labors of Rev. B. Minard, during a gracious revival, Brother and Sister Crockett were converted and with seventeen others united with the Mechanic Falls F. B. church. They at once forsook everything for the Master's cause. With cheerfulness she left her beautiful home to unite with her husband in the work of his first charge at Canton, Me. During the four years there and the eight years at Jackson, N. H., she was the true helpmate of her husband in winning souls to Christ and building up the church. The work in these two parishes tells more for The work in these two parishes tells more for her than any words can do. Her zeal during those years exceeded her physical strength. In those years exceeded her physical strength. In consequence of overwork, an incurable disease was contracted. Coming to Steep Falls, Me., in April, 1888, seemed beneficial to her, giving to her husband hope of years of joyful service. But while sitting alone with her in the early morning of Oct. 28, as he had watched her sleeping through the night, she snoke his name sleeping through the night, she spoke his name once, then lay back upon her pillow and as sweet-ly as a child in its mother's arms, fell asleep in Jesus. No need of parting words or prepara-tory hours; her life had been the true prepa-ration. By the social circle, the band of temperance workers, and the church whose every department she loved, she will be missed; also by the adopted daughters, three brothers, and many friends; but most of all, in the home many friends; but most of all, in the home she loved so well, where the works of her her hands grew into beautiful things for its adorning, by him with whom she lovingly walked so many years. Truly "she hath done what she could." Funeral services, at Steep Falls, were conducted by Rev. J. C. Osgood, where the kindly ministrations of the people gave evidence of love for she departed and sympathy for their pastor. Rev. Will C. Wood of Boston conducted the services at Albany, where the body rests till the resurrection morn. "He giveth his beloved sleep."

J. C. O.

Spinney.—Died in Lewiston, Oct. 12. 1890, after a a short sickness of typhold fever. Sister Ella Spinney. She came to Lewiston from Knowlesville, New Brunswick, last spring. Soon after arriving here she found her way to Pine St. church, where she made her home to work for her Lord. She was a very thoghtful Christian girl, helpful in every interest of the church, always present with a loving message from her Lord. She was a great worker among the children, and soon distinguished herself as a teacher, with the class of boys which she gathered together, and upon whose heart impressions were made that time cannot efface. Her good influence will live on in them. She was resigned to close her life if it were the Lord's will, yet she would have liked to live to be of more use to the church and the world, but her work was done and the Christ whom she served called her up higher to receive her reward. There are many things ceive her reward. There are many things connected with her death that would be of great comfort to her widowed mother and family. Agnes Whitehouse, her aunt, who watched over her till the candle of life went watched over her till the candle of life went out, fell sick with the same fever, and four weeks from that day, she, too, closed her lifework, and followed her Master home. The tenderness with which she watched over her niece was very touching. She spared neitber time, strength, nor money, to provide for her comforts in sickness. It was a life for a life, in the full sense of the term, and our Lord said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Both girls will be missed, for they were equally faithful in society and ready for every good work. We sympathize with the families in their deep affliction and commend them to Him who careth for all his children. There was a service for each here, then the bodies

Missions.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

" Go yeinto all the world, and preach the Gospel

ing? Is it likely that more money will I. LESSON INTRODUCTION. be given in the future for missions?

Here are some reflections I have on these questions; also some bits of informetion I have caught up hastily in my
verse of the lest in the order of events

V. 52. Worshiped him: As he went up; mation I have caught up hastily in my verse of the last in the order of events.

to be, unless its charter be found in Acts. the Bible. The reason and authority for Christian missions are found in tles, Thomas being present (John 20: vogue in England and America devel- Galilee (John 21:1-24; Matt. 28:16); oped naturally out of the Magna Char- he appeared to the apostles, and a mulveloped out of the Bible, and the Spirit 16:15-18). Probably at this time, tified consciences. Either that Book is designed in the purpose of God to be in 1 Cor. 15:6. the light of salvation to the flat headed Hottentots, living in mental and moral stupidity on the banks of the Niger, and the low-hearted denizens of the upper Himalayas, and to the sav- recorded in the Gospels, and the quesages of the Sandwich Islands, or else it appears that it is in God's purpose that no salvation shall be offered to urrection body 9 Dr. J. J. Owen, many these unfortunate immortals. The Bi- years ago, made a strong argument ble is no more intended for the German, the Englishman, and the Ameri- glorified. One of his arguments was can, than for the African, the Hindu, the need of a complete identifying of have prevented the fatal result. Paralysis is and the Abyssinian. God has one sun in Jesus by the apostles and others, that taken in time. the heavens, from which he pours light they might be competent witnesses of and warmth upon all his creatures, and he has one liquid, which he taught have no idea of a spiritual body. Many men to call water, which is distilled in the retorts of the clouds, and purified in the chambers of the earth, with which hold that between the resurrection and to quench their thirst. And he has one Book to give light to the path, and identical with his pre-resurrection body gresses there will be a coldness and bad circulation Book to give light to the path, and with his glorified body, and yet of life to the souls of all his creations of the feet and limbs, followed, after a time, by a slight numbness or tingling, at first hardly notice.

God gave the impulse to foreign missions in the long ago. It was in the is palpable, not only as a whole, but providence of God that Joseph was also in its different parts; raised above a foreign missionary at the court of space, so that it can in much shorter Egypt, and Daniel at the court of Babylon, and Nehemiah at the court of Persia, and Naomi to the Moabites, and Jonah to the pagan Ninevites. Christ set the example here, as in everything, and became a foreign missionary of his own cause when he went into the foreign territory of Syria. The Acts of above the confining limitations of this. the Apostles is a record of the foreign missions planted by the Apostles, and carefully kept by Secretary Luke. It develops plans, purpose, and methods, and shows the Divine authority in missions. When Paul left the Holy Land and went up into the regions of Asia Minor, and over into Europe, he went

as a foreign missionary. But the spirit of the missions of the modern ages is upon us. It yet lacks two years of a century since the first missionary society was formed. It is only eighty years since the Scotch assembly was addressed by Dr. Erskine upon the subject in a way that at once awakened that church to its long neglected duty. Only eighty years, but the waves of light have been rolling high. Then there were not even 50,-000 converts from heathenism; now there are 4,000,000. Then there were only seventy mission schools; now there ling of an eye,' and the corruptible put are 12,000 with 500,000 scholars in them. Then the Bible existed in only fifty languages; now in two hundred and fifty. Then there were not over 6,-000,000 copies of the Bible in the world; now more than that number a miracle. If this opinion be correct, leave the press every year. Then the human race numbered only 731,000,lustrating both the resurrection from 000, of whom only 44,000,000 were Protestants; now the population of the dead and the mysterious change the world is 1,500,000,000, of whom which Paul tells us will take place in the bodies of the living at the last day 174,000,000 are Protestants. Then there was but one native convert in all (1 Cor. 15:51-53)." India, and touching which the mismissionary Henry Martyn said it was a miracle as stupendous as that of rais- II. EXPLANATORY NOTES. ing the dead. Now the increase in India is eighty-one per cent. every ten years. Then, and up until 1853, it was death, according to law, for any Chris-

ng.

ful

ere

There are already 1,500 communicates in the mission churches establisted along the Congo by English and Amrican missionaries.

light is coming.

Washington, D. C.

Now, there are 25,000 native converts.

Then, all the isles of the South Seas

were populated by the most heartless

people on the earth; they ate white

men, human skins were their water-

and human bones their decorations,

S. F. HERSHEY.

Sunday-School.

JESUS' PARTING WORDS. Sunday-school lesson for Dec. 21, 1890. Luka 24:44-53.

Revised Version.

A MISSIONARY MEDITATION.

I have been thinking and reading about this thing we call the Foreign Missionary enterprise of the Christian Church. Look at some questions.

Must a Bible Christian be a missionary Christian? Do foreign missions find their law and orders in the Bible? Is the church under a Divine injunction to carry the Gospel to the pagan corners of the earth? In the light of comparisons has the progress in missions in pagan lands been encouraging? Is it likely that more money will

Revised Version.

And he said unto them, These are my words which Tspake unto you, while I was yet with you, how that all things must needs be fulfilled, which are written in the law of Moses, and the prophets, and the psalms, concerning me. Then opened he their mind, that they might understand the scriptures; and he said unto them, Thus it is written, that the Christ should suffer, and rise again from the dead the third day; and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name unto all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem. Ye are witnesses of these things. And behold, I send forth the promise of my Father upon you but tarry ye in the city, until ye be clothed with power from on high. And he led them out until they were over against Bethany; and he lifted up his hand, and blessed them. And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he parted from them, and was carried up into heaven. And they worshipped him, and returned to Jerusalem with great joy; and were continually in the temple, blessing God.

LESSON INTRODUCTION. connects this with verse 48, Beginning from

If we had the Gospel of Luke only, we might justly conclude that the for Luke grammatically connects the It is agreed that no person is a two. We should then infer that the Christian unless he be a Bible Christian, ascension of our Lord took place on the believing what the Bible teaches, and same day as the resurrection. Luke, in fectly understood is becoming plain. aiming to live it. So no institution or part, supplements the closing part of movement of Christianity has any right his Gospel in the first chapter of the

Our Lord again appeared to the aposthe Bible. As the great systems of 26-29); later, he appeared to seven of common and constitutional law in them as they were fishing in the Sea of ter given the English people by King titude of disciples on a mountain of John, so Christian missions have de- Galilee (Matt. 28:16-20; comp. Mark of God working through it upon sancthough not certainly, he appeared to the service of Fither that Book the "five hundred brethren," spoken of During the forty days (Acts 1:3) that

our Lord was seen by the apostles, and were spoken to by him, the appearances were, probably, more than are tion may be naturally asked, How did he appear, or what was our Lord's resthat the resurrection body was not the his resurrection, and that they would others think that our Lord arose from great fatigue, and the weakness will be very the dead with a spiritual Lody; others | marked. These symptoms will often be ac ascension "our Lord had a real body, languid than on retiring. As the disease prodiffering from both, especially from able, but gradually becoming more and more the former." Says Van Oosterzee: "It marked. Among the first symptoms, also, are a locality to another; gifted with the capability, in subjection to a mightier will, of being sometimes visible, sometimes invisible. It bears the unmistakable traces of its former condition, but is at the same time raised | me of my terrible trouble. It is, in a word, a spiritual body, no longer subject to the flesh, but filled, guided, borne by the spirit, yet not less a body. It can eat, but it no longer needs to eat; it can reveal itself in one-place, but it is not bound to this one place; it can show itself within the sphere of this world, but is not limited to this sphere." Says Professor Riddle: "The resurrection body of our Lord had not yet, during the forty days he lingered on earth, assumed the full affliction to mine, to use this really wonderful glory which belongs to it, and which it now possesses as the glorified body of the Divine human Redeemer." Says Dr. Lyman Abbott, referring to the words spoken to Thomas: "Christ's language here shows clearly that his body after the resurrection was his natural earthly body. I believe he retained it until the ascension, when it was changed 'in a moment, in the twinkon incorruption and the mortal put on immortality. His entrance into a room through a closed door, with a natural body, is no more inexplicable than his walking upon the water; it was simply then in his ascension, as in his resurrection, Christ was the 'first-fruit,' il-

Which of the theories is the true one, it would be presumptuous to decide.

Verse 44. These are my words, etc.: The things spoken to you before my death on such occasions as comp. 18:31-33; 22:37; Matt. 26: 56, and others probably, are realized. Our Lord is no longer with his disciples, except tian to enter the Empire of Japan. transiently and at intervals. In the law of Moses, etc.: The Jews divided the Old Testa. ment into Law, Prophets, and Hagiographa. The first division is the Pentateuch; the second, Joshua, the four books of Kings, and the Prophets, except Daniel; the Hagiographa embraced the remaining books. In the Prophets bags, human skulls their monuments, and Psalms the most striking prophecies of the Messiah are recorded.

V. 45. Opened he their mind: " Not only luman blood used to mixed their war must the Scriptures be opened for the underpaint. None of this now. Verily, the standing, but the understanding for the Scriptures." This our Lord did at times during the interval of forty days.

V. 46. The Christ should suffer: "Here as everywhere suffering and glory are inseparably connected." The third day is typically foreshadowed in the restoration of Jonah after three days.

Vs. 47, 48. Unto all the nations: "Matthew and Mark tell of the commission to preach the Gospel to all, but here this preaching is set forth as the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy." Beginning from Jerusalem: "To the Jew first, and also to the Greek" Rom. 1:16). "Although the nation had and its birthright to primacy in the kingdom, as proposed to them by Messiah personally, the offer should be still extended to them, under the Dispensation of the Spirit, through the witness of the resurrection. Comp. Acts 3:19-26." The R. V. margin

Jerusalem, ye are witnesses. V. 49. The promise of my Father upon you: The special influence of the Spirit of God, promised in Joel 2:28. Clothed with power from on high: The | ower which only the reception of the Spirit could impart. See Acts 1:8.

Vs. 50, 51. Over against Bethany: Over the brow, probably, of the Mount of Olives to the descent towards Bethany. Was carried up into heaven: "The tense of the original is picturesque and indicates a continuedness, a

a more exalted worship than that accorded him during his ministry.

V. 53. Continually in the temple: At the stated hours of prayer. What was imper-



Paralyzed!

How often do we hear of persons being suddenly stricken with paralysis? But such persons, although apparently stricken suddenly, had is all cases been warned for months by premonitory symptoms, which, if they had been heeded and cured by the proper remedy, would

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Marine Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of December, A. D., 1887. J. S. PHILLIPS, Notary Public.

Another Remarkable Cure. I had a stroke of paralysis. The suffering I endured was unbearable. My speech was impaired, my mouth drawn to one side, and the pains in my head were maddening. I used Dr. Greene's Nervura, and before I had used a bottle I felt a marked improvement, and now I feel myself again. It gives me great pleasure to recommend all troubled with nervous complaints, or any similar affliction to mine, to not medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura.

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of the leading features can be mentioned, ut among its general articles it is exected that the standard of the contents will not only be maintained but increased in interest and importance.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley will contribute an article to the January Number on the "The Pigmies of the Great African Forest" beautifully illustrated, giving a full and interesting account of these strange



H. M. STANLEY.

dwarfs. Prof. James Bryce, M. P., has arranged to write four articles on India, which will be welcomed by the many readers of his book, "The American Commonwealth." Sir Edwin Arnold's papers entitled "Japonica," and begun in the December number, will be continued through the spring. They form an

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H. Wigmore, of Tokio, PROF. JAMES BRYCE, M. P. Mr. Blum will furnish

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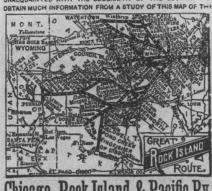
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The Morning Star.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

Praise for sun and praise for dew, Praise for love forever new! Praise for bounties richly sned, That thy children may be fed; Bread of Life, for all availing, Vine the true, the never-failing! Feed our souls, in thee confiding. Keep our lives in thine abiding."

"What I do depends upon what I think." Yes, and your thinking is also largely shaped by your doing.

It is reported that the richest woman in America is a Mrs. Greene of Chicago, a Quakeress. She is said to be "worth' fifty millions and to be a founder of many schools and a supporter of many churches. We would like to learn more of her.

And now we begin to hear of "Darkest Scotland " and " Darkest New York." It is doubtless well to have the dark places of society exposed, but let us not get to thinking that all is darkness in this world. There is more light in the world to-day than ever before, and the light increases.

Parnell is being deserted by the Irish delegates, but the Irish societies in this country are sending him "unqualified pledges of support." Does this mean that the Irish in America have lower ideas than the Irish in Ireland of the moral qualifications for political leadership?

A SERIOUS MATTER.

There is a good deal of sham in society in the form of pretended skill. We recall the Negro who claimed to be a carpenter by trade, simply because he they mourned for their baby son had been employed for a time to turn the grindstone in a joiner's shop. He had nearly or quite as good a claim to being a carpenter as have many other dier suddenly entered their dwelling, people to being professional according and saluted his "father and mother." to their representations.

No one will feel to deny that there is a good deal of this kind of shamming. It comes about largely because so many are unwilling to prepare themselves thoroughly for occupations into which they propose to enter. There is too much trusting to "genius," tact, and "cheek," and far too little of that patient plodding by which alone are laid the foundations of enduring success and even of decent worth.

This shamming comes partly also because so many are bent on putting nature and common sense at defiance so far as to apply themselves to that for which they have little or no tact or adaptation. Society is miserable to a great degree because of undue attention to the fact that some men are adapted to do one thing and some another, and that their adaptation is their Divine call which may not be safely neglected. The his parents they were amazed to find one great blunder, repeated over and over again, is that men and women fail to do what God has plainly designed them to do.

It is scarcely more evident that some trees are designed to bear apples and others to bear pears, than it is that some men are designed to be merchants and others to be mechanics, some to be lawyers and others to be mechanics. How hard many of us try to make our own powers, and the powers of those under our charge, produce fruit that naturally comes only from other organizations and sets of faculties. The swallow is content to twitter unenvious of the trill of the robin or the sweet song of the botolink, but men and women, lacking the proper gifts, aim, parrotlike, to copy the vocalization and speech of those upon whom God has conferred the rare gifts of music and eloquence. There was wit in the words of the intoxicated fellow who staggered up to the politician who had just made an at-God he didn't aspire to be an orator! sic; but I can't sing. As a singist, I am not a success. I am saddest when I its forces. sing. So are those who hear me. They are even sadder than I am."

The office of the sunshine is one, that ever be aiming to shine in the courts. into our life that we rarely find a person who, however gifted in some respects, element borrowed from the Gospel. is not daily tormented by a desire to excel in directions other than those indicated for him by nature. And so we find society characterized by an endless

would pass away and all things would of all her faithful ministers that they

A LOST BABE.

We are told of the "daughter" of fulfilment of them? Dinah Mulock Craik, who was not her daughter, except by adoption, that she was found, a deserted infant, "at the aroused in him all these needs. The cross-roads" on a large flat stone; and error of man, his deplorable error, is to the authoress received her into her pursue the realization of them without home and heart, and reared her to be the companion and joy of her life.

There is a story that once when King Alfred and his retinue were hunting, one of his men rescued a baby from an can be their Realizer." eagle's nest, and the king adopted him; and years afterwards he became one of the knights of the realm.

We read of another babe whom a king's daughter found in the Nile, and carried him to her palace home, and

It might almost be said that the hisover little children. Dr. H. H. Jessup, the eminent Syrian missionary, relates in interesting narrative of a foundling of the desert.

struction, a Jewish mother from Bagdad rowing woman joined her husband in Damascus. For more than twenty years "buried in the desert storm." The family moved to Beyrout, and there, a few months ago, a dark, stalwart sol-A birth-mark and his own story of his held in New York theaters by the Tammany life easily identified him, and the rejoiced parents knew that their longlost Ezekiel had come home. Found nearly smothered in a heap of sand, by in the same city; and the Brooklyn Base Ball an Arab woman soon after the cyclone Club dishonored its championship of the Nain the desert, he had been taken into tlenal League, which plays no Sunday games, the family of the emir of her tribe, and trained to be a roving warrior. For years he lived as an Arab chief, riding on wild raids at the head of a hundred Bedouin spearmen. Learning somehow of the facts of his early history, of petitions sent in by true Americans, but its and that he was a son of Isaac and not of Ishmael, he applied to the rabbis of Damascus and Beyrout to help him find his kindred. But meantime his adventures in Syria had made him acquainted with Oriental Christians-oftener perhaps in the way of violence than of trains will not be content with a mere bite of the Lord's Prayer and the outlines of the life of Jesus, and after his reunion with

came, an anxious inquirer, to Dr. Jessup, desiring to be told "the way of life more perfectly." He is now a student at the American College in Beyrout, preparing, under the tuition of godly teachers, to be a Christian missionary among the wild tribes that knew him as a bandit of the plains.

The possibilities of this young scholar's future tempts us to believe that Sanl of Tarsus was not the last Jew taken up and saved to the cause of Christ on the way to Damascus, and qualified to do immortal work among

IS OURS A CHRISTIAN AGE? The following is a translation from the French of M. Ruffet, of Geneva:

" Four years ago M. Necker discussed before us the social question. He spoke to us of the efforts making by the tempt at a speech, and said he thanked masses to arrive at a better situation. Since then the question has steadily con-Artemas Ward made a capital hit when tinued to widen, and scarcely two he got off the following: "I like mu- months ago the grand army of the laborers made trial of a first review of

"What are the principles put forward by its most serious leaders? The principles of equality, of fraternity, of solof the rain is another. But men who idarity. Now, look somewhat more were made to toil in the marts must for- closely at these, and let us, instead of falling into fright over these clamors, Men who ought to till the farm will instead of leaguing ourselves together aspire to handle the lancet or win fame as if society was about to perish, let us in literature. How many in our land admit that it is the Spirit of God that is to-day are slaves to an ill-chosen occu- passing by, the reign of Christ which is pation, toiling life away without the advancing. For if we note well what possibility of an adequate reward, be- is proposed to us in the program for the cause they are not in their right places future amelioration of human societies. and "the odds" are heavily against we shall become well assured that them. So far has this disease penetrated everything true, grand, generous, desirable which it includes is only an

"This program includes, for instance, liberty, justice, true equality, the independence of the religious conscience, the enfranchisement of civil society misplacement of its parts, occasioning from every form of spiritual domination, constant friction, great loss of vital the destruction of all forms of slavery, power, and continual frustration of be- the protection of minors and of the weak, the larger participation of all What a wonderful transformation men in all rights, the destruction of would be wrought in society if some misery and of ignorance, the practical Divine force-some spiritual hurricane realization of the great law of solidarity. -could be sent through the land com- the end of national hatreds and wars, the missioned not to destroy, but to re-con- reign of peace. And, assuredly, all struct on the basis of eternal fitness-to | these forms of progress which the grand seize and thrust into their proper places army of the proletariat demands with all persons who, by whatever mis- cries of wrath have been inscribed chance, are out of them. What a com- among the words of the Master for eighplete upheaval and overturning and re- teen centuries. And is it not because adjustment there would be! Old things the Church repeats them by the mouth have made their way among the masses,

and that these are to-day demanding the

"Yes, it is Christianity which, in revealing to man his dignity, has Christ, out of Christ, in opposition to Christ, being ignorant (and alas! is the Church herself entirely innocent of this forgetfulness?) that Jesus Christ alone

NOTES.

SUMMARY-Rev. O. W. Waldron is pretty deep in the Maine State work and the Maine State work has entered pretty deeply into him. See his communication this week.See what "Dr. Buttles" has to say, nurtured and trained him to be her roy- in the selection on the second page, on alson; and he became the head of a na- "Some Temptations of Preachers."..... tion, and the organizer of a great com- Our regular "Temperance" department will appear in place of " Miscellany" next week Dr. Cheney's communication on the "Conference Charter" explains itself. tory of the church, and the world, is The plan suggested by Deacon Deering and made of the providences that watch approved by Dr. Cheney seems to be the right one. Let the members of the Boards, when they shall receive the copy of the proposed The Church at Home and Abroad this charter, respond as promptly as possible. As to the subsequent proceedings, it is doubtless wise, on the whole, to " make haste slowly." No part of this important movement One night, while encamped in the should proceed any faster than it can be fully wilderness of Djoul, a caravan en route examined and carry with it a sufficient de for Damascus was scattered by a terri- gree of unanimity to ensure, ultimately, the ble whirlwind. In the fright and de- good that is almed at and hoped for. There is no need, either, in this campaign, of "burning the bridges" behind us. No great lost her intant child. The most careful discredit will ensue if, after a tentative adsearch availed nothing; and the sor- vance, a partial and temporary retreat may seem wise.

THE SABBATH .- Rev. W. F. Crafts has sent us the following: "The perils of the Sabbath are even greater than the encouragements. The railroads are no longer reducing Sunday some places. On the Sabbath preceding the recent election, two great political meetings were party; and their 'reform' opponents, it is said, kept their type-writers and clerks at Sunday work in their headquarters. On the same day the Irish refugees had a public reception by receiving the champion's flag in a Brooklyn theater before a crowd of Sabbath-breakers. The World's Fair Commissioners, instead of deciding at once that the Columbian Exposition is to be American and not Continental in its Sabbath, is not even 'receiving' the hundreds secretary is privately filing them away with the purpose of postponing decision to the last moment, when, as some of these directors say, there will probably be a 'compromise to avoid a fuss by closing all but the art gallery,' which political dodging will bring a fuss from both sides, as those who come from far on Sunday peace—and from them he learned the show, and those who oppose opening will be as much offended by the opening of one department as of all."

A copy of Bates Colleg e Catalogue for 1890on questioning him that he was neither 1891 lies upon our table and does our eyes names of several new professors in actual service in the list of the regular faculty, which now includes fifteen names. The faculty at Lewiston may fairly be described as a "strong team," and the total of one hundred and sixty-six students is the more significant when we consider the precise character of such a body of young men and women as are being educated in Bates College. There are no "Chollies" and "floats" among them. The conception of life entertained by loafers and spendthrifts is foreign to them. We do not believe, speaking with moderation, that a healthier, cleaner, and more promising set of youths and maidens are to be found in any institution of learning between the two oceans! Happy are those young men and women who are students at Bates! And happy are those parents who have children in that in-

> We wish that some of our valued contribu tors could have heard Prof. Barrett Wendell's lecture at the Lowell Institute the other night on " Paragraphs." One of the burdens of editorial life is the necessity often imposed of dividing into paragraphs articles presented and accepted for publication. Why do some contributors make a paragraph of nearly every sentence they write? And why do other contributors make never a break in a whole long article? It is one of the things that " no fellow can find out."

> > 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."

Selected Sermons of Schleiermacher." ing. Pp. 436
Lindner's "Empirical Psychology."
Pp. 274.
"Studies in Pedagogy." Morgan. Pp. 255...
Pens and Types." Benjamin Drew.
Pp. 214..... Pp. 2.4. "Song Stories for Little People." Edited by W.H. Luckenbach, D.D. Pp.

The Scientific Spirit of the Age." By Frances Power Cobbe. Pp. 243...

"Marion Graham." By Meta Lander.
Pp. 486...

"The Despot of Broomsedge Cove."
Charles Egbert Graddock...

"The Black Arrow." Robert Louis .75 1.50 .75

M. Douglass. Pp. 349.

Nature and Culture." By Harvey
Rice. Pp. 236.

Correspondence.

THE REGISTER FOR 1891 is now ready. Send in your orders. Don't delay. First come, first served." Price: single copy, 10 cts. Postage, 2 cts. By the dozen, 8 cts. each. Po-tage, one dozen, 20 cts.

Conference Charter.

The letter below respecting a charter for our General Conference speaks for itself. PORTLAND, Nov. 29, 1890.

Rev. O. B. Cheney, D. D., DEAR BROTHER: I notice by yours in THE MORN-ING STAR of Nov. 27, that you ask the several Boards of the Fereign Mission, Home Mission, Woman's Mission and Education Societies to meet in Boston on the 8th of January next, to consider and advise in relation to a charter from the General Conference to be procured of the Maine Legislature. Now, as it must be at large expense to call these bodies together, and when together they can only act as advisory, and as you have suggested that you would furnish to each individual member a printed copy of the charter as prepared by the committee selected for that purpose, it seems to me that each individual can personally examine, and carefully note any change desirable, and signify his approval or disapproval, to yourself as chairman of the committee, and that it would accomplish the same object with very little expense. Although you have followed the instruction given the committee at Brooklyn, yet will it not accom plish the same object to do as intimated above? Allow me also to suggest that the same course be pursued in relation to a charter for the New England Association, viz., in sending a copy of the charter to the corporators instead of calling them

Please Feply through THE MORNING STAR. Most respectfully yours, etc. RUPUS DEERING.

President of the Home Mission Society. In answering the letter of the president of our Home Mission Society, I will say, that I think the question he raises is worthy the consideration of the Boards of our Benevolent Societies. So with their permission I suggest to them a plan which will save time and money, and will also, as it seems to mg, accomplish the object had in view. There was returned to me last Saturday from one of the ablest law firms work, but increasing it—the post-offices also, in | in the State of Maine the draft of a charter for our General Conference.

This draft, it may be said, is substantially a copy of the one read before the Conference Board at their late meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y. Section ten is the only one in a new draft, and the change in this section consists in expressing it affirmatively instead of negatively.

As this section is the vital one in the pro posed charter, guarding carefully, as it does guard, all the invested funds of our Benevolent Societies-over \$61,000-and making valid all gifts by bequest, note, sui scription or otherwise, I quote it here in full.

Sec. 10. All property held by the said so "Sec. 10. All property beld by the said so-cieties, and all gifts, bequests, devises, and conveyances of property heretofore made to said societies, or which may hereafter be made to them or any of them, shall be held and used by the said Conference for the purposes desig-nated in the making of the several gifts. be-quests, devises, and conveyances; and shall be subject to all the conditions, limitations and uses contained in the several gifts, bequests, devises, and conveyances to said societies."

The lew few to which I refer are of online

The law firm to which I refer are of opinion that when the necessary legislation shall be secured from the State of New. Hampshire all our pecuniary interests represented by our Benevolent Societies will be protected.

I will, then, send a copy of the draft to the Charter committee, and if a majority shall approve it as their report to the Boards of our Benevolent Societies, I will send a copy to a Mohammedan nor a Jew. Ezekiel good. It is handsomely printed and fills each member of the Boards. Will each memquestion whether the draft as a Bill shall be submitted to the Maine Legislature? As I stated in the notice in the STAR and Free Baptist of last week, a copy of the draft will also be sent to each member of the Conference Board. All amendments that are suggested

will have due consideration. The Bill if passed will be published in the STAR and Free Baptist. It must be borne in mind that if the Bill shall be passed it will be of no force unless accepted by the members of the Conference Board as corporators; and that the Board will not meet until the time of our next Anniversaries. Two charters from the State of New York have already been rejected; and a charter from Maine, if granted, may share a like fate. My opinion is frankly given, to be taken for what it is worth. It is that no action should be taken by the Conference Board on the question of accepting a charter from Maine until the opinion of the General Conference to sit at Lowell, Mass., in '92 shall be learned.

A charter should be obtained, if possible, in '91, otherwise the next Conference will have no charter before it, as the Legislature of Maine meets only every second year.

Postponing the question of accepting a charter until the Lowell Conference will give time for discussing in our papers and before our Yearly Meetings and Associations what is the best thing on the whole to be done. Consolldation is something radical. Some of us have been slow to favor it. Others are yet to be convinced that it will be the wisest course to take. We had better go on with our Christlan work as we are doing it until we can be well nigh a unit in making a change. By our next General Conference. I trust we shall all see eye to eye in making the change; and if so, and the change shall be then made, it will be a work quickly done.

As President Deering suggests, I will also send the draft of a charter for the New England Association to the Association charter committee and to the corporators of the Association for their yea or nay vote. In both cases it will be a great favor if answers are sent me without delay. It was my duty to give the notices for the meetings as they were given last week. It, however, the plan presented in this article on the suggestion of the President of our Home Mission Society shall 1.00 be approved, let it be understood that the nc-

tices are withdrawn. O. B. CHENEY. Lewiston, Me., Dec. 2, 1890.

What Is Our Name?

The Free Baptist of November 26 reports the organization of a State Association of our churches in Michigan, combining two Yearly Meetings which have existed for nearly fifty years. This consolidation, doubtless, unites our denominational forces in that State for concentrated effort and enlarged usefulness. The name finally adopted by the new organi-

zation is the only thing in the entire report to be regretted. The committee on preparing a bill for incorporation recommended that the body should be called "The Michigan Association of Free Baptists." It was moved that the article be amended to read "Freewill Baptists," instead of " Free Baptists." This am ment was discussed during a forenoon session

ciation of Freewill Baptists."

No one would wish to meddle with affairs igan. But this adoption of a name which shall a part of the denomination to which we all bewhose proprietary rights, therefore, may be dience, standing, read the alternate verses. said to be the largest. The name we bear will determine to a large degree our standing among men and cur success with them; our name, if not representing us exactly for what we are, should at least not misrepresent

"Free Baptist" is the name decided upon by our last General Conference, after protracted and thorough debate. While the right of any Yearly Meeting or other body within our borders, to adopt either "Free" or "Freewill" Baptist as its name, is fully recognized, yet the wisdom of so doing after the action of

Wedding Bells at Ocean Park.

The silence of our summer home by the sea was broken, Nov. 22, by the arrival of a double wedding party. The contracting parties, Mr. Joseph Hicks and Miss Alice Maxwell of Boston, also Mr. George H. Burr of Everett, and Miss Francis Low of Boston, returned to the cottage where they spent their summer vacation, for the making of connubial vows.

Rev. H. C. Lowden, of North Berwick, the genial young minister whose acquaintance was formed there, was invited to officiate. The skies were propitious. The grand old ocean dashed its silvery spray upon the beach, and the keen November breezes soughed a cadence through the whispering pines to the rhythm of marriage bells. The bridal costumes were a ta mode, the presents were numerous, and the wedding breakfast was indeed appetizing. This is the first wedding of which we have record at Ocean Park.

Moral: Free Baptists ministers will find it to their advantage to spend their summer vacation at Ocean Park.

Temperance Temple of the W. C. T. U.

A great event marked Nov. 1, 1890, as a redletter day in the temperance calendar. On that day, in the city of Chicago, amid great rejoicings, was laid the corner-some of the grand Temple of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. A glowing account of the beautiful, deeply impressive, and very appropriate services connected with that auspicious event, appears in the Union Signal, in its issue of Nov. 6, and is authority for the statements that follow.

The location of the Temple is on the corner of La Salle and Monroe Streets, within a stone's throw of the Board of Trade. The land on which its foundations rest, at a low the huge corner-stone was carefully lowered estimate is valued at \$1.000,000 and is leased for two hundred years. It is to be thirteen from human sight, two copper boxes filled stories high, nearly two hundred feet in length, by one hundred in depth. Its estimated cost is \$1,100,000. It is to furnish head been presented for the occasion, placed the quarters for the largest, most remarkable or- first mortar, and more skilled hands finished God, and Home, and Native Land." The first God, one for home, one for every land. Wavfloor is to contain a hall-named Willard Hall in honor of the beloved leader of the W. C. T. U.-which is to be the central attraction of the great Temple, and "is some day to become the Westminster Abbey of the Temperance reform. It is to be lined with marble and to be memorial in its character. It will have memorial windows, and pedestals will support busts of illustrious persons who have lived and died for the cause of temperance. Memorial tablets will tell of the great and noble departed. Here will be cherished precious names and faces, here brilliant banners be hung, here watch-words emblazoned, perchance martyrs' names inscribed. But best of all, from this hall the incense of prayer will ascend every day in the year for the suppression of the liquor traffic and the salvation of the drunkard, for it is to be open at all hours. like the gates of Gospel grace, that the health and healing of our Lord may be offered to the sick ones who come to us from the saloons Over its entrance the words, 'Not willing that any should perish, are to concentrate into a single sentence the spirit of the crusade and purpose of the W. C. T. U."

With the exception of the hall and the rooms set apart as headquarters for the National, State, and city temperance organizations, the remaining rooms are to be used as offices. Already most of them are engaged, and their annual rental, it is estimated, will bring the sum of \$250,000, which, after deducting necessary expenses, will leave a princely income to be employed in educating the land in temperance and righteousness. The architect has furnished a fine picture of the beautiful building, which appears in the Signal. It is surmounted by the form of a beautiful woman on a Gothic spire seventy feet high, with face upturned and hands outstretched to heaven in prayer, symbolizing the attitude of the W. C. T. U. as she protests against the laws and customs of the nation in regard to the liquor traffic, and appeals unto God to save her home, children, and land from its destroying power. Already has this building become famous. Says Miss Willard: "There is not a building in Chicago so widely known, so widely laved. so cursed by bad, so blessed by good people." The woman who had the brain to conceive

this colossal enterprise, and the faith and courage to carry it on unfalteringly to this auspicious hour, is Mrs. Matilda Carse. She has lived in Chicago since 1856, and seen the city grow from fifty thousand to one million, one hundred thousand inhabitants. Sixteen years ago, she was living quietly in Chicago as the wealthy widow of a leading railroad official. She then had three sons, of whom the youngest, little Tommy, was lame and went on crutches. He was a beautiful child, of great intelligence, and the heart of his mother's heart. One afternoon, while she was absent visiting bis father's grave at Rosehill Cemetery, this little one ventured beyond the sidewalk in his play. A huge brewery wagon, heavily loaded, and whose driver was stupid with beer, ran over the helple s little fellow, and when his mother came home, she found him dead. Then and there, she took a sol-emn yow to dedicate her life to the cause of emperance, to the safety of our streets and

The public service of the day opened early in the afternoon in the grant Second Regiment

in the afternoon, The final vote showed 63 Armory. Every seat, every inch of standing in favor of, and 43 opposed to, the amend- room was taken, -a dense mass of humanity ment. It was, therefore, carried; and the through which it was impossible to wedge vote, subsequently, by a meaningless act, one's way. Mrs. Carse introduced Miss Wilmade "unanimous." The Association is to lard, who, at her request, presided. The 'xbe known, therefore, as "The Michigan Asso- ercises commenced with "America," grandly sung by a children's chorus, led by a "slight, gracious girl," and "never," said the Signal, which belong solely to the brethren of Mich- "did any pompous musical conductor so well do the part. Every movement was grace." be legally recognized as the name applied to The Crusade psalm was read, and prayer offered. Then a most appropriate responsive long, does interest and concern us all, particu- reading of selected Scriptures, previously arlarly the young men who expect to live and | ranged for the occasion, was read, thousands work with the denomination the longest, of voices joining in the responses, as the au-

"Miss Willard," says the marrator, "now in "Miss Willard," says the marrator, "now introduced in her harpy fashion, Mrs. Katherine Fisk, who sang Julia Ward Howe's 'Battle Hymn of the Republic,' as one can hear it sung only once in a life-time, the children in the galleries and the audience below joining in the chorus. I wish I might make each one of you feel the inspiration of that moment, of you feet the inspiration of that moment, when from thousands of throats rolled out the refrain, 'For God is marching on.' How wonderful his marching seemed, as we looked back over the quarter of a century since these words were written, and remembered that then the organization which has made this Temple possible, and which now encircles the globe, did not exist even in the imaginations of of those who are now its leaders. So high had General Conference will undoubtedly not be arisen the pitch of enthusiasm that it seemed nothing could follow which would not produce a disastrous tumble; but when Miss Ames stepped to the front, and commenced in her clear, mellow voice the reading of Mrs. Lathrop's poem....she took the audience up, right on the plane where the song had left, carried them still higher, and then gently brought them down to rest at Jesus' feet."

Dr. Delano, president of the Baptist Ministers' Union of Chicago, gave a polished address, and at its close, Mr. W. Mackridge, who, it is said, has the finest tenor voice in the country, sang, " Be thou faithful unto death." Letters and telegrams from distinguished inviduals, expressive of interest in the success of the enterprise, were read. Miss Willard gave an address, worthy of herself and the occasion, from which much of the foregoing has been called. Mrs. Carse followed, giving a history of the inception of the plans and present status of the Temple, and this closed

the services at the Armory. And now followed what is said to have been the most impressive part of the ceremony. An army, consisting of thousands of children with a wonderful display of beautiful banners and flags bearing significant mottoes, marched from the Armory, through the streets of Chicago, to the site for the Temple, keeping step to the music of "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons Must Go." Arriving at the corner of Monroe and LaSalle Streets they found dense crowds. But the north half of the great foundations had been floored over, and, guarded by the vigilance of policemen, was ready to receive the children, while a raised platform secured a space for the officers and speakers. Still above this, on another platform, rested the huge corner stone weighing over ten tons. with tackle attached and stalwart workmen, with their hands on the capstan, ready, at com-

Dr. Herrick Johnson, President of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago, offered a very fervent and wonderfully appropriate prayer; then, at the signal given, till it was dropped into place and covered with preclous documents resting in its recesses. Mrs. Carse, with a trowel which had ization of women the world has ever seen. | the operation. Miss Willard struck the great ing handkerchiefs gave the signal of completion, the sweet young voices struck up Mrs. Henry's hymn:

mand of their leader, to lower the great stone

into place.

"Upward through the supny air, Rise, Temp'e, rise, Brick and stone and timber fair, Rise, Temple, rise," etc.

As the refrain was sung, thousands of arms were lifted with graceful, rhythmic motion, and many eyes grew dim looking at the beautiful, swaying mass of children, thinking what this Temple meant to God's little ones. Rousing cheers were given for the children, cheers for Mrs. Carse, cheers for Miss Willard and the W. C. T. U. The Doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the grand occasion was over. Not so its influence, for never was a more impressive object-lesson M. M. H. HILLS. witnessed.

Maine State Work.

Since the annual meeting-of blessed memory-three new Free Baptist churches have been dedicated in the State. Those at Razorville and Caribo, have received notice in the STAR. The Pishon's Ferry church was dedicated Nov. 9. Pres. Wade was present, and attended to the financial end of the work. The Secretary 3ld the best he could. Rev's L. Given, Page, and Savage, former pastors, beside Bro. Dodge, the present pastor, participated in the services. The church at Medford Center will be ready for dedication the present

South Cornish "church of the resurrection." A year ago a Sunday-school was commenced in the old meeting-house, unused for a number of years. Bro. Hurd of Limerick has been preaching there a few months, and when the Parsonsfield Quarterly Meeting convened there a revival was imminent. Meetings were held over the following Sabbath. A number of conversions resulted, quite changing the spiritual status of the community. The prospect is that the renewal of this church will become very permanent.

A convention for Christian life and work was held at Brunswick Village church, Nov. 17 -18. Your Secretary was present one day. This, as other meetings of the kind, was found helpful. They indicate an increase of interest in spiritual life in the churches.

The A. C. F's of the Clinton church celebrated their first anniversary the 19th. Your Secretary was invited to deliver the address. They applauded with a contribution for the State work; hence they were judged to be prosperous and progressive, as indeed the Clin-

ton church entire is. West Paris. In need of a resurrection. Church closed for several years. But quite an interest is manifested in having meetings again. Good meetings were neld the 23d, and Mr. Hayes of the Divinity School supplied the 30th. Regular services will be maratained, and we expect to see a permanent interest builty ap

here. Cornish Village church. Closed for several years. Services Nov. 30 were well attended and much interest in continuing them was manife-ted. Another resurrection to plan

and pray for. The "Annual Reports" Is being distributed Should you receive more than one copy, pleas distribute. The financial question confrons

6.50

10.00

2.00

1.00

us. We can manage it easily enough, however. It will only be necessary for each Free Baptist in the State to do his duty. We can not expect so large contributions from individuals as last year, but the churches can do much more. Are you introducing the card system? Send to the treasurer for cards and envelopes. A few hundred dollars will be needed, Jan. 1, to meet appropriations. We have almost none of it on hand. Will you please forward the balance early this month? You have been watching this State work and are deeply interested in it. If you desire it to go on, why Are you introducing the card system? Send send it on! The Lord bless you.

O. W. WALDRON, State Sec.

"Religion Afloat."

Rev. M. A. Shepard sends the following for publication in the STAR. It is taken from the St. Louis Republic and appeared under the

above heading: Just below the Merchants' Bridge in North St. Louis a queer-looking craft has been for some time nearing completion. This craft is a flatboat of two decks, which is being equipped fatboat of two decks, which is being equipped by the Freewill Baptists for mission work along the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It will be used for combined tabernacle, floating Bethel, and colporteur work, and is expected to devote its attention to the towns and cities along the banks of all navigable streams in the Missisippi system, stopping from one to four weeks at each point. The work of the Gospel Tabernacie in a large tent was started in May, 1889, by this denomination, and met with remarkable success. The twin sister of this tabernacie is the Floating Bethel, which combines the best features of the labernacie works with lodgings on the second deck of the craft, where the bands of Christian workers are provided with a comfortable home. Three bands of workers will inhabit the boat, namely: One band to hold daily meetings in the ly: One band to hold daily meetings in the Bethel for the benefit of all classes of river men and residents along the river; another band to hold daily meetings in the tabernacle, which will be erected in such towns or cities as are visited; and a third band, which will visit families and distribute evangelical litera-

The boat itself and the Christian bands will The boat itself and the Christian bands will be under the direction of Rev. M. A. Shepard, who, for twenty-five years, has been a minister of the Gospel. It is proposed to drift down the river during the winter and visit the Southern towns. Next spring the Floating Bethel will be towed up the Mississippi to St. Paul, and will stop at the cities in the North during the warmer months, again dropping down to the South with the return of winter.

Ministers and Churches.

[We invite the sending of items from all our charches 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.]

BROWNFIELD .- " At a late visit of your correspondent to the Brownfield church it was noted that Bro. Clough's work is taking a very cheering form after years of dearth and discouragement. Bro. Clough and his family have tolied hard for the good of Zion, the most hopeful part of their work being with the young people, where the best fruit is now found. Four were baptized on the Sabbath referred to, and at a later meeting two more expressed heartly a desire to begin a Christian expressed nearthy a desire to begin a Christian life. There has been some talk of the starting of an A. C. It society among them." The parishioners gave their pastor a visit on the afternoon and evening of New 28, and left in presents, mostly money, to the amount of thirty-lx dollars, and, best of all, the expression of love and barmony, for which they have our sincere thanks. Five have been added to the church by baptism this fall.

ROSS CORNER .- " Our church is pastor, and we have had no preaching for some months. We now wish to secure the services of some good working man, and would like to communicate with some one who may feel disposed to come. Please address B. Pray."

LYMAN .- " The church in this town has been without a paster, and the meeting-house has closed most of the time for the past five years. Last May a Sunday-school was started, and regular services have been held to the present time. The meeting-house has been repaired and painted at an expense of about \$200. The September session of the York Co. Quarterly Meeting was held here, and was of such interest as to greatly encourage the church. Bro. T. C. Lewis of Portland, spent two Sabbaths with us, and rendered efficient help. A deep interest seems to prevail in the church and community, and two young people have expressed a wish to become Christians. A young people's society of A. C. F. has been organized, with hopeful prospects. The especial need of the church and society now seems to be a pastor. This church and the Ross Corner in Shapleigh, or the Pleasant Hill in Hollis, could probably together give some good pastor a comfortable support. Our prayer is that God will send us such an one soon. Correspond with R. W. Ricker, Waterboro, Me."

EAST OTISFIELD.—Is at present without a pastor, Rev. F. W. Town, who has labored with this church for the past four years and a haif, having resigned on account of poor health. "There has been very pleasant relationship between the pastor and people during this time. Five have been added to the church by baptism. His resignation was received with regret. We hold a service each Sabbath in connection with the Sabbath school which is very interesting and well attended. We hope to settle another pastor soon, and are praying that the Lord of the barvest will send us the right man to break to us the bread of life. Correspondence solicited with any good man wishing for a field of labor. Address William Abbott, Bolster's Mills, Me."

LEWISTON.-We learn that Rev. L. Brackett has been sick at his home since the 9.b of last June, with no prospect of recovery for some time at least. He has been confined to the house for some weeks. He passed his seventy-seventh birthday on Thanksgiving Day. WEEKS' MILLS. - The friends of Rev. Edward R. Chadwick, late pastor of the Milton Mills church, N. H., will be sorry to learn that he is still kept from the work which he loved and was so well fitted to do. He is at his childhood's home in China, Me., wai ing pa-

tiently for returning strength. New Hampshire.

EAST ROCHESTER. — Rev. R. L. Dustan closed his labors with this church and the one at Walnut Grove the last Sabbath in October. The churches at once extended a call to Rev. J. A. Wiggin, who accepted, and began his la-bors the first Sabbath in November. The work is opening pleasantly. On the evening of Nov. 25 the people gathered at the parsonage to the number of about sixty. A very pleasant evening was spent. The pastor and his family received substantial presents.

FARMINGTON.—Rev. J. E. Dame, of Pitte-field, lectured in the course. Dec. 5, on "The Bible Confirmed by the Testimony of the Monuments." "The audience were held willing captives for one hour and fifteen minutes, as the lecturer drew forth from his unfailing memory the results of much study and toil in the preparation of this rich and fruitful lecture. Churches about to form a lecture course will do well to secure the regions.

Massachusette. Tot varq t BOSTON.—Rev. J. M. Lowden of Portland, Me., has accept d a unanimous call to the pas-torate of the Shawmut Avenue Free Bapu t

church. His labors here will begin Jan. 1. He has been the first and only choice of the church and society as a successor to Rev. F. L. Hayes, now of Minneapolis, Minn. He was pastor for eleven years of the church in Portland.

Rhode Island. (Mass.) church. Michigan.

TEMPERANCE.—The Bedford church has just cloved revival services conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Hagerty, assisted by Rev. I. S. Jones, of Rome City, Ind. The church was quickened, and three souls converted.

Schools and Colleges.

Hillsdale College. Mr. W. H. Cossum, secretary of the student volunteer movement for foreign missions, visited the college Saturday and Sunday, the 29th and 30th. Besides several special meet-29th and 30th. Besides several special meetings with the students he spoke Sunday morning at the college church. President Mosher delivered two lectures in Ohio last week. Miss Drering gave a pleasant entertainment to her students in grammar Friday evening the 28th. The many friends of Mrs. Professor Smith are glad to welcome her back to Hillsdale after an absence of several weeks.—The twenty-ixth annual oratorical contest of the Amphietyon Society occurred at college chapel Friday evening. The competitors were C. P. Hulce and C. C. Carlin, W. B. Fite, Grant Conklin, and C. B. Chaffee. All the parts were well prepared. W. B. Fite took the prize, and honorable mention was made of C. B. Chaffee. Excellent music was furnished by Mrs. E. Louise Williams, Messrs. Churchill and Hawley.

QUÆDAM.

New Hampton Literary Institution. The New Hampton Literary Institution.

The New Hampton Literary Institution still continues to increase in prosperity and attendance. The present term numbers 175 pupils. Friday evening, the 5th inst., a novel contest was held in the Moulton Opera House, Lac-nia, the occasion being an "Inter-scholastic Elecutionary Contest" between Tilton Seminary, Gilmanton Academy, and the New Hampton Institution. About 100 students from this school attended, and had the pleasure of seeing he first prize awarded to one of their own nontestants. Miss Sadie Deering was awarded the first prize, of fifteen dollars; Mr. Karl White, of the Tilton school, won the second, of ten dollars; while the third honor was divided equally between Mr. Craven Laycock, also of Tilton, and Mr. John Potter of New Hampton Institution, they receiving five dollars aplece. The work done by Professor Bacon in the line of clocution has been of a very high order, and the honor of two prizes to this school was justly deserved. Miss Fannie Waterman, as Lady Principal, which position she has resumed, after her year of study in Europe, is universally liked and is a source of strength and popularity to the school. Professor Meservey, having sold his stock of goods to Mr. Frank Morrill, is devoting all his energies, as heretofore, to the interests of the school. The Literary Societies have placed large emblems in the general assembly room (No. 1); also a large hanging lamp has been placed there by the Literary Adelphi, and the room has been otherwise beautified.

B. The New Hampton Literary Institution

Quarterly Meetings.

Clayton & Delaware (fa.).—The new F. B. cource in Wauneck was dedicated to the worship of God, Nov. 23, at the session of the Delaware and Clayton Q. M. The services were performed by Prof. Duon of Hillsdale. The session was very interesting from the teginning to the close.

Our next term will be at Campton, Feb. 20, at 6 o'clock P. M. Bro. C. H. Frae is to preach the introductory sermon.

N. W. Bixby.

Sebec (Me.).—Held with the La Grange church, sept. 19-21. A fair representation of the churches by delegates was made. The usual state of interest was apparent in the recorts received. Services throughout the seision spiritual.

Next session Dec. 19-21, with the Second Sanger-wills above the Lagrange of the Second Sanger-wills above the Lagrange of the Second Sanger-wills above the Lagrange of the Second Sanger-wills above the Second Sanger-will sanger of the Second San ville church, at Jackman's Corner.

Notices.

Post-Office Addresses Rev. J. W. Hills, Cuyl r, Cordan I Co., N. Y. Rev. G. A. Burges, Winnebago City, Minn. Box 41.

Quarterly Meetings. | wilaiton Tuscarora (N. Y.), Tuscarora church, Dic. Bowdoin (Me.), Pine St. church, Lewiston,

Montville (Me.), Branch Mills church, Dec. Monroe (N. Y.), Shelby Center church,

Monroe (N. Y.), Shelby Center church, Dec. 19.

Union (Mich.), at Willets schoolhouse in Cambria, Friday, Dec. 19.

Otsego (N. Y.), with the Oulcout church, commencing Friday evening, Dec. 26, Rev. A. E. Wilson to preach the opening sermon.

T. E. Wainwright, Clerk.

Stanstead (P. Q.), at Buiwer, Dec. 27, 28, instead of 20 and 21st inst. Q. M. conference, Saturday at 10 A. M. A. A. WOODMAN, Clerk.

Tioga County (Pa.). Holliday church, Friday to fore the first Sunday in February.

Whitestown (N. Y.), with the Potand church, Jan 9-17.

Waterville (Me.), is postponed one week on account of Christmas, and will sommence Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 10.30 A. M., with the Oakland church, and continue two days.

Cass and Berrien (Mich.), with the church at Union on Dec. 19-21. J. H. Breed, Cor. Sec. Van Buren (Mich.), with the church at Union of Priday evening, Dec. 19.

O. H. P. SHELDON, Clerk.

. General Conference, tea.

There will be a meeting of the committee appointed to draft a charter for the General Conference at the office of The Morsing Star in Boston, on Thursday, the eighth day of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenced.

The names of the committee are of the same of the confinitive are of the continues are of the continues are of the four incorporated. As his commit tee are to make their report to the Executive Board of the four incorporated Benevolent Societies—that is, the Foreign Mission Society, the Home Mission Society, the Education Society, and the Woman's Missionary Society the Corresponding Secretaries of these Societies are requested to call a meeting of the Boards to hear the report at the Free Baptist church in Buston on the eighth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forencon.

The object in having the Boards called together at the same time and place is that they may meet in joint convention to hear and consider the report of the committee. Of course final action on the report must be taken by each board acting separately.

As soon as the draft of the charter is completed.

As soon as the draft of the charter is completed, copies will be sent to the committee, to the members of the several Society Boards, and to the members of the Conference Board.

O. B. CHENEY, Chairman.

Lewiston, Me., Nov. 19, 1890. staro Insente

New England Association.

The committee appointed to draft a charter for the New England Free B ptist Association will meet at the office of The Morning Star in Boston, on Wednesday, the seventh day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The names of the committee are O. B. Cheney, C. S. Perkins, Mary A. Davis, E. W. Porter, and L. B.

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Stillman. As this committee are to make their report to the corporators of the Association, there will be a meeting of the corporators to hear it, a the flice of The Morning Star, in Boston, on Wednesday-ghe seventh day of January next, at two o'clock in the atternoon. The names of the corporators are O. B. Cheney, C. S. Perkins, E. W. Porter, Mary A. D Ivis, Ebenezer D. Wide, Laura A. DeMerine, Smith Steere, Rufus Deering, Emeline S. Burlingame, Francis L. Hayes, Benjamin C. Jordan, Lucinda W. Preble, Simeon C. Whitcomb, Lewis Milvern, Chester Dickey, Newell A. Avery, Frances Martin, Asa C. Russell, Thomas Spooner, James L. Tourtellot, Ephrim W. Ricker.

As soon as the Graft of the charter shall be completed it will be put in type, and copies sent to the committee and to the corporators.

O. B. Cherey, Chairman.

Lewiston, Me., Nov. 19, 1890.

F. B. Woman's Missionary Society. Receipts for November, 1890.

Auburn-Sarah F Chipman Court St Ch Casco-Union Aux for gen work East Otisfiel 1—children's Band for orphan do—aux for Bible w. man with Mrs Smith

East Livermore—Aux for F M Greene—tux for Miss Coombs's sal Hallowell—Aux for teacher with Miss Coombs

Litchfield Plains-Aux for Tipperi at Balasore North Lebanon—Aux Sumner—Mrs H P Bisbee 5.00 Mrs H A Hol-lls 2.00 for Orphanage

lls 2.00 for Orphanage

New Hampshire.

Belknap—Q M Col for Miss Butts and Mrs

Lightner
Center Sandwich—Aux for do do
Gilford Village— ux do do
New Hampton—Aux Miss Butts 9.12 Mrs

Lightner 4.13

Walnut Grove—Aux for Miss Butts and
Mrs Lightner

Wrs Lightner

Vermont.

Lincoln—Ch.for Mrs Smith's sal

Huntin ton—Q M Coll do

Sm. ffield—Ch do

Waterbury Center—Ch do

Massachusetts.

Abington—Mrs Hannah K Pierce for India and L M of Miss Eila Butts Midnapore India
Tapleyville—Miss B C Whitcher for Betsey with Miss Coombs
A friend for work at Harper's Ferry

New York.
West Onconta-Aux for Phulmoni with Miss

Ohio. Waynesville—Mrs J Rilge
Indiana Asso—Woman's Sec for F M
Lagrange—Q M Aux for F M
Wolf Lake—Aux tor F M 2 1 10 001 4.50 Sir

Denmark-Aux for F M Gordon— tux for F M Sato—Aux for F M

Sato—Aux for F M

Michigan.

Claybank—Aux for F M

do—F B S S for Ind Sch Midnapore

Elsie—Aux for F M

Grand Rapids—Aux

Porter—Aux for Miss Mary Bacheler's sal Iowa. Fairbank—Aux for Mrs Miner's sal

Wisconsin.
Winneconne-Mrs Gross for F M and West Appro 5.00 each do—Mission Band for West Appro

Minnesota.

Castle Rock—Aux for Sch with Miss Coomi
Minneapolis—Aux First F B Ch for F M
Winnebago City—A friend of Missions for
teacher in India Miller—Aux for work in Kansas Summit—Aux for do
. Nebraska.

Y M-Aux for West Appro 3.15 Province of Quebec. Compton—Ch for Mrs Smith's sal 2.00 \$356.38

LAURA A. DEMERITTE, Treas. Dover, N. H.

Receipts for Needy Ministers' Fund. J B Jordan M R W A W Anthony Mrs L Thompson

New Hampshire. Danville Ch Col J B Merrill Massachusetts. Mrs M B Nash Mrs M J Talbet Mrs H K Peirce

G A Gordon J L Meads M C Woodruff W O htemaw Ch Col Michigan. S A Balcom Pennsylvania. Delia A Gates 1.00 GEO. F. MOSHER, Gen. Con. Treas.

Hillsdale, Mich., Dec. 1, 1890. Married.

Pinkham-Welch-In Roothbay, Me., Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. Oven, Mr. Edward H. Pinkham and Miss Edith M. Welch, both of Boothbay.

Smith-Warren-In Walworth, N. Y., by the Rev. Geo. B. Hopkins of Lincolo, Nov. 27, Mr. Leonard Smith of Penfield, and Miss Rosie Warren of Walworth.

Kilmer-Marvin-At the home of the bride's p. r nts in Kane County, Ill. Nov. 19, by the Rev. H. T. Clark, Mr. Lyman Kilmer of Elburn and Miss Elia Marvin of Maple Park, Ill.

Bolster-Reddout-In Middlesex, N. Y., Dec. 2, by the Rev. A. F. Schermerhorn, Mr. George H. Bolster and Miss Jennie A. Reddout, both of Middlesex.

Spike-Reifsteck-In Middlesex, N. Y., Dec. 2, by the same, Mr. George R. Spike and Miss Laura M. Reifsteck, both of Vine Valley.

Libby-Hall-In Strafford, N. H., Dec. 4, at the F. B. pasonage, by the Rev. L. E. Hall, Mr. Elmer E. Libby of Manchester, N. H., and Miss Ida B. Hall of Strafford.

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THE HEAVENLY BLOOM

LILLIAN A. TOURTILLOTTE. There's a beautiful bloom in my heart to-night The blossom of heavenly peace, That tells of a land of glorious light Where sorrow and strife shall cease. The snowy blossom my heart within Keeps my feet from the paths of sin.

Its heart is the fire-tried gold of faith: Its petals, hope from above; But the greatest of these, the Master saith, Are the rare green leaves of love. Snowy fringe and chalice gold, Are sheltered deep in the leaves' close fold

The seed was planted with words of prayer; T'was watered with crystal tears. And I trust for its beautiful presence there Through the gloom and the light of years; And my Saviour will give a glad increase To my perfect blossom of heavenly peace. Boston, Mass.

SOME PILGRIM MEMORIES.

BY CLINTON MONTAGUE. One summer day in the year 1620, a group of men were assembled in a small room at Leyden in the Netherlands. They were persons of serious, somber aspect, stiff and formal in their manners, but in their eyes blazed the light which prompts to deeds of heroism. These were the Puritians, Independents, Separatists, as they were indefinitely called. Men of strange ideas were they, stern, bigoted, uncompromising, but great in moral and religious faith. These men had fled once from persecution and kingcraft, but now they were about to undertake a more distant migration. They sought retirement, isolation-an opportunity of founding a community, where, apart from all the world, their peculiar doctrines could be transmitted from father to son, without attracting the notice of king or bishop. In that little room the wilds of Ameri-

ca were selected for a resting-place, and preparations made for the conduct of the little colony. At last all was ready and the Mayflower sailed.

The particulars of this voyage-more memorable by far than the famed expedition of the Argonauts, and paralleled, if at all, only by the voyage of Columbus -are few and scanty. The eye of Heaven watched over them, and though contrary winds and fierce storms encountered them, the sandy shores of Cape Cod at last greeted their vision. Escaped from the perils of the sea, with a two months' voyage behind them, they land, on a bleak winter day, on the suffering and fatigue, poorly armed, scantily provisioned-a forlorn hope, yet bearing with them the prospects of hard, the rest are glad to get to them, a future state, the germ of a mighty

Resolute and gifted men are there,-Female fortitude and resignation are pieces, rest themselves, return God there. Wives and mothers, matrons and maidens, with dauntless courage and here the next day keep their Christian unexampled heroism, have braved all Sabbath. these dangers, shared all these trials, borne all these sorrows, submitted to all

these privations. What the settlers suffered through the long dark months of that dreary kept. Nothing marks the character of winter can never be told. A band of the Pilgrims more fully than that they half-starved men and women gathered observed Sunday sacredly, though every about the huge fires of their barn-like hall, silent, sick, and apprehensive. The water, the earth, the air, the trees, the rocks themselves were frozen. Death see divers cornfields, and running was there in many a hideous form, and before the end of the first winter more than half the colonists had found graves in the new land. The position of the little colony may well provoke reflection? There lay the shaggy continent, from Florida to the Greenland coast, outstretched in savage slumber along the sea, the stern domain of nature, inhabited by a race who regarded the palefaced strangers as their natural enemies. On the Floridian shore St. Augustine rose with its ramparts shadowed beneath the banner of Spain; a handful of struggling Englishmen were building villages on the banks of the James River; a nest of Dutch fur traders was at the march along the coast seven or eight mouth of the Hudson; a few shivering miles, but see neither wigwam of In-Frenchmen among the snow-drifts of Acadia, while deep within the wild or five brooks of sweet, fresh water runmonotony of desolation, on the icy ning into the sea, with choice ground verge of the great northern river, the formerly possessed and planted, and at hand of Champlain upheld the fleur de night return to the ship. Next day they lis on the rocks of Quebec,-these were | go again to discover, some on land, oth-

and barbarous continent. saddened and inspired the hearts of the good and the true the world over the last two hundred and seventy years. We extract from Prince.

their shallop (the Mayflower is still anchored at Provincetown) with ten of hard all night, and continues so temtheir principal men, including Mr. Carver, Bradford, Winslow, Capt. Standish. etc., with eight or ten seamen, to cir- them. culate the bay and find a better place: though the weather is very cold, and the spray of the sea freezes on them, that their clothes look as if they were glazed, and feel like coats of iron. This night

flats, they land with great difficulty; make a barricade, lodge therein, and see the smoke of the Indian fires that night, about four or five miles from them.

Dec. 7.—This morning they divide their company, some traveling on shore, eight others coasting in the shallop, by great flats of sand. About ten o'clock the shore people find a great burying place, part thereof encompassed by a large palisado, full of graves, some poled about, others having small poles turned and twisted over them. Without the palisado were graves also, but not so costly. Dec. 8.—At five this morning they rise

and after prayer, the day dawning, and the tide high enough to call them down to the shallop, they suddenly hear a great and strange cry, one of their company running toward them, calling out, "Indians! Indians!" Therewith, arrows come flying about them. Upon discharging their pieces, the Indians soon get away. And not one of the company wounded, though the arrows flew close on every side, upon which they gave God solemn thanks; then sailed along the coast about fifteen leagues; find no convenient harbor, and hasten on to a port which Mr. Coppin, their pilot, assures them is a good one, which he had been in, and they might reach before night. But after some hour's sailing it begins to snow and rain; at mid-afternoon the wind rising, the sea grows very rough; they break their rudder; it is as much as two men can do to steer her with a couple of oars, and the storm increasing, the night approaching, and bearing what sail they can to get in, they break their mast in three pieces, their sail falls overboard into a very grown sea; they are like to founder suddenly. Yet by the mercy of heaven they recovered themselves, and the flood being with them, strike into the imagined harbor, but the pilot being deceived, cries out, "Lord be merciful! My eyes never saw this place before!" and he and the mate would have run her ashore in a cove full of breakers before the wind, but the seamen calling to the rowers, " About with her, or we are cast away!" they get under the lee of a small rise of land; but they are divided about going ashore, lest they fall into the midst of savages. Some, therefore, keep the boat; but others being so wet, cold, and feeble. cannot bear it, but venice-clad rocks of Plymouth, worn with ture ashore, and with great difficulty kindle a fire, and after midnight, the wind shifting to the northwest and freezing

> and here staid the night. Dec. 9.—In the morning they find the place to be a small island secure from Inthanks for their many deliverances; and

Here we have the Puritan Sabbath, not as discussed in a learned treatise; not as explained in a catechism; not as enforced in a sermon, but as actually consideration demanded haste.

Dec. 11.*—They sound the harbor, find it fit for shipping, march into the land, brooks, with a place they judge to be fit for habitation, and return to the ship with the discovery, to their great com-

Dec. 15 .- The ship sails for this newfound port, gets within two leagues of it, when a northwest wind springs up and forces her back; but the next day the wind comes fair, and she arrives in the desired haven. Quickly after the wind chops about, so that, had they been hindered but half an hour, they would have been forced back to the

Dec. 18.—They land with the master of the ship and three or four sailors, dians nor navigable river, but only four the only lodgments of civilized man ers in the shallop; find a creek into on the borders of America, save this which they pass three miles and return.

weak band of Puritans who clung, for Dec. 20.—This morning, after calling life as it were, to the fringe of the vast to heaven for guidance, they go ashore again to pitch on some place for immedi-The touching story of the privations ate settlement. After viewing the counand sufferings of the men and women of try, they conclude to settle on the main, Plymouth, and the life they led that first on a high ground facing the bay, where sad winter, we will not rehearse. We corn had been planted three or four shall let them tell the tale in their own years before; a sweet brook running brief, graphic way a record that has alike under the hill, with many delicate springs. On a great hill they intend to fortify, which will command all around, whence they may see across the bay to the cape. And here being in number December 6.- They again send out twenty, they rendezvous this evening; but a storm rising, it blows and rains pestuous for two days that they cannot are rude? To God himself. get aboard, and have nothing to shelter

> Dec. 21.—Dies, Richard Britterage, the first who dies in this harbor. Dec. 23, Saturday.—As many as can

*This was Old Style. In 1752, eleven days were they get to the bottom of the bay, see ten or twelve Indians ashore busy cut-

ting up a grampus. By reason of the go ashore, cut and carry timber for a common building.

Dec. 24, Lord's Day.-Our people ashore are alarmed with the cry of it for week-day delectation. "Savages!" expect an assault, but continue quiet. And this day dies Solomon Martin, the sixth and last who dies this

Dec. 25, Monday.-They go ashore again, felling timber, sawing, riving, carrying. Begin to erect the first house, about twenty foot square, for their comabout twenty foot square, for their com-mon use, to receive them and their rudenesses to the King of kings. A goods, and leaving twenty to keep a demeanor becoming a gentlewoman, a court of guard, the rest return aboard at reverence becoming a worshiper, is the evening; but in the night and next day another sore storm and wind and rain.

on the hill, reduce themselves to nine have been the typically beautiful, is teen families, measure out their lots and draw for them. Many grow ill of grievous colds, from the great and many better for her. These are the lines that hardships they had endured.

Dec. 30 .- Very cold and stormy again, and they see great smokes of fires made by Indians, about six or seven miles off. Dec. 31, Lord's Day.-Though the generality remain aboard the ship, almost a mile and a half off, yet this seems to be the first day that any keep the Sabbath in the place of their building. At this time we therefore fix the era of their settlement, to which they give the name of Plymouth, the first English town in this country, in a greatful memory of the Christian friends they found at Plymouth in England, as the last town they left in their native land.

Jan. 1, 1621.—The people of Plymouth go betimes to work, and the year begins with the death of Degory Priest.

Jan. 2.—Some abroad see great fires of Indians, and go to their cornfields, but discover none of the savages, nor have seen any since we came to this har-

Jan. 4.- Capt. Standish, with four or five more, go to look for the natives, where their fires were made; find some of their houses, though not lately inhabited, but none of the natives.

Jan. 9 -We labor in building our town in two rows of houses, for greater safety; divide by lot the ground we build on; agree that every man shall build his own house.

Jan. 14.—Lord's Day morning, at six o'clock, the wind being very high, we on shipboard see our rendezvous in flames. It was fired by a spark flying into the thatch, which instantly burned it up. The greatest sufferers are Gov. Carver and Mr. Bradford.

Jan. 21.—We keep our public worship ashore for the first time. Jan. 29.—Dies, Rose, the wife of Cap-

tain Standish. Jan. 31.—This morning the people aboard the ship see two savages, the

Carver, Bradford, Winslow, Brewster, dians, and this being the last day of the first that we see at this harbor, but can-Standish, Allerton, Alden, and others. week, they here dry their stuff, fix their not speak with them. N. B. This month eight of our number die. Feb. 17.—This morning we first meet

for appointing military orders, choose Myles Standish for our captain, give him power accordingly, and while we are consulting, two savages present themselves on the top of the hill, over against us, about a quarter of a mile off, making signs for us to come to them. We send Capt. Standish and Mr. Hopkins over the brook toward them, one only with a musket, which he lays down in sign of peace and parley. But the Indians would not stay their coming; the noise of a great many more is heard behind

the hill, but no more come in sight. Feb. 21.—Die, Mr. William White, Mr. William Mullins, with two more, and the 25th, dies Mary, the wife of Mr. Isaac Allerton. N. B. This month seventeen of our number die.

March 7.-The Governor with five more go to the great ponds; and we begin to sow our gorden seeds.

March 16.-This morning a savage boldly comes alone along the houses, straight to the rendezvous, surprises us with calling out,"Welcome, Englishmen! Welcome, Englishmen!" having learned some broken English among the fishermen of Monhiggon; the first Indian we met with, his name Samoset, says he is a Sagamore, or lord of Moratiggon, lying hence a day's sail with a great wind, and five days by land, and has been in these parts eight months. We entertain him, and he informs us about the country: that the place we are in is called Patuxet; that about four years ago all the inhabitants died of an extroardinary plague, and there is neither man, woman, nor child remaining; as indeed we find none to hinder our possession or lay claim to it. At night dation for the future. we lodge and watch him.

And so with the bluebirds and the early violets come the friendly Samoset. A treaty is soon after made with the Indians, and with the bright spring weather the mortality ceases. We can leave Plymouth Colony, assured that its councils will be guided by wisdom, and that it will be blessed by the hand of

MANNERS WHEN AT CHURCH. No, your manners in church are very And shall I tell you to whom you

You have no right to saunter lazily up the aisle in the house dedicated to You have no right to move about ar-

ranging, stroking and straightenin

your gown; your manner should be quiet and in good order. You have no right to read your prayerbook just because you do not fancy the You are then insulting two men, God and his representative.

You have no right during the time the hymn is sung to carefully observe the bonnets and wraps of the congregation. This is always in bad taste, but reserve

You have no right to discuss the sermon as you walk down the aisle. The preacher has done his best, and in the name of God, and you have no right to criticise him.

You wonder if you have committed all these sins; you do not believe you have. My dear, think it over, and you will find one or two may be laid at your way I want all my girls to look and act at church; the picture of one who prayed, and who lived a beautiful life, Dec. 28, Thursday.—They go to work and who, it always seems to me, must etched by England's crown poet, and she seems the woman who would make home the place in which she dwelt the describe her:-

"Eyes not down-dropt nor overbright, But fed with the clear-pointed flame of chastity. Crowned Isabet through all her married life, The queen of marriage, a most perfect wife."

-Home Journal.

DRIFTING.

BY IDA M. COOKE. The waves with their white caps are lifting

About me, in terror and strife And I feel I am drifting, drifting, Adown the broad river of life. I ride with the merciless current

That bears me forever along, I am calm 'mid the roar of the torrent, I am wrapt in its desolate song.

It was not so when the morning

Had dawned with its beauty and light, There came no dark token-no warning To breathe of the fast-falling night, Till a false light where dark waters winded Led me on from the smooth waters o'er. Till my bark, by its brilliancy blinded

Was wrecked on a dangerous shore. So I drift with the force of the river, And I list to its desolate song, And I ask, Must I hasten forever With the wild surging billows along? I strive not to ride 'gainst the billows, I utter not even a prayer: My bark on the fierce torrent pillows

In silence, and calm, and despair But stay, there's a light falling o'er me, · Can it be 'tis the hand of our God, To lift, from the danger before me, My bark toward this peaceful abode? I will up the waves with resistance. My faith shall be shaken no more By the phantoms that rise in the distance,

By the will-o'-the-wisps on the shore.

The Little Ones.

THAT TURKEY. I knew a little turkey who Was never satisfied. He ate, and ate, and grew, and grew,

And wanted more beside. His parents reprimanded him. And said he'd come to grief. Said he, "Old folks are very prim. And that is my belief."

He robbed the chickens of their share, Assaulted Mrs. Hen; And killed her only somand heir No bigger than a wren.

He challenged Mr. Chanticleer, When he was but a vouth: Then greedily beside his bier He ate, and that's the truth.

He fought with ducklings and with geese, And kept them all in fear, Till there was never any peace When he was standing near.

He ate the farmer's corn and wheat, He ate the peas and beans; He was a greedy, greedy cheat, And lived beyond his means.

He grew so very corpulent, The farmer wagged his head; The barn-yard gossips said it meant That fowl was good as dead.

And when to gobbler's high estate He did arrive at last, They warned him, ere it was too late, To pause, and think, and fast.

He gobbled all their words to scorn, And went his greedy way, Until, one cold and frosty morn. Before Thanksgiving Day,

The farmer, O he did appear, And with an axe he slew That gobbler; but no single tear His death-bed did bedew.

The fowls within the farm-yard beat Their wings; and quacked and crew, The farmer's relatives did eat That turkey. So did you.

-Selected.

TOM'S GOLD-DUST.

"That boy knows how to take care of his gold-dust," said Tom's uncle often to himself, and sometimes aloud. Tom went to college, and every account they heard of him he was going ahead, laying a solid foun-

"Certainly," said his uncle, "certainly that boy, I tell you, knows how to take care of his gold-dust."

Gold-dust! Where did Tom get gold-dust? He was a poor boy. He had not been to California. He never was a miner. Where did he get his gold-dust? Ah! he has seconds and minutes, and these are the gold-dust of time-specks and particles of time which boys, girls, and grown-up people are apt to waste and throw away. Tom knew their value. His father had taught him that every speck and particle of time was worth its weight in gold, and his son took care of them as if they were. Take care of your gold-dust.

Miscellany.

THE DIFFERENCE.

BY HOPESTILL FARNHAM. I thought this little home so dear, In every way, So full of rest (when she was near), So bright and gay; Such brilliant sunshine never sought Another sill, No dancing firelight ever wrought Such airy will.

Sometimes we sat within its glow Without a word, But if her heart would whisper low. My own heart heard; And when the days were cold and drear I could repeat, "It matters not, for thou art near

Without a mate! It shuts me in, since she is gone, To suffocate. The mocking sunshine lingers yet Upon the sill, The fiendish firelight can't forget

Its airy will.

And life is sweet."

But oh, this little home forlorn,

The silence presses like a pain. To my heart cry. Sent out to her, again-again-Comes no reply. So shall my soul be ever drawn, Where'er I roam. To that one land, since she is gone.

Which is my home.

A GEORGIA GIRL.

'Tis always springtime in her face, \ Howe'er the wind may blow: Let shifting seasons pass apace, Her roses ever glow; The popples on her dainty mouth Still burn with scarlet hue. And breathe the fragrance of the south Beneath her eyes of blue

I joy to watch her lissome feet; Tis bliss to view them pass; For lo! they flit with rhythmic beat And scarcely bend the grass. The daisies laugh as she goes by, And strive to kiss her shoe, And e'en the zephyrs softer sigh Beneath her eyes of blue

The sunbeams tangled in her hair Like merry captives play; They never know a grief or care, But glisten all the day. She laughs at love! He well may bless His fate who comes to woo, And happy, wins a whispered "Yes," Beneath her eves of blue. -Samuel Minturn Peck, in Atlanta Constitution

THE CATACOMBS UNDER PARIS.

From an article by a correspondent to the Boston Herald the following is taken for those who may be interested in the description of such a place:

The proposition has again been put forth of making the subterranean quarries known by the name of catacombs, and which extend under a very great part of Paris, serve as an annex or overflow for the city cemeteries. Space in these latter places is very scarce, and of the Capets to Valois, from Valois to the dead in some districts outnumber the living inhabitants. But I doubt if spartes—beggars and grand lords, Caththe idea of making burial places of the olics and Huguenots, leaguers and royold quarries will ever be accepted by alists—all or most of them are now in Parisians. If it were done, that kind of these catacombs. All those bones worship of the dead which is such a characteristic feature of these people mated with the electric current of life. could no longer be practised, for access to the tombs would be difficult, if not wholly impossible. It must be confessed, though, the catacombs would make first rate charnel houses, and the daily adding of our dead to the skulls and bones of the many millions already | their process of decay among the feeble in them would never overcrowd the of the Cour des Miracles, and the 2,000 miles and miles of galleries that stretch about under the Rue de Vaugirard, etc.

. . Originally these quarries were in the environs of Paris, but as the city grew the suburbs were built over, and limits is really wanting in solid founda-In 1785 the city cemeteries were from those which are best preserved. so full it was suggested the mouldering bones should be removed to the old quarries, especially from the cemetery of the Church of the Innocents. During more than five centuries this cemetery was the burial ground of the commercial classes who inhabited the central quarters of the capital. . . . In 1860 a large grave for 2,000 corpses was being dug near the street of La Lingerie tumbled down, and public health suffered. It was then decided to suppress the old cemeteries and transfer the numerous bones that they contained to the forsaken quarries situated under the plain of Montsouris, and they soon took the rank of an underground necropolis. The removal of these remains, lasted about 15 months, and the bones that now form heaps in these quarries are reckoned as representing about 6,000,-000 bodies. It was the original plan that they should be placed in regular rows, with appropriate inscriptions, serving as lessons to the living. The skulls—there are more than 4,000,000 by actual count—are placed in conjunction with the leg and arm bones, in a manner that has a very striking appearance.

A journey through these catacombs takes an hour at least, is very tedious, and the damp cold air is often attended with unwholesome effects. Not a few travelers have enjoyed divers rheumatisms and coughs which they have brought up with them from the gypsum beds called catacombs, and which now contain all the visible remains of hu- Latude to escape from the Bastile. Here man creatures that had filled the burial | is the provisionary altar, where, at least places within Paris for at least arthousand years. During the first empire the visits began, and they have ever since continued. The principal entrance is near the gate d'Enfer, and, before of the Rue de la Tombe Issoire. These crossing the threshold of a heavy door pits are the human remains that were that leads to a narrow and slippery upturned when digging foundations in staircase, every visitor receives a candle suppressed cemeteries, or when making which he or she holds during the exploration. A keeper counts those who has never been able to guarantee go in, and after having descended about against expropriation. Men heap them 100 feet under ground they follow in Indian file the guide, who points out curi-ous arrangements, while city employes ing to receive their bourrages." Bones close the ranks so as to prevent anyone getting lost in the several labyrinths. and arrows, as extra precaution, are painted on the walls, permitting anyone | thing-bones of human bodies. who has gone astray to regain his way, while heavy chains bar the avenues leading to dangerous thoroughfares. At the entrance the path is narrow for

above, so that the place has in some wants ever to return.

measure the appearance of a town swallowed up in the earth. The general height of the roof is about nine or ten feet, but in some parts it is not less than 30. Under the houses and many of the streets the roof seems to be tolerably well secured by immense stones set in mortar, and forming pillars; in other parts, where there are only gardens above, it is totally unsupported for considerable distance, the roof being level or a plain piece of rock. It used to be the custom, after visitors had walked about two miles, to show them into a kind of saloon cut out of the rock, and said to be exactly under the Church of St. Jacques. This retreat was occasionally illuminated, and contained representations in miniature of the fortifications, with canons ready to fire, etc.

Fifteen years ago I made my first visit to these Paris catacombs. On arriving at the gate d'Enfer I found a party of about fifty persons assembled, each of whom proceeded to supply himself or herself with a lighted candle; then we all descended the staircase to find ourselves presently in a sort of gloomy and dark corridor. It was like entering the palace of death, for all around the walls were arranged arms and legs and skulls also. Walking along, I noticed several inscriptions, some in very poor Latin, as for instance : "Has ultra metas requiescunt, beatem spem expectantes." Farther on some whimsical individual had put up: "Un homme dans la tombe est un navire au port," and, always by the light of my candle, I read again, "Tombeau de Gilbert," though it is not his tomb at all; it is only the name given to a pillar that supports the street above. Another column is called the "Obelisk," another the "Sepulchral Lamp," and a third the " Pillar of Clementine Nights," in souvenir of an Italian poem. In 1814, when the Austrian Emperor visited the catacombs, in order to make sure that there was no powder concealed in them, he stood a long time before another pillar on which there is an inscription to the effect that sovereigns had better lay to heart the fact that kings and shepherds are made of the same common clay.

There was one corner which pro-duced a profound impression on me, that part which has received the dead who perished in French civil discords. I stood for a short time before a tumulus bearing these inscriptions: "Combat a la manufacture de Reveillon, faubourg St. Antoine, 28 Avril, 1789": "Victimes du 10 Aout, 1792. Combat au chateau des Tuileries (sic.)." A little farther on is a small chapel with an altar, on which is written: "Diis manibus civium, diebus II. et III. Septembris, 1792, Lutetlæ trucidatorium," and there lie the remains of the victims of the massacres of September, 1792. Most of those decapitated during the reign of terror rest elsewhere. Danton, Robespierre, St. Just, les Girondins, Mme. Roland and many others sleep in the cemetery of Madeleine, where Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette once rested

All who have, during many, many centuries, lived in Paris, from the times Bourbons, from Bourbons down to Bond with the electric current of life; they once were beings who laughed. wept, loved, and were beloved. In that confused equality Merovingian kings keep eternal silence by the side of criminals ex cuted on the Place de la Greve. and there French monarchs are finishing put to death on the day of St. Bartholo. mew. But the level of eternity wishes for still more than that, and ribs, vertebra, sterni, and other bones, are forever being heaped and piled in more or less so much of what is now beyond ancient cubical masses called "bourrages" that have facades made of skulls selected

The list would be a very long one, -Ste. Genevieve and Mirabeau, Marat and Nicolas Flamel, St. Vincent de Paul and Cardinal Dubois. Marguerite de Bourgogne, Perrault, Marechal d'Ancre, Voiture, Cassini, Philippe de Champagne, Benserade, St. Mederic, Gautier Garguille, Lulli, Commines, etc. Perhaps Fredegonde rests alongside of Mile. de la Valliere; Madeline de Scudwhen the houses in that street nearly eri is atop of Turlupin, between Pichegru and the Abbe Santeuil; Moliere is near old Faforet; La Fontaine is close to Mme. de la Sabliere, and Conde and Rabelais may have the Man with the Iron Mask for their next neighbor. There is not one of the old French families but who has some relative in these catacombs. The Condes or Contis, the Soyecourts, Vendomes, Crequis, Rohans, Montmorencys, Villas, Brancas, Noailles, Dulaus, La Tremoilles, Nicolais, Moles, Luxembourgs, are lying here or there, among an innumerable crowd of the most humble and the most famous. For some years past the authorities have tried to prevent bones from different sources being mixed up and confused, and stone inscriptions indicate that this mass came from Picpus, where Lafayette lies, this other from the Cordelies convent, and that one from the market of the Innocents.

A tombstone, the only one to be found among so many thousands of others of more urgent interest, is still set up to inform visitors, in prose and poetry, that it covers the bones of Francoise Gellain, wife of Legros, she who assisted once a year, mass, so I suppose, is said for many trespasses. That enormous pile of bones, the top of which pierces suppressed cemeteries, or when making new streets for Paris. Death herself into two carts, and when full push them everywhere and inscriptions also. The aspect is not varied, the picturesque is exhausted. We see nothing but one

I cannot conscientiously recommend the catacombs as one of the most interesting sights of Paris. After a few minutes in these subterranean passages cua considerable way, but we afterward riosity finds itself more than satisfied. enter large and spacious streets all It is one of those places where every marked with nanes, as in the city one wishes to go and to which nobody

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.]

THE IMPREGNABLE ROCK OF HOLY SCRIPTURES. By the Rt. Hog. W. E. Gladstone, M. P. Revised and and enlarged from "The Sunday School Times," Philadelphia: John D. Wattles, publisher. 7:12x5:1-2 inches, 365 pp., \$1.00.

DOROTHY'S EXPERIENCE. By Adeline Trafton, author of "An American Girl Abroad," "Katharine Earle," "His inheritance," etc. Boston: MDCCCXCI: Lee & Shepard, 10 Milk Street, next "The Old South Meeting House." New York: Chas. T. Dillingham, 718 and 720 Broadway, 211 pp.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE BLUE JACK-ETS; OR HOW WE DISPLAYED THE AMERICAN FLAG IN FOREIGN WATERS. By Lieutenant Hen; y E. Rhoades, Engineer Corps U. S. N. Boston. D. Lotbrop Company. 9x6 34 inches, 296 pp. Cloth, \$2.25; boards, \$1.75.

DAILY STRENGTH FOR DAILY NEEDS. Selected by the editor of "Quiet Hours." 378 pp. Mrs. M. H. LeRow, 331 Poplar St., Roslindale Station, Boston, Mass., will send the White and Goldeotten for \$1.00. The publishers' advertised price is \$1.25.

SELECTIONS FOR (*ERMAN COMPOSITION. With Notes and Vocabulary. By Charles Harris, Professor of the German Language and Litera-

SELECTIONS FOR GERMAN COMPOSITION. With Notes and Vocabulary. By Charles Harris, Professor of the German Language and Literature, Oberlin Goliège. Boston, U. S. A.; D. C. Heath & Co., Publishers. 1890.

STUDIES IN YOUNG LIFE: A SERIES OF WORD-PICTURES AND PRACTICAL PAPERS. BY BISHOP John H. Vincent. Printed in the United States. Funk & Wagnalis. New York: 18 and 20 Astor Place. London: 44 Fleet Street. 1890. 354 pp., \$1.25.

Place. London: 44 Fleet Street. 1890. 394 pp., \$1.25.
WILLIAM E. DODGE: THE CHRISTIAN MERCHANT. By Carlos Martyn, author of "A Life of John Mitton," "The Pligrim Fathers of New England," "A History of the Huguenots," "Wendel! Phillips: The Agitator," etc. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, etc. \$1.50.

ONE HUNDRED POEMS. By Jane A. Van Allen, A. M. New York: J. S. Oglivie, 57 Rose Street. Sunny Side Series. 160 pp. In handsome silk cloth, 75 cents; in cloth, piain edges, 50 cents; paper cover, 25 cents.

LIFE. By M. J. Savage. Boston: Geo. H. Elis, 141 Franklin St. 189. 12mo, 237 pp., \$1.00.
DEACON HERBERT'S BIBLE CLASS. Boston: By James Freeman Clarke. Geo. H. Ellis, 141 Franklin Street. 1890. 138 pp., 50 cents.

MAGAZINES.

THE AMERICAN LAW REGISTER (Nov.). First Series, Volume 29, Nos. 7 and 8; (second series, Vol. 3, Nos. 7 and 8). Philad-iphia: The D. Canfield Co., Limited, Drexel Building. 1890. Terms, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

THE SIDEREAL MESSENGER (Nov. and Dec.). Con iucted by Wm. W. Payne, Director of Carleton College Observatory, Northfield, Minn. \$3.00 year. The Century Illustrated Monthly Maga

ZINE (Dec.). New York: The Century Co., Union Square. Terms: \$4.00 a year, in advance; 35 cents a number. MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY (Dec.). Illustrated. Edited by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. New York, Magazine of American History, 743 Broadway. 50 cents a copy; \$5.00 a year, in ad-

New York, Magazine of American History, Asbroadway. 50 cents a copy; \$5.00 a year, in advance.

The Arena (Dec.). Edited by O. B. Flower, Boston, Mass.: The Arena Publishing Company, Pierce Building, Copley Square. Single number, 50 cents; per annum, \$5.00.

The Cottage Hearth (Dec.). Boston: The Cottage Hearth Company, Il Bromfield St. One year, \$1.50, single number, 15 cents.

GOLDEN DAYS (Dec.). Monthly Part. For Boys and Girls, Philadelphia: James Elverson. Price, 25 cents.

The Review of Reviews (Nov.). An International Magazine, edited by W. T. Stead. New York: The Critic Company, 52 and 54 Lafayette Place. 20 cents; \$2.00 a year.

The HOMILETIC REVIEW (Dec.). 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 Treasury for Pastor and People (D.c.). New York: E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union. Yearly, in advance, \$2.50; clergymen, \$2.00; single copy, 25 cents.

Electric Power (Dec.). Devoted to the Interests of the Electric Railway, and of the Transmission of Power, Light, and Heat, by Electricity. New York: Electric Power Publishing Co., 132 Nassau Street. \$3.00 a year; 25 cents a copy.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

COME FORTH is the title of a Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Herbert D. Ward. It is not a Scriptural paraphrase, but a "reverent attempt to make the solemn Personality around which the story centers practically real to the imagination." While some may see in this fictitious narrative a tinge of irreverence for the Saviour of mankind, nothing of the kind is meant, but the contrary. Any bringing of our Lord more to the foreground than have the four evangelists, who never describe their Master, only tell what he did and said, grates upon sensitive people; but the tenor of this book is that of tender reverence. The principal characters live in the village of Bethany save one, Zahara, the daughter of the high priest, Annas. Baruch, the son of Rachel, a discerning, plous woman, was born blind. He was deeply attached to Ariella, the daughter of Malachi, a Pharisee in name and character, and Hagaar, slightly sharp with the tongue, but kindly at heart. Thro gh Baruch's faith and entreaty Ariella is made whole from an injury which baffled all the physicians of Jerusalem. In his zeal for her restoration, he forgot that he had any request to make for himself. Malachi was vexed that the Nazarene had brought a blessing to his own home, and treated his child so unkindly that the neighbors and her mother had to interfere. Baruch, at length wishing to behold the face of Ariella, asks for a moment's sight. His prayer is more than answered. Much of this volume is taken up with what concerns Lazarus. He was a wealthy master-builder, of known skill and excellence of character. He is employed in repairing the palace of the high priest, Annas. There he meets with Zahara, and a deep attachment springs up between them. It was concealed from Annas, and their meeting was seldom. Once when a cyclone prevailed on the Sea of Galllee, on which were Zahara and her maid, Lazarus tried to save them; but human power was vain. Rebecca, the maid, clung to the upset boat and was rescued. Zahara was saved from drowning, the Saviour of men bringing her ashore, walking on a shining pathway upon the waters, and laying her unconscious at the feet of Lazarus. But we cannot follow the story of Lazarus. Sometimes we could wish it different, but every part seems necessary to the whole. At the resurrection of Lazarus, Zahara, a fugi. tive from Annas, first beholds the Saviour of men and believes.

No. 4 of Good Company Series, issued monthly by Lee & Shepard, Boston, for 50 cents each (annual subscription, twelve numbers, \$5.00), is CUDJO'S CAVE by J. T. Trowbridge. "Cudjo's Cave" first appeared in 1864, and it tells the adventures of a young Quaker schoolmaster in Tennessee at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. The wrongs inflicted upon the Union men are told, and all in the form of a story. Cudjo was a negro, born in Africa, who had a kind master, but a most brutal overseer, a poor white. For an inhuman flogging, Cudjo escaped, and lived in a large, unknown cave on a mountain. He was found by Pomp, a noble specimen of manhood, who left his master for inhuman treatment. Pomp, by his superior character, had complete control over Cudjo. These two negroes saved the life of Penn Hapgood, the schoolmaster, and ter a nursed him into strength, Pomp being a good day. nurse and practical physician. It is well that this book is reproduced in a cheap form. Conventionality protects you, as does the best mother, frowning at and for-

Surely the young people of the present day should know what slavery did, and the suffering it caused. It is doubtful whether Mr. Trowbridge, or any other author, could write now so thrilling a story of events that took place more than a quarter of a century ago.

TABLE TALE. .

-The Cottage Hearth for December has "Under the Mistletoe" for its frontispiece. In music, poetry, and prose it is an excellent Christmas number.

-A notice of the December Arena, a remarkable number, is crowded out of this issue. The same may be said of a fuller notice of the Century. The Homiletic Review, Electric Power, and The Treasury for Pastor and People come to hand as this side of our paper is filled. They are each excel-

-The American Law Register for November continues " The Law Governing an Original Package" in 45 pages, and it will be concluded in the December number. Eighteen decisions are given in this part. These numbers will be invaluable for reference. Other decisions are given.

-The Review of Reviews for November, among its advertisements, has fac-similes of the handwriting of Gladstone and other eminent men, justly commending the magazine. The frontisplece is a portrait of Queen Victoria, 1890. "The Progress of the World" is reviewed with many illustrations. The Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., is the person sketched in this number. It, with its portraits and views, occupies fourteen of the large pages. "Leading Articles in the Reviews" are presented in such a way as to give a pretty good idea of what they contain. The plan of this monthly is to be commended.

-The numbers of The Sidereal Messenger for November and December reach us the same day. The frontispiece of the November number is a portrait of Chester Smith Lyman, professor at Yale. He was the inventer of astronomical instruments, and was actively engaged in the establishment of Yale Observatory, in addition to other scientific work. There is a sketch of his life. There are the usual number of papers, and the astronomical news is very interesting. In the December issue, some of the important papers are on 'The Radiant Points of Meteors," "How to Measure the Invisible," "Our Knowledge of Mars," etc. There is a sketch (a frontispiece portrait) of Dr. Christian Henry Frederick Peters, who died on the morning of July 19, at Hamilton College. His agewas 77, and he was one of the most eminent astronomers at the present day. The Messenger has recently been kindly and generously remembered, with a gift in money to be used in illustrating its articles. We are pleased that the gift goes to so worthy a cause. This will make this excellent monthly more valuable than ever. There is an index to volume IX.

-The December number of the Magazine

of American History presents a rich and va-

ried table of contents. The opening paper is a graphic historical sketch of the rise and fall and characteristics of " The Ancient Town of Fort Benton, in Montana," with picturesque accounts handsomely illustrated of early navigation of the upper Mis-ouri River. The second contribution, "David Hartley and the American Colonies," by Joseph W. Hartley of New York, touches upon a theme of intense interest and consequence to all Americans. The material condensed in this scholarly article is much of it new to the general reader, and an admirable portrait of David Hartley, England's Signer of the Definitive Treaty of are working for the improvement of Peace with America, forms the frontispiece to horticulture, one of the most attractive the Magazine. Following these attractive illustrated articles, we have "The Institution of Thanksgiving Day, 1623," by Jacob Harris Patton, A. M.; "La Salle's Homestead at Lachine," by John Fraser, of Montreal; "A Typical Old-time Minister, the Reverend Benjamin Tappan," a delightful sketch by Rev. D. F. Lamson; "Glimpses of Early Michigan Life In and About Kalamazoo," by Mary V. Glbbs; "Our Old Webster's Spelling-Book," by Rev. A. M. Colton; "Some Literary Statesmen," which brings into view striking facts in relation to eminent writers in the councils of the nation, by Milton T. Adkins. There are also shorter articles of much value. This excellent number completes the twenty-fourth volume. This magazine, the only one of its kind in this country, grows more popular every year. At least, it should be in all reading-rooms and in the libraries of literary institutions.

Literary Miscellann.

REALIZATION.

I tread the paths of earlier times Where all my steps were set to rhymes;

I gaze on scenes I used to see When dreaming of a vague To Be;

I walk in ways made bright of old By hopes youth limned in hues of gold.

But lo! those hopes of future bllss Seem dim beside the joy that is;

My noonday skies are far more bright Than those dreamed of in morning's light;

And life gives me more joys to hold Than all it promised me of old. -Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

SOCIAL LAWS FOR GIRLS.

You think the laws of society are se-You do not believe that conventionality is a great sword held up, not to strike you, but to protect you, and you shrug your pretty shoulders and say, "I know I was doing nothing wrong, and I don't care what people say." Now, my dear, you must care what people say; the world is a great judgment court, and usually the innocent and the ignorant are protected by it, though occasionally, some one falling into the mire of scandal and gossip, is brought into the court all bedraggled and disfigured, and the judge, not being able to see the virtue that is underneath, decides against the victim, and all because she did not care what the world said. I wish you would think even of the most innocent things.

Sometimes I fear you think I am a lit-tle bit severe, but I have known so many girls who were so thoughtless, yet so good, and who only found protection in the sword of conventionality. It may hang over your head, as did that of Damocles, but it is as a warning. It will protect you from evil-speaking, from the making of injudicious friends, and it will insure you much more pleasure than if all the world ran helter-skelter and became like a wild Irish fair

bidding not only that which is, but also that which looks, wrong.—Ruth Ashmore, in Ladies Home Journal.

Farm and Home.

The year grows old: summer's wild crown of

Has fallen and faded in the woodland ways; On all the earth a tranquil light reposes, Through the still, dreamy days."

THE FRUIT CROP.

Perhaps, taking the country over, there has never been a more complete failure of the fruit crop than that of the present year. In all of the eastern States, the crop is not enough to supply the local markets. What there is, is of inferior quality, and before another crop is raised there will be a great scarcity of apples for use. Pears have, perhaps, been the best crop of our larger fruits, but this is by no means a satisfactory crop. In the South the crop is about as bad. Citrus fruits are good in some sections. California and the Pacific coast in general appears to have escaped the general destruction. Other farm crops are not as good a yield as usual, and 1890 will be termed one of the "off years" in the farming districts of the country. How are we to know the cause of this failure? It may be too late to ascertain the causes, but our experiment stations should inquire diligently into the matter. People accept some strange theories sometimes to account for such things, and accept them upon what in a court of justice would be deemed worthless testimony, from mere hearsay.

There are reasons that can be given, however, that will account for the failure, that seem plausible. Cold, either during the winter, or hard frosts in late spring, have had something to do with it. Lack of pollenation of the bloom is accountable, perhaps, to heavy rains. Insects of various kinds, and they are almost legion, prey upon our fruits. Other causes for lack of fruit may be overbearing of trees last season, fungus diseases, to which, by some, the failure is largely attributed. On this point The American Garden has the following: "But we doubt if the failure of the apple crop as a whole this year is due entirely to any one or all of these causes. Even the forest trees in many regions are unproductive, although they were not injured by frosts nor by insects, and we know ure." This, we can say, is one of the mysteries of Nature, and man has not arrived at a position in science to explain its causes.

The chrysanthemum shows have been of more than usual interest the present autumn. The interest that our people take in such exhibitions shows that they features of rural life.

Every farmer's family in order to keep themselves conversant with what is happening should have at least four newspapers-the religious, the local, the agricultural, and the political paper. Then, if it can be afforded, some one of the literary magazines.

The winter season is upon us and it is a good time to take a retrospect of the past season's work. Correct, if possible, the errors committed, and lay plans for better work for the coming year. This advice is as applicable to all classes as much as to the farmer and gardener.

The recent meeting of the National Grange at Atlanta, Ga., brings to mind the growth of this oldest farmers' organization in the country. There are about 15,000 granges in the country in every State and Territory. The first grange was formed in 1867, at Washing-

Florida is to have a Farmers' Alliance Exposition, commencing Dec. 4, and continuing sixty days. It is said that every county in the State will be represented, and that much enthusiasm is manifested by the farmers in making

It is a good time as soon as the ground freezes, to cover the strawberry bed

Many Clergymen,

Singers, actors, and public speakers use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is the favorite remedy for hoarseness and all affections of the vocal organs, throat, and lungs. As an anodyne and expectorant, the effects of this preparation are promptly realized.
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ayer's cherry rectorar has done me great good. It is a splendid remedy for all dis-eases 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.

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with some kind of protecting material. Coarse manure, pine leaves, or evergreen boughs are all good, and will keep, the ground from freezing and thawing.

Sheep husbandry might be made a profitable business on the hill farms of New England, if it were not for the dog nuisance. To have a fine flock ruined by these miserable curs, as we frequently see them, is discouraging to the farmer. We have made the statement, and still believe, that the curse of dogs in this country comes directly after that of intemperance.

The use of chemical manures is becoming more and more popular from year to year. Mr. Joseph Harris, of the Moreton Farm, Monroe Co., New York, has just issued a very valuable work on the use of nitrate of soda. He is a great believer in this chemical, and thinks farmers would gain much by its

The Agricultural Department is progressing rapidly with its preparations for the esta blisment of beet sugar stations, one of which will undoubtedly be established in Nebraska, where every phase of the beet sugar industry will be of no fungi which could cause the fail- tested from the seed to the final manufacture of the sugar.

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News Summary.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3 .- Six thousand Alabama Augusta, Ga., yesterday, and a \$70,000 blaze at Coaticoke, Can..... The New Hampshire Soldiers' Home at Tilton is dedicated A \$75,000 fire on Leonard street, New York, last night A smashup on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road Forger Smith of New York is sentenced to 17 years.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4 .- The Secretary of the Inteover the Indians to the absolute control of the military. It is said that he proposes to correct an abuse connected with the issuing of pensions. The fees of attorneys are to be materially cut down.....Surgeon General Baxter dies in Washington about 2 o'clock this morning..... The hostiles are protecting their stolen supplies in the Bad-Lands . . The New Hampshire House votes present extra session..... Five men are killed by an explosion at Joliet, Ill..... The hatters lockout at Danbury, Conn., ends King Kalahaua is at

FRIDAY, DEC. 5 .- Four New Jersey ballot-box stuffers have heen sent to State Prison, but the man who was benefited by this stuffing has been sent to Congress.....Gen. Cogswell has promptly prepared the Fortifications bill, which calls for more than four and a half millions, more than a quarter of a million of which is for Boston harbor.....The fire and explosion at Pittsburg damages property to the extent of \$350,000. There is a half million dollar fire on West 26th Street, New York, and Shepard & Co.'s dry goods store in Westminster Street, Providence, suffers a loss of about \$200,000 by fire The Chicago Safe and

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.-The French steamer La Champagne which leaves New York collides off Sandy Hook with in-coming freight, steamer Lisbonese from Para. Both vessels are somewhat of a requirement for the production of a condamaged, and the passengers on the La Cham. sular certificate by immigrants is again and pagne will be transferred to the La Gascogne on urgently pressed upon the attention of Con-Wednesday V. & A. Meyer, cotton dealers, gress. New Orleans, suspend; liabilities. \$2,500,000 . State Treasurer Woodruff of Arkansas is \$67,000 short The Maryland court decides that aliens cannot have liquor licenses.

MONDAY, DEC. 8 .- Nine horses perish in a burning stable in West Roxbury early yesterday morning A tablet commemorating the inauguration of Washington was dedicated yesterday in the old St. Paul's Church, Broadway, New York. A railway collision near South Keene, N. H., on Sunday injured four persons.....The Irish envoys, with the exception of Harrington, arrived at New York last evening en route for Ireland.There was a \$100,000 fire at Washington yesterday morning.....Idaho's first legislature conbequests ever yet received.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9 .- More than one hundred mil-Fayerweather of New York bequeathed \$2,000,-000 for educational purposes The mercury dropped to 20 degrees below zero Sunday night in the Adirondack region Mr. Windom is will. ing to expend \$10,000,000 more for four per cents. Chicago's big Grand Central station has

ABROAD.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3 .- Severe gales, heavy snow storms and remarkably high tides in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The shipping has suffered considerably....Great alarm has been created at St. Petersburg by the rapid spread of smallpox in the capital The Irish land bill passes ... The English Government has sent ten tons of meal to relieve Irish distress ... Heinrich Berghaus, the eminent geographer, dies.

more wonderful discoveries in preparation..... The British government votes a supplemen. tary estimate of £5,000 for Ireland People of West Newfoundland ask to become a part of the Canadian confederation.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5 .- Mr. Balfour's Irish Relief bill, in which he asks a vee of £5,000 to provide seed potatoes for distressed farmers, passes the committee stage in the House of Commons Canada's treasury shows a deficit of nearly \$1,000,000 for the past five monthsDr. Russell of Edinburgh claims to have discovered the cancer para.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.—Thirty-five vessels were recent severe gale Soldiers at Juarez, Mex., kill three comrades while the main force was at a bull fight.

MONDAY, DEC. 8 .- Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's son Lionel died yesterday at Paris The anti-Parnellites have formed a separate party with Justin McCarthy at its head French legal opinion is against using Koch's lymph while its composition is sccret A cord of a steel truss broke at Suspension Bridge, Niagara Mr. Healy was burned in effigy at Dublin.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.-Parnell holds the purse and Justin McCarthy the leadership of the Nationalists..... The Italian minister of finance his resigned Michael Davitt will go to Ireland to fight Parnell, and Parnell will send a mission to the United States.

Congress. The second session of the 51st Congress began on Monday, Dec 1. In the House after the roll call, some new members took the oath of office. The message from the President was received and Senate, Messrs. Carey and Warren of Wyoming were sworn in, Mr. Carey drew the long term, which will expire in 1895, and Mr. Warren the short term, which will expire in 1893. The message was read. An important bill passed the House last week by 139 to 95. It is the International copyright bill. It is hoped that it may be 1,000 stand of arms be supplied to North and South settlers against the Indians. The unfinished business in the Senate is the Election bill, which was passed by the House the first session of this Congress. The House included Montana among the States which should be provided with arms, and passed the Senate bill. The House passed the Pension Deficiency bill. On Monday, Dec. 8, the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was presented to Congress. The House passed the McKinley will providing for a rebate on

BRIEFS.

The public debt was increased in November \$6,130,819.

Lord Wolseley has stated before a Paliamentary committee that if only 100,000 men could be landed in any part of England he would not be able to prevent their capturing

The Cherokee nation have been offered \$10,-000,000 for the Cherokee strip by live stock men who have occupied the land for several years past. This is \$3,000,000 more than the United States offered for the lands.

The sales agents of the coal producing companies have decided to restrict the production

for the month of December to 2,500,000 tons. This is the same that was mined in December last year and 300,000 tens less than the production last mouth. Prices remain unchanged.

It is now determined to build a bridge across coal miners are on a strike..... A \$75,000 fire at | the Hudson River at 71st street, New York. Its cost will be greater than that of any other bridge, and it is said that the gigantic structure will be finished in three years. Its effect will be as great on the New Jersey shore as in the upper part of New York.

The report of the Civil Service Commission for the current year gives ground for much rior has issued an order which virtually turns satisfaction, so far as it relates to a classified service. The tone of the report is impartial and fair, and the fact seems to be admitted on all sides that the civil service is no longer mere party matter. Outside of the classified service, the outlook is not so satisfactory. In the postal and custom service much may be done by the way of improvement. it inexpedient to attempt special legislation in the | The commission draws the inference that in postoffices where the spirit of the civil service law is most stringently followed, the results achieved are greatly superior to those in offices where the law is not so closely followed.

Our national debt has been reduced from over \$2,000,000,000, to less than \$1,000,000,000. This reduction of indebtedness is without example among nations. According to Secretary Windham's report, \$125,000,000 was paid last year. The recent pension legislation has produced a noticeable increase in the expendi- the Celebrated Explorer, tells of his Extraorture of the government. The Secretary esti- dinary Adventures in the wilds of Australia in mates that the new tariff bill will reduce the custom revenue not less than \$50,000,000 a year, but he estimates that an increaseing demand of Lock Company has suspended; liabilities \$600,000. the people and the enforcement of the laws Lock Company has suspended, in the property of Mo. The N. H. legislature (special session) is the revenue by fully \$18,000,000. Then the net decrease is estimated at \$32,000,000. The Secretary makes an earnest appeal for aid for our merchant marine. The establishment

for their race ahead. This condition of affairs is what has prepared them to be the affairs is what has prepared them to be the self before he has exhausted the medicine-chest material for the spark of the Messiah craze to of its poisons. Some constitutions will bear this inflame. They feel themselves constrained sort of "medical treatment" longer than others: and hemmed in, however wide their reserva- but except the system is furnished with guitation may be; for they lack their former free- percha nerves and steel sinews, it must give in at dom of wandering at large. Until they are last. There is little doubt, however, but this taught to work so that they may gain their plan of trying experiments with the poisons of own support, in whole or part, as the educated and Christian Indians in the Indian Territory, they will never have any future to hope for. ... It is said that Yale receives the largest | It is claimed, and is no doubt true, that there are abuses in the distribution of rations, and in the general management of Indian affairs. lions have been added to the circulation during It is further thought that the Indians should the last nineteen months..... The late Daniel B. | be turned over to the War Department, be- bad temper, forming a suit of armor which the cause the army officers would have a better knowledge of Indians and would know better how to handle them, and they would be free from the political influences that now demoralize the Indian service.

The President's annual message is a plain, business-like document. Our friendly relations with the nations of Europe and of the East have been undisturbed. He speaks of the International Marine Conference at Washington last winter, of the conference at Brussels to devise means to suppress the slave trade, of the republic of Brazil, the disturbance of the to the second reading.....The Catholic hierar-by at Dublin declares Parneli unfit to remain leader.

government did not sanction the course of Minister Mizner in interfering, at the request of Guatemala, to secure the arrest of Gen. Barrundia, and the minister was recalled. THURSDAY, DEC. 4.-Koch is said to have two The President mentions our relations with different countries, speaks of the consular service, of the financial condition of the country, recapitulates the different Department reports. He favors a national bankrupt law and an international copyright law; favors giving are simply standing around looking and asking the new tariff a fair trial, holding fair elec. for more corn." Please keep in mind if you feed tions; regrets the recent depreciation of silver. but his suggestions do not look toward a free coinage of that metal, but towards nternational agreements to establish the position of silver: favors reciprocity and the development of larger markets; admoulshes Congress of the brief wrecked off the Newfoundland coast during the "if the present duty is discharged with dili-

he reclaimed and made useful only by an extensive system of irrigation. In Arizona and New Mexico especially it has been graveread, and some bills were introduced. In the ly suggested to introduce camels as a valuable means of traversing the deserts. Legislation has already been made by Congress, looking toward the establishment of systems of irrigation in some of these districts. This movement by the general government is a wise one, for such systems of water passed by the Senate soon. The Senate voted that supply should be in the hands of the general government in the territories, and in the hands Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska for the use of of state governments, where such have been formed. Such a power is two potent to be wielded by any private parties or corporations. As the Indians have ceased hostilities the mili

Practices What He Preaches.

(July 23, 1890.) DR. MOTT, late U. S. Gov't Chemist, says: "Owing to the purity, strength, effectiveness, and constancy of composition of Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder, I have adopted the same for use in my home."

tary reservations of the government have been abandoned, and these reservations now number seventy-five. These in time will be opened to settlers.

Personal.

Isaac Pitman, father of the popular stenography and phonetic spelling, completed his 80th year a few days ago.

Rev. Charles F. Thwing, LL. D., the newlyelected president of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, O., who had been in Farmington, Me., for a few days at his old home, left on Thursday of last week with his family for Cleveland, to at once assume his duties there.

M. Ernest Renan was recently asked what he thought of the Parnell business. He said he thought Mr. Gladstone's views ought to have great weight, but he added, "I wonder why he does not confine himself to politics. When he undertakes to expound the Bible he is no longer that great and strong man we know as a politician." On this an English Tory writer remarks that "Mr. Gladstone's own countrymen wonder why, he does not confine himself to the Bible."

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Carl Lumholtz,

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Many of the Indians are discouraged and balf-starved. Besides, they see but little hope if it were a bill of fare, and is continually changing from one than the continual the drug-chest, and transferring them to the stomach of the sick, is nearly obsolete. In every town where Beecham's Pills have been intro duced, half of the inhabitants have found that they are sufficient to cure them of nine-tenths of their diseases, and the other half are fast verg ing to the same opinion. Most people have their prejudices, and they stick to some like a sword of Truth cannot easily penetrate; but when they see bilious and nervous disorders of months and years subdued and removed in a few days by Beecham's Pills (and that this has been done is beyond dispute), it makes them speechless, or, it they do speak, it is, "I could not have thought it!" Many of the profession may consider the cures effected by the use of Reecham's Pills a trespass or an innovation on their rights. If so, it is a trespass which the suffering public will approve of, and which every philanthropist (with whose interest it does not interfere) is sure to commend

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The New Tariff on Eggs.

Some one has advised the Canadian egg raisers to get the eggs from their hens when they command high prices in Boston and New York; and then they won't feel that extra five cents a dozen which the new tariff imposes. We think we hear them reply, "Weil, that's pretty poor comfort when the hens and pullets, too, last ad of laying them much corn you won't get an egg, that is a certain fact.

If we could only get an egg a day, or even every other day, at this season we would soon get rich, says many a party who keeps hens. John T. Porter, of Swathmore, Pa., offers hints to such that they might profitably try.

er markets; admonishes Congress of the brief time before the session expires, and says that "if the present duty is discharg d with diligence, fidelity, and courage, the work of the Fifty-first Congress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people."

Exclusive of the vast territory of Alaska, there are yet nearly 600,000,000 acres of unccupied land in the United States. The policy of the government, adopted years ago, is to use the vacant public lands, not as a source of income, but in the establishment of homes for settlers. Less than one half of these public lands have been surveyed. From Secretary Noble's annual report we learn that while some valuable lands in Florida can be reclaimed by drainage, there are vast tracts, notably in Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, which are actual deserts, and which are to be reclaimed and made useful only by an extensive system of irrigation. In Arizona

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novel, "Mrs. Harold Stagg."

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Prederic Parsons contribute short

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DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

I have kept a Scrap Book for a good many years of letters received from patients; some are long, too long to publish, some are short, short and good. Rainy days I sit, down and read them, and have learned a good deal about the human body from some poor, sickly wo-man or overstrained man. Here is one of them. I call it a good letter:

TRENTON, TEXAS, Sept. 28, 1886. "To Kennedy of the Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass. I am so proud of my recovery as to express my feelings in thanks to you. The Rheumatism has made me four-legged for six years. At last I have traded off two of them to Bell-Druggist-for four bottles Kennedy's Discovery. I am yours, gratefully and J. B. IVY.



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