Dr. McCosh says that he has known young men at Princeton to decline to become Presbyterian ministers in conse-quence of their unwillingness to accept the confession. They would seem to have been men with a conscience.

The English Presbyterian church has now in China twenty ordained European missionaries, ten medical and sixteen lady missionaries, the number of communicants in connection with the church being 3,572.

than Harrai-ornes its able secretaries, Georgia, and O. F. yland, were similarly hon-

foreign mission board, located at

shmond, reported 87 main stations, out stations, 88 male and 45 female

solonaries, 29 ordained natives, 46 un-seined male and 11 female helpers, 62

urches; 2,218 members, 409 baptisms, male and 19 female achools, 6 mixed

ols, 295 male and 880 female scholars

7.83. These missions are located in a provinces of Shantung, Shanghai, initiang and Canton, in China; in Grica, in Italy, in the states of Bahia,

Of the receipts \$31,322.91 came from My Woman's Mission societies, an in-cess of \$2,506.63 over last year. The pard has been increasing the forces in the field as fast as the liberality of the

ches would permit. During the past

17 to China and 4 have gone to

nty months 40 new missionaries have

seen sent forth. Of this number 11 ave gone to Mexico, 3 to Brazil, 5 to

en the new mission in Japan. Our

t, is \$1,922.84. This is \$10,150.45 more

8.09 more than the average annual re-

189 churches and stations. They have

bor among the native whites, 80 among

In the work among the colored people

Five white brethren have been em-

ppi, and have taught hundreds of their

Strangely enough the work in Cuba is charge of the home board. It ought

be known as foreign work. The re-

abated. Our missionaries number 21. total membership is more than 1,700.

hools number more than 2,000. About

conty young men are preparing for the

to organize a school for their instruction.

A high school for girls is greatly needed

which the woman's societies gave 10,014.85. These figures represent but

tithe of what southern Baptists are

loing for home missions. To them must

Of course the Southern Baptist theo-

cical seminary was before the conven-on. The financial statement showed

at in addition to the buildings, library,

c., the seminary has about \$300,000 en-

additional \$100,000, of which half has

sen secured. Dr. J. A. Broadus ap-

non \$16,780 was given in cash and

the celebration of the centennial of

corge Cooper, D. D., and Rev. T. P.

Congregational.

re in course of erection in Indiana.

Eight new Congregational churches

The annual meeting of the Congrega-ional School and Publication society

held in Boston last week. The re-

port stated that 531 new Sunday schools

were organized during the year. The

The total receipts of the American

Congregational Home Missionary society or the year just closed were \$671,000,

which is \$128,000 more than for the pre-

ceding year. The gain in legacies was

A CURIOUS OLD BIBLE.

The Rev. Father Lambing, of Wilkings

burg, Pa., the Possessor of It.

What is probably the oldest copy of

Beriptures in the United States is a

nery curious Bible in the possession of the Rev. Father A. A. Lambing, the

alio in size, containing about 900 pages

theavy parchment (sheep), and bears a

rked resemblance to the first Bibles

inted by Guttenberg when he invent-

printing. The Bibles printed at first Guttenberg (in 1450 and 1455) are de-

cribed as "quarto in size, double col-

Father Lambing's Bible was printed

in 1478, and is therefore one of the

erliest specimens of printing. The let-ers are in large Gothic style and the

al. The gilt painting, after the lapse

of time, is as clean and pretty and bright as though put on only yesterday. Chem-lety today is said to possess no materials which will maintain a red color any

mgth of time, and here in this Bible the

buriabes and initial letters in red have withstood the ravages of time for more

the monks had some secret in the mixt-

of their paints. They became adepts the illuminating art.

The fluminating art.

The text of the book is in the Latin

te, except that the Acts of the Apos-

There are many contractions

riating which are hard to make to Latinand Biblical students, of maplewood, covered on th hogskin, over which

are put after St. Paul's epistle to the

d illuminated work is simply beauti-

orian of Wilkinsburg, Pa. It is a

0,000 than in the preceding year.

ots for the year were larger by

ment. The trustees have asked for

v. so that it has be

and a printing press indispensable.

ste boards.

daily schools have an average at-

nce of about 700, and the Sunday

ome treasury reports \$68,297.76,

d as theological instructors in

ria, Florida, Alabama and Missis-

eign population, including Indian

board assists in the support of 45

Sales Sept

was received last year, and \$27,-

for the last ten years.
home board, located at Atlanta.

Mexico; and in Japan.

od Minas Geraes, in Brazil; in the of Coahuila, Zacatecas and Jalisco,

ons from native churches, 84

The cause of Presbyterianism is looking up in the Adirondacks. Under the ionary labors of Rev. R. G. Mc-Carthy there are now eight preaching places. An edifice costing \$5,000 is going up at Saranac Lake to be dedicated in July, and a committee of the presbytery expects soon to organize a church there Three other church buildings are to be erected in the neighborhood this fall or next spring.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

Old Zion church of New York city has been sold, it is said, to the South church (Dutch Reformed) for \$300,000. The South church traces its lineage back to the Dutch church of the Rev. Everardus Bogardus of 1633, the first Christian church built upon Manhattan island.

The receipts of the board of foreign missions of the Reformed church for the year just closed were about \$117,000, an excess of nearly \$24,000 over the previous year. The debt of the board has been reduced from \$23,500 to \$16,500.

asurer's report shows that the board a received this year \$109,174.20. The same on hand, after all liabilities are A Students' Missionary union has been formed in England. It is to band to gether the students who feel called to foreign missionary work, and to seek to increase their number. Each member signs the following: "Students' Missionsported 371 missionaries, who have per-barned 18,849 weeks of labor, supplying ary union declaration. It is my earnest hope, if God permit, to engage in foreign ed 4,477 persons, organized 267 hes and 336 Sunday schools, and mission work. Here am I; send me Dr. Howard Taylor, son of the Rev. J Hudson Taylor, is secretary. 18 84 church houses; 270 missionaries

The Rev. Hiram Bingham, of the Yale college class of 1853, has completed the translation of the Bible into the language of the Gilbert (Pacific) Islands.

olored missionaries, who are preaching be gospel to those of their own race, 2 whom are in Maryland, 12 in Georgia In and near Cesarea (Western Turkey Mission A. B. C. F. M.) Societies of Christian Endeavor are doing the same work among the missionary churches that is done by similar societies in the United States.

The number of ministers trained in Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Pastors' college and sent out to labor in the ministry has now reached 828. Of these 673 are still living and preaching in various parts of

A leading Japanese newspaper, The Hochi Shimbun, declares that Christianity is slowly but steadily making progress in Japan, never retrograding for an instant. The future of Buddhism, it says, is indeed in peril.

A Few Figures. In the year 1786, by the most reliable estimate, the Protestant population of Europe, the United States and the British colonies numbered 37,700,000, the Roman Catholic population 80,190,000, and that of the Greek church 40,000,000. In 1886 the Protestant population in the same area had increased to 134,000,000nearly fourfold: the Roman Catholic population stood at 163,000,000, and that of the Greek church at 83,000,000. Adding to these Roman Catholics those in Mexico, Brazil, Peru and the smaller South American states, their total numbers throughout the world are set down, in 1886, at 205,000,000; while, with 6,000,-000 Abyssinians, Nestorians, Copts, etc., in Asia and Africa, the three Christain sects of the world aggregated in that year respectively: Protestants of all de-A committee was appointed to confer ith the brethren of the north in regard nominations, 137,000,000; Roman Catholies of all sects, 205,000,000; Greek church, with many diversities, 89,000,-

the modern foreign mission movement by Baptists in 1892. The committee consists of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, H. A. Tupper, D. D., H. H. Harris, D. D., These facts and this comment come from a "Century of Christian Progress," by the Rev. James Johnston, F. R. S., of Bolton, England, which has passed to a second edition.

Dr. Boardman's Views.

A few years ago a bishop of the Epis-copal church said to the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, the eminent Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia: "Boardman, you will never become content till you become an Episcopalian." "On the contrary," replied Dr. Boardman, "I am content where I am-a minister at Board and Arch. This makes me an archbishop, you see, while you are only a bishop. The other day Dr. Boardman thus expressed his conception of church unity: I have an ideal church in my mind. First, the door of this church I would make Baptism; second, the Lord's table for the Lord's people; third, the doctrinal statement I would make is: 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him might not perish but have everlasting life; fourth, my policy, Presbyterian; my activity and zeal, Methodist; my liturgy, Episcopalian; my offerings, the abolition of pew rents. At times I would have Quaker silence. No longer the recognition of similarities, but of di-

versities."—New York Tribune.

Mwanga as a Christian. The latest intelligence from the Uganda (African equatorial) missions is to the effect that the deposed native monarch, Mwanga, has succeeded in re-establishing himself as king. It is stated that he has proclaimed himself a Christian, and that the power of the Arabs is completely overthrown, Christian men, either Protestants or Roman Catholics, being now in authority. Mwanga's Christianity is doubtless, as says The Missionary Review of the World, altogether of the nominal sort, yet he has had convincing evidence of the selfishness and wickedness of the Arabs and of the faithfulness of the Christians, and it is but reasonable that he should trust the latter rather than the former. If Mwanga's professed zeal for Christianity be sincere, and if it continue, he might, as the re-instated ruler of the finest of Central African aboriginal races, assist in the suppression of slavery and promote the advance of civilization south and west across vast areas in "The Darkest Africa." -Christian Union.

The Little Things.

The little worries that we meet each day May ite as stumbling blocks across our way; Or we may make them stepping stones to be Nearer each day, O Lord, our God, to thee!

—Christian at Work.

ersia: Eastern, Westfordained, 164; licensed, 195; lay lonaries—American, male, 41, female, 336; native, 943; churches, 820; communicants, 23,855; number added, 2,714; contributions, \$44,557; number of schools, 583; scholars, 26,348; Sabbath school scholars, 23,935; students for the ministry, 106. The total receipts of the board during the year have been \$794,-066.44, distributed as follows: From churches, \$291,719.86; from Woman's boards,\$280,285.51; from Sabbath schools, 36,062.56; from legacies, \$112,877.68; from miscellaneous sources, \$73,120.83. -Independent.

Be Effectually

and Declaive Test

are times when the most ad-

edge and attainment; but to the greatest

of philosophers the utmost outreach of

human effort seems like a gathering of pebbles on the shore of a limitless ocean.

In the Christian life the beginner feels

that the breaking up of some bad habit,

or the presence of some new and worthi-er principle, is the token of large pro-

gress, while the advanced Christian who

as come to see in some measure what

the unreserved consecration of life

means must sometimes doubt whether

he has fairly begun the course that is set

before him. It is all very well to ridi-

cule such doubts as morbid fancies;

sometimes they are so; sometimes, no doubt, it is sickness of the body that

brings sickness of mind; but unless one

were prepared to deny all reality to the

experience of saintly men and women

who are neither morbid nor fanciful, one

must confess that such doubts do at

it is never dissipated by a conviction of his own soundness of religious belief.

The knowledge of God's truth then ap-

never at all as a merit. Neither does he

take comfort in his own most meritori

ous conduct. In the self searchings of

an awakened conscience good deeds al-

ways look small. Some more searching

test is necessary.

A plain and decisive test of Christian

character which may safely be applied

on all occasions is most precious, and

such a test is given by St. John in this

short sentence: "We know that we have

passed from death unto life, because we

love the brethren!" So long as one knows

that he loves his fellow Christians as

brethren and because they are brethren,

so long he knows that, however small

his progress in the Christian life, he has

advanced so far as to have passed

from death unto life! With that

assurance he can well afford to be

patient with himself and not despair

because of his shortcomings. The love

of Christ being in him, he has the best

assurance that the hand of Christ is lead-

ing him in ways that he himself does not

yet know and to an end of perfectness

that he himself cannot foresee. This as-surance will foster no vain spirit of self-

satisfaction; rather it will stimulate the

spirit of endeavor; the strengthened soul

will press forward "towards the mark

for the prize of its high calling of God in

Christ Jesus: ' and ever as it presses for-

ward it will strive after greater fullness

of that love for the brethren which is the

unfailing evidence of its own spiritual

Who Is Right?

Denver, made a suggestion to me. "The

lowest stratum of the masses," says he,

"will not readily frequent a place which is incongruous to their habitual surround-

ings. I remember twenty years ago we

had an admirable city missionary work-

ing in the dense population of Deptford.

I often used to preach for him. He held

his services in the upper story of a saw

rigorous was the work that we persuaded

Bishop Tait (and it was no easy matter

to do so) to ordain him, for 'literates' or

'illiterates' were rare in those days. We

all helped him to build a church. Here

was the same man, the same place and

the same people; but I never saw 200 of

them in the new church. It was too

light, too clean, too grand, too unlike

their habitual surroundings; they felt un-

comfortable and they would not come.

If we want that class of 'the masses' we

must study their taste, not our own, and

of a church, Calvary chapel, in New

church buildings which would at once

suggest a theatre and a beer hall. But is

he right? I should like to have some ex-

pert answer the question.—New York

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

The general assembly of the Free

Church of Scotland has, by a vote of 392

to 237, rejected a motion in favor of

prosecuting Professor Bruce, of Glasgow,

for heresy. The ballot was taken amid

great excitement and the announcement

World the McAll missions in France

are declared to be more successful than

ever in their admirable adaptation to

meet that reaction toward religious be-

lief at present so marked a feature in

Of the 5,000 young persons in American

schools, colleges and seminaries, who

within four years past have signed a

declaration that they are "willing and

desirous, God permitting, to be foreign

missionaries," 250 have already gone

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs feels obliged

The Rev. John J. Forbes, missionary

of the A. B. C. F. M., died at Kusaie,

Micronesia, Oct. 29, 1889, aged 30 years.

He went out to his station (Ponape) only

The number of inmates in the House

of Mercy at Washington at the time of

its fifth annual report was seventeen,

and the receipts for the year are stated

Australia Methodism proposes to enter

The Buddhist Ray is a monthly paper

published at Santa Cruz, Cal.—first of

the kind ever issued from a Christian

city to promote the interests of the Budd-

hist faith. It is being circulated in Ja-

For the first seven months of the cur-

rent financial year the advance in re-

ceipts by the A. B. C. F. M. from dona-

tions is about \$30,500, and from legacies

about \$92,500-a total advance as com-

pared with last year at this time of over

\$123,000. During the past five months,

in the same society, thirty-nine candi-

dates have been appointed to missionary

fields of labor-sixteen men and twenty-

three women, of whom nine go to Japan.

Presbyterian Missions.

The following is a summary view of

the foreign missions of the Presbyterian

church for the year ending May 1, 1800:

Missions-Indian tribes: Senecas, Dako-

tas, Nez Perces, Mexico, Guatemala-

South America: United States of Colum-

bia, Brazil, Chili; Africa: Liberia, Ga-

toon and Carisco; India: Lodiana, Fur-

rakhabad, Kolapur, Siam: Laos; China: Canton, Central, Shautung, Pekin, Chi-ness and Jananese in the United States

New Guinea with missions.

to decline the invitation to preach the

sermon at the International Congrega

tional council in London in July, 1891.

abroad on their sacred errand.

French thought.

last year.

at \$11,477.89.

In the May Missionary Review of the

of the result was received with cheers.

mill; the place used to be packed.

Some few months ago Dean Hart, of

life.-The Churchman.

pears in the light of a responsibility-

When the doubt does assail such a one

times vex true saints of God.

"Nationalities."

In the second chapter of his book the Rev. Mr. Johnston considers the same subject—the increase in adherents of the three great Christian forces—under the head of "Nationalities." His conclusions are that not only are the Protestant powers increasing most rapidly in numbers, but that the increase is in a still greater ratio in wealth and in all the elements of power. Probably these conclusions will command acceptance more quickly than those of his first chapter, simply because the intelligent public is more familiar with facts on which they are based. He puts the whole matter here into very compact form when he says: "The accumulation of wealth in England and America is immeasurably greater than that in the rest of the world. The French accumulate by saying in small sums; the Saxons by producing wealth through the power of steam and the spread of commerce."-Christian Union.

Protestant Episcopal. The mission started in Paris in 1871 by the Rev. Dr. R. W. MacAll, an English Protestant preacher, has since spread all over France. It is known as the "Mission Populaire Evangelique de France, and has twenty-nine mission halls in Paris and 102 in the rest of France. In his eighteen years of work Dr. MacAll

has not received a penny of salary. The Bishop of Arkansas recently baptized a gentleman by triune immersion the candidate kneeling and being dipped face foremost. A Baptist minister se ing the ceremony said he had learned something, and hereafter would baptize candidates face foremost, and would build a baptistry in such a way that the minister could remain outside of it.

Christ Church hospital, Philadelphia, owes its origin to the will of John Kearsly in 1769. Its receipts last year were \$17,947.83. An attempt is making to endow the excellent institution, and it ought at once to have in possession at least \$100,000, so that the whole building can be opened and kept full.

The second annual report of the Episcopal City Mission society, Boston, acknowledges the receipt for eighteen months of \$20,980.69. The funds and assets of the society are \$90,260.26. It has three churches under its charge, and ministers to hospitals, seamen, emigrants and prisons, and makes use of vomen as visitors among the poor and of theological students.

The parishioners of Christ church, Los Angeles, Cal., are to have quarterly meetings to receive from the vestry re ports of the condition of the parish. s a good example to other parishes, for experience proves that interest in affairs will not keep itself alive from Easter to

NOTES AND NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Its Points of Dissent from the Westminster Confession-The Revised Stand-

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized in 1810. The three ministers who were the founders were expelled from the Presbyterian church of that day because of their rejection of the doctrines of election and reprobation as taught in the Westminster Confession of Faith

In 1813 the church had so increased as to form three presbyteries. These presbyteries met in that year and constitutbuild accordingly. Witness that bijou ed a synod, which at once formulated and published a brief statement of their York, in the midst of a thick population points of dissent from the Westminster and but half filled." If the dean is right confession. They are as follows: we ought to provide the masses with

That there are no eternal reprobates. That Christ died not for a part only but for all mankind.

That all infants dying in infancy are saved through Christ and the sanctifica-

tion of the Spirit. That the Spirit of God operates on the world, or as co-extensively as Christ has made atonement, in such a manner as to

leave all men inexensable. In 1814 a Confession of Faith was adopted, which is mainly the Westminster confession, with the doctrines of predestination, unconditional election, reprobation and limited atonement elim-

inated therefrom. This remained the standard of faith of the church until 1881, when a committee was appointed to form an entirely new creed, which in 1883 was adopted by the almost unanimous vote of its general assembly. A few extracts from this last confession are here given:

ON THE DECREES OF GOD. God, for the manifestation of his glory and goodness, by the most wise and holy counsel of his own will, freely and unchangably ordateed or determined what he himself would do, what he would require his intelligent creatures to do, and what should be the awards, respectively, of the obedient and the disobedient.

Though all divine decrees may not be revealed to men, yet it is certain that God, has decreed nothing contrary to his revealed will or written word. ON DIVINE INFLUENCE.

God the Father having set forth his son. Jesus Christ, as a propitiation for the sins of the world, does most graciously vouchasfe a manifestation of the holy Spirit with the same intent to every This call of the holy Spirit is purely of God's

This call of the holy Spirit is purely of God's free grace alone, and not because of human merit, and is antecedent to all desire, purpose and intention on the part of the sinner to come to Christ; so that while it is possible for all to be saved with it none can be saved without it.

This call is not irresistible but is effectual in those only who, in penitence and faith, freely surrender themselves wholly to Christ, the only warms wheathy were the based of the contract. name whereby men can be saved. ON THE SALVATION OF INFANTS.

All persons dying in infancy, and all persons who have never had the faculty of reason, are regenerated and saved. -Churchman.

The Methodist Sisterhood. The movement in the direction of a Methodist sisterhood is rapidly taking a tangible form. A private conference of leading Wesleyans has been held, at which a council of advice was formed. Dr. Stephenson, of the Children's home, has received £500 from Mr. Mewburn to start with, and a house is to be taken near Victoria Park capable of accommodating ten or twelve sisters, who will be bound by no vows, but who are expected to spend a considerable number of years in the work. The sisters are to devote themselves to ministering to the sick poor, evangelistic visitation and to moral and spiritual education in connection with orphanages and industrial schools. The cost is estimated at £500 per annum. At the other end of London Mrs. Price Hughes has received offers of personal service from many more ladies than the two houses now in occupation

can accommodate. An appeal is made to Methodist ladies to provide the funds

for another house.—Churchman.

RICH CHILDREN'S DRESS. AS OBSERVED BY OLIVE HARPER IN NEW YORK'S BRYANT PARK.

They Are Clad Loosely and with a Regard for Health-"The Rich May Be Careless, but the Poor Must Keep Up Appearances," One Says. [Special Correspondence.]

New York, June 19 .- Bryant park, in New York, is the fashionable playground for the millionaires' children, where the prettiest and newest gowns for small folks are displayed. True, few notice them except the nurses of the uncon scions little rivals and chance visitors but they are there all the same. Yesterday I spent a good hour listen

ing to the happy little voices as the pretty dancers "Rung Around a Rosy" and played "Little Sally Waters."

What did they wear?-these little ones, whose parents can dress them in solid gold or cover them from head foot in one dazzling crust of jewels if



"RING AROUND A ROSY." ple gowns, so that they can play and run and get their sweet, rose leaf faces smutty if they wish and their dimpled hands begrinned with dust and healthy perspiration, if they like to do so. And it is better for them, if it is well to be rosy with perfect health, to have good appetites and sweet, sound sleep.

One brown haired little girl had on a dark green dotted India silk, made half low at the neck and with short sleeves. There was no useless trimmings on it. Nothing but a plain band and a belt without ends of surah. Black stockings encased the plump little legs, and her hat was a great black straw, flexible and trimmed with tufts of green feathers.

Another, a trifle larger, may be 10 years old, had a white flannel dress with yoke, belt and sleeve caps of delicate plaid silk in pink, blue and white. Another little girl said they called this one Fourth of July, as she wore the national colors. With this she had a large white leghorn hat trimmed with daisies and surah, like the trimming on her little gown. Another one wore a chocolate colored cashmere over a guimpe of figured India silk, and she had a sash of the same held in the back with two mother-of-pearl buckles.

One pretty little girl, dark, with ink black wavy hair and beautiful eyes, and with even white teeth and a rich bloom on lips and cheeks, was very unhappy because she was dressed up in a splendid blue and white plaid surah with a vest of white surah and velvet trimmings and a grand enough hat for the Queen of Timbuctoo, and she had tight little gloves and tight little boots and bracelets and a fine locket and chain. I found afterward that she was the daughter of a tailor, who delighted in seeing her in the finest array; but poor little heart! she cast longing glances at the group who were playing "Little Sally Waters" in all the joyous abandon that loose, comfortable and not too fine garments

In that group the big sister was dressed for victory on the tennis ground. She wore a white polka dot flannel in pink and white with an old rose sash held by an enormous slide, and she wore a close cap on her chestnut curls.

One of the little ones had a blouse suit of striped dark blue and white gingham, trimmed with bands of white tape. Another had a protty little striped gingham in apple green and gray, worn over a white guimpe, the dress trimmed with flat bands of gray and white brocade. The other one wore a pink chambray, made quite plain, high in the neck, and over it a very dainty little white apron shirred at the waist with drawing



ily. Gingham hats made with reeds were worn with these sensible little gowns. I was telling the result of my

observations to "a mother of three," and

she said scornfully: "Oh, rich people can dress as they like, but poor ones must keep up appearances," and I thought it was hard that the children couldn't be let alone in their happy ignorance of this worldly wisdom and dressed in a way to make them both happy and healthy, but then the millennium hasn't got here

The Decrease in Education. President Boone, of Indiana university, in a history of education, says that of the 6.500 students at present in theological seminaries less than one-fourth are graduates of colleges. The proportion of partially educated men is increasing. Many can remember when the decided majority of thanlogical students consisted of college graduates. Less than twenty years the number had fallen to one-third. The Targum recently expressed its regret that so large a part of the men in the Theological seminary at New Brunswick had not taken a college course. Perhaps necessity compels many to shorten the course of study. If so it is desirable that it be removed as far as possible. A minister has need of a thorough education .-Christian Intelligencer.

Bishop Taylor's Missions.

Bishop William Taylor's Methodist Episcopal missions in South America are warmly indorsed by the Methodist Gospel in All Lands for May. There are five stations in Chili and two in Brazil. During the last ten years about

ourging coneges, schools and churches and furnishing them. During these ten years over twenty missionaries have been constantly at work, and there are now twenty-eight or twenty-nine in the field. All have had self support, and some of the stations have had \$20,000 surplus over self support, all of which has been invested in the work.

## RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

Nearly 203 churches and 9,000 conversions are reported by the missionaries of the American Sunday School union as the results of their efforts in planting union Sunday schools in the past two years. Since 1824 the society has started 85,896 Sunday schools, with a membership when started of 4,155,897.

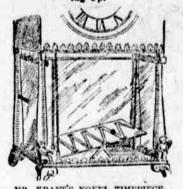
In South Carolina, as early as 1762, a Society for the Relief of Widows and Children of the Clergy was formed, and it is believed to be the first one formed in this country, or perhaps in the world. It is notable that it was not necessary then to say the widows of "deceased clergymen," for it was not understood in those days how they could be widows of clergymen who were not deceased.

In the seven Baptist theological seminaries of this country there are 658 stu-dents.

At Centerville, O., 168 accessions have been made to the Methodist church since conference.

AN INCENIOUSLY MADE CLOCK.

It Never Stops and Never Needs Wind-



MR. KRAFT'S NOVEL TIMEPIECE. F. T. Kraft, a German resident of Brooklyn, while walking down Broadway, New York, one day some six years ago, saw in the window of a jeweler's store a clock of peculiar construction. The owner, who refused to reveal the principle of its mechanism, told him hat the timepiece was unique, and had been made in England twenty-five years ago. Mr. Kraft went home resolved on working out the problem for himself. The result of his determination is a timepiece supported by four polished columns. Beneath it stands a small brass platform balanced on two pivots. A groove cut into the surface of the brass runs zigzag from one end to the other. In this runs incessantly a steel ball the size of a rifle bullet.

When the ball has gone from one end of the platform to the other it strikes a steel wire. The platform tilts up, the ball rolls back, and the process is repeated at the opposite extremity. Mr. Kraft explained the principle of his clock the other day as follows: "The two wires which the ball strikes against at the end of each trip are fastened above to a long red. From the upper side of this rod runs a strip of steel, which rests against one of four pins on an escapement wheel in the works. When the ball strikes the wire it releases this wheel, which makes a quarter revolution to the next pin. On the same axis is a cog wheel whose teeth fit into those of another of half the circumference. The smaller wheel makes half revolution while the other is making a quarter. To the axis of this wheel fastoned a rod which is attached at its other end to the platform, which is pulled up or down according to the wire which the ball strikes. It takes the ball just five seconds to make the trip, a half second for each section of the groove. The platform acts as a pendulum, with a five second swing."

The Neighbors' Club, Washington. Professor Powell, of the geological survey, whose descriptions of the Grand canyon of the Colorado are among the finest pieces of scientific writing in the world, is an enthusiastic member of 'The Neighbors." Professors Mender hall and Loring, Statistician Dodge and other government specialists are frequent guests. Gen. Greely, of the weather bureau, tall and dignified, is often at the club. One of Gen. Greely's peculiarities is his unwillingness to talk of his Arctic experiences. All attempts to draw him out on this fascinating subject are politely and skillfully parried. Professor Elliott, the Smithsonian employe, who has told the world nearly all it knows of the interior of Alaska, an enthusiastic traveler and student of na ture, is one of the remarkable men to be seen in "The Neighbors" gatherings. Old Admiral Porter, who will doubtless keep on writing till the breath leaves his body, is another member. The old admiral is growing very infirm, but he still turns out an astonishing quantity of manuscript. He disdains the use of stenographers and typewriters and has no patience with steel pens. The good old goose quill is the only implement that can rouse his inspiration.

Deal Gently With the Stomach. If it proves refractory, mild discipline is the thing to set it right. Not all the nauseous draughts and boluses ever invented can do half as much to remedy its disorders as a few wineglass'ulis—say, three a day- of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will afford it speedy relief, and eventually banish every dyspeptic and billions symptom. Sick headache, nervous-ness, sallowness of the complexion, fur upon the tongue, vertigo, and those many indescribable and disagreeable sensations caused by indi-gestion, are too often perpetuated by injudicious dosing. An immediate abandonment of such dosing. An immediate assemble to said a random and ill advised experiments should be the first step in the direction of a cure; the next step the use of this standard tonic alterative, which has received the highest medical sanction and won unprecedented popularity. Jel7to34

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But I have found no difference of opinion among the female sages who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a remedy for the weaknesses and aliments peculiar to their sex. "Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of prolapsus, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, indiammation and ulceration, indiammation, pain and tenderness. The only remedy for such maladies sold under a guarantee Particulars on bottle wrapper. All druggists.

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The man who tells you confidentially just what will cure your cold is prescribing Kemp's Balsam this year. In the preparation of this remarkable medicine for coughs and colds no expense is spared to combine only the best and purest ingredients. Hold a bottle of Kemp's Balsam to the light and look through it; no-Brazil. During the last ten years about tice the bright, clear look; then compare with \$120,000 in gold has been invested in other remedies. Price 50c and \$1. (4)

Cravelere' Guibe. DENNSYLVANIA RAILIGOAP SET(12); In effect from Nov. 10, 1889. Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and feace a-tive at Philadelphia as follows:

Philadelph a 1125 p. 19 430 a. m. 430 a. m. 730 a. m. via Columbi 820 a. m. via Columbi 1130 a. m. via Columbi ast Lin Phila Express;
Past Line;
Past Line;
Lancaseler Acco.
Harrisburg Express
Lancaseler Accom.
Columbia Accon.
Atlantic Express;
Seashore Express;
Philatelphia Accom.
Sunday Mail.
Day Express;

The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way of J. R. WOOD, Genera, Passenger Age. t. CHAS, E. PUGH, General slanager.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, May 11, 1890.

NORTHWARD, SOUTHWARD. 1:58 8:40 9:32 5:1 A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Ratiroad S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R.

READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION. On and after Sunday, May 11, 1869, trans-leave Lancaster (King street), as follows: For Reading and Intermediate points, week days, 7:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:48 p. m.; Sunday, 8:96 s. m., 855 p. m.
For Philadelphia, week days, 7:40 a. m., 12:40
18 p. m., Sundays, 855 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:40 a. m., 12:85, 3:48 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days. 12:40 p. m. For Allentown, week days, 7:40 p. m., 3:48 For Allentown, week days, 7:49 a. m., 3:48 m.; Sunday, 3:55 p. m.
For Pottsville, week days, 7:40 a. m., 3:48 p. m., 8unday, 3:55 p. m.
For Lebanon, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:95 a. m., 8:55 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:95 a. m.
For Quarryville, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:95 a. m.
For Quarryville, week days, 9:20 a. m., 1:55, 7:25, 8:00 p. m.; Sunday, 8:10 p. m.
TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.
Leave Reading, week days, 7:20 r. m.; 8:10 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, week days, 1:20, 10:30 m., 4:50 p. m.

THILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days. 45a. m., 130, p. m., 12:15 night. Leave New York via Allentown, week days. Da. m., 1:00 p. m. Leave Allentown, week days, 5:47 a. m. : 4: 5 .m. Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:32 p. m. Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:39 7:15 p. m.: Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sun-day, 6:26 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 8:50, 11:50 a. m.,

13:00; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf.
For Atlantic City, work days, express 9:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday, Express 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.;

Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days.—Express 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. Accommodation, 5:05 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. Hundays-Express, 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.

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