

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

TERMS—\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JULY 28, 1881.

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The Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THE
AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,
— AT —
ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

As the Denominational Paper of the Seventh-day Baptists, it is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views of that people. It will advocate all reformatory measures which shall seem likely to improve the moral, social, or physical condition of humanity. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, the interests and tastes of all classes of readers will be consulted.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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ADDRESS.
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"AID YOURSELF AND GOD WILL AID YOU."

"Aid yourself and God will aid you,"
Is a saying that I hold
Should be written not in letters
Wrought of silver or of gold,
But upon our hearts be graven,
A command from God in heaven,
"Tis the law of him who made you—
Aid yourself and God will aid you.

Aid yourself, who will not labor
All his ways in life to gain,
But relies upon his neighbor,
Finds that he relies in vain,
Till you've done your utmost, never
Ask a helping hand, nor ever
Let the toffish man upbraid you—
Aid yourself and God will aid you.

Aid yourself, you know the fable
Of the wheel sunk in the road,
How the carter was not able
By his prayers to move the load,
Till urged by some more wise beholder,
He moved the wheel with lusty shoulder,
Do your own work, your Master made you—
Aid yourself and God will aid you.

It is well to help a brother
Or a sister when in need,
But, believe me, there's another
Not to be forgotten creed
Better lore did never science
Teach to man than self-reliance,
'Tis the law of Him who made you—
Aid yourself and God will aid you.

Aid yourself, be not like ivy
Clinging still to wall or tree,
That can only rise by striving
For support unceasingly,
Rather be the oak, maintaining
Heart and branches self-sustaining;
For this the great Task-master made you—
Aid yourself and God will aid you.

COMMENCEMENT OF MILTON COLLEGE.

The sermon before the Christian Association was given by Rev. D. E. Maxson, D. D., Friday evening, June 24th. Theme—"Moral Culture." His text was, "And they shall teach my people the difference between the holy and profane, and cause them to discern between the unclean and the clean." Ezek. 44: 23. The line of thought was as follows: This duty of the Jewish priests is the highest office of the teacher. The teacher must be pure in life and free from all that tends to blind the faculties. Jehoshaphat was a great reformer. He strengthened his city with a great army. He encouraged industry, and set every man to work; but the magnificent stroke of his policy was the abolishment of the groves and high places. He laid down the moral law to his people, and proceeded to educate them in it. Jehoshaphat conceived that it was his duty as king to lead the people to purer conceptions of life. How few rulers, by being educators, have sent streams of new life down among the people. We do not expect it in this country; and this augurs our downfall. Jehoshaphat's politics was permeated with religion and subordinated to it. He appointed five men upon the board of education; nine Levites to instruct in the forms and ceremonies of religion, and two priests to teach religion in its fuller forms. Thus the whole people were put under a free-school system. The king super-

intended the whole, and went through the whole country to see that teachers and students were faithful. The teachers were provided with rolls of the Pentateuch from which they gave instruction in history, politics, morals, &c. The Decalogue embraced the central themes. It is the greatest mistake to compromise one jot or tittle of truth for the favor of men. Our Civil War would have been avoided had the principles of the Mayflower been followed. Barr not incense on the altars of worldliness, nor cater to the whims of men. "He that findeth his life, shall lose it." A thorough revival of religion, that shall purify our personal and social life, is the great want of our nation. We are dying for want of conscience. Evil, appalling villainies are surely practiced. Evil is dressed up, and made tasteful and popular, and good men dare not oppose. Examine the work of our schools and colleges. Its grade is not what it ought to be, yet they are doing much. They should be helped to do more. Have courage! Many are weary of shallowness, and are searching for the deeper springs and rivers of life. Swelling souls are urging their fingers in search of keys of heavenly harmonies. There comes a better day. By faith in God, in truth, and in the efficacy of daily striving, we shall surely rise to the mount of our transfiguration, as the eagle soars aloft, and rests upon the mountain tops.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Was delivered by President T. R. Williams, D. D., in College Chapel, Sunday evening, June 26th. Theme—"The beneficent results of social culture, and the means of acquiring it." Text—"Rid me and deliver me from the hand of strange children, whose mouth speaketh vanity, and their right hand is a hand of falsehood; that our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." Psa. 144: 11, 12. The line of thought was as follows: David was inspired with the love of God and regard for his nation. As he looked with fond hope to the rising glory of his kingdom, his thoughts turned to the generation soon to bear its responsibilities. He knew that the neglect of the youth would undermine and destroy any government; and was intensely solicitous that the personal and political freedom of his people should be guarded by attending to their early education. David's estimate of character was lofty and inspiring. There is a beautiful distinction and fullness in his comparisons. The sons should be "as plants grown up in their youth." The plant referred to is the palm, as is shown in Hebrew and Arabic texts. In Eastern countries, this tree is pre-eminent for utility and beauty. It is straight, lofty, umbrageous, fruit-bearing. It grows by springs and streams, and is a most grateful sight to the traveler and his camels. Every part of this tree brings a price in the market. It was an emblem of victory, and was sacred in religious memory. Recall our Lord's triumphant entry into Jerusalem, when they strewed palm branches in the way. It is such suggestions of grace and worth as the palm tree affords, that David would have wrought into the lives of his young men. They should be upright, worthy, and prosperous. The daughters should be as "corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." The royal palace of the East, a most perfect and beautiful structure. Upon the solidity and nice adjustment of the corner stones, depend everything of safety and stately grandeur. By their position and angles, they determine the form of the whole structure. They bind together the walls, and uphold the roof and tower. What a noble type of character is this poetic figure of David's prayer. David's prayer is ours. Its answer is to be realized in the judicious training and liberal culture of the youth. The defenses must be built within rather than around them. Right hearts and characters are better defenses than walls of adamant. The family is a great school. The great lesson to be taught is that of obedience to law—moral, social, civil, natural. The child must be taught by example. Parents must be obedient to law, and subject to the truth. The father represents authority, the mother obedience, in the practical determination of issues. Perfect obedience is not servile and cringing, but springs from law, and is clothed with the beauty of high moral life. The mother is queen of the home. She there trains the reserved forces of the

national army. Unhallowed homes are dangerous hot-beds of conspiracy. Public schools are safeguards, and are imperatively needed. Education should call out the latent powers of mind and soul. The teacher needs discretion and patience. The stupid child, a very little brute, may some day come to life. Geo. W. Marcy, of New York, was a dull boy. His teacher, Mr. Stoddard, cared for him, made him feel that he was not a fool, and a nuisance, as others had thought, and one day he woke up! More than intellect is to be cultivated. Man has a moral nature, and is allied to the divine. The study of the Bible is to be recommended, in the homes, schools, and colleges. The candid and regular study of this Word has great moulding power. There is need of faith. Faith in God, in truth, and in men, belongs to true character. It makes men earnest, hopeful, and patient. There is need of love. Love makes us like God. It is truth enshrined in the soul. It is the breath of life to all other elements of culture, and makes the living character. It takes unimpeachable character, intelligent character, religious character, solid, trusting, loving character, to make fit corner-stones and pillars in the temple of society and state. Let us take the Bible and study it till our spirits are transformed into its spirit. It will counsel us in the trials of life. And let us place our puny hands in the mighty hands of God.

PHILOMATEAN SOCIETY.

The Philomathean held their anniversary session Sabbath evening. It was opened by prayer by Prof. W. F. Place. The salutatory oration was delivered by M. T. Cole, upon the theme, "Lights and Shadows." Wm. B. Miller recited "The Polish Boy;" Chas. B. Hull gave an oration on the subject of "Bondage." The *Philomathean Independent* was read by A. C. Dunn. B. J. Curtis spoke upon the theme, "The Golden Mean," and the closing oration on "The Prince of Orange," was given by F. W. Bentley. Considering the disadvantages of the evening, the attendance was good, and the entire exhibition a creditable success.

IDUNA LYCEUM.

Monday evening was occupied by the session of the Iduna Lyceum. It was opened by prayer by Mrs. O. U. Whitford. The exercises consisted of music furnished by Misses Hakes, Havens, and Miller, and orations presented by Miss Maggie J. Davis, Miss Adie M. Randolph, Miss Laura A. Miller, and Mrs. A. A. Miller, a concert recitation rendered by seven young ladies, a memorial of Mrs. Eva Worthing Osborne by Mrs. A. G. Saunders, and an address by Miss Mary Ann Cuckow. It may fairly be said that the Iduna surpassed the other societies at this anniversary. Their exercises were more varied, more perfectly prepared, of a higher order, presented in a better style, and gave better satisfaction.

OROPHILIAN LYCEUM.

The following is the programme of the Orophilian Lyceum, whose session was held on Tuesday evening: Prayer by Dr. T. R. Williams; oration, "The Moral Law," by Geo. M. Henderson; oration, "The Mormon Power," by C. F. Page; oration, "Joan of Arc," by J. W. McGowan; oration, "Demosthenes," by Walter D. Thomas; paper, "The Orophilian Standard," by D. F. Brown; and an address by Prof. A. A. Miller. The music was presented by Messrs. Brown, Anderson, Post, and Ferris. The exercises of this society were fully equal to their best. The address was vigorous and thoughtful; the oration of Mr. Thomas showed good judgment and discrimination, and the story of Joan of Arc was vividly set forth in choice rhetoric.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The Commencement Exercises occurred Wednesday, June 29th, 1881. The changes of weather from oppressively warm to mild and breezy, by the storm of the night, was the high favor of nature and omen of the day's successes. Ample preparations had been made for holding the exercises on the Campus between the College and Ladies' Hall. The shade of the trees was supplemented with canvas. A large spreading elm arose through the speakers' stand and formed a perfect shade. It bore on its trunk the words, "Class of '81." It is pleasing to think how often this proud, unaffected elm, has held its ten thousand umbrellas over the heads of Presidents, Professors, the sons and daughters of the College, and lovers of learn-

ing far and near, and how in the future it will continue to spread its arms and prepare its foliage, that it may lend its service and society year after year, to succeeding classes and Presidents. The approach of the hour of exercises was signaled by the Milton Cornet Band, which discoursed excellent music at intervals throughout the day. The multitudes from the village and from the neighboring villages and country, with many friends and children of the College from abroad, assembled, and the exercises were begun at the time appointed, 10 A. M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. M. Dunn. Then the horns thawed a little, and set the air in tune. The salutatory address followed, delivered in Classic Latin, with English pronunciation, by Myron Joshua Whitford, of Farina, Ill.

The oration on "The Work of the Teacher," by Miss Bessie Margaret Tompkins, of Milton, showed acquaintance and sympathy with the foremost thought on this great theme. It was well wrought and well delivered.

Mazzini Gavazzi Stillman, of Albion, spoke on "Foreign Trade," favoring free exchange, and opposing protective tariffs so called. His argument was clear and formidable, his utterance distinct, and his personal appearance manly.

"Ethics in Public Schools," was the title of the oration by Miller Barlow McNeil, of Stoughton. The real question discussed was not essential ethics which everywhere holds an unquestioned place in education, but the factual question of the Bible. The want of sharp and fundamental distinctions showed that the subject had not been studied judicially, but with a view to advocacy. It was delivered as a declamation rather than an oration. This, however, was the reason of an attempt to make the large audience hear, which is a notable merit.

Miss Eveleen Emma Whitaker, of Fulton, acquitted herself well. The subject of her oration was "Development." Her argument in the main was patent. We question the statement that "we now find women in all professions on a footing of equality with men." Is this the case in the ministry? Is it true in any profession? Are not women preferred to men as primary teachers? Miss W.'s elocution was clear and natural, her personal address familiar and appropriate. The beautiful quotation from "Keremos" was brought in very aptly.

James Coursen Bartholf, of Whitewater, treated the subject of "The Irish Land League" with commanding argument and good rhetoric. His delivery was good, but he did not speak with quite strength enough to make himself heard easily by those in the rear.

Mr. M. J. Whitford, who delivered the Salutatory, now came forward with an oration entitled "Antiquitas Hominis." This was a good specimen of candid judicial inquiry.

The Valedictory Oration was presented by Miss Anna Sophia Whitford, of Milton. It was a model of perspicuous composition, comprehensive argument, and effective pleading. She spoke in a clear rich voice, and held the close attention of her audience. The subject of this oration was "The English Bible."

The President then addressed the Class. He painted in glowing words the advantages of the times, and the possible results of a well-spent life. He gave his class his parting blessing, and recommended it to the care of God.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

Diplomas of graduation in the Teacher's Course were awarded to M. B. McNeil and Bessie M. Tompkins. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon M. G. Stillman and Eveleen E. Whitaker. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Anna S. Whitford, Myron J. Whitford, and James C. Bartholf. John Henry Boyle of Milton Junction, Hiram De Witt Kinney of Black Earth, and Miss Mary Ann Cuckow of Beaver Dam, received the degree of Master of Science, and Oscar Eugene Larkin of Milton Junction, and Miss Anna Elizabeth Russell of Jeffersonville, Indiana, that of Master of Arts.

CLASS EXERCISES.

After dinner, a company of several hundred came together under the elms and maples, to enjoy the "Class Tree Exercises." The Class Poem was read by Miss E. E. Whitaker, the Class History by M. J. Whit-

ford, the Prophecy of the Class by J. C. Bartholf; Prof. W. F. Place gave the Dedication Address; D. F. Brown gave the toast for the Class of '82, and the President, M. G. Stillman, gave the address. The whole audience joined with them in singing the Class Song.

ALUMNI.

The exercises of the Alumni followed. The annual address was presented by Mr. H. W. Rood of Omro. The body consisted of thoughtful observations on the kind of education that the world recognizes and calls for. College men, like all others, are judged by their fruits. To know how to build a coffee pot and make a botch at the business, illustrates the frequent but by no means proper results of education. The college is not so responsible for the results as the individual. The opportunities of true culture are not confined to the schools. All kinds of business and society everywhere greets and rewards those who study and strive to be of use to their kind. Pleasing reminiscences of the earlier college life at Milton were related by W. P. Clarke, a graduate of twenty years ago.

Dr. D. E. Maxson, of Alfred, N. Y., called up early recollections of Alfred University and Milton College, and linked together the history and interests of both. He then proceeded to plead the cause of Milton College. It was under a total debt of \$9,500. Of this \$4,700 were already subscribed to be paid when the full amount shall be guaranteed. He wished to secure the whole amount today. Mr. George H. Babcock, of Plainfield, N. J., was introduced, and made a powerful speech in two and a-half minutes. He said that if the people here would pay the debt he would donate the College \$10,000 for an endowment fund; and furthermore, that if the alumni and friends of the College would make an endowment of \$10,000, he would match it with another \$10,000. The form of this speech was very modest, but its significance was soul-stirring. This same gentleman recently donated \$30,000 to Alfred University. He is making himself a family of children who will bless him, "far on in Summers that we shall not see." Subscriptions were called for, and a great company of men and women gave their names for sums of five, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, two hundred, and five hundred dollars, till the subscription of the afternoon reached \$3,200. There yet remained \$1,600 to be pledged. It was announced that Ezra Goodrich was absent from home, working for the financial interests of the Institution; and that something was hoped from him. Prof. Albert Salisbury, of Whitewater, was present, during the afternoon and evening. As chairman of the Alumni Committee on endowment fund, he reported that the Alumni were not ready to do anything until the debt should be paid. Then they would do all they could. Prof. E. Searing had promised \$500. Various sums were pledged by others. As soon as the debt should be paid, they would push their work vigorously.

After supper came the Senior's Concert at the Seventh-day Baptist church, some fifteen exercises of ravishing music by the Milton Cornet Band. The church was well filled with happy listeners, who loudly applauded the music. G. M. H.

Too Poor to Take a Paper.—Moore, of the *Rural New Yorker*, was sitting in his office one afternoon when a farmer friend of his came in.

"Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but the times are so hard I can not pay for it."

"Is that so, friend Jones? I'm very sorry to learn that you are so hard run. I will give you my paper."

"Oh no! I can't take it as a gift."

"Well, then, let me see how we can fix it. You raise chickens; I believe?"

"Yes, a few; but they don't bring anything, hardly."

"Don't they! Neither does my paper cost anything hardly. Now, I have a proposition to make to you. I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one chicken and call her mine. Take good care of her and bring me the proceeds, whether in eggs or in chickens, and I will call it square."

"All right, Brother Moore," and the farmer chuckled as he went out, at what he thought a clever bargain. He kept the contract strictly, and at the end of the year found that he had paid about four prices for his paper. He often tells the joke on himself, and says that he has never had the cheek to say that he was too poor to take a paper since.

death, to the circle of her loved ones, is a lament.
J. R. C.
Ryter, Madison Co., N. Y., July 3d, 1881, of heart disease, Mrs. MARTHA IRISH, widow of the late Wait Crumb, aged 27 months, and 9 days. Sister Crumb made a profession of religion in Hopkinton, R. I., at the age of 15. She subsequently became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of DeRuyter, years since, when her husband made a profession of religion, she, with him, became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Lodi, N. Y., and remained a good member until death. For Jesus, she was a glorious victor in all the days of my appointed time will I live.
J. C.

burg, Pa., June 30th, 1881, IRMA A., wife of Ellis, aged 36 years. In January last she was afflicted with pneumonia, which resulted in her sufferings were great, but she said nothing to be compared with what she saved for her. It was said by the neighbors that she possessed the noble virtue of minding her business, being a kind friend and affectionate mother, she left a husband and a large circle of friends who enjoy the comfort that she had Jesus.
J. K.

hopkinton, R. I., at the residence of Dea. G. S. June 15th, 1881, the infant son of Alburie Kenyon, aged 5 weeks.
Several flowers that scent the morn,
Wither in the rising day,
As lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus quickly fled his life away."
S. S. G.

North Lomp, Neb., July 3d, 1881, of dropsy, W. W. DAVIS, in the 67th year of his age. Bro. Davis experienced a change of heart, when he was eighteen years of age, and was baptized by Alexander Campbell, and united with the First (N. Y.) Seventh Day Baptist Church, and at that time he has striven to walk in the truth, and the close of his life he seemed to ripen up for and we trust that he has entered into rest.
G. J. C.

Milton, Wis., June 19th, 1881, FRED BROWN, 5 years, 3 months, and 5 days. A brief notice be given of one so well known in Wisconsin where, on account of his many friends and who hold his memory in precious regard. He was a sea-captain, and was drowned when he was five years of age, and was baptized by his father, who was called him, was one year of age. He lived with his grandfather until he was five years of age. Then he was apprenticed to L. Loomis until he was sixteen. After this he went to Massachusetts and remained a year or two. Massachusetts he moved Out West as far as N. Y., and remained until he was twenty-one, married Ruth Babcock. They had nine children, six and three daughters, eight of whom are still living. When about thirty years of age he met with a change of heart and was baptized by Eld. John Scott. It was at this time he embraced the doctrine of the Sabbath, and ever after he was a staunch advocate and observer, though tolerant toward those of different faith and doctrine. Previous to his coming to Wisconsin, he had nine years in the northern part of Indiana, in the county; here he had no Sabbath privileges, and he was a lone Sabbath-keeper—but he was faithful convictions, and was highly respected for his fidelity to his religious beliefs. He moved to Milton, N. Y., and by industry and economy, succeeded in paying debts incurred in Indiana, and in acquiring competency. During his life time he was married to two excellent wives. His first wife died at the age of thirty-five years, and there are surviving of this union eight children, thirty-nine grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren. He married his second wife in 1854, a sister to the first; she died at the age of thirty-five years, and there are surviving of this union six children, and one grandchild. He now the husband, freed from his long illness, has gone where "they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but all are as the sons of God."
E. M. D.

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HUNDREDS OF PERSONS from all parts of the world have been cured of this much dreaded disease, and are now living witnesses that they have been rescued from a terrible and untimely death. Write for Circulars and Full Particulars. Address: DR. CRANE & HUGH BROWN, Addison, N. Y.

WOMEN'S ORGANS, 18 useful steps, 3 sets, price only \$45. Pianos \$125 up. Write for free. Address: DANIEL F. REVITTY, Washington, N. J.

NEW RICH BLOOD! This medicine will completely change the blood in the system in three months. Any person who is afflicted with any of the following ailments, or who is desiring to be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible, should buy a bottle of this medicine. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address: J. C. BROWN, New York.

Missionary Department

Conducted by the Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society.

Rev. A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I. Rev. Geo. B. UTTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.

LETTERS.—C. C. Stillman, F. S. Place, O. U. Whitford, Thos. R. Williams, W. B. Gillette.

Mrs. H. W. HALE, seven years a missionary in Burmah, believes missionary work to be the best work on earth.

We are glad to know that the tent in the North-Western Association is dedicated to the preaching of "the whole gospel," for that is what we heartily believe in doing.

THE Woman's Baptist Missionary Society is greatly encouraged by what the children and young ladies are doing for missions. Seven thousand dollars have been received from mission bands and Bible-schools during the year.

"THEN, half clad, her person filthy, hair uncombed, and subsisting largely on carrion flesh, she was a pitiable spectacle. Now, neatly dressed and taking her place with the rest in school, prayer-meeting, and the public congregation, she seems like a new creature, as we trust she is, in Christ."

A WOMAN Baptist missionary, in Burmah, says that there is more hope of moulding the character to Christian principles in the boarding department than in the day school; for here the children can be taken away from heathen influences altogether.

We congratulate the friends of Alfred University and Milton College upon the recent magnificent additions to their endowment; and the donor of the money, that God gives him the ability and purpose to do such noble and wise things.

BRETHREN L. F. RANDOLPH, Geo. J. Crandall, C. A. Burdick, H. E. Babcock, F. F. Johnson, Horace Stillman, and C. J. Sindall, report, in the aggregate, for the quarter, 58 weeks of missionary work in West Virginia, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, and Nebraska; 14 churches supplied, 20 other preaching stations, 144 Sabbath-keeping families, 150 sermons preached, 46 prayer-meetings held, 422 religious visits made, about 3,000 pages of tracts distributed, 10 additions by letter or experience and 25 by baptism, 13 Bible-schools, 1 Bible-school organized, \$117 93 contributed for the support of preaching, and \$3 75 for the Missionary Society.

THE sooner we learn that things do not run themselves, the better. A large business enterprise is kept in communication with the principal points to which the business extends, not only by means of correspondence, but through some one acquainted and in sympathy with the methods, purposes, and spirit of the business.

It was voted to invite Eld. A. W. Coon to perform two months labor with the Churches of Lincolnton, Preston, and Norwich, N. Y., at a salary of \$40 per month. It was voted to appropriate the sum of \$25 to the Church in Hornellsville, N. Y., in addition to the \$50 voted at the last meeting, the Board now being informed that they have had regular preaching since Jan. 1st, 1881.

to the brethren East some idea of the spirit and plans of leading minds in the West, and to help secure for the Board the sympathy and support of the Western churches. If the Board were located in the West, then an active member, possessing its spirit, and knowing its aims, would have to travel through the East, to look on the few, but by no means unimportant fields there, and for the very important purpose of obtaining and holding, year by year, the confidence and co-operation of the Eastern churches.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the last Annual Report of this Society, we gather the following interesting statistics: Mission to the Burmese—11 missionaries, 7 Bible women, 16 schools, about 519 pupils, 21 baptisms. Mission to the Karens—8 missionaries, 7 schools, 582 pupils, 21 baptisms. Mission to the Telugus—6 missionaries, 15 Bible women, 11 schools, 341 pupils, 20 baptisms. Mission to the Chinese—7 schools, 73 pupils, 15 Bible women. Mission to the Japanese—3 missionaries, 7 Bible women, 4 schools, 222 pupils, 10 baptisms. Mission to the Garos, in Assam—1 Normal School with 22 pupils, 34 village schools with 515 pupils.

We come from the reading of this report with renewed confidence in the plans of our own missionaries to push forward the work among the women and children in China. One missionary says, in regard to the labor of Christian women and native helpers, and the converts he has baptized, "My connection with this work is simply that of a binder of sheaves reaped by others."

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Quarterly Meeting. The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society was held in Westerly, R. I., July 13th, 1881, according to notice. The following members were present: Geo. Greenman, J. H. Potter, J. R. Irish, A. E. Main, Geo. B. Utter, S. S. Griswold, N. H. Langworthy, Jonathan Maxson, Ira B. Crandall, Geo. B. Carpenter, and L. A. Platts. Also visiting brethren: W. C. Titsworth, O. D. Sherman, U. M. Babcock, Horace Stillman, and S. L. Edwards.

The meeting was opened with prayer by S. S. Griswold. The minutes of last meeting were read. The Corresponding Secretary then presented a summary of the reports of missionaries on the field, also a full report of his own labors for the quarter just closing. (Printed in another paragraph.)

The following items of business were transacted: It was arranged that Eld. Stephen Burdick bestow three months labor on the Kentucky field, he having offered to give two months, the Board paying for the remaining month; this to be followed by three months gratuitous labor, by Eld. J. M. Todd, on the same field, the Board defraying all necessary expenses.

The Church at Otselic, N. Y., having informed this Board that they were having preaching by Eld. Joshua Clarke once in two weeks, and asking for an appropriation of \$15 to aid them in making up the amount pledged him until Dec. 31st, 1881, it was voted that their request be granted.

It was voted to appropriate the sum of \$25 to the Church in Hornellsville, N. Y., in addition to the \$50 voted at the last meeting, the Board now being informed that they have had regular preaching since Jan. 1st, 1881.

By resolution, the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to inquire of Eld. O. U. Whitford whether he would be disposed to enter upon permanent missionary labor in the Minnesota field, and if so, upon what terms.

It was further voted that, in case Bro. Whitford considers favorably this call, the settlement of the details of his engagement be left with the Prudential Committee. A resolution from the North-Western Association, recommending that this Board establish a mission in the city of Chicago, was read; in answer to which it was voted that this Board is in favor of establishing such a mission, but that, for the sake of obtaining further information on the subject, we defer definite action until a special Board Meeting, to be held in Farina, Ill., in connection with the Anniversary of the Society. Also the Board having learned that Eld. T. R. Williams is engaged upon that field, during the Summer vacation, it was voted that we are willing to aid in supporting him for this time, if such aid shall be needed.

The Treasurer's report was received, and the usual list of orders on the Treasury were voted.

Letters from the China mission and from Eld. Carpenter were read. Voted, that we make the requisite appropriation for Miss Nelson's Bible-woman; that we approve the suggestion regarding the Bible-woman for Mrs. Davis, and that we will make an appropriation for her support as soon as a suitable one is found.

Voted, that we request Bro. D. H. Davis to continue his investigations in regard to the Society's titles to its real estate in Shanghai, until satisfied that all are secure. Geo. B. Utter was requested to represent the Board in further correspondence with Eld. Carpenter.

A general plan for the exercises of the Society at the Anniversaries was presented, and referred to the Prudential Committee.

L. A. PLATTS, Rec. Sec.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

Geo. B. UTTER, Treasurer, In account with the MISSIONARY SOCIETY. GENERAL FUND.

Table with columns for item, amount, and sub-total. Includes entries like 'To balance in Treasury April 13th, 1881, \$2,843 36', 'To cash received since, as follows: Eastern Association.', 'Central Association.', 'Western Association.', and 'North-Western Association.' with various sub-totals and a grand total of \$4,801 83.

Table with columns for item and amount. Includes entries like 'Walworth Church, to make E. R. Maxson L. M.', 'Walworth Sabbath-school, to make E. R. Maxson L. M.', 'Walworth Sabbath-school, (China school)', 'A Friend, Walworth, to make Howell W. Randolph L. M.', 'Collection at North-Western Association.', 'South-Eastern Association.', 'Collection at South-Eastern Association.', 'Received on field by S. D. Davis.', 'Total.', 'Cr.', 'By cash paid as follows: Horace Stillman, to April 6th, 1881.', 'Charles A. Burdick, to April 1st, 1881.', 'Herbert E. Babcock.', 'Geo. J. Crandall.', 'M. B. Kelly.', 'H. B. Lewis, in full for labor in Minnesota, S. D. Davis, balance for labor in West Virginia.', 'A. E. Main, Corresponding Secretary, labor and expenses, 8 months, to April 1st.', 'American Sabbath Tract Society, printing Annual Report.', 'D. H. Davis and A. E. Nelson, salaries to Jan. 1st, 1882.', 'Balance to new account.', 'Total.', 'SHANGHAI BUILDING FUND.', 'Dr.', 'To balance in Treasury Feb. 9th, 1881.', 'To cash received as follows: Geo. Greenman Mystic Bridge, Ct., Sewing Society, Ashaway, R. I., A Friend, Shiloh, N. J., Dr. Geo. Tomlinson, Roadstown, N. Y., Church at Adams, N. Y., 2d Brookfield Church.', 'Churches at Hartsville and Hornellsville.', 'Church at Andover.', 'Collection at West Genesee.', 'Balance due Treasurer July 13th, 1881.', 'Total.', 'Cr.', 'By cash remitted to D. H. Davis, April 26th, 1881.', 'Cablegram to Shanghai.', 'Total.', 'E. & O. E. Geo. B. UTTER, Treasurer, WESTERLY, R. I., July 13th, 1881.'

It will be remembered that at that time there were none of our people beyond the Lakes. The extent of our missions were Virginia, Ohio, and Illinois. Although many of those faithful ones have passed away, and by the present generation are scarcely known, yet it is true that they have laid the foundations upon which we have been and are now building. May the fruits of their faithful labors be many who may possess the Spirit that led these men forth; and for the love of souls may they be as ready to deny self, bear the cross, and win souls to God, as their spiritual fathers in the gospel have been.

MY JOURNAL FOR JUNE.

1st. Preached at Raleigh, in the Baptist church, from Matt. 6: 33. 2d. At Galatia, five miles west, I called on eighteen families, talking with them on the subject of religion. Visited all the families of the Raleigh Church, and made arrangements to preach once a month in the Nangle school-house, in a neighborhood where the people seem to be anxious to have the meetings. There is some interest manifested there on the Sabbath question. Preached again in the evening at Raleigh; but a rain storm prevented a large congregation. 4th. Sabbath-day. Preached at Crab Orchard at 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. Intend to hold a protracted meeting here before long. 5th. Preached at the same place to a large congregation, from Rev. 22: 17. At four o'clock preached in the Tanner school-house. 6th. Officiated at the funeral of a child. 7th. Preached in Williamson county, to a full house. While in this neighborhood visited forty-seven families, distributed tracts, etc. One person has embraced Sabbath truth. 10th. Went to a Sunday-school Convention, twelve miles northeast, held at the Bankston First-day Baptist church. Was solicited very strongly to attend, so I thought likely I could do some good. On my way there came up with a colored Baptist preacher, Bird by name, who, it is reported, is a very talented man. Called his attention to the Sabbath subject, and gave him tracts. He said he had acquainted himself somewhat with the subject, and had nothing to say against it, and rode off. Would like to meet with him again. He has a church of his people some ten miles east of here, and he desired me to attend his appointment. Had a very pleasant time at the Convention, saw great many of my old friends, and they appeared to appreciate the visit very much. Preached evening after the Sabbath. Text, "How can I, except some man should guide me?" Aided them in organizing a Bible-school Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and Bro. Blackman, the pastor, brought me to Carrier's Mills, on C. & V. R. R., four miles, where I had an appointment to preach at night. Full house and fine attention. On my way home, the next day, came up with a preacher, whose name I have forgotten, who, when I offered him Sabbath tracts, became very much excited and said he had, on one occasion, got mad about it. It came up in this way: He was going to an appointment one Sunday morning, and passed some boys who were fishing, and he took occasion to lecture them for breaking the Sabbath, when one of them spoke up and said: "We are Seventh-day Baptists!" He took the tracts, however, and went on. Sometimes men become mad about the truth and afterwards become glad about it. I always leave such persons in the hands of the Lord; he will bring things out all right in the end. Distributed many tracts during this tour, and visited several families. 21st. Spent one week harvesting. Wheat crop is splendid in this section of country. Crop prospects generally are good. Plenty of good rains. 25th. Sabbath. Went to Enon. Preached at 11 o'clock, and at night. There being a house full, or nearly so, of young people, at night took for my subject, "Counting up the cost." Stayed all night with Eld. VanCleve. Preached Sunday at 10 o'clock to a large congregation, and also at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Arranged to hold a meeting of days at Enon, commencing Friday evening before the fourth Sabbath in July. Let us pray for the success of it.

MISSIONS.

It has been my lot to know something of the progress of missionary work in our denomination ever since its first beginning. Though for many years it was very limited, yet much good has been accomplished. Soon after the people became interested in this work, the Magazine, edited by W. B. Maxson, E. S. Bailey, and H. Clarke, was published as the organ of the denomination. Though but a boy at that time, I was one of the subscribers, and always read its pages with much interest, and I hope lasting profit. I do not know how much that little work had to do with shaping my future course in life.

In those magazines were published the journals of those early missionaries, such as John Greene, who traveled through Western New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, always on horseback, Joel Greene, probably employed as much as any other one, Alexander Campbell, and Orson Campbell, John Watson, A. R. Wells, Daniel Babcock, Richard Hull, Daniel Coon, John Davis, and others that might be named, who endured the hardships of toil and privations common to new country life, that the present generation are measurably strangers to. Read over those old journals, and we get but a faint view of what they endured in carrying the gospel to those new settlements, where we now see the sanctuaries with their spires pointing to heaven, surrounded with flourishing villages and fertile landscapes. A missionary's life then was one of sacrifice, hardship, and toil. In the beginning, their compensation was ten dollars a month; finally they were paid the enormous sum of twenty dollars. No missionary knew what his wages would be until after he had performed his mission, the Board fixed the wages as they thought was necessary, and there was no grumbling; in their poverty they were thankful for any compensation. How different is it now. Instead of two or three weeks on horseback, the palace car takes the missionary to his field of labor in a few hours, or a few days at most, and the facilities of the country are such that there are but few places where the missionary will not find a comfortable home where to rest, and convenient places and respectable congregations to whom to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. In addition, they know that they will be reasonably compensated for their labor, so that their families will not suffer want during their absence. This is as it should be.

The churches in Western New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, have been planted, built up, and nourished through those faithful labors. Very many of our fathers in the gospel went on long pilgrimages at their own charges, believing it their duty to go and preach. Elder Jacob Ayars, one of our aged patriarchs in the gospel, says, in his journal, "I have been six long journeys to preach the gospel on my own appointment and my own charges," and many others have probably done as much, and more than he.

It was arranged that Eld. Stephen Burdick bestow three months labor on the Kentucky field, he having offered to give two months, the Board paying for the remaining month; this to be followed by three months gratuitous labor, by Eld. J. M. Todd, on the same field, the Board defraying all necessary expenses.

The Church at Otselic, N. Y., having informed this Board that they were having preaching by Eld. Joshua Clarke once in two weeks, and asking for an appropriation of \$15 to aid them in making up the amount pledged him until Dec. 31st, 1881, it was voted that their request be granted.

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Education

Conducted by Rev. J. Allen, half of the Seventh-day Baptist.

"LET THEM BE"

NIRAGE

M. E. H. EVERETT

Once, when the morning I saw afar an isle of palm Shadowing a fountain bright That murmured through the air But not one foot I swerved Who knew the desert's That only spectral waters Through phantom groves And once, when noontide Poured on my whirling I saw afar a river run With bloomy borders, Beside such waves the P. Prayed that his feet might In the green vales, whose Should fill a saintly he But I remembered all Who seek the green fields That only deathful fancies To lure them to a thir And now last the sun The red skies wear a t I see the sunset's portal, With crimson banners, Between me and that shi The palms are lifted gr And sweetly pleading, o Floats to my ear a dist I was not mocked, when Took every form of no And from its walls of an The fountain sparkled I was not mocked, when Fired the red sands be To drive me to the river And the cool bowers o And must I turn aside Lured by the trees that And blindly trusting fol To make the desert sa Yet, O, my heart, if it The palm grove and t And Love's own voice th From the far threshol

ALFRED UNI

Historic Sketch

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Department of Tract printing and distribution.

Table with columns for 'PAGES' and 'DISTRIBUTED' listing various tracts and their quantities.

Home News. A Pleasant Surprise. On the occasion of the recurrence of my birthday...

Home News.

On the occasion of the recurrence of my birthday, the good folks of Scott, en- known to us, proposed to cele- bratingly, about 3 P. M., on the a multitude took possession of the remises, the procession being head- ed by Dea. John Barber, whose head- ed with nearly four score Win- ning has a merry vein of youth in- He carried a cane with a hand- ling at its top, to indicate, as he are not for war, but peace." Our set that evening with as good and victuals as we ever set before a- Over one hundred partook, amid on good jokes, and hearty laugh- Scott Cornet Band, under the ef- fership of Dr. L. H. Babcock, ent, and serenaded with some of excellent music.

if they had any noisy work to be done, would do it on Sunday, to disturb the First-day people; although we always found them kind and obliging neighbors. The more I read the Scriptures, the more I was convinced that the seventh day was the true Sabbath, yet I did not know what to do. I was alone, but made up my mind, one year ago this Fourth of July, that I must keep the Sab- bath; it had been made so plain to me, and I had been convinced so long on the subject. I think my husband believes it is right. He says if the community at large kept Satur- day, he would. They all tell me it is against the law to work on Sunday. I tell them it is not against the law of God, if it is man's. There are a few Seventh-day Adventists around here, and I have just heard that they have given up Sabbath-keeping, because it is not convenient among so many First-day people, yet I feel that I must not. I dare not give up Sabbath-keeping though the whole world should keep Sunday. I ask an interest in the prayers of all my Sabbath-keeping brothers and sisters in the Lord. Your paper is a great comfort to me in my loneliness. I see the names of some of my old friends; some, I see, have passed away. I feel I would sacrifice almost anything rather than do without the RECORDER. Those tracts were a comfort to me, and I thank you kindly for them. I distributed them to the best advantage I could. I feel that if I had the strength, talent, and money, I would gladly engage in this work, heart and hand. I read of your missionaries out West. I bid you Godspeed. I am glad to hear of this home mission work, and it is my prayer that the time may come when we too may have Sabbath-keeping churches in our vicinity. MARY F. FOX.

Alden, Minn. JULY 18th, 1881.

Please insert the following "correction of a blunder." In an item copied into the Missionary Department of the RECORDER, from a postal card hastily written by myself, from Albert Lea, Minn., to Bro. Main, I wish to change one expression. Instead of "a new man," please put "an energetic man," for this reason: It is not my place to dictate to the Board, if they think best to put a man in Albert Lea, whether it be a new or an old man; and none of the clergy of the town can then take offense at the term "new," as if it looked to onsting them from comfortable positions.

A Sabbath-school has been organized in the city, meeting at 3 P. M. on Sabbath days. Last Sabbath sixteen were in attendance. Here at Alden the same day, after the morn- ing sermon, a sister arose and announced her purpose to keep, hereafter, the Seventh-day, and spoke of the new joy that had come into her heart since she yielded to this truth for the sake of Christ; and spoke also of her anxiety that now came to her that her neigh- bors should see and accept this truth. Many backsliders are returning, and confessing their neglect of the gospel, and those long discouraged are brightening up with a fresh hope. We have calls from Sunday people in two cities in Iowa, to come and lecture on the Sabbath question. In one, they offer to get us the use of a church for one month. JULY 22d.

Last Tuesday night or rather Wednes- day morning, a fearful storm burst upon us here at Alden, and before we could prevent it, our tent, centerpole and all, was swept down to the ground. The rain fell in tor- rents, and the lightning and thunder was incessant. We got the tent up again the next day. No serious damage except the mud on the canvas which can not be got off altogether, the mud is so black here. It is nearly time for harvest to begin here, and I presume we can not continue the meetings with profit after the middle of next week. M. S. WARDNER.

DeWitt, Arkansas Co., Ark.

I am still receiving letters of inquiry re- specting our prospects here. Correspondents will save time and expense by reading ar- ticles in the RECORDER of Jan. 27th, and Feb. 24th, before commencing an onslaught of questions. I object only to needless ques- tions, for I invite correspondence and will do all I can to unite or colonize our scatter- ing people.

As we receive freight and passengers by both White and Arkansas rivers, we feel rather independent of railroads; but for the benefit of a large number who have asked particularly of railroad facilities, I enclose an extract from an article in the Weekly Ar- kansas Gazette, relating to new branches of the Iron Mountain road, to be completed within one year. This branch, described as "the first and longest" will pass through DeWitt. It will leave the main line at Corning, run southeastwardly to Gainesville, and thence southwardly through the towns

of Jonesboro, Harrisburg, and Wittsburg, to Forest City, on the line of the Memphis and Little Rock railway. This part of the road, together with the portion of the Memphis and Little Rock between Forest City and Memphis, and the main line of the Iron Mountain, will make the shortest and most direct line to Memphis. From Forest City this branch passes on southwardly, cross- ing the Pine Bluff road at Duncan, through DeWitt to the State line, thence on through Northeastern Louisiana, and opens up that rich country to St. Louis. A. S. DAVIS.

JULY 16th, 1881.

Lawn Party.

The following is clipped from among the Milton Correspondence items, published in the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette: "The friends of Rev. D. E. Maxson and wife, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., made them a lawn party last Thursday afternoon. Nearly one hundred were in attendance, and it was a very pleasant social event. An elegant supper was served in the College building at 5.30. The reverend gentleman and his es- timable wife return to their Eastern home this week, and will take with them the best wishes and love of their numberless friends here."

Condensed News.

SITTING BULL SURRENDERS.—Sitting Bull and two hundred of his people arrived at Fort Buford, July 20th, and surrendered their arms and ponies.

The cavalcade as it filed to the garrison at- tracted much attention. It consisted of six army wagons loaded with squaws and chil- dren, followed by twenty-five or thirty carts filled with baggage.

Much credit is given Legare for his faith- ful service to government in finally reduc- ing Bull to come in. He used his own means freely, providing transportation and provisions. Bull and his chiefs and head men rode ponies. They did not dismount and shake hands till they had arrived at the place fixed for their camp.

After Sitting Bull and his followers had been brought in and surrendered to Major Broth- erton, the Council was opened. Major Brotherton forcibly explained the policy the government intends to follow, and by which Bull and his family will be guided. He in- formed them that they would be sent to join a larger portion of their people at Fort Yates; that they need have no fears of receiving any injuries from the military as long as they be- haved themselves properly; and they would be treated the same as those who surrendered during the winter. Brotherton's remarks were received at times by grunts of approval by nearly all the Indians except Bull.

The latter remained silent for five min- utes, then addressing himself in a short speech to the Indians, he turned to his little son and directed him to take up his rifle and present it to Brotherton.

This being done, the chief said: "I sur- render this rifle to you through my young son, whom I now desire to act in this man- ner. He has become a friend of the Ameri- cans. I wish him to learn the habits of the whites and be educated. I wish it to be re- membered that I am the last man of my tribe to surrender my rifle, and this day I have given it to you, and I now want to know how I am going to make a living. Whatever you have given or whatever you may have to say I would like to receive or hear now, for I do not wish to be kept in darkness any longer. I have sent several messengers on here from time to time, but none of them have returned with news. Other chiefs, Crow King and Gaul, have not wanted me to come and I have never received good news from them. I now wish to be allowed to live on this side of the line, or the other, as I see fit. I wish to continue my old life of hunting, but would like to be allowed to trade on both sides of the line. This is my country, and I do not wish to be compelled to give it up. My heart was very sad at having to leave the great mother country. She has been a friend to me, but I want my children brought up in our own native country, and I also wish to feel that I can visit my friends on the other side of the line whenever I wish. I wish to have all my people live together upon one reservation of our own little Missouri. I have several families at Wood Mountain and between there and Guapella. I have many people among the Yausavanius at Poplar Creek; and I wish all of them and those who have gone to Standing Rock to be collected together upon our reservations. My people have many of them been bad. All are good now, that their arms and ponies have been taken from them."

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION has been very critical for two days past, so much so that it was found necessary to call the con- sulting physicians. The matter is concisely stated by the Elmira Advertiser of July 25th, as follows: "The President's case has assumed a new phase not unexpected. The process of sup- uration has been interfered with by an accu- mulation of pus, that required a new opening, which was successfully made after the gen- eral consultation of surgeons, yesterday fore- noon. The President bore up well under the operation, not requiring any anesthetics, while it was being performed. It is under- stood that a free flow of pus occurred through the new opening, and produced consequent

relief to the irritation that he had previously felt, which had occasioned a succession of chills. The place of the operation was not far from the original wound. The critical points in the case are the danger of the re- petition of these abscesses, which may become deeper seated and more difficult to reach, and a justly formed fear of blood poisoning. In the first instance the doubt arises if the President has strength to bear up under the drain and waste going on; in the second, the absorption of pus into the blood vessels will act like a sudden poison. There is cause for serious anxiety, and dispatches will be eagerly conned, as during the first days of peril. The President may pull through, but as he remarked, as to his earlier condition, he is like a man pulling through a narrow channel."

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.—Our Washington correspondent furnishes the following:

"A couple of evidences of business thrift have come to light in connection with the attempted assassination of the President, that are worth citing. In the midst of the excitement which attended the shooting, and the transportation of the wounded President to the White House, an enterprising Wash- ington merchant rushed off to the telegraph office and telegraphed to different cities for every yard of black cambric that could be purchased in the market. The Washington store is now well stocked with black cambric, but its proprietors are now disposed to enjoy their 'corner' on mourning. Another in- cident is that of a stock broker who was about to leave the city on the same train which was to have taken the President. When the shot was fired he jumped into his carriage, drove to his bank and, by his private wire, telegraphed his partner in Wall street and made ten thousand within an hour."

THE NEW YORK SENATORIAL CONTEST has finally come to an end by the election of Hon. E. G. Lapham, of Ontario county, to succeed Mr. Conkling. The result was brought about through a conference of the Republican members of the Legislature, on the afternoon of Friday, July 23d, and the reports represent the conference to have been the means of restoring harmony between the contending factions. On Saturday, Judge Robertson resigned, and Senator McCarthy was chosen President pro tem., in his place, and, after the usual complimentary resolu- tions, which seem to have been passed with unusual heartiness, the Legislature adjourned sine die, after a session of two hundred and one days, the longest ever held, and sixty-five days longer than an average, without the usual disorderly demonstrations.

LYNCH LAW IN COLORADO.—Antonito, Col., has been infested for some time with a gang of desperadoes who have robbed all strangers visiting the place. A dispatch of July 22d, says: "The gang was to-night broken up by the hanging of the principal, George O'Connor, who, in the capacity of Justice of the Peace, shielded them and had citizens arrested and fined without the least provocation. Last evening O'Connor came from Alamosa; he fell asleep, and because the brakeman awoke him at this destination, he had the brakeman arrested. He then went to the hotel and covered the proprietor with two revolvers. After abusing the proprietor, he went home. This evening the feeling reached its limit when O'Connor rode through the town on horse back with a rifle and two revolvers threatening everybody. A vigilance committee caught and hang him."

STILL ANOTHER COMET.—Prof. Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, Roch- ester, N. Y., has just verified the discovery of another comet, in the constellation of Auriga, made July 14th, by Prof. J. M. Schaeberle, of Ann Arbor, Mich. This new comet is apparently coming directly toward the earth, and, for a telescopic comet, is very bright; indeed, it can readily be seen with a good opera glass. It is quite remarkable that it should be in just the spot where the present large comet was first seen by the naked eye in this latitude, and it shows that the two bodies must have crossed each other's paths. This makes the fourth comet discovered with- in ten weeks, a circumstance heretofore un- known in history. Prof. Schaeberle has duly filed his application for the Warner prize of \$200, and as yet he is the only claimant.

THE excitement in the Richburgh oil field is reported as intense in the extreme. It is calling in all classes of people; and, from a staid and orderly temperance community, it is rapidly changing, by the influx and its in- fluences, to a speculative, excitable people, in- tent on sudden riches, regardless of the moral quality of the means used. What the ef- fect of such hastily acquired wealth may be upon its recipients who have had no prepara- tion for it by production, or accumulative toil, will depend largely upon the genuine moral characters of the parties. Though nearly all would like to be subjects of the test, it will, in all probability in many cases, prove not to be a blessing.

The widow of Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin died suddenly at Gloucester, Mass., July 23d.

Fourteen heavy-laden freight cars broke away from a train on the Chicago and St. Paul Railroad and started down a grade of eighty feet to the mile. A locomotive went in pursuit, and made a brisk chase, but gravity proved too much for steam, and the run- away cars were soon thundering along at the rate of sixty miles an hour. A telegram was sent forward to clear the track, but it could not be obeyed quick enough by one train of cars, from which the occupants escaped just in time to avoid death in one of the most violent collisions that ever happened.

It has been for some time suspected that considerable traffic in explosives has been carried on between America and England. Recently a barrel, purporting to contain ce- ment, from the Cunard steamer Malta, was opened by customs officials, and six zinc boxes were discovered containing clock work of infernal machines prepared with dynamite. A few days afterward a barrel containing six more machines was found aboard the Bava- rian. It is stated that in some of the barrels, bill heads bearing O'Donovan Rossa's name were found.

A mob of striking lumbermen at Eau Claire, Wis., was awed into comparative quiet by the arrest of the leader and several others, by a company composed of three hun- dred and fifty militia and two hundred special police. The mob made no opposition except groans and hisses. The Governor ad- dressed the strikers stating that the men who desired their places would be protected by all the power of the State. New men were to be employed in the mills.

In connection with troubles in Algeria, it is stated that letters were sent from Mecca in 1880 to all Mohammedan countries, vig- orously appealing to the sentiment of broth- erhood uniting all Mussulmans and declaring that Islam was threatened with complete de- struction; that England was mistress of In- dia, France of Algeria, and Russia of Turk- istan, and it behooved all Mohammedans to awake and everywhere throw off the Chris- tian dominion.

A member of Stanley's Africa expedition states that Stanley's instructions from the Belgian government are to send back to Europe any officer using force against the natives. The men employed are all free, and have joined the expedition of their own will. They are well paid and well treated. This refers to the report that Stan- ley was compelled to purchase slaves to fill up the gaps in the expedition by death and de- sertion.

Trouble has broken out afresh in Perry county, Ark. A Little Rock dispatch of July 22d says: "Matthews, editor of the Fouché Valley Times, was assassinated last night by an unknown person. Judge Harris has been warned to leave the county. Har- ris and Matthews during the previous troub- le were ordered to leave the county. The Commander of the State Militia then effected a temporary truce."

Rumors of European combinations against England are in circulation. It is reported that Bismarck offered to secure for France the entire supremacy of Egypt and the gov- erning power along the Egyptian shores of the Mediterranean. Another report is that a powerful intrigue is on foot to effect a Franco-German alliance with Austria and Italy.

Lieutenant Ray, of the United States Sig- nal Corps, sailed July 18th, with nine com- panions, on the schooner Golden Fleece, for Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, where he will establish a station for meteorological obser- vation. A house ready for construction, in- struments for observation, and provisions for three years were comprised in the outfit.

It is stated at Castle Garden that the de- mand for labor is greater than the supply, notwithstanding the immense immigration of the last six months. Work has been obtained for 119,000 men and 6,000 women. Applica- tions come from all sections of the country, and a thousand men can be supplied with work as soon as they arrive.

Senator Miller is Superintendent of the Herkimer Sunday-school. It is hoped his success as a Senatorial candidate will not cause the office of Superintendent to be sought by every political aspirant as a stepping-stone to coveted positions, unless it might be the means of winning them from the error of their ways.

The discovery of copper and silver-bearing ore near Fort Laramie is creating immense excitement. Miners are stampeding to the district, which is six miles wide and swarm- ing with prospectors. The assays vary from \$60 to \$150. The town site of Hartsville has been laid out and buildings are already go- ing up.

Two employees of a Spanish bank at Ma- tanzas, stole \$200,000 and escaped in a steam- er which they chartered. They are supposed to be on the way to the United States. If so, it is to be hoped they will soon be provided with permanent boarding places while here, and free rides back to Matanzas.

The hanging of nineteen Molly Maguires in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania completely destroyed the order of assassins there; but the recent murder of a mine man- ager at Dunbar brings out the fact that an organization of the same kind exists in the western part of the State.

An open war has been declared between the Jersey City authorities and the various railroad companies centering there. This resulted in the arrest of thirty men in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad July 23d. The cause of the trouble was the tear- ing up of the pavement.

The American Ministers at Buenos Ayres and at Santiago, Chili, have overcome all difficulties attending the settlement of the boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Republic. The governments have agreed to finish the settlement by a treaty without arbitration.

A plague of rats has appeared near Dag- neux, in France. Innumerable swarms, which come from the direction of Lyons, have in- vaded many communes, doing great damage to the crops. Some farmers have killed from five to six thousand rats in their fields in a single day.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the 18th inst., ordered the transfer of \$5,104,000 gold bullion, from the New York Assay office to the Philadelphia mint for coinage into eagles and half eagles. This makes \$10,000,000 of bullion similarly transferred this month.

In addition to the large amounts already given to Vanderbilt University, Mr. Vander- bilt has offered to give two-thirds of the amount necessary to erect and equip build- ings for a Female College at Nashville. The cost is fixed at fifty thousand dollars.

An engineer on the Fitchburgh railroad neglected orders not to run past a station; consequence—two engineers and one fireman dead, and another fireman badly injured, and two engines totally wrecked. Fortunately the passengers escaped uninjured.

Letters from West Africa concerning Stan- ley's Congo expedition show that he is push- ing his way toward the interior under many difficulties, cutting a road over mountains which are very steep, at an angle of sixty de- grees, and making very slow progress.

The Wieting Opera House building, in the central part of the city of Syracuse, was burned on the morning of July 19th. Loss es- timated at \$300,000. The building was four stories high and covered half an acre of ground.

A London dispatch says Earl Granville has written the British Minister at Washington, instructing him to invite the government of the United States to join in a collective to Russia on the treatment of the Jews.

The Virginia Readjusters are much irritat- ed because Generals Mahone and Wharton have not been invited to take part with other prominent ex-Confederates in unveiling the monument to the Confederate dead.

The drains leading from the Philadelphia Mint yielded about \$1,000 worth of gold and silver at the last annual scouring. The re- covery of metal by that operation has amount- ed to \$21,000 in nineteen years.

The exports of domestic bread stuffs for June were \$20,608,000; for June last year, \$28,253,000. For the twelve months ended in June, \$265,561,000. For the same period last year, \$282,133,000.

"Billy the Kid," the notorious murderer and outlaw, has been surprised and killed by the sheriff of Lincoln county, N. M. Kid was a native of New York city. His real name was McCarthy.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of West- minster, one of the most illustrious authors and divines of the English Church, died in London July 18th, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

In consequence of the killing of Deputy Collector Brayton, of South Carolina, eight special deputies will be employed as police in counties where illicit distilling prevails.

It is estimated that the total immigration into the United States during the fiscal year, was six hundred and sixty-eight thousand, the largest in the history of the country.

General Grant, Jay Gould, and others have filed articles at Albany, incorporating a Mex- ican & Inter-Oceanic railroad with a capital of twenty-five million dollars.

The finances of the Prince of Wales are said to be in anything but a desirable con- dition, government relief being the only hope of escape from disgrace.

Adam Ward, Aaron Cragin and others have filed articles of incorporation at Albany, as the American Palace Sleeping Car Company; Capitol \$10,000,000.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, underwent a sur- gical operation for an affection of the tongue in Philadelphia, recently. The operation was satisfactory.

A London dispatch says that the potato crop of Ireland promises to be good and plentiful. A large margin for export is ex- pected.

A Vera Cruz dispatch says that during the past six months, 10,673 persons have died of yellow fever and other diseases.

Small pox is raging in San Domingo to such a frightful extent, that parties are daily organized to bury the victims.

A cable dispatch says that the Socialist Congress, prohibited at Zurich, is sitting secretly in London.

Judge Clifford, of Maine, of the United States Court, is failing rapidly, and can survive but a short time.

The Czar has finally been induced to com- mute Hessay Helfman's sentence to penal ser- vitude for life.

A Berlin dispatch says that Minister An- drew D. White will start for America in August.

Three hundred and thirty-six new postal money offices will be put in operation August first.

It is asserted that it has been agreed to give the whole of the Transvaal to the Boers. Two cases of Asiatic cholera have been reported in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The destructive army worm is causing dis- astrous losses to the Iowa farmers. Collector Robertson will assume the duties of his office next Monday.

"SEND FOR MOTHER."

Dear me! It wasn't enough to nurse and raise a family of my own, but now, when I am old, and expected to take a little comfort here, it is all the time "send for mother."

In sickness, no matter who is there or how many doctors quarrel over your case, everything goes wrong, somehow, until you send for mother.

But this has its ludicrous as well as its touching aspect. The verdant young couple, to whom the baby's extraordinary grimaces and alarming yawns, which threaten the dislocation of the chin, as it sleeps, which is done with its eyes half open, and no perceptible flutter of breath on its lips, causing the young mother to imagine it's dead, dead this time, to shriek out, "Send for mother!"

Did any one ever send for mother and she fail to come? Never, unless sickness or the infirmities of old age prevented her. As when in your childhood those willing feet responded to your call, so they yet do; and will continue to do as long as they are able.

But when the summons come which none yet disregarded, though it will be a happy day for her, it will be a dark and sad one for you, when God, too, will send for your mother.—Baptist Weekly.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—A lawyer in Central New York gives the following account of one of his first cases:

My client sued a neighbor for the alleged killing of a favorite dog. The proof consisted in the mysterious disappearance of the animal, and the possession of a dog's skin by the defendant, which, after considerable argument, was brought into court in evidence. It was marked in a singular manner, and was positively identified, with many tears, by the plaintiff's wife and daughter as the undoubted integument of the deceased Bose.

In summing up to the jury, I was in the midst of a highly colored picture of the virtues of the deceased, and of the love of the children for their four-footed friend, when I was interrupted by a slight disturbance in the crowd near the door of the little school house which served as court house.

The story is told of a famous lady who once reigned in Paris society, that she was so very homely that her mother said one day, "My poor child, you are too ugly for any one to ever fall in love with you."

From this time Madame de Circourt began to be very kind to the pauper children of the village, the servants of the household, even the birds that hopped about the garden walks. She was always distressed if she happened to be unable to render a service.

To KILL WORMS AND SLUGS.—Let me give your readers a sure method of dealing with rose-slugs. It has been such a comfort to me that I wish every lover of roses might make use of it.

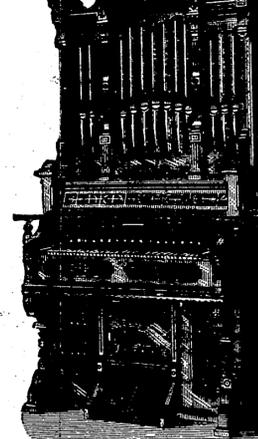
Take an ordinary sprinkling pail, with a free nozzle, put in a few spoonfuls of kerosene and two or three spoonfuls of hebebor, then fill with water, and give the bushes a thorough sprinkling. Take care to have the mixture reach the under side of the leaves as far as possible.

HE who thinks his place below him will certainly be below his place.—Seville.

NEVER answer questions in general company that have been put to others.

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For The American readers might be other deficiencies a large corps of American editors and writers have added important articles upon about 15,000 topics, covering the entire field of human knowledge, bringing the whole number of titles under one alphabetical arrangement to about 40,000. Thus the work is thoroughly Americanized, and the Library of Universal Knowledge becomes at once the latest and most complete Cyclopaedia in the field, at a mere fraction of the cost of any similar work which has preceded it.

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Of course the old and wealthy publishers who have grown rich (it is said that the Appletons have made a profit of nearly two million dollars on their Cyclopaedia) from the sale of their high-priced publications are not pleased that their monopolies are broken and their power overthrown. Of course the book agents and booksellers who have been used to getting from 40 to 60 per cent commission for selling these high-priced books are not so well pleased to sell the Library of Universal Knowledge on 15 per cent commission.

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Abstract of Time Table, adopted June 6th, 1881.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 8*, No. 12*, No. 4*, No. 6. Rows include Dunkirk, Little Valley, Salamanca, Carrollton, Clean, Cuba, Wellsville, Andover, Alfred, Hornellsville, Elmira, Binghamton, Port Jervis, New York.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills 5.57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.53, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.26, Great Valley 9.53, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Clean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.53, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.43, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.55 P. M. 5.48 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.03, Belmont 6.19, Scio 6.37, and arriving at Wellsville 6.55 A. M.

9.00 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.11, Forestville 9.19, Smith's Mills 9.28, Perrysburg 9.45, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.26, Carrollton 11.45 A. M., Vandalia 12.01, Allegany 12.20, Clean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.15, Cuba 1.42, Friendship 2.25, Belvidere 2.50, Belmont 3.05, Scio 3.21, Wellsville 3.39, Andover 4.14, Alfred 4.47, Almond 5.04, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 P. M.

5.45 P. M., daily, from Salamanca, stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.10 A. M. WESTWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 3*, No. 9*, No. 29, No. 1. Rows include New York, Port Jervis, Hornellsville, Alfred, Andover, Wellsville, Cuba, Clean, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanca, Little Valley, Dunkirk.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 4.30 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.56, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.12, Clean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.20, Perrysburg 5.40, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 6.54, Sheridan 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M.

Sunday, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk; Train 29 will make the stops of Train 9.

*Daily. †Daily between Port Jervis and Dunkirk. *Daily. †Daily between Port Jervis and Dunkirk.

BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, 21. Rows include Carrollton, Bradford, Bradford, Custer City, Buttsville.

6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. 11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.35 A. M.

EASTWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, 20. Rows include Buttsville, Custer City, Bradford, Bradford.

8.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 8.54, Limestone 8.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M. 7.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.30 P. M. Trains 17, 18, 20 and 21 run daily.

Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

Through Tickets to all points at the very lowest rates, for sale at the Company's office. Baggage will be checked only on Tickets purchased at the Company's office. JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent, New York.

