

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

From the New York Observer.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

BY REV. HENRY M. GROUT, D. D.

April 6.—Paul's Third Missionary Journey.—Acts 18:23, 19:7.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them.—Acts 19:6.

Leaving Corinth in the autumn of A. D. 53 or 54, Paul once more returned to Antioch in Syria. On the way he made a short stay at Ephesus, where he left Aquila and Priscilla, who started with him, and so on to Jerusalem, where he desired to keep an important feast. The purpose of this return was, no doubt, in part, to report what had been accomplished in Europe, and, in part, to renew his own courage and strength by a season of rest and fellowship with those who had sent him out.

How long he tarried at Antioch is not intimated. That it was "some time," indicates that he was there at home. But no one ever had a deeper sense than he that "This is the day of service true;" and no one was ever more firmly resolved to "work while the day lasts." A cordially he soon sets forth on another, which is his third great missionary journey. Of the many things brought to view in these verses we can note a few only of the more important.

1. The special need of young and isolated Christians. Just what his course on this journey was, we are not told, save that he "went over the country of Galatia and Phrygia in order. These were central provinces of Asia Minor; and no doubt most of the churches visited were not young only, but remote from others. The manifested sympathy of fellow Christians is always sweet; it is also strengthening. Pains should be taken to visit, cheer, instruct, and incite those who are either immature in experience or isolated in place. But to this there is another side. Some draw off from Christian society, and isolate themselves. Let none complain who do that.

2. The valuable service of ordinary Christians. About the time Paul set forth on this tour of visitation, there appeared a new teacher at Ephesus. This was none other than Apollonius, an Alexandrian Jew, eloquent or learned, rather both eloquent and learned, and mighty in the Scriptures, that is, of the Old Testament. Alexander, a city in Egypt, was a great literary and intellectual centre, and the Jews settled there shared in the intellectual activity of the place. Of these Apollonius was one. He was also "instructed in the way of the Lord"; the "Lord" here, as in so many other places, signifying Christ. There was an important limit, however, to his knowledge. He knew only "the baptism of John."

All this would seem to imply that he knew so much of Jesus as he had been able to learn from the Old Testament, and as had been taught by the disciples of John. Very likely he understood that Jesus was the Messiah, and had heard of his crucifixion and resurrection. But he had not heard of the scenes of Pentecost, nor learned the full significance of Christ's death and resurrection. He was fervent in spirit and spoke and taught carefully the things concerning Jesus, (see Revised Version) so far as he knew them.

Observe now how this most earnest and valuable man was brought to that fuller knowledge which he needed. Aquila and Priscilla took him to their home, the same kindness as that which they had shown to Paul at Corinth, and "expounded unto him the way of God more carefully." These two were common people; save only that they were ardent disciples and evidently great teachers after truth. Apollonius was learned in Alexandrian wisdom, and yet it fell to these ordinary taught Christians to instruct him. This was not a solitary instance of its kind. Many a humble disciple has become wiser in the Scriptures than those who have been taught in the schools. Such, both in word and example, may render valuable Christian service.

3. The use of God for the ripened culture and best intellectual endowments.—No sooner had Apollonius come to a full understanding of the gospel than he was moved to "pass into Achaia." No doubt Aquila and Priscilla told him of the need at Corinth. So, taking letters of commendation, he went there and he "helped them much." He was well fitted for such a place. His learning and eloquence would make him powerful in controversy. Then he knew the Scriptures. God works by all sorts of instruments. He uses weak things to confound the mighty. But he also uses the best natural gifts of the best men. The twelve Apostles were ordinarily educated men. But Paul and Apollonius had this world's learning. For such God has always had use. Only observe here that what Apollonius wrought was "through grace" (v. 27). Culture, without divine help, works no great spiritual results. The very highest

talents, skill and attainments, are mighty only through divine help and blessing.

4. The facility with which earnest men discover hopeful subjects of religious effort.—Having passed through the upper country, Paul himself now reaches Ephesus (19:1). We lately saw that at Philippi he was not long in discovering the little band wont to worship at the river's side; and now at Ephesus he is soon in "finding certain disciples." Dr. Kirk once commented on the frequent saying of travellers that they find no true, earnest Christians in Paris; remarking that he found many. Seeker find. Earnest souls have an instinct for their like. So, too, men who desire subjects for hopeful effort, seldom fail to find them.

5. The Holy Spirit the Crown of all spiritual gifts.—The men Paul found at Ephesus were in much the same religious state as was Apollonius when he reached the place. Possibly they had learned their faith from him. Paul calls them "disciples," and speaks to them as having believed." But like Apollonius, they were John's disciples. They had heard, we suppose, of his testimony to Jesus as "the Lamb of God," and believed unto salvation. But they were imperfect in knowledge and practice.

The particular defect in these disciples, here noted, was that they had never received the special coming of the Holy Spirit; nor so much as heard that he had been given (Revised Version). They had received the "baptism of repentance," and doubtless looked to "the Lamb of God" as taking away the sin of the world. But of Pentecost and its wonders they had not heard. Into the blessings brought by the promised "other Comforter," they had not entered. It was when they had received fuller knowledge and accepted the better covenant, and given welcome to the Holy Spirit, that they became sharers in pentecostal joy and power. As the Holy Ghost came on them, "they spoke with tongues and prophesied."

Jesus spoke of the Spirit as pre-eminently God's good gift. The entire New Testament puts greater honor upon the Christian graces as represented as his fruits. He guides into all truth. He renews, and sanctifies, and seals, and imparts energy. Is not this proof that what churches and Christians now most need is the incoming of the Holy Spirit. It is where the fullness of his working is experienced that men bear rapturous witness to the blessedness and power of the gospel of Christ.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. Paul himself elsewhere tells us the secret of his life of ceaseless missionary work: "The life I now live, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me." How few have much of such faith.

2. Ordained preachers and men and women of learning are not the only useful Christians. Dr. Tholuck ascribed his conversion to "the luminous example" of a humble layman.

3. Faithful use of the knowledge and gifts we have is the surest way to get more, as the case of Apollonius shows.

4. It is a good sign when one, who has himself been helped, straightway pushes on, as Apollonius did, to help others.

5. Imperfect disciples, like the twelve at Ephesus, may be real believers; and the best proof that they are is that they give eager welcome to more truth and grace.

6. The dispensation under which we live is that of the other Comforter, the Holy Spirit. The Scriptures represent his work as no less important than that of Christ. May it not be one of our great errors and sins that we make so little of his person and work? In the revivals of our time is sufficient honor done to him? In personal experience do we make sufficient account of his presence as the source of joy and peace and power?

For love of a little child

In a pottery factory here there is a workman who had one small invalid child at home. He wrought at his trade with exemplary fidelity, being always in the shop with the opening of the day. He managed, however to wear each evening to the bedside of his "wee lad" as he called him, a flower, a bit of ribbon or a fragment of crimson glass—indeed anything that would lie out on the white counterpane and give a color to the room. He was a quiet, unassuming man, but never went home at night without something that would make the wee face light up with joy at return. He never said to a living soul that he loved that boy so much. Still he went on patiently loving him. And by and by he moved that whole shop into positively real but unconscious fellowship with him. The workmen made curious little jars and cups upon their wheels, and painted diminutive pictures down their side before they stuck them in the corners of the kiln at burning time. One brought some fruit in the burl of his apron, and another engraved in a rude script book. Not one of them whispered a word, for this solemn thing was not to be talked about. They

put them in an old man's hat, where he found them, so he understood all about it; and, believe it or not, cynics, as you will, but it is a fact, that the entire pottery full of men, or rather coarse fire by nature, grew quite as the months drifted, becoming gentle and kind, and some dropped swearing as the weary look on the patient fellow worker's face told them beyond mistake that the inevitable shadow was drawing nearer. Every day now some did a piece of work for him and put it on the sanded plank to dry so that he could come later and earlier. So when the bell tolled, and the little coffin came out of the lowly door, right around the corner, out of sight, there stood 100 stalwart workmen from the pottery with their clean clothes on most of whom gave a half day's time for the privilege of taking part in the simple procession, and following to its grave that small burden of a child which probably not one had ever seen.—Cincinnati News Journal.

A touching incident.

The following touching incident, which drew tears from my eyes, was related to me a short time since by a dear friend who had it from an eyewitness of the same. It occurred in the great city of New York, on one of the coldest days in February last:

A little boy about ten years old was standing before a shoe store in Broadway, bareheaded, peering through the window and shivering with cold.

A lady riding up the street in a beautiful carriage, drawn by horses finely caparisoned, observed the little fellow in his forlorn condition, and immediately ordered the driver to draw up and stop in front of the store. The lady richly dressed in silk, alighted from her carriage and went quietly to the boy and said: "My little fellow, why are you looking so earnestly in that window?"

"I was just asking God to give me a pair of shoes" was his reply. The lady took him by the hand and went into the store and asked the proprietor if he would allow one of his clerks to go and buy her a half-dozen pairs of stockings for the boy. He readily assented. She then asked him if he could give her a basin of water and a towel, and he replied: "Certainly," and quickly brought them to her.

She took the little fellow to the back part of the store and, removing her gloves, knelt down, washed those little feet and dried them with the towel.

By this time the young man had returned with the stockings. Placing a pair upon his feet, she purchased and gave him a pair of shoes, and trying up the remaining pairs of stockings gave them to him, and patting him on the head said: "I hope, my little fellow that you now feel more comfortable."

As she turned to go, the astonished lad caught her hand, and looking up in her face, with tears in his eyes, answered her question with these words: "Are you God's wife?"—Parish Register.

How "Solitude" Ewing Got His Name.

The nicknaming of prominent men, particularly of those mixing in politics, is practiced in this country more perhaps than in any other, and, as a rule, the recipient takes it too kindly. Thus General Jackson was well known as "Old Hickory," and more readily recognized than if called President Jackson. Senator Benton was almost as well known as "Old Bullion," so-called from his advocacy of a gold and silver currency and his inveterate opposition to banks and paper money. The late Thomas Ewing, of this state, who is a senator in congress, had his nickname of "Solitude," and so it stuck to him that even now, long after his death, the prefix is still given him, to distinguish him from his son and namesake, General Tom Ewing. Senator Ewing made a speech in the United States senate which fastened the "Solitude" upon him. The United States bank was at that time engaged in its war to break down the administration of General Jackson, and thus to coerce a recharter. In one of the debates Senator Ewing took part and in it, after depicting the distress of the country, he spoke of the mechanic being out of work, and that the busy man of industry is heard not in this busy season of the year, and wound up with the assertion that "our canals are a solitude, our lakes but desert wastes of water." A number of congressmen—several of them senators and more than half of them democrats—made up a party to return to their homes by the way of the New York canal. The west was then sending its product to the east via lake and canal, and the congressional party found that the canal trade, if judged by the number of boats met, was immense, and it was a standing joke with the democratic members; when a fleet of boats were in sight, to call Mr. Ewing from the cabin of the packet boat to look at his "solitude." At the lower end of the canal there had been a break, and a large number of boats were usually in sight. At Rochester, just as the packet

boat landed a freight boat was discharging cargo, and Mr. Ewing and the other congressmen were looking on by some accident a hogshead filled with molasses had its head burst in and its contents poured into the canal. An Irish laborer standing near to Mr. Ewing, without knowing who he was, exclaimed: "Man, that must be solitude swatened!" The other congressmen roared with laughter, and Mr. Ewing was forced to join them. The democratic members told the joke, and it got into the newspapers and aided in perpetuating the sobriquet of "Solitude."

The Garden of Eden.

PARSON WARREN'S THEORY THAT IT WAS LOCATED AT THE NORTH POLE.

Rev. William F. Warren, D. D., President of the Boston University, yesterday read before the Evangelical Alliance a paper on "The Location of the Garden of Eden at the North Pole." Dr. Warren stated that his earliest studies in cosmology gave him the conviction that writers were in the dark as to the location of the Garden of Eden. He found that if the existence of the human race had begun at the North Pole it would have been consistent with the ancient conception of the location of the heaven and the realm of shades. The proofs confirmatory of this were to be found, among other sources in scientific geology, in climatology, in ethnic tradition, in paleontological botany, ethnology, and also in the thought of the Egyptian, Greek and other nations. He believed that from these and kindred sources a greater degree of certainty can be arrived at as to the location at the North Pole than is usual in any prehistoric investigation. At the North Pole less than one-fifth of the time is spent in darkness, and more than four-fifths in light. Hence it is easy to believe this region to be the one referred to as the land of light and beauty. Such a land before the deluge might well have been the abode of men of extraordinary strength and stature and longevity.

The popular expressions that the far North has ever been the region of unendurable cold has been generally accepted. Science, however, has shown that the earth is a gradually cooling body, and it was conceivable on scientific reasons that regions which first reached the temperature to sustain organic life were at the pole; and consequently the life of the race might naturally have begun there. Astronomy shows that this region is more favored as regards light than any other. No more than two separate fortnights are passed in darkness, and these are relieved by the stars and the radiance of the aurora borealis. The exact length of the polar day is an unknown quantity, and can be determined only by an observation on the spot. Whoever seeks a location for the terrestrial paradise with respect to light and darkness and celestial scenery must seek at the Arctic pole. The speaker here gave a picturesque description of the polar dawns and sunsets. Proofs were also indicated to verify the existence of a great continent around the North Pole before the deluge, with a flora and fauna consistent with it being the cradle of the human race.—Boston Advertiser.

Siamese Twins in Virginia.

The good old county of Chesterfield, famous for its great men, its mineral resources, and its persimmon crops, has just given life to a pair of twin children who, if they live, will rival the famous Siamese twins. The bodies are united just above the hips, and the union extends down the right leg of the one and the left leg of the other, through the feet to the toes. The double foot, however, has its ten well developed toes. The children are boys, and were born ten days ago. They are getting along well, and to all human appearances will live and grow. Their aggregate weight is ten pounds. The heads, breasts, forearms and two legs are perfectly formed. The parents of the twins are respectable mulatto people, who live a few miles from this city, and to whom during their wedlock, ten children had previously been born. The birth of these twins so joined together is received with great surprise among the colored people of the vicinity, and the superstitious ones among the are disposed to regard it as a judgment upon the parents for some misdeed they have committed.—Baltimore Sun.

Choice Selections.

They that would not eat the forbidden fruit must not come near the forbidden tree.

He never was so good as he should be that doth not strive to be better than he is; he will never be better than he is that doth not fear to be worse than he was.

History is a voice forever sounding across the centuries the laws of right and wrong. Opinions alter, manners change, creeds rise and fall, but the moral law is written on the tablets of eternity.—Froude.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned, the fastest and best salesman in Central Pennsylvania, having more than twenty years experience in selling Farms, Farm Stock, Merchandise, etc., offers his services to the citizens of Centre and adjoining counties as a First-class Salesman. Charges reasonable. Address JOSEPH L. NEFF, Roland, Centre county, Pa.

HAVING OPENED A NEW CASH REPAIR SHOP, ON LOGAN STREET,

We would respectfully invite the public to give us a call when in want of any work in our line. We are prepared to do ALL kinds of TRIMMING, REPAIRING and REMODELING.

We also make a specialty of UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

All work will receive prompt attention. OUR TERMS are reasonable, and all work guaranteed. Respectfully, BIDWELL & MESULY, Bellefonte, Pa.

STUDIO, 2nd floor Bush Arcade, (Room opp. Dr. Rothrock's Dental office) I am now ready to do all kinds of PAINTING,

Such as PORTRAITS in oil, LANDSCAPES, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL FANCY DECORATING and GRADING a SPECIALITY.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. I would be pleased to have you call, and examine specimens of work. Instructions given in Painting.

VERY RESPECTFULLY, C. P. Hilder.

HOMES FOR SALE!

Come and Buy. 21 ACRES ON FIFTH AVENUE. In whole or lots. A TWO-STORY BRICK on Allegheny Street. A TWO-STORY BRICK On High Street. A TWO-STORY BRICK On Thomas Street. A TWO-STORY FRAME On Willow Bank Street, \$1800. A TWO-STORY FRAME On Willow Bank Street, \$1200. A TWO-STORY FRAME On Bishop Street. All in the Borough of Bellefonte.

Terms Made Easy. BOND VALENTINE, Real Estate Agent.

BUTTS & POWRS, PRACTICAL HARNESS MAKERS,

UP-STAIRS ABOVE POSTOFFICE, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Are prepared to do all kinds of Fancy and Heavy Harness Making at Reasonable Prices and

IN THE Most Skillful Manner.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. We challenge competition in prices and workmanship. Give us a trial and be convinced. All work guaranteed before leaving the shop. 13m.

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 HOMER 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 Brickerhoff 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. F. 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 a trusted and only one.

R. P. BRYANT.

NEW STORE.

Largest Stock. Newest Gods.

Everything You want. DRY GOOD Notions. Boots and Shoes.

The CHEAPEST STORE in Centre County.

WE BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES and can buy CHEAPER than way.

GIVE US A CALL. SPECIAL BARGAINS For the next 30 DAYS.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.

COBURN, PA.