

The American Lutheran.

P. ANSTADT, Editor.
C. LEPLLEY, Associate Editor.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND TEMERANCE.

AFTER 6 MONTHS \$2.50.
PRICE, \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOL V

SELINGSGROVE, PA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 21 1869,

NO XXXII

Poetry.

ALL THINGS EARNEST.

Time is earnest:
Passing by:
Death is earnest,
Drawing nigh.
Sinner! wilt thou trifling be?
Time and death appeal to thee.

Life is earnest:
When 'tis o'er,
Thou returnest
Nevermore.
Soon to meet eternity,
Wilt thou never serious be?

Heaven is earnest:
Solemnly
Float its voices
Down to thee.
O thou mortal! art thou gay,
Sporting through thine earthly day?

Hell is earnest:
Fiery roll
Burning billows
Near thy soul.
Woe for thee if thou abide
Unredeemed, unsanctified!

God is earnest:
Kneel and pray
Ere thy season
Pass away.
Ere be set His judgement throne—
Vengeance ready, mercy gone.

Christ is earnest:
Bids thee "Come,"
Paid thy spirit's
Priceless sum.
Wilt thou spurn Thy Saviour's love
Pleading with thee from above?

Oh, be earnest!
Loitering
Thou wilt perish;
Lingering
Be no longer. Rise and flee:
Lo, thy Saviour waits for thee!

Communications.

For the American Lutheran.

Scripture Explained.

Philip said to the Ethiopian Eunuch (Act. 8: 30) "Understandest thou what thou readest?" We might ask many readers of the Bible this question, and they would reply in the language of the Eunuch, "How can I except some man should guide me," or unless some one show me its meaning. It was a favorite idiom of Luther's that there could be but one meaning in scripture, and that was the only true grammatical meaning which the words understood in their own native import conveyed. Of course when figures and tropes and parables are used, the case is different. But when a doctrine or precept is given, or an allusion is made by the sacred writers, to any custom or habit, or any historic incident, it is to be literally understood, just as though it were recorded in an uninspired book. Now there many, very many allusions in the Word of God to ancient customs and manners that are long since out of use, and consequently unknown to many readers of the Bible, who can therefore neither see their force and beauty nor appreciate the things taught. Those who lived in ages when the Bible was given, understood all these allusions. In order to be on equal footing with them in this respect, we must make ourselves acquainted with the time, place, and circumstances of the things alluded to. Otherwise we cannot understand the scriptures.

Look for instance at Exodus 23: 19, "Thou shalt not seethe (or boil) a kid in its mother's milk?" And why not, in its mother's milk as well as in any other? Where is the moral terribleness in boiling a dead kid in its mother's milk? Taking this passage just as it stands, with understanding the circumstances alluded to, we can see nothing in it, but a mere arbitrary prohibition. But when we call to mind that it was a common custom for the Canaanites to boil kids in their mother's milk for the purpose of making a charming potion to use for the purpose of appeasing gods, and turning away their wrath, we see a beautiful significance in it. The Israelites are here prohibited from imitating the heathen in their superstitious practices.

Thus to look at Deuteronomy 22: 9, "Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard (or field, see Leviticus 19: 19), with divers seeds." And why not—who would be injured by it? Our farmers do it every year; you often see wheat, rye, potatoes, corn, oats, beans, and flax in the same field: does any one suppose that this is displeasing to God because he did not permit the Israelites to do it? No law of earth or heaven is violated by sowing different seeds in the same field. Why then is this apparently arbitrary prohibition? Now in order to see the force and necessity of this prohibition we have only to call to mind that the Egyptians had many gods, that they adored—they had a god who presided over the wheat, another over the barley, another over the flax, and another over the onions and leeks. Now in order to make a sure crop his fields with all kinds of seeds, and thus try to propitiate all the gods. Now the Israelites had been in Egypt 430 years, and had no doubt fallen into many of the superstitious practices of their masters, and as it was God's desire to root the least and last remains of idolatry out of their minds, such a prohibition was absolutely necessary. So for the same reasons they were not to wear garments

of divers sorts, as wollen and linen. As a striking evidence that the Israelites had fallen into many of the idolatrous notions and practices of the Egyptians, we have only to look at their conduct at Horeb when they made a golden calf, and worshipped it. This golden calf was evidently made in imitation of the Egyptian god Apis, which was a white bull—and they made a calf because they had not gold enough to make a bull.

In Ezekiel 8: 17, "Then said he to me, hast thou seen this, oh son of man. Is it a light thing to the house of Judah that they commit here? For they have filled the land with violence, and have returned to provoke me to anger, and lo, they put the branch to their nose." Now it would be a hard matter for any one not acquainted with the custom here alluded to, to understand this passage. But when we remember that this was a form of idol worship, the case is clear. The idol worshiper took a branch and touched the idol with it, and then smelt the part of the branch that had touched it, in token of his adoration, and it was this that was an abomination in God's sight. Thus for the same reasons the Israelites (Leviticus 19: 27—29) were not to round the corners of their beards, nor mar the corners of their beards, nor make any cuttings in their flesh, nor print any marks upon themselves. These things were all done by the heathen in honor of their gods. And this is no doubt the origin of the Chinese pig tail. From Virgil Aeneid, B. V. 698, we learn that the topmost lock of hair was dedicated to the infernal gods. And Homer tells us that at the funeral of Patroclus, the great Achilles cut off his golden locks which his father had dedicated to the river god Sperchius, and threw them into the flood.

Thus too in Hosea 4: 12 we read, "My people ask council at their stocks, and their staff declareth unto them." Now unless we know to what the prophet here alludes, how can we understand him? He evidently here alludes to divination by the staff which is called "Rabdomancy." This was performed thus, the person who consulted the staff, measured the staff by spans, and as he measured he said "I will do this," or "I will not do this," and as the last span fell out so he determined to do.

Thus too we read in Ezekiel 8: 14, "Then he brought me to the gate of the Lord's house which was toward the north, and behold there sat women weeping for Tammuz." This Tammuz is the same god as Adonis, and Lucian says, "I saw the great Temple of Venus at Babilis in which are annually the mysteries of Adonis." It is said he was killed by a wild boar; in remembrance of this event a public mourning is kept up every year. One of the ceremonies is for a number of women to have their heads shaved, in the same manner as the Egyptians at the death of Apis.

Thus too in Revelation 2: 17, we read, "To him that overcometh will I give a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth save he that receiveth it." Now unless we know what custom is here alluded to, we cannot make any sense out of this beautiful, instructive and cheering passage, for it is one of the most beautiful in the Bible. This refers to the Tesseræ or match stones of the ancients, and contains much scriptural instruction. The tesseræ were generally a white stone split in two, with inscriptions on each part, and these inscriptions were matched, so there could be no deception about them. No one ever saw the tesseræ but he who gave it, and he who received it. The person who received it was at all times entitled to the friendship and hospitality of the one who gave it. Plautus in his V Act gives a beautiful illustration of the tesseræ, where Hamon and Agorastocles accidentally meet. By means of the tesseræ, Agorastocles finds his uncle Hamon, and is hospitably treated by him.

So he to whom Christ has given this white stone has at all times access to Jesus, and is sure of his friendship and love. The new name written on it may be "My Son," or "My Daughter." With this white stone in his hand, the adopted child of God can meet death without fear or alarm, and march boldly up to the Judgement seat of Christ, knowing full well that Jesus is his Friend.

R. W.

For the American Lutheran.

What Came of it, or Life and its Struggles.

NO. V.

Here, side by side, the two brothers prayed; prayed, that God would help them take up, and nobly bear the cross of Christ before the world. Next day being Sabbath, William with his parents attended prayermeeting at the old school house, where, scarcely knowing whether he had a head or not, he led in public prayer. From this hour, begins his varied and somewhat eventful history as a Christian. O how unsuspecting is the heart of the young and inexperienced babe of grace! artless himself, he looks upon professing Christians around him as honest, earnest men and women, in whom he may confide; little suspecting that future developments will discover that many of them have stolen the "livelihood" of the house of God, to serve the devil in. About this time, the Lord was pleased to pour out His Spirit upon the churches in the vicinity, in which a goodly number of souls were hopefully converted to God. Those were indeed days of precious blessing. William's heart, now keenly alive to the cause of his long neglected Master, not only found

ample opportunity for work, but much precious soul-food, during the protracted services. Were I so dead to the cause of Christ, as to be an opposer of revivals, my strongest objection, should find the logic of its argument in the sequel of such seasons of grace; not, indeed, as with many, whose only objection seems to be that so few hold out to the end, but the indifferent manner of instruction, on the part of ministers, or those who have had these order of services. Did men of God, professing to believe in times and seasons, when God more especially pours out his Spirit in the church, resulting in the awakening and conversion of sinful men and women, take advantage of these precious spiritual intimations, and follow up the same, by a careful religious training, these seasons would not have fallen into disrepute, nor have made themselves liable to the many serious charges which many have brought against them. So long as the church shall fail to see that her most solemn duty requires her to become a nursing mother, through the agency of the means of grace in the church as well as the begueting father through the power of the Holy Ghost, will the more spiritual portion of that church continue to make herself liable to the charge of spiritual wantonness.

In the Lutheran Church, I verily believe, every opposer would find his mouth closed, did we, who believe in active measures, but follow up our advantage by careful instruction, according to the teachings and usage of our church fathers; for, I honestly believe, that herein lies our spirit of division from the beaten track of the leaders of the Reformation. The reader will excuse me for this somewhat abrupt digression from my story.

William enjoyed the advantage of this means of grace. His heart became thoroughly alive to the cause of Christ his Master, and his mind enlightened on the subject of the more important doctrines relating to practical christianity. Before even the close of this first meeting in which he had become more than an interested spectator, the Spirit of God so moved his heart as to cause him to speak with supernatural effect to the minds and hearts of his fellowmen around him. By these exhibitions of spiritual power, he soon became a point of attraction, especially in such meetings, where ever he went. He was sought after by laymen and ministers, and although unconscious of the fact himself, his services were often asked for and obtained where revivals were sought after and looked for. Many are the seasons of intense interest to which he even now looks back with much pleasure; seasons when God was pleased to reveal himself in power through the agency of his child, yet earnest religious address. I have often seen large audiences he'd spell-bound, by the soul-stirring remarks of this, as it seems, mere child; and I then had, as I to this day still have, the firmest belief that he spoke, moved by the power of the Holy Ghost. It was no strange thing to see an audience of hundreds bathed in tears as they listened to the gospel, falling from his lips; sinners, pricked to the heart, would crowd weeping to the altar, sometimes crying as they came, "what must we do to be saved?" A single instance of which I myself was a witness, may suffice to illustrate the power with which the child spoke. There was a somewhat extensive revival in progress some four miles distant from William's home. In company with his father and several of the family, William, on several occasions attended the meetings; and, one evening after preaching by a reverend gentleman of note in the church, a speaking meeting was inaugurated as a useful method for getting an exhortation out of the child. The house was crowded to overflowing, when William arose and began to speak. Unable to be seen by all in the house, those in the back part of the audience rose to their feet; a gentleman at whose knee William was standing, seeing this picked him up, stood him at his side on the seat. There after a few remarks as to his personal love for the Saviour and His cause, he began to warn sinners, while the tears were streaming down his cheeks, and his heart glow in earnest sympathy for them, the power of his eloquence became irresistible; amid the groans and earnest prayers of the church, men and women now conscious of their lost estate, crowded toward the altar, crying to God to have mercy on their poor sin-stricken souls as they came. I have often heard him give it as his deliberate opinion since his manhood that his power with an audience when exhorting them to flee to Christ, was greater than at any previous time.

Thus did every act of his life combine to direct his attention to the gospel ministry. Just here, are mysteries which the ripper years of our little hero will never be able to solve. Why God should so signally have called him to the ministry, and yet have made the pathway of his feet into it, so untenable, God alone knows. From his first thought respecting the holy office, his prayer has been that he might be no novice in the work of the Lord; but that God would make him one of His most successful instruments for the salvation of men. God has, indeed, to a certain extent at least, heard his prayer, but in a way so strange, and a path so unusual and mysterious, that, were he to declare it to the world at the present time, many of his warmest friends would be led to doubt his word. Truly mysterious are the ways of Providence and past finding out to the children of men; yet, in all this mystery, is seen the unerring hand that leads us on. More strange than all that, that we, seeing these things should falter, tremble and be afraid. O, why should we poor mortals fear when that God who with

worm can thrash a mountain, bids us go forward in the path of duty? Why tremble and be dismayed when Jesus says, "Lo I am with you always even unto the end?" So much for life and its struggles, the rest follows.

IOTA.

For the American Lutheran.

The Babylonian tower.

The tower of Babel is a type of the great World, Babel, which has assumed a variety of phases. Its foundation was laid in the transgression of Adam. The fratricide Cain put down the first stone in the superstructure which grew so fast, that in the days of the righteous Noah, it was completed in its sinful perfection, and arose to the Judgement of the most high, who sent the storm-cloud, and swept it away in the deluge.

But though the first sin-tower was swept away, the foundation still remained, upon which the post-diluvian world again began to build, led on perhaps by Ham, who laid the first visible stone, which in the plains of Shinar culminated in the combined object of ungodly men who said, "Go to, let us build us a city, and a tower whose top may reach unto Heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." And thus encouraged by the arch-fiend Satan, who was also chief elect, it was rapidly raising its top toward heaven, during the fiery judgements of God to descend upon it, and wrap the world in flames.

But the Infinite graciously interposed in the confusion of tongues, and checked its progress, although the great world-babel still exists, and will continue until the last times pointed out by the Revelator when her sins shall "have reached unto heaven," and the Angel shall say, "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird."

It is indeed true that this sin tower is still progressing? Ah! yes, for every wicked thought with intent to do, as well as every obscene word, furnishes slime or cement by which the bricks are kept together, and every violator of God's commandments is engaged in making and putting down the bricks in this superstructure of sin, whose tottering walls will soon crum to their overthrow.

But there is a contrast to the darkness that gathers around the great world-babel, for no sooner was the foundation laid, even before the superstructure was begun, than was revealed in the first promise, an immutable foundation, not made with mortal hands, eternal in the heavens.

This foundation is seen by faith as a finished foundation, low enough to earth to receive the believing ones, and yet high enough for those who stand upon it to pluck the golden fruits of Paradise. Abel was the first to throw himself upon it by the way of sacrifice. Enoch, Noah, and Abraham found it a tower of righteousness, which never falls, for when the old sin-tower fell, Noah was safe on the Rock of Ages. The dark clouds may frown menacingly—the tempest and storming may do their worst—the windows of heaven and the fountains of the great deep may be opened, and send forth the destroying floods, yet upon the huge billows lifted up nearer to heaven the righteous are secure.

How majestically this tower of righteousness stands when seen in the visions of faith, as the patriarch Jacob saw it, reaching from earth to heaven, as a highway of holiness, upon which Elijah, entering faith's chariot, seized the reins and guides the fiery steeds to the land of the glorified ones. The Christian views this tower as the stone in Zion—"the way, the truth, and the life," in the Messiah who is the Great Tower finished in all its sinless perfection, upon which self-righteousness is a foul blot, but through repentance and continued faith the Christian steadily ascends this spiritual tower, mounting up with wings as eagles, until he reaches the golden gates through which he passes into his eternal rest.

Another grand object they had in view in building the tower on the plains of Shinar was to get for themselves a name that posterity might remember them. How like the world of to-day this sounds, and proves that human nature is ever the same. But those who would get a perpetual name through deeds of darkness and sin, must with Judas write it upon the blackened walls of the damn ed, where it may be seen by themselves and their suffering companions forever.

But saith the wise man, "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." We remember with gratitude our Washingtons and Hales, the noble and heroic band of patriots of the past, but the acts for which we remember them give to them only a time name. But do you want a bright perpetual name? Write it not upon the hardest adamant of the world, neither upon the highest niche of worldly fame, for you might as well write it in the melting iceberg, or in the morning dew, or in the passing cloud that floats above you in the sky. Ah, no, these places of worldly inscription afford no perpetuity—but take that name all sullied though it may be to the cross of Christ, and with the dying, penitent thief say, "Lord remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom," and he will wash your name with his precious blood, and write it upon the eternal walls of Zion, from which the devastating hand of time can never efface it—where it will stand in the "Lamb's book of life" through the eternal ages which are to come.

Besides you will be remembered, for,

book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and thought upon his name. And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them as a man spareth his own Son that serveth him."

But how different will be the result with those who persist in the building of the great sin-tower, instead of singing, redeeming grace and dying love, should they reach the gate the question "Friend, how earnest thou in hither not having on a wedding garment?" will, if possible, more than confound their language, for they will be speechless then, as the command goes forth to bind and cast them into outer darkness, "where there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

N. K.

For the American Lutheran.
Home and its Influence.

"The heart has many a dwelling spot,
On lifetime's pilgrim way;
In many a land where human lot,
Leads human foot to stray.
But time nor change can e'er efface
This truth, where e'er we roam,
That the heart has many a dwelling place,
But only once a home."

Man, when created, was placed in Eden, all lovely, beautiful and bright. The command of his Divine Maker was, if thou sinest thou shalt no longer abide herein. Exalted to this lofty position, forgetting the duty incumbent upon him, neglecting his responsibility, he sinned, he violated the commands he was ordered to obey, and in consequence of his disobedience the wrath of God visited him, and he was ejected from his beautiful habitation. Thus situated he wandered through the universe, seeking a place he might call home. But God's love far exceeds his wrath and the descendants of fallen Adam, through the goodness of God, were permitted to seek places, there to abide, calling those places by that endearing title—home. There is not, in all language combined, a word so expressive as the word home.

The very mention of it serves to infuse new life and vigor into the souls of those longing to be there. What hallowed remembrances cluster around the old home-stead. The same old house, looking as though it had stood the storms for many centuries still remains standing. The roof, though now decayed and fast going into ruin, recall to mind the many happy hours spent under its protection; the merry voices that echoed and re-echoed through its bounds, all seemingly rise up and cheer the heart of now drooping old age. Yes, these serve to recall to mind the home of our childhood—our playmates, but where are they? Many of them have gone to their eternal homes. It is a winter evening, the snow is fast falling, now it lay heavy and thick throughout the surrounding country; the bleak wind whistles; yes, it penetrates, as it were, all things. Yonder stands a house. Its occupants are gathered around the fire side. A few embers lay smoking on the hearth. The father arises and by some means revives, the now comparatively dead embers. Then taking from a shelf that book of all books—the Bible—he opens its pages, and by the aid of that dim light reads the evening lesson. Laying the Book aside, the family kneel in prayer, while the husband and father lifts up his voice and heart to the "giver of every good and perfect gift," for the merciful kindness. He has vouchsafed unto him from the earliest dawn of his existence. At the conclusion of the prayer, the voices of all may be heard repeating the Lord's prayer. What a glorious sight. Who can say that Heaven does not smile on such a home. Though storm without, yet peace and Christian love reigned within that house. The family were bound together by the ties of love, and no one dares to say that such a house has not its influence.

The lonely traveler tossed about like the ship upon the surging billows of the ocean, seeks that place where he can rest. The student confined within college walls, pouring over his studies, until weary and jaded, consuming the oil of midnight lamps, looks forward with bright anticipations to the time when he shall be permitted to see the dear ones at home, sweet home! Yes, the influences and attractions of home are great.

We have a home, an eternal home, to gain. We will not always enjoy the associations of our childhood. Time changes and we with it. How many whose names and countenances have made indelible impressions on our minds, have been called to exchange their home on earth for that eternal home in heaven. We said home had its influences. These are either for good or evil.

The Christian home exerts an influence far superior, in every respect, to that of the unchristian. For example, it is related of Origen that he was indebted to his father, Leonidas, for his profound knowledge of the Scripture, and for the early direction of his thoughts to Christian truth. From this we see that the influence and example of his pious father, led his son to seek salvation through Christ. Then on the other hand take a child where religious instruction is not only not given but entirely ignored, and make the difference in the two persons. But the influence of a home is not only exerted by parents, but also by elder brothers and sisters. What a source of misery in a family is a selfish, headstrong, tyrannical brother, or a no less selfish, because merely indolent and careless elder sister. Occupying an influential position in a family of children, they are

the sources of misery, incalculable misery, if their position be misused on the other hand, if they are kind and forbearing, giving a kind answer to an unkind question, they will subdue the stubborn will and make home happy and contented. Therefore, in whatever circumstances you may be placed, you will ascertain that, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

FIDELITY.

Practical.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

The Fulton Street Prayer-Meeting.

The following letter from Ulster, which the leader read in the meeting received marked attention. It is written in a beautiful hand, in paragraphs, and in exact punctuation: "With great pleasure I read weekly, in the Intelligencer, an account of your meetings. I do believe that God's spirit is among you, and that your prayers are heard and answered in mercy. I am a professor of religion, and greatly desire to live a consistent, Christian life. Will you pray for me, that God will give me grace sufficient to endure the trials of this life, and have the full assurance that I am a child of God and accepted of Him?"

"I earnestly request your united prayers for my brothers and sisters that God in mercy will send conviction to their hearts, that they may be converted and spend the remainder of their lives in the service of the Lord; and that my Christian mother may be greatly blessed by seeing all her children as a united family serving the Lord. I desire you to pray for two aged friends, who will soon be called to pass away from earth, that they may profess Christ before the world, and finally be saved. And may God's choicest blessings rest on the collected body of Christians, is the desire of the writer."

Another said: "I want you to pray for me. I am sinful—wicked. It seems to me that I have no strength whatever to be or do good. I feel utterly helpless, and can see no hope for myself anywhere. I read often of those for whom you have prayed finding light, hope and peace. Oh, that you would pray for me earnestly and in faith, that I too may be a dead to the happy number for whom your prayers are answered."

Another said: "A few months ago I requested your prayers for a lad of fifteen years, and for a young lady, both of whom have been converted, as I believe; and I now wish you to pray for another young lady who is sick, near unto death, that she may be prepared for whatever may await her. She has no hope in Jesus. It is a painful case."

Another said: "Persons in distress have often come in here for your prayers and sympathy, and have had their minds directed to the Saviour, and have found relief in prayer; and where there is true prayer there is relief found, for prayer is the ascending of the Divine life which God has planted in the soul—to God from whom it came—and this it is which distinguishes real prayer from the mere formal. I have thought of this much, and am satisfied that God does answer the prayers of faith which are according to His will. And now I request your united prayers for a young man who is in trouble. He has failed in business, and has no religious prop, no hope in faith in God."

Several other requests for prayer were presented in behalf of those who were in pecuniary distress. Encouraged thereto, as they said by the declarations of a merchant, who declared his belief that God had delivered him from pecuniary trouble in answer to the prayers of Christians.

A young student, who is doing some missionary work in a distant part of the State, where they have no preaching except occasionally, requested prayers that his labors may be blessed in the conversion of souls. Another missionary requested prayers that he might be more devoted and useful, and be enabled to resist temptation and be freed from all sin.

Another said: "I esteem it an advantage to have an interest in your prayers; by one which I have very often availed myself of, in specifying the subjects of my requests. To-day I leave all my burdens with God in whom I trust. Will you grant me the desired interest in your prayers, that this trust may be constant and sincere?"

Another said: "Pray devoutly and with great faith for my brother, that he may be arrested in his progress to ruin; that the prayers of his family and yours to-day united may be answered and he brought to Christ and saved."

Prayers for intemperate husbands and brothers are often requested. "I humbly beg your prayers for my husband, who is addicted to the use of the intoxicating cup," was repeated in substance, every day of the week; and "Will you pray for the reformation and salvation of my intemperate brother?" nearly as often.

Another said: "I ask your prayers. I desire to give myself entirely to God. I know the way, but am feeble and unable to walk in it. Do pray that God in mercy will make me more anxious for the salvation of my soul, and help me to yield to the strivings of the Holy Spirit."

Another said: "With confidence in God, but with sorrow of heart I ask you to pray for a man who was thoroughly reformed; but after years, he has returned to his old habit of drinking rum. He is a man of education, God grant to hear your prayers for him and take the appetite away, and save him by His

grace, for Jesus sake." "Pray for a struggling church," was the request of several. One in northern Ohio, under the charge of a theological student from this city, was particularly urgent and interesting, being his first experience as pastor, and he greatly desires the prayers of his friends. This request concludes, "I am his mother—pray for me."

All who request it are remembered in prayer, and there are many encouraging evidences that God hears the cries of His people when they pray.

"Lord, bless and pity us,
Shine on us with Thy face;
That the earth, Thy way, and nations all
May know Thy saving grace."

Definition of Bible Terms.

A day's journey was thirty-three and one fifth miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet nearly.

A cubit is twenty-two inches nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five eighth inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.

A shekel of gold was \$8.09.

A talent of silver was \$538.32.

A talent of gold was \$13,809.

A piece of silver, or a penny, was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A gerah was one cent.

A mite was one cent.

An epha, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

Words for Boys to Remember.

At a public dinner given to the newboys of Philadelphia, on Christmas, by Mr. Geo. W. Childs of the *Public Ledger*, the following "Words for Boys to Remember" were distributed among them:

Liberty is the right to do whatever you wish without interfering with the rights of others.

Save your money and you will find it one of the most useful friends.

Never give trouble to your father or mother.

Take care of your pennies and they grow to be dollars.

Intemperance is the cause of nearly all the trouble in this world; beware of strong drink.

The poorest boy, if he be industrious, honest and saving, may reach the highest honor in the land.

Never be cruel to a dumb animal; remember that it has no power to tell how much it suffers.

Honesty is always the best policy.

A rustic, describing Louisville, said the finest residence there belonged to Mr. M. E. Church, whose name was cut in big letters over the door, and there was a sharp-pointed chimney on the house, two hundred feet high.

Twenty thousand strangers were, it is said, in Worms during the great Protestant Conference which has just been held there. The delegates came from all parts of Germany, including Austria, and there were some from France. The declaration which the Conference unanimously adopted protest against the Papal Encyclical of the 8th of December, 1864, and the Syllabus, as being incompatible with human intelligence and subversive of State Government.

Remission:—How may we obtain remission of our sins? Paul answereth, "that the man which is called Jesus Christ, the Son of God hath given Himself for them." These excellent and comfortable words are Promises of the old law that our sins are taken away by no other means but by the Son of God delivered unto death. With such gunshot and such artillery must the Papacy be destroyed, and all the religions of the heathen, all works, all merits and superstitious ceremonies. For if our sins may be taken away by our works, merits and satisfactions, what needed the Son of God to be given for them? But seeing He was given for them, it followeth that we cannot put them away by our own works.—Luther.

One indication of the progress of evangelical truth is making in Germany appears in the fact that in the University of Heidelberg—the nursery and centre of the rationalism that has prevailed so extensively among the German scholars—now contains but 45 pupils, notwithstanding the scientific abilities of its faculty: while the University of Halle where the truths of Evangelical Christianity are taught, numbers more than 300 students.

A Swedenborgian named Parker is attracting some notice in Toronto by the relation of his curious spiritual experiences. He declares that he was taken up into heaven, which is divided into zones like the earth. The frigid zone is peopled by Unitarians, who wear lions' skins on their heads, tigers' skins on their bodies, and bears' skins on their feet, and ride in chariots of ice drawn by horses without any tails.

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clean conscience the best law; honesty the best policy.

Editorial Items.

The editor of the AMERICAN LUTHERAN is absent this week attending the meeting of the Wittenberg Synod at Van Wert, Ohio. This will account for the lack of editorial matter, and also suggest the reason why there is no conversation in the sanctum this week. We hope that the paper otherwise will come out all right, and next week the editor is expected to return, and everything connected with the paper will go again in its usual course.

A Trip to the Westward.

"Wenn Einer eine Reize thut,
So kann er was erzählen,
Dum nahm ich meinen Stock und Hut
Und that das Reisen wachen."

So sang Claudius in his "Wandsbecker Botten" many years ago, and his example has been followed by thousands since that time. The editor of the American Lutheran is also one of the admirers and imitators of Claudius. Early on the morning of the 13th inst. we emerged from our Sanctum at Sellingrove for a trip to the meeting of the Wittenberg Synod at Van Wert, Ohio. We did not choose the usual route over the Penna. Central and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne roads, but the equally expeditious and somewhat more romantic route by the Philadelphia and Erie, Lake Shore, and Cleveland and Crestline rail roads. The Phila. and Erie road passes through some of the original forests, where, we will not say, the foot of the white man has never trodden, but where the ax of the woodsman has never resounded. Here we see the primeval giants of the forest towering in the deep valleys and along the steep mountain sides. But although the ax has never touched them, yet some of them have been mowed down by scythe of time, or hurled to the ground by the whirlwind or the storm, breaking down and crushing some of their lesser companions in their fall.

The time occupied in travelling from Sunbury to Erie a distance of miles about fifteen hours, namely from six o'clock in the morning till 9½ in the evening. At Erie we had to wait till 12½ o'clock before we could go on our way to Cleveland, Ohio, at 4½ o'clock. It may be interesting to our readers to learn what

LUTHERAN CHURCHES

are located along this route. At Sunbury there is a large and flourishing Lutheran church under the pastoral care of Rev. Hemperly; two miles farther at Northumberland there is another Lutheran church also served by Rev. Hemperly. The congregation was greatly revived and enlarged during last winter, and now enjoys a greater degree of prosperity than at any previous period in its history.—Six miles farther, we reach Lewisburg, where the lamented Evans labored and died. The charge is now served by Rev. Burkholder, a very efficient young minister, by whom the congregation will no doubt be greatly built up. Six miles farther on we come to Milton where there is a large English Lutheran congregation under the charge of Rev. U. Graves. This congregation is now engaged in building a church that will surpass every other church building in size and beauty in all this region round about. Four miles above Milton is Watsontown. Here the Lutheran church has been vacant ever since the resignation of Rev. Billmyer. Quite recently we were informed Rev. Keller of Shamokin has accepted a call from this charge, which will no doubt be built up by his efficient labors. Soon after leaving Watsontown we cross the Susquehanna River and enter Clinton Valley. Here Rev. A. W. Lentz has been laboring with much success in building up the Lutheran church. The congregation, however, can never become very large, as the valley, bounded by the mountain and the river, is only four miles wide, and consequently will never contain a much larger population than it now embraces. On the other side of the river opposite Clinton Valley lies Muncy. The Lutheran church in this place and Hughesville has been vacant ever since the resignation of Rev. Sharretts last spring. It is to be hoped that they may soon be again supplied with a spiritual shepherd. Not far above Clinton Valley on the opposite side of the river we can see Mountoursville, a field of labor occupied by Rev. Griffith whose efforts at building up the Kingdom of the Redeemer have been greatly blessed. Four miles above Mountoursville brings us to the city of Williamsport. Here we have an English church under the pastoral care of Rev. A. R. Horn, and also a German Lutheran Church connected with the Pa., Synod, also one or two missionary stations in different sections of the city. We understand that the English Lutheran congregation contemplate erecting a large and magnificent church edifice. Fifteen miles above Williamsport brings us to Jersey Shore, where Rev. H. B. Winton has labored so faithfully and successfully in building up the Lutheran Church. The little congregation in Jersey Shore has with great perseverance and sacrifice erected a neat and substantial church, which will probably be dedicated sometime next fall. Fifteen miles farther we come to Lock Haven. Here we have two Lutheran congregations, a German and an English one. The German congregation has been served for many years by Rev. E. Grothe, a student of the Missionary Institute, who has built up this congregation from a missionary station to a large and self-sustaining church. The English congregation is still a missionary station and is at present served by Rev. R. H. Fletcher. This people have struggled through many difficulties. They are now about building a church, and when that is completed we look for a rapid increase in this congregation. After leaving Lock Haven we enter into a wild and mountainous region, and we meet no Lutheran Church for many miles till we come to the town of Warren on the headwaters of

the Alleghany River. Here is a German Church belonging to the Gen. Council. From this on, although we pass through a number of towns and villages in and near the oil regions, yet we meet with no more Lutheran Churches till we get to Erie. Here, if we mistake not, there are one or two German Lutheran Churches and one small English Lutheran congregation belonging to the Gen. Council and served by a very worthy young man as we have been told by the name of Smith. From Erie to Cleveland a distance of 95 miles along the Lake Shore road we could hear of no Lutheran Church either German or English. In Cleveland there are three German Lutheran Churches belonging either to the Missouri Synod or to the Joint Synod of Ohio. Why is it, that we have no English Lutheran Church in Cleveland, a city containing upwards of 75,000 inhabitants? In so large a city there must certainly be some English Lutherans, and others could no doubt be gathered in from the young people belong to the German congregations. Would it not be well for our Home missionary Society to send a man to Cleveland in order to explore that field, and if he reports favorably to plant a mission in that beautiful and thriving Forest City of the Lake.

We spent the greater part of the day in Cleveland, and made it a special point to visit the printing and publishing establishments of the Evangelical Association and of the German Reformed Church located at this place. But we have not time or space to give a description of these institutions in this week's paper. We will only say that we are writing these lines under the hospitable roof of Rev. D. I. Foust, at Crestline, Ohio, and must now hasten on to the Synod. Next week, God willing, we shall have more to say about our trip to the West.

Editorial Correspondence.

BRO. ANSTADT.

You must forgive my sloveness in keeping up a regular correspondence, for you know what a legitimate cause of laziness a vacation is. Your printer made me add a new name to our clerical list by putting "Hughes" for "Anghe," as I had written it, in speaking of Hughesville charge.

The Lutheran church, belonging to the General Synod, at Lancaster, as your readers know is vacant at the present time, in consequence of the death of their much beloved pastor, Rev. W. V. Gotwald; they are however not without preaching, for, having an efficient vestry, they secure from various places Lutheran preachers to fill the pulpit, sabbath after sabbath. Bro. Lilly from York, Pa., supplied them the Sabbath of my sojourn in the city; I however did not hear him, as I wished to do, being elsewhere engaged. I met the brother on the street and was well pleased with his appearance, although we did not have an opportunity to speak. I visited the Sabbath school of St. John's in the morning, and was well pleased with their method of conducting such a blessed institution. The brethren told me the school was not a little affected by the death of Bro. Gotwald. Of the other Lutheran schools I can not speak, as I did not see them. In the city of Lancaster, as in other places I have visited, prayer meetings are but poorly attended showing a decreasing interest in the spiritual work of the church. It is by no means an evidence of spiritual success, to see the Sabbath services well attended, for this is often the case in churches where vital godliness is a stench in the nostrils of even those who are the very leaders of such professedly spiritual associations. If you would know the real religious strength of a church, then look into her prayer-meeting, her Sabbath-schools, and her manner of instruction of the young within her fold.

I also visited the cemeteries of Lancaster. They are well laid out, and impressively pleasant to the stranger, while as you walk ever and anon, you meet those who are there like one of old to weep. In company with a brother in the ministry, we went to view the last resting place of Rev. W. V. Gotwald, and were not a little surprised on reaching the spot, to find that already some loving heart and ready hand had erected a beautiful stone to his memory.

Lancaster seems supplied with everything she needs, down to fire company's and proper equipments for staying the roaring elements in its work of destruction. On our way to the depot we dropped in and saw a company's place. This company has more than \$5,000 worth of fire apparatus, beside a house, costing more than that sum. We visited a room in this building where they hold regular weekly meetings, and found it very nicely finished, even more so than many churches, and on the centre table we saw standing the ensign of our religion—the Cross. O, if more worldly purposes men can, and will spend so much money, what right have we to call ourselves Christians, while we fear to spend the smallest sums for God and His cause. I blush to think of it! Lancaster needs nothing, so far as we could see, beyond a glorious baptizing of the Holy Ghost, to make her what she ought to be—a power for God, and right in this great land.

On Monday afternoon I left the city and came back to Milton where I remained until Friday evening. On Thursday evening at our prayer-meeting we had the pleasure of Bro. George Parson's company. Let me assure Bro. P. that his old friends were all glad to see him, and that we all join in praying for his success in the blessed work of saving souls.

Saturday morning, July 31st, found me in Homellsville, N. Y., in the home of an old and tried friend, where and with whom in other and earlier days we spent many pleasant hours. On Sabbath, as there is no Lutheran church in the town, we visited the Methodist church, and in the evening the Baptist. To one who has always lived in Pennsylvania, and then comes to this state, nothing can seem more unnatural than to see during prayer, or every individual, except the man who is engaged in prayer, sitting as if nothing unusual was taking place. O, ye lazy professors and impolite church goers, why not conform to at least the form of worship, if no more?

Religion has pretty much gone to the "moles and the bats" in this state, as well as where I have been in other places.

Leaving Homellsville, I came over the hills in a somewhat antique looking conveyance, to the place where my parents are living. On Thursday I visited what is said to be the largest Hygienic Infirmary in the world, and, as this method of treatment for disease is but little known, and even less practiced, I desire to give your readers a somewhat extended view of the Institution. As its name indicates, it is intended as a place for the recovery of the sick; but in conversation with the physician-in-chief, Rev. James C. Jackson, M. D. I learned that it is to sustain a two fold relation to the community in which it is located, and to the world at large.

This Water Cure is located in Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y. It is familiarly known to its friends as "Our Home on the Hillside." The proprietors are the firm of Austin, Jackson & Co. From Wayland Station, on the Rochester branch of the Erie R. R., by stage over a road not too smooth, over hills and through vales, a distance of some seven miles you will wind your way, when the quiet little town of Dansville will stand before you; to the right of you from the centre of the town, you will see a somewhat curiously wrought building, 210 feet in length, rising up against a hillside, the top of which is perhaps 1000 feet high, above the level of the valley. As you approach the "Home," you will see men with white caps, made of bleached cotton walking about, some with staffs, others so far recovered as to be able to go without. Women dress not exactly in bloomers, but in a dress near of kin to them, looking more like the dress of the sterner sex, and yet very distinct from it. On entering the "Home," you are shown to the Superintendent's room, where by a young man—I did not learn his name—of kind and gentlemanly bearing, you are sure to be well received. Making known our business, which was not to see how much money we or they could make, but to be permitted to have an insight into their way of doing things and healing maladies.

We were first conducted to the physician-in-chief's private office, called Clover Nook. Here Dr. J. C. Jackson sees and examines all the candidates for entrance to the "Cure." Here we met the Doctor, and were welcomed as if he knew we were there to bring him thousands of dollars; but as I wish to speak of him again I will pass on. We were next returned to the main building, and put into the hands of a pleasant guide, with whom we visited the different apartments. The hour we began our examination is known there as the "Bathing hour"; it begins at 10,30 A. M. and continues to 12 M.; this is one of the prominent means for the removal of disease. The baths, as set forth by Dr. Jackson in one of his lectures, under the head of "General Baths," consist first of "Half-Bath," by which the person is set in a tub, so as to have the water come to his hips, the feet on a level with the body, the "Plunge-Bath," taken in a tub some five feet deep, a "Dripping Sheet," in which the body is wrapped, and the "Full Douche," which consists in dashing water upon the body, while the person stands erect. They have what they call "local baths," such as Sitz, Shallow, and Foot-Baths. From this department we were taken through the halls and showed the rooms, which we found as comfortable as under the circumstances it was possible to make them. From thence we were conducted through a long hall to the Chapel, purposely gotten up for the benefit of the inmates of the "Cure," and where they invite their friends from the town to visit and enjoy with them sometimes preaching, and sometimes dancing. The Doctor preaches to them from the same stand to day, to-morrow will be occupied by those who make music for those who dance.

More anon.

U. G.

Resolutions.

At a meeting of the stock-holders of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Co., Aug. 9th, 1869.

The sad intelligence of the death of one of our worthy members, Benjamin Schoch, of Sellingrove, was announced by S. G. Shannon.

On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the death of our friend and member, who thereupon withdrew and after consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our company by the hand of death, Benjamin Schoch, of Sellingrove, a most esteemed and worthy member, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Benjamin Schoch, the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company has been deprived of one of its most worthy members.

Resolved, That in this providential dispensation the family of the deceased have lost a kind husband and an affectionate father.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of our worthy member, and fully sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Centre Hall Reporter and the AMERICAN LUTHERAN.

Resolved, That a copy of the same be sent to the bereaved family.

S. G. Shannon.
H. D. Van Pelt.
James P. Herring.
Centre Hall, Aug. 9, 1869.

A rowdy intending to be witty, thus accosted a lady in the street, "Madam, can you inform me where I can see the elephant?" "No, but if I had a looking-glass, I'd show a very large monkey." The rowdy sloped.

God does nothing but in answer to prayer. Every new victory which a soul gains is the effect of a new prayer. On every occasion of uneasiness we should retire to pray, that we may give place to the grace and light of God, and then form our resolutions, without being in any pain about what success they may have.

Sunday-School.

All communications intended for this Department should be addressed to
JOHN J. REBMAN, Editor of S. S. Column.
HARRISBURG, Pa.

A Hasty Spirit.

One of the numerous besetting sins, many good people have to contend with is a too hasty spirit. Indeed we believe much of our unhappiness in this life arises from misjudging the motives and conduct of others in their actions towards us. Many unhappy hours, and many sleepless nights are the penalties we must pay for too hastily judging others. And alas how many there are who are even ready to turn any thoughtless remark into a sneer, an intended kind act into a gratuitous insult, or a little harmless pleasantry as but a disguise for intended ridicule. How much better it would be if all such persons in their haste, could but be induced to exercise a little fervent charity, with a spirit of kind forbearance, thus would they not unfrequently discover how they had been in error, and how many of the angry words might have been spared, and the heart burnings engendered entirely saved.

Were we but willing to listen to the voice of experience, and in our daily intercourse of life be governed not so much by impulse and passion as by reason how much better would it be for us, for when our passions do not act in harmony with reason and conscience, but rather in opposition to them, the result is a trouble and disquietude of mind which always renders life unhappy.

It therefore becomes the duty of every one who professes the name of Christ to examine themselves and see how far they may be governed by wrong passions, or perverted impulses. Not a few, if they would thus honestly examine themselves with light of reason and Divine truth, would find that one of the most prominent causes of all their unhappiness is their undue haste in condemning the conduct of others.

Oh that every one of us would be wise and examine our own hearts, and if there be found within us a disposition to act without due reflection in pronouncing against the feelings which others may at times seem to manifest towards us, let us remember we must subdue and correct such a spirit if we would rid ourselves of one great foe to our peace of mind.

Nor must we forget that in this, as in all our self-examinations, and all our efforts to subdue and control every wrong spirit discovered within us, we have need of Divine assistance, that we may not deceive ourselves, or fail of the end we seek to obtain, by reason of the weakness of our own efforts, unaided from above, knowing that by the aid of His power we can do all things, and without His aid we can do nothing, let us then diligently pray, "Lord keep us from a Hasty Spirit."

Promptness.

It becomes every one in assuming the position of a Sunday School teacher to be prompt. First, be prompt in your place at the school. An occasional absence may be excusable, (but should never occur if possible—avoid it) but for tardiness there is little if any excuse; and the scholars will hardly be punctual if their teacher enters the school after the opening tap of the bell, the best regulated and most orderly schools we have ever seen, was where the teachers made it a point to be in their places five minutes before the time for opening, and in that school we have but very little noise and confusion before the opening, and no lounging around the outside of the door.

But secondly, when the teacher gets into his place his desire should be to at once reduce his class to order. The quietness and attention of the scholars depends in an unusual degree upon the individual efforts of the teacher. No good superintendent will begin the exercises until all in the room are quiet, neither can the superintendent, removed as he is from the classes produce this quiet, it rests therefore mainly with the teachers, and a noisy school is no fault in many cases of the superintendent but of the teachers.—Therefore if your class is noisy and need to be waited for to begin the exercises, you are wasting the time of the whole school. We will suppose there are three hundred present and the superintendent must wait one minute for your class to come to order. Here are three hundred minutes lost—four hours. If teachers would only properly think of this we are satisfied they would leave no effort untaken to secure prompt order and attention in their classes, and we know there is no way this can be done so effectually as in being in their places in good time.

Why The Difference.

Saturday.—Snow, rain, wind and mud.—"John, it is very unpleasant this morning you'll be sure to take cold."

"Never fear for me, sir, I'll put on thick boots, rubbers, &c., and if Saturdays will be so disagreeable all we can do is to put up with them."

Sunday.—Snow, rain, wind and mud.—"John, this is another very unpleasant day I suppose you are going out to Sunday school and church?"

"No, I don't think it would be right for me to go out to-day, this is such catch-cold weather, that really one needs to take much care of himself."

Saturday.—Sweltering warm day.—"You look very tired this evening John, suppose you stay at home and rest, so you will be fresh and ready for to-morrow the Sabbath."

"Oh, no, thank you, I am not at all tired, besides there is an important town-meeting to-night to talk over some important improvements and I promised to be on hand."

Sunday.—Sweltering warm day.—"Good morning John, we are very much in need of a teacher for the Bible-class this afternoon,

and the pastor thought you would come out to our help as the regular teacher is sick.—Come help us wont you?"

"No, I thank you, the weather is so warm, and I am so tired I do not think it would be good for me to venture out to-day."

Whether the above circumstance actually happened or not we cannot tell, but are sure there are as many persons in our congregations who profess to be good pious people, who often when asked to attend Sunday-school have fully as flimsy excuses as the above, if not even more so. Why is this? Why should they who call themselves Christians be willing to labor six days for themselves and yet unwilling, to spend an hour or two even of one day in working for their Master.

Do we not need an earnest awakening in this matter, do not our ministers need to look this matter plainly in the face as one of the crying evils of the day, and regardless of man or devil, preach against idleness, and inactivity among professing Christians.

From the Sunday School Times.

Teacher's Soliloquy.

What can be the reason? I have taught this class for years. Sabbath after Sabbath I have had this bright row of familiar faces before me. I know they love me. They love the Sunday-school. They seem interested in the lessons, and learn them well. And I am sure I have tried to do my part. By illustration and explanation, I have endeavored to make plain to their youthful minds the words of life. I have visited them at their homes. I have never ceased to feel an interest in them. And yet not one of them is a Christian. Not even one of my scholars is prepared to die. If the conversion of souls be the great end of Sabbath-school teaching, then are my labors apparently without fruit.

What can be the reason? Why are not my scholars converted? Why are they not Christians now? O, my Saviour, I see, it I feel it all. It is my unfaithfulness. I have not made the soul's welfare my chief concern. I have spoken to the class in a general manner of the all-important subject of salvation; but never with heartfelt earnestness, and never personally. And O, how I have neglected to pray for them. I have never lingered at the mercy seat, to plead for their conversion, with the feeling that I could take no denial. I have never carried the golden promise to the throne of grace, pleading that, and with it, the merit of the Saviour's blood.

I have been unfaithful. Neglect, cruel neglect, has been my crime. Saviour forgive me! and, oh, may the holy resolution, now made in thy strength, be fulfilled! May my scholars now come to the, and find peace in believing.

E. E. R.

For the American Lutheran.
North Branch Conference.

This conference convened according to resolution in Zion's Church, Plum Creek charge on Monday afternoon, Aug. 9, '69.

The following brethren were present:

Clerical, Revs Hemperly, Born, Focht, Rice, Shindle, Rhodes, Adams, and Beckner. Lay, Messrs John Haas, H. Fassold, John Oberdorf, David Whitmore, Nathan Martz, Stephen Boldy and Wm. Beidleman.

Revs. Battersby and Berry, of the Methodist Protestant church, were received as advisory members.

Under the consideration of vacant congregations, the following resolution was passed: Resolved, That the Conyngnam Valley Mission be supplied by Revs. Beckner, Alleman, Rice, and Showetts, until further arrangements can be made.

Under the head of Benevolent Operations, the following question was discussed by nearly all the brethren of conference: "How can the members of our church be best educated to the true standard of benevolence?"

This discussion was truly interesting, and while we regret that so few of the congregation were present, we sincerely hope that those who did hear it may have been awakened and converted on this subject.

An application for admission into our branch of the church having been made to Conference by several brethren of the Methodist Protestant church, Revs. Born, Focht and Alleman were appointed to hold an interview with them, after which they presented the following report which was adopted.

"Your committee appointed to consider the application of Revs. George Battersby and Edward E. Berry of the Methodist Protestant Church, for admission into the Ev. Luth. Synod, would respectfully report that they met these brethren, had an interview with them, and find their reasons for desiring their connection with the denomination to which they belong, and their motives for uniting with our church entirely satisfactory.

Your committee therefore recommend, that these brethren, as soon as they present an honorable dismission from the Methodist Protestant church, be received as ministers of the Ev. Luth. church, subject to the decision of the Synod at its next annual convention."

The following question was chosen for discussion at the next conference, "How can we best develop the latent talent of our church?" Rev. Shindle was appointed to open discussion Rev. Hemperly, alternate.

The following brethren preached during Conference: Rev. J. M. Rice, Opening Sermon; Judges, 8:4.

Rev. G. Battersby, Preparatory Sermon; Gal. 6:14.

Rev. D. Beckner, Communion Sermon; I. Peter, 2:21.

Revs Hemperly and Alleman addressed the Sabbath school.

Backhorn was selected as the place and second Monday of November, as the time for the next convention of conference.

After returning thanks to the people of Lower Augusta for their hospitality during our sojourn with them, Conference adjourned to meet according to resolution at Backhorn, Columbia county, Pa., November 8th '69.

Sec.

The Sun and the Earth—Curious Influence.—A Magnetic Storm.

On September 1, 1859, shortly before noon, two astronomers—Messrs Hodgson and Carrington—one at Oxford, the other in London, were at the same instant scrutinizing a large group of sun spots. On a sudden, two intensely bright patches of light appeared in front of the cluster. So brilliant were they that the observers thought the darkening screens attached to their telescopes must have become fractured. But this was found not to be the case. The bright spots indicated some process going on upon the sun's surface—a process of such activity that within five minutes the spots traveled over a space of nearly thirty-four thousand miles. Now, at the Kew Observatory there are self registering magnetic instruments which indicate the process of change by which the subtle influences of terrestrial magnetism wax and wane. At one time the line traced by the pointer will be marked by scarcely perceptible undulations, indicating the utmost quiescent state of the great terrestrial magnet. At another, well marked waves along the line exhibit the pulsations of the magnetic system, influenced in a manner as yet unintelligible to the observer.

And then there is a third form of disturbance—the sharp, sudden jerks of the pointer exhibiting the occurrence of those mysterious phenomena termed "magnetic storms." When the records of the Kew observatory came to be looked over, it was found that at the very instant the brilliant spots of light had appeared to Messrs. Hodgson and Carrington, the self registering instruments had been subjected to the third and most significant form of disturbance—a magnetic storm broke out on the sun's surface. But this was not the only evidence of the sympathy with which the earth responded to the solar action. It was subsequently found that soon after the spots of light had appeared the whole frame of earth had thrilled under a mysterious magnetic influence. At the West Indies, in South America, in Australia, wherever magnetic observations are systematically made, the observers had the same story to tell. In the telegraphic stations at Washington and Philadelphia, the signalmen received strong electric shocks. In Norway, telegraphic machinery was set on fire. The pen of Bain's telegraph was followed by a flame. And wherever telegraphic wires were in action, well marked indications of disturbance presented themselves. Even this, however, was not all. The great magnetic storm was not a mere instantaneous electric throes. Hours passed before the disturbed earth resumed its ordinary state. And thus it happened that in nearly all parts of the earth night fell while the storm was yet in progress. During the night magnificent auroras spread their wavering streams over the sky, both in the northern and southern hemisphere. As the disturbed needle vibrated, the colored streamers waved responsive, and it was only when the magnetic storm was subsiding that the auroral lights faded from the heavens. Now it is evident that these phenomena show the most intimate relation between these peculiar disturbances in the sun and the magnetic currents of our own earth.

Directly one of these changes takes place, upward of 90,000,000 of miles away, the electrical condition of our planet is changed in some mysterious way, of which our instruments, and even the condition of our sky, bear record. The pens of all our telegraphic wires may some day trace in flame a handwriting more ominous of human destiny than was the handwriting which during Belshazzar's feast traced a warning on the wall of the fall of the Babylonian dynasty. Moreover, note this, that these changes in the condition of the sun take place at intervals of about eleven years. The variable star which swings around it, as well as supplying us with light and heat, and (apparently) magnetism, clouds over eleven years these spots, so that it seems most likely that every eleven years certain magnetic conditions recur which have not occurred in the interval. If so, perhaps the magnetic excitement of 1859 will recur, and it may be in much greater force next year, in 1870; and if it does, how are we to say what may or may not occur with it? Even now one such epoch of magnetic storm seems to be thought pretty near at hand. The sun has been exhibiting the most surprising forms of disturbance, and presents to scientific eyes less "fidelity" of essence than ever. Spots so vast that we must estimate their dimensions by millions of square miles have broken out from time to time, and have presented rapid changes of figure, indicating the action of forces of inconceivable intensity. Clusters of similar spots extending over vast areas have exhibited every form of disturbance known to the solar observer, and every degree of light, from the apparent blackness (in reality only relative) of the nuclei, to the intense brilliancy of the fabulous ridges. And we now know that these appearances are not merely matters for the curious, with which, as they happen at a distance of above 90,000,000 of miles, practical men need not concern themselves.—London Spectator.

Effie had been promised a sleigh-ride when her lessons were over. The first snow of the season had fallen during the night, and Effie was impatient to enjoy it. She found it very hard to keep her mind upon her lessons with the sound of sleigh-bells constantly falling on her ears, but turning resolutely from the window, she studied faithfully until her lessons were all learned. As soon as dinner was over, the sleigh was at the door, and a happy party they were—papa and Effie on the front seat; next came mamma and sister Julie, and lastly two cousins who were spending the winter with them.

Effie was delighted, and wished it might always be winter. Surrounded by every comfort in her pleasant home, she did not know how many poor people were suffering with cold and hunger; but she soon learned something about this.

As they were passing a corner, Effie noticed a little girl just before them, thinly clad with no covering on her head and with feet almost bare.

"Look, father!" said Effie; "that little girl has no warm clothes like mine, and she is crying. Do stop and ask her what is the matter."

Mr. Lewis reined in his horses, and motioning the little girl, asked what troubled her.

"Mother and the baby are both sick," answered the child, "and we have no bread and no fire."

"And where is your father, my child?" asked Mr. Lewis, kindly.

"Father is dead," sobbed the child, "and mother has cried so much and worked so hard that now she is sick. She says God will take care of us, but we are cold and hungry."

"Where is your home?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Just around the corner; I will show you," answered the child, brushing away her tears. A moment more and they stopped at the place indicated by the child. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis followed the child into the room where her mother and little brother were lying both ill. The room was neat, but contained few comforts. There was no fire in the grate and the cupboard was empty.

"Mother," said the child, approaching the bedside, "this kind gentleman and lady have come to see you."

The mother's eyes filled with tears, as she said, "I knew that God would send us relief, but it has seemed long to wait, for we have eaten nothing since yesterday morning."

Turning to her little girl she said, "Rose never had to beg before, for when I am well we get along very comfortably."

Effie had followed her mother into the house, and stood astonished when she saw how cheerless their home was. Coming up closer to her mother, she whispered,

"May I give them the gold dollar Uncle James gave me? I was going to buy some pretty toys with it, but I would rather give it to them."

"Yes, my child," the mother answered, "and I am glad you feel inclined to help them in need."

Mr. Lewis ordered coal sent to them, and sent a cheerful fire was burning in the grate. He furnished provisions also, and Mrs. Lewis promised to send some comforts for the sick mother, and to find some one to care for her until she was well again.

During the ride home, Effie was very quiet and when she reached home, and looked about on all the pleasant things by which she was surrounded, she burst into tears, and said to her mother,

"God has been very good to me, and I have not been thankful. I ought to love him a great deal when he has done so much more for me."

Dear little reader, have you not, like Effie, forgotten to thank God for his great goodness to you?—Visitor.

Church News.

Alleghany Synod.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of Alleghany Evan. Luth. Synod of Pa., will assemble in Bedford, Pa., on the third Wednesday 15th day of September next at 9 o'clock A. M. Brethren coming by R. R. will come to Huntingdon—thence at 8,40 A. M. or 5,50 P. M. on Broad Top R. R. to Mount Dallas—thence 5 miles by coach on pike to Bedford.

CHAS. L. STREAMER.

Wittenberg College, Ohio.

The winter Session of this Institution will open on Thursday, September 2, 1869. For Catalogues, or further information, address S. Sprecher, D. D., President, Springfield, Ohio, July 23, 1869.

Miami Synod.

POVERTY IS BAD, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage, and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, Iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it.

To make your hair grow thick, apply Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the greatest discovery of the age.

The First Recorded Burial.

The first mention in the Hebrew Scriptures of a burial, is that of Sarah, the wife of Abraham. Of each of the patriarchs, with one exception, whose names are recorded in the 5th of Genesis, it is briefly said, "and he died." It is not added, "and was buried." From the death of Abel, the first to die, to that of Sarah, a period of two thousand years, in no instance are we told what disposition was made of the mortal remains. "All the days Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years; and he died."

What was the "order for the burial of the dead" at the funeral of the first man? And where did they lay his body?

The first burial place described in the record, is the cave which was selected as the burial place of Sarah. Of this sepulchre, we have in the book of Genesis a history of affecting simplicity and beauty. While Abraham was a stranger and a sojourner at Hebron, his wife died, and he was obliged to seek for her a burial place. The people of the land honored him as a mighty prince among them, and offered him his choice of their sepulchres. He must have appreciated their kindness of the offer, but he naturally preferred a family burial place of his own, and he had set his heart on a cave in the field of Macpheh, which seemed fitted for that purpose. The field and cave therein belonged to Ephron, the Hittite. For some reason, which does not appear, Abraham did not first apply to this man for the purchase of the cave, but he asked his friends and his neighbors to apply for him. Ephron offered Abraham both the field and the cave as a gift. The bereaved patriarch was unwilling to receive them. He would not be dependent, so long as no necessity required it, on the generosity of others, nor would he bury his beloved dead in sepulchre that cost him nothing. "I will give the money for the field," he said to Ephron; "take it of me, and I will bury my dead there." Ephron, in reply, named four hundred shekels of silver as the worth of the field. This sum Abraham paid by weight to Ephron in the presence of the people of the land. The contract and payment having been publicly witnessed, the field became the property of Abraham and his heirs.

This is the first recorded instance of a legal conveyance of real estate, and it is remarkable that it is the conveyance of a burial place. All men cannot be land-holders, but every man may own as much land as may serve for a grave. In the cave of Macpheh, Abraham buried his wife. Thirty-eight years passed away, and his sons buried him in the cave. One hundred and thirty-two years later, Jacob, dying in Egypt, remembered that family sepulchre, and charged his sons to bury him therein. Having described it as "the cave that is in the field of Macpheh, before Mamre, in the land of Canaan, which Abraham bought with the field of Ephron, the Hittite," he headed the words so tenderly expressive of the natural wish to rest among his kindred—"There they buried Abraham and Sarah, his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah, his wife; and there I buried Leah." After these specific directions there could be no mistake as to the locality of the sepulchre to which Jacob's last thoughts and wishes were turned, and his son accordingly carried him into Canaan, and laid him with his father Abraham and Isaac.

With the burial of Jacob the record of burials in the cave of Macpheh closes—the cave is not now in the possession of its legal owners, the heirs of Abraham. Little did the patriarch imagine when he purchased it as a burial place, that in distant ages it would lie within the walls of a mosque, while his descendants would very presence in the land should be its protection, would be scattered among nations—"An astonishment, a proverb, and a by-word"—because they would not listen unto the voice of the Lord their God. And yet it is gratifying to know that the tomb of the patriarch has been protected, though by the hand of "Turks, infidels and heretics." What countless multitudes of the wise and good have passed away, of whose graves we know nothing.

The Wilmington (Illinois) Independent edited by Mr. Steele, says, "A printer last week proposed to go into partnership with us. His name was Doolittle. The firm name would sound bad either way you put it—'Steele and Doolittle,' or 'Do Little and Steele.' We can not join. One of us would soon be in the penitentiary and the other in the penitentiary."

At a church where there was a call for a minister, two candidates appeared whose names were Adam and Low. The latter preached an excellent discourse from the text:

"Adam, where art thou?"

In the afternoon Adam preached from these words:

"Lo, here am I?"

Two cents a piece is the price of water-melons in Charleston.

CRESLIC SOAP.
For Disinfecting,
For Deodorizing
and Purifying.
It will exterminate Bugs, Ants, Roaches and insects of all kinds. The suds made from this soap is a valuable wash for Trees or Shrubs, stirring driving from them all hurtful insects.

For Sale by
SHINDEL & WAGENSELLER.
Aug. 27, 1868.

Special Notices.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M.D., and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience (formerly of Leyden, Holland), no. 805 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. no charge for examination. Feb. 26, 1y.

The People's Friend.

GREAT MEDICINE OF THE WORLD.
Perry Davis & Son's "Pain Killer," may justly be called the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely used and highly prized. Moreover, there is no which it has not proved to be well adapted for the cure of a considerable variety of diseases. It is speedy and safe remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for dysentery, diarrhea, and bowel complaints generally. It is admirably suited for every race of man on the face of the globe.

It is a very significant fact, that notwithstanding the long period of years that the "Pain Killer" has been before the world, it has never lost one bit of its popularity or shown the least sign of becoming unpopular; but on the contrary, the call for it has steadily increased from its first discovery by that excellent and honored man, Perry Davis, and at the previous time has the demand for it been so great, or the quantity made so large, as it is at this day.

Another significant fact is, that no where has the "Pain Killer" ever been in higher repute, or been more generally used by families, and individuals, than it has been here at home where it was first discovered, and introduced, and where its benefactors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, have ever been held in the highest esteem. That the "Pain Killer" will continue to be what we have styled it, the great medicine of the world, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt.

Sold by all Druggists.

BOILS.
Like the volcano, Boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior. To remove the cause of such suffering is only necessary to vitalize the Blood by applying it with its Life Element Iodine.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
(a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron) will do this effectually, and give strength, vigor and life to the whole system.

Extract of a letter from Rev. RICHARD S. EDGES of New York, dated Jan. 1868.

"For years I was a sufferer from Boils, so that my life became wearisome through their frequent and persistent recurrence; finally a carbuncle forced in the small of my back. During its progress large piles of decomposed flesh were every day cut out away, and the prostration and general disturbance of the system were great. Before I had recovered from this attack two smaller carbuncles broke out higher up, and I was again threatened with a recurrence of the sufferings to which I had so long been subjected. It was at this time that I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I continued taking it until I had taken five bottles; since then I have had nothing of the kind. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers. Other medicines gave me partial and temporary relief, but the Peruvian Syrup has cured me. I am now as well as I can be, and I am very grateful to the discoverer of this medicine, J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Day St. New York."

A 32 page Pamphlet sent free. The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Day St. New York.
Sold by all druggists.

The best remedy for
SCROFULA.
in all its manifold forms, including Ulcers, Cancer, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, etc., is Dr. ALEX. LEITCH'S WATER, a pure solution of Iodine and Potassium, which has been the subject of many years of scientific research and experiment. For circulating humors from the system it has no equal.

Circulars sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Prop. Sold by druggists generally. No. 36 Day St. N. Y.

PATENT INDIGO BLUEING BAG.
THE MOST Economical, Cleanly and Complete Article ever used.
By thrifty Housekeepers and Landladies. Each Bag is provided with a Box so that it can be put safely away as soon as used.

Price 20 cts. Half size 10 cts.

This Blue contains no acid, and will not injure the finest fabrics. One Twenty cent bag will outlast eight to ten bags of Liquid Blue. It gives a softer color and avoiding the danger and annoyance of broken or uncolored bottles.

Inquire for it at any Respectable Grocery.

Patented Dec. 24, 1867, and for sale by
Plymouth Color Co., C. T. RAYMOND & Co.,
A10, 6m. 106 & 108 Fulton street, New York.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it, the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and BEAUTIFUL VEGETABLE BALM, that will immediately remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

He will send (FREE) instructions for producing a very simple means of Liquid Blueing, giving a softer color and avoiding the danger and annoyance of broken or uncolored bottles.

The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. P. CHAPMAN, Chemist, P. O. Box 5128, 195 Broadway, New York, Aug. 27, 1y.

SUSQUEHANNA FEMALE COLLEGE.
SELENGROVE, PA.
Fall Session Opens August 19th, 1869.
A first-class school for ladies, delightfully situated on the Susquehanna River and Northern Central Railroad, 50 miles from Harrisburg.

Three well arranged and thorough Courses of study: A Preparatory, an Academic, and a Collegiate. The Collegiate of the same grade as that of our best colleges for ladies.

Most reasonable and natural methods of instruction pursued. Neither cramming of memory nor "parrot-like" recitation required or permitted.

Not but well qualified and skillful teachers employed.

Expenses for Board, Light, Fuel, Use of furnished Room and Tuition \$200 per year.

N. B. Having young ladies to educate, and desirous of having them thoroughly taught, are respectfully invited to give this school a trial.

For circular giving particulars, address
Wm. NOETLING, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
Waynesboro', Franklin Co., Pa., until July 20th, after that Selingsgrove.

SUSQUEHANNA FEMALE COLLEGE.
SELENGROVE, PA.
Fall Session Opens August 19th, 1869.
A first-class school for ladies, delightfully situated on the Susquehanna River and Northern Central Railroad, 50 miles from Harrisburg.

Three well arranged and thorough Courses of study: A Preparatory, an Academic, and a Collegiate. The Collegiate of the same grade as that of our best colleges for ladies.

Most reasonable and natural methods of instruction pursued. Neither cramming of memory nor "parrot-like" recitation required or permitted.

Not but well qualified and skillful teachers employed.

Expenses for Board, Light, Fuel, Use of furnished Room and Tuition \$200 per year.

N. B. Having young ladies to educate, and desirous of having them thoroughly taught, are respectfully invited to give this school a trial.

For circular giving particulars, address
Wm. NOETLING, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
Waynesboro', Franklin Co., Pa., until July 20th, after that Selingsgrove.

SCHOOL FURNITURE
of the latest and best styles;
Superior Physiological Instruments
and a great variety of
COMMON SCHOOL APPARATUS,
for the complete equipment of Academies, schools and Colleges. Best quality and at low rates.
Send for our Educational Catalogue and Price List.

AMERICAN SCHOOL APPARATUS CO.
mar. 11, '69.—ly 19 Murray st., New York.

GENTS WANTED—\$75 TO 300
per month, and no risk. We want to engage a good agent in every county in the U. S. and Canada to sell our *Excelsior White Wire Clothes Line*. Warranted to last all time and never rust. For full particulars, address the *American Wire Co.* 75 William st., New York, or 16 Dearborn st. Chicago, Ills. July 24 4t

New Advertisements.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,
87 Park Row, New York, and 10 State st., Boston.
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They have special arrangements with the Religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers.

A CARD.

A record of the watches produced at the Waltham Manufactory may not be improperly prefaced with a brief mention of the considerations which induce us to press them upon the attention of intelligent watch buyers.

Fifteen years' successful experience justifies us in claiming for the Waltham Watches peculiarities of excellence which place them above all foreign rivals. The system which governs their construction is their most obvious source of merit. The substitution of machinery for hand labor has been followed not only by greater simplicity, but by a precision in detail, and accuracy and uniformity in their time-keeping qualities, which by the old methods of manufacture are unattainable.

The application of machinery to watch-making has, in fact, wrought a revolution in the main features of the business. In conjunction with the pressure of the lightest main-spring, vibrates with a wide and free motion. The several grades of watches have more than a general resemblance each to its pattern: they are perfect in their uniformity, and may be bought and sold with entire confidence as to the qualities we assign to them.

These general claims to the superiority are no longer contested. An English watchmaker, in a recent lecture before the Horological Institute of London, describing the result of two months' close observation at the various manufactories in the United States, remarks in reference to Waltham: "On leaving the factory, I felt that the manufacture of watches on the old plan was gone." Other foreign makers, some of them eminent, have publicly borne the same testimony. They admit that the results aimed at in Europe by slow and costly processes are here realized with greater certainty, with almost absolute uniformity, and at a cost which more than compensates for the difference between manual labor in the Old World and the New.

But we assert for the Waltham Watches more than a general superiority. Their advantages, in respect to quality and price, over English watches, are not more marked than their advantages over the products of other American manufactories. These are positive in their character, and are the result of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of the experience of the precedence we acquire in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample

