Sabbath

Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 18, 1881.

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"THE HEM OF HIS GARMENT."

BY L. B. HARTMAN.

Mighty God! Just, comprehending Are thy works and ways profound; Thy perfections: vast, extending Far beyond earth's parrow bound. Thou dost deign, thy love unfolding, Wrapped in vests of golden hue, To reveal to man, beholding Thy rich glories shining through.

Sylvan foliage and flowers, Tapestries of vernal green, Draperies of crystal showers, Fleecy clouds of silver sheen, Snowy plumes and mists congealing, Shroud thy nootide's fuller view: Gorgeous vesture, half concealing. Thy rich glories shining through

When to mortals coming nearer, In thy "Fleshly Robe" revealed, Love and mercy shone the clearer, All who touched its hem were healed. Now ascended. Still to cheer us, Thy restoring pow'r holds true, Still thy robes are sweeping near us, Healing virtue shining through.

May not I in leaves and roses, And the "Lilies of the field," As my faith in thee reposes, Touch thy garment and be healed? Teach my stupid heart, reviewing Nature, ever fresh and new. That Faith's Touch is life renewing, By thy glories shining through.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

A discourse delivered at the Seventh-day Baptis Western Association, Scio, N. Y., June, 1881.

BY REV. D. E. MAXSON, D. D.

"In my Father's house are many mansions: I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be

"Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven."—Acts 1: 11.

That Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Savior of men, has once been upon this demption for his children, is one of the surest facts of human history, and a fact so well and universally acknowledged, that all point from which to reckon the dates of all tory when Julius Cæsar was born, he will out at one coming.

second coming. This second coming is the final point of two hundred and sixty chapters of the New plete the work begun at his first appearing, called Christ out of it; but on the contrary, cordingly. Testament, or one verse in every twenty-five, the evidence is from his own oft-repeated as- is patiently waiting through his own set-

has been cherished by many trusting and pa- in his own personal, bodily return to the the Bible, and so linked to final human des- angelic attendants, these angels said, "Why tiny, had escaped the mischief of over-heat- stand ye gazing up into heaven [as if you ed enthusiasm on the one hand, and of never expected to see your Lord again]? sneering incredulity and stupid prejudice This same Jesus, which is taken up from on the other. Perhaps nothing has done you into heaven, shall so come in like manmore to bring it into disrepute, at the pres- ner as ye have seen him go into heaven." ent day, than its unfortunate degeneracy There is no ambiguity about this testimony. into Millerism. About forty years ago, un- | Here is the positive asservation of two ander the lead of one Wm. Miller, some very gels from heaven, added to his own oft-regood men began to think they had discov- peated assertion, that, just as sure as it is ered such new light on the prophecies of the that he went up to heaven from the earth, second coming of Christ as to be able to fix so sure it is that he will come back again, the exact date at which it would take place. "this same Jesus." Whatever other doc-With flaming charts, covered with great trine or fact the Scriptures have left doubtbeasts, and portentious combinations of pro- | ful, they have made such testimony to this, phetic dates, which, according to their in- of the second coming of Christ, so clear, terpretation of them, came out at a given and placed it in such vital relations to all the time, they proclaim the immediate coming rest, that to reject it will not only throw of the Lord, and denounced the church as discredit upon the whole record, but will Babylon about to be destroyed, if she did disrupt and spoil the whole plan of salva not speedily accept the showing of their tion, which the Holy Spirit had it written beasts and figures. After fixing several to describe. I think it would do just as times, and failing to meet the Lord, as they much damage to the Christian scheme, and had so confidently expected, they discovered | men's faith and hope in it for final salvation that these mistakes were but fulfillments of and triumph, to impeach the testimony of prophecies which had escaped their notice, his second coming, as to deny that he has and thereby felt all the more certain that ever been here at all. If we are to encoun the event was very near at hand. And this ter difficulties about the second advent docis the attitude and expectation of the large trine, they will not be about the fact of his and rapidly-increasing denomination of very coming, but in relation to the mode of his good Christian people, known as Second coming, its object, and the time of its occurrence. With some of these, I shall have to Advents. They have ceased to fix the exact date, but believe all the prophecies of the deal in the rest of the discourse. second coming of Christ are being rounded out to fulfillment in the passing events of earth, sent of his Father to work out a re- history, so that they may expect to see the Lord in his second coming at any hour. And whatever may be said of their methods the incarnation. John says, "The Son of of interpreting prophecies and events, and | man was revealed [i. e., Christ took on the men have agreed to accept his birth as the the accuracy of their belief, it can not be human nature], that he might destroy the denied that it has some influence to make works of the devil," clear the earth of sin other events. If I ask the student of his- them a very zealous, hard-working, and and its sad consequences. That he certainpious people, and all the more interesting to | ly did not do at his first coming. The earth answer 100 years B. C. If I ask him when us since about twenty-five years ago, through is yet full of violence. The catalogue of Geo. Washington was born, he will answer, some instrumentality of ours, the humble crime was never longer, darker, than it is in the year of our Lord 1732; and I could instrumentality of a Seventh-day Baptist to-day, after 1800 years effects of Christ's hardly understand him if he should date school mistress in Illinois, faithful to the first coming have been operative. Not, these events from any other standpoint in Sabbath under difficulties, they became ac- therefore, was it a failure. It opened up to history. But to me, certain as it is that quainted with the Bible Sabbath, honestly men in sin the way of salvation; it made Christ has been in the human nature on the accepted it, and a portion of them have been atonement for sin, and left upon the heart power, the body goes down. But the soul is coming by and by to change; all this, and earth, with men, it is just as certain that he doing much for its advancement. Certain of the world such love-impulses as would is to come and be on earth with men again; views held by them in relation to the nature draw it to the cross, to the way of life, more and he is to come in the same personality as and destiny of man make it unlikely that effectually than anything had ever done behe had when his disciples saw him as he we shall ever come into any closer denomily fore. And it was the final, the last movewent up to heaven from the Mount of As- national relations to them than we now sus- ment of the divine Father-heart towards his cension; and his second coming is to be in tain. Their denial of the spiritual nature fallen children. If the love of God, manithe same line of human redemption as his and immortality of the soul, the future and fested by his Son, dying on the cross for sinfirst. It was not in God's plan of human eternal punishment of the wicked, and their ners, would not woo them back to love and his body again; and it will be that man, the self a glorious church, not having spot or redemption that it should be all wrought claim of extraordinary spiritual enlighten- loyalty, Heaven had no higher motive, no As Christ's incarnation, or first coming, leading minister, have so prejudiced us and upon trial under this highest impulse, with may judge him in the same personality he lift the church out of its earth clogs, and was but a part of what God had been doing other evangelical Christians against them, the way of life wide open before him; and had through the probation which brought earth-scars, and enthrone it with himself, redemptively for the race, and fitted by ex- that we have hardly had patience to read with the way of death still open, he was put him to the judgment. act relations into what had gone before, so what they do publish on the distinctive doc- upon his free choice. With all holy helps is the second coming to fit into the first, and | trine of the Second Advent. They doubt- | to lift him to the heavenly life, he was still | of salvation by judging the world; and, in or- | tion of the godly, and perdition of the unthat is to round out and complete the whole less have many correct views on that subject, | treated according to his nature as a free | der to do this, to raise those who have died, | godly. The grand plan of redemption would but it is entirely without reference to their moral agent. He could yield to the good so that they, together with those who are If I rightly understand the Scriptures, advent of Christ, as the Mosaic dispensation | what the Word of God teaches on a subject | sions prepared for him from the foundation | count. Matt. 25: 31-33, "When the Son | during the second advent era. The dead in would have left it incomplete, had there been so important as to enter in some form so of the world;" he could also yield to the bad of man shall come in his glory, and all the Christ are to be raised, and the living saints no first advent to antitype and fulfill its types | largely as it does into both Testaments. Of | impulses within him and without him, and | holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon | changed, and all together, with their gloriand prophecies. And a large share of the course I can not quote for you all the 318 go down to the pit prepared for the devil the throne of his glory. And before him field bodies, to be taken from the earth; and old dispensation prophecies can never be passages in the New Testament referring to and his angels. Which would be gathered all nations: and he shall then will occur the great marriage of the

such a large proportion of texts bearing When the shadow of the cross was already atonement he made on the cross, brought to forever with Christ, in the many mansions the grand hour in which the mortal puts onupon a subject of such thrilling interest can falling heavy on him, and he was telling his it by the love-throb he set going through the of his Father's house, is the final glorious immortality; in which the earthy takes the

conclusions concerning it.

not but deserve the most careful scrutiny; weeping disciples he must leave them, he world. And right there the plan hangs in outcome of this grand scheme of salvation, more, I am inclined to think, than the always put in the comforting refrain, "But suspense; all heaven in breathless suspense going on through all the ages; and the secchurch at the present day is giving them. I will come again." "I go to prepare a to see what earth is going to do. The Fa- ond coming is to move the family of Christ All through the apostolic times, and for the place for you, . . . and I will come again and ther waiting; the Son, with his human nat- into their final homes with him—homes first two or three centuries of the early receive you unto myself, that where I am ure and pierced hands, pleading, in the very bought for them with his own precious Christian Church, the return of the Lord there ye may be also." Promises so plain Holy of Holies; the Lamb slain from the blood. to the earth was a theme of much preaching and oft-repeated can not fail of fulfillment, foundation of the world, pleading the merit and writing, and an event confidently ex- without such an impeachment of Christ's of his own blood in behalf of the sinning pected soon to occur. And ever since, own words as to realize all the dark things brotherhood into whose hard lot he had en though somewhat overshadowed by the his worst enemies have ever said about him. | tered himself; men down on the earth, some | prepared for all his friends. And in just thick upgrowth of other doctrines, and But to make assurance doubly sure, that his accepting, others rejecting the offers of merthrust out by other themes for controversy, own words were to have a literal fulfillment | cy, and all alike dropping out of life as the | plement the first. Acts 17: 31, "He hath tient waiting hearts, as the final consumma- earth, to complete his work for his saints, living exchanged for those of the dead; fution of the believer's hope. It would be an God sent two shining angels down to the neral processions, chanting the agony of beanomoly in Christian doctrine and Bible Mount of Olivet; and as the disciples saw reaved hearts, of blighted hopes, and askteaching, if this doctrine, so fully treated in | their Lord go up with a cloud, or host of | ing,

2d. As to the object of Christ's second coming, I have already said, in a general way, that it will be to complete the mediatorial work he undertook when he came into ment for Mrs. Ellen White, wife of their reserved force. Man was graciously put judge; and he will reconstruct him that he should be holy and without blemish." To

leaves from the trees—the homes of the

"Shall man, O God of life and light, Forever moulder in the dust? In those dark, silent realms of night, Shall peace and hope no more arise, No future morning light the tomb, No day-star gild the darksome skies?"

The second coming of Christ will be to meet this suspended plan right at its point of suspense. When he left the world, he sent the Holy Spirit to strive with men, to keep them in remembrance of what he had done, and to empower them to do even greater things than he had done, assuring them that he should come again, to take account of the stewardship he had confided to them. The grand object, then, of Christ's second coming will be to judge the world in righteousness. God says, "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." This dispensation of Spirit-help must come to an end; the probation upon which men have been put, with Spirit-helping, must, in the ordery course of things, reach its judgment phase. Trial implies calls for judgment; that would be no probation which never eventuates in judgment. God has anointed his Son to be prophet, priest, and king, and, rule, the world. His prophetic office he fulfilled when on earth, teaching the way of life: his priestly office he is now fulfilling, kingly office will next succeed; and the change which shall inaugurate the last phase of the majestic plan of salvation, when the Son of man, already prophet and priest, shall come forth to fill out his wonderful character on the throne of judgment.

That he is to come back to this earth to complete the work he begun upon it, we have already shown as one of the indubitable facts of the Bible. But what about the marvelous beauty and immortal youth, on myriads of the dead that will fill our grave yards when he comes? Well, he is coming | bring no wrinkle, and on whose eyes that to raise them back to life, and to include | can look on heaven's beauties, no dimness. them along with those living at the time of his coming in the general judgment. But of man is no more the entirety of his being,

He is coming, then, 1st. To fill out his plan is to be a progressive development of salvaviews, that I have undertaken to find out influences of grace, and go up to the "man- living, may come together to one grand ac- there are to be two epochs of resurrection filled out to fulfillment, without the second | this subject, nor even refer to them singly; | might have demanded an instantaneous an- | separate them one from another, as a shep- | bride (the church) to Christ the bridegroom, advent of Christ, while the New Testament | nor in a single discourse give more than a | swer; and, according to the answer, closed | herd divideth his sheep from the goats, and | to be forever with him; not now alone to is full of prophecies and promises of the meager outlining of the theme and my own up the account long ere this, and been strict- he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but enjoy him, but to be still with him, in finly just. The race of man is not going on in the goats on the left." That is judgment; ishing up his great earth-mission. At this Of the fact that Christ, the very Christ sin, nations waring with nations, men hat adjudging to every man, how he has used first opening of the second advent, all the that once was with men upon the earth, is to ing and devouring each other, because God his probation, whether he has accepted the saints living and dead, are to be gathered to "Three hundred and eighteen passages in be with men again upon the earth, to com- has lest off his great plan of salvation or not, and treating him ac- Christ, and the wicked of the earth left to

are occupied with instructions about the ap- surance growing stronger and period of probation, with Christ all the he said when he left the world, "I will come any of its graves. The Scripture is full of pearing, the coming, the day and reign of more earnest and tender the nearer the fare- while at his right hand, interceeding, plead- again and receive you unto myself, that this glorification of the saints, this final trithe Lord."—Tyng, pp. 183, 184. Surely, well hour of his first advent approached. ing, mediating for sinners, who accept the where I am there ye may be also." To be umph over death, hell, and the grave; of

How all incomplete would the salva-

tion be without this grand moving into the new and glorious mansions Christ has this way it is the second advent is to comappointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead." Just as surely as Christ was raised from the dead, is he coming to judge the world in righteous. ness. Jude, 14, 15, "Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his saints, to execute judgment upon all that are ungodly." Rev. 20: 12, "And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened, . . . and the dead were judge out of those things which were written in their books." Rom. 14: 12, "So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God." Heb. 9: 27, "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." Rom. 2: 6, "Who will render to every man according to his deeds." He that doeth wrong, shall receive for the wrong which he hath done, and there is no respect of persons. The spirit of the dving saint hastes to "be present with the Lord."

Whilst the body, bruised and broken, must sleep beneath the sod, the soul is wafted to be with Christ in paradise. So the Lord on the cross assured the penitent sufferer on the cross beside him, "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise." Where that present home of the Lord and of his in his kingly character to judge, as well as saints is, we do not know; but from that is he to come to the earth again, and to "change our vile bodies, that they may be like unto his glorious body." With this as intercessor with God in heaven; and his blessed assurance, we lay in the grave those we love and lose. And this is why we look world hangs in trembling expectancy of the forward so joyfully to his coming. "We shall be made like him" then, whether he finds us here as now, or down in the grave where our friends have been laid. "As we have borne the image of the earthy we shall also bear the image of the heavenly." Howsoever scared in the earth-strife, furrowed with the earth-griefs, in that day the face and form of the believer shall shine forth in whose radiant brow a million years will

O ves, Christian brethren, there are now spots and blemishes, and wounds and bruisnot all at once. Sin sent the sting of death es on the face of our Zion. She is yet in into the human nature, so that, under its the struggle for victory over sin, but Christ without the body, than the body without the promises of success to his faithful toilers. soul. The works of the devil, which brought | Then the church shall shine forth as the this ruin, can not be destroyed until this sun. Paul, to the Ephesians (5: 26, 27), ruin is repaired; and since Christ came to says, "Christ loved the church and gave destroy the works of the devil, he will break | himself for it, that he might sanctify and the power of death, and put man back into cleanse it; that he might present it to himman thus reconstructed, that Christ will wrinkle, or any such thing, but that it Christ is coming again. His second coming

themselves, to go on from bad to worse; not 2d. To take his own unto himself, just as a saint of God left on all the earth, nor in

our quotations. We quote: The balance of stock is being jobbed ormer rates We quote: s per bush., 62 tbs......\$2 25 @\$2 45 FRUITS.—There is a "boom" in dried apthe advance noted in our last is well main-Western and speculative accounts Mares firm for all kinds of fruit. We quote: ed apples, ring cut, choice......12 @124 fair to good...... 9 @10 d Western, quarter apples... Ax.—Pure wax per lb., 23 @ 25 cents. **OULTRY.**—We quote: ETTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. unitely and Entirely on Commission. advances will be made on receipt of property eeded, and account of sales and remittances ame sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. 6 no Agents, make no purchases whatever for account, and solicit consignments of prime AVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK. dress is sufficient both for goods and letters.

Houston Brownton William S. T.

vermore, Sharon Centre, Pa. 2 00 50

the New York markets for butter, cheese

the week ending August 6th, reported for scorder, by David W Lewis & Co. Proceed for sminission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad New York: Marking plates furnished

Receipts for the week were 30,479 pack-

rts, 11,390 packages. The lighter receipts

tate and Western, because of farmers being

h harvesting, and on account of the hot

has stiffened prices on all fine grades, and

an advance of fully 1 cent per pound, with

hardly equal to the demand. There were

nest fresh creamery make at 28c, with few

to home trade at 21 @ 23c. We note sales sweet cream creameries at 284 @ 24 cents.

ine early make State creamery 29c. Imita. mery at 20 @ 21c. Western dairy 17 @ 19c.,

Lune factory in small way at 17 @ 18

ummery and good to poor lots go slowly at

cents. Market closes solid and firm with a

to higher prices for finest fresh make stock.

reamery; fancy, fresh make.....26 @27

am creameries, fresh make 28 @24

iter, finely made, fresh flavor.....22 @24

creamery, fine, to-day's receipts..20 @21

Receipts for the week were 89.072

ports, 76,881 boxes. The market has been

nd irregular-prices decidedly lower. At the

re are good many lots of medium grades

at can't be sold and go into cold storage.

Receipts for the week, 5,303 barrels, and

es. Market is dull owing to the extreme

ier, and only near-by marks fresh eggs are

poor to fair 8 @ 9

good to choice.....

fair to choice......

poor to common............10 @124

selling at the close at 27c., also fresh dai-

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET

ger, Jackson Centre, Ohio. hph, Shiloh, N. J. Kempton, Metuchen

Absolutely Purs

the ills resulting from heavy in ligestible food.
The ills resulting from heavy in light food.
The ills resulting from heavy in light food.
The ills resulting from heavy in light from he

from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other prepa

WING OF JUROBS.

ST COUNTY. acreby given that on Wednesday, the

NEW YORK,

County Court and Court of Heastons, the Court House in the village of Belnd for the County of Allegany comments ulay. September 5, 1881. GEO H. BLACKMAN, Clark

image of the heavenly, when the buried and the busy saints shall be changed. Says the Apostle to the Corinthians, "We shall not all sleep [die], but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed." All this of the saints of God, and all because they are members of the body of Christ, which has already been raised.

This resurrection of the saints, dead, and change of the living, will antedate, by a thousand years or more, the summons of the "rest of the dead." Rev. 20: 4, 5, There is to be a grand order in this work of the second advent. 1 Thess. 4: 16, 17, "For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first." Then "we which are alive shall be caught up to-"be forever with Christ."

And thus the second advent grandly besaints, now gathered to Christ, are to have proceedure remains, of his second coming. the earth, and all the glorified saints are to who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory." Col. 3: 4. In Rev. 20, the Apostle, in the Spirit, saw Christ, back on the earth again, a thousand | make any apologies here for working. If the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished. This is the first resurrection." Rev. 20: 4, 5.

Of the glories of this millennial period, the old prophecies are full. "Blessed" indeed "is he that hath part in the first resthe gates of Zion, when one shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight. During this period, the devil is to be chained come under the rule of righteousness. Those who withstand the influence of this period of grace, will have no other. Rev. 20: 7, "And when the thousand years are expired, Satan shall be loosed out of his prison, and shall go about to deceive the nations." God permits him to gather all the followers he can find in the whole earth for a final asthe lake of fire and brimstone, to be tormented day and night, for ever and ever. ond resurrection, by which all the wicked from Adam down to the millennium, and all who have died in sin during the millennium, together with the saints who have died during the same period, so that not one teeming multitudes shall be left there. Then "the dead, great and small, shall stand before God, and be judged according to their works; and whosoever are not found written

Now, tell me candidly, are you guilty?" asked a lawyer of his client in the county jail. "Why, do you suppose I'd be fool enough to hire you if I was innocent?"

Few mercies call for more thankfulness than a friend safe in heaven. It is not evetyone that overcometh.

Missionary Department

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

REV. A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Asha REV. GEO. B. UTTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. T.

Until further notice, correspondents are requested to address the Corresponding Secretary at Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y

LETTERS.—M. M. Jones, Ira J. Ordway, something worth keeping there. W. F. Place, Stephen Burdick, O. U. Whitford, A. C. Burdick, M. S. Wardner, F. F.

MINNESOTA.

Elder Sindall is very anxious to work, and intends to visit the Scandanavian Church in Dakota soon. This field needs the early gether with them in the clouds, to meet the presence of a missionary. We do not want Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the results already gained to be lost by negthe Lord;" "wherefore comfort one another lect. The way is opened for a large work. with these words." This resurrection and Some believe if we could only stay here, or final reunion of saints with Christ, is the come back right after harvest, that an exglorious fruit of faith in him. Not one of tensive revival would spring up. Already all earth's unbelievers have any part in it. two have embraced the Sabbath as the result It is "the resurrection of the just," when of the tent work. Quite a number who had the final and eternal recompense is given, to been long cold have had their love rekindled; the discouraged have now new hope. But harvest has come, the people are overwhelmed gins. The wheat is garnered, and all the with work and can not endure the physical strain of night meetings; so I think I must glorious part with him in whatever further go to some large town and work awhile. I take down my tent to-day. When I have And there is yet grand proceedure. There more time I want to indicate to you more of is yet a coming and reigning of Christ upon | the difficulties of this field, and the way I think they can be avoided by the Board. come and reign with him. "When Christ | Holding meetings in every school-house, whether among our people or not, and visiting from house to house among Sunday people as well as Seventh-day people, will build the redeemed saints, from off the earth and up a Seventh-day influence in this region, of from out its graves, living and reigning with great strength. A man does not need to years. "But," he says, "the rest of the people see he is determined to work, they at once become enthusiastic.

> M. S. WARDNER. ALDEN July 26, 1881.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

We [J. G. Burdick and W. F. Place] urrection. On such the second death hath | reached Berlin Thursday evening, July 7th, no power, but they shall be priests of God and spent the next day in calling. We found and of Christ, and shall reign with him a a general feeling of discouragement and lack thousand years." Rev. 20: 6. In that of interest in work, the people feeling that blessed reign, shall come the fulfillment of there was not much use in a few weeks work all the promises, that "the meek shall in- to be followed by neglect. However, we went herit the earth," and the saints shall sit in ahead as well as we could. I will give the high places, and judgment shall go out from | times of meetings with the number present, bu actual count (not including ourselves). Owing to the press of haying and harvesting, we did not hold meetings during the week. in the bottomless pit, and the nations are to Sabbath morning, July 9th, preaching, 30 present; Sabbath evening, prayer and conference meeting, 20 present, a good interest manifested; Sunday morning, July 10th, rain, and only a few present, a season of prayer; Sunday evening, praise service, "Faith," 50 present; Wednesday evening, preaching, 33 present; Friday evening, July 15th, preaching, 31 present; Sabbath mornsault upon the saints, and then sends fire ing, July 16th, preaching, 28 present; Sabfrom heaven and consumes them, and then bath evening, praise service, "Looking to consigns the adversary to his final doom in | Jesus," 42 present; Sunday morning, preaching, 40 present; Sunday evening, preaching, 65 present: Friday evening, July 22d, prayer Such the final, well-deserved fate of the meeting, 26 present; Sabbath morning, devil, who began his career with man, at the preaching, 35 present; Sabbath evening, dawn of his existence. And then comes on praise service, "The Good Shepherd," 45 the day of doom for all who have followed present; Sunday morning, preaching, 40 preshim. Then comes on the final judgment ent; Sunday evening, preaching, 75 present. day, the last great act in the sublime drama | Sabbath-school was held each Sabbath. Aftof the second advent. Then comes the sec- | er nearly every exercise, opportunity for conference was given and improved. Some of the conference meetings were very interesting. I think some good was done. The number of people who attended at some time, greatly exceeded our highest attendance at that has been in the graves of all earth's any meeting, many coming in the evening who did not come during the day.

of calls, number not known. The second they are a very peculiar kind of holders—in week we went to Dakota, Burr Oak Prairie in the book of life, will be cast into the lake | (near Coloma), and saw all the scattered famof fire, where the worm dieth not and the lilies in those neighborhoods. Bro. B. will fire is not quenched. And then cometh the remain during the vacation, and during his end." Then the renewed earth, made fit stay will visit the Baldwins at Glen Beulah, all are to come back and take supper with me. for the eternal abode of the redeemed, will Sheboygan county. Eld. Wardner will go receive its final occupants, and the paradise up some time while Bro. B. is there, baptize lost, be regained, the work of redemption a young lady, converted two years ago, and complete, and God once more and forever administer the Lord's Supper. It seems to that particular piece of cloth and no other, me that the Berlin field is worthy of the attention of the Missionary Society. There are 18 resident members of the church, 11 to 14 who keep the Sabbath, but do not belong to the church, and about 14 who have left the Sabbath. There are about 15 or 16 young people, I think, who might be trained into

something good.

Berlin Church, contains now 10 members, the insurrection, and restore her little guests some of whom would like to move and settle in the Berlin society. Others would attend church at Berlin some of the time. The house is in a fair condition, will seat 50 easiare well pleased with Bro. B., and would like to keep him permanently. I trust the Board will consider the interest there. It is a nucleus around which something might be developed. There is a rich farming country, entirely unoccupied by any people except us. A wise and earnest man might build up

W. F. PLACE.

MISSIONARY IRON-HOLDERS.

Missionary Iron-holders? Yes; and there were just eight of them: Hally, Nanny, Cory, Molly, Sue, Hannah, Daisy and Gerty. These eight little girls, missionaries or Iron-holders, whichever you choose to call them, all lived in a little country town, and went to the same Sunday-school, and were in the same class, and their teacher's name was Miss Ida. This Miss Ida was "the dearest, sweetest and best teacher in the whole wide world," for the Iron-holders themselves told me so. Well, one Sunday, after they were through with the lesson, the superintendent said, "Now. children, we will listen to a ten minutes' ad dress from the Rev. Mr. Eaton, a missionary who has just returned from Japan."

I am sorry to say that our little girls didn't receive this announcement as rapturously as they might have done. Indeed, if the truth must be told, Hally said, "Bother the old missionaries!" And Cora turned up her aristocratic little nose, and said in her most lofty manner, "that for her part she didn't think much of hee'vens anyway," whilst little seven-year-old Daisy pathetically remaked she "was nearly starved to death, and they were going to have cherry-pie for dinner, too; and she moreover proceeded to wish "the old thing had stayed in Japan, so she did!"

Nevertheless, that ten minutes' talk! If you could only have heard it!

At any rate, Miss Ida's eight little girls were all in a flutter when Sunday-school was really out; and they crowded around their beautiful teacher with such a multitude of

"Shall we ask our papas for money, or shall we earn it ourselves?'

"Earn it yourselves, by all means," was Miss Ida's answer. And various plans of earning missionary money of their very own for the good of the little Japanese boys and girls were at once brought forward and at

At last Miss Ida said decidedly, "Girls, I have this moment thought of the right plan; but I shall not tell you what it is now. Next Saturday afternoon I want you all to come to my house, and don't forget to bring your thimbles; and if you happen to have any pretty, bright pieces of thick cloth or braid, you may bring them too."
And then Miss Ida, unclasping her arms

from sixteen little hands, beat a hasty retreat. "What do you suppose it is?" cried Nanny at last, as they stood gazing at each other.

"I shouldn't wonder if it were something mysterious," said romantic little Sue, wh had a fancy for big words; generally the girl laughed at them, but this afternoon they man ifested decided respect for Sue's big word Each hoped it would be "something myste-

At last Saturday dawned; and punctuall at one o'clock the rosy-cheeked eight present ed themselves at the door, and Miss Ida kissed them all around, helped them off with their things, and finally landed them safely in the sitting-room; then she sat down in a rocking-chair and looked at them.

"Well, little people," said she, "what do you think it is we are going to make this afternoon? Why, nothing more nor less than

Oh, how dismayed romantic little Sue-did look, to be sure! for we all must admit that iron-holders are a very prosaic outcome from something mysterious;" and the other girls were not one whit behind her—indeed, Molly ejaculated in a most heart-rending manner,

But Miss Ida wasn't the successful teacher of the eight most spirited little girls in town without good reason. She repressed her amused smile, and continued in her most cheerful manner-which was very cheerful indeed: "And do you know, girls, I have thought of such a funny name to call you by-Missionary Iron-holders! And do you know, I think you each can make two apiece this afternoon. And now listen: if you can get through in season you may take them During our first week we made a number and go out to your friends and tell them that fact, Missionary Iron-holders; and if you say dark portions of the world. it in just the right way, do you know I think you can sell them for about ten cents apiecethat will make twenty cents for each little girl! Think of it! When they are sold you Now, who wants to make an iron-holder of this piece of scarlet cloth?" Well, every little girl in the room was immediately posand Cora said if they "didn't let her have it, she was just exactly going right straight home to tell her mother, and she'd never speak to them again, no, not if she should live ten thousand years!"

And there arose a chorus of angry little voices, and for a few minutes it looked very much as if the Missionary Iron-holders Society " would be rent into eight pieces. But,

to a calm and peaceful state of mind, I am that drew Christians together—for in those sure I can't imagine; but I do know that days but little news was obtained—but it was five minutes later all the pieces of cloth—the deep and earnest interest in the cause. The scarlet included—were in a bag, and our girls prayers of such men as Evarts, Wisner, Come deciding the momentous question of who lius, will never be forgotten. They seemed ly, and 75 or 80 when crowded. The people should draw first. And I also know another to come into immediate communion with thing: little Miss Cora didn't draw the scarlet God. In the Andover Theological Seminary, cloth, didn't go home and tell her mother, after a season of earnest prayer, I have seen and did speak to the girls at least three hundred and ninty-seven times that very after-

> When the clothes were satisfactorily disposed of, they all clamored to have their holders cut out first; but I am happy to tell you that the much-enduring Miss Ida was blessed with a mother, and a good mother, American Board, and speak of the fervent too; and at this most opportune moment she prayers then offered, and of the blessings came to her daughter's relief, and then how which followed. Our meetings have often the two pairs of shears did fly!

> And now you think they settled quietly down to their sewing, do you, and were still as mice? Ah, but didn't they instead, with one breath, demand needles, "quick, 'cause want to get my iron-holders done first!" And Hally's needle was pronounced "a regular spike!" And Sue had "such a teentietontie little bit of a needle, that she just knew the biggest woman in the world couldn't thread it!" Nanny said the thread was rotten; and Molly politely informed them that if she "couldn't have red thread she didn't propose to take one solitary stitch." As for Hannah, she had been in such a hurry to start that she had picked up her mother's thimble instead of her own, and most recklessly risked her and in the most earnest and effective manner reputation for veracity by assuring her friends that it "wasn't a mite too big for her."

> But at last they did all settle down to work, still chattering however, like magpies. They managed to lose a most astonishing number prayer. The meeting should also be closed of needles. The thread, when wanted, was invariably missing; and as for the scissorsreally haven't the heart to tell you how many times those four pairs were lost that afternoon, nor how hot and red and tired their beautiful Miss Ida became, going about meeting. By following these general hints

But there is an end to all things; and so, at last, five o'clock came and they all had their two made, and right on the middle of each one was stitched a piece of white cloth, and on the cloth was written in indelible ink, "Missionary Iron-holders." Then they put on their hats, and started to find their dear-

Then also Miss Ida, Miss Ida's mother, and Miss Ida's mother's hired girl, all went to work; and if you'll believe me, by dint of much hard labor they actually did get the setting-room cleared up before the girls returned; and a very good thing it was, too, for oh, the chatter, chatter, chatter! And such happy faces!

gave it back to sell over again! Another said | disciples in the heart of heathendom. I doubt they were worth at least twenty cents apiece —and not only said so, but paid that price for both holders. Some one gave a nickel outright, some one else ten cents. And a has not wavered for years, that our denomigentleman whom Cora pronounced "a very nation is farther behind its duty in regard to nice man," gave her fifty cents; so when the the foreign work than in regard to anything money was all counted up, there were two dollars and fifty-five cents! Then all the little Iron-holders said "Oh-h-h-h-h!" a great many times and in a great many different

And just when the oh-ing process showed symptoms of dying a natural death, Miss Ida's mother's hired girl made her appearance, and announced that supper was ready; so the rosy eight, and rosy Miss Ida, and rosy Miss Ida's rosy mother, all trooped out to the diningroom; and when the Iron-holders saw the frosted cakes, the candies, and the pretty glass dishes heaped with red, vellow, and black raspberries—why, they said "Oh!" again, though this time they said it to them-

But instead of sitting down at table, Miss Ida's mother had to go to her room and lie down, her head ached so hard; and all the little Iron-holders were so sorry for her, and wondered "whatever made her sick, for her head didn't ache one bit when they came."

Fortunately for their peace of mind, the 'dearest, sweetest. and best teacher in the whole wide world " was too polite to tell them the reason; so they all went home saying they still, the placing of a new language within had had a "perfectly elegant time," and so the reach of the student, the merchant, and glad they could make iron-holders for the the missionary, is worthy of particular notice. little Japanese children, and so grateful to The fact that our brother, the Rev. J. N. the Rev. Mr. Eaton for coming to their Sunday-school. -Mrs. A. T. Powelson, in Wide Awake.

HOW TO CONDUCT MISSIONARY MEETINGS

BY KRS. E. J. BANCROFT.

This may seem to many a trite and common subject, about which nothing new can be learned; but it is one of vital importance, for in these meetings the fire is kindled which is to diffuse light and love in the distant and the Pope disapproved of the appointment of

army-than to conduct a meeting. Rules and tactics which are essential to the one prove detrimental to the other. No set plan can be laid down. To vary the form, it is conceded by all, is absolutely necessary in order to maintain interest.

First in importance in a missionary meeting is the spirit of devotion and of communion with God. The thought that we are endeavoring to advance his kingdom, working not only for him but with him, that we need his help, and that in such service our hearts are beating in unison with the great heart of God—these and kindred thoughts give an impulse which must continue through the

When quite young I attended the monthly concerts for prayer in the Old South and fortunately, that wonderful Miss Ida was Park Street churches, in Boston, when they Missionary Union baptized eight thousand The Dakota Church, 28 miles from the at the helm. How she managed to quell were crowded. It was not so much the ex- converts last year.

pectation of hearing missionary intelligence one and another rise and consecrate them. selves to the work of missions. My early home was but a few miles from the homes of Har. riet Newell and Ann Judson; and I have oft. en heard my father, who was present when they were set apart as missionaries, relate the history of those early meetings of the failed,-for want of earnest, sincere, devotional exercises at the opening.

Another interesting feature in a meeting is the study of mission fields. One or more persons may be selected who shall choose a particular mission; give the time when it was established, and by whom; some account of its past and present condition; the names of missionaries laboring there, and items of recent intelligence.

Another characteristic of a successful missionary meeting is promptness. The exercises should begin punctually at the hourappointed, and those to whom any definite part has been assigned should be prepared to give their share of information without delay possible. It is very desirable that every one present should contribute something to the interest of each meeting, repeating a text of Scripture, mentioning a fact or breathing a promptly when the moment of adjournment

Interest will be found to grow from conversing about the meeting during the month, speaking of it not as the meeting, but as our we may secure true and profitable methods for conducting a missionary meeting. - Life and Light.

WE commend to the thoughtful consideration of our readers the following extract from a letter written by a Baptist pastor in North Carolina: "Great changes have indeed occurred. God is moving forward, and I doubt not that each successive step, as it approaches the final consummation, will be accompanied by mightier revolutions. Oh, how I long to see the day when the gospel shall be preached in every nation and tongue! I verily believe that God's grandest manifestations will then begin. Men talk about Christ's speedy coming. He waits for the fulfillment One lady bought an iron-holder, and then of the great commission, waits to meet his very much whether we have yet any conception of our obligations to the foreign work. My heart is very much in it, and my judgment

> THERE is a cant of skepticism which is quite as persistent as any which has ever defaced Christian faith or zeal. There are a few stock phrases which have become the standing resource of those who would make excuse. "There are heathen enough at our own door," is one; and what a multitude of people have found in it a convenient retort. So also, that sagacious man who said, "Here is a dollar for missions, with five dollars to send it to the field," has found a thousand living echoes, each repetition being made with all the emphasis of an original remark. In the same category there is a traditional "old lady" in England who when asked for a subscription for missions, testily exclaimed, "What! another subscription? the heathen not converted yet?"—Foreign Missionary.

THE work of missions touches the progress of civilization at so many points, that many events which were formerly considered of great importance now pass almost unhecded: Cushing of the Shan mission, has completed and carried through the press the dictionary of the Shan language, upon which he has been engaged for thirteen years, is a matter for congratulation. It marks a real advance in the progress of the world toward civilization and Christianity. - Baptist Missionary Mag-

THE new ministry in Spain have so far ustified the hopes that were entertained of them. The Pope's nuncio notified them that Protestant professors in the colleges and It has been said that it is easier to lead an schools, but they replied that they felt competent to decide what was best for Spain They have appointed twelve Protestant professors in the national universities, and ordered all prosecutions against Bible societies and Protestant missionaries to be discontinued, and all obstructions to their labors to be removed.

> Some people think the Secretaries of the benevolent societies have an easy time; but the difficulty which the executive committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society finds in securing the right man for that position, doesn't indicate that it is felt to be what is called a "soft place" by those who are wanted for it.—Congregationalist.

THE missionaries of the American Baptist

Gancalion Be

Conducted by REV. J. ALLER, half of the Seventh-day Baptist

ALFRED UNIVER

NIAL REUNION, JUNE

Historic Sketch—First Det PREPARED FOR THE STUDE

Nearly synchronous with school were the beginning modern reforms: dietary, slavery. From the first breezy, sometimes stormy, tory spirit. The dietetic r rianism, was practically ado till experience taught them perance had a sharp and flict.

Sidney Smith, in describi said that its state of civil that it was twelve miles t many years, to inquiries and temperance, the respo it was half that distance beer. How this was effect abstract, with additions, f before the Students' Reuni P. Burdick, M. D., will in ALFRED AND TEN

Who can measure influer ever small, dropped into germinate and bring forth of grain, according to its song may vibrate through a good or bad word spol act performed, in the ear town, may thrill and shap ing generations. The first settlers in the

what would be called drink gration soon brought thos temperance and intemper tagonized. The contest, equal one. The power of petite, public opinion, fo belief that alcohol contain Bible knew of but one kin always alcoholic, that w condemned wine, it refer use of it, that when the ommended wine, it refers use of it—though the Bit distilled liquors, yet dai their use—these were sor used against temperance elsewhere, old and you all drank. Whatever e to be obtained, whisky w found wherever man was

was expected soon to be. The strongest argume ful weapon which the ten hand, and admitted by t that the man who was me ky was the most unfortu ural deformity about h sympathy.

This is about the way when the temperance ag

The first to begin the ment was a woman. M wife of Maxson Stillman her husband that their ho and among the first of the the town, should be raise an unheard of thing in th band heartily seconded t this end, she prepared a ding. The raisers were a the building and partool next building to be thus house. The sun contii and all nature went on thing had happened. Ye frames stood just as wel der the influence of wh buildings went up on In 1828, the Rev. El

gave the first temperan in the town or county, effectual. As a man, a ister, he had the confi and thus, in the provide fitted, the best prepared tune time came to Alfre men coin words and id so Eld. Bailey coined arg out unknown, unheard for the future use of so against the use of all The good results of thi seen at once. It was the ormation which has ble humanity in this vicin lowed influences ever and religious communi was the first temperar estudy of mission fields. One or more ons may be selected who shall choose a icular mission; give the time when it was blished, and by whom; some account of ast and present condition; the names of ionaries laboring there, and items of it intelligence.

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Missionaries of the American Baptist mon baptized eight thousand Education Department.

Conducted by REV. J. ALLEN, D. D., Ph. D., in behalf of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

Historie Sketch-First Decade, 1836-1846.

PREPARED FOR THE STUDENTS' QUINQUEN-

NIAL REUNION, JUNE 29, 1881.

Nearly synchronous with the origin of the school were the beginnings of the various modern reforms: dietary, temperance, antislavery. From the first, the school was breezy, sometimes stormy, with the reformatory spirit. The dietetic reform, or vegetarianism, was practically adopted by not a few, till experience taught them its fallacy. Temperance had a sharp and triumphant con-

Sidney Smith, in describing his first parish said that its state of civilization was such that it was twelve miles to a lemon. For many years, to inquiries respecting Alfred and temperance, the response has been that it was half that distance to a legal glass of beer. How this was effected, the following abstract, with additions, from a paper, read before the Students' Reunion by the Rev. H. P. Burdick, M. D., will indicate:

ALFRED AND TEMPERANCE. Who can measure influence? A seed, however small, dropped into the ground, may germinate and bring forth a crop of weeds or song may vibrate throughout the world. So a good or bad word spoken, a good or bad act performed, in the early settlement of a ing generations.

condemned wine, it referred to an excessive blood flows in our veins, shall it be struck use of it, that when the Bible allowed or rec- | with rum licenses." ommended wine, it referred to the moderate use of it—though the Bible knew nothing of distilled liquors, yet daily quoted to favor their use—these were some of the weapons used against temperance. Hence, here as elsewhere, old and young, sick and well, ers. joined in the refrain: all drank. Whatever else was scarce, hard to be obtained, whisky was plenty and to be found wherever man was, and often where he was expected soon to be.

The strongest argument, the most powerful weapon which the temperance men had at hand, and admitted by the intemperate, was that the man who was most affected by whisky was the most unfortunate, had some natsympathy.

This is about the way the question stood when the temperance agitation began.

The first to begin the temperance movement was a woman. Mrs. Esther Stillman, wife of Maxson Stillman, Sen., proposed to her husband that their house, erected in 1825, and among the first of the frame houses in the town, should be raised without whiskyan unheard of thing in those days. Her husband heartily seconded the proposition. To this end, she prepared a supper, as for a wedding. The raisers were astonished, but raised the building and partook of the supper. The next building to be thus raised was a schooland all nature went on as though no new thing had happened. Years passed, and those frames stood just as well as those raised under the influence of whisky. Soon, other buildings went up on temperance founda-

men coin words and idioms for future use, against the use of all that can intoxicate. The good results of this lecture began to be seen at once. It was the foundation of a reformation which has blessed the church and humanity in this vicinity, and shed its hallarged influences over a sober, industrious, which, but for these untiring efforts, would and religious community to this day. This

The Church in Alfred came to realize, as it never before had, that, in whisky, it had a mortal enemy. Already it had taken from the church some of its prominent and once useful members. The Church was the parent of other churches that struggled long and hard against the same enemy.

From 1830 to 1836, temperance societies sprang up and had a vigorous growth, and did most efficient work. Many of those advanced in years, and nearly all the youth, joined these organizations. The school, from the first, became an active and efficient work-

er. Its teachers were pronounced radicals, not in temperance only, but all the great reformatory movements of the age, standing like prophets on the hights of reform, pointing the way, and leading up the steeps of

At first, there were three forts of the enemy, saying nothing about the small arms, two of them garrisoned by officers of the church. These soon surrendered and came over to the side of right and truth. The contest went on. The church and the school grew stronger, the forts of the enemy grew weaker. Finally, a siege was set about them. The battle raged till there was but one fort left, under the control of a leader, defiant, full of dash and dare and warlike sagacity. He gathered around him all that was left from the other forts. This commander was very successful in enlisting and conscripting new recruits. While he was the General Lee in this war, the Gen. Grant was eventually found in the person of Rev. N. V. Hull, and the General Sheridan in Wm. C. Kenyon, of grain, according to its kind. A thread of while J. Allen and D. E. Maxson were their Lieutenants. These carried the war into the enemies' fortress, forcing them back at every point. The young lieutenants went from town, may thrill and shape lives of oncom- place to place, forcing back the hosts of intemperance, and holding points that older The first settlers in this town were not | men had deserted on the first approach of what would be called drinking men; but immilithe enemy. | "Old men were never able to hold gration soon brought those that were. Thus | these positions, and we know you boys can temperance and intemperance were soon and not." They replied, "No man dies too soon tagonized. The contest, at first, was an un- or too late who dies for the truth, for the equal one. The power of habit, morbid ap- | right. Whether we stand under the tempetite, public opinion, false notions, a firm perance flag or fall under yours, we shall belief that alcohol contained food, that the fight. Strike our Institution, the education- And plan and do with art that is deft, Bible knew of but one kind of wine, and that all home of unborn generations, with lightalways alcoholic, that whenever the Bible ning, if need be, but never, while the life- Shall it be they who loit'ring stay?

> Such leaders in the church and school, as we have hamed, under God, awakened a general interest. Every trustee, every professor and teacher, and hundreds of citizens and students confiding in their lead-

Stand firm, brave boys, for truth and right; We will gird our arms and help you fight, United in our moral might, Plying firm our legal right.

As it always has required, and we can not tell how long it will require, a legal as well as moral warfare to drive rum and ruin from a town, so here, the leaders in this moral warfare were compelled to call a council of war, and exhapt their forces not to prove false to ural deformity about him that demanded the cause, false to their oaths, when called upon to testify against the enemy, or sitting | What doth its throbs repeat and beat? as jurymen, and soon legal fines and penalties were added to the moral influences, and legal traffic in rum was driven from Alfred.

The victory was apparently complete; but one more skirmish followed. A man who had been a successful liquor seller at the East, bought the hotel in this place, boasting that he would show the people that liquor could be sold at Alfred Centre. He essayed to put up a bar for that purpose, but could find no mechanic in town that would do such work. He had to send away for workmen. He attempted to inaugurate the enterprise with a dance; but no dancers put in an appearance, house. The sun continued to rise and set, and the thing was a failure. The citizens ignored him. The Faculty of the Institution notified the students that crossing the threshhold to the bar-room would be an offense sufficient for the suspension of any student from school. They were likewise requested to invite all their friends to the Institution In 1828, the Rev. Eli S. Bailey, M. D., Boarding Hall, where they would be entergave the first temperance lecture ever given | tained free of charge. Those having teams in the town or county, and perhaps the most | would find plenty of hay and oats in the Ineffectual. As a man, a physician, and a min-stitution barn, without money and without ister, he had the confidence of the people, price. When the time came to apply for a and thus, in the providence of God, the best license, a large delegation of the Faculty fitted, the best prepared man and the oppor- and others appeared before the County Extune time came to Alfred together. As some cise Board at Angelica, and made so strong and earnest a "protest," that the party of so Eld. Bailey coined arguments, and brought | the other part, without presenting his appliout unknown, unheard of truths, as weapons cation, returned, and sold out at once. Thus for the future use of society and the church, Alfred, for over a third of a century, has been free from legal liquor selling.

May I now throw in some laconic suggestions, which I think we will do well to re-

1. We find many happy homes here to-day, be writhing with heartache, crushed with was the first temperance lecture I ever lis- want and poverty, and wetting their hearth stones with their tears.

2. It has and will require a standing army

to keep the drink fiend out of Alfred.

4. Know what narcotics are, and live with-

out them. 5. We have passed the points of ridicule In all life's truest honors share, and contempt, reached the plane of research and earnest study. Our work is to agitate, educate, legislate, and consecrate.

6. Know that science counts man a very small fraction of life. The sea, woods, fields, and air, are full of life, seen and unseen. All this life goes through its set phases in its proper form, and time, without alcohol. Man, by either his moderate or excessive drinking, has never demonstrated that it is any part of the scheme or plan of life, but the enemy's plan of death.

7. Science finds in the healthy body no alcohol, no structure made of alcohol!

8. It is dangerous for any man to undertake to stand where one hundred thousand annually fall.

9. God having created us in his own image, the greatest sin that we can commit against ourselves and our God is to eat, drink chew, smoke, or do anything that will short en life, render it less useful, or injure or destroy the noblest workmanship of God.

AS THE YEARS GO ON.

BELLE W. HEINEMANN.

[Athenean Lyceum, June 28, 1881.]

Ho, watchmen, on your towering height! You who are watching the world's struggling thron Who note the battle 'twixt Right and Wrong; What of the day and what of the night? What of weakness, and what of might? That of the wrong, and what of the right? As the years go on?

With voices, ringing strong and clear, Can you each answer to each, "All is well?" Or doth the ringing change to a knell, While you are scanning, both far and near, And note how often, there and here, The wrong doth put the right in the rear, As the years go on?

And do you mind how fast they fall, The greatest, dearest, and best, one by one The world's grand leaders, whose work is done? Who, who shall fill the ranks they have left? Who take up the great cause, bereft, As the years go on?

Spend all life's precious days, its fleeting hours, n gath ring naught but leaves and nowers They who can but the near present see, Have no care what the future be, Trow not that life is for eternity, As the years go on?

Or shall it be they, who with pain,
Are longing, seeking for strength and for light,
To walk in pathways of duty and right? Who, for a higher life's recompense, Battle well 'gainst all lower sense: Stand strong and firm in truth's defense, As the years go on?

Shall human need and human cause Be ruled by laws fraught with true righteousness? Shall there be hands to save, true hands to bless, To soothe all needless grief and all pain, Put away human fear and shame, To cleanse and wipe out dark human stain, As the years go on?

Ho, watchers, from the height of self! Ever taking note of the stroke of the hour, What of its weakness and what of its power? What is the time by the heart's live beat? Day by day, e'er beat and repeat,

With stronger hope and truer aim, Are we striving to scale the upland's lofty height, For broader view and a clearer light? Or are we going down to the vales below Where dark swamps lie and rank weeds grow, Where the mists arise and the death winds blow As the years go on?

Does life as grand and noble seem, As when seen in the glow of the earlier time? Our work as great, and our deeds as sublime? Are they yet filled with essence of purity, Surrounded by security, That was strong and sure in futurity, As the years go on?

Where are the blossoms of bright buds, And where is all our numerous blossoms' fruit? How do our plan and purpose suit The outs and innings of our maturer ways? How do our sun's morning rays Light the fullness of our meridian days, As the years go on?

Oh. Alma Mater, tried and true! Beloved Mother, what of you, That standst so firm no wind can shake, That art so strong, no blow can break, That hast so much of good at stake, As the years go on?

What of them that sit in your halls, That feel the warm shelter of your walls, That go in and out with busy feet, With hearts that ever throb and beat, With fire of hope and youthful heat, As the years go on?

What of them, beyond your loved walls, That are fledged and flown to chillier clime, Must tune their hearts to rougher rhyme, Than mus'cal rhythms of olden time, As the years go on?

Do they learn their lessons, out of school, To plan and work by higher rule? Learn to toil and, toiling, learn to wait, Till dark is light and crooked straight, To find some good in ev'ry state, As the years go on?

Do their tasks seem long and so hard, Through mist of tears there's no reward, That they sit and pine till day is done, The lessons said, the prizes won. And wear the cap instead the crown, As the years go on?

Or, have they, in life's stern school,

Learned highest grade gives strictest rule? And, by light of faith, can, hoping, see That hardest tasks bring richest fee; 3. Know what nourishments are, and live That with no pain no prize shall be, As the years go on?

> Oh, may each and ev'ry one Deserve the treasured words, "Well done," And, whate'er the lot and cross they bear, A bright and spotless crown age wear, As the years go on.

May true hearts, filled with gratitude, E'er give true thanks for granted good, May no cherished form or well loved face E'er bring a sorrow or disgrace To thee, our sacred home and place. As the years go on.

Beloved Mother, tried and true, May God in heaven keep you, bless you. Bless each loved stone, and step and wall, And keep and guard each seat and hall. And keep and bless and help us all. As the years go on.

> For the Sabbath Recorder. BEACH LIFE.

BY EDWIN H. LEWIS.

Twenty-five years ago, the whole population of the Atlantic coast, from Staten Island to Cape May, was confined to a few scattered fishing hamlets, and seaport towns. It was a terrible shore, furnishing scores of wrecks every year. To meet a long urgent need, the Government erected life-saving stations at short intervals along the coast, and the loss of life from shipwreck rapidly diminished. But inland, the population was rapidly increasing, and as comparatively few could afford either the time or the money necessary to visit distant watering places, enterprising throat. citizens determined to have Summer resorts nearer home. Land associations were formed, and private land holders took the matter in hand, till now the coast is absolutely crowded with Summer villages and towns. Of these, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Ocean Grove are perhaps the best known. Coney Island, although not strictly included within the region, is of the same late growth, and, being nearer to New York, has been more liberally patronized. But even in the sweltering heat | candy!" of July and August, few business men can spare the time for a protracted stay at the sea-side. This fact, coupled with the knowledge that many from the lower classes would willingly and thankfully invest a few dollars in a short trip away from the City's dust and heat, has given rise to the forming of most daily, long trains, carrying from five hundred to a thousand persons, roll up to

As the seaside colonies grow, the inevitable venders and show-men, as well as the cheap restaurant keepers, pour in with wonderful

the shady stations by the beach.

As we stepped from the train into the long shady pavillions, we hear, besides the usual cab driver's cry, voices advertising passage to the shore by boat. We take a boat, as being far more pleasant than a stage. Pleasant cottages and hotels line the banks, and from those on the right, long flights of stairs lead down to the walks or the water. Presently we disembark, and are lost amid the crowds of excursionists. At the right, a photograph gallery is evidently, from the number of pictures displayed, doing a rushing business. Here are "photos" and tin-types of everything on the grounds, from the bathers in full array to the bronze statues which here and there lift their heads above the crowd. To the left, and surrounded by an eager group is a "muscle tester," consisting of a small platform, on which a young man is standing while he strikes a blow with a sledge upon the anvil before him. As the blow is struck, a dial registers the amount of force exerted. Close by this is a sea-side lottery, having no particular name, consisting of a target, in the shape of a gaudily painted, bulging-eyed, grinning-mouthed wooden image, over which is a card announcing that "Every time you put a ball through the eye, you get \$1.3 Leaving this fraud, we come upon the camera obscura, heretofore almost exclusively used in scientific experiments; in the form here used, it is a small building, elevated ten or twelve feet above the ground, reached by a pretty rustic staircase. The interior, when the one door is closed, is perfectly dark, save for the faint glow which comes from the glass in the conical roof. In the center of the room is a white canvas screen, set horizontally, a couple of feet from the floor, and moving on a pivot. On this screen, appears everything which transpires outside, within range of the glass—the bathers in the serf, vessels on the sea, and people on the street, all colored as in life. The proprietor remarks that if we knew those young ladies coming yonder, as he points to a spot on the picture, we would be able to recognize them. We do not believe him, but have no opportunity to prove him wrong. As we walked down the steps of the camera, we notice an open shed a little way off, in which a black evidently means refraining, or total absti-"Mulley" is quietly standing, while a boy nence.—Signal.

draws a cup of the lacteal fluid for a customer. This "Milk on draught" stand is a great curiosity, a much greater one than the "Wonderful American Show" close at hand, and is liberally patronized.

The general impression of these resorts seems to be that everything is here saturated with liquor. In too many places, this is the fact. Coney Island and Rockaway, with dozens of others, are doing a far greater business in intoxicating liquors than in staple refreshments. But a few places, of which Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, the latter almost wholly inhabited by religious people, have strictly prohibited the sale of any but non-intoxicating drinks.

A CHILD'S HEART.

The other day a curious old woman, having a bundle in her hand and walking with a painful effort, sat down on a curbstone up Woodward Avenue, to rest. She was curious because her garments were neat and clean, though threadbare, and curious because a smile crossed her wrinkled face as children passed her. It might have been this smile that attracted a group of three little ones, the oldest about nine. They all stood in a row in front of the old woman, saying never a word, but watching her face. The smile brightened, lingered, and then suddenly faded away, and a corner of the old calico apron went up to wipe away a tear. Then the eldest child stepped forward and asked:

"Are you sorry because you haven't got any children?"

"I-I had children once, but they are all dead!" whispered the woman, a sob in her

"I'm awful sorry," said the little girl, as her own chin quivered. "I'd give you one of my little brothers here, but you see I haven't got but two, and I don't believe I'd like to spare one."

"God bless you, child; bless you forever!" sobbed the old woman, and for a full minute her face was buried in her apron.

"But I'll tell you what I'll do," seriously continued the child. "You may kiss us all once, and if little Ben isn't afraid, you may kiss him four times, for he's just as sweet as

Pedestrians who saw the three well-dressed children put their arms around that strange old woman's neck and kiss her were greatly puzzled. They didn't know the hearts of children, and they didn't hear the woman's words as she rose to go:

"Oh! children, I'm only a poor old woman, believing I'd nothing to live for, but you've given me a lighter heart than I've excursions by various organizations. Al- had for ten long years!"—Detroit Free Press.

> VALUE OF THE BIBLE.—If you destroy my confidence in the Bible, where am I? know I go hence ere long, but what then? I take my place by the side of Socrates. Surely if there was ever a man who never knew the revealed Word of God, whose ideas are worthy of my respect, it is Socrates. I ask him about the future life, and in reply I hear him say: "I am to die, you are to live; but for which of us is the better none can tell. I think the lives of good men continue beyond; but of this wise men are not confident." And that is the very best that the wisdom of the world can do for me. Destroy my confidence in the Bible, and the future which I must face is all darkness. I know well the burden of self-condemnation which I carry. I know where I shall stand if I am judged according to justice. I need nobody to tell me that. But when I am induced to give up the Bible, I know no more. I need a deliverance, but there is no deliverer. I need help, but there is no helper. I have been persuaded to give up the Bible, and I find nothing to take its place. The brightness and the blessedness of human life are gone, and the sun of human hope has entered into total, disastrous, and perpetual eclipse.—Dr. S. H. Wiley.

HE HADN'T ANY NOTES.—The following pointed anecdote is told of Dr. Lyman Beecher and the nearly equally famous Dr. Strong, of East Hartford.

A plain country minister called one day, just at evening, upon Dr. Strong.

The Doctor was very busy preparing for his evening service, and he said to his wife, "You must entertain him for a little while." He soon came out of his study and invited the stranger to accompany him to meeting. On the way he turned and said to his

country brother: "I will depend upon you to offer the opening prayer."

At the close of the prayer he whispered,

"You must preach." "I haven't any notes."

"Don't you ever preach without notes?"
"I have done such a thing."

"Well, you must preach. Dr. Strong listened with the most absorbed attention, till at the close he spoke out so loud as to be heard all over the house:

"Who are you? Ain't you that Beecher who has lately come to Litchfield?" "My name is Lyman Beecher," was the

A NEW meaning is unfolded from the word 'temperate," so harped upon by our "moderate" friends, when it is understood that in the Scriptural use of the term, the Greek word employed is synonymous with the Hebrew term used in Gen. 43: 31, where, in speaking of Joseph's tears for his brothers, he is said to have gone out of his chamber, where he had been weeping, and "refrained himself." Temperance, in Bible language.

The Sabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, August 18, 1881.

REV. N. V. HULL, D. D., - - - EDITOR.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to "The Sab-BATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N.Y.'

"THE SABBATH QUESTION."

Bro. Robbins opens his "No. 12" by say-

"Having found no authority for the observance of Saturday as the Sabbath-day of the gospel dispensation, we are now to inquire, Have we sufficient warrant for the observance of the first day of the week? By the phrase, sufficient warrant, is meant such authority from the Word of God as makes the observance of the day obligatory. In the examination of this part of the subject, attention will be directed to three kinds or classes of evidence.

the observance of the Jewish Sabbath under the new

Jesus and his apostles do and teach, after his resur-

Christ, after his resurrection, remained on

the earth about forty days, during which

which it had been placed by the interpreta-

tions of the Pharisees. In these discussions

not even a hint was given concerning the

change of the Sabbath, or its abrogation.

Everything said concerned its nature, ob-

ject, and manner of observance, and every-

thing also looked to the permanence of the

institution. What object was gained by

The reference in this paragraph to the cor-

respondence between the Independent and

the RECORDER seems to us hardly fair.

Could it have appeared in Bro. Robbins's ar-

ticle, as it appeared in these papers, we

should have been content, as we believe the

Independent was answered fairly, and not

Concerning boasting and challenging, we,

in an undertone, suggest to Bro. R. that it

will be time for him to do something in that

direction when he shall have proved that the

Scriptures require us to observe the first day

"That Christ arose from the dead on the first day of the week is not disputed, and need not be proven.

disciples no less than four times, each time speaking

words of comfort and instruction to them. Three

but to establish the fact that he had arisen from the

dead on that day; and they may have no further

significance in relation to this subject, and so we

pass them by without comment. But the fourth

meeting on that day demands more than a passing

notice. Mark, Luke, and John all mention this

meeting, but the fullest account of it is given in

Jerusalem. Of the object of their meeting we can

what occurred during the meeting. How

only judge by the circumstances under which they

many of them were present we do not know. Thom-

as we know was absent, but from the record we

must infer that the disciples generally were as-

sembled, and for aught that appears to the contrary,

Thomas may have been the only absent one. The

record forbids the thought that this was an accident-

al meeting. Whatever may have prompted them to

assemble, they were together on the first day of the

week, and Jesus honored their meeting with his

presence, preached to them, and blessed them.

From that day to the present, probably not a week

has passed the first day of which has not been marked

by the assembling of Christians and the manifesta-

tions of the Master's presence and approval, first in

person, and afterward by the Holy Spirit. But more

It may be that Christ rose from the dead

on the first day of the week, but the Script-

ures do not say so. The exact time of his

statement for an illustration of the question.

of the week, came Mary the Magdalene and

behold there was a great earthquake. For

an angel of the Lord, descending out of

heaven, came and rolled away the stone, and

became as dead men. And the angel an-

Here it is distinctly stated that "late in the

on this point at another time.

John 20: 19-23. The disciples were assembled i

of these meetings may have had no special object

of the week as the "Christian Sabbath."

Bro. R. proceeds to say:

'adroitly," as Bro. Robbins states it.

ection, with reference to the day of rest?"

He is now approaching the real question, "Does the Bible discharge us from the observance of the seventh day, and bind us to the observance of the first day?" and we must note with care each step. This is the more obligatory, seeing he is especially noticing the attacks of the observers of the sev enth day on the arguments in defense of the observance of the first day. At the opening, we call attention to the fact that this is a question of what the Scriptures say of themselves, and not of our interpretations.

Sabbatarians hold that the Sabbath is an institution for the human race, without regard to race, or sect, or dispensation, and is therefore neither Patriarchal, Jewish nor Christian. In a special sense, it is a witness, Heaven appointed, that "in six days God these discussions, if in a few months the Sabbath was to be nailed to the cross, and so made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and put both out of practice and out of sight? It all that in them is," and that having done is sometimes said that when Jesus declared this he rested on the seventh day, and comhimself "Lord of the Sabbath," he hinted at manded its observance. If this position is its change, saying he had power to do this; correct, it fully meets the point raised by but this is far-fetched. What he said con-Eld. Robbins when he says he has found no authority for the "observance of Saturday cerned his ability to determine its nature and as the Sabbath-day of the gospel dispensathe proper manner of its observance.

The question, "Have we sufficient warrant for the observance of the first day of the week?" is a question yet to be answered, and this answer he proposes to give us by an examination of "three kinds or classes of evidence." His first he calls "presumptive evidence." Under this head he gives a resume of the points he has already discussed, and, as he says, has proved, and which we think he has fallen far short of proving. For instance, he says, The Sabbath was lost to the Israelites while they were in Egypt, for which statement he has produced no proof, although he has attempted it. Assertion is one thing, and proof is quite another. He also says, "We have seen On the day of his resurrection he met some of his that the reckoning was lost by the Hebrews during their sojourn in Egypt; and when they came out of bondage, the Lord gave them a day of rest commemorative of their deliverance." Bro. R. does indeed say this, but the Bible don't, and therein lies the dif-

He says again:

"The sabbatic institution of the Jews having expired by divine limitation, the presumption is cerainly reasonable—indeed it would be unreasonable not to presume—that the Lord of the Sabbath would establish another day to be observed under the gospel dispensation. Accordingly we find prophetic intimations of a change of the day of rest, pointing unmistakably to the day of Christ's resurrection."

That the Jewish sabbaths "expired by divine limitation," we admit; but the Sabbathday of the fourth commandment being for the human race, can only expire when the race passes away, a thing which has not yet taken place.

The "prophetic intimations" named, we have shown, had no other than an imaginary existence, and therefore could not teach anything concerning "a change of a day of rest," and therefore did not point "unmistakably to the day of Christ's resurrection."

Of what is further said under this head we take no further notice, as it is not material to the question, and advance to notice what is said under the title, "Positive Scripture testimony." To all of what is said under this head concerning the authority of the teachings of Christ and his apostles, we heartily subscribe. In their teachings we have the fullest confidence. The only question is, What did they teach? and this we leave to their words as recorded in the New Testament, beginning with the Gospel of Matthew and ending with the Revelations of

Concerning the following statement, we care nothing, because it amounts to nothing. Christ taught nothing in the evangelists that was not followed by the apostles to the last:

"What Jesus did in relation to the observance of the Sabbath, previous to his crucifixion, belonged properly to the legal dispensation; for he was 'made under the law,' and the old covenant was in ful force until the new covenant was ratified by the shed ding of his blood."

And now we come to the vital point, which

Bro. R. opens thus:

teach, after his resurrection, with reference to the but he is made to say so only by an imper- had ever heard in his lifetime, elsewhere." day of rest? The question may be answered first negatively by saying that after his resurrection neifeet punctuation. Put a comma after the Bro. Clarke does not seem to admire some of ther Jesus nor his apostles, by precept or example, word risen, and then throw out the one after | the young Elmirans. He says, "We have enforced the observance of the Jewish Sabbath-day. the word week, inserting one after Magda- | been troubled very much with ugly, profane, We appeal to the record, and if Sabbatarians dispute our position, we challenge them to give chapter and lene, and Mark then harmonizes with the obscene, hateful, smoking, filthy boys and verse where the precept or the example is recorded. other evangelist in saying that the girls. We hope the novelty will soon wear This they never have done and never will do, for the very best reason—they can't. Very recently the New Marys came to the sepulchre early on the off, and they will think it time to seek mis-York Independent asked the Sabbath Recorder to first day of the week, after Christ had risen. | chief somewhere else, if it is altogether imgive one positive word of his (Christ's) of any sort, enforcing Sabbath-keeping,' and followed the request with this question: 'If it can not, even though oc-But for the sake of the argument, suppose possible to behave themselves." Christ did rise from the dead on the first casion seemed to call for it and he was accused frequently of being a Sabbath breaker, what are we to day of the week, what has that to do with think of his concern for the ritualism of Sabbaththe change of the Sabbath? Did that fact, The editor of the Recorder copied the Independent's challenge, but instead of attempting to if it be a fact, in itself do it? We do not see meet it with a quotation from any of the Savior's how this circumstance of itself could change teachings, very adroitly evades the direct issue by proceeding to 'state the case.' If Sabbatarians can the Sabbath. But if it did, how could we not squarely meet a challenge which gives them so know it unless the Bible said so? By the wide a range as does this of the Independent, of course we need never expect them to give chapter and way, does the Bible give any reason for the verse for a recorded precept or example enforcing change of the Sabbath?

covenant. But to return to our question: What did But Bro. R. proceeds to say there were four meetings of Christ and his disciples on the day of his resurrection, three of which, however, were of no further importance than to show that he had risen from the dead, and time he said nothing directly concerning so he passes them. The fourth meeting, the Sabbath, nor had he occasion to, as durhowever, he says, demands more than a passing his public ministry he had repeatedly and ing notice. The fullest notice of this meetexplicitly dealt with the question, defending ing, he says, is given by John, in chapter 20: the institution against the false position in 19-23. The meeting, he says, was held in Jerusalem. Its object, he says, can only be judged of by the circumstances attending it; nor, he says, can we tell how many were present. Now, mark, there is no account of meetings held by Christ and his disciples on the day following his resurrection unless we may call that a meeting when two or more persons came together on the street. The whole case is this: the disciples did not expect their Master to rise from the dead, and when some of them went to the sepulchre, and found he had risen, they were greatly surprised. That in this case there was no religious meeting, all can see: In the afternoon of this day, two disciples, living at Emmaus, were returning to their home from Jerusalem, and in their journey were joined by Christ, and instructed into the fact that he had risen from the dead; but no meeting was held. In the evening of this day, his eleven disciples were in their own hired room, "reclining at table." These, it seems, had had an interview with the disciples from Emmaus, who had told them Christ had risen; but they did not credit their story. To these "eleven" "reclining at table" Christ appeared and "upbraided their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not those who had seen him after he had risen." This, then, tells the whole story. The disciples and Christ held no meeting. The disciples did not believe he had risen, and how could they have met in honor of that event? On the other hand, it is fully stated that they were together, sitting at meat Christ and his disciples, then, in the ordinary sense of the term, held no meeting, either in the day time or evening of the day follow-

ing his resurrection. -Bro. R. continues:

"One fact recorded in the account of this first meeting of the disciples after Christ's resurrection recalls a prophecy of the Psalmist, which we have before quoted: 'This is the day which the Lord hath made; [i. e., ordained, or appointed] we will rejoice and be glad in it.' Psa. 118: 24. vere the disciples glad when they saw the Lord. John 20: 20. The first day of the week is the day Jehovah had ordained of old to be the day of joy and gladness in the assemblies of his saints; and on the very day of his resurrection Jesus makes the disciples glad by his presence, as he has continued to do

We have already shown that by the very best commentators, the phrase, "This is the day the Lord hath made "(Psa. 118: 24), had no reference to Christ's resurrection day, and therefore all that is here said is so much

We ask the reader to bear in mind the fact that the case we have been considering is the resurrection is not revealed. Take Matthew's first one offered, by those who observe the first day, in proof of the claim that, after Conant's translation says, "And late in the his resurrection, Christ and his disciples held Sabbath, as it was dawning into the first day their religious meetings on the first_day of the week. It will then be seen that this is the other Mary to view the sepulchre. And of great importance to them; for if this fails, all is lost. They offer it as the first example of Sunday keeping. Now if it turns out there was no observance of the day sat upon it. His countenance was like at all, if there was no religious meeting held lightning, and his raiment as white as snow; | for any purpose, then it utterly fails of renand for fear of him the keepers shook, and | dering any service to the cause in the interest of which it is used, and we say, after swering said to the women: Fear not ye; for | many years' study and reflection, that there I know that ye are seeking Jesus, who was is not the slightest intimation here of the crucified. He is not here; for he is risen as bestowment of any consideration upon the he said. Come hither, see the place where day of Christ's resurrection. The fact of the Lord lay. And go quickly, and tell his his resurrection is dwelt upon, but not the disciples that he is risen from the dead." | time at which it occurred.

Sabbath," as it was "dawning into the first TENT WORK. - Brethren Rogers and day of the week," certain persons came to the | Clarke have removed their tent to Elmira, sepulchre, and that he was already "risen where they commence services this week. and gone." Under these circumstances it is Bro. Clarke writes, "Two railroad men paid no wonder that some have doubted that he the freight on the tent to Elmira, saying rose from the dead "on the first day of the they had got that much and more of good

DEATH OF ELDER JAMES WHITE.

We were surprised and pained to learn of the death of Eld. James White, the first notice of which came to us in the Elmira Advertiser. The statement below is a part of a that, "It is regarded by a large portion of well written article taken from the Review and Herald of Battle Creek, which will give our readers a clear account of the matter:

in this number an event which will bring sadness to the hearts of all the friends of the Review. One week ago at the date of this writing, July 31st, both Bro. and Sr. White symptoms of which indicated an approach- all such liberty is effectually restrained. ing attack of malarial fever. On Monday and Tuesday, August 1st and 2d, the symptoms of malarial difficulty became more marked, and the first impressions were confirmed, that it was an attack of ordinary fe- sympathies and in the advocacy of temperver and ague, though a very severe one. ance measures; but of late it has been, ap-Wednesday evening, the 3d, they were both brought to the Sanitarium. The treatment administered the 4th and 5th had the effect to break the fever in the case of Sr. White, interests of the liquor traffic, and is, by its unbut not so with him. Friday evening, short- disguised sympathy, aid, and influence, fast ly after the commencement of the Sabbath, | becoming a party to the work of misery, it became evident that a crisis was approaching in his case. He sank very low, but yet retained consciousness and abilty to recognize his friends, and understand and answer ques- us who have been for years past the active tions. The physicians and helpers belonging | friends and constant readers of the Tribune, to the Sanitarium put forth every exertion in have noticed with feelings of disappointment his behalf through the entire night; and by their efforts and the use of powerful stimulants he was enabled so far to rally that it was thought he might recover if another attack of our own eyes when we have seen an apcould be prevented. But the disease being parently prosperous liquor saloon occupying periodic in its nature, a recurrence of the grave symptoms was feared; and the worst fears were soon realized. At half-past one, Sabbath, Aug. 6th, he again sank rapidly, suffering, as was supposed, paralysis of the its past good work in many directions, we can, brain, from which time he lost all sensibility in the exercise of a wise care for the influence and consciousness. In this condition he lingered, the pulse of life growing weaker and the breath feebler, till at a quarter past five he calmly and quietly passed away."

cess of the Literary Revolution in producing a Cyclopædia, the largest ever published in this country, in large type, well printed and bound, at the nominal cost of \$15, seemed to the majority of book-buyers so remarkable, that the second Literary Revolution, which reduces the cost of this most excellent work to \$10, seems almost incredible. The facts of the case are, however, made so evident and so reasonable, that there can be no questioning them. We have in this office some of the volumes which demonstrate their su perior character in every way, and the facts and figures which are published in detail in an article elsewhere in this paper, under the title of "A Second Literary Revolution," show very clearly, though very surprisingly how it is possible to make such an extremely valuable and costly Cyclopædia accessible to the masses at such trifling cost.

To remove any possible incredulity which might exist in the minds of some that this is only a plausible scheme for getting a large amount of money in small sums from a great many individuals, in return for books which might never be delivered, the publishers do not require any payment whatever in advance. You may, if you please, simply send your order by postal card, and make no payment except upon the delivery of the goods-themselves, and after you have examined them and found them satisfactory. Orders should be sent to the publishers at once, in order to secure the special terms given during the

THE SABBATH AT CHAUTAUQUA.—We see by the Assembly Herald that Rev. A. H. Lewis delivered a lecture before the Chautauqua Assembly on the subject of "Sunday Laws; Past and Present," which considera bly stirred up the Sunday law advocates. The Elder has promised a copy for publication in the RECORDER at some future day.

Communications.

PROHIBITION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

"Prohibition has been beaten in North Carolina by an adverse majority of about 40,000. This is not to be wondered at. fact, the only strange thing about the matter s that the Legislature should have submitted the proposition to a popular vote. In States which have had far more experience than North Carolina with legislation against of Christian love, should be the one aim of the liquor traffic there is no marked sentiment now in favor of attempting absolute week." We know it will be said Mark 16: from our meetings. One remarked that he in the direction of more thorough measures shape to bar all probability of a return, the

drinks. The trouble with prohibition is two fold—it does not prohibit, for liquor selling goes on in spite of it, and it is regarded by a large portion of the community as an invasion of individual liberty."

The above editorial note from the New York Semi Weekly Tribune of Aug. 5, 1881. is unpleasantly suggestive of the real sympa. thies and positions of that paper, in regard to the temperance question. It seems to betray real satisfaction at the fact that prohibition has been overwhelmningly defeated in North Corolina; repeats the stale argument of the friends of the liquor traffic, that "Prohibi. tion does not prohibit," and apparently endorses the statement (as of some importance) the community as an invasion of individual liberty." Pray, what liberty does it invade? The liberty to make drunkards, criminals, "It becomes our painful duty to chronicle | paupers? The liberty to carry poverty, degradation, shame, and untold wretchedness and misery to human hearts and homes? If this is the liberty which prohibition invades, began to experience feelings of illness, the all right minded people must rejoice when

When Horace Greeley was at the head of the New York Tribune, though not nominally a temperance paper, it was temperance in its parently, changing front on this question, until it seems to be fully committed to the crime and degradation, which the rum traffic is accomplishing in our country. Some of and regret this change in the Tribune, and have been not a little pained by the evidence a prominent place in the Tribune Building. It now becomes a serious question, with some of us at least, whether, with all its merit and about our children, much longer retain in our families the Tribune, with its large influence, but with its undisguised sympathy and active fellowship with our country's greatest curse, the rum traffic. It must also become a question for some of us to consider, whether, in the light of our duties, as Christians, and our convictions as temperance men, we can longer support, by our vote and influence, the party represented by the Tribune, if its position on the temperance question is to be taken as any index of the party's attitude, spirit, and purpose in regard to that question. It is to be regretted that the New York Tribune, with its large influence and opportunities for effectually aiding every needed reform, should, by its voluntary choice become apparently the ally and not altogether silent partner of the rum power, rather than the undoubted friend of temperance, and much need temperance reform. It is, perhaps, not our right to claim of it that it shall become, in the stricter sense, a temperance paper, but as between the liquor interests and the temperance cause it is the right of all right minded people to claim that it shall not be anti-temperance, and in this respect anti-reform and anti-christian.

LEONARDSVILLE, N. Y., August, 1881.

DISMISSION vs. DISCIPLINE.

ROCKVILLE, R. I., Aug. 3, 1881.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: By your permission, I would like to ask the North-Western Association a few questions in relation to a resolution passed at its recent session. That resolution says: "We believe it prejudicial to our interests to drop members from our list on account of their request, and without a regular process of

1st. Does the author of that resolution start with the idea that the member is, in some way, to be dropped from "our list?" 2d. What is the regular process of disci-

3d. Cui bono. To what gracious results would a regular process of discipline tend?

The Association say: "We believe." They have a perfect right to believe, as their experience or faithful inquiry leads to a conclusion. I have been a member of the denomination for over fifty years. My positions in life have been such as to make the study of this question one of earnest solicitude. The results of that inquiry are very wide from the sentiments of the resolution. Saving men to Christ, and binding them to the fellowship church relation. On the contrary, if the ob-What, then, did Jesus and his apostles do and 9 says he rose early the first day of the week, had learned more Bible in the tent than he to curb and limit the trade in stimulating usual "process of discipline" under the con-

ditions assumed by the ninety-nine cases in a lin secure that object. This is of a member, under suc leaves behind in the church ating influence on other pre effect on outsiders is to d thought of ever becoming first case of the kind intri as pastor and committee, had been carried off by her her spirituul home, who de should call for a letter and Church. The sister knew nominational usage than L fusely at the fraternal tend pressions of the letter. Th in a few years she sought ag our people, and which is ma old age, despite influences ger weak minds. Besides, her family was such as to b her children to embrace a not recall a single instance, ing the usage of the denomination py result has followed. The resolution quotes in

the Book, and for the good is nothing of the kind there the denomination may just our denomination may not regard a process of discipling stances supposed, a violen law of love. To hold a me of a process of discipline, i low a motive for free Christi obligations assumed on b members, are partly local, sonal, and partly general, petual. So far as they are al, they may be dissolved, a by mutual agreement. The usually assumed in spiritua suppose that such a child mu present opinions and practi all the conditions of person growth. Soul freedom is e and Christian developmen hasty changes, "carried abo of cunning craftiness," pr Christian character. Hence derness and faithful frankn characterize the movement in such cases. But staten life and standing are due when he chooses to change tion, without a process of c is not inconsistent with a t regret, or disapprobation of

OUR WASHINGTON I

(From our Regular Corn WASHINGTON, D. C Notwithstanding the inter has prevailed during the pi garding the President's cond sentiment has grown up the recover. It was thought t was exceedingly critical for that the hold upon life was it has brightened very consi terday. Dr. Boynton, who not very sanguine man in President's case, expressed he was greatly encouraged that the President was mak as his honest conviction, the healed at least three inches bullet is located, and the de of pus of nearly one-half w fact. With the stoppage of upon the vitality of the Pr be now possible to build up to give the proper kind of ne operation which was perfe second one, was necessary the moreoutwardly portion of which had begun to heal in portion in the more inward body. The first official act since his assassination, occu day last, when he signed a the Canadian government to justice, at present in the **cu**

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Ohio. The President is very

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as pastor and committee, was a sister who New York. had been carried off by her husband far from her spiritual home, who demanded that she our people, and which is maintained down to eld age, despite influences that would stagger weak minds. Besides, the influence on her family was such as to bring a number of her children to embrace a like faith. I can not recall a single instance, where, by followpy result has followed.

of cunning craftiness," prevent solidity of ington. Christian character. Hence, fraternal tenderness and faithful frankness should always | tion have been holding a short session here. characterize the movements on both sides | A number of | ladies accompanied the party. in such cases. But statements of the real On Thursday they went to Mount Vernon on of general publication. It is as follows: life and standing are due to any member, | an excursion, and while there, were presented when he chooses to change his church rela- with a hatchet which is pronounced a verittion, without a process of discipline. This able relic of the "Father of his Country." is not inconsistent with a free expression of It was announced as having been found in regret, or disapprobation of the contemplat-

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1881.

Notwithstanding the intense anxiety which has prevailed during the past few days, regarding the President's condition, a hopeful sentiment has grown up that he is going to recover. It was thought that the situation was exceedingly critical for a few days, and that the hold upon life was very small, but it has brightened very considerably since yesterday. Dr. Boynton, who is considered a not very sanguine man in his view of the President's case, expressed his opinion that he was greatly encouraged with the progress that the President was making. He states, as his honest conviction, that the wound has healed at least three inches from where the bullet is located, and the decrease in the flow of pus of nearly one-half was owing to that fact. With the stoppage of the steady drain upon the vitality of the President it would be now possible to build up his strength and to give the proper kind of nourishment. The operation which was performed, being the second one, was necessary in order to keep the moreoutwardly portion of the wound open, which had begun to heal in advance of the portion in the more inward section of the The first official act of the President since his assassination, occurred on Wednesday last, when he signed an application to the Canadian government for a fugitive from justice, at present in the custody of the Dominion. On Thursday he wrote a long telegram to his mother who is now in Mentor, Ohio. The President is very much interested in his crops at that place, and yesterday he received a dispatch from his farmer in charge that "rain was much needed." There are three proposition being considered as regards the President's removal from the White House. The first is to the Soldiers' Home, a beautiful. healthy place about, two miles outside of the city limits. There is a cottage, us it is called, which is expressly devoted to the accommodation of the President of the

ditions assumed by the resolution will, in is to place him upon the "Talapoosa," a to him, and keep his commandments better. ecure that object. This is not all; the exit of the salt air. Accommodations for his comleaves behind in the church, a chilling, alien- this will be the course selected. The Presiating influence on other precious souls. The dent would prefer to go to Mentor, but it is thought of ever becoming members. The of the consulting physicians, Agnew and

'A terrible murder has been committed in Washington during the past week. The vic- help from above to give them courage and should call for a letter and join a First-day tims are two children, a boy and a girl. A Church. The sister knew more of our de- negress of very low order of intellect, by the right. We have now an organized Bible- est apprehension all over the country, and nominational usage than I did, and wept pro- name of Christiana Taylor, was suspected insely at the fraternal tenderness in the ex- and arrested. She has confessed the crime. pressions of the letter. The result was, that and denied having any motive for commitin a few years she sought again a home among | ting the deed. | "The devil," she says, "got | been one of that little band, I feel quite at into her and she could not help it." The dangerous classes in this city are the blacks, and there is already here a population of over sixty thousand and is increasing every day. These are already carrying things with a high ing the usage of the denomination, a like hap- | ferable. They feel that they have the whites The resolution quotes no authority from | concerned, and in many instances they as-is nothing of the kind there. The usage of | tom here for servants | not to sleep at the the denomination may justify it, but even houses of their employers, but to go to their distant. There is a great deal of work need- from the assurances of many Senators and our denomination may not be infallible. I individual homes when the labors of the day ed in this section of country, and at present regard a process of discipline in the circum- are done. If many of these homes could be there is only one minister to attend to it all, be granted to Gen. Grant and his associates. law of love. To hold a member by the fear to allow the servants to enter their employof a process of discipline, is to appeal to too ment. It has been stated that in a number low a motive for free Christian growth. The of instances which have been investigated, it obligations assumed on becoming church has been found that hovels are crowded with members, are partly local, specific, and per- both sexes, who find sleeping accommodasenal, and partly general, catholic, and per- tions indiscriminately upon the floor or elsepetual. So far as they are local and person- where, and during the past warm weather al, they may be dissolved, as other contracts, | the filth and stench has been to a white perby mutual agreement. These obligations are | son insupportable. So stringent are the rules usually assumed in spiritual childhood. To regarding the blacks, that the police are resuppose that such a child must always abide by | quired to disperse a crowd of four, if seen present opinions and practices is to preclude | conversing in the public thoroughfare. They all the conditions of personal and Christian | are regarded here as being very treacherous, growth. Soul freedom is essential to manly | unlike what they are in many other cities. and Christian development. So, too, all It would seem as if the very offscourings of hasty changes, "carried about by every wind | the country had been concentrated in Wash-

The Traveling Passenger Agents Associathe year 1805, on Washington's farm in Westmoreland county, Virginia. The relic was placed for safe keeping in the hands of Mr. Albert B. Wien, of N. C. and St. L. Rail-AUGUST.

SABBATH REFORM NOTES.

We have been favored with the Chautauqua Assembly Herald of Aug 9th, containing the report of the lecture by Eld. A. H. Lewis, upon "Sunday Laws; Past and Present." In a racy "History of a Chautauqua Day," by the editor, we find the following humorous sketch: "Prof. Lewis's morning lecture on 'Rembmber the Sabbathday to keep it holy,' according to act of Legislature; can't make men good by statute and policemen's clubs, no use, might as will order men out under orderly sergeant to be baptized; Lewis Seventh-day Baptist, big frame, big beard, big brain, knows a thing or two, small-fry disputants no business with him." Among the "Personals" on the same page we find the following paragraph: "Rev. Lew-Philosophy yesterday morning, is the author of a work entitled 'Sabbath and Sunday,' which is a defense of the views of Seventhday Baptists, and a history of their antecedents. He is also the author of a critical history of 'Sunday and Sunday Legislation,' which we understand is to appear during the coming Autumn." We know that the readers of the RECORDER will be glad to learn that Bro. Lewis had the opportunity kindly extended to him to utter such sentiments under circumstances that must give them wide circulation. All will feel grateful to the unbigoted and tolerant management that invited him to the Assembly's platform.

J. B. CLARKE, Cor. Sec.

Home Aleus.

Albert Lea. Minn.

Aug. 9, 1881. Your tracts were received. Will distribute them as best I can, willingly. My heart is in this good work, and only wish I might United States, and was occupied by Mr. | be the means of doing some little good where | Hayes and family to a considerable extent. there is so much needed. The few Sabbath The second, is to carry him to Mentor, Ohio, keepers here enjoyed, and were greatly which he considers his home, and where he strengthened by the tent work. They have

ninety-nine cases in a hundred, effectually government transport, and give him a taste Now the tent has been removed to another field, and we are not permitted to listen to of a member, under such circumstances, fort have been constructed, and very likely the teaching of God's Word by those earnest came from honest hearts, and they themselves effect on outsiders is to dissuade from any thought to be too far away from the residences sincerely believed all they were trying to show to others; yet we are permitted to folfirst case of the kind intrusted to my care, | Hamilton, who reside in Philadelphia and low them with our prayers. This we do, and | ask that their work may result in good, and field, notifying the people to arm, and inmany may see what the truth is, and receive forming them of the movements of the Instrength to forsake the wrong and do the class, and interest enough to make it interesting, and we hope it will be lasting.

> Having lived in Chicago for years, and home in this one. Not the same, either; for there I was only one of the number that met on Sabbath-days, while here I mean to be one of the helpers. The instructions I have received in the tent meetings show me hand, and some of them are perfectly insuf- | there is a work for me to do, and I want to be ready and willing to do it whenever it in their power, as far as house servants are comes and whatever it may be. If we are faithful, others may come in, and perhaps time to the work. KATE DAVIS.

Condensed Hews.

HARTMANN AND BLAINE.

Henry Wehle, of New York, Attorney for Hartmann, the Russian Nihilist, wrote to Sécretary Blaine, inquiring what the action of the Department would be in case the Russian Government should ask the extradition of his client. He charged, as a reason for his action, that the Assistant Secretary had expressed an opinion in the 'matter, to a newspaper correspondent, opposed to the interest of Hartmann.

The answer of Secretary Blaine covers the question so thoroughly, and has so much of true official propriety, that we think it worthy find ready credence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

Henry Wehle, Attorney at Law, N. Y.,-Your letter received. You alk me, as Secretary of State to declare in effect that your client, Hartmann, shall have the protection of the government of the United States in scarcely touched the building when fire iscase his extradition should be requested by Russia. I received by the same mail, a let- the mill and its contents were destroyed. A ter from an eminent citizen of Pennsylvania, urging that this government should make known its willingness to surrender Hartmann, in the event of his being demanded by Russia. In both of these communications I but nothing definitely is known as yet. am told to violate official propriety and disregard the traditions of the Department of State y declaring in advance what would be the action of the government in a hypothetical case involving grave moral principles and important personal rights. You may with as much propriety address a communication to the Chief Justice of the United States interrogating him as to the decision which he would render if the case of Hartmann should come before him on a writ of habeas corpus. You suggest that it is the duty of the Dapartment of State to deliver its conclusions on this case because one of its assistants is reported vithout authority to have expressed his own personal views in a casual conversation on the subject. Would you regard it as good ground for demanding that the Supreme Court should make an important decision on a hypothetical case between a reporter of decisions or a United States | might be a part. Marshal was said to have declared certain s, who delivered the lecture in the Hall of views on the principle involved. There is no payment of agricultural laborers has caused citizen of the United States to-day, native a renewal of the suggestion for the issue of oorn or naturalized, who has a right to de- one and two dollar silver certificates, as there mand from any national tribunal its opinion | are no national bank notes under five dollars. in a hypothetical case on a plea that it in- | The proposition finds no favor at the Treasvolves a principle which might effect his ury. The officials think the legal tenders afpersonal rights. Can you assign any reason | ford an ample supply in addition to the | Geo. Greenman, M. S. Wardner, C. V. Hibbard, why Hartmann, who is not a citizen of the silver dollars. Inited States, should the moment he sets foot on American soil, have a right to de- dollars has become so prevalent that banks mand a ruling from one of the executive de- have made complaint and adopted measures a question of international jurisprudence, defaced coins. The Treasury will probably that may affect his personal liberty, when advise the public to refuse these coins on the there is no case pending before the depart- ground that their value is not what it was ment, involving the issue of half a million when they were issued and stamped by the of emigrants from Europe, who will probably government. arrive in the United States during the current year? Can you indicate to me any reasonable ground on which Hartmann should be excepted from out of that vast number, and the special protection of the government vouchsafed and voluntarily guaranteed to him in advance of any case arising in which his name is even mentioned? It may, perhaps, be unnecessary to advise you that the conclusions and decisions of the Department of State on important legal and diplomati questions are not made prematurely public through the medium of newspaper interviews, nor in response to attorneys of interested

THE INDIANS are causing considerable trouble in New Mexico. A Santa Fe discan inhale the fresh country air. The third, determined, with God's help, to live nearer patch of Aug. 14th says:

(Signed.) JAS. G. BLAINE.

"The advices from below are that the situation is more serious than ever as regards the outbreaks of the Mescalero Apaches. shooting himself through the head, on the Indians in small bands are raiding the 9th of August. Judge Colt had filled sevcountry, and it is utterly impossible for the eral very important offices, and at his death brothers, who speak as though the words troops to come up with them. Reports of was a trustee of Williams College. For murders and depredations in isolated communities come in every day, and there is no telling of the damage or number of lives lost. The number of troops is unequal to the emergency. General Hatch is in the dians. Two prospectors were killed in the Florida mountains, and a number near Guadaloupe mountains. There is the great unless more troops are ordered to the district, there is no immediate prospect of a bettering

> "The volunteers from Albuquerque have returned home, being relieved by the troops from Fort Wingate, who are posted at stations on the railroad where the hostiles are

"Major Ingalls and Captain Schaeffer, with volunteers, are co operating with the

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.—A Washington special to the Graphic says that active capitalists in the Nicaragua Canal scheme say we can have the privilege of having meet- that the matter will again be pressed upon ings and preaching some time, not very far the attention of Congress next Winter, and Representatives, it is believed a charter will stances supposed, a violent abrasion of the inspected the employers would be very loth | Eld. Backus, and he can not give his whole | In the meantime, the scheme will be brought | city of Vienna, on the 14th inst. to the attention of capitalists and investors in New York, and subscription books opened, with a view of securing, before Congress meets, enough subscriptions to guarantee St. Louis left that night. the construction of the canal. Gen. Grant heartily favors the enterprise, and will do all in his power to make it a success.

> THE condition of the President continues very critical, and grave fears are entertained for the result. There was a second operation on the 8th, to secure a proper discharge of pus from the wound, since which time there has continued considerable fever, evidently more than the attending surgeons had anticipated so long after the operation, though they profess great confidence in his recovery. There are undoubtedly many sensational reports set in circulation, and the great anxiety of the people causes them to

The Atlantic Flouring Mill at St. Louis, | Jersey Central Railroad. Mo., was struck by lightning on the night of Aug. 12th. An explosion instantly followed the stroke, and nearly all the upper part of the mill burst open, and its walls cracked from top to bottom. The bolt had sued from every part, and in half an hour number of men, working on different floors, were blown out of the doors and windows, receiving serious and perhaps fatal injuries. It is feared that several perished in the flames

The business of the canals from the opening of navigation to August 1st, as compared with the corresponding period of last year shows a serious falling off. The clearances in tons are, going west, 608,540; decrease, 125,074; going east, 1,588,866; decrease. 678,041. Tolls collected, \$266,386; decrease, \$268,307; miles of boats cleared, 2,977,190; decrease, 2,024,520. The canals were opened several weeks earlier in 1880 than 1881.

The First Comptroller has decided in case of mutilated United States bonds, that in the absence of clear proof of the destruction of the first Sabbath in September, 1881. the missing portion of the bond, the government can only pay for that part of the bond produced, the sum of which would be the same proportion to the whole amount of the bond as the part presented would bear to the size of the bond of which the fragments

The usual demand for small notes for the

partments of the national government upon to check it by adopting rates of discount for

The retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boer Government has been formally effected. The Boer Government has issued a proclamation announcing the establishment of a South African Republic. A secretary of 'state and executive officials have been sworn in. The proceedings were orderly.

Crow-Dog, an ambitious Indian, recently murdered Chief Spotted-Tail. Crow-Dog claimed that favors were shown Spotted-Tail by the government which ought to be shown all Indians alike, and that if he were made chief, it would be different.

King Alfonso, of Spain, has issued an order that Cuba shall abstain in the forthcoming International Cotton Exhibition at Atlanta, Ga., on account of the scarcity of money in the treasury and the little cotton thus far raised in Cuba.

Judge James D. Colt, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, contmitted suicide by some time he had been in very bad health.

There have been two events of special interest to sportsmen during the week—the feat of Mand S. in lowering her trotting record from $2.10\frac{1}{2}$ to $2.10\frac{1}{4}$, the fastest time on record; and the defeat of the Cornell crew at Vienna.

Suicides, or attempts at suicide, are of almost daily occurrence at Niagara Falls, and yet no adequate precaution is taken- to prevent the carrying out of a momentary impulse to leap into the enchanting vehicle of lestruction.

Dr. Bliss was slightly wounded by the instrument used in the last operation on the President, causing considerable inconvenience from the poison of the pus communicated to his blood from the instrument.

The initial steps have been taken by the English government towards securing a consular convention with the United States. The Foreign Office has been asked to move in the matter.

The exports of petroleum and petroleum products for June were \$5,553,000; for June last year, \$2.226,000; for the twelve months ended in June, \$40,315,000; last year, **\$36.**-

Twenty lives were lost and thirty persons seriously injured by the falling of an old building in the most frequented part of the

The new direct line of the Wabash railroad. between St. Louis and Detroit, was opened Aug. 14th, and the first through train from

Claims to twenty gold mines located in Fulton, Hamilton, and Saratoga counties were filed with the Secretary of State, at Albany, in a single week.

During the past fiscal year two hundred and sixty-eight lives were lost of passengers and crews upon the merchant steam vessels of the United States.

It is reported from Afghanistan that Ayoob Khan's power is on the wane. His supply of arms are becoming short, and disaffection is showing itself.

A house in Rhode Island has been set on fire by a clock-work arrangement. Infernal machines have already become naturalized.

The Western Nail Association has adanced the card rate from \$2 75 to \$3 on ccount of the increasing demands. The permanent exposition building at Phil-

adelphia has been purchased for the New During the week ending August 13th,

277,000 standard silver dollars were put in circulation. Minister White, President of Cornell Uni-

ersity, will sail for New York the 25th. The widow of ex-President Fillmore died of paralysis at Buffalo, August 11th.

Petroleum has been discovered at Yankton at the depth of three hundred feet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Southern Wisconsin occurs with the Utica Church, and will commence Sixth-day evening, August 26th; at 7½ o'clock, with a sermon by Rev. E. M. Dunn. By order of the Utica Church.

WM. B. WEST, Clerk.

THE next Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Iowa, will be held (if the Lord will), with the Carlton Church in Tama county, commencing at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on Sixth-day before

J. O. BABCOCK, Sec.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS IN CHICAGO, ILL. Religious services are held in Chicago on the Sabbath at the Pacific Garden Mission Room, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets; preaching at 2 o'clock P. M., Bible-class immediately following. The services are conducted by the pastors and ministers of the Southern Wisconsin Seventh-day Baptist Churches, in turn. All are most cordially invited to attend.

LETTERS.

John B. Whitford, S. Burdick, C. Latham Stillman, E. R. Maxson, Geo. W. Hills, Louisa May, A. silver dollars.

The practice of punching holes in silver

Whitford, J. W. Young, J. L. Huffman.

All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

·	A. E. Main, Alfred Centre,	5	3 3	37	41
	C. L. Williams, Richburgh,	2	00	38	•
9	Mrs. A. M. Rosebush, Independence,	2	00	38	30
.	C. Wilcox, Wirt Centre,	2	00	37	52
-	D. L. Crandall, Ceres,	11	25	32	52
1	Mrs. C. L. Babcock, Brookfield,		00	37	52
	Mrs. L. A. Langworthy, "		00	38	
l	Clark Burdick, "		00	38	5
э	Joseph H. Burdick,		00	37	52
	Samuel D. Whitford,		50	37	52
				37	5
γ.	Samuel Jordan,		50		5
7	Samuel H. Burdick,		00		5
ì	E. G. Curtis.				
-	A. L. Saunders.		00		5
ľ	Leander Babcock, "		00	37	5
е	Louisa Saunders, Waterville,		50	38	10
-	Joel Tappan, Dodge Centre, Minn.,		00	37	5
	N. M. Burdick, "		00	37	5
-	Louisa May, Alden,	1	00	37	5
_	Mrs. E. Landphere, Albion, Wis.,	- 2	00	38	3
•	M.L. Briggs, New Richmond, 2 payment	84	00	39	3
•	Mrs. G. L. Green, Noank, Conn.,	2	00	38	4
Ļ	Mrs. G. L. Green, Noank, Conn., Mrs. M. F. Fox, Chickosaw, Iowa,	1	00		•
1	H. N. Davis, New Liberty, Colo.,		00		
	R. E. Burdick, Cleveland, O.,		00	37	5
٠.	It. III Partition, Carlound, Co.	. 7.	1.0		

Selected Miscellany.

MARRIED AND SETTLED.

BY MRS. M. KIDDER.

Married and settled! just look at the wife Deep in her newly fledged duties; Life ne'er before to her loving young heart Seemed quite so full of new beauties.

Brighter the blue skies than ever before-Greener the grass in the meadow-Sun giving light all the blessed day long, Sun, and so little of shadow.

Hope has grown bright in her innocent soul, Leaving no room for mere sadness; Out at the window, and out at the door Goes the sweet song of her gladness.

Married and settled a year and a day, Joyful as ever, I'm certain; Ah! have you seen the new treasure of love? There, take a peep 'neath the curtain!

Turn back the coverlet, bordered with lace, Look at the curves and the dimples; Baby's "the sweetest that ever was born!" Pray, do you doubt it, ye simples?

Happy young wife! now she listens to hear (E'en while her cradle-song humming) Footsteps whose echo is music to her Heralding forth his dear coming!

Married and settled! not bartered for gold! Mated! not bound with a tether Hateful and irksome as chains to a slave, But, living and loving together!

A SECOND LITERARY REVOLUTION.

The first literary revolution consisted in the publication of standard books in every department of literature at from one-third to one tenth of their former

The second literary revolution consists in a still further very great reduction (conditional) even from the revolution prices, while, at the same time, the average quality of the books will continue to be ma-

HOW CAN THESE THINGS BE?

To attempt an impossibility could of course result only in failure, and it would be useless, in our own interest, or in that of the many thousand customers who have shown us such earnest favor, and have given us such great patronage, to announce or promise what could not be performed. We have dealt frankly with our customers in giving facts concerning costs and profits in the past, and we do it now, by giving facts and figures illustrating how we can afford to still further reduce prices.

Please note, at the start, our apology for not having done heretofore what we now propose to do, and

1st-We published our first book only so long ago as January, 1879. Previous to that time we were entirely without experience in book publishing. What knowledge we had of the business was gained in newspaper publishing, and in book-selling.

2d-We were also at that time almost entirely without capital, and until so late as February, 1881, e labored under the difficulty of being without capital even approximately adequate for the magnitude of the enterprise we were undertaking.

3d-Our entire scheme was in opposition to all previous methods of publishing and book-selling. And from the beginning to the present, we have had the combined bitter opposition of almost the entire book-publishing and book selling classes of the United

4th-Starting thus, with a minimum of knowledge and less capital, and with such immense opposition, we thought it best, in the interest of both the reading public and ourselves, that we undertake too little, rather than too much; partial success would be better than total failure.

5th-In spite of our want of resources and of experience, and in spite of opposition, and with the necessity of organizing and training our new forces, and necessarily trying many experiments, all of which no one could expect would be uniformly successful, we have from January 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, manufactured and sold nearly 2,000,000 volumes of standard books, for which we have received the considerable sum of \$709,521 32.

6th—In a circular issued in January of the present year we made the following statement: "The public have so long been taught to believe books to be expensive luxuries and low prices impossible, that incredulity has from the first been the greatest obstacle to the progress of the Literary Revolution. It was easier to make good books cheap than it was to make people believe it could be done. We could readily have made prices even lower than they have been, but for the terrible tax we have been compelled to pay to this incredulity.

We have during this period, from January 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, paid for advertising, the large sum of \$140,878 93. This immense item necessarily has to come out of the profits we make on the books sold.

7th-Although our scheme originally embodied the principle of selling directly to the consumer, and doing away with the exorbitant cost of middlemen, we have not undertaken to put aside the book-seller and the book agent altogether, because a large por tion of the book-buyers of the country have got into the habit of looking to them for their supplies, and if we were to supply the wants of such customers at all, we were compelled to do it through these ordinary channels. But we have endeavored to induce or compel these middlemen to work, as we have been doing, on a more reasonably small percentage of profit (the immensely increased sales at the reduced prices, even with the smaller commissions, really give the book-seller a larger net profit than he formerly had). Accordingly, we have during this period, from January 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, allowed to the book-sellers and book agents commissions averaging about 25 per cent of our total recepts. In other words, in addition to the \$709,521 32 we have received from the public for our books, the public has also paid to the middlemen the large sum of \$177,380 33 simply for handling these books, making the total cost of the books to the consumer

8th From these statements you can readily see

From the total amount which the public has paid for our

We deduct the amount we

have paid for advertising these books.....\$140,878 93 And the amount paid to middlemen for handling the books.....\$177.380 33

We have a total deduction of......\$318,259 26

And a remainder of......\$568,642 39

Thus it is evident that if the public had bought these books directly from us, the unnecessary expenses of advertising, and of paying middlemen for handling them, being avoided, the books would have cost them only \$568,642 39, being almost 36 per cent less than the \$886,901 65 which they have paid for them, and our net proceeds would have been none the less.

necessarily show that it is possible for us to manufacture and sell books at such low prices without loss to us. As we have never made pretense of publishing books from charitable or philanthropic motives, and do not wish our friends to think we are doing business at a loss, we will give a conclusive and interesting illustration of how we can afford these low

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

After a labor of nearly two years by an able corps of American editors and writers, for whose services we have paid nearly \$30,000, we have within the brief period of less than ten months made electrotype plates for the Library of Universal Knowledge at a further cost of nearly \$30,000, making a total investment on this work of about \$60,000, This labor all being done and paid for, the 15 large octavo volumes, making the largest Cyclopædia ever published in this country, can be manufactured at a cost per set of 15

These electrotype plates which we have manufuctured will readily print 100,000 copies, and then by slight repairing will print from 50,000 to 100,000 additional copies, but to make our estimate absolutely safe we will assume that it will be necessary to manufacture a new set of electrotype plates after 60,000 copies have been printed. Thus we must add to the above cost of the manufacture of one set of the books \$5 96), an additional \$1 as the proportionate cost of the plates for each set of 15 volumes. A further item must also be added to cover expenses of office, handling, shipping, etc., which experience leads us to estimate below 50 cents per set, but as we must do at least a safe business we will add, instead, for this item another \$1, making the total cost of manufacture and handling the 15 octavo volumes of the Li-

brary of Universal Knowledge \$7 96. Thus you see that if we sell a copy of this great Encyclopædia even at the net price of \$10, we still have a net profit of over \$2. As we have already sold about 15,000 sets in advance of completion, we think it very safe to estimate (and we have heard of neither friend nor enemy who makes an estimate low er) that we shall sell, as fast as we can manufacture them, at least 100,000 sets, and allowing our figures above given to be correct, we have the comfortable sum of \$200,000 to cover contingencies, and divi-

dends to our stockholders. As some of our friends may question whether our estimates above given are perfectly safe, and as we have heard of some instances where the accuracy of figures previously given by us has been disputed by our enemies, we will say that the cost of the paper s put at 8 cents per pound, the cost of press work at \$1 20 per thousand impressions, and the cost of binding at 16½ cents per volume.

THE PRACTICAL POINT.

We now come to the practical point in which you are interested—how you may get the books you want at the lowest possible cost.

It is evident that it can only be done by your doing away, so far as you are concerned, with our immense expenditure for advertising, and with the commissions which we or you are compelled to pay the middlemen, if you buy through the middlemen.

Another extremely important point in enabling us to afford the lowest possible price is that we receive quick returns for the investments we have made.

You readily see that we have invested about \$60,-000, cash, before we are able to offer you a complete set of the Library of Universal Knowledge at any price. We must sell a great many thousand sets before we can even get back the money which we have invested, to say nothing of the reward which we must have, in some measure, for our labor and the capital of the stockholders involved.

A large portion of the public still persist in getting their supplies of books through the middlemen (who must be paid for their services) instead of from us direct; and as a large expenditure for advertising will also continue to be necessary, in finding out new customers, we must continue to hold to our present retail prices, in order that we may be able to pay these enormous expenses for advertising and for com-

But because we are thus compelled to tax bookbuyers generally with these heavy expenses, there is no occasion why we should continue this heavy tax upon you individually if you choose to unite with us in avoiding it.

OUR PROPOSITION TO YOU.

will send your order for the Library of Universal Knowledge (either for yourself or for any number of friends and acquaintances), so that we shall receive the same on or before the first day of September, 1881, we will accept such orders at a discount of one-third from our published list prices, making net prices to you as follows:

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE. For the 15 volumes in cloth, net......\$10 00

Orders sent to us under this offer will be accepted and filled by us under the following terms and con-

CONDITIONS.

1st-We do not in this case, as has commonly been our custom, require that remittances shall accompany the orders. Payments may be made at any time that may suit the convenience of the purchaser, on or before the delivery of the books to him, and not later than January 1, 1882.

remittance in full payment, shipping first those for which payment is first received.

3d—After filling all orders which have been fully paid for at time of order, we shall in shipping give and harass him terribly?

precedence to orders which are accompanied by a Just so, I want you to repayment of 10 per cent, or more on account of said order, the balance then to be paid on or before de-

livery of the books. 4th—Thereafter shipments will be made to those who have sent no payment with the order, precedence being given to those whose orders are first received by us, payment of course being required on or before delivery of the goods.

5th-We shall not consider orders unaccompanied by any remittance as binding upon the person making it, if from any cause he is unable to take the books, or shall not then desire to-do so; but in case payment is not made promptly when such person is notified that his books are ready for delivery, he will first forfeit his position on our delivery list, his name being transferred to the end, and in case payment is not made promptly when his name is again reached and he is notified, he will then forfeit the privilege of purchasing at less than our full list prices, and no order will thereafter be accepted from him under any similiar special offer which we may in the future make on other of our publications, unless the same is accompanied by payment.

ABOUT OUR OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

As the present stock of our miscellaneous publications is now comparatively limited, and as our entire manufacturing resources will in all probability be for months to come taxed to the utmost by the manufacture of the Library of Universal Knowledge alone we can not undertake to make an offer similar to the above upon the books covered by our miscellaneous list except to the extent of our stock in hand. Until our chained to himself a habit that will be like

great reduction from our prices as heretofore given in all cases we shall require that orders for miscellawithout diminishing our net income, but they do not | neous books under these terms shall be accompanied by the cash, as these books can be delivered at once, and cash orders will certainly soon exhaust our sup-

> Any remittance received for miscellaneous books, the supply of which may have by that time been exhausted, will either be returned promptly, or the amount will be applied toward the payment for the Library of Universal Knowledge as may be directed. VERY IMPORTANT.

In connection with the special terms given above please note particularly the following points:

1st-We look to you direct for your order, and w also ask you to assist in spreading the knowledge of the existence, character, and low prices of our publications. The larger our sales, and the more promptly they are made, the more rapidly can we go forward manufacturing other equally good books at equally low prices. We will gladly furnish you any reasonable quantity of catalogues and circulars for

2d—The terms herewith given are limited strictly to orders which shall be received by us on or before September 1, 1881. Orders received after that date must positively come under our usual list prices or terms to clubs, which latter are limited to 10 per cent., or, at the utmost, 15 per cent. discount from

3d-We are well aware of the fact that very many book-buyers have not at a moment's command even \$10 which they can invest, however great the inducements. This offer gives you the privilege of makng payment when it suits your convenience, at any ime before January 1, 1882.

4th—The "Library of Universal Knowledge" was completed on July 15, 1881, and we are now delivering the same in the various styles of binding advertised. It is a verbatim reprint, in large type, of he last (1880)London edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with copious additions (about 15,000 topics) y American editors, the whole combined under one lphabetical arrangement, with such illustrations as are necessary to elucidate the text. It gives an amount of matter about 10 per cent. more than Appleton's Cyclypædia (price, in cloth, \$80, and 20 per cent. more than Johnson's Cyclopædia (price \$51, in cloth). For the general reader it is undoubtedly the best Éncyclopædia ever published, whatever the price. Specimen pages will be sent free upon application. American Book Exchange, 764 Broadway, New York. John B. Alden, Manager.

SPEAK PLEASANTLY.

The habit of speaking in pleasant tones to the sensitive hearts within our care, is of the utmost importance. If we would have them learn to speak gently to all, we must teach by precept and example in their early years. while their minds are so elastic as to be led to pattern after the influence which surrounds them.

I will relate a little incident of my own experience. I was unusually busy one morning preparing for company to dinner. My little son of four years was amusing himself with his playthings about the room. He, too. seemed hard at work, building bridges, block houses, and churches. He was continually coming to me, asking questions, and requiring assistance. After a little time I noticed he had left his play, and was back against the wall under the table, sobbing as though his heart would break.

I said, "Georgie, dear, what is the mat-

No reply.

When I repeated the question, the answer came between broken sobs, "You didn't speak pleasant to me." "Well," said I, "don't cry; come and tell

So he came to me; I took him upon my lap and asked him to tell me just what I had said. Years have passed since then, and I have forgotten all but the impression it made. A few pleasant words, the tears kissed away, and he was comforted and happy, and soon OUR PROPOSITION TO YOU.

We therefore make you this proposition: If you er to be forgotten.

He is now grown up, and I would no more think of speaking unpleasantly or unkindly to him than I would to company who might be visiting me. On the other hand, a rude, selfish, or unkind word never passes his lips. His attentions towards me are always most respectful, kind, and loving. If we would gain respect and esteem from our children, we must also speak to them in a kind and courteous manner. As we teach, so they will

SKIPPING.

Boys, I want to ask you how you think a conquerer would make out who went through the country he was trying to subdue, and whenever he found a fort hard to take, left 2d-But making deliveries of the books we shall it alone. Don't you think the enemy would give precedence to orders which are accompanied by buzz wild there, like bees in a hive, and when he was well into the heart of the country, don't you fancy they would swarm out

Just so, I want you to remember, will it be with you, if you skip over the hard places in your lessons and leave them unlearned; you have left an enemy in the rear that will not fail to harass you and mortify you times with-

"There was just a little bit of my Latin hadn't read," said a vexed student to me, "and it was just there the professor had to call upon me at examination. There was just two or three examples I had passed overand one of those I was asked to do on the blackboard."

well at his ease; he can not forget the skipped | ing on Monday, September 5, 1881. problems, and the consciousness of his de, ficiencies makes him nervous and anxious.

Never laugh at the slow, plodding student; the time will surely come when the laugh will be turned. It takes time to be thorough, but it more than pays. Resolve, when you take up a study, that you will go through with it like a successful conquerer, taking

every strong point. If the accurate scholar's difficulties closed with his school life, it might not be so great a matter for his future career. But he has an iron ball at his heel all the rest of his life.

The above figures show clearly the possiblity of a supply is exhausted we will accept in connection with an order for the Cyclopædia, under the above offer, orders for any of our miscellaneous books at the same rate of discount (one-third) from our list prices, but the has learned to shirk what is hard, and

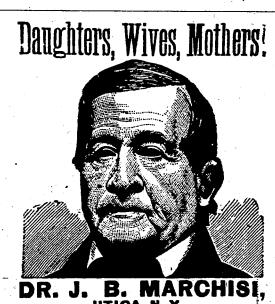
the habit will grow with years.—Morning

LEMON JUICE IN DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. J R. Page, of Baltimore, in the New York Medical Record, May 7, 1881, invites the attention of the profession to the topical use of fresh lemon juice as a most efficient means for the removal of membrane from the throat, tonsils, etc., in diphtheria. In his hands, (and he has heard several of his profession say the same,) it has proved by far the best agent he has yet tried for the purpose. He applies the juice of the lemon by means of a camel's hair probang, to the affected parts, every two or three hours, and in eighteen cases in which he has used it, the effect has been all that he could wish.



It is an excellent and eafe remedy for females during pregnancy. It will control Menstruation, and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb. As a Blood Purifier, it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the mark et, and is sold by all Druggists and all dealers at \$1 25 per bott le. For Diabetes, inquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABRTES CURE. It is a positive remedy. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

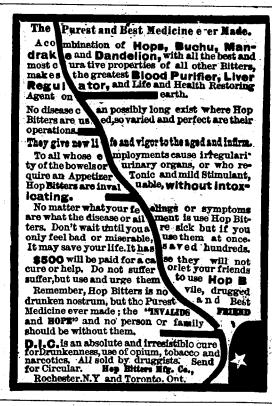


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womb, Lucorrheea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above

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NAWING OF JURORS.

BELMONT, NEW YORK,) ALLEGANY COUNTY, CLERK'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., a panel of Trial Jurors will be drawn at this office to serve at a County Court and Court of Sessions. to be held at the Court House in the village of Bel-The student who is not thorough is never | mont, in and for the County of Allegany, commenc-GEO. H. BLACKMAN, Clerk.

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BEATTY'S ORGANS, 18 useful stops 5 Sets Reeds, only \$65. Pianos \$125 up. Fillus: Catalogue free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

BLANK CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP, with return notice of the certificates' having been used, suitable for any church, for sale at this office. Price by mail, postage paid, per dozen, 20 cents; per quire, 35 cents; per hundred, \$1 25. Church Clerks will find them both convenient and economical.

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NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of Four Sermons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Nathan Wardner, late missionary at Shanghai, China, subsequently engaged in Sabbath Reform labors in Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cents.

THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. By Rev. A. H. Lewis, A. M. Part First, Arguments. Part Second, History. 16mo: 268 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1 25. This volume is an earnest and able presentation of he Sabbath question, argumentatively and historically, and should be in the hands of every one desiring

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE PERUSAL OF GILFIL-LAN AND OTHER AUTHORS ON THE SABBATH. By Rev. Thos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Little Genesee, N. Y. Second Edition, 125 pp. Fine Cloth, 50 cents. Paper, 10

light on the subject.

This is in many respects the most able argument yet published. The author was educated in the observance of Sunday, and was for several years a highly esteemed minister in the Baptist denomination. The book is a careful review of the arguments in favor of Sunday, and especially of the work of James Gilfillan, of Scotland, which has been widely circulated among the clergymen of America. Mr. Brownhas thoroughly sifted the popular notions relative to Sunday, with great candor, kindness and ability. We especially commend it to those who, like Mr. Brown, have been taught to revere Sunday as the

A DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By Geo. Carlow. Third Edition—Revised. 168 pp. 25 cents.

This work was first published in London in 1724. It is valuable as showing the state of the Sabbath ar-

VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH, in 2 parts. Part First, Narrative of Recent Events. Part Sec one, Divine Appointment of the Seventh Day, by Rev. J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 66 pp. Paper, 10-This work is one of decided value, not only as re-

gards the argument adduced, but as showing the extreme want of liberality and fairness which characterized the trial and excommunication of Mr. Morton from the Presbyterian Church.

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edwards Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp.

LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the "Millennial Harbinger Extra." 50 pp. Price, COMMUNION, OR LORD'S SUPPER. A Sermon deliv-

ered at Milton Junction, Wis., June 15th, 1878: By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D. 20 pp. The Society also publishes the following tracts, which will be sold at cost, in large or small quantities, to any who may desire them. Specimen packages sent free to any who may wish to examine the

Sabbath question. Twenty per cent. discount made

to clergymen on any of the above-named books, and:

a liberal discount to the trade. Other works soon to be published. TRACTS.

No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible

Sabbath. 40 pp.

No. 16—The Sabbath and its Lord. 28 pp.

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it is well to avail oursely cooking it to make it rel It is good boiled in the but far more delicious to from the cob with a shar pints of corn into a pres a quart of water, and let ntes, taking care to stir add a piece of butter the tablespoonful of salt, stir well and bring to saucers for the table. Another nice dish from s off the kernels from the cars are enough); make of milk, two well beate spoonfuls of sugar. and ter; stir the grated corn stir often while cooking. cate pudding. It takes: to bake, and is a pleasan THAT minister is lit

idiot, practically, who the given up, or modified to of so-called modern cri matters pertaining to Go vation, is unchangeable Speculations concerning change very greatly, but er. Hence the vast imp teachers should not co speculations with the d The latter will stand their and all onslaughts. . If the gospel have a full be God, and have the courag there will be much posi trimming, and no comp Christian Advocate.

If any one has swallo kind, an instantaneous re large number of cases, is ful of common salt, and t ground mustard, stirred (of water, warm or cold. stantly. It is scarcely do to come up, bringing wit contents of the stomac poison should remain, let or a teaspoonful of strong tered as soon as the stoma articles neutralize a large

poisons. SUMMER DRINKS.—R water, oatmeal water, wit should be ready in every he are. These are surely be which is often given, or always be trusted. Sma very refreshing now and healthy persons: also a drawith vinegar and molasses ing for work people, or aslighto white sugar. Cool out disturbing the digestions and research the control of the digestions. the intestines; and you wi

THE Gardener's Monthly the recently demonstrated branch on a tree makes strain on the main plant fo a living one. It is one of tant discoveries of modern the practical horticulturis edge he can save many When one has been transi get injured, and the suppl the best cases is more or le dead branch, or any weak fore be at once cut away.

THE New-England Farm accumulation of absorbent present month. Dry eart says, can usually be obtain any time. Muck from the bedug now, and laid whe season, ready for next year a great difference in the samples of meadow muck. bed will yield material tha an absorbent after it has li months to the weather.

An idle reason lessens good ones you gave before

THE conditions of see work, concentration, titue

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HEART-POWER. —Heart-power is of all oth-

ers the most beneficent. Physical energy

subdues matter, but the soul triumphs by

the force of its affections over the mightiest

of obstacles. The heart of Christ is the seat

and center of his supremacy over so many

millions of our race. He is not ranked as a

genius, nor as an orator. He disdained the

boasted charms of philosophy. Yet his

speech distilled as the dew, and his words

have an inexhaustible power, which neither

dullness, nor ignorance, nor depravity, nor

unbelief, can resist. If we seek to find the

reason of their power, we shall find it in that

love which vitalizes all the truth they express.

Here, then, lies the secret of Christian use-

fulness. Ministers of the gospel, Sabbath-

school teachers, parents, all who desire to im-

part the gospel, must let it run through the

fervid affections of the heart. Cold, intel-

lectual instruction may have its way in the

schools, and in those discussions which relate

to general public affairs; but in the kingdom

of heaven the heart is master. They who put

most of heart into their work have most suc-

cess, and reap the largest satisfaction. This

is a truth too often forgotten in these days,

when so much stress is laid on methods.—

SWEET CORN.—As this luxury is in season

it is well to avail ourselves of every style of

cooking it to make it relish as a table dish.

It is good boiled in the old-fashioned way,

but far more delicious to shave the kernels

from the cob with a sharp knife. Put three

pints of corn into a preserving kettle, with a quart of water, and let it boil fifteen min-

utes, taking care to stir it frequently; then

add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a

tablespoonful of salt, and a pint of milk;

stir well and bring to a boil; then dish up in

saucers for the table. It is just delightful!

ears are enough); make a custard; three pints

of milk, two well beaten eggs, three large

spoonfuls of sugar. and a small lump of but-

ter; stir the grated corn into the dish, and

stir often while cooking. It makes a deli-

to bake, and is a pleasant variety for a dinner

cate pudding. It takes an hour and a half

THAT minister is little better than an

idiot, practically, who thinks any fundamen-

tal, any revealed truth of the Bible must be

given up, or modified to meet the demands

of so-called modern criticism. Truth, in

matters pertaining to God and to man's sal-

vation, is unchangeable and indestructible.

Speculations concerning such truth may

change very greatly, but the truth itself nev-

er. Hence the vast importance that public

teachers should not confound their own

speculations with the declarations of God.

The latter will stand the test of all criticisms

and all onslaughts. If the men who preach

the gospel have a full belief in the Word of

God, and have the courage of their opinions,

there will be much positive preaching, no

trimming, and no compromise. — Western

Ir any one has swallowed poison of any

kind, an instantaneous remedy, useful in a

large number of cases, is a heaping teaspoon-

ful of common salt, and the same quantity of ground mustard, stirred quickly in a teacup

of water, warm or cold, and swallowed in-

stantly. It is scarcely down before it begins

to come up, bringing with it the remaining

poison should remain, let the white of an egg

or a teaspoonful of strong coffee be adminis-

tered as soon as the stomach is quiet, as these

articles neutralize a large number of virulent

SUMMER DRINKS.—Rice water, barley

water, oatmeal water, with lemon and sugar,

are. These are surely better than cold tea,

which is often given, or milk that can not

always be trusted. Small pieces of ice are

very refreshing now and then for strong

healthy persons; also a drink of water mixed

with vinegar and molasses is thirst-quench-

ing for work people, or a slice of lemon dipped

into white sugar. Cool the blood with-

out disturbing the digestion and distending

the intestines; and you will get through the

THE Gardener's Monthly calls attention to

the recently demonstrated fact that a dead branch on a tree makes almost as great a

strain on the main plant for moisture as does a living one. It is one of the most impor-

tant discoveries of modern botanical science to

the practical horticulturist, as by this knowl-

edge he can save many a valuable tree.

When one has been transplanted some roots

get injured, and the supply of moisture in

the best cases is more or less deficient. Any

dead branch, or any weak one, should there-

THE New-England Farmer recommends the

accumulation of absorbents for the stable the

present month. Dry earth muck or sand, it

says, can usually be obtained in August, if at

any time. Muck from the swamp can also

be dug now, and laid where it will dry and

season, ready for next year's use. There is

a great difference in the value of different

samples of meadow muck, but almost any

bed will yield material that will be useful as

an absorbent after it has lain exposed twelve

An idle reason lessens the weight of the

THE conditions of success are three-

good ones you gave before.—Swift.

work, concentration, fitness.

fore be at once cut away.

months to the weather.

should be ready in every house where children

contents of the stomach. And lest any

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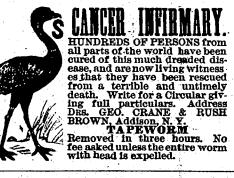
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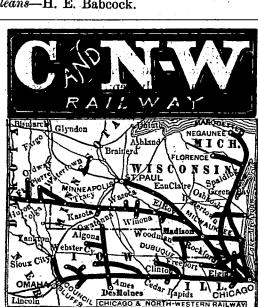
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Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 рм 2.52 "		7.05 A 8.42
Salamanca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.22 "	3.50 PM 4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	•••	9.02 A 9.25 ' 10.00 ' 10.31 ' 11.25 ' 11.43 P 12.00 '
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.25 рм	6.50 PM 8.47 " 10.53 " 3.38 AM	3.44 "	1.50 Pi 4.30 ' 7.30 '
New York	10.00 рм		11.25 ам	<u> </u>

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 9.25, Great Valley 9.53, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 P. M. 5.43 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, Olean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.15, Cub 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. STATIONS. | No. 3* | No. 9‡ | No. 29 | No. 1 New York 7.00 PM 7.15 PM 9.00 AH Port Jervis Hornellsville 8.10 AM 12:20 PM 12.50 PM 8.55 PM Alfred 12.46 РМ Andover 1.05 " 9.13 AM 1.24 " 2.15 PM 9.57 PM Wellsville 10.01 " 2.22 " 3.30 " 10.49 " Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley 3.40 " 5.13 " Arrive at 11.20 " 3.45 " 5.17 " 11.50 " Salamanca Little Valley 11.52 AM 4.85 PM 5.50 PM 12.20 AM

Dunkirk 1.30 PM 6.00 " 7.55 " 2.10 " 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, Olean 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

Arrive at

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.								
STATIONS.				s et	21.			
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M. 9.20	P. M. 8.30	P. M. 4.10	Р. м. 11.50	P. M. 8.22	Р. м . 11.30		
Bradford <i>Leave</i>	10.03	9.30	4.51	12.35	9.00	1.20		
Bradford	10.45	••••	4.55	1.05				
Custer City Arrive at			5.07	1.20		••••		
Buttsville	12.25		5.45					

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, STATIONS. Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. 6.30 8.40 1.10 7.18 9.35 1.30 3.14 Buttsville **Custer City** Arrive at 7.35 9.50 1.45 3.25 Bradford Leave -7.45 6.20 10.03 2.40 4.15 6.00 Bradford Arrive at

Carrollton 8.30 6.55 10.45 3.20 4.55 7.20 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, 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 11.85 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 offices. Baggage will be checked only on Tickets purchased at the Company's office. JOHN N. ABBOTT.

General Passenger Agent, New York.

S. S. Department.

Conducted by the Sabbath School Board of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference.

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Contributions for this department are solicited, and may be addressed to either of the above.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1881.

THIRD QUARTER

July 2. Israel in Egypt. Exod. 1: 1-14. July 9. The Coming Deliverer. Exod. 2: 5-15. July 16. The Call of Moses. Exod. 3: 1-14. July 23. Moses and Aaron. Exod. 4: 27-31; 5: 1-4.

July 30. Moses and the Magicians. Exod. 7: 8-17. Aug. 6. The Passover. Exod. 12: 1-14: Aug. 13. The Red Sea. Exod. 14: 19-27.

Aug. 20. The Manna. Exod. 16: 1-8.

Sept. 24. Special Lesson.

Aug. 27. The Commandments. Exod. 20: 1-11. Sept. 3. The Commandments. Exod. 20: 12-21. Sept. 10. Idolatry Punished. Exod. 32: 26-35. Sept. 17 · Review.

LESSON IX.—THE COMMANDMENTS

For Sabbath-day, August 27.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Exodus 20: 1-11. And God spake all these words, saying,

2. I am the Lord thy God. which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage,
3. Thou shalt have no other gods before me. 4. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, cany likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is i the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth:

5. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; me, and keep my commandments. 7. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh

Remember the sabbath-day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work:

Description:

But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy

God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: 11. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallow

CENTRAL TRUTH. — Love manifested by obedience. "For this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments."—1 John 5: 3.

Disobedience is death. Deut. 8: 11-20.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment.

TIME.—B. C. 1491. Third month of the Exodus. Ch. 19: 1

OUTLINE.

I. Only one God. v. 1-3. II. Only one object of worship. v. 4-7. III. Only one Sabbath. v. 8-11.

STATEMENTS.

Erodus-departure; from ek, out, and odos, way, journey pre-eminently the departure of God's people from Egypt. Red Sea-In Hebrew, sea of sedge or sea-weed, which

Horeb-dry, desert, ground left dry by the water draining off. Applied to the place of the burning bush (Exod. 3: 1) to Rephidim (Exod. 17: 6), and, in Deut. 4: 10, used in reflaw. "Thou stoodest before the Lord in Horeb." Applied also to the mountain itself.

Sinai-jagged, full of clefts. The mount on which God descended to give the law to Moses. The whole range is a rugged mass of granite peaks, intersected by deep valleys, where flocks and herds could subsist.

Ten Commandments-not used in the original, but, instead (Exod. 34: 28; Deut. 4: 13, and 10: 4), the Ten Words-Dec alogue. The Word of the Lord expresses the fullness of divine revelation, and is higher than any command.

Ten-denotes completeness, perfection-all man's duty. Two tables-The first tables, prepared by God and written on both sides by the finger of God (Exod. 32: 15, 16), Moses broke at the foot of the mount. The second tables pre pared by Moses, on which God wrote the same as on the first. Deut. 10: 1-5. The Ten Commandments are various ly divided into the two tables. Roman Catholics place three commands in the first table, and seven in the second The Jewish writers put five in each. The common division, as recognized in our lesson, gives four commands to the first table and six to the second.

Decalogue, how given-It would seem, from Deut. 5: 4, that all the people heard Jehovah speak; but the next verse indicates that God spoke to Moses, and Moses to the peo ple; and Exod. 20: 18-21 strengthens this view.

QUESTIONS.

Give the meaning of Exodus, Horeb, Sinai, and Decalogue Give your idea of the appearance of the host in that breadless, waterless desert. What wonders enveloped Sinai when God came down upon it? Did the people see the form of God? Deut. 4: 15. What is the first commandment, and how is it broken? Second? Third? Fourth? Show, from the Bible, that the seventh day is the only Sabbath of Jeho-

INTRODUCTION.

by the blood, baptized in the sea, and led by the pilto enter into a solemn covenant to be his people forever. The rod of Moses brings water from the rock and manna from heaven, furnishes food to the host, while the miracle of the double portion on the sixth day and none on the seventh, repeated through all their forty years of wandering, trains them as nothing else could, that the seventh day is the Sabbath of the his name in vain." Lord God. Jethro, the priest of Midian, Moses's father-in-law, bringing his wife and two sons, comes in stately dignity to visit the people of God, pronounces the priestly blessing, and adds his patriarchal God; but the fourth commandment is positive, and counsel to select God-fearing, and truth-loving men, to judge the people in smaller matters, while the weightier comes before Moses. Thus the nation is and leads to a reverence for his name, to his worship, compacted by courts of justice, and the administration of law. In the third month, on the very day spiritual in its nature, and therefore more specific they came to the foot hills where the valleys sweep and particular in its requirements, for it cuts right up into the granite peaks of Sinai, and Moses is across human greed and our selfish interests. It stops charged to sanctify the people for the interview with all worldly employments and business, and demands God, set bounds about the Mount, lest curiosity draw that we rest, as did Jehovah, on the holy Sabbath. them too near, and then formally demand of them if Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it they would keep and observe the commandments of holy. This points backward to Eden, when God the Lord. Amid thunderings and lightnings, the rested on the Sabbath-day and hallowed it, and also earthquake-shock, and the fearful blast of the trum- refers to the first Sabbath after the giving of the

the thick darkness where God was, with the words | unto the Lord." Ex. 16: 25. It also points forward of the people, "All that the Lord hath spoken, we to the words of Jesus, when he said "The Son of will do."

EXPLANATIONS.

all these words. Not the words of man or angel, but of God, and therefore perfect, universal, and unchangeable. They are perfect because God spoke | during the six working days, and the seventh bethem. They are true on earth, true in heaven, true in the north star, true throughout God's moral universe. These words are not only commands, but the Sabbath. Unqualified statement. True at truths and laws founded in the very nature of creation, at Sinai, at Calvary, now, and at the judg things, and until the moral universe is changed, these | ment. It is the only Sabbath of the Lord; all other laws are unchanged and unchangeable. "Heaven sabbaths and holy days are called in the Bible "your and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass | sabbaths," "her sabbaths," etc., but the seventh day away;" not one jot nor tittle (not the smallest letter | is called "my Sabbath," "my holy day." "These nor the tip of a letter) till all be fulfilled. All these | are the feasts of the Lord which ye shall proclaim to words. God spake them all, hence all binding. It be holy convocations—besides the Sabbath of the is one complete and perfect law, and whosoever shall | Lord." Lev. 23: 37, 38.—Brown's Review of Gilfillan, offend in one point is guilty of all. Saying. This word in Hebrew indicates that the exact words are quoted (oratio recta). If any part of God's Word was of necessity and charity. Luke 6: 9 and 13: 15. And copied verbatim, we may expect this to have been right from the tables of stone. I am the Lord. Kings may begin their laws with high sounding titles, but God Almighty opens his with the simple word I, to show that he is supreme, personal, alone. Lord. Jehovah (Ex. 6:3), the covenant God of Israel. These words point Christ-ward. Thy God. Thy Redeemer from Egypt, thy deliverer from bondage. They were therefore his peculiar treasure, above all people. Peculiar, in old English, means personal property, or that which is bought and is especially near and dear. First commandment: Thou shalt gives only one reason for Jehovah's Sabbath, and have no other gods before me. All the commandments except the fourth and fifth, begin with thou, making it a personal address to every one that reads, to each one that hears, to all the children of Israel, and, through them, to all the race. Shalt have. In the Hebrew, Let there not become, or grow up, showing how insidiously the false gods appear, if we neglect or forget the only true God. No other gods. In the very nature of things, there can be but one Supreme Being, for if any other is equal to him in any respect, then he ceases to be supreme in that respect, and is God no longer. For this reason, all plurality of gods is unreasonable, all polytheism absurd, and most heathen nations, like the Romans, were compelled to regard one as supreme, as Jupiter, and the rest subordinate. Before me. Absolute prohibition, none above or besides, or opposed to God. "Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is one God." Jehovah is supreme, per-

II. Only one object of worship, v. 4-7. Man is a worshipful being, and, if anything in heaven or on earth is regarded as God, there grows up a desire to represent it by an image or likeness (to bring God down to them), and worship it as God. Hence, the second command grows out of the first, and sup plements it. Worship nothing in heaven [sun, moon, or stars] as do the Chaldeans, from whence Abraham 14. came. 'Nothing from the earth [oxen] or under the sea [even crocodiles and scrpents], as do the Egyptians in whose land ye dwelt." But the second commandment is specific. 1st. Thou shalt not make any graven image. If the heart accept any other gods, the hand will soon be busy, hewing the wood or stone, and working out the form in plastic shape; and even the likeness in light and color may sufficiently represent it to serve as an object of worship. Hence, the special prohibition of any tendency to idolatry of heart or hand. 2d. If the image or likeness is made, the knee will bow down, and the heart adore it as god. So God exerence to the spot where the people stood to receive the pressly forbids all looking towards idolatry. Reason why so particular: I am a jealous God. In the highest sense, God is jealous of his honor and position as the Supreme Being. Rewards and punishments rendered: "Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me, and showing mercy unto thousands [o a thousand generations] of them | that love me and keep my commandments." This is not an arbitrary edict of God, but the statement of an inherent law of our moral natures, that if we dissolve the personal communion between us and God, and worship other things as God, we are at war with the laws of our own being, and the consequences will not only rest upon us, but by heredity, the evil will extend to the third and fourth generation, while the blessing of obedience reaches to a thousand generations. Third commandment: Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain. The Hebrew word translated in vain, is a generic term, meaning emptiness, and includes all jesting, all deception, lying, perjury, sorcery, and especially every species of hypocricy. Hence, the name of God is only to be used with the simple truth, and with holy reverence, for "holy and reverened is his name." Ps. 111: 9. In Oriental lands, scarcely a sentence is uttered or a statement made without an appeal to God, and so the holy name is not only lightly used, but taken advantage of, for the most consummate deception, and especially in the arts of magic and sorcery. In Occidental lands, oaths and The children of Israel enslaved in Egypt, redeemed blasphemies are also too common, while trifling words lead on to the growing habit of swearing. But lar of cloud and fire, draw near to the Mount of God, the command goes forth and prohibits all false pretensions of religion in the use of God's name, all hypocritial prayers addressed to God, and everything that lowers or detracts from that matchless name Blasphemers have much to fear and Christians much to learn in regard to the sacredness of that holy name, "for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh

III. Only one Sabbath. v. 8-11. The three commands which we have been considering are negative and prohibitory, to guard against apostasy from leads directly to God. Indeed, it gathers up the positive qualities of the three preceding commands, and especially to him as the only true God. It is

man is Lord also of the Sabbath," (Mark 2:28) is a type of that Sabbath that remains to the people of I. Only one God. v. 1-3. And God spake | God. Heb. 4: 9. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work. Labor and toil are the common lot of mortals, but they must all be finished longs wholly to God. It is his day, and his service is then to be attended to. The seventh day is p. 84. Not do any work. Worldly business must all cease, except, as indicated by Christ, works these secular avocations must stop on the seventh day with the children, and cattle, and the sojourner within thy gates. The temptation is so great to carry on the work through another, that these minute specifications are necessary. Reason for the Sabbath: God worked on six days; man must do so. God rested on the seventh; man must rest also. God blessed the seventh day and pronounced it holy; let man forever keep it so. There is doubtless a physical necessity for a Sabbath to man and beast, but that only requires rest of one day in seven; the Bible that is, that God blessed, sanctified, and rested on the seventh day, and commands men to do so; and in their obidience to this spiritual law is manifested their love to God. This fourth commandment also enjoins faith in God, as it necessitates sacrifices; but the real test of love is a willingness to sacrifice. And the greater the sacrifice the greater the love. Hence, "this is the if it be said the apostles and the early Christian Church kept the Sunday, it may be answered that nowhere in the Old or New Testament is there any statement that the Sabbath of Jehovah is abrogated, and the first day of the week put in its place. "When a law is once enacted by the proper authority it must remain in force until the same authority repeals it, and the repeal must be as plainly stated as the original enactment."-Tappan's Logic. We repeat it, then, that the ten commandments are a perfect moral law, grounded in the nature of man as a moral being and while that moral nature continues, the moral

law remains unchanged and unchangeable. PRACTICAL THOUGHTS.

1st. "If ye love me, keep my commandments." John 14: 15.

2d. "Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city." Rev. 22:

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL AND THE CHURCH.

A correspondent wishes us to give some hints as to "the best way to connect the Sabbath-school organization with the church." If we have the right idea of their relation, they can not be disconnected. The Sabbath-school has been called "the child of the Church," but that was the Sabbath-school in the form it was known fifty years agoonly a means of reaching the poorer class of children. But the Sabbath-school of today is not properly a child of the Church, it is the Church itself—the Church studying the Word. It is, or should be, as much "the Church" as any other meeting for worship, as much so as the preaching service; as much so as the prayer-meeting; and should require no more an independent "organization" than

The misnomer, "the Children's Church," applied to the Sabbath-school, is now wellnigh exploded save in the minds of some few who cling to the fancies and fallacies of a past age, and insist on misunderstanding the evidence of their own eyes. The time is rapidly coming, nay, is come in many places, when the adults shall form the larger part of the Bible-school roll; not by the staying away of the children, but by the adding of their parents and older brothers and sis-

It is not pertinent to say that because many of the members of the Sabbath-school are not members of our churches (only about one-half of them were, at the last annual report) it is not therefore the Church studying, any more than to claim that the preaching service is not a church assembly, for the same reason. The Sabbath-school is the church, and should be so considered and treated.

This being conceded, the only remaining question is, how shall this effect the management of the school? We answer:

1st. There should be no separate treasury. All funds raised by or used for the Sabbathchurch treasury. It is well, for the sake of its educating effect upon the young, that there be Sabbath-school and accounted separately as one item in the church finances, but the education of the children and younger memof the church, should be secured by having

2d. The church should appoint the neces-Sary officers and teachers, just as it now ap
LOOK OUT FOR SUDDEN CHANGES of weather, and

LOUIS BAGGER & CO.,

guard against them by using Warner's Safe Kidney Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit pet, they draw back in terror, while Moses goes into manna, when Moses declared, "To-day is a Sabbath point the pastor, deacons, &c. It may be and Liver Cure.

said that the school should have a voice in this. So it should, and so it will, if the school is the church, and reasonable diligence is exercised in selecting teachers and officers adapted to their places.

3d. The pastor should be just as much the pastor in the school as in the pulpit or prayermeeting, and should have a place in the general exercises. The care of the Sabbathschool should be considered by him, and by the church, as much a part of his duties as any other department of church work.

4th. The church should, as we are pleased to see that our churches are largely doing already, make the Sabbath-school work a part of their regular reports to Associations and

NEW SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

the Superintendents for information, there have been one or two instances in which more cards have been called for on account of there being two or more schools under the general supervision of some of the churches. That is right, and blank cards will be sent on application to any calling for them for that

Will any superintendent, pastor, or other person who may know of any school not hitherto reported, or not now provided with statistical cards, please send me word at once, so that blanks can be forwarded and their reports secured in time. Don't neglect this love of God that-ye keep his commandments." But work or delay sending your reports past August 15th if you can attend to it; but even if you are behind time, send them on as ear ly as possible, even up to Conference week.

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

VACATION listlessness once more pervades many church and Sunday-schools. But let those who stay at home, whether from necessity, duty, or choice, not lose heart. We are children. Her end was peace in Christ. J. R. I. often reminded that Satan never takes a vacation, but we are not to forget another truth, and that is the promise of the Savior, "Lo, I am with you always."—S. S. World.

A FATHER was once describing to his boy the wonderful ladder of Jacob's vision-" as high as the sky." After he had vividly pictured its great height, he asked his little son:

| Wouldn't won be afraid to climb a ladder | After an illness of seven days of severe suffering of inflammatory rheumatism, our brother has gone to "Wouldn't you be afraid to climb a ladder as high as that?" He replied: "No, I wouldn't, if God held it."

"THE 'undenominational' stuff that is pressed upon the people now, with special pleas, is as worthless as a quack's bread pills. We want a positive theology, to meet the positive errors and dangers of the times."-Nashville Advocate.

John Bunyan is said to have "so stored his mind with the Scriptures, that he was literally a living concordance.

Not a Beverage.—"They are not a beverage,

but a medicine, with curative properties of the high-

est degree, containing no poor whisky or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, i. e., more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."-Evening Express on Hop Bitters. SOLD UNDER A POSITIVE GUARANTEE. -That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rhuem, boils, pimples, ulcers

and all humors of the skin can be permanently cured by the use of Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier. These diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood. If after a fair trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return the empty bottle and we will refund the money. Price, \$1 per bottle: sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush, Alred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their Cata-

WE CAN ASSIST YOU. - In disposing of that weak stomach those bilious complaints, that sick headache, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, prostration, dullness that mark the confirmed dyspepsia, we can tell you of a remedy. Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. It is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia ever known, otherwise we would not uarantee it. Price per bottle \$1; samples 15 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush, Alfred Centre, and Wm, R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

VALUABLE REMEDY FOR A PAINFUL DISEASE.-Parmelee's Pile Suppositories act promptly in allaying all inflammation of the rectum, and by being easily dissolved, are readily absorbed into the system, healing the diseased and irritated condition of those or They are convenient for self application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satis factory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be met, and are par ticularly useful in cases aftended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price 50 cents per box school should go to and be drawn from the Sold by G. W. Rosebush, Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

THE FACT OF THE BUSINESS is, that in Hamilton's benevolent contributions collected in the Jamaica Ginger Tonic the people have found the most effectual remedy for colic, diarrher, dysentery, cramps, cholera morbus, sour stomach, etc., ever of fered to the public. This remedy is warranted to possess in a concentrated form all the properties of pure Jamaica Ginger. It is active and efficient, and bers of the church in giving for the support is sure to prove its necessity in every household by its high tonic properties, its harmlessness, and its prompt efficacy in removing all disorders of the stomall contribute for that purpose in the regular ach and bowels. Price, 50c. per bottle; sample bottles, 25 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush, Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N., Y.

PROFITABLE PATIENTS.—The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them (profitable patients for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose, and keep it up un. til perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters.—Cincinnati Star.

MARRIED.

At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1881, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. VERNON A. BAGGS, of Ashaway, R. I., and Miss MARY M. GREEN, of Alfred Centre. In Alfred, N. Y., by Rev. D. E. Maxson, Aug. 6, 1881, BYRON S. BAKER and MILLIE E. LUSK, both

At Albion, Wis., Aug. 11, 1881, by Barton Edwards, Esq., Mr. Albert Harris and Miss Emma BEYER, of Edgerton.

DIED.

In Geneva, N. Y., July 21, 1881, HANNAH WELSH aged 44 years. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canandaigua, and died in the triumphs of Christian faith. In early life, she was a resident in the family of Dr. E. I Since the statistical eards were sent out to Maxson, of Syracuse, by all the members of which as well as by a large circle of the most respectable citizens of Geneva, Canandaigua, and elsewhere, she was highly esteemed and beloved for her kindness of heart, and amiable Christian virtues. Geneva, Canandaigua, and Adams papers please copy.

At Lincklaen, N. Y., August 1, 1981, by drowning n.a. well, JONATHAN G. CARPENTER, in the 75th year of his age. The subject of this notice was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, in 1805. At an early age, he, with his parents, moved to Linck laen, where he has since lived. He was a quiet citizen and neighbor, suffering wrong rather than to ion, yet his example and dealings with his fellow-men

have controversy. He made no profession of religwere worthy of imitation. He had long been afflicted with a cancer which caused him much pain. On the night of July 31st, between one o'clock and day light, he arose, dressed himself, and left the house of Millard Davis where he was living. An unsuccessfull search was made for him the next day. Early Tuesday morning he was found in a well on his own premises. His body was taken to Stephentown for

In Heborn, Potter Co., Pa., August 6, 1881, of whooping cough, Effa Leona, daughter of C. D. and L. F. McKee, aged 6 months and 18 days. "Another flower has faded,

Another rose is gone To live with Him who made her,

To join the angel throng.

In Lebanon, Conn., July 14, 1881, MARY ABBIE. ife of E. H. Browning, and daughter of Mrs. J. R. Irish, in her 42d year, leaving a husband and four July 10, 1881, F. E. VAN HORN, aged 16 years. 6 months, and 7 days. The subject of this notice

was the fourth son of P. S. and Mary Van Horn, and made a profession of religion in November, 1879, and joined the Carlton Seventh-day Baptist Church. During the protracted effort of the church the past Winter, he took an active part, and since has been found to take his place in church, the Sabbath-school, and in the singing class. It seemed to be his pleasure to enter into the spirit of these exercises. yet they would bear this severe and sudden bereavement with Christian fortitude, and acknowledge God is just in all his dealings,

At Farina, Ill., Aug. 8, 1881, of quick consumption, Miss OLIVE WARDNER BOND, daughter of Doctor Elnathan J. Bond, aged 23 years and 10 months. A bright light has faded from our number. Her family, the church, the school, the choir, and the society of the young, realize that they have sustained a great loss in her death. Her decease was sudden. For several years she had been engaged in teaching. The last term she taught closed the 17th of May last. Lung disease set in, and a heavy cough followed. In the few intervening weeks, disease has triumphed and death has followed. But she was ready to die. From her childhood to the day of her death she was an example of gentility, affection, and refinement. On the 12th of February, 1870, she became a Christian, and united with the Farina Church, proving faithful in the service of Christ.

At Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 2, 1881, Julia Bur DICK. wife of Superintendent A. A. Robinson, aged 34 years. Her remains were brought to Edgerton, the home of her friends, and buried amid many tokens of kindness and love. She was very highly es-



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The Sabbath

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COMMIT THY

Commit thy way to C The weight which i Worlds are to him no To him breathe thy Maketh a pathway Through wastes, or h Can make a way fe

Thou must in him be Ere bliss can be see On his work must th If thy work shall c To anxious, prying t And weary, frettin The Highest yieldeth He giveth all to pr

Father! thy faithful Thy mercy; wise a Sees what will blessi Or what will hurt t And what thy wise for Doth for thy children Thou bringest into be

Hope, then, though Hope, and be undi Let not thy heart be Nor let it be afraid Thy God will brea And flood with light In his own blessed

Nor sufferest them

"Up! up! the day is b Say to thy cares, G Thy troubles from the Like dreams in day Thou wearest not the Nor the best course God sitteth on the th And guideth all th —Paul Gerhardt, transla

IS THE LAW OF G

It must be confessed

and even Christian ser gether come to a defi

Address before the Nation tion, Sarate

this point. The doc the menace of suppos the claims of individu tuted a veil upon the would otherwise look f hibitory legislation, so to see either the right bility of such enacting thing, indeed, they say be allowed to go on, ye the acknowledged sou of the crime and mise our-land. But there add, which can not be behavior. The stoma constitution if the Sta will not shut up shop are closed; the greed lenced even if the lic drawn. Therefore, law to say, "Thou sh sand thirsty stomachi books are crying out, our legislation take o man's weakness as we insert a prohibitory b would be like attachi body by a mortise jou personal liberty and

frailty. Give us, rot