

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

From the New York Observer.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

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MARCH 16.—The Coming of the Lord. —1 Thes. 4: 13; 5: 8.

GOLDEN TEXT.—For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.—Thes. 4: 14.

Not many months had passed since the Apostle had gathered at Thessalonica the little flock to whom this Epistle was addressed. He was now at Corinth, where Timothy, who had remained for a time in Macedonia, rejoined him, bringing report of the state of things in that infant church. It was no doubt that report which moved him to pen this letter. The church was largely composed of gentile converts, who had many things yet to learn. How slow is our own progress in the knowledge of the truth! It is not strange that they had need to be taught many of the first things of the gospel.

Turning to the last verse of the first chapter we get a partial key to the particular passage before us. It there appears that the conversion of the Thessalonians had been a turning from idols (a) "to serve the living and true God," and (b) "to wait for his Son from heaven." So we see that their waiting for Christ's coming was no small part of their religion. That coming was to be triumphant and glorious.

Now, from this anticipation two things arose. One was such a reckless expectation of the possibly immediate dawn of the great day as to make them neglectful of every day duties (v. 11); as many among us were in the time of the Millerite excitement of some years ago. The other was a fear lest their friends who should die before the coming, might fail of a part in its triumph and glory, if they did not lose all share in the eternal kingdom. This fear evidently gave them much trouble; filled them with no little distress. Hence the need of both the comfort and the admonition conveyed in these verses. We shall be well repaid for the attention to the several points presented.

1. The sorrow of unbelievers over their dead not, unlike that of others, mixed with hope.—It is not said that they will not keenly feel the pang of separation. Faith does not destroy our natural sensibilities. But it is said that their sorrow will be mixed with comfort to which the rest of the world are strangers. The heathen had no confident expectation of any life beyond the grave. "All hopeless are the dead," (Theocritus), "None ever wake again," (Lucretius), and "Once dead there is no resurrection," (Eschylus), abound in the writings of the wisest of the ancients. And so now, for those who spurn the gospel, there is no comforting assurance respecting the future. Men do not always consider how much they lose when they turn their backs on the gospel. They can guess what we shall live again, and that by right conduct here we may gain a happy hereafter. But at best dying is to them "a leap in the dark." As they stand by open graves theirs is a sorrow without admixture of hope.

2. The believing dead not to be left behind when Jesus appears in glory.—"Them also that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him," i. e., with Jesus. Some would read the sentence, "them, which sleep, will God through Jesus bring with him." And it is very plainly taught that Jesus is the resurrection and the life, and that it is his office to quicken the dead. But the meaning which here lies upon the face of the rendering, in the Revised as well as the Common Version, is better. They that "sleep in Jesus" are they who in death are still in union with him, being what and where they are through his merits. All such will God bring with Christ when he appears in glory.

The ground of this hope is said to be the resurrection of Jesus. The Thessalonians believed that he both "died and rose again." Though he died, he still lives. If this be so, how easy also to believe that all who have come into union with him, though now fallen asleep, have not been parted from him. They sleep in him. They are where he is. Because he lives, they live also. The thief was to be, that very day, with him in Paradise. It is reasonable to anticipate that they will therefore appear with him in the day of his glorious coming. But Paul does not leave us to conjecture. He affirms that all such, "will God bring."

3. The living, as respects participation in that glory, to have no advantage over the dead.—Observe the Apostle's care, at this point, to have us understand that what he is now about to say is no conjecture, or inference of his own. He speaks of things beyond human penetration or search; and therefore by revelation, "by the word of the Lord." And what he says is that we, who may still be alive at the coming, shall not "prevent" (Old English for precede, go before)

those who may have fallen asleep. Indeed, "the dead in Christ shall rise first"; it is "then," or after, that the living shall be caught up together with them. The "we," which are alive, clearly refers, not to Paul and other believers of that particular generation, but to such believers as should be living when the event should transpire; as "an American citizen might say, 'To-day we are fifty millions, but one hundred years hence we shall be one or two hundred millions,' without at all intimating that he expected to live so long."

As to the general description here given of the manner of all this, it would not be easy (if there were time for the undertaking) to decide just how far it is literal, and just how far it is figurative or symbolical. It would be professed to attempt to discriminate between the various views which have found advocates. The main points are the ones which are profitable for incitement and cheer, and these are all plain.

4. Unending fellowship with Christ the common portion of all believers.—And so shall we ever be with the Lord. "We" includes all believers, of every age. "We" implies fellowship with one another. Believers, freed from imperfection of every kind, will be good company. No higher society could be desired, save that which shall also be enjoyed, namely, that of Christ himself. And that fellowship with one another and with Christ will never be interrupted. "Wherefore comfort one another with these words," often recall them; often repeat them! In them there is great support and cheer for times of sorrow.

5. To be in constant readiness for all this the need of all who would share the glory.—It would seem that the Apostle had already told those to whom he wrote that the time of the coming would be sudden, and without premonition. Of that he had no need to write. They knew it well. The day would come as a stealthy thief. To the wicked it would be a surprise. For such as had lived in unconcern, and were wont without reason to think of themselves as in peace and safety, it would be a day of destruction. But the true believer should not be surprised. The day will be sudden and unannounced, but he should be always doing works of light, not of darkness; always watchful and sober. And for defense against every assault of evil he has the ample armor of faith and love and hope. Clad in these we can not but prevail in the "good fight"; and make sure of the crown the Lord, the righteous judge, will at that day give to "all them that love his appearing."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. 1. In times of sorrow even worldlings often confess that the case of the Christian is superior to their own. They have all the fears which agitate and none of the hopes which calm his breast. 2. Note how the New Testament is always separating the world into two classes, Christians and others, believers who are comforted and the rest who are without hope. 3. It is to the death of believers that the New Testament applies the term sleep; rest after toil; the welcome transition from the weariness and care of night to the freshness and joy of the morning. Happy believer!

4. All that we know of the future we know "by the word of the Lord." Science and philosophy are of immense value for their appropriate ends, but they utterly fail us here. Why should we be disquieted by denials sometimes uttered in their name. Ours is a more sure word of prophecy; and all we need to know it tells us. 5. To be "forever with the Lord" is to be where there is neither sin nor sorrow, but fullness of joy and pleasures forever more: it is to be "like Him," and to share all good with him. To this all are invited: none will be excluded save those who refuse to come into relations with him. 6. It is a duty to "comfort one another"; to cultivate and express tender interest in the suffering and sorrowing. 7. There is something far better than to be studying to find out just when Christ shall come again. That is, to be prepared and watching for a day which shall bring destruction to the careless and disobedient, and blessing and glory to Christ's true people. Therefore, let us not sleep as do others.

Home-made Bonnets. One of the pleasantest things to know about Alexandre, the Princess of Wales, is that she knows how to make her own bonnets. It brings her nearer to the universal heart of women than anything she could do. The first thing she did after entering the Queen's household at Windsor castle, was to make over her Majesty's bonnet. Of course that bonnet needed making over badly. Imagination pictures it at once. A heavy, funeral affair, covered with crape, bugles, and nonsense. Such a bonnet as no one except Victoria or a Cape Cod woman would wear. It is no wonder that the fingers of the Princess fairly tingled to weed it out, and add a touch of refinement and good sense to

the homely structure. And she does it every time the Queen buys a new bonnet, which is not often. Madame Louise, the greatest authority in London on the subject of bonnets, admitted that the Princess has given her many of her best ideas on the subject—among them, that simplicity was more stylish than fuss or feathers. Louis brought out several small capotes, ordered by the Princess, to show us what good taste she had. One bonnet was a fine straw, faced with black velvet, trimmed with a broad band of black velvet ribbon caught down by jet buckle; a cluster of fine white lilac was the only decoration. Her bonnets, traveling dresses and walking suits are stylish, but severely plain. History will record that the Princess of Wales has done more than any other women of royalty to improve the fashions.

Disowned for Life.

The marriage of Mr. John Farr to Miss Justine Levy at Scranton has provoked a marked sensation. In the Republican of yesterday appeared an advertisement, surrounded by a large black border, as follows: "Gone and forgotten. We mourn the marriage of our sister, Justine Levy, to John Farr, as death, and disown her for life. Signed, Levy Family."

Mr. Farr is about twenty-six years of age. He was formerly a student of Lafayette College, Easton. His father is a liquor merchant in the Hyde Park portion of Scranton.

Young Farr is a bright, energetic man, and about a year ago was city editor of the Republican. Afterwards he was one of the owners of the Hyde Park Review and was subsequently employed on the Hyde Park Courier. When Mr. Morris, the editor of the Courier, was elected Secretary of the School Board, he made him assistant secretary. He is still employed in this capacity. He is also a noted athlete, and a few months ago he was victor in a running match with a Pittston champion. Mr. Farr's wife is a Hebrew, and is between seventeen and eighteen years of age. Her father is dead. She lived with her sister, Mrs. Fleischer, on Pennsylvania avenue, in the business part of Scranton.

Mr. Fleischer is a leather funder and the girl has been employed in his store for the last four years as book-keeper. She and her husband met for the first time in the store last summer. They were introduced by Mr. Wormser, a member of the Hebrew faith. Afterwards the girl and Mr. Farr met at a dancing school, and they became infatuated with each other. Mr. Farr on several occasions called upon her at Fleischer's store. He was requested to discontinue his visits. Then he visited the house where the girl boarded and in a short time he was notified by her mother and brother to leave. Mrs. Levy became very sick and during her illness she implored her daughter to give up Farr. The daughter promised to do so, but met her lover frequently. Then Mrs. Fleischer, the girl's sister, prevailed upon an aunt of Mr. Farr to come to the store and try to get the girl to renounce the young man, but Miss Levy peremptorily refused to give him up. She was also beaten by her mother, yet she persisted in her determination. Finding that nearly every means of meeting her was cut off, Farr paid his attentions to her by means of the telephone from the office of the School Board Secretary and Fleischer's store. Fleischer notified the Telephone Exchange that he would take out his telephone if any more connections were made between his store and the Secretary's office.

Farr was not baffled, but continued to communicate with the girl by means of a telephone in a drug store near her home. Miss Levy was carefully watched and her sister accompanied her to and from the house at meal hours. The girl occasionally met Farr at the house of Mrs. Seeley, a friend of hers, on Pennsylvania avenue. Miss Levy's brother forbade Mrs. Seeley to entertain her, and made it mandatory upon the girl to be in the house at 9 o'clock every night. On Wednesday evening last Mrs. Cohen requested Miss Levy to write a letter for her. Miss Levy told her sister she was going to Mrs. Cohen's and left the house. On the way she met Farr and they went to an ice cream saloon. On account of her absence her people became uneasy. They began a search for the girl and her lover, and at about nine o'clock traced them to a restaurant. Farr locked the door. The relatives of the girl became infuriated and started to get into the room by another entrance. In the meantime Farr and Miss Levy left the house and eluded their pursuers by scaling a fence 9 feet high. They immediately started for Providence, a suburb, two miles from the centre of the city. Reaching the place at about 11 o'clock, they awakened the Rev. George L. Guild, a Presbyterian minister, and requested him to marry them. For some time he was reluctant to perform the ceremony but eventually Farr prevailed on him to proceed. Just before the clergyman was about to pronounce the young people man and wife, he stopped and told them to consider the step they were taking. The girl became fright-

ened, and it was not until 2 o'clock Thursday morning that she summoned courage. The solemnization was then completed. The bride and groom remained at the house of the clergyman all night. Yesterday morning the girl's brother Henry and a younger sister went to the house of Farr's father and demanded their sister. They made imprecations against young Mr. Farr and the girl. Mr. Farr's father sent them from the house. Just as they were leaving the young man's sister threw a bottle of ink through a window at Henry Levy. He was out by the flying glass. Levy claims that four men then chased him to Scranton. Then the girl's mother went to the house of Hon. J. A. Scranton, Farr's former employer, and requested him to get Farr to come to his office. The young man went to the Republican office yesterday afternoon. There he met Mrs. Levy and her son. The women endeavored to chastise Farr, but was prevented. Then Levy asserted that Farr had ruined the reputation of the girl. Farr pulled off his coat and Levy did the same. They closed with each other but were soon separated. No reconciliation was effected, and the parties left the office in great anger. Henry Levy went before Alderman Cawley and had warrants issued for Farr's father for threats, and Mrs. Jones, the young man's sister for an assault. They gave bail for their appearance at court.

Mrs. Levy also had a warrant issued for her son-in-law for threats which she alleged were made by Farr some time ago, when she ordered him to cease his visits to her daughter. Henry Levy and several friends watched the house of Mr. Farr's father nearly all the last night, in hopes of being able to apprehend the girl.

A Printer's Paronomasia.

A pretty and dashing little lady who called at the Newspaper Union the other day to see how type was set on end asked the freeman if he could print a kiss.

"Oh, yes," said he, "if I was allowed to look up your form."

"Now, you are 'imposing' on me, and I won't stand it. If that's your 'rule,' I think it's a 'case' where I'd be 'justified' in hitting you with a 'stick.'"

"Be 'composed' miss, and I'll speak 'plainer' to 'chase' away your fears. Not for 'all' the 'quoin' in Christendom would I 'take' advantage of your ignorance, and I would give you 'proof' that you are not my 'dupe'—rather, I would 'slug' the person who had 'lead' you to think so."

"Ah, yes, I know," she replied. "Those 'stereotyped' sentences I've heard before, but in a shorter 'space' of time than this I've known a printer to take an 'embrace.' But I couldn't 'column' a gentleman who'd do so; could you?"

"I'd like to put a 'displayed head' on him," was the foreman's reply, as he went off to swear at the "devil" down the elevator.—Hosier.

The Events of the Year.

The year 1883 is one which will be sadly remembered as a year of sorrow and calamity. Happily there was no great to destroy human life and property, but, on the other hand, while no country could boast of prosperity, even in an average degree, the disasters of the year were numerous and great.

Great Britain has had the Irish problem before her, which is yet unsolved. The whole governmental progress of the nation is stopped while this obstruction blocks the way. Such events as the murder of James Carey, the informer, and the explosions in the underground railway tunnels of London, are a reminder of the determination of England's secret enemies.

France has changed her ministry twice during the year. She has had some trouble but very little, with Prince Napoleon Jerome, who is the heir of the Bonapartist pretensions to the throne. And she is engaged in difficult and unpromising foreign enterprises in Madagascar and Tonquin.

In Germany nothing has occurred of any importance, nor are the affairs of Austria-Hungary worthy of special mention. Italy has distinguished herself by a successful resumption of specie payments in gold, after a very long suspension. In Russia the event of the year was the coronation of the Czar.

Spain has seen two changes of the government. There has been one small and easily suppressed insurrection. The most exciting event of the year was the incident in Paris, on the return of King Alfonso from Germany, when he was grossly insulted by a French mob.

We should not omit to take note of a revolution in the Republic of Ecuador, of another in Hayti, of the numerous crisis in Bulgaria and Servia, of the coronation of King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands; of the rising of Egypt under El Mahdi, the false prophet, and of the charge of administration in Canada, where the Marquis of Lorne ended his term as Governor-General and was succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdown.

In our own country there has been very little of political interest to record. The three most important changes in the laws of the country are those which introduce civil service reform, change the tariff, and reduce letter postage to

two cents.

But there are other matters deserving notice, such as the long and vain trial of the star route conspirators; the great and unsuccessful telegraph strike; the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad; the decision of the Supreme Court that the Civil Rights Bill was unconstitutional; the transfer of the command of the army from General Sherman to General Sheridan; and the adoption of the new "standard time."

Of matters which concern the whole world, we may mention the general celebration throughout Christendom of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. The crops of the world have been fair, but not abundant. No country has been greatly deficient, and not one has had a great excess.

Business has not been active and not highly profitable. The list of mercantile failures is a very long one, and the number of failures of great magnitude is almost unparalleled. Strikes have been very frequent, and have affected many countries and many trades.

Rarely has there been a year when the elements, disease, and the carelessness of men, have caused the loss of so many lives as was the case in 1883. There were earthquakes, at Athens, in Asia Minor, in Isehia, where four thousand persons perished, and in Java, where the loss of life was nearly one hundred thousand.

Tornadoes, in this and other countries; floods, as in India, where hundreds of villages were submerged; the cholera, in India and Egypt; famine, in Asia Minor and Hayti; the horrible affair at Sunderland, in England, where two hundred school children were crushed to death; the capsizing of the steamship Daphne, while launching, with the loss of one hundred and fifty lives; the Anti-Jewish riots in Hungary and Russia, such is a partial list of the horrors of the year.

The great men who have passed away are many. From the Royal circle are missed the Comte de Chambord, who almost became king of France, and Prince Frederick Charles, brother of the Kaiser William of Germany. Gambetta, the greatest French Republican; Gen. Chanzy, a hero of the war 1871, Gortschakoff, the great Russian chancellor Lord Overstone, who made the Bank of England what it is to-day; and Karl Marx, the founder of the revolutionary society known as the International,—have dropped from the ranks of foreign statesmen and politicians.

Among American statesmen who have died are no less than four ex-cabinet officers—Jeremiah S. Black, Lot M. Morrill, Marshall Jewell and Timothy O. Howe, besides Alexander H. Stephens, Governor of Georgia at the time of his death, and ex-Senator Edwin D. Morgan.

Nor must we forget William E. Dodge and Peter Cooper, eminent philanthropists; Sojourner Truth, the colored lecturer; or "Tom Thumb," who, small as he was, filled a large place in the Community, a generation ago.—Foul's Companion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the widest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists, chemists, and grocers. Price 25 cents a bottle. 5-7-ly.

Quick Railway Time.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1880. This is to certify that we have appointed Frank P. Blair, sole agent for the sale of our Quick Train Railroad Watches in the town of Bellefonte.

ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY.

BY HOSMER P. HULLAND, Sec. Having most thoroughly tested the Rockford Quick Train Watches for the last three years, I offer them with the fullest confidence as the best made and most reliable time keeper for the money that can be obtained.

I fully guarantee every watch for two years. FRANK P. BLAIR, No. 2 Brookerhoff Row.

All other American Watches at reduced prices.

DIGHTON, Jan. 27, 1882.

The Rockford watch purchased Feb. 1879, has performed better than any watch I ever had. Have carried it every day and at no time has it been irregular, or in the least unreliable. I cheerfully recommend the Rockford Watch. HORACE B. HORTON, at Dighton Furnace Co.

TAUNTON, Sept. 18, 1881.

The Rockford Watch runs very accurately; better than any watch I ever owned, and I have had one that cost \$150. Can recommend the Rockford Watch to everybody who wishes a fine timekeeper.

S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.

This is to certify that the Rockford Watch bought Feb. 22, 1879, has run very well the past year. Having set it only twice during that time, its only variation being three minutes. It has run very much better than I ever anticipated. It was not adjusted and only cost \$20. R. P. BRYANT,

NEW STORE.

Largest Stock. Newest Goods. DRY GOOD. Notions. Boots and Shoes. Groceries. Provisions. Salt and Fish. WE BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES and can buy CHEAPER that way. SPECIAL BARGAINS For the next 30 DAYS. COBURN. - PA.

SWAYNES' OINTMENT.

Advertisement for Swaynes' Ointment, featuring a circular logo with a figure and text: "SWAYNES' OINTMENT FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES. ITCHING SORES, PIMPLES, RING WORM, &c." Below the logo, it says "THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES." The text describes the ointment's effectiveness for various skin conditions and its long history.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Advertisement for Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. It features an illustration of a man and a woman and text: "DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A guaranteed specific for all cases of Nervous Prostration, Headache, Neuralgia, Migraine, &c." The text describes the symptoms it treats and the benefits of the treatment.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES.

Advertisement for Duff & Sons' watches. It features the brand name in a stylized font and text: "The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education. For circulars address P. DUFF & SONS." It also mentions that they impart a practical Business Education for many years.

Advertisement for a dangerous counterfeit. It features a stylized logo and text: "A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—There are dangerous counterfeits in circulation purporting to be 'Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.'" It describes the dangers of the counterfeit and the benefits of the genuine product.

Advertisement for Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer. It features a stylized logo and text: "A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—There are dangerous counterfeits in circulation purporting to be 'Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.'" It describes the dangers of the counterfeit and the benefits of the genuine product, which restores life, vigor, growth and color to the hair.