at quite desirable prices, and stock is quickly readily disposed of either in this or country iets. We quote:

mery fancy, fresh make..... good to choice. 23 @25 faulty. 18 @22 tion creamery, fine fresh flavor. 20 @24
earlier lots. 17 @20
ern factory, fine June stock. 17 @20 hot weather make......14 @17 poor to common......11 @12

EESE.—Receipts for the week were 129,734 exports, 62,065 boxes. The market has been ded and irregular, especially on all quasi-quali-This, however, will not prevent buyers comtime on select standard factories ordered by and for such it is quite likely prices may be maintained, while on off-grades there will be ssions and breakages in the price list. At the stock shows some tendency to accumulate.

Receipts for the week, 7,222 barrels, and poxes. The market was active and dearer

ins.—The market is solid and in very light and awaits the arrival of new crop. Wequote: ws, per bush., 62 lbs......\$2 40 @\$2 50 ms. ...... 2 40 @ 2 60

swax.—Pure wax per fb., 24 @ 25 cents. En Fruits.—There have been some receipts of ipples, returned here from Germany; this has ed the markets abroad, and a good Western id keeps the market firm here. We quote:

rated apples, ring cut, choice......12 @124 und Western, quarter apples...... 51@61 North Carolina, sliced. 6 @61
peaches, evaporated. 33 @35
led peaches, halves and quarters. 7 @71
erries, dried. 26 @30 Poultry.—We quote:

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. celusively and Entirely on Commission.

advances will be made on receipt of property needed, and account of sales and remittances same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. ve no Agents, make no purchases whatever for a account, and solicit consignments of prime DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

iddress is sufficient both for goods and letters.



from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other prepa astry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. dy in cans, by all grocers. ROYAL BAK-

POWDER CO., New York. Reweek in your own town. Terms and Scoulds free

# HE PRESIDENT'S WOUND

Parallel Case in Army Life

David Kennedy, one of the Sargeous on Miyat the U.S. A. General Rospital West Philadelphia, Now of Rondout, N. Y.

issue of the Philadelphia Record of the 27th William Palmer, now Quartermaster Secjunded at the battle of Mossy Creek, East in Winter of 1863. In that article the resemblance of the case to that of President in many particulars, was pointed out, the A still better authority is Dr. David Kenthen surgeon U.S. General Hospital, West elphia, who had charge of the case, and perthe operation of removing the detached bone, illy extracted the bullet. The entire treating perfectly successful—Capt. Palmer living day in the bloom of health. Dr. Kennedy of hesitate to say that many of his patients military and civil practice owe their lives to iderful healing and strengthening powers of dicine called "Favorite Remedy." The Docin possession of an autograph letter from Capt. attesting his indebtedness for his present alth to this medicine—"Favorite Remedy e says has doubled the obligation which he he Doctor for the treatment of the Captain's

Dr. Kennedy is engaged in the introduc-Favorite Remedy," he still continues the of his profession at Rondout, N. Y., per-lithe minor as well as capital operations of

Address as above. PAY TO SELL OUR RUBBER PRINT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

# Sabbath

# Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-82 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 36.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 1909.

# The Sabbath Recorden, PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

\_\_ AT \_\_

ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

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

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office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

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BATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-Entered as second-class mail matter at the post-

# SOMETIME.

Sometime when all life's lessons have been learned, And sun and stars forevermore have set, The things which our weak judgment here has

The things o'er which we grieved with lashes we Will flash before us out of life's dark night, As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue; And we shall see how all God's plans were right," And how what seemed reproof was love most true

And we shall see that, while we frown and sigh, God's plans go on as best for you and me; How when we called, he heeded not our cry, Because his wisdom to the end could see; And e'en as prudent parents disallow Too much of sweet to craving babyhood, So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now Life's sweetest things because it seemeth good.

And if sometime, commingled with life's wine, We find the wormwood, and rebel and shrink, Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine Pours out this portion for our lips to drink. And if some friend we love is lying low, Where human kisses can not reach his face, Oh, do not blame the loving Father so. But bear your sorrow with obedient grace!

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breat Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friends, And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death Conceals the fairest boon his love can send. If we could push ajar the gates of life, And stand within, and all God's working see, We could interpret all this doubt and strife, And for each mystery find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!
God's plans, like lilies pure and white, unfold; We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart; Time will reveal the calyxes of gold And, if, through patient toil, we reach the land Where tired feet, with sandals loose, may rest,

When we shall clearly know and understand,

For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE SINS AND SIGNS OF THE LAST DAYS.

I think that we shall say that "God knew best.

Isaiah 58: 1, sounds God's last call to his people—a call to repentance for their most offensive sins and transgressions. The first sin, in this connection, is mentioned in these thine own pleasure;" "doing thine own ways," v. 13. Professing Christians have not done this so generally at any time as at been so displeased with human chattleship the present. One of the largest of the in the mineteenth century, that when his Protestant denominations, which, fifty years | people fasted he did not see them: when they ago was quite exemplary in the particulars afflicted their souls, he took no knowledge, named, now takes the lead in church fairs v. 3; but when the oppressed went free, and and festivals, with lottery and other catch- the yokes were broken, then he answered. penny contrivances, in order to draw world- God was so wroth at the fugitive slave law lings around her, to get their patronage as of 1850, and so displeased with the decisions well as their pennies, the price of her own of our United States Supreme Court, espe worldliness and extravagance. Instead of cially in the Dred Scott case, that he cried lamenting, she laughs at it. Nor is it this out, "Deal thy bread to the hungry, bring one alone; all the dominant denominations the poor that are cast out to thy house; when are growing into it. It is no uncommon thou seest the naked, cover him, and hide thing to find pastors the patrons of, and not thyself from thine own flesh; then shall apologizers for, worldly amusements, includ- thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness ing games of chance. This grievous and un- be as the noon-day." What an affecting reblushing audacity of pleasure-seeking in the view of the times out of which we are emergtimes. The Holy Spirit, therefore, has been clearly has the Holy Spirit marked pleased to point it out, in the Word of the chronological order and connections ness.

Lord, as one of the sins, and one of the of the prophecy at this point. It is a transisigns, of the last days. So 2 Tim. 3: 1-5, tion point. It is at this point that the last "This know also, that in the last days peril- | great reform of the ages, Sabbath reform, ous times shall come. For men shall be comes to the front, and takes the lead. The lovers . . , of pleasures more than lovers of general disregard of God's Sabbath in the in-God; having a form of godliness (hence pro- | terest of the Pope's Sunday, is the third and fessors of religion), but denying the power thereof; from such turn away." So James 5: 3-8, "Ye have heaped treasures together for the last days. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton. Be patient, therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord; for the coming of the Lord draweth labor reforms of our times. The first of these nigh." This passage shows that by "the is James 5: 1-4, "Your gold and silver is last days? are meant, the days which immediately precede the personal second coming of Christ. "And thou saidst, I shall be a lady forever; so that thou didst not lay these things to thy heart, neither didst remember the latter end of it. Therefore hear now this, thou that art given to pleasures, that dwellest carelessly, . . . therefore shall evil come upon thee; thou shalt not know from whence it riseth." Isa. 47:7-11. "But she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth." 1 Tim. 5: 6. How solemn are these warnings! True Christians are not wanting in true pleasures. "They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures," (Psa. 36: 8,) "choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sm for a season." Heb. 11:25.

smite with the fist of wickedness. . . . Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?" Isa. 58: 4 6. Human chattleship, and every form of oppression in the relations of master and servant, of employer and employee, and in that of capital and labor, are here included. And who does not read here God's condemnation of these evils as they exist or have existed in our own times, and the times which immediately preceded? This tallies with the outline of this extended prophecy, as given in a former article. The actual history of facts connected with the anti-slavery | "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have reform, and with labor reforms, is but the shadow of this prophecy now immediately before us. The anti-slavery reform reaches back into the last century, and has its inception in the humanitarian labors of Wil berfored and Howard, resulting in the antislavery policy of Great Britain. The cul- God and the awful situation of those who we kiss the chastising hand. mination of this reform is had in the abolition of slavery in our own country, and of any moment to meet him. He begged his wrought by it, there is begotten the strong, serfdom in Russia, followed by the lesser States of Europe. The happy results promised are here given in Isa. 58: 8-12. "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health spring forth speedily." How marked the fulfillment in our national history. After the proclamation of emancipation, Jan. 1, 1863, our armies, in the in- careless, godless life; I dare not meet his ho- the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and terest of freedom and good government, went on conquering and to conquer, at Gettysburg, Port Hudson, Vicksburg, and the that he could not go away, but waited till The heart thus brought to yield all earthwas crushed. "Then shalt thou call and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and words: "Behold, in the day of your fast ye he shall, say, Here I am." v. 9. Oh! what fast, but in the day of your formal religious- prayers, have followed. Take the work of ness, ye find worldly pleasure; "finding Moody and Sankey for an illustration. A thousand smaller waves have followed in the wake of this tidal wave of revival. God had

The second sin alluded to in this connection, is given in these words: "Behold, ye exact all your labors." Isa. 58: 3. "Behold ve fast for strife and debate, and to can not make it clearer to you."

last sin, pointed out in this fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, v. 13. I will make its consideration the business of the next article. In concluding this, I wish to introduce some additional prophetic, last-day references to the relations of capital and labor, and to the cankered (since resumption); . . . ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold, the hire of the laborers which have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

The second reference is Malachi 3: 2-5, "against those that oppress the hireling in millennial period which is to succeed our own, the hard exactions of labor which God now complains of, shall cease; for "I will also make thy officers peace, and thine exactors righteousness." Isa. 60: 17. It is sad to think that the times must be worse before they can be better; but so the prophecies put it, and too plainly to be misunderstood. See Isa. 59: 1-20, also 2 Tim. 3: 17; so Rev. 3: 14-20, James 5: 1-9, and 1 Tim. 4: 1, 2, which marks the rise of modern spiritualism, and gives us again the means of fixing the meaning of the term "the latter times." Thus I think the candid reader will see that the sins of the last days are also signs of the of the present order of things; that we are shadow foretold (Isa. 60: 2), when "the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness | pointment, and bitter pining. One feels the people," till "the Lord shall arise upon thee," "with the brightness of his coming." 2 Thes. 2: 8. "Even so, come, Lord Jesus. L. C. Rogers.

# PEACE MADE WITH GOD.

"Christ is our peace," "having made peace through the blood of his cross. peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." How beautiful the illustration giv-

# TO-NIGHT, OR NEVER.

were still unprepared, and might be called at

to the miner's conscience. He thought: "I | fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive am not ready to meet God; I have lived a shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat ly eye; how can I make peace with him? I there shall be no herd in the stalls: yet I him." These truths troubled him so much God of my salvation." with and for him.

seek your Savior there."

let me stay a little longer; it must be settled The minister again laid before him the wav

of salvation, and prayed, but in vain. Another hour passed. "You must go home," said the minister; "it is late, and I can do no more for you; I

the miner, with increased earnestness.

not send him away. Once more he spoke of labors and burdens, but with a conscious-Jesus, and gave him promise after promise; ness of right and peace, we welcome the once more he prayed, but in vain. The min- task, grow stronger as we ascend, with light ister grew more and more troubled.

be you will find peace then.".

"By the help of God," he said, "it shall be settled to-night, and I will not leave you till you find peace.

Again he spoke of the finished work of Christ, again he prayed, the miner following his words with sobs and tears, and at last the light broke in on his darkness.

claim my pardon in Christ's name! I do. I have to thank God for it! I do, I do! Praise his name! It is settled." And they knelt again, this time to thank God that he had heard their cry, and saved the miner's soul. Then they went their ways rejoicing.

The next day the miner went, as usual, to his work. I do not know if he told his companions what God had done for his soul. I must think he did. During the day he went alone to a distant part of the mine, to fetch some tools, and as he was long in returning, his work-fellows went to look for him. They found that a mass of rock had fallen upon him, and he was buried in the ruins. They worked with pick and spade, hoping to save him, and at last they uncovered one of his hands. It was warm. He was yet living, and as they bent over him, from beneath the his wages." The prophetic finger here points | fragments of rock, the rubbish and stones to our own time again. But in the bright which hid him from sight, came a faint sound. He was speaking. And what was he

saying?
"I thank God that it was settled last night. It was settled forever. I am his. To-night it would have been too late, but, thank God, it was settled last night!" When at last they uncovered his poor, crushed body, he had gone to God.—The Watchword.

### TRUST IN GOD.

Dr. Sutton once said, there is in most pulpits a lack of consolation. We have sufficient philosophical preaching, and the emotional, and the descriptive; but not enough of what leads the soul directly to Christ. Not so with his teaching: "Come unto me, great fact that the world is nearing the end all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

This class is a very large one. With all now entering the penumbra of that dark the joy and gladness of earth, there is many his best moment, and all that there has been a heavy burden, deep grief, anxiety, disapthat his lot is peculiarly hard, there is no sorrow like his. But if he knew the condition of others he would know that his care is not exceptional. Flesh is heir to numerous ills, all have their afflictions, apparent or hidden. There is much happiness in the world, and also much pain.

Our consolation and help are not from earthly sources. Our beneficent Father above would give us the true lesson of lifeit is a discipline to teach us the evils of our fallen state, and lead our wayward hearts to the real source and fountain of good. It takes a great while to do this. Even Christians need many chastisements to subdue and train them to implicit faith and obedi-

Through trial and the blessed experience hearers to ask themselves the question, "Am unwavering trust. With what a full heart I ready to meet God?" He urged them to did David express this, "Oh how great is answer it now, for now was the accepted thy goodness, which thou hast laid up for time. God was willing now; they were liv- them that fear thee; which thou hast wrough ing men to-night; to-morrow might be too for them that trust in thee before the sons of men." No less the prophet: "Although It pleased God to carry the message home the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall am such a sinner I dare not stand before will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the

Wilderness, until the slaveholders' rebellion | the people went out, and told the minister | ly delights, and find its joy and consolation | his fears. The faithful man of God tried to in God and spiritual things is happy indeed. about it. The note struck then is likely to lead him to Jesus. "He is your peace," he It does not despise or undervalue natural said; but the miner found none. An hour blessings; but is grateful for them, and passed away. The minister laid the way of makes them a means of grace. When, how- it wholly from plaiting and putting on of apfind pleasure," v. 3; pleasure, not in the glorious revivals of religion, what answers to salvation clearly before him, and prayed both ever, they draw us away from God, and become supreme in our affections, then it is a "Now," he said, "it is late; go home and | mercy to have their shallowness seen and the | minister depends upon the preparing of the perversion exposed. Nearer to God, even hearer's heart! If you once come up to church. "No," replied the miner, "I beg you to though by a cross. Far better have the af- with your mind crowded with trifles, what fliction and the chastisement, if it leads to can minister's do? They can do nothing but salvation, than revel in the pleasures of sin beat the air. What else can they do if there and be lost forever.

The selfishness of our nature must be sub- It will make a sound and that is all. I fear dued, and love reign before we can be in that many of my dear people spend more communion with God and be fitted for our highest good here, and the bliss of heaven. in not make it clearer to you."

It is vain to struggle with the eternal laws, and fashion a way in despite of them. The way of the wicked is dark and troubled, Late as it was, the minister felt he could | with no hope beyond. The gospel has its and hope beyond.

morrow night there is a meeting here; it may years of intense suffering, and no prospect word duty is a harsh one, until the heart you will find peace then."

of relief here, exclaimed, "Though he slay grasps it, and then the lowliest service and the poor man, I can not leave me, yet will I trust in him." This was the the boldest endeavor are cheerfully accepted. this room until I find peace. To-morrow it last word on the lips of the sainted Hutchins and welcomed. To win men to the performmay be too late, and I may be in hell. It —"trust." Happy those who resign all ance of Christian duties, it is necessary to must be settled to night." that would separate, and with a steadfast win them to the love of Him who requires

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.—It was out of the cloud that the deluge came, yet it is upon it that the bow is set! The cloud-is a thing of darkness, yet God chooses it for the place where he bends the arch of light! Such is the way of our God. He knows "I see it," he cried, "my peace is made that we need the cloud, and that a bright already with God. It is settled. I have to sky without a speck of shadow would not sky without a speek of shadow would not suit us in our passage to the kingdom. Therefore he draws the cloud above us, not once in a life-time, but many times. But lest the gloom should appal us, he braids the cloud with sunshine, nay, makes it the object which gleams to our eye with the very fairest hues of heaven.

> Yes, it is not merely light after the darkness has fled away. That we shall one day know—how fully! But it is light in darkness; light beaming out of a ray produced by that darkness! Water from the rock: wells from the sand! light from the very cloud that darkens; life in the very midst of death! This is the marvel, this is the joy. Peace in trouble, gladness in sorrow; nay, peace and gladness produced by the very tribulation itself, peace, and gladness which nothing but that tribulation could have produced! Such is the deep love of God; and such is the way in which he makes all things work together for good to us.—Horatius Bonar.

CARDINAL NEWMAN AND THE BIBLE. "Who will not say that the uncommon beauty and marvelous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the great strongholds of heresy [Protestantism meaning] in this country? It lives on the ear like a music that can never be forgotten, like the sound of church bells, which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. It's felicities often seem to be almost things rather than more words. It is part of the national mind, and the anchor of national seriousness. The memory of the dead passes into it. The potent traditions of childhood are

stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the griefs and trials of a man is hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of about him of soft and gentle, and pure, and penitent and good, speaks to him forever out of his English Bible. . . . It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed, and controversy never soiled. In the length and breadth of the land there is not a Protestant with one spark of religiousness about him, whose spiritual biography is not in his Saxon Bible."

THE MEN GOD USES.—God uses not the most capable, but those nearest at hand and most willing. Those who are watching at the gates and waiting at the posts of the doors are first to receive his orders, and to be advanced to power and influence. Israel was watching and waiting at the sea when God A miner in the south of England was passing a meeting-house one night, and went in.

The minister was speaking of the holiness of The dealing may at the time seem severe and incomprehensible; but afterwards it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod, it is often made plain, and we bless the rod. from on high, and then went forth to reap the glorious Pentscostal harvests. Prophets were "holy men," who lived near to God, and he used them to declare his purpose to men. John, at Patmos, was in the Spirit on the Lord's day; was near to God when he received that most glorious revelation ever given to mortal. Paul was up in the third heavens when he had the vision too glorious for human language to describe. Joshua and Gideon and Luther and Judson were not more capable than some other men, but they were at hand, ready and willing, and God used them for accomplishing a glorious work.

> THE HOUR BEFORE CHURCH.—I have in my eye at present the hour before you go to church on Sabbath forenoon. I am anxious give tone to your spirits all day. Redeem it as parel: redeem it wholly from all vain conversation. How very much the power of the be nothing before them but air to beat at? time on Sabbath morning in putting veils on their faces than in taking the veils off their hearts-more time in trying to make themselves appear before men what they are not than in trying to make themselves appear before God what they are. - W. Arnot.

DUTIES AND CHARMS.—We urge the duties of Christianity upon the consciences of men: "I must go," said the minister, reluctant- It is a privilege to witness the triumph of but duties are constraints till they are ly; "it will soon be morning. Go home; to- the believer. A Christian veteran, after changed into charms by love. The very

# **M**issionaryDepartment

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

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

WE invite special attention to the very interesting communication from Bro. Davis of Shanghai, addressed to the General Conference. May all our churches be inspired with the spirit of a new devotion to missions, home and foreign.

LETTERS.—W. B. Gillette, L. R. Swinney, Preston F. Randolph, David H. Davis, A. Eliza Nelson, H. B. Lewis 2, O. U. Whitford 2, H. S. Burdick, S. D. Davis, Theo. L. Gardiner, Mary B. York, James Summerbell, C. J. Sindall, J. G. Burdick, C. A. Randolph.

THE Annual Report of the Baptist Home Mission Society says that ministers in the Eastern States, and young men in Theoservice in the West, almost beyond the abilichurches, includes regularly their own misthroughout the world is certainly the true | might be sure and come back again. idea of missionary prayer meetings.

THE Thirty-ninth Anniversary of the Missionary Society will be held at Farina, Ill., Sept. 22, 1881, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing through the day and evening. Devotional exercises, appointment of Committee on Nominations, and the reports of the Treasurer and the Board of Managers, will occupy the forenoon. In the afternoon, besides business, there are to be short addresses and general discussions upon the following subjects: "What can missions do for Sabbath Reform?" and, "Our feeble churches, what ought they to do for themselves, and what help should they have from the stronger churches, and from the Missionary Society?" The evening will be given to unfinished business, and brief addresses upon, "What can our pastors do for missions?" "What can Bible-school teachers and scholars do for missions?" and "What can Christian women do for missions?"

WHEN the importance of any truth or duty seems to be desregarded, it is necessary to make it particularly prominent, in order that the attention of the people may be directed toward it. Until recently our denomination was doing almost nothing for foreign missions. And some of those who believed that to obey our Lord and secure a greater blessing we must rise and take hold of this work, sought to convince our people of their privilege and duty in this direction. The attempt has been made to keep our people informed in regard to the condition, prospects, and needs of our foreign work, and with encouraging results. But it would be a great mistake, indeed, if our zeal for either foreign or home missions should cause us to forget the claims and necessities of the other. We ought to enlarge our foreign mission operations; and at least twice as much should be done on the home mission field next year as we have been doing this year. We are able to do it; are we willing?

From one point of view, at least, it is certainly the right of all to use their money just as they please. But we ask the friend of missions to consider this question: Would it not tend to unity of effort if all money raised for the support of this or that department of our foreign mission work, were to pass through the treasury of our Board or Managers, under whose general direction all this work must of course be carried forward? Miss Nelson suggests that the young sisters will support her Bible-woman: But enough has already been contributed to sustain two Bible-women, one for Miss Nelson and one for Mrs. Davis, for one year or more; and our Treasurer has been instructed to forward the money as it shall be needed. Funds will be needed, however, to maintain the day schools; and we cordially invite these young sisters to help us raise about \$200 for the support of three schools during next year, schools that will be under the superintendence of their esteemed friend Miss N.

In such a vast population (China) hundreds of cases occur every year, in which Christian lands. If the statistics of a hundred years in a country so populous as China, could be presented, what a fearful amount of suffering and loss of life would be revealed. doing well

Disease is considered to be the visitation of evil spirits, or is attributed to the anger of the gods. To expel the one and pacify the other, charms and amulets are in general use and superstitious and idolatrous practices are employed. The laws of hygiene are entirely disregarded.—Dr. Kerr.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Bear Fork, Gilmer County.

It gave me great pleasure, in my late missionary journey through Ritchie, Gilmer, and Doddridge counties, to see the brethren and sisters active in the cause of religion. Especially was this the case on Bear Fork, where there are only a half-dozen families of Sabbath-keepers; and yet they are earnest Bible-school, and are now making arrangements to organize a Church. At the time of my visit, they were in the midst of the hay harvest, and yet word spreading out at dark Burdick, J. M. Todd, H. F. Clarke, L. F. | that I would preach, a large room was soon filled with attentive listeners, and, after the meeting closed, two expressed to me their desire to become Christians.

Eld. James B. Davis has been visiting and preaching to them very acceptably once a logical Seminaries are offering themselves for | month, and they greatly rejoice to have our ministers visit them, as was shown on the ty of the Society to send them. The monthly | morning I left, when a young brother walked concert of prayer for missions, in many nine miles, through the woods and over the mountains, to show me the shortest bridlesions in North America. Prayer for missions | path and road out to the turnpike, so that I

> Brethren, pray for the little settlements and scattered Sabbath-keepers in West Vir-

> > MISS A. E. NELSON.

SHANGHAI, July 17, 1881.

I am convinced that a boarding school must be far more satisfactory to the pupils than day schools, and yet we hardly know what to do about writing just at present for the necessary funds with which to start it. Our plan for getting pupils would not be to take all who might offer themselves, but to select some of the brightest from among the day scholars, and gradually get the required number. In such a case the children would be poor, and entirely dependent upon us for their support. Another plan is to get a better class of children and make the school self supporting, or nearly so. Both plans are carried out by some missionaries with considerable success. In either case the beginning must be small.

my own, and perhaps start a third during these useless services, which are contrary to the year, besides teaching the Bible woman and going out with her as often as possible, I shall find my time quite figly occupied. The two day schools cost, respectively, \$6 and \$4 50 per month. A little additional allowance needs to be made for extra tables, forms, etc., but I think \$130 would be sufficient for another year. A third school would, of course, call for more funds. I pay the Bible woman \$3 per month; but I hope not to trouble the Board with that expense, for I above, we feel bound to communicate with feel confident that the young sisters will gladly undertake the burden of her support.

In October I organized a little Sabbathschool class in the city, in order to teach the children of our native Christians; and since February I have had another class, that of my day school, in a small village outside of I beg you to make known the substance of are improving, and that they have capabilities fully equal to children at home with far better advantages. The Bible woman has been out since February, with the exception of a few days of illness. I have been with her when practicable, but can not give a report of the number of visits made. Sometimes I have felt quite encouraged, but oftener I have come home feeling my utter inability to reach the hearts of these poor, ig- of Christianity in China. Although the panorant, and degraded women. I feel more and more that much wisdom and tact and perseverance are needed, and above all a firm reliance upon the great Father.

China. It begins to open up to me consideraliterature. Another, but less important reabrought forward to test my knowledge.

While I feel that I have as yet accomboth mother and child are sacrificed for the discouraged, but still hope to do something giving money for the support of these heathen | \$850 to apply on rebuilding, and \$650 on want of that knowledge and skill which has in the future. My prayer is that God will services, would be like a man trying to stand salaries. This enabled me to carry on the of the moon; and three days more at midmake use of me, and I believe that ways which now seem dark will yet open.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHANGHAI MISSION ARY CONFERENCE. JULY 5, 1881.

Pursuant to notification, a few misionaries met at the residence of Dr. Lamberth, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Parker, for the purcan Consulate at Peking.

After a few refreshments, the meeting was | Chinese Imperial Authorities. opened with the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Mr. Parker. The chairman said: Most of you are already aware of the object of this meeting. Mr. James Angell, being a Christian gentleman as well as an American Minister, has taken a step to ensure certain privileges already granted by treaty to Roman Catholics, to all professing and united, having started an interesting Christians. I will read the following paper which will explain itself:

States, Legation of the United States, Peking, July 23, 1881.

O. N. Demy, Esquire, U. S. Consul General, Shang

Sir,—In 1862 (Anno Chih, 1st year 1st moon), an order was issued by His Imperial Highness Prince Kung, exempting Chinese converts to the Roman Catholic faith, from assessments for defraying the expenses of certain heathen ceremonies. I recently asked that the same exemption might be secured to Protestant Christian converts. have received from Prince Kung a reply granting my request, and enclosing a communication from the Tung-le-gamen to the Provincial Authorities, in which they are directed to consider the above decree referred to as applying to Protestant Chinese as well as to Roman Catholics. The essential part of the order of 1862 is

the following, (of which I enclose also a copy in Chinese,) "They can not, on the ground of being members of the church, expect to be exempt from all contributions for public purposes. If labor were wanted for government service or money to secure useful ends were to be levied, Christian converts are liable in the former case to be impressed for duty, and in the latter to be taxed in the same manner as other men. But they are never to be compelled to give anything toward receiving gods, idolatrous procession, from all his former heathen practices. He theatrical performances, and incense offerings | does not clearly understand that he may not and the like, because in none of these are they interested. If local authorities meet with subscriptions which have a mixed nature civil, and religious, they must honestly are obliged to look at the motives that may and rightfully separate one from the other, prompt them to profess faith in the doctrine, and not impose them without judgment or lest these motives be of a mercenary nature discrimination. For instance, were a fund to be raised, four-tenths of which were for public objects, the authorities must distinctly point out that Christians are liable only for the four-tenths, and are not to be compelled to pay the remaining six-tenths, the latter being for uses which do not concern them. Again, should Christians on account of their If I take Mr. Davis's day school and retain refusing to be assessed their share towards their Christian principles, be ill treated or beaten or plundered of their property or have their crops burnt or destroyed, the local authorities must investigate the matter to the bottom in the sufferers' behalf, and rigidly punish the offenders according to the law, and order them to fully compensate for what was plundered, burnt, or destroyed."

I copy also the closing paragraph of the Tung-le-gamen's communication to the High Authorities of the Provinces: "Having received Mr. Angell's communication as stated your excellencies, the Generals, Lieutenant Generals, Governor Generals, and Governors in the various Provinces, and hope you will in turn instruct your subordinate officers so duty to sow beside all waters, knowing he that all may know that the decree issued by this has promised that his word shall not return Office, in the 1st year of Tung Chih, is to apply alike to Roman Catholics and Protestant converts. (I inclose a copy of this in Chinese.) the west gate. I can see that the children this circular in the most convenient way to the American missionaries in your consular district. Probably if you communicate with one, say the senior missionary of each denomination, and ask him to inform his associates, the object will be attained.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. ANGELL. After reading the above paper, the chairman of the meeting said, I regard this as a specting this work I desire to mention. To his head for a prolonged time, which if he very important move toward aiding the cause me they are occasions of thanksgiving to spills he is whipped. per has been secured by our American Min- the ready response of the people to aid in ister, all professing Christians are to be bene- these needful expenditures. 2d. That the fited by it. I think the issue of this decree | plans were so successfully carried out as to will be of benefit in that it will create in the relieve me from what might have been a I spend my forenoons in the study of the Chinese mind a distinction between Protest- great embarrassment. At the time I made second native month, corresponding to our language. For four months I have been ant and Roman Catholic Christians. The the contract, I had received no money for reading the wun-li, or written language of interest that Mr. Angell has taken in the the purpose of rebuilding. I was expecting allow young Chang to join his parents in the progress of mission work, is a matter of great \$1,000, but it had not come. I advanced bly; and I feel that to get a true knowledge of | thankfulness to God. In the South there | \$50 to the contractors, and they were to rethis people, I must know something of their has been great suffering on account of per- turn and begin work within three weeks. secution. The custom is to appoint a man The week before they returned I received an garments, etc., for the use of the departed, son is, that people who can read are in much to go about upon a certain day and solicit order from the Treasurer of the Missionary who are, they suppose, in the dark land of greater esteem, and their opinions are re- funds; and if the people refuse, they are Society for \$1,000 on the China and Japan spirits. Then a day called Lih-hsia, or the garded much more favorably than theirs who | severly treated. I had an instance in Shoo- | Trading Company of Shanghai. This moneyknow nothing of the language. I am often Chow. When the time came the man refused was all paid out, and again I advanced over asked if I can read, and books are sometimes to give and his neighbors began to beat him, \$100 on my own account; when, in accordbut he would not be dissuaded from his pur- ance with request, I received through the poses. He used this illustration to his op- above named Company a telegram which plished very little for the Chinese, I am not posers: "A man professing Christianity, and authorized said Company to pay me \$1,500, on two boats; he must surely fall in the water work without loaning money, which is a and be drowned." This persecution con- source of satisfaction. Everything seemed

Christians. The most of the missionaries present having other engagements, it was moved that we extend a vote of thanks to Mr. James B. Angell, U. S. Consul General of Peking, for the interest he has manifested in the spread of the Christian religion among pose of considering a paper from the Ameri- the Chinese, and the material aid he has given in securing the above treaty with the

Adjournment, D. H. DAVIS, Rec. Sec.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

To the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, assembled at Farina, Sept. 21, 1881, with Christian salutation:

Dear Brethren,—Since it is impossible for us to gather with you, I have thought it becoming to address a few words to you, and by this show our continued interest in the Master's work. On the dial plate of the great wheel of Time we read the events of another church year, and see, so far as it is possible for human eyes to see, what has been accomplished for Christ. Has the ever-increasing radius of Time's revolving wheel been carrying us higher in our spiritual life and activity, and lifting us nearer to God? I trust the records of the year will show that there has been advancement. While on every field of labor there are discouragements and difficulties in the way of leading men to Christ, it is particularly so on this foreign field; and yet I am not disheartened in the work. I know that the Lord is mighty and able to remove the obstacles, or give us wiscom and strength to surmount them.

But there are some things to encourage us even here in this heathen land. It is encouraging to see the least indication of interest in the truth we are trying to teach; but, on the other hand, it is very discouraging to find, after one professes to believe the doctrine, he has not yet separated himself at the same time partake of the cup of Christ and the cup of devils. And then we rather than from true love to Christ. In various ways I have attempted to teach the necessity of believing with the heart; that the truth must take root in the conscience, and be revealed daily in conduct and life; and that unless they are made new men in Christ Jesus, they are not Christians. There are those, I am glad to say, who seem to crossposts with which the school-room, in comprehend that the darkness of heathenism has not concord with the light of the gospel. On every Sabbath, at the services in the city chapel, I supplement the discourse with remarks as practical and personal as I can make them. But most of my work thus far has been conversing with men in their shops and as I chanced to fall in with them on the small-twenty-two brass or copper coins, each road. I do not remember an instance where I have failed in securing their attention. Of course we do not know whether this or that will prosper. But when I remember that it is God that giveth the increase, I feel it is unto him void.

My time during the past five months has been taken from the practical work of preaching in the oversight of the rebuilding of the mission house; and yet, in the midst punishment. of this, I had frequent opportunities to teach the Word to those who had not yet heard it. The work is now complete, with the exception of painting, which will be finished this Chang's knee, and beaten with a bamboo. week. We expect to move in the last of this month. There are one or two points re-God: 1st. The approval of the Board, and The little boy at Dr. Farnham's school is tinued until the people was notified that to be opportune. In either case had there until he is thirteen or fourteen, when he there was a treaty that protected Chinese been a week's delay, I should have been would be apprenticed to learn some business.

obliged to have loaned money. For all of this we feel grateful to God, to the Board and the people. It has been an occasion of praise to God that he should preserve this little Church so many years from being scut-

I call attention to another point which to me seems marvelous. Our city chapel is located in the very heart of the native city, and surrounded on every side with buildings. During all these years, this chapel has been preserved from the flames in the frequent conflagrations that have occurred. Four or five fires have occurred since we have been . here, in which thousands of Chinese houses were burned. Only last First-day night a fire broke out on the street just east of the chapel, and, had the wind been in an opposite direction, the chapel must have burned. Who shall say that God has not been guarding this place, dedicated to his service, from the ravages of the flames? Let us thank God for his preserving care that has been over this mission, and devoutly pray for the continuance of his favor.

We follow with great interest every indication of divine blessing in the home work. and rejoice that so many churches, during the year, have enjoyed revival seasons. With the advancing years we ought to grow in spiritual life and power—that life which makes us one in Christ, and that power which makes us efficient workers in the great harvest-field. I am glad to see the home work pushed with vigor, and I hope the time will not be long before the Board will be able to send another family to aid in the work here. We ought to have other stations in this province. I would be willing to leave this to any one the Board might send, and begin at some new point. I think a missionary would be more successful at some inland station than here. There should be at least two stations, with a family at each; then, in case of sickness, the work would not necessarily be left without any oversight. Each would have his distinctive field of labor. and, if in the same field, his distinctive work: but still, in case of any interruption, one could aid the other. I never expect to return home until there is some brother here to take charge of the work. I do expect that within two or three years, at the most, some will be willing to come, and there will be means to send then.

We shall pray for the blessing of God to be with you in all your assemblies, making your deliberations harmonious and profitable in extending the honor of Christ, our Lord and King.

I am fraternally your humble servant, DAVID H. DAVIS.

YOUNG CHANG.—No. 3.

Like most other boys, when the master's away, young Chang likes to play; he has a fondness for climbing about the pillars and common with every Chinese house, is builtthis is called rat-climbing. He will sometimes tie together two of his school-fellows' queues, or pig-tails, or some other boy may fasten young Chang's tail to the form, desk. or door. But of all forms of play that boys are most prone to in China is gambling, to which debasing game there is strong inducement, owing to the coinage of China being so with a hole in the center, being equal to a

You can not but expect that in conformity with an unfortunate law of human nature, young Chang is occasionally naughty; old Chang, the school-master, has therefore to resort to various kinds of punishments, of which perhaps the following are about the most common, at any rate they make a good

1. The master uses his knuckles to strike young Chang's head; this is only a light

2. A piece of wood similar to a long ruler is used to beat the hands, back, etc., of the

3. He is sometimes placed across old 4. He is made to kneel on the floor for an

During the year, young Chang has about two months' holiday, but only one long vacation, when about forty days are enjoyed, at the time of the Chinese New Year, which March, a holiday of three days is given, to celebration of the feast of the tombs, when he goes (or is supposed to go) to the graves of his grandparents to burn paper, which he s taught to imagine will turn into money, commencement of Summer, is allowed, to which our May-day would be the nearest English equivalent. In the first week of the fifth month three days are given at the dragon boat festival, which is a very primitive kind of regatta; this takes place about the middle of June. In the middle of the seventh month, three days for the worship of anceswinter, in our December, are taken in turn as holidays.

Education 2

half of the Seventh-day Baptie "LET THERE BE

Conducted by REV. J. ALLES

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

READ BEFORE THE STUDE

Historic Sk

THE LADIES' ALPHADE This Society was organ of 1846. Among its orga ers were Abigail A. Maxs Kenyon, Serena C. Wh Nye Crandall, Susan M Stillman; Caroline Hugh dall, Ellen A. Goodrich, tholomew, Ruth Hempi per, Armina Le Seur, Lydia A. Maxson, Saral M. Maxson, Wealthy M Hatch, Elizabeth C. Wr and others.

This Society, for seve orous life and growth. in the South-Wing of then used as a recitation its organ a paper in doscope." Its motto w

"Ever turning, ever ch Ever through new be This was afterwards ch ain," with the motto: 'Ever onward's And our motte

In the first number iss was declared to be a F perennial source the st ness, wisdom, correcti antry, and morality, sh sparkling waters as to l before, those who drin

[Extract from (The Eurotas, flowing thi of Heroes," is said to be most beautiful river in all Eurotas, onward roll t

No language can su That on thy bosom bo O lovely Eurotas! Speak, speak, the dec Of the mighty and Their history can ne'e

But by thy sparklin In vain the tow'ring Upon thy verdants Would fain record so But all in vain; for

The banks that clasp The ruthless hand o Has swept. That wi Dissolved; and nov Of deepest dye, nor l

Where Sparta, once in O'erwrapt in splent Amycla's lofty dome Appollo fills with a Nor Gythium, upon Is under Spartan l

The relies, that oft b Where thy sweet we Have perished, like t Before the mornin But thou, in silent lo

Regardless of the May'st sport thy spa This melancholy v The following qu simply to the studen students of later time ture do students obse

thy hand findeth might." THE DIL In January, 184 Teachers' Association object was to meet the interest of teach

pulous exactness whil

ested in the subject It issued a paper e ian.? Its motto rai "What shall teachi Teachers—fifty y

[Extract fro I have been in the fores Thrilled wildly sweet And the free gushing be Repeating its older ti The wind was whisperd The tale I had heard Till it seemed some old Was telling me thing I have been in the fores

Till the woodland, so d Was peopled with view And cach leaf-bearing Was laden with voic The sunshine and the s

And the past claim I have been in the fore

Or the echoing chan
The plaintons of dead
And long gone dread
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Linvight Indiana

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> From China's Millions. YOUNG CHANG.—No. 3.

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Chang probably remains at school thricen of fourteensy had se orenticed to learn some Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES-ALFRED UNIVERSITY

Historic Sketch.

READ BEFORE THE STUDENTS' QUINQUENNI-AL REUNION, JUNE 27, 1881.

THE LADIES' ALPHADELPHIAN SOCIETY. This Society was organized in the Autumn of 1846. Among its organizers and promoters were Abigail A. Maxson, Melissa B. Ward Kenyon, Serena C. White Sayles, Harriet Nye Crandall, Susan M. Coon, L. Elvira Stillman, Caroline Hughes, Susan E. Crandall, Ellen A. Goodrich, Elizabeth A. Bartholomew, Ruth Hemphill, Emma F. Hopper, Armina Le Seur, Louisa A. Stillman, Lydia A. Maxson, Sarah Williams, Jerusha M. Maxson, Wealthy M. Capron, Mary A. Hatch, Elizabeth C. Wright, Matilda Rider, and others.

This Society, for several years, had a vigorous life and growth. It held its sessions in the South-Wing of the Boarding Hall, then used as a recitation room. It had for its organ a paper named the "Kaleidoscope." Its motto was:

"Ever turning, ever changing; Ever through new beauties ranging."

This was afterwards changed to the "Fount ain," with the motto:

> "Ever onward we flow, And our motto is 'Go.

In the first number issued Sept. 24, 1847, it was declared to be a Fountain, from whose perennial source the streams of love, gentleness, wisdom, correction, witticism, pleasantry, and morality, shall so commingle their sparkling waters as to leave wiser, better than before, those who drink therefrom.

Eurotas.

[Extract from Vol. 1, No. 1.] (The Eurotas, flowing through Laconia, "the Land of Heroes," is said to be the clearest, purest, and most beautiful river in all Greece.)

Eurotas, onward roll thy way; No language can surpass That on thy bosom borne away, O lovely Eurotas!

Speak, speak, the deeds unfold Of the mighty and the brave; Their history can ne'er be told But by thy sparkling wave.

In vain the tow'ring monument Upon thy verdant shore, Would fain record some great event; But all in vain; for o'er

The banks that clasp thee in their arms, The ruthless hand of time Has swept. That withering touch thy charms Dissolved; and now, nor crime

Of deepest dye, nor highest good, The crumbling dust can tell Where Sparta, once rejoicing, stood, O'erwrapt in splendor, fell.

Amycla's lofty domes no more Appollo fills with awe, Nor Gythium, upon thy shore, Is under Spartan law.

The relies, that oft bestrew, Where thy sweet waters run, Have perished, like the shining dew, Before the morning sun.

But thou, in silent loveliness, Regardless of the past, May'st sport thy sparkling spray to bless This melancholy waste.

The following question is pertinent, not simply to the students of that time, but to students of later times as well: "What scripture do students observe with the most scrupulous exactness while at meals? 'Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." .

THE DIDASKALIAN.

In January, 1847, the Didaskalian, or Teachers' Association, was organized. Its object was to meet the wants and promote the interest of teachers, admitting all interested in the subject of teaching.

It issued a paper entitled "The Didaskalian." Its motto ran thus:

'What shall teaching be-and how, Teachers—fifty years from now?" In the Forest.

[Extract from Vol. 1, No. 1.] I have been in the forest, where the wild bird's song Thrilled wildly sweet on my ear, once more, And the free gushing brook, that sparkled along, Repeating its olden time story o'er. The wind was whispering, 'mid the trees, The tale I had heard so oft before, Till it seemed some old familiar breeze

I have been in the forest, till thoughts of home Came crowding along some hidden track, Till the woodland, so dim, so silent and lone, Was peopled with visions itself brought back, And each leaf-bearing bough that waved o'er my

Was telling methings I had known of yore.

Was laden with voices, to memory dear, The sunshine and the shade of the present had fled, And the past claimed a tribute in each falling

I have been in the forest, so voiceless and still, That the treading of spirits I fancied I heard, And it seemed most deep in the song of the rill, Or the echoing chant of the mountain bird. The phantoms of dead hopes arose, And long gone dreams returned, as fair As Summer evening's sunset glows Upon the pure, transparent air.

I have been in the forest, till memory's light

Has hallowed by luster unknown before, Fill the shadows that fell with a withering blight O'er my spirit-land, will return no more.

> The Last Request. [From the same.]

When the unbound spirit shall soar away. Bidding farewell to this mouldering clay, Oh, let my grave be in some lonely place; Where embittering strife has left no trace

In that last, long sleep, let my dust repose; My absence, no sigh to mortals disclose; Affection in grief drop never a tear, For the loss of one who now slumbers here As around the fireside again, you meet, Grieve not, to find there a vacant seat:

Nor ever be sad when you think of me; For peaceful and happy my rest shall be. Friends, mourn not for me, when my course is run; Though my day has closed with its rising sun. That day bright dawns in a heavenly sphere. Where knowing no sin, we can know no tear. Never pause o'er my narrow home to weep;

Your sigh will disturb my sorrowless sleep;

Emotions of grief uncongenial will be,

With that perfect bliss now smiling on me. Let one weeping willow over me wave, Whose branches shall kindly encircle my grave Let the zeplyrs pass through the rustling leaves, et the anthem of death be sung by the breeze.

Let the wild flowers bloom, their fragrance breathe And the waving grass in the dew be sheathed: Let those pearly drops be the only tears, For the departed dead, however dear.

Let no cold monument o'er me rise; But my covering be the azure skies: The birds thit o'er me and joyfully sing-The vales and the rocks the sweet echo ring On the marble slab, ne'er inscribe my name No epitaph speaking of worth or fame. May my simple deeds in memory live, Untouched by the polish that title can give. When my daily acts no more can bestow Their influence pure, on this world below, To cherish the dead, O! strive thou not, When goodness dies, let all be forgot.

The scope of this Society was gradually enlarged, so as to include purely literary subjects, and overshadowing the other societies, they were ultimately merged in it. The Franklin, however, did not surrender without a struggle. The unionists and antiunionists met in many an earnest conflict, before full and excited houses.

Too much parliamentary rules became the bane of the societies about these times. single point of order, for instance, called out seventy-two speeches, by actual count, in a single evening. It was a current saying of the time, that speakers were called to order for the want of the precise and proper inflecefit to its members, as has been not infrequently proven, as they have had occasion since to preside over deliberative bodies.

The Didaskalian, thus augmented, soon proved to be unwieldly from its overgrown proportions, and a few of the leading gentlemen soon had to perform the large share of The following appears in one of the papers of the time: "Why is the Didaskalian like a man with the palsy? Because the labor is all performed by the stronger half."

The experience gained in this Society pointed to smaller societies, with separate organizations, for ladies and gentlemen, as the more effective method for securing the greatest amount of work from, the greatest benefit to, the greatest number. There were, therefore, soon several spalt-offs. First in order, was what was known as the irrepressible sixteen, who organized a society under the name of "Rough and Ready," the political sobriquet of General Taylor, limited to sixteen members. This was followed, in 1850, by the organization of the Amphycionic, the Senate, the Union, and the Platonic Lyceums. During this year there was a general breaking up of the organizations. The ladies revived the Alphedelphian, under the name of the Ladies' Literary. The Orophilian Lyceum was organized, but whether by the remodeling of one of the societies then in existence, or by a new organization, is not definitely known. In September, 1851, the Didaskalian changed its Constitution so as to make it a purely literary organization, taking the name, Alleghanian Lyceum. The Theological Society, during all these changes, lived on, a vigorous and efficient organiza-

BOOKS AND READINGS.

J. J. JEFFREY.

Orophilian Lyceum, June 28, 1881.

As an element of influence, books are be-

scarcely exceeded half a score. Whereas now, | time over-books that are too new, than of new 'juveniles' are prepared by the hun- losing sight of contemporary literature dred annually. The library of a child ten | through too exclusive devotion to the standyears old is often more numerous and costly ard books of past ages. Much reading is inthan was that of many a substantial and in- cumbent upon students, and they must be telligent household." But the time has gone | guided, in a measure, by the recommendaby when the mass of society were restricted to a few volumes—the Bible, one or two out of school, it is important that they have works of devotion, two or three standard a province marked out in which to study and histories, and a half dozen novels. The minds of thousands and thousands are stimulated and occupied by books, books, books, lappy of all men is he who can not tell what from three years old upward, through youth | he is going to do, who has no work cut out and manhood. You read when you sit, for him in this world." I suppose that is when you lie down, when you ride, and, so, unless it is Roscoe Conkling, who knows he sometimes, when you eat, and when you must soon go to pleading law. Carlyle also walk. When you travel, you encounter a says, "All books are to be divided, like human moving library on every railway car and a souls, into two classes, sheep and goats, the ry for the price which his tobacco and beer fixed library at every railway station. Books latter to be placed inexorably on the left are prepared for railway reading. "Rail- hand of the Judge, and, if possible, ignored way Library" is the title of more than one by all sane creatures." Homer, Herodotus, series of books in America, England, France, Plutarch, Plato, Virgil, Livy, Tacitus, Dante, and Germany.

There is little need for the caution, today, "Beware of the man of one book." If it be true, as it may be, that single books make an impression less marked and decisive than formerly, so that a bad or inferior book | Lowell, Holmes, Whittier; he who reads these, may do less harm than it once did, it is also true that bad books and inferior books are of spending his time amiss. But not even far more common than they once were. detected; for, as the taste of readers grows omnivorous, it becomes less discriminating. Besides, the readiness with which good men, and men, sturdy in their principles too, read books which they despise and abhor, has introduced a freedom of practice upon this the principles are not corrupted by reading, best for himself. the taste, at least, is vitiated; or, if nothing is far less keen and exquisite, than was for- him put aside his own honesty and individmerly enjoyed by readers of a few books of uality. Says Chas. F. Richardson, "This

is not only great, but is constantly increasing | that the world is right in setting Shakestion of "Mr. President." This careful train- with the multifariously multiplying multi- peare above Swinburn, Homer above Tuping in these rules was, however, of great ben- plicity of books, and we are persuaded that per, is, I believe, the true and only guide in pleasers, but as the servants of Christ doing suggestion, upon so practical a question, can | but truth, simplicity, purity, and lofty purbe urged in vain.

> the question is no longer, "Where or how some heart of humanity, that which we call Adoption makes children, not slaves. Love can I get books to read?" but, "What books conscience, is the guide of readers as of evshall I read?" and "how shall I read them?" | ery other class of workers in life. Large Intelligent young men, farmers, banker's liberty must be given to individual needs "Renew a right spirit within me," prayed clerks, mechanics, artisans, and the like, who and habits, in the choice of time for reading, the Psalmist. The original word signifies a are influenced by a wise and sincere desire as in the selection of books to read. No one firm, constant spirit, that has no waverings. for self-culture, often ask these questions of has so much else to do that he may not have themselves and others. If they go into a some time to read. book-store, they are bewildered by the number and variety of books from which they are much more than we do. There is no hour to select, and their chance selection is as like- of the twenty-four which may not, under ly to be bad as good. It will seldom happen | certain circumstances, be profitably spent in that the choice is the best that could be reading. In the lonely watches of a sleepmade. Students, also, who are in a course less night, in the glorious hours of early bribes. The young man who enjoys a prayerof education at school or college, or who, morning, in the busy forenoon, in the leisure having finished their course, would mark afternoon, or in the long Winter evenings, out for themselves a generous plan of private | whenever the time and inclination come, that reading, are often at a loss for answers to is your time for reading. No time is so the queries which they make, "In what short and no occupation so mean that it can sharp prohibitions, the Word of God puts faith way can a student form and direct a taste | not be made to pay a real tribute to an earnfor the highest kind of literature?" "How est desire for knowledge. "I know a lady," far can he trust his own fancy?" "Are says Chas. F. Richardson, "who read 'Parthere any fixed principles of criticism by adise Lost' and two or three other standard which the best books may be known and a works, aloud to her husband, in a single Lord and Master. His winning command is, taste for them cultivated?" Emerson says, Winter, during the time which he occupied "The best rule of reading will be a method in shaving." from nature, and not a mechanical one of hours and pages. It holds each student to a pursuit of his native aim instead of a desultory miscellany."

are apt to think, and ought, therefore, to be may profitably teach us two lessons: that may leave behind the most powerful impress lyle must have loved his studies almost to sires to read, finds scores of books within his books, and lays down three rules to assist us reach. What we need is a livelier interest in avoiding that class: "Never read any and more caution in the selection of reading | book that is not a year old; never read any | will never get back in all eternity." matter. I know many intelligent men, and but famed books; never read any but what doubtless there are some among you, whose you like." But do not understand from this heads are silvering with age, who can recol- last that you are at liberty to read every one had access were very few, and these were well cultivated, or better judgment the mas-

Prof. Noah Porter, "two generations ago, are in vastly more danger of wasting their tions of their professors. But when they are

Thomas Carlyle once said, "The most un-

Tasso, Petrarch, Thomas a' Kempis, Sir Thomas Brown, Bunyon, Bacon, Bryant, Goethe, Schiller, Shakespeare, Spenser, Chaucer, Addison, Gray, Scott, Wordsworth, Hawthorne, Emerson, Motley, Longfellow, and such as these, is not in serious danger such a list as this is to be received by every Their poison is more subtle and less easily reader as a necessity. One may find Cowper more profitable than Milton, another may gain more immediate and lasting benefit or Kingsley's Hypatia, than from a long and patient attempt to master Grote's History of Greece or Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the subject at which other generations would Roman Empire. Each individual reader

In forming this decision, let him make union of freedom with authority, in a choice pose, approves a book to the favor of the So numerous has become the number of ages, and nothing else ought to approve it to

Many of us, perhaps all of us, should read

But, while much may be learned by reading a few minutes a day, rapid progress is only made by steady and uninterrupted effort. The Germans, who certainly have Books which we read, even carelessly, exert great results to show for the time they spend a far more potent influence upon us than we in reading and other intellectual pursuits, selected with even more jealous care than brain-work should be steady and uninterour friends and intimates. But every book | rupted while it lasts, and that it should be that we take up without a purpose is an op- varied by periods of rest and changed emportunity lost of taking up one with a pur- ployment. One may become so accustomed pose. Reading is more than the amusement | to pursue his studies intently as not to be inof an hour, and the gratification of a capri- | terrupted, when half a-dozen are conversing cious fancy. It is an employment, which in the same room. The great scholar Carcoming more and more important; and the for good, or which may reduce the soul to the extent of disregarding courtesy. Hear employment of an everwidening circle, is utter barrenness and waste. Emerson fur- what he says, "A miserable scallawag from reading. Almost every individual who de- ther urges us to be sure and read no mean America called upon me, with a letter of introduction, and stayed all day, thus robbing me of a whole day's precious time, which I

Farmer boy, do you delight in reading? or would you rather play checkers or dominos? Have you any books? If you have not, or lect the time when the books to which they you do like, unless it be when your taste is none but old ones that you have read through and through, ask your father to buy you read and re-read, until they were as empty ter of your propensities. The first is not to some. Let him understand that you intend of real interest as a mullet's head is of brains. be followed in every case; but there can be to spend your evenings and rainy days in tuberose, heliotrope, hyacinth, orange, lilac, "All the known books for children," says no doubt that the great majority of readers reading, instead of squandering them with syringa, and lilies.

neighbors' boys, playing cards or telling filthy. yarns. Begin to start a library at once. Father, mother, do not be afraid to buy books for your children. They need them as much as their food and clothing, and it is as much your duty to provide them. A house without a library has well been called a "literary Sahara." Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A home without them is like a room without windows, all dark. No man has a right to

has the means to get them. The love of knowledge comes with reading, and grows upon it; and a love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passions and vices. Let us pity these poor, rich men who live idly in great bookless houses. Let us congratulate the poor, that, in our day, books are so cheap that a man may, every year, add a hundred volumes to his libra-

bring up his children without books, if he

would cost him. Finally, let there be less time spent in idleness and more in reading wholesome literature. Let there be a library of well-selected books in every household. Let there be less money spent for whisky and tobacco, eigars and beer, and more for books. There will then be more happiness, more general intelligence, purer morals, less poverty, fewer criminals, a higher state of civilization and culture than has yet been reached.

### TESTS OF TRUE PIETY.

True religion is imitation of Christ; the true Christian is a follower of Jesus. Following implies a continuity. The train is not merely attached to the engine; it pursues the same track over which the engine leads. from great historical novels like Ebers' Uarda, Following implies obedience; for no soldier can follow his commander unless he obeys orders. It also implies imitation. Learn of me, says the Master, and, as the scholar who would be a good penman keeps his eye on the copy, so the Christian must keep his eye have stood aghast. In many cases, too, if must try to determine, first of all, what is on his Model. Jesus as a loving Savior died for me; but Jesus as a living man teaches me how to live. The inward fountain of affections must be cleansed, and the will must yield worse happens, delicasy of appreciation suf- free use of the best guides, not forgetting its helm to the commands of Christ. Sagafers from the amount of intellectual food that the average opinion of educated men is cious Paul describes it as "putting on the which is forced upon us, and the satisfaction | pretty sure to be a correct one; but never let | new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." The evidence of this "new man" is to love righteousness and to hate iniquity.

The man who keeps Christ's commands The importance, therefore, of the subject for one's self, and a willingness to believe simply for selfish objects does not keep them; for the essence and flavor of, all holy actions lies in loyalty to Christ and to do right for its own sake. "Not with eye service, as menno amount of wholesome advice or useful the selection of books to read." Nothing the will of God from the heart," is the rule of true holiness. Whatsoever ye do, do it unto the Lord heartily—because you love to do it. The moment that any religious service becomes the mere tug and strain of enforced books and so reasonably low the prices, that the individual reader. The pure and whole- obedience, all the godliness has gone out of it. of Christ is the only consecration .-

To practice righteousness and resist sin requires the indwelling strength of God. A steady hand writes a clear, strong line; the shaking, tremulous hand, makes the crooked scrawl. Faith is likened to an anchor, because it has a holding power; and that comes from the hold which God has upon the man

who exercises it. The surest preventive of sin is the practice of holiness. When the mind is full of jev. in serving God it pays no heed to the devil's meeting has no temptation to go to the theatre or the gaming room. He who walks in the Spirit is not likely to stoop to fulfill the lusts of the flesh. Instead of picketing the whole road to the kingdom of heaven by at the entrance gate, and lines the pathway with the rewards of obedience, and makes crosses to turn to crowns, and keeps in view the "prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Before us ever walks our 'Learn of me." His promise is that we too sliall be anointed with the oil of gladness, if we love righteousness and abhor iniquity. And to those who fulfill these two tests an abundant entrance shall be ministered into the kingdom of heaven.—T. L. Cuyler.

CALLING ON THE SICK .- 1. Only call at the door, unless you are sure your friend is able to see you without harm.

2. Enter and leave the house, and move about the room quietly.

3. Carry a cheerful face, and speak cheerful words. -4. In order to cheer, you need not tell

5. If your friend is very sick, do not fall

into gay and careless talk in the attempt to 6. Don't ask questions, and thus oblige

your friend to talk. 7. Talk about something outside, and not about the disease and circumstances of the

8. Tell the news, but not the list of the

9. If possible, carry something with you

to please the eye and relieve the monotony of the sick room; a flower, or even a picture which you can loan for a few days. 10. If desirable, some little delicacy to

tempt will be well bestowed. 11. The perfume of some flowers is poisonous, and they should never be carried into the sick room. Especially is this true of the

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, September 8, 1881.

All communications, whether on business for publication, should be addressed to "THE SAB BATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y

THE RECORDER puts on the garb of mourn-

life at 12 o'clock M., September 5th, in the

73d year of his age. Funeral services will

be held at the church on Fourth-day, at 2

Eld. Hull's health has been poor for sev

eral months, but he discharged all his dutie

as Pastor and Editor until about the 1st of

June, when, at the instance of his physician,

the Church gave him a furlough for three

months, hoping that a season of rest might

so restore him that he could consistently re-

sume his accustomed labor for the Church.

In the mean time he has continued to prepare

his editorials, and this is the first number

ciety, in church, and in the conduct of the

Of his love for the cause of our blessed

Lord, his anxiety for the welfare of our de-

is no need that we should write, for have

they not been a part of his long life, "known

Of his personal sense of short-coming and

General Conference will ever bear a tender

While we mourn his departure, let us hum-

bly and devoutly pray that his mantle may

fall upon worthy shoulders, and that the

work which he so devotedly loved may be

successfully carried forward to the fulfillment

- He was truly a father in our beloved Zion,

and, at a proper time, no doubt, the denom-

ination, by its own chosen means, will pre-

pare such a memoir as shall both honor itself,

and hand down the memory of our departed

Father in Israel, as an example and inspira-

THE COLLEGE AND THE MINISTRY.

Statistics recently developed serve to es-

tablish the fact, that the ratio or per centum

of college graduates, from our leading Amer-

ican colleges, entering the gospel ministry,

and read of all men?"

of his most earnest desires.

tion to coming generations.

recollection.

RECORDER, our heart is too full to write.

o'clock P. M.

per cent. of college graduates entering the REV. N. V. HULL, D. D., - - - EDITOR.

send laborers into his harvest, remember our keep the Sabbath if I could feel justified in dished that the Sabbath is also changed. It only legal-plan thus far devised is that Presing for the death of its able and loved Editor, schools, and pray that they may be not only not doing it. He gave me his views. It was the work of Christ, though it was done ident Garfield should declaim his temporary Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D., who departed this centers of thorough mental training, but also seemed that Christ and the apostles did make in the fourth century. Now, that it can not inability to perform the duties of the office, centers of spiritual and revival influences, some intimations that the old Sabbath was be denied that the Sabbath is changed, it is and thereupon Vice President Arthur shall and also lead many young men to a life work done away, and that under the new dispensuseless to try to induce the people to return assume the office of President until that dis-

THE following is the programme for the cussion—(1) "Biblical Literature in our Colstudied theology in the theological school In no other city or village have we ever ing element of the District of Columbia since he assumed the editorship, June 27, leges," T. R. Williams; (2) "Relation of taught by Dr. Staughton, of Philadelphia. been so insulted by young men and women Several of the clubs which are to participate 1872, for which something has not been our Churches to our Schools," A H. Lewis; The school was afterwards moved to Wash-continually congregating around the tent have already arrived, and are having some (3) "College Endowment," A. E. Main. ington, D. C., and grew into Columbia Col-during service, talking, laughing, throwing lively practice. It is quite an exciting scene

year), No. 23, has "The Cumberland Tablenomination, for the growth in grace of the land and its People," the region where the Sabbath under the gospel was a matter of this entire city of 25,000 inhabitants. The master-General James, during his term of story now running; a complete story; an article about the factory operatives of Manchester, England; "Four Days in Yorktown," apropos of the approaching centennial celebra- that this was one of them. I was no better wassed (one ward now remaining) with tracts. having a practical man at the head of affairs.

> a large amount of miscellaneous reading on I should stop there. It was then but a small tion of his faithful and gratuitous labors. musical and kindred subjects, and sixteen village called Newtown. He gave me letters May the Lord give him the blessing. pages of new music, embracing songs and of introduction to prominent men there, and The heat is intense and dust in clouds eninstrumental pieces, and is furnished at 15 after spending some days there and finding velopes the city. The meetings will probably Brainard's Sons, Cleveland and Chicago.

> opened Aug. 31st, promises to be an excep-ship, Allegany county, on the Holland Land an error that is leading the people to no-lawtionally full one, about two hundred having Purchase. It was then a new, wild country. ism, infidelity, and perdition. been enrolled up to this time, Monday.

THE ANNUAL SERMON before the Tract Society will be delivered at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 25th, by Rev. L. C. Rogers; Rev. D. Maxson, D. D., alternate.

# Communications.

# WHY I AM A SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST.

is diminishing from year to year. This may Dark and mysterious are the dealings of have its own significance, but it does not nec- God with us, but when looking over the past essarily prove that the Christian religion is we see the marks of divine wisdon fully dislosing its power over the people in general, played. There are intelligent reasons why or over the young men in particular; since things are thus with us, and James tells us that this may be accounted for by the fact that, we should be ready, when asked, to give a formerly, much more than in later years, the reason of the hope that is within us.

large proportion of those who pursued the I am often asked why I, alone, of a large college course, did so with the ministry or family, am a Seventh-day Baptist. I can say some other profession in view, while from because the Lord hath thus directed me, and year to year the college course is made more it may not be egotism to refer to some parand more the preparation for other than pro ticulars in my history, that to me are satisfessional pursuits. The increase of wealth factory reasons why I am yet a Seventh-day among the people, and the rapid multiplica-Baptist.

Union, are making the college course accessously impressed with a sense of my sinfulness held in other cities and towns. It has been moving him. To do this by rail has received the General Conference, strive to breath insible to an increasingly larger proportion of and the need of pardon. I was not under thard work to establish the fact that our tent considerable attention. It is proposed to to the sessions such a spirit as shall come the people. Graduates from our colleges are religious influences. I took to reading the was not wholly given to the work of tem-put the patient upon a palace car, ballasted back to them in redoubled and sanctified

gospel ministry, but it does not indicate that Sketch of all Denominations, Pilgrim's Prog- conference, before or after a discouse on the traveling at a slow rate of speed, it is thought ough revival in the churches of our denom-understand. I found by reading and talking God speed the day. fail to bless and strengthen every department my youthful home and was, for the first time, been very interesting. Some have already ability to discharge the Presidential duties. of our work. Would not a thorough work cast upon my own resources. Having had a declared their purpose to stand by the Bible Among commentators on the Constitution, of grace in our churches, rendering them business education, to follow some lucrative Sabbath and renounce the Pope's Sunday. There is but one instance of an expression of piritual, earnest, and active in Christian occupation was the hight of my youthful am. Others say they are going to the bottom of opinion on this point, and the language there work, answer our question, "How shall we bition. I knew of a great maternal uncle this matter and find the truth. If that be is as follows: "If the Vice President should induce our young men to enter the gospel living on the way I was to travel, as I was their purpose, they will surely find it, and succeed to the office of President, he will going to visit my brother, who was a Baptist God's holy day will get the victory. Is not such a work of grace our first need? minister. That uncle had been a Seventh- One speaker, last evening, seemed to have the period for which the President was and shall we not, in humble, prayerful seek-day Baptist, and was now a prominent mem-peculiar notions as to the change of the Sab-chosen." This, in all probability, refers to ing, await the needed endowment from on her in a First-day Baptist Church. I sup-bath. It was on this wise: "The conversion a permanent vacancy in the office of Presihigh? We can do all things, only through posed that he could give me the information of a sinner is the work of Christ. He change dent, and the contingency of a temporary Christ which strengtheneth us. Should we I wanted, justifiable reasons for the observe es his heart; you can not tell how it is done, disability does not seem to have been thought not, as we pray the Lord of the harvest to sance of the first day. I did not intend to only you know the fact. The fact is estable of by the framers of the Constitution. The in harmony with the demands of the Master's sation some sanction was put upon the first to the observance of the seventh day, for it ability is removed. The idea that the Vice Education Society at its coming Anniversary: subject, he said, Young man, what are you the seventh day." In another argument for only two members of the Cabinet, the At-1st. Report of Treasurer. 2d. Appointment going to do? You are a Seventh day Bap-the Sunday, he gave us the information that torney General (MacVeagh), and the Postof Committees. 3d. Report of Executive tist, going among strangers in a strange land; the Saxon race came from Isaac, the son of master General (James). They say that a Committee—Programme of procedure: (a) how will you get along? I told him that I Abram, the derivation of the word [Saxon] precedent is found in the practice in exist-Annual Report of Executive Board, D. E. did not know, but my design was to obey the being from Isaac by leaving off the letter I ence for many years where the Executive has Maxson, Corresponding Secretary; (b) Ad-truth if I could tell what it was. From there [saac]! Another (so-called) gentleman, a appointed a clerk to sign the President's dress, Historical—Subject, "Milton Col- I went to my brother's, supposing that he retired clergyman, sits on the front seat and name to land warrants. lege," Wm. C. Whitford; (c) Address, Hist could teach me. I had known but little of takes delight in calling Bro. Rogers "a liar," torical (continued)—Subject, "Alfred Uni-him as a minister, he having left home when "now prove it," and similar remarks during of the National Amateur Rowing Associaversity," E. P. Larkin; (d) Topics for dis-II was small. He was my oldest brother. He the discourse. (e) Miscellaneous Business and Report of lege. He was free to talk on the subject. stones on and in the tent, and otherwise and upon the Upper Potomac every evening now, command to be of moral obligation. The have we patiently endured this. No police local clubs are putting forth every effort to Good Company, (Springfield, Mass.; \$3 a Sabbath not being discernible by the light are stationed on this avenue, and I do not get themselves into the proper racing time. of nature, was a positive institution, and a know that I have seen over a half-dozen in The saving to the Government by Postexpediency. He said if I was to live in a devil takes no vacations, but many of the office in about five months, has already author of "Tom Brown," is. There is an in-meighborhood of Seventh-day people, I had Christians close their houses of worship dur-reached the immense sum of \$1,300,000. better keep the seventh day, but conform to ling the Summer, and take a long rest from This has been accomplished, it is positively circumstances, as many things were left to the discretion of the church, and he thought

be a Seventh-day Baptist. THE MUSICAL WORLD for September has mira in a few months, and was anxious that sire to express, in this letter, my appreciacents a number or at \$1 50 a year, by S. no opening for business for me, and seeing continue another week or two. Let the friends no prospect for any, I concluded that I would of Bible truth continue to pray for this work, go somewhere on the Holland Purchase. I and weary not in well doing. Leave results THE Fall Term of Alfred University, which started west, and finally stopped in Friend-with God, and continue the warfare against soon found employment with a Seventhday Baptist, with whom I found a welcome home for two years. In the south part of the town, a small Seventh-day Baptist Church had been organized. After getting acquainted with the people I considered it my duty and my privilege to unite with the little band, and identify my interests with theirs; accordingly, I was baptized by their pastor and became a member of the little Church in the wilderness. In due time I was called by the Church, and, I trust, being internally moved upon by the Holy Ghost, I took upon me the work of the ministry. During the last fifty years, my business has been to preach the gospel; and I have never regretted that I am a Seventh-day Baptist minister. I was then young, I am now old; my God has never for-

# SABBATH REFORM LABORS.

ЕІМІКА, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1881.

I read Jones's Church History, Evans's so when opportunity is given for prayer and train, so as to avoid all dust and smoke. By

day, and it was more convenient for him, is an impossibility. Everybody keeps Sun-President may be invited to come to the living where he did. After stating to him Sunday, and there is not a city, town, or vil-White House and act as a clerk to sign the what I had learned from the Bible on the lage in the county, where the people observe name of James A. Garfield, is entertained by

He did not consider the Sabbath of the fourth moying the audience. Three weeks, now, as the river is crowded with boats, and the their Christlan labors.

The city has been quite thoroughly can-service. This shows what can be done by self-abasement, those who attended our last tion there; and various sketches, poems and satisfied than before, still I did not expect to Bro. Will H. Loughhead, a promising young man, has shared these labors with me My brother was expecting to move to El-cevery day since the canvass began, and I de-

H. D. CLARKE.

# OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1881. These words of Mrs. Garfield, on being in-food for thought both for churches and for formed by the physicians that the President the pastors who shall be assembled in the was in a very critical condition last Saturday Conference. morning, appear to be in a fair way of realiwill go down to posterity as prophetic.

The great subject of conversation in the dividual now who felt the blow of the assassin, but it is the head of every family Zion." theoretically struck down in the performance in the manner above described by the pastors · Before leaving this field it may be well to of his duties. The latest information from who have attended and caught the spirit of once more communicate to the readers of the the White House comes laden with the cheer-ta meeting of the General Conference? Do RECORDER. In many respects, this series of ing news that the President is holding his they wish this to be at his expense, or at tion of colleges in the various States of the When about sixteen years old, I was seri-meetings has been much different from those own, and there is already some thought of theirs? Again, will the pastors assembled at

the supply need, for this season, be less than cress, and other religious books, as I had time Sabbath question or any other topic, the peo-that scarcely any motion could be perceived. the demand, or proportionally less than the and opportunity. I was anxious to know ple find themselves rambling off upon the It is stated that General Sherman has been supply and demand of former years. While what was right, and as I grew up to man-subject of temperance. And so we have held training some soldiers to march with such there are now, as formerly, churches without hood my anxiety increased. When twenty-two services in the interest of gospel tem-evenness of tread that a tumbler of water ministers and ministers without churches, it two years old I resolved to look for a place perance and prohibition, and have promised can be carried by them on a board without is nevertheless true of most evangelical described where I would wish to make a home, make a another. The tent has been well filled, and spilling a drop. However this may be, serinominations, and certainly true of ourselves public profession of my faith, and become a other speakers have been present from this ous thoughts are now being entertained of as Seventh day Baptists, that we need many citizen living for some good purpose. I was city and Boston, and taken an active part. moving the President from the White House. more devoted and faithful ministers of the fully satisfied that justification or salvation was It is evident from these meetings, and from In this connection, attention has been given gospel, in order to successfully prosecute the alone through faith in Jesus Christ, our sacti-similar demonstrations all over the country, to the manner in which the function of the work committed to us as a Christian people. Her. I was fully satisfied that baptism was that the people are beginning to realize that Executive shall be performed. There has Among the prominent and essential causes a religious ordinance, and it was immersion it is time to carry this great question to the been considerable discussion in the Cabinet which must lead to this increase from among in water to believers only; and why the Chris-polls, and, irrespective of parties, take a de-on this subject, and one of the principal the ranks of our young men, is the divined tian Church was observing and calling the cided stand in favor of the prohibition of the points involved is whether there is constituvisitation in the way of a genuine and thor- first day of the week Sabbath, I could not manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. I tional or legal authority for the termination of the Vice President's assumption of the nation. Such a visitation can not fail to on the subject that they were as much con-Bro. Rogers is stirring up this city on the Executive office after he shall have been nocall young men into the ministry, nor can it fused as were the builders of Babel. I left Sabbath question now, and the meetings have tified of General Garfield's recovery and his continue in it until the regular expiration of

tion has given a decided impetus to the boat-

asserted, without detriment to the postal

AUGUST.

# INFLUENCE OF THE MEETINGS OF CONFER-ENCE ON PASTORS AND CHURCHES.

o the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: In looking over the files of the Protestant Sentinal for the writings of Eld. A. Campbell, I find in the number for April 18, 1833, over the cognomen of "Philanthropas," an article written by him, from which I make an extract for the SABBATH RECORDER, if you choose to print it. The article was written to advocate a return from triennial to annual sessions of the General Conference, and that part from which I quote alludes to the influence which the sessions of Conference should have upon the pastors, and through them upon the churches. As we are now upon the eve of a session of Con-"My husband must live; he will live." ference, the following extract may contain

"But when churches are able, they will zation. Should the President recover, they doubtless esteem it a privilege to be represented (at their own expense) by a beloved pastor in whose wisdom, piety, and soul-inspiring benevolence they confide. From his lips Capital continues to be the condition of the they expect, on his return, to hear words of man who has suffered for the nation. This eternal life dispensed with a new impulse, is the sentiment which pervades every heart, his sentences animated by the living enerand causes the intense interest which has of the first ripe fruits, his heart encouraged been excited in his case. It is not the in- and emboldened by the cheering prospects that are opening before his well beloved

throughout the entire Republic who has been Do all our churches wish to be refreshed entering the various pursuits of life more and Bible with care, and was much interested in perance. On former occasions, tents have with railway iron, so as to make it run energy, so that it shall vitalize the ministra its teaching, especially the New Testament. been pitched here for temperance work, and smoothly, and place the car in front of a tion on their return?

We are interested in re News in the RECORDER, an was more of it. We have from this place of late, fro we had but little to commu be suitable for a religious p The minds of the peop months, have been engross oil lands, and railroad build speculation ahving somewh speculation having settled business, confined mostly its vicinity, and the railroa so as to do the business th by teams and stages, we th ces of returning sanity, the part of the people to at erly to those things that good of community, and and we hope the prosperity Jesus Christ in our midst.

Our good ladies here that they had done all in t missionary society. The day brought drunkenness a such as our little village h tomed to, and it inspired formation of a Woman's ance Union, that has be some degree of good to general. On the evening had a lecture from Miss E who is in the employ of the bition Alliance. The chi the lecture very forcibly necessity of entire prohibi sented, that it seemed tha plainly see that for a smi men may be licensed to sin ably and lawfully, and no cense law is a stain upon ladies, not having the ball to plead that wives and ch tected. The next day the Wor

Union had arranged for a

picnic. At the appointe began to collect in the be of the church in Nile, un had arrived. At the give was called to order by Mrs. L. Steinrod, the Pre After listening to musi prayer was offered by W after another song, and Mrs. W. B. Gillette, show properly teaching people ti ly respecting the corrupt that is drank, in the man gin, wine, brandy, &c. 1 ky is made of nothing else nine, and tobacco. Of t ported from France, the of American cider. Th the evil is to make it a c or drink it, hence, the ne tion. After more music by Miss Adean Witter, st the evils of deception as perance." A solo was th on the organ by little I McConnell, a temperar Bradford, Pa., being calle much force and eloquenc ntes, followed by Eld. H adjourned to discuss th had brought in their be cream that was a luxury mercury was above nine was truly interesting to scattered about partakir wilderness. May it long

The state of my healtl considered it to be duty Church that my relation close with the month of do the work that is need be done to the Church ligion. Who will come

# Carryille

To the Editor of the Sabbath Rec Being anxious to hear among our people at the reference to the season call forth some statemen giving a word or two of part of our State. Since ago, we have not had in enough rain to lay the di here say they never sa Mercury frequently as many-places it has been the shade. Our oropa VALUE TO PARTY OF THE PARTY OF MAN Distractive Company

# Home Aews.

o as to avoid all dust and smoke. By

gat a slow rate of speed, it is thought

reely any motion could be perceived.

tted that General Sherman has been

some soldiers to march with such

s of tread that a tumbler of water

carried by them on a board without

a drop. However this may be, seri-

nghts are now being entertained of

the President from the White House.

connection, attention has been given

nanner in which the function of the

we shall be performed. There has

asiderable discussion in the Cabinet

subject, and one of the principal

volved is whether there is constitu-

legal authority for the termination

Vice President's assumption of the

ve office after he shall have been no-

General Garfield's recovery and his

discharge the Presidential duties.

commentators on the Constitution,

but one instance of an expression of

on this point, and the language there

lows: "If the Vice President should

to the office of President, he will

e in it until the regular expiration of

iod for which the President was

This, in all probability, refers to

nent vacancy in the office of Presi-

d the contingency of a temporary

does not seem to have been thought

e framers of the Constitution. The

Lplan thus far devised is that Pres-

uffield should declaim his temporary

to perform the duties of the office,

eupon Vice President Arthur shall

he office of President until that dis-

removed. The idea that the Vice

may be invited to come to the

onse and act as a clerk to sign the

James A. Garfield, is entertained by

members of the Cabinet, the At-

eneral (MacVeagh), and the Post-

eneral (James). They say that a

is found in the practice in exist-

many years where the Executive has

a clerk to sign the President's

ir approach of the annual regatta ational Amateur Rowing Associa-

eiven a decided impetus to the boat-

nt of the District of Columbia the clubs which are to participate dy arrived, and are having some etice. It is quite an exciting scene

Upper Potomac every evening now :---

er is crowded with boats, and the

s are putting forth every effort to

selves into the proper racing time.

ving to the Government by Post-

meral James, during his term of

about five months, has already

he immense sum of \$1,300,000.

been accomplished, it is positively

without detriment to the postal

This shows what can be done by

fractical man at the head of affairs.

OF THE MEETINGS OF CONFER-

ing over the files of the Protestant

or the writings of Eld. A. Camp-

in the number for April 18, 1833.

ognomen of "Philanthropas," an

tten by him, from which I make

for the Sabbath Recorder, if

to print it. The article was writ-

cate a return from triennial to

sions of the General Conference.

art from which I quote alludes to

nce which the sessions of Confer-

d have upon the pastors, and

em upon the churches. As we

on the eve of a session of Con-

e following extract may contain

ought both for churches and for

who shall be assembled in the

ien churches are able, they will

eem it a privilege to be represent-

own expense) by a beloved pastor section, piety, and soul-inspiring they confide. From his lips

on his return, to hear words of

dispensed with a new impulse,

animated by the living ener-

Frefreshed at the royal banquet

ipe fruits, his heart encouraged-

ened by the cheering prospects

pening before his well beloved

churches wish to be refreshed

**Eabove** described by the pastors,

tended and caught the spirit of

the General Conference? Do

his to be at his expense, or at

in, will the pastors assembled at

Conference, strive to breath in-

e such a spirit as shall come

in redoubled and sanctified

Cabal vitalize he minstre

c. A.L

ON PASTORS AND CHURCHES.

of the Subbath Recorder:

AUGUST.

and warrants.

Nile, N. Y.

be suitable for a religious paper.

business, confined mostly to Richburgh and not into temptation. C. W. THRELKELD. its vicinity, and the railroad being completed so as to do the business that has been done by teams and stages, we think we see evidences of returning sanity, and a readiness on the part of the people to attend more properly to those things that will promote the good of community, and the glory of God; Jesus Christ in our midst.

that they had done all in the formation of a port says that Mills, an Indian scout with that they had done an in the formation of a Carr's command, made the first attack on missionary society. The enterprises of the the troops. After the fight a part of the Inday brought drunkenness and rowdyism here, dians hastened to Fort Apache and took the such as our little village had not been accus- fort. It is thought some escaped, but it is formation of a Woman's Christian Temper-had just graduated from college, is supposed ance Union, that has been attended with to be among the killed. The country in some degree of good to the community in which the massacre occurred is mountainous general. On the evening of Aug. 28th we and full of canyons suitable for ambushing had a lecture from Miss Emma S. Allen, one and surprising an enemy. There are many who is in the employ of the National Prohi-strongholds in the mountains in which a bition Alliance. The church was well filled, the lecture very forcibly presented, and the times their own number. The Apache counsented, that it seemed that all who vote must plainly see that for a small sum of money men may be licensed to sin so much, honorably and lawfully, and no more; that the license law is a stain upon our nation, and the ladies, not having the ballot, claim the right to plead that wives and children may be pro-

Mrs. W. B. Gillette, showing the necessity of that is drank, in the name of whisky, rum, age is estimated at \$200,000." gin, wine, brandy, &c. Much passable whiswas truly interesting to see the multitude building. scattered about partaking of a feast in the wilderness. May it long be remembered with

W. B. GILLETTE.

Carraville, Ky.

Aug. 26, 1881:

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: Being anxious to hear of the state of things among our people at the North and East in patch of Aug. 31st, announces the wreck of reference to the season, I thought I might the Union mail steamer, Teuton, with two call forth some statements from some one by giving a word or two of our condition in this part of our State. Since my last, a month ago, we have not had in this part of the State enough rain to lay the dust. The oldest men here say they never saw anything like it. Mercury frequently as high as 110°, and in many places it has been as high as 115° in the shade. Our crops are ruined, and stock Syria from the Porte, for Jews desiring to vices are conducted by the pastors and ministers of dying for water. Many of my neighbors are migrate from the countries where they are the Southern Wisconsin Seventh-day Baptist Churchnow preparing to haul water from the Ohio persecuted. The Sultan favors the scheme.

River, from five to eight miles. I rode ten miles across the country yesterday, and did not find enough water in the way for my horse. On the quantity and quality of the ground I had planted, I had a right to expect becoming detached from the shores of Ice-We are interested in reading the Home 1,000 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of po-land, and will be met with much out of the News in the Recorder, and often wish there tatoes; as it now is, I shall not make 100 all usual time by vessels crossing the Atlantic. was more of it. We have furnished none told. I presume I have about an average. from this place of late, from the fact that The shortness of our wheat crop will make we had but little to communicate that would sit much worse on us about bread. Our renters and transient people are now beginning The minds of the people here, for some almost to suffer. Meal \$1 per bushel, bacon months, have been engrossed in oil, oil wells, 15 cents per pound, and scarce at that. I oil lands, and railroad building; but now the trust none will starve. I hope it will bring speculation ahving somewhat subsided, the oil the people more to feel their dependence on peculation having settled down into a quiet God for support. Pray for us that we fall

# Condensed Heng.

INDIAN MASSACRE. — Dispatches from Tucson, Arizona, of Sept. 3d, report the massacre of Gen. Carr and his command, inand we hope the prosperity of the religion of cluding one hundred and ten men and seven Our good ladies here were not satisfied thirty-five miles from Camp Apache. Retomed to, and it inspired our ladies to the not certain. Several officers' wives, includmere handful of determined men could successfully resist the advance of a hundred necessity of entire prohibition so plainly pre- try is settled almost entirely by Mormons, and it is reported there is an understanding between them and the Indians.

> FOREST FIRES in Western New York are doing great damage. An Olean dispatch of Sept. 4th, says: "The rains have not extimes. Price \$1 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. tinguished the forest fires in this vicinity. Sold by G. W. Rosebush, Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y. Thousands of men are fighting the flames.

Mrs. L. Steinrod, the President being absent. verely scorched, and Brakeman Martin was After listening to music from the choir, burned to death at Corry. Two men stealprayer was offered by W. B. Gillette, and ing a ride upon the trucks of the cars were the like, secures a bottle of Parmelee's Universal after another song, an Essay was read by overcome by the heat and perished. Several men fighting the flames near Carrollton were kind. Some of the most remarkable results ever so severely burned by blazing oil from an exproperly teaching people the dangers, especial-ploded tank, that their deaths are expected. ly respecting the corrupted, poisonous stuff in Crawford and Eric counties, Pa., the dam-

ky is made of nothing else than water, strych- RAIN AT LAST .- The severe drouth from nine, and tobacco. Of the champagne im-which we have been suffering, was broken on ported from France, the great body is made the afternoon of Sept. 1st, by a thunder of American cider. The only way to stop storm of unusual violence for this region. the evil is to make it a capital crime to sell. Though not severe in this town, neighboring or drink it, hence, the necessity of prohibitowns to the south suffered considerable in tion. After more music, an Essay was read jury, but, so far as we have learned, no lives by Miss Adean Witter, subject, "Veneering were lost. A number of buildings were the evils of deceptions as practiced by intem-struck by lightning, and a considerable washperance." A solo was then sung and played out was made in the railroad, delaying trains Farina to Chicago, or any other station on their line, husband, with whom she had lived about a half cen on the organ by little Liza Willard. Mr. several hours. Among the losses by light- who attend the Conference, and have paid the regularity, two daughters, two sisters, and a brother, to the funeral took place on Sabbat McConnell, a temperance lecturer from ning were the barns of G. W. Hunt, Thom-Bradford, Pa., being called upon, spoke with as Perkins, Daniel T. Graves, and Patrick much force and eloquence about thirty min-Baker, of Andover; Timothy Highland, utes, followed by Eld. Huffman, when they Mrs. McCormick, and Mrs. Carr, of Greenadjourned to discuss the good things they wood; and two belonging to Andrew Teater had brought in their baskets, and the ice of Independence. The store of O. E. Vars, cream that was a luxury on a day when the of Andover, received a visit from the subtle mercury was above ninety in the shade. It fluid, which spent itself without firing the

THE NATION'S INVALID continues with but little change in his condition from a The state of my health is such that I have week ago. Trifling variations occur every considered it to be duty to give notice to the day, but they seem to make no decided al-Church that my relation with them as pastor terations, and it has been determined to try close with the month of October. I can not the effect of a removal to Long Branch, as do the work that is needful, that justice may soon as proper arrangements can be completbe done to the Church and the canse of re-ed, should there be no new developments of ligion. Who will come and fill the place? an unfavorable character to prevent. The influence surrounding the Executive Mansion are considered of a malarial character, and so depressing as to render removal a ne-

> STEAMER WRECKED.—A Cape Town dishundred and twenty-seven persons on board, of whom nearly two hundred were drowned.

It is reported that a severe battle was fought between the French and Arabs at Tunis, Aug. 26th and 27th, in which the former lost twenty and the latter a thousand killed and wounded.

Mr. Howard, sent by the United States Geographical Society to Iceland to explore Baptist Missionary Society will meet in Farina, III., the less known parts of that country, has Sept. 21st or 22d, at the call of the Prudential Com returned. He states that icebergs will be mittee, to consider and act upon the Annual Report. from one to two months later this year in

881,221 32, leaving the debt, less cash in the treasury, \$1,816,339,667 43.

A TALENTED LADY'S VIEWS.—Mrs C. F. Flen describe how much I have suffered, and I had bandoned all hope of ever being cured. I was, commended to try Warner's Safe Kidney d Liver Cure, and it has done me more good that ne combined skill of all the physicians I have ever ried during my entire life." Such testimony is beond question, and proves the value to all ladies of

TRUTH AND HONOR.—Query: What is the bes officers, by the White Mountain Apaches, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth thirty-five miles from Camp Apache. By pure, perfect, and harmless. See another column.

Toledo Blade.

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

> "PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH."-"Pound eanse their systems. At last the fell destroyer the year when they feel the necessity for it. Price \$1 per bottle; sample bottle 15c. Sold by G. W. Rosebush, Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick

REMEDY FOR "HARD TIMES,"-Get more real and abstantial things of life every way, and especially stop running after expensive and quack doctors, or sing so much of the vile humbug medicines that do ou no good, but make the proprietors rich. Put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. That always effects a cure at a trifling cost. Try it and see better

who, when his horse becomes afflicted with spavins, ringbone, galls, springhalt, founder, scratches, and Liniment. the best and most effectual medicine of i ected by a healing remedy, have been produced b this Liniment. Price 50c. per bottle; sample bottle 25c. Sold by G. W. Rosebush, Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred. N. Y.

IRVING SAUNDERS will be at his Friendship Gallery from Sept 6th to 13th. Alfred Centre Gallery will open Sept. 15th.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED-Sewing Machine operators on Overlls and Blouses: in shop, or at home. W. D. WELLS & Co.,

Brick Store, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO CONFERENCE.—The Illinois Central Railroad will return persons from lar fare from said point to Farina, for one-third the regular fare; thus the round trip will cost one and

The Chicago & North-Western Railroad will return to their respective places from Chicago, persons at one-third fare, who have attended the General Conference and have paid full fare to Chicago, or heir line, enroute for the Conference; thus, the ound trip will cost one and one-third fares.

Certificates will be furnished by the Clerk of the Conference, and will be good to the end of September. IRA J. ORDWAY, 205 W. Madison St., Chicago

REDUCTION OF FARE TO CONFERENCE.—The arrangement for tickets to the General Conference occurring at Farina, Ill., Sept. 21st, have been made

Fares on Eric Railroad, via Chicago, for 35 days,

Iornellsville and all stations west....... 21 N. H. LANGWORTHY, Com. Westerly, R. I.

TRACT BOARD MEETING. - The Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society w hold an adjourned meeting in the meeting-house the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, o Third-day, Sept. 13, 1881, for the purpose of con sidering the Annual Report, and for the transaction of any business that may come before them. All rsons having any business or communications for the Board, will please forward to the Corresponding

ecretary in time for the meeting.

J. M. Todd, President. SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Religious services are held in Chicago on the Sal bath at the Pacific Garden Mission Room, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets; preaching at 2 o'clock A movement is on foot to obtain land in P. M., Bible-class immediately following. The ser in turn. All are most cordially invited to attend. Mrs. Vira Rogers, South Bolivar

THE Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will meet in Farina, Ill. mittee, to consider and act upon the Annual Report. L. A. PLATTS, Rec. Sec.

BABY SAVED .- We are so thankful to say that our paby was permanently cured of a dangerous and proracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Kingdom early in the season, but they are now hav-The National Debt Statement for August Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored shows a decrease during the month of \$14,- her to perfect health and strength.—The parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.—Buffalo Ex-

### MARRIED.

In DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1881, by Rev. J. Clarke, Mr. SEWARD E. ELLIS, of George own, and Miss ALICE C. PHILLIPS, of the former

At Penn, Minn., Aug. 11, 1881, by Eld. Z. Camp Il. Mr. HERBERT R. Coon, of Transit, and Mis MINA R. BAILEY, of New Auburn.

At Albion, Wis., Sept. 1, 1881, by Prof. A. R. Cornwall, Mr. Adin'BARDEEN, of Edgerton, and Miss Jennie Marsh, of Albion.

A. E. M. In Hornellsville, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1881, after six

weeks of suffering, ARTHUR GARFIELD, son of Lo renzo and Gertrude Curren, aged 1 year and 2

At her home, near Adams Centre, N. Y., work, apparently as well as usual, when she was sylvania creameries are increased over last year, and taken suddenly sick at the stomach, and in a few Winter cheese making does away with Winter markets. so sudden was the summons. She had long been a faithful disciple of Jesus, and was truly a mother in Israel. She was always thinking and doing for othoonsn is the man or woman who think they can be ers with an unselfish and patient devotion. Her love sonable price. We quote: for the Savior was exhibited in many ways, but especially in love for the communion of the saints.

In the town of Piscataway, N. J., Aug. 23, 1881, Dea. RANDOLPH DUNN, in the 83d year of his age. iscataway Seventh-day Baptist Church about 1830. e was subsequently chosen a deacon of the New erved faithfully until about 1858, when he transferred his membership to the Plainfield Church. He continued in the same official capacity with tha Church, and at the time of his death was its senior deacon. Being laid aside from public duties, he had resided for several years past with his daughter near New Market. He was a man universally respected ous, honest, charitable, both in deeds of kindness and in his opinions and sympathies, he made many Union had arranged for a general temperance picnic. At the appointed time, the people began to collect in the beautiful grove back of the church in Nile, until several hundred had arrived. At the given time the meeting was called to order by the Vice President, Mrs. L. Steinrod, the President being absent.

Best Worm Medicine Known.—Physicians say that almost every child is troubled more or less by that almost every child is troubled more or less to that almost every child is troubled more or less by that almost every child is troubled more or less by that almost every child is troubled more or less by that almost every child is troubled more or less by that almost every child is troubled more or less by that almost every child is troubled more or less by that almost every child is troubled more or less by that almost every child is troubled more or less by that almost every child is troubled more or less by that almost every child is troubled more or less by was especially kind and helpful to the poor and worms. The poor little ones are pale and haggard, we are pale and haggard,

Nor deem that loving Nature did him wrong, Softly thus to disengage the vital cord;

When his weak hand grew palsied, And his eyes dim with the mists of age,

In Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1881, of consumption, Irs. Phebe T. Masters, wife of T. A. Masters, o Frand View, Ohio, and daughter of the late Lyman Titus. Her sufferings were great, but she bore them with Christian fortitude. Her last words were, "I want to go and be at rest."

In Utica, Wis., Aug. 26, 1881, of dysentery, Mrs USAN TEFFT ODELL, wife of George Odell, in the 84th ear of her age. Sister Odell was born near Provi ence. R. I., from which place her parents remov while she was quite young, to the town of Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y. While residing in Almond she was married to George Odel, with whom, in 1852, he removed to Wisconsin, settling in the town of hristiana, where they have since resided. She exerienced religion in early life. She united with the First Alfred Church while Eld. J. R. Irish was it member of the Church at Utica, Wis. She leaves: mourn her loss. The funeral took place on Sabbatl afternoon, Aug. 27th. Sermon preached by Rev. N.

Vardner, from Psa. 1: 1-3. In Kasson, Minn., Aug. 26, 1881, of cholera infantum, HARRY, infant son of Daniel and Emma Ballard, aged 20 months. The sorrowing parents have he sympathy of many friends.

There is a reaper whose name is Death, And with his sickle keen He reaps the bearded grain at a breath, And the flowers that grow between.

T. R. Chase, J. E. Mosher, J. B. Clarke, Mrs. Vi Stillman, M. M. Jones, Mrs. Robert Stewart, Andrew Carlson, G. J. Crandall, G. W. Smalley, Miss Alice ordan, Sam'l R. Wheeler, J. J. Hevener, P. A

# RECEIPTS.

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 Pays to Vol. No.

Mrs. Esther Fenner, Belmont,	\$2		38	28
F. P. Maxson, Preston,		00	38 .	35
Israel Monroe, Oxford,	2	00	39	26
A. E. Rogers, Scio,	1	00	37	52
J. F. Stilson, Rome,	. 2	00	37	52
Mrs. William Warner, Higginsville,	<b>2</b>	00	37	52
TS. Rogers, Brooklyn,	4	50	37	52
M. H. Coates, Utopia,	2	00	37	52
Mrs. L. Burdick, DeRuyter,		00	38	. (
Mrs. R. Stewart, Bath,	2	00	38	2
Mrs. M. F. Wilkinson, Oswayo, Pa.,		00	38	13
Mrs. W. E. Lyon, Union Dale,		00	38	29
Mrs. W. E. Lyon, Oldon Daic,		ŎŎ	38	36
Mrs. C. H. Wells, Elkdale,		00	38	3
J. B. Somers, Linwood, N. J.,		00	37	5
G. W. Smalley, New Market,		00	35	2
L. C. F. Randolph, Plainfield,		25	36	2
L. Kenyon, Richmond Switch, R. I.,		00	38	3
Z. Campbell, New Auburn, Minn.;	Title .	-1-1	38	0
G. J. Crandall, North Loup, Neb.,		.00	38	2
J. J. Hevener, Roanoke, W. Va.,		00		3
E. E. Bond, "		00	37	
J. C. Bond,	. 1	00	37	. 0

FOR LESSON LEAVES.

60 cents

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1881.

ages; exports, 7,624 packages. The market has idvanced on last week's creamery make, and continued dry weather keeps holders stiff as to price. There was quite a drought throughout the United ng fine rains, and after feed is good and with higher prices here, exports must be reduced to a minimum. Dairy butter is scarce here and market for it good. Early firkins sound and sweet are wanted, and fresh tubs of dairy make are in good request. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 27,246 pack-

Dairy butter, finely made, fresh flavor.....28 @30 hot weather make......15 @17

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 44,837 At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1881, of cholera boxes; exports, 69,879 boxes. The market has been nfantum, little Maxson, son of Chester B. and Jensolid and strong all the week, and closes firm, and nie M. Stillman, aged 9 months and 20 days. "Safe yet a year ago cheese were higher and were drawn off closer to the middle of August. Now it would seem as if equal to the whole August make were back, for there are quite a good many July's on the shelves. Receipts up to 1st September are fully 100,000 boxes in excess of last year, which together ug. 26, 1881, of apoplexy, MARTHA B. LEWIS, with the larger holding in the country, would, indiife of Abel G. Lewis, aged 73 years and cate an increased acreage devoted to cheese. Pennbecame unconscious, and died about noon, kets relying as much upon stored stock as formerly.

Factory, full cream, fine......111 2@ 12

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 9,923 barrels. Neary marks fresh eggs were quick taken at 20 @ 21c. nd are wanted at the close. Best marks Western and Canada are having better demand. We quote: line fresh eggs, near-by marks..........21 @ 22 

BEANS.—The week's business has shown an advance of say 10 @ 15c. per bush. Market closes with light stocks and firm prices. We note arrival and sale of few new mediums at \$2 80 @ \$2 90 per

Marrows, per bush., 62 lbs.......\$2 55 @\$2 65 Mediums. " ...... 2 55 @ 2 70 BEESWAX sells at 22 @ 23c. for Western and South

DRIED FRUITS.—Apples commence to arrive from the South, and are selling at 6@9c. for good to fancy sliced. Old stock is quiet but firm at quotations.

Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice	IN WINE
fair to good	10 @111
State and Western, quarter apples	6 @ 7
Apples, North Carolina, sliced	6 @ 9
Peeled peaches, evaporated	33 @35
Peeled peaches, sun dried	20 @25
Unpeeled peaches, halves and quarters	71@ 8
Raspberries, dried	28 @30
Blackberries	13 @14
LIVE POULTRY.—We quote:	
Turkeys, mixed, per tb	12 @ 13
The same of the sa	11 @ 19.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission

Cash advances will be made on receipt of property where needed, and account of sales and remittance for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK. This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.

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terms to Agents.
Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa-

# Selected Miscellany.

One more break in a happy band One more home that is desolate now, One more harp in an angel's hand, One more crown on an angel's brow!

One more form that we've loved so well, Sleeping awhile 'neath the church-yard sod One more soul that has gone to swell The chorus of praise to the lamb of God!

One more blossom of faintest hue Taken to bloom in the fields of light, One more star in the expanse of blue, Fading away from this world of night—

Fading to shine with a brighter gleam, In the depths of a clearer and purer sky; One more foot by the silver stream That gladdens the beautiful by and-by.

One more, safe through the pearly doors—Safe from the ills of this world of woe, One more step on the golden shores Of the beautiful river of crystal flow.

One more form in the ransomed throng Who have washed their robes in the Savior's

One more voice in the endless song That rises around the throne of God.

One more star in the azure placed, One more strand in the cord of love To guide our feet thro' this dreary waste— To draw our hearts to the world above.

One more light on the shining strand, One more welcome our steps to greet, One more waiting to take our hand At the pearly gate of the golden street. - Watchman.

## THE WIFE'S WAGES.

"Well, Nettie, what is it?" said Mr. Jarvis to his wife, who stood looking rather anxiously at him, after he had paid the factory hands their week's wages.

very much to have it as my own."

"Pshaw, Nettie, how ridiculous you talk. You know that all I have belongs to you and the children—and don't I furnish the house and everything? What under the sun would you do with the money if you had it?"

"I know, Donald, that you buy the necesmoney is concerned, I might as well be a it will be wasted. I am sure I could not he had done for her, but now he wondered slave. I can not buy a quart of berries, or spend fifty dollars more foolishly if I tried that she had not rebelled long ago. Had his a book, without asking you for the money, to." and I should like to be a little more independent."

worth thousands and thousands of dollars, laughed derisively.

ence," he said. "If you would start out to ed to protest against your spending it so fool- us go home, dear; tea must be waiting for make your own living, you'd fetch up at the ishly. If it is your own, of course you have a us." He put on his hat in a dreamy way, poorhouse soon enough, for what could you right to spend it as you please; but it seems to and then walked home in silence. The childo to earn a living? The girls in the factory methata woman who left parents and brothers dren ran joyously to meet them. The yard know how to do their work, and they earn and sisters, and all her friends, to make a home was so fresh and green, and the flowers so the wages. When I have paid them off, my for you among strangers, a woman who has many and bright that he wondered he had duty is done; but I have to board and clothe given her whole life to you for fifteen years, never thanked Nettie for them all. Hitheryou, and take care of you when you are sick. may be looked upon with as much favor as to he had looked upon them as his, but now If I had to do that for the girls, I would have you give to others, who are very likely to be he felt his interest in them was only a few

married you. For five years I had supported more successful if I appealed to you as a dren were tidy and sweet, and everything myself by it, and many a time since I have beggar. I might say: Kind sir, please allow around and in the house had that cheery envied myself the purse of those days. As me out of your abundant means a small pit- look that rested him so after the hard, dull day for my not earning anything now, I leave it tance for my comfort? It is true, I have at the mill. They sat again at the table that authority for the statement being the brave captain to you to say whether it would be possible to enough to eat, and do not suffer for clothing; had been a source of comfort and pleasure to himself. A still better authority is Dr. David Kenhire another to take my place; and how but, although I work for my master from him for so many years, and he wondered how nedy, then surgeon U. S. General Hospital, West much do you suppose it would cost to do morning till night, and if his children hap- he could have enjoyed it so long without Philadelphia, who had charge of the case, and perwithout me a year? I know the girls have pen to be sick, from night till morning even thanking the woman who had provided and finally extracted the bullet. The little after paying their expenses, but they again, yet he does not pay me as much as he enjoy that little so much. Allie Watson does his cook, and I am often greatly dis- all about, but how else could his money be ing to this day in the bloom of health. Dr. Kennedy supports herself and mother with her wages, and they both dress better than I do. Jennie Hart is helping her father to pay the little pay the supports herself and mother with her wages, mortgage on his farm, and she is so happy to go to the next station to see a dear friend it took more than money to make a home. It is in possession of an autograph letter from Capt. that she can do so. Even Jane, the kitchen who was ill, and not having a dollar of my He glanced at his wife's face as he buttered Palmer, attesting his indebtedness for his present girl, has more freedom than I, for out of her own, I was obliged to borrow the money his last slice of bread. own money she is laying by presents for her from his cook. I was so mortified! And It was not that of the fair, rosy bride whom relatives, and will send them Christmas, as not long since the berry woman came with he had brought to the mill years before, but much to her own pleasure as theirs. Yester- such nice berries to sell, and my little girl, at that moment he realized that it was far day an Indian woman was at the house with who was not well, wanted some very badly, more dear to him, for he knew that she had such handsome bead-work to sell, and, al- but I had not even five cents to pay for a given the bloom and freshness of her youth though I wanted some money so much, I had | handful for her. Yesterday a friend came | to make her home what it was. His daughnot a dollar! I felt like crying when Jane to ask me to assist in a work of charity. It brought in her week's wages and bought half was a worthy object, and I longed so much youthful beauty; all had her cheerful, wina dozen of articles I wanted so much. You to give a little money for so good a purpose, some ways, and comforted him now as she often say that all you have is mine, but \$5 would have given me more pleasure yesterday | no money. Of course I might ask my husworth of property did."

have no idea of the value of money, and would give it to me; but, sir, it is terrible ised to do when he brought her from her old would have enjoyed buying a lot of bead slavish to have to do so, even if I could run home? He sighed as he thought how far he trash that would not be worth a cent to any- to him every time I wanted anything. Peo- had drifted from her while in bondage equal body. Jane needs a guardian if she fools ple say I am a fortunate woman because I to Cuffee's. Nay, he felt that her claims away her money like that. She will be in am rich, but I often envy the factory girls were far more binding than any which had the county poorhouse yet if she don't look their ability to earn and spend their own ever held the negro, and that his obligations out. It's very lucky, indeed, that the men money. And sometimes I get so wild think- to her were so much the greater. do hold the money, for there's not one wom- ing of my helplessness that if it were not for an in a hundred who knows how to use it."

"For shame, Donald Jarvis! You know river and end it all." better. Look at Jerry and Milly Creg, will you, and say that he makes the best use of saying?" cried the startled husband, at last, his money. She is at home with her parents for the far-away look in her eyes as if she every night, making her wages go as far as did not see him, but was looking to some possible toward making them comfortable, higher power to help her, touched his pride, while he is carousing in the village wasting if it did not his heart, for he has a good deal his time and money, and making a brute of of pride in a selfish sort of a way. He was himself besides. And why does Mrs. Sarton proud to be able to support his family as well come to receive her husband's wages herself? as he did. He was proud that when his Simply because he can not get by the saloon | children needed new shoes he could tell his with money in his pocket, and if she did not | wife to take them to Crispin's and get what get the money they would all go hungry to they needed. He did it with a flourish. He bed after his wages were paid. And I be- was not one of those stingy kind; he liked to

true. Luckily he thought of Jane.

for such care as you have?"

they would only be too glad to help her."

for want of a better question.

answered:

it has been hard enough to ask for my own the law allow her to call her own. necessities, leaving others out altogether.

spend it on beggars."

of it."

money as wisely as you do. Who was it that the proprietor swelled with indignation at only last week gave a poor, lame beggar five such injustice. He was eloquent on the sub- ever enter heaven, I owe it all to my mothdollars to pay his fare to Burton, and then | ject at home and abroad, and wondered how | er." saw him throw his crutches away and make any one could be so cruel and selfish to comfor the nearest saloon? Your wife could not mit such an outrage against justice. He had "Why, Donald," said she, "I thought as do worse if trusted with a few dollars. You called him a robber many times, but now

I had worked for you all the week, I would say that the money is all mine, yet you spend Donald Jarvis looked to himself very much come for my wages, too. You pay Jane \$2 as you please, while I can not spend a dollar like the old slaveholder! Massa Brown had a week, surely I earn that, and I would like without asking you for it and telling what I taken the pooceeds of Cuffee's labor for his want it for. Any beggar can get it in the own without even a "thank you" for it. same way! Christmas you bought presents True, when Cuffee ate he had given him lowed prayer, and a mighty outpouring of for us, and expected us to be grateful for food, when he was sick he had given him God's Spirit in that church, in which scores them. A shawl for me, the very color I can | medicine, and he had clothed him, too, just | of the young were gathered in, was the renot wear; a set of furs for Lucy that she did as he himself thought best. Mr. Jarvis had sult.—Congregationalist. not need a drum for Robin that has been a married a lovely, conscientious woman, and nuisance ever since, and a lot of worthless for fifteen years had appropriated her labors. saries for us all, and I am willing that you toys that are broken up in a week. There Her recompense had been food and clothes, should do so still, but I should like a little were forty or fifty dollars of my money just such as he thought best for her; a little betmoney of my very own. We have been mar- the same as thrown away, yet when I ask you ter than Cuffee's perhaps, but the similarity ried fifteen years, and in all that time I do to trust me with two dollars a week you can of the cases did not please him. He had exnot seem to have earned a dollar. As far as not imagine what use I have for it, and fear pected his wife to be very grateful for what

it is my dwn money, and I can spend it as I age? Was Donald Jarvis no better than Mr. Jarvis, proprietor of Jarvis's mills, please. I guess you'll know it, too, when Massa Brown?

you get another present." "You are a fine one to talk of independ- stood you to say it was all mine, and pretend- break the spell, took his arm, saying, "Let precious little money left, I can tell you." imposters I know that you seldom turn dollars, that would not have amounted to "Donald, I gave up a good trade when I them off without help. Perhaps I would be anything without his wife's care. His chiltressed for want of a trifling sum which he of use to him? Who else could have turned does not hesitate to say that many of his patients but though the wife of so rich a man I had had in those days when, hardly knowing than your hundreds of thousands of dollars band for some money, and if I told him And a new thought came to him: "Who about what I wanted of it, and he approved was comforting her now when she had so "No doubt of that, Mrs. Jarvis. You of my purpose, and was in good humor, he much care?" Was not that what he prom-

"Nettie! Nettie Jarvis! What are you lieve that every woman who earns money spend money; and when Nettie who once was Preserve your conscience always soft and here spends it as wisely as the average man, the most spirited young lady of his acquaint-sensitive.

and I have yet to hear of one of them being ance, came meekly to him for a dress or a cloak, he was sometimes tempted to refuse Mr. Jarvis knew that he could not gainsay her money just to show her how helpless she a word his wife had said, for they were all was without him. Yes, he was proud of his tian lady when a friend said to her, "Why family, and wanted them to feel how much | have you never written a book?" "Well, how much do you suppose Jane they depended upon him. He would have will have left when New Years comes? If felt aggravated if any one had left his wife a she would get sick, how long could she pay legacy, thus allowing her to be free in her the other five. purse. The idea of her earning money, as "It is not likely she will lay up many dol- his other work folks did, never entered his lars out of a hundred a year; but she is lay- mind. He "supported her," that was his ing up something better, I think. Last idea of their relations! He never had hap-Winter she sent her mother a warm shawl pened to think that it was very good of her jewels my great ambition is to find them and a pair of shoes, and to her brother and to take his money and spend it for the good there." sister new school-books, and the warm, loving of himself and children. He never had letters they send her do her more good than thought that any other woman would have twice the amount of money in the bank wanted big pay for doing it. He had even would. This year she is laying away a num- thought himself very generous for allowing ber of useful and pretty things for them, and her money to get things to make the family if any misfortune should happen to Jane, comfortable. Things began to look differently just now. Could it be that he was not "Well, who do you suppose would help generous, not even just to his wife! Had he would there be for reformers? you if you needed help?" said Mr. Jarvis, paid her so poorly for her fifteen years of I know another—"who be Mrs. Jarvis's eyes sparkled angrily, as she obliged to begin the world for herself that hand are old and worn so that you can hardday it would have been as a penniless wom- ly read the words "Cottage Bible;" well do "Nohody. If you should lose your prop- an, notwithstanding the houses, the lands I remember a plain, sweet face, bending over erty to-day, I should be a beggar, without a and mills that he had so often told her were these open volumes. She never held a pen claim on any one for help. You have all hers; for he knew, as every one else did, other than for friendship's sake. Yet she ways held your purse-strings so tightly that that not one dollar of all that he had would gave to the world five living epistles. It was

told good, but although you have always said | be that he was not as good a man as he that all your property was mine, I never thought? He had felt deeply the wrongs of could and can not now command a dollar the slave, whose labors had been appropriated by their masters, and when a negro who had "Lucky you couldn't, if you wanted to worked twenty years for his master before old home. It was the evening of the usual the emancipation freed him, came to Jarvis "Donald, you know that I would spend mills, friendless and penniless, the heart of life been a mistake? Had his wife no more "Well," snapped the proprietor, "I guess | money or liberty than Cuffee had in bond-

His brain seemed to be in a muddle, and "Oh, it is your money then. I under- he looked so strangely, his wife, anxious to

ters had her rose-leaf cheeks, his sons her what care meant, she had lived for him alone.

Something called the children out of doors, my children I think I would drop into the and Mr. Jarvis took his easy chair. His wife came and stood beside him. "I fear you are not well, Donald; are you displeased with

> He drew her into his arms, and told her how her words had showed him what manspoken that need not be written, but from that day forth a different man was proprietor of the Jarvis mill, and there was a brighter light in Mrs. Jarvis's eyes, for at last she had something of her own, nor has she regretted that she "applied for wages."-Christian Statesman.

## THE POWER OF MOTHERS.

"I am writing two," was the quiet reply.

"Have been engaged on one for ten years,

"You surprise me," cried the friend. "What profound works they must be!"

"It doth not yet appear what we shall be," was her reply; "but when he makes up his

"Your children?" I said. "Yes, my two children; they are my life-

I rejoiced to hear this Christian mother's outspoken words of love and faith, and said in my heart, if all mothers builded over against their own house in this manner what

I know another-"who being dead yet faithful labor for him that if she had been speaketh." These volumes which lie by my given her to come to the table of her Lord How fast he thought, standing there at with every child. - Once her wayward boy, to Many a time a dollar or two would have en- the office window, looking down at the little all human appearance, lay dying in a foreign abled me to do some poor man or woman un- houses where the mill-hands lived. Could it land, yet he lived to say to that mother, "I knew you were praying for me. I knew you would pray me home.

Years after that faithful mother had gone to her rest, he came for a casual visit to the weekly prayer-meeting, and he stood up to speak a word for Jesus, and closed by saying, "Whatever I am, or ever hope to be, or if I

The effect was electrical. One mother instantly arose and said, "When I am gone, will my children say this of me?" Another, with streaming eyes, said, "I

am an unfaithful mother; pray for me. Another fell on her knees and begged God's mercy on her children. Prayer fol-

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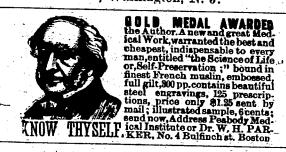
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"I. ALWAYS

"Have you any par against cards, Mrs. Allen girl of a silver-haired wo was not yet old.

"Yes, I have," was the "Then you don't like ! "I didn't say that," sa with a smile. "But fin then, perhaps, I may tell

disliking cards. Two young gentleman dies formed the party. general favorites in socie forming day by day, for youthful yet. The one black eyes, played quietly the other, with blue eyes. bronze, showed interest. the game.

Mrs. Allen sat quietly gretful exclamations, the the chagrin of losing. H upon the young man with and shining blue eyes, re ness, the excitement, the as the game advanced. At last the triumph wa

he announced it, with the always win at cards." "I knew somebody el at cards," said the lady i "Come, Mrs. Allen,"

ry girls, "you said you you dislike cards. We're to listen, for I have been I don't like to be beaten "I think I told you, "that I knew somebody always won at cards. H like you," she added, tur saw the likeness when If

"I have no hesitation ty years ago, this young handsomest and most p the city where he lived. one on account of his wi was a very pleasant thin was passionately fond of of the fact that he invalves ready to make up abroad. "I don't know how th

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"The love of gaming, rushed back upon him iquity. Again he playe he was brought home di mitted a crime, and thi

complete. "One night he rushed man. His mother tried She was alone, and he, raved and tore his hair,

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help, I'll never tough

A BINGHANTON PRE Sunday: \* He given tide and thousand the

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A STATE OF THE STA

# "I ALWAYS WIN."

. Have you any particular antipathy against cards, Mrs. Allen?" asked a merry girl of a silver-haired woman, whose face

.. Yes, I have," was the slow answer. Then you don't like to see us play."

"I didn't say that," said the elder woman, with a smile. "But finish your game, and then, perhaps, I may tell you my reasons for disliking cards.'

Two young gentleman and two young ladies formed the party. The former were general favorites in society, with characters forming day by day, for they were quite vouthful yet. The one with black hair and black eyes, played quietly, if not languidly; the other, with blue eyes and hair of golden bronze, showed interest and excitement in

Mrs. Allen sat quietly watching their regretful exclamations, the eagerness to wir, the chagrin of losing. Her eyes were fixed upon the young man with the flushed cheeks and shining blue eyes, reading the earnest-ness, the excitement, the passion of his soul, as the game advanced.

At last the triumph was his. Exultantly he announced it, with the added words, "I always win at cards.'

·· I knew somebody else who always won at cards," said the lady in a low voice.

"Come, Mrs. Allen," said one of the merry girls, "you said you would tell us why you dislike cards. We're just in the mood to listen, for I have been badly beaten, and I don't like to be beaten."

"I think I told you," said Mrs. Allen, "that I knew somebody who boasted that he always won at cards. He was very much like you," she added, turning to Frank. "I saw the likeness when I first met you.

"I have no hesitation in saying that twenty years ago, this young man was one of the handsomest and most promising persons in the city where he lived. Sought by every one on account of his wit and vivacity, life was a very pleasant thing to him. But he was passionately fond of cards, and because of the fact that he invariably won, he was always ready to make up a party, at home or

quaintances that he—played for money. This, of course, reached his mother's ears latest of all, and she would not believe it. She watched her boy with trembling eagerness. He bought a horse, he had always fine clothes, and his appearance was that of a restless, dissatisfied man.

"Every night the troubled mother sat up till he came home; but his hours grew more and more irregular. His business was, at length, neglected; his luck turned; he grew haggard and moody.

"What could be done? Nothing. He was wedded to his idol. Not only did he play, but he drank; not only did he drink, but he pledged things not his own, in the indulgence of his passion. Finally he forged the name of his employer, fought in a drunken fray, was brought home insensible, and for two weeks raved in delirium.

"No one can know what the torture of a repentance came. He promised never again to touch a card; grew into his original beauty; lifted the hopes of all who loved him; was engaged to a lovely girl, and by her tempted to play, only a social game; to drink, only a social glass; and the consequence was he was ruined!

"The love of gaming and of strong drink rushed back upon him like a torrent of iniquity. Again he played for money, again? he was brought home drunk, again he committed a crime, and this time his ruin was

complete. "One night he rushed home like a crazy man. His mother tried in vain to calm him. She was alone, and he, stung to insanity, raved and tore his hair, and cursed her."

A shudder went over the little company. "Yes, he cursed her because she had allowed him in the days of his innocence to touch the cards, because with her own hands she had taught him to play."
"I could never do that," said the young

man with blue eyes.

"So he would have said at your age. A more affectionate son never lived.

"That night after he had been partially soothed, and had gone to his room, a pistolshot was heard. Mercifully the mother fainted; mercifully she was spared the sight that others saw."

"Did he kill himself, then?" "Instantly. When I recovered from a

long illness"—

"What! was he"-

"My only son." There was a tremor in her low voice, as she added, "When I recovered I had no child. Not yet forty, my hair was as white as you see it now. Do you wonder that I hate cards?"

"Oh, but how then could you sit and see

us play?" Because I wished to warn you; because there are some temperaments to which success is more baleful than defeat; because one of you put me strangely in mind of my blue-

Her eye fell upon Frank L.—. He was pale as death. Later he went up to her and

"It was growing upon me, the passion for play," he said. "I felt it; but with God's help, I'll never touch a card again."

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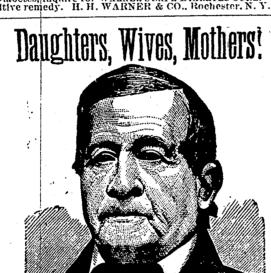
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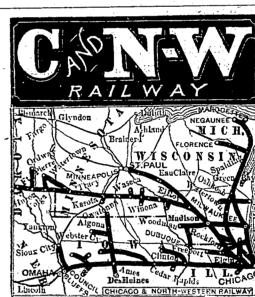
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*	EAST	₩ARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 рм 2.52 ''		7.05 AM 8.42 "
Salamanca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.22 "	3.50 PM 4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "		9.02 AM 9.25 " 10.00 " 10.31 " 11.25 " 11.43 PM 12.00 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.25 рм		3.44 "	

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, Exicated by 3.02, Relyidera 8.30, Relyidera 8.52, Scio 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.

10.00 PM 7.25 AM 11.25 AM

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

9.00 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.11, Forestville 9.19, Smith 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, Cuba 1.42, Friendship 2.25, Belvidere 2.50, Belmont 3.05, Scio 3.21, Wellsville 3.39, Andover 4.14, Alfred 4.47, Almond 5.04, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 P. M. 5.45 P. M., daily, from Salamanca, stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12:10 A. M.

WESTWARD. STATIONS. | No. 3\* | No. 9‡ | No. 29 | No. 1 Leave 7.00 PM ..... 7.15 PM 9.00 ALE New York Port Jervis 8.10 AM 12.20 PM 12.50 PM 8.55 РМ Hornellsville ...... 12.46 РМ Alfred 9.13 AM 1.24 " Andover 2.15 РМ 9.57 РМ Wellsville 10.01 " 2.22 " 3.30 " 10.49 " Cuba 10.29 " 2.50 " 4.07 " 11.15 " Olean 11.09 " 3.30 " 5.02 " 11.39 " Carrollton 3.40 " 5.13 " Great Valley Arrive at 11.20 " 3.45 " 5.17 " 11.50 " Salamanca 11.52 AM 4.35 PM 5.50 PM 12.20 AM Little Valley Arrive at 1.30 рм 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

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

WESTWAID.						
STATIONS.	7.5	1			21.	
Leave Carrollton	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M. 11.30
Arrive at Bradford	1		ĺ			1.20
Leave Bradford	10.45			1.05		
Custer City Arrive at	11.10		5.07	1.20	••••	
D-44111-	1080		E 45		1 1 4 1	3 3 3 5

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. 20. STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M. Leave 6,30 .... 8.40 .... 1.10 .... 7.18 .... 9.35 1.30 3.14 .... Buttsville 1 **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 8.30 6.55 10.45 3.20 4.55 7.20 Carrollton ( 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 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 3.30 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.

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JOHN N. ABBOTT,

General Passenger Agent, New York.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

GENTLEMEN.

MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

# 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. 20. The Manna. Exod. 16: 1-8. Aug. 27. The Commandments. Exod. 20: 1-11. Sept. 3. The Commandments. Exod. 20: 12-21. Sept. 10. Idolatry Punished. Exod. 32: 26-35.

Aug. 13. The Red Sea. Exod. 14: 19-27.

Sept. 17: Review. Sept. 24. Special Lesson.

LESSON XII.—REVIEW.

BY REV. O. U. WHITFORD. For Sabbath-day, September 17.

### CENTRAL TRUTH .- Great deliverance.

	DAILY READINGS.
1. Exod. 1. 2. Exod. 2. 3. Exod. 3.	4. Exod. 4. 5. Exod. 7. 6. Exod. 12 7. Exod. 16.

GOLDEN TEXT. -- "And the Lord saved hem by a great deliverance."—1 Chron. 11: 14.

### TITLES AND GOLDEN TEXTS:

1. I. in E.—Exod. 1: 1-14.—And they made. 2. C. D.—Exod. 2: 5-15.—By faith, Moses.

3. C. of M.-Exod. 3: 1-14.-And he said. 4. M. and A.—Exod. 4: 27-31; 5: 1-4.—He sent Moses.

5. M. and M.-Exod.7: 8-17.-They showed his. 6. The P.-Exod. 12: 1-14.—Christ our Passover. 7. The R. S.—Exod. 14: 19-27.—Speak unto.

8. The M.—Exod. 16: 1-8.—Moses gave. 9. The C.—Exod. 20: 1-11.—Jesus said.

10. The C.—Exod. 20: 12-21.—And the second. 11. I. P.—Exod. 32: 26-35.—Little children.

### QUESTIONS.

I. Give the names of Jacob's sons. How many descendants of Jacob went with him into Egypt? How did God prosper the children of Israel? How did their prosperity affect the new king? What did he propose to do? How did he oppress the Israelites? Did the oppression produce the desired effect?

II. Who were the parents of Moses? To what tribe did they belong? How was the child Moses hidden? Why hidden? Who found him? How was he cared for? How was he educated? Acts 7: 22. What did Moses do when he was grown? How old was he? Did he apprehend the right way to deliver Israel? Where did he flee? Why? How long did he stay there? III. What was Moses doing at this time? Near what

mount was he? Who appeared unto him? How did he What did the Lord say to him? To what great mission did the Lord call Moses? How did Moses regard the call? How did the Lord encourage Moses to accept and

IV. Where did Aaron meet Moses? What did Moses tell Aaron? How was Aaron to help Moses? To whom did they first go in their mission? What was the result? What did they request of Pharaoh? What was his reply? What

V. What did Moses and Aaron do the second time they went in unto Pharaoh? What did the magicians of Egypt do? What did Aaron's rod do to their rods? What was the significance of this act? Why did not Pharaoh let the people go? What did the Lord tell Moses to do in his third visit to Pharaoh? In what respect would this strike at

. VI. How maily plagues were there? Give them in their order. For what object were these plagues? What was their effect? Name the last plague. What is the meaning of the Passover? When did it take place? What kind of a lamb was to be chosen? When was it to be killed? How was it to be prepared? What of the lamb was to be eaten? What was to be done with the remnants? What was the destroyed? Whom did the paschal lamb typify? What ordinance in the Christian Church takes the place of the

VII. What protected the Israelites from the pursuit of the Egyptians? Who was in the pillar of cloud? How was the Red Sea parted? Where was it parted? Why was it What did the Egyptians do? What frightened Who, did they think, was helping the Israelites? How were Pharaoh and his hosts overwhelmed? Does God

VIII. Where did the Israelites go after they passed through the Red Sea? What trouble did they meet there? How were they helped? Where was the wilderness of Sin? When did the Israelites arrive there? Why did they here murmur against Moses and Aaron? Who promised to send them bread? Did he send it? How? What did the people call it? How were they to gather it? For what did the Lord wish to prove them? Did he find any who remembered the Sabbath? Did any disregard it? Is this an evidence that the Sabbath was known and observed before the giving of the law? How long did God feed the Israelites with manna? Who is said to be the true bread from heaven?

IX. When did the Israelites come to Sinai? Who went upon the mount? Who appeared to him? What did he give What phenomena attended this giving? On what was the law written? How many commandments on the first table? On what relations are they based? What duties do they enjoin? How many commandments on the second table? On what relations are they based? What duties are enjoined? Against what were the first two commandments given? Against what the third? Ans. Perjury, profanity, and irreverence. For what object was the fourth commandment given? What two things are required in this command? Is there a particular, definite day of the week commanded to be kept as the Sabbath-day?

X. What table of the law is given in this lesson? To whom are duties here enjoined? What does it mean to honor our parents? What promise is given with this commandment? Is there any exception to the sixth commandment? What institution of God is recognized as sacred by the seventh commandment? What rights are regarded by the eighth? To what does the ninth mostly refer? What sin does the

XI. What two important events occurred between the preceding lesson and this? What led the Israelites to idolatry? Who made the golden calf? Of what? . What else did he do? Was he guilty of idolatry? What did Moses do when he came down from the mount? Did he do right? What punishment did the people suffer for their idolatry? Did the punishment end here? What did Moses say when he returned to the Lord? What did the Lord tell him to do? What threatening did he give? What did the Lord unto the people? What did the Lord refuse to do?

# INTRODUCTION.

In the first quarter's review we learned how. God, by his wonderful providence, preserved Jacob and through which was to come the promised Messiah. reward the obedient and punish the obstinate. We, In the second quarter we saw

promises to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in sending of trouble, toil, and sorrow, but if we trust in Jesus, in the flesh the long promised Savior; and the great salvation which he brought to a lost and sin cursed race. In this quarter we see a great deliverance; God's people are in Egyptian bondage, bitter and cruel; he delivers them with mighty power, and leads them in their journey to the Promised Land. The bitter bondage; the deliverer raised up and called; the journey toward Canaan; the great deliverance in passing through the Red Sea; the solemn covenant at Sinai, all form a wonderful, typical gospel, reminding us of our bitter bondage of sin, of Christ our deliverer; our deliverance from the death of sin; of the covenant of grace; and our pilgrimage to the Promised Land of our souls. The lessons of this quarter impress us with the wonderful unity of the Old Testament and the New, forming the one book, with one central person and purpose, Christ and salvation.

### REMARKS.

I. Jacob and his family, seventy souls, are preserved in Egypt. They are settled in Goshen. For four hundred and thirty years they dwell here, and under the fostering and prospering providence of God, they greatly increase and become a mighty people. Their number and power excite the jealousy and fear of the new king of Egypt. To weaken their power and deminish their numbers, he subjects them to a bitter and degrading bondage. The more rigorous and cruel the servitude imposed, the more do they increase and prosper under God. So by the grace of God, Christians, when subjected to bitter trials, heavy burdens, and sore afflictions, should increase in spiritual strength, and soul prosperity. Physical bondage is bitter and degrading; but the bondage of sin is more bitter, more degrading, and its end spiritual death.

II. Pharaoh, failing by bitter bondage to check the great increase and prosperity of the Hebrews, adds crime to cruelty, by commanding that every one of their male children shall be killed at birth. The order is disobeyed. A general command was then given that every son born to the Hebrews should be cast into the Nile. From so cruel a fate God preserves the babe Moses, the coming deliverer. By a most wonderful providence, Moses is nursed by his own mother, becomes an adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter, and is trained "in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Rich, cultured, and polished, an heir to the throne of Egypt, he refuses to be called the son of Pharach's daughter, and chooses "to suffer affliction with the people of God," "esteeming the reproach of Christ greater richer than the treasures in Egypt." How many young men now would make such a choice? What heroism and nobility! For forty coming years Moses is to be trained of God for his great work. God by his providence and grace fits men now for the work of his kingdom. How all this typifies the preservation and training of the child Jesus as the Great Deliverer from the bondage of sin and death.

III. Moses is with his father-in-law, keeping his flocks. In his shepherd life of forty years, he doubtless received a training by meditation and the Spirit of God which peculiarly fitted him for his mission. God, from out of the burning bush, calls him to his work as deliverer of his people. There is a ready response: "Here am I." Seeing the magnitude of the work to which he is called, in great humility he feels his utter unfitness for it. He is encouraged by the promise of God's presence, and the assuring tokens of God's help. No work of God is small and unimportant. Whatever that work may be, it is an exalted and exalting work. All sufficiency is of God; he gives ability, strength, and success. Every Christion is called of God to work for the salvation of his

IV. Moses is strengthened and furnished for his work. God gives him the power to perform miracles, and Aaron as an eloquent spokesman. They go before the people and exhibit the evidences of their leadership. Two consecrated workers for God, commissioned of God to a mighty mission! Who can withstand their efforts? They gratefully receive and accept them. A troublesome and obstinate king refuses their request. An obstacle is in the way. So in every good work. God says go forward. There are many obstacles in the way of Christian living and Christian work, but Christ will give all needed grace and strength to crown every effort with

V. Aaron's rod swallows up the rods of the magi cians. The waters of the sacred Nile are turned into blood. God asserts his supremacy and strikes at the power of Pharaoh and the idolatry of Egypt. God is and will be sovereign. Kingly defiance and human stubbornness must succumb to his will. God's judgments fall thick and heavy upon the disobedient, but the loving obedient child will recieve favor and

VI. Nine plagues, all direct attacks upon Egypt ian idolatry and Pharach's power, fail to soften the king's heart and secure the release of the Israelites. The tenth, most terrible of all, becomes a necessity. The Passover is ordered, the preparation directed, the day appointed, the door post sprinkled, the supper eaten. All the first born of man and beast of the Egyptians are slain, judgment is executed against all the gods of Egypt. The death angel passes by the blood sprinkled door posts of the Israelites, and their first born are saved; a great deliverance came to them The king consents to let the people go. The Israelites, prepared and equipped according to the direction of the Lord, start upon their journey into the wilderness. The Passover was a perpetual reminder of a great deliverance. Christ is our Passover, and the Lord's Supper a memorial of his death, and our deliverance from the death of sin.

VII. The Israelites have made a fair start for the Promised Land. Pharaoh, hard hearted and obstinate, pursues them. They come to the Red Sea, a great obstacle is in their way. Bitter murmurings fill their hearts. God delivers them with an out stetched arm. The pillar of the cloud goes behind the Israelites, still a guiding light to them, but a black darkness to the pursuing Egyptians. The Red Sea is divided, and God's people pass through on dry land. Pharach and his host pass in, are troubled, ovewhelmed, and drowned. So God delivered in a most signal manner his people. God. his family from famine and starvation, a family will surely defend and protect his people. He will

he will carry us through.

VIII. After passing through the Red Sea, the Israelites take a southerly course, and in one month from their starting come into the wilderness of Sin. They murmured at Marah because of the bitterness they murmur from the lack of bread. They had not yet learned to implicitly trust the Lord who had marvelously delivered them from every trouble and danger. People now with more light and subjects of infinite grace do not trust him any better. God in a miraculous way supplied his people with manna for forty years. God will provide for his children. Christ is our bread from heaven, of which if a man eat he shall never hunger. The gathering of the manna is made a test to see if the people will remem ber the Sabbath-day. This shows how important God as Creator and Lawgiver. It shows allegiance and loyalty to God. Some remembered it and prepared for it. Some did not. Just so now. Many do not prepare on Sixth-day for the Sabbath, and rob God of his holy time.

IX. The Israelites came to Sinai, the Mount of God. Amid thunderings, lightnings, and the smok ing of the mountain, the law of God is given. It is written by God on two tables of stone on both sides, hence complete. The law of God is pure, perfect, true, holy, eternal. It is the transcript of his own holy unchangeable will, hence it is unchanged and unchangeable. It teaches one God, one object of worship, reverent and holy use of God's name, and only one Sabbath. It recognizes and enforces all the rights and duties of men to their fellow-men. The Christian world recognize and accept all these commands but the fourth. This commandment, the only positive one, shows that God is the Creator-hence the true God; and keeping it holy is a living rebuke of idolatry. Yet the Christian world put Sunday, an idolatrous festival day devoted to heathen gods, in the place of the Seventh-day, which God blessed and sanctified as his Sabbath for the human race. God, Christ, or the apostles, never made the change, never gave the authority to any church or person to change it. It was the arrogant work of Popery.

X. The first table of the law is based on the relations and duties of man to God; the second, his relations and duties to his fellow-men. It recognizes the right of parents to the love, honor, and obedience of their children; the worth and sacredness of life, for bidding cruelty to animals; murder, suicide, even by vices and evil habits; the sacredness and inviolability of marriage, either in thought or deed, and the rights of property, even to its right acquirement. It forbids perjury, lying in any form, slander, tattling, and covetousness, even in the heart as well as in act In the conscientious and faithful keeping of God's commands there is great reward. "If ye love me keep my commandments."

emn covenant made to obey it, the Israelites flagrantly break the first and second commands. They make a golden calf and worship it. God's just wrath is kindled against them, and his severe judgments are executed upon them. He destroys many people, and brings in the future severe punishment upon them. He refuses to lead there any more, but sends his angelto go before them. There is nothing that brings upon man the just indignation of God as idolatry. He is a jealous God. To refuse him allegiance and worship, and reject his dear Son, is a most ungracious act and a cruel sin.

# SUGGESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

Do not try to recall all the points touched upon in the teachings for the quarter, neither is it a good way to take up each lesson independently, or without some plan of joining them into one lesson. The review should be a lesson of lessons, and not a mere rehash of-former studies. Judicious planning for a review before the beginning of the quarter, is the best way to secure such a unity of teaching as will lead to the central thought, and render the review one of profit and interest. One reason why review day is so frequently considered irksome and uninteresting, is because there is so little planning for it beforehand.

A great variety of arrangements may be devised for a review, which will secure the questions had to remain unanswered. attention of the school and leave a lasting possible in his plans and methods. For this to their judgment, as to time and place. reason no plan by some one else is as good as one devised by the superintendent himself for his own school, even though there may be others far more ingenious and striking. That plan is generally the best which secures the co-operation of the greatest number of teachers and scholars, only so it be not tedi

In the lessons of the last quarter we have gone over the deliverance of God's people from a land of bondage, and as we are told that "these things happened to them for ensamples," and that we also are saved "by the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot," we are at liberty to use these lessons as illustrating our way out from bondage to sin, into the way of God's leading. One way to arrange Total age—1,097 years.
Total weight—4,214 pounds.
Total length—188 feet, 4 inches. a review on that idea would be to take the lessons in five groups, thus:

. The Bitter Bondage, Lessons 1, 2. The Way to Liberty, The Bread of Life. 4. The Law of Love, 5. The Way of Death,

Or, but slightly different. as Christians, may have our Red Seas to cross—seas 1. The Bitter Bondage, Lessons 1, 2. 2. The Great Deliverance, " The Heavenly Food, The Holy Law.

The Wages of Sin,

These topics will suggest ways of bringing out the ideas from the lessons, and impressof the water, which was miraculously healed. Now | ing them as spiritual teachings for our own

drawing first a yoke upon the board, to represent the bondage. As the first five lessons are reviewed, a few touches of the crayon will indicate how the bondage grew harder and heavier, and serve to illustrate how Satan draws his chains tighter as the soul tries to escape. At the 6th and 7th lessons the bows God regards the Sabbath. To keep it is recognizing of the yoke are broken (rubbed out), while at the 8th, 9th, and 10th lessons the yoke becomes God's yoke of love. Write Love just underneath. Next, by lines drawn down at each side and the middle, and across at the bottom, it is converted into the two tables of the law, with love as their interpretation. As the commandments are repeated write the numerals in their respective tablets. The last lesson shows the deceitfulness of sin, and the awful penalty. To escape it we need to have God's law written in our hearts. Two curving lines drawn from the ends of what was at first the neck-piece of the yoke, and afterwards the top of the tables of the law, will form a heart, and then rubbing out the lower corners of the tables we have God's law of Love written on the heart. With this, and with the intercession of Christ for us when we fall into sin, as Moses interceded for Israel, we may hope to reach the promise land when our journey is over.

# HOPKINTON GROVE INSTITUTE.

The morning of Aug. 17th was cold and cloudy, a by no means auspicious beginning | Folk's Festival" has come to be an estabof a day for a Grove Sabbath School Insti- lished thing in the Congregational Church at tute. About 9 o'clock, rain began to fall, Cornish, N. H. It was begun some years and this settled the question in most minds | ago by the pastor inviting a few of the more about venturing out to Kenyon's Grove. aged of his flock, to a social gathering at the But, nevertheless, a few persons gathered parsonage, but now it has grown to be an during the morning at Hopkinton City, the affair of hundreds, and is held in the church. bell of the 2d Church was rung, and about 1 As they do not claim any patent upon the P. M. the assembled people, about forty in idea, others may have no compunctions in number, were called to order by S. S. Gris-XI. Soon after the giving of the law, and the sol- wold, the Conductor, and the following exercises were presented:

Singing, Nos. 250 and 29. Prayer by O. D. Sherman. Singing, Nos. 145 and 97.

"A Talk to Children," by O. D. Sherman. Mr. Sherman told the story of the children said in his vigorous way: "I wish these of Israel from the call of their Father Abraham to the time of the exodus, to illustrate the providence of God.

Singing, No. 93.

Reports of schools for the quarter ending with June. Seven schools reported an aggregate enrollment of 530; average attend- nition of what it is to be a Christian, took a ance of 311, with about 100 children not in the schools who ought to be. Of the scholars enrolled, 220 are church members, 50 of these having been added during the quarter. Two of these schools are independent of believes the Bible "very much?" church organizations.

. The Pawcatuck, 1st Westerly, Woodville, and Waterford schools did not report. Singing, No. 101.

"The Teacher's Character," by W. C. Titsworth.

Singing, No. 39.

"The Work of the Primary Teacher," by Wm. L. Clarke. Mr. Clark gave ten rules for the primary teacher, and illustrated them. The Question Box was then opened by the Conductor, but 4 o'clock having arrived, it was time to adjourn, and the most of the

It was voted to continue the Committee of impression, and a wise superintendent will Arrangements, who should have power to arsee to it that there is as little sameness as range for another Grove Meeting, according

> Singing, No. 282. Benediction.

W. C. T.

# GOLDEN FRUIT.

A veteran Superintendent, the worthy Treasurer of the Sabbath-School Board, Dea. Isaac D. Titsworth, celebrated his Golden Wedding Aug. 25th. It was a notable time for many reasons, but most so because of the fact that of his large family of children and grandchildren, forty-one in number, there is but one, over ten years of age, who is not a church member. All but two are now living, and nearly every one was present. The following interesting statistics were

given of the family: Oldest member—76 years, 2 months, 12 days.
Youngest member—86 days.
Heaviest member—185 pounds. Lightest member—14 pounds, 2 ounces.

use, we were not informed. Not every superintendent, however, can record such grand percentage of church members from his school, or can so readily trace the results of his work. Dea. Titsworth, first appointed superintendent in 1842, has been known as a prominent Sabbath-school worker in the A blackboard review may be arranged, by denomination since, and many a heart has learned to love him, and will rejoice with him on this anniversary.

> Resolutions passed by the West-Hallock Sabbath-school, August 20, 1881:

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our very much esteemed brother and fellow-laborer. Wm. Spicer; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death we, as a Sabbath-school have lost an efficient leader and co-worker, who was very successful as a teacher, and whose counsel and support have been of great value to the school.

Resolved, That by his death we are very forcibly reminded that death is in the land. and is taking the choicest jewels; it should therefore, be an admonition to each one of us immediately "to set our house in order."

Resolved, That we strive to emulate his virtues, his faithfulness in the study of the Word of God, his punctuality, and his happy faculty of instructing others.

Resolved, That we tender our deepest sympathy and affectionate regards to his family in this, their most sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and also to the SAB-BATH RECORDER, with a request for publication in the Sabbath School Department.

REV. A. HAKES, REV. W. H. ERNST, NETTIE POTTER, Secretary,

IT seems that the Sabbath-school children are not to be permitted to monopolize the Summer festival business, for now the "Old adopting it.

Mr. D. L. Moody, the evangelist, believes that a Sabbath-school teacher should use question books in the preparation of the weekly lesson, but should not carry them into the class. At the recent Baptist Sundayschool Convention at Brattleboro, Vt., he question books were all swept into the sea." The teacher, he thought, should get so full of the subject that the Bible would be the only book needed.

Ko-KUN-HUA, the professor of Chinese at Harvard University, in trying to give a defi-Bible from the hands of a young Chinese convert, and said: "Why this young man, he believes this book very much—oh very much." And what better evidence is there that one is really a Christian than that a man

THE best revision of the Bible is that which so translates the life and spirit of the word into the heart as to make each day of our lives a page, and our words and deeds the characters which express the sacred truth.

If there are any schools who have not yet been reported to the Board, will they not do so immediately, that we may have a full report for the Conference.

THE Milton Sabbath-school held its Annual Picnic on Wednesday, Aug. 24th, at Pope's Spring, and are said to have had a



Shortest member—28 inches.

They form quite a model Sabbath-school by themselves, but whether the above style of statistics is a model for Sabbath-school

Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all grocers. ROYAL BAK-ING POWDER CO., New York.

PUBLISHED BY THE ANE

VOL. XXXVII.—N

The Sabbath

AMERICAN SABBATH

ALFRED CENTRE, ALL Entered as second-class mi office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

REV. NATHAN VARS

Funeral Serv Published by

The services took place Sept. 7th, beginning wi house, by Rev. James Sur the Richburg Church. services at the church overflowing—an anthem choir, followed by the reteenth chapter of John, I pastor of the Presbyterian The choir then sung, well done." Prayer was Maxson, pastor of the Sec followed by singing, blessed sleep." The clo fered by Rev. Dr. Niles, byterian Church of Ho by the anthem, "Let troubled." The servi were conducted by Rev. deacons of the Church cons from adjoining chu bearers.

The pulpit, the Bible, ings were appropriately coffin rested a cross of fle an evergreen column sta and a sheaf of wheat at

TEXT:—"I have fought ished my course, I have kept there is laid up for me a c which the Lord, the righteon at that day: and not to me of also that love his appearing."

This Church, called or

time in its history, to be

members, meet in a new most testing service. years, he who now lies p been, not only our pasto sonal friend, and brothe one. He has gone out a our undershepherd, lea waters of peace and pro times of affliction, oh, h divinely-appointed mean souls with heavenly con ing in the paths of righ many, as they walked th shadow of death, has h evil, by helping them to vine rod and staff that c porteth, and to look t whence cometh help. repose in him as a towe wise counselor, a safe g be relied on. We have years, not only the mem but a great cloud of wit the regions round about valiantly, how sacrificit

the crown of righteous What is thus to you your lives becomes to m trying one in my expe perhaps, when I was cal service for the late Pres en, at once, into his con came pastor of this Chu to me an elder brother. all times of doubt an spondency, as well as i sulting freely on textu doctrinal points, rejoi many a new book of bound together in all t and labors of life, when his last wish, it seemed it; but remembering d the like service for th youth, and having offici and blessed marriage united to her who now he remembering that it w could perform for him

Calling Cold I may

has fought the good figh

and our tears of sorrow

joyful assurance that to