full cream, fine......121@ 124 fair to good 101@ 12 poor to fair...... 8 @ 10 partly skimmed...... 8 @ 10 ;

Receipts for the week, 7,765 barrels, and There were increased receipts, more slight advance in prices. Western arearbetter condition and are in more favor.

x dull at 23c. for Southern and Western. Old stock is about out of market. New g sparingly and are quick taken at outside

per bush., 62 its......\$3 10 @\$8 25 RUITS.—Evaporated apples in fair demand new at 11 @ 12c., and old stock at 12 @ iere was free trading in new Southern and iostly taken at 61 @ 91c., the latter for fanches selling at 20 @ 23c., and every kind on

We quote:

ses firm. We quote: ed apples, ring cut, choice 12 @121 Western, quarter apples..... 61@ 7 ortli Carolina, sliced.......... 6 🙍 9 aches, evaporated. ches, sun dried... peaches, balves and quarters.... QULTRY.—We quote:

TTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

sizely and Entirely on Commission. wances will be made on receipt of property led, and account of sales and remittances ie sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. no Agents, make no purchases whatever for ecount, and solicit consignments of prime

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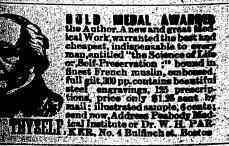
in Grape Cream Tartar.—No other prepaes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxu-Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. in cans, by all grocers. ROYAL BAK-DER CO... New York.

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Recorder. Sabbath

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS—\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE:

VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 39.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 1912.

Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

— AT — ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

PRESIDENT JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.

A Sermon delivered at the church, before the citizens and students of Alfred, Monday, Sept. 26, 1881, in accordance with the proclamations of the President and of the Governor.

BY J. ALLEN.

Text-"It is expedient for us, that one should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish

not."—John 11: 50. When called upon, some sixteen years and five months ago, to give a like sermon to the memory of the martyr, President Lincoln, I could find no text so fitting as this text, and now, after beating about among all the Bible boughs for fruitage suitable for this occasion, none falls to my hand so fit as this same text, and I am, therefore, constrained to use it for our second Martyr President. It seems, indeed, most appropriate, that our two Presidents, united in their lives by a common service of country, struck down by not unlike bad forces, undivided in their deaths, a twofold offering for the nation's salvation, should be commemorated with unison of service. Lincoln poured his blood, a libation to human liberty, an atonement for human slavery; Garfield poured his blood, a libation to political purity, an atonement for political corruption.

Hamlet, horror stricken, heard his father ghost declare:

"Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole, With juice of cursed hebenon in a vial, And in the porches of my ears did pour enrous distilment: whose effect Holds such an enmity with blood of man That swift as quicksilver it courses through The natural gates and alleys of the body; And with sudden vigor it doth posset And curd, like eager droppings into milk, The thin and wholesome blood: so did it mine; And a most instant tetter barked about, Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth body."

Slavery had, thus, poured its "cursed hebenon" into the nation's ears until, by its lepthe assassin of Lincoln, the Liberator.

flies, till, reaching Paradise,

'Squats like a toad, close at the ear of Eve; Assaying by his devilish art to reach The organs of her fancy, and with them forge Illusions, hellish phantasms, and dreams;

senatorial seats, went creeping, crawling, ing, at length, squat, toad-like, at the ear of | heard. the State Legislature, whispering illusions, inspiring all devilish tricks, and instilling venom, till the Legislature is made, "Most

a martyr for his country's salvation. his Father would let the cup pass from him; the bitter cup pressed to his lips by human

nation and the good and the glory of free institutions and pure public service perish spiritual hearing attuned, to receive. not from off the earth.

No salvation can come without suffering,

no atonement without blood. This law is universal and unalterable. Humanity could His life, almost flawless, stands a model, have no spiritual redemption, save as the divine became flesh, taking all the limitations, What Apollo Belvidere is among Greek liabilities, temptations, and sufferings of the human, and ultimately death. Only thus could the human be lifted out of sin, regenerated, and be made to live again. Jesus could be Savior only by his blood shed ding. All love, in its beneficence, must be a sacrifice. All salvation, whether spiritual, national, social, or physicial, is effected through suffering and dying. Jesus becomes, thus, in his life of love, and sacrificial death, the type and ensample of all lives of love, labors of good will, and sacrificial service for human weal. All benefactors, all leaders, find to do on the little farm; and, in addi- then, that the son should ever after manifest all elevators of humanity must pattern themselves after their divine prototype. Humanity has never taken a step forward and upward, without that step dripping with blood. Every truth coming from God to man has been received with mocks and scoffs, and its evangels baptized in blood. The divinest lives have ever been crowned with thorns, their brows ever damp and dripping with blood. Jesus and the cross, Socrates and a college graduate and a professor of ancient the poisoned cup, Stephen and stones, Paul | languages and literature; twenty-six, marand bonds and imprisonment, James and the ried, and an academic principal, a teacher, block, Savonarola and the scaffold, Gallelio lecturer, political speaker, law student, and and the dungeon, Joan of Arc and the fag- preacher; twenty-nine, in addition to the got, Puritans and persecution, Lincoln and Garfield and the bullet, are all types of the de- army as Colonel, and, in consequence of fitted to a man of Garfield's nature, and policy respecting some of the seceding States. philanthropy, the offerings of patriotism, | the War Department to the rank of Brigaof witnesses, confessors, martyrs, have ever services in the second important battle in found Calvary their type. The world's wor- | which he was engaged, promoted to the rank have had for their lot, as Paul puts it, to be eight, Member of the Lower House of Conmocked and scouraged, and stoned, and sawn | gress; forty-eight, elected a Senator and the asunder, slain with the sword, to wander President of the United States; forty-nine, about, clad in sheep-skins and goat-skins, in March fourth, became President, resigning times out of ten, the best thing that can haprous distilment, the whole body politic had, | deserts and mountains, being destitute, af- | his seat in both branches of Congress to lazar-like, become barked with most vile and | flicted, tormented. Religious liberty, one of | clear the way; September nineteenth, reloathsome crust, and its victims maddened the most potent influences, the highest as- ceived a martyr's crown. to such a degree that they arose against the piration of the human soul, has been attained nation's life; and, in the last stage, entering at the sacrifice, it is estimated of three hun-conditions, both within and around him, the brain of one already frenzied, made him | dred million lives. Civil liberty, the child | that were operative in this wonderfully ver-Again, political corruption has poured its ous sire, a gory history. Like all other career. "cursed hebenon," until this same body poli- noble sentiments having for their end the tic, crusted, vile and loathsome, lazar-like, with uplifting of humanity, it has had to pass was his "little mother," as he was wont af- it compacted and toughened all forceful attri- such a style, before or since, to a body of chicanery, intrigue, greed for office and pat- through a Red Sea of blood, and wander fectionately to call her. She was of the he- butes, it, at the same time, broadened his men holding his political fate in their hands. ronage, maddening the brains of many, es- long in the desert, preparatory to its con- roic order. Whatever noble and heroic ap- sympathies, made gentler and tenderer and Leaving the platform, he strode away. pecially those of the Senators of the Empire | quest of the promised land, and its possession | pears in his struggles and triumphs, to me, | more beneficent all his relations and influ- | Scarcely had he disappeared, when one of State—patterning after him whom Milton of the thrones of the world. The cry of the thrones of the world. represents as hurled by Almighty power from people under oppression, has come down mother. The mother was the root and he desires to send a great benefactor, or con-saying, "The man who has courage to face his high seat in heaven, flaming down with through the ages as the perpetual wail of an nourisher of all that was bravest and best in spicuous example of manhood to the world, a convention like that, deserves a nominahideous ruin and combustion to bottomless east wind. Indeed, the world's sacrificial the son. Yes, noble mothers are among the to pass by all who have been volatilized by tion. I move that General Garfield be nomperdition; thence escaping, and treading the altar fires have ever been reeky with the divinest gifts of God, and young men and the frippery of fashion, enervated by the lux- inated by acclamation." The motion was crude consistency, half on foot, half flying, | blood and smoke of its multitudinous vico'er bog or steep, with head, hands, wings, or tims, darkening the heavens, and beating up such—you that have them. Gathering the people, whose instincts and spontaneities are feet, swims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or before the Mercy Seat with prepetual gloom robes of her widowhood and her sorrow about much nearer in harmony with the divine, in the language of Garfield himself, respecting Lincoln, has, for the moment, withdrawn these Senators, self-hurled from their high eternities, and the whisperings of the ever Thelast words of her husband had been, "I am stone mason's trade, Moses from the bull- be a sailor, and command a ship. A little

Lives are the great helps to other lives. lazar-like, with its vile and loathsome crust." They awaken sentiment, affection, action. other frenzied one, makes him the assassin ress and civilization. Humanity cries out of Garfield, the good and great. He, too, is passionately for noble, inspirational lives, Thus, likewise, has this nation been bowed, to triumphs. The world needs lives illum- and forth on her back, through the mud and sented, and by living on from thirty-one to very mad, sprang between, and shaking his through all these anxious days, in the Geth- ined by truth, attuned to sweetest sympathy, snow. At school, he met with the fate com- fifty cents worth of food a week, and by fist in their faces, rushed them off the boat. semane of a great sorrow, and pitiously be- full of spiritual vigor, rich in culture; lives mon to poor defenseless boys, owing to the sawing, planing, driving nails, doing what-

songs of the glorified ones became a sym- according to this faith. The legacy of just stronger boys began, at once, to abuse and of the term, to return home with three dolpathetic threnody before the Mercy Seat; yet | such lives the world has, in this innumerable | knock him about. His fiery soul flames at | lars in his pocket. When he had fully dethe cup might not pass. The smitten one throng who have lived and died sacrificially. the insult, and, regardless of size, he threshes termined to seek a college education, he exmust needs drink the cup, which the sins of Incalculably great is their power for instruct- every one presuming to abuse him. He is cluded all extraneous matters, read nothing the nation had pressed to his lips, that the ing, inspiring, guiding us, if we can but have our spiritual vision opened and our

The life, achievement, and character our Martyr President is pre-eminently one of those specially fitted for just such service. great, noble, symmetrical, harmonious. sculpture, he is among statesmen. His is a life all can study with profit, especially all youth who aspire to excellency in character, or greatness in achievement.

Let us, then, note and ponder some of the more salient points of his life.

Notice the following rungs of the ladder by which he has climbed: born in poverty and in the wilderness; left fatherless before two years of age; thence, till eighteen, living, growing, and working as poor boys into a genuine intellectual awakening. must, turning his hand to whatever he could tion, wood-chopper, carpentering, canalboat boy; awakened to an intellectual life at eighteen, he became an academic student, working his way by his trade and common school teaching; born into the spiritual life at nineteen, he soon after resolved to obtain a collegiate education, becoming an assistant academic teacher and a preacher; twentythree, a collegian, junior class; twenty-five, above, State Senator; thirty-one, entered the

1. The mother. His first and best gift women, be devoutly thankful to him for ury of riches, up to the poor, plain common carried with a shout. and sadness. And now this new offering, her, and her children in her arms, saying, and the windows of whose souls open more "I will try to be brave for your sweet sakes" directly heavenward. His especial evangels dier. When I get to be a man, I am going —a resolution she kept heroically through all | to humanity have been taken largely from | to be a soldier, and whip people, as Napoleon the thin veil which separates us from the the years wherein they required her aid. the poor: Jesus from the manger and the did." This spirit gave him his longing to campassionate Father to his children, com- going to leave you, Eliza. I have planted rushes, David from among the sheep, Elijah over a year ago, he said, "At times this old with hands or feet, sinking, swimming, wad- forting them in their sorrows, can be clearly four saplings in the woods, and I must leave from among the cattle, Elisha from the plow, feeling comes back to me. The sight of a them to your care." Faithfully and well the apostles from their nets, Socrates from ship fills me with a strong fascination." "I These lives, thus sacrificially offered, have did she fulfill the trust. With a small, poor statuary cutting, Luther from among the tell you," he exclaimed, with flashing eye, left the richest legacy humanity knows. farm, incumbered with debt, in a dense for- ore diggers, Stephenson from the coal mines, est only partially broken by clearings, she assumed her task. In addition to her house- from the flat boat, Garfield from the tow- this earth." It was this spirit that pounded In the mean time, entering the brain of an- Great lives are the masterful forces in prog- hold cares, she went to the fields with the path. boys, chopping, building fences, planting, hoeing, harvesting, leading in all the rugged wherein all high and holy principles and work of the farm. As a necessary result, ful personal attributes. Standing six feet lious school into perfect submission; that Yes, this martyrdom, protracted through forces are inwrought into character. It is comparative prosperity followed. James be- two, weight some two hundred and twenty, made him, for the short time he served, one eighty days of agony and heroic patience, is famishing for lives clean, healthy, and whole- came her special care and burthen. Restless, large headed, broad shouldered, full chested, of the most daring and successful Generals now finished. Jesus, in Gethsemane, with some. It needs the inspiration of lives that desiring an adventurous life of sailor or sol- strongly knit, suggesting in his completeness, of the war. It was this chivalric spirit that face to earth, prayed that, if it were possible, attract to nobleness, full of aspiration and dier, caring comparatively little for books, a modern Samson, with an indomitable gave him the finest, though bloodless, victory high endeavor, supported by achievement. she bent all her energies, to curb and change will, with intellect of broad sweep and grasp, that came to him in the war. When on his but it might not thus be, though the uni- It calls for lives, lived upon the clear hights | these proclivities, and lead them up to relig- nature set her impress upon him as a master- | way from the army to Congress, he attemptverse was gloomed in darkness and the earth of sincerity, open-eyed, calm-browed, awak- ion and learning. "Remember your God, ful and achieving one. From the very start ed to go aboard a Kentucky steamer with his trembled, at the supreme agony as he drank ening in others the impulse to seek a like and study books," was the request, earnestly in his upward career, he verified his creden- negro body-servant, but was met by the nobleness, and inducing them to marshal all pressed upon him, the earnest prayer for tials. Beginning his second term of school sheriff with a strong force, who, armed with sins. The world's salvation demanded the their powers in subduing all bad influences him. To this end, she sent him early to with a sixpence in his pocket, he cast that the authority of the State law, attempted to sacrificial offering, and it must be made. and converting all evil as well as all good in- school, his elder sister carrying him back into the first contribution box that was pre- seize the negro as a slave. At this, Garfield,

soon recognized as the "fighting boy" that sailor, from which he was driven by abuse, as well as worker, from which he was driven home by the ague. As he approached the her, heard her praying, "Oh turn unto me, and have mercy upon me! Give thy strength unto thy servant, and save the son of thy handmaid." He realized that his course was crushing her, and with arm about her neck, he gave assurance of nobler aims, which during the long ague sickness that followed, through the instrumentality of the mother, assisted by the teacher in the district, ripened Henceforward all went well. No wonder, such filial devotion, and give such gentle and glad service to the "little mother."

2. The wife. Equally fortunate was he in his wife. A woman of perfect self-poise, entiously devoted to everything good, she has ever moved on in the tranquil tenor of her unobtrusive way, in a life of complete deof her position. He once said, "I have been wonderfully blessed in the discretion of my balanced women I ever saw. She is unall his purposes and efforts.

uncomfortable, as I can testify; but nine and compelled to sink or swim for himself." "It is generally the poor and obscure little Let us note, next, some of the forces and | fellow, who has to scratch for every inch, that will run ahead and come to the front."

sought the All-Merciful Father, till the very that have faith in great principles, and live universal depravity of boy nature. The ever turned up, he was enabled, at the end but what was helpful in his studies, and by is well to let alone. When sufficiently grown, | concentrating all his energies on the business his restless spirit, in spite of his mother's in hand, he was enabled to complete, in three entreaties, led him to the lake, to ship as a years, six of the eight years required for the preparatory and collegiate courses, and at the then, to the canal where he was a good fighter | same time, by sweeping halls and rooms. building fires, ringing bells, teaching, and carpentering, was enabled, not only to pay house, he saw through the open window, his his way, but to start for college with three mother kneeling, with the open Bible before hundred dollars of his own earning in his pocket.

It is one of his sayings that "a pound of

pluck is worth a tun of luck." He finely il-

lustrated it in his first campaign in the war. Before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, he was placed in command of a detachment of untried soldiers, and ordered to drive back a larger force of the enemy, under the command of one of the ablest officers of that region. This he successfully accomplished. A new danger then threatened his little force. The floods came down, making the river unnavigable, and starvation stared them in the face. In this emergency, after trying, in vain, to induce the Captain of the Quartermaster's steamer to ascend the river to the unswerving rectitude, gentle, patient, unob- relief of his men, he ordered the captain and trusive, intellectual, keen, cultured, consci- crew on board, and stationing an army officer on deck to see that they did their duty, he took the wheel himself, and struggling against the current some forty-eight hours, votion to duty, never forgetting the demands | only eight of which he was absent from the wheel, he reached and relieved his men. A like exhibition of pluck occurred on his secwife. She is one of the coolest and best ond nomination to Congress. He strongly sympathized with the radical movement unstampedable." She was a woman eminently | der the lead of Wade against the President's votements of religion, the consecrations of heroic daring in his first battle, promoted by much of his success in life may well be at- The nominating convention sympathized tributed to his fortunate marriage. His with the President, and the feeling against the fidelities to truth. The illustrious lives | dier General; thirty-two, for meritorious | wife has grown with his growth, and has | Garfield was very pronounced. When called been, during all these years, the appreciative upon by the convention to explain his course. and helpful companion in his studies, a strong | he went upon the platform, every one exthies of whom itself has ever been unworthy, of Major General; thirty-three to forty- support, wise counselor, and genuine aid, in pecting something in the nature of an apology; but he boldly approved the radical man-3. Poverty. Garfield said, "Poverty is ifesto of the radicals, defended his course, and said that he had nothing to retract, and could not change his honest convictions for pen to a young man is to be tossed overboard, the sake of a seat in Congress. He had great respect, he said, for the opinions of his constituents, but a greater regard for his own. If he could serve as an independent representative, acting on his own judgment These compulsions of poverty, stimulating and conscience, he would be glad to do so; of religious liberty, has had, like its illustri- satile, onward marching, and ever ascending his vigorous natural forces, gave that tact but if not, he did not want their nomination. and pluck, that grip and push, which assured | He would prefer to be an independent private success in whatever he put hand to. While citizen. Probably no man ever talked in He was born with a nature chivalric and

during. One of his first recorded requests is, "Mother, read to me about that great sol-"I-would rather now command a fleet in a Cary from the shoemaker's bench, Lincoln great naval battle than do anything else on his little play-fellows at school into good be-4. Masterful personal powers. These havior, that conquered a peace on the towexterior helps were responded to by master- path and canal boat; that thrashed a rebel-

[Concluded on fourth page.]

Missionary Department

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

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

A Boy in Illinois planted a missionary row of potatoes last year, and, as the result, had \$1 80 for foreign missions.

THE Presbyterian Board of Home Missions employed seventy-two missionary teachers, last year, among the New Mexicans, Mormons, and Indians.

THE interesting article on "Our Mission Schools," by Mr. Henry M. Maxson, Principal of the North High School, North Attleboro, Mass., is, in itself suggestive, and also suggests the value and importance of this department of the RECORDER as a means of keeping our mission work before the people. The Treasurer will gladly receive the contributions of the other forty-nine.

Our marching orders say, Go, go into all the world, and to every creature. The field in which the Son of Man and his followers sow the seeds of truth, is the world; and the harvest-field to which angel reapers are byand-by to come, is not the East or the West alone, India, or China, but the whole world. Paul felt himself to be a debtor to Greeks and Barbarians, to the wise and the unwise; but, surely, not because of anything they had done for him. By serving them he could, in a measure, pay his debt to Christ, his Lord and Redeemer, who had made the interests of perishing men his own. In obedience to a self-evident principle of humanity and Christianity, he believed that for one to possess the blessings of religion, wealth, talents, influence, makes him a debtor to every creature who may need what he himself has the power to give. Christianity requires us to be neighborly, helpful, abounding in ministry, to all who need our help, though they live half way round the globe.

The command, therefore, opposes itself to our selfishness, that work of the flesh which dries up the source of noble impulse, and hinders all good endeavor. It is against idleness, that enemy of all spiritual as well as physical health, strength, and growth. In a word, our Commander's order means inspiration and efficiency. The virtuous, successful, and useful among men, the truly great and good, of every age, have heard, as from heaven, the mandate, Go!

The Head of the Church has the right to command us; for "all authority" is his, in heaven and earth, to make for himself a kingdom. He who is our Lord and King is also our Savior; and human gratitude supports divine authority. The needs of men emphasize both the demands of authority and gratitude. Hungry and thirsty, ragged and wretched, blind and deaf, dumb and lame, sick and lost, in captivity, darkness and death—these are some of the Bible terms used to describe the moral condition of the family of man.

As we go forth to tell men of the bread and water of life, the white robes of glory, the healing balm, deliverance and life, can we hope to be successful in leading them from the ways of sin to God and righteousness? Yes; for he who by divine authority sends us, in divine sympathy says, I am with you always. The Christian workers in the humblest of spheres, the Bible-school teacher, the pastor and missionary, do not go to their work and trials alone. "Surely I will be with thee," have ever been Jehovah's encouraging words to those whom he calls on to the field of toil and battle. In the hearts of many to whom we go with the words of life, there is the felt need of a divine Healer and Helper; and the better self responds favorably to the claims of religion, truth, and

Brethren and sisters, our marching order is Go! Knowing that we shall have the presence of our Heavenly Leader, and willing to leave the results with him, let us, in our prayers, sympathies, benevolence, and personal endeavors, go into all the world.

OUR SMALL CHURCHES.

The following extract from the last Annual Report of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, suggests what is very clearly our duty respecting the feeble churches of our own denomination:

"The outlook in the Synod of Albany, State of New York, among the vacant and fer from removals. Many of the enterprising young men go to the cities or the frontier, and there is constant depletion by deaths and removals.

"The population that takes possession of the old homestead is frequently foreigners. But these old churches have run down more by lack of Precbyterial control and fostering care than by anything else. An expression of sympathy from Presbytery and Synod by a living agent visiting and preaching arouses and encourages. Advice is readily received and active efforts renewed. The Fourdays meetings' and pastoral visits from house to house, which have been kept up have been greatly blessed. This spiritua condition of the weak churches in this Synod is now far more promising than one year ago.

"If the churches in the East were better cared for, there would be many more devoted Christian young men to go West who would be workers when reaching there instead of subjects for conversion; and the foreign population settling on the old farms would be brought into the churches to take the place of the old families dying out or removing. In the last fourteen months, since this work began, six churches have been supplied with pastors, and four with stated supplies. Eight congregations have been visited | them to be wiser and better. H. M. M. from house to house, and others partially; one hundred and eighty-two sermons preached; the Lord's Supper administered eleven times; twenty-one persons received into membership; nine baptized, and seven funerals attended.

"Cver \$5,500 have been raised to wipe out the debts of an important church which is thereby saved. It is not time yet to estimate the harvest outlook of these things."

OUR MISSION SCHOOLS.

For me, Miss Nelson's last letter possessed a deep interest. The subject of missionschools is a most important one, and in this | think this looks encouraging, for if we can line of labor it seems we should push our mission work as far as possible, it being one for improvement, it will serve as a safe-guard of the surest ways of gaining the end of the in our spiritually low state. I have held a mission—the salvation of souls.

leads me to think of these schools as an excellent fulcrum to use in overturning the superstition which is such a hindrance in missionary work. It is a common saying that to cleanse a stream of water you must go to the I shall mention in my statement of receipts. fountain-head; the way to regenerate a people is much the same, we must go to the fountainin mineteen. I can not report the church in a could be obtained. Therefore I simply mention this settless the metter as I have without being the most thrilling sketches head—the children. We could hope to do healthy, spiritual state, so far as its fellowbut little, comparatively, if we worked upon ship and active co-operation are signs of the adults alone, who are fixed in their ways | spirituality. Still I think that there are of thinking and living. The minds of the not more than two or three, if that number, children, however, are susceptible; if we can who are in a really backslidden state. get them under our influence we can stamp upon them impressions and ways of thinking perous. I think it has shown growth during that shall not only change the coming gen- the year. The congregations are larger, cration, but even greatly affect the present. | showing that they need a meeting-house. In There is no one person who has a greater the main, they seem to be in harmony. The power to influence the moral future of a young people have kept up their weekly community, than the conscientious teacher prayer-meeting in the middle of the week, of a strong personality, who commands the and so far from falling off in numbers during love and respect of his pupils. His daily the busy season, I am told there has been an contact with them, and the weight which increase of numbers. At my last visit there their affection and respect give to his words | I made an appointment for a meeting after and example, render it possible for one who the Sabbath, to consult about taking measis careful and earnest, oftentimes to entirely ures to build a house of worship. A comchange the character of those under his mittee was appointed to canvass the society charge. More than this: at the same time to see what encouragement they can find. he is molding the children, he is, through The Hebron Centre Church is in a forma them, affecting the home. It is a trite say- | tive state; its condition seems fluctuating. ing that the surest way to a mother's heart is It is composed mainly of persons who were through her child; the teacher who wins the not brought up under church training. Some affection of the child gains a hold on that of difficulties during the past year have hurt it the parents also, an indirect influence over | but I think after all the drawbacks, it shows them, and the foundation for a direct one, if he | vitality, and I hope that an extra effort this wishes to use it. Now these are every-day | Fall will bring it to a higher plain of living. principles of human nature here; it seems as Its Sabbath-school has been more flourishing if they must exist to a great extent there. this year than before. The church has be-The school, then, is among the most im- gun measures to revive its discipline. portant of the mission aids in getting opportunities for direct and indirect religious a school-house, a little below Oswayo village, teaching and influence. If this be true in this Summer; from three to four nominal the case of the day school, we should expect | Sabbath-keepers attended, and but few othmuch more complete and satisfactory results | ers; and I discontinued the appointments, as from a boarding school which gives the teach- I had to make an extra trip to meet them. I er almost complete control and supervision intend to visit the families as often as pracof the child's life, so that Miss Nelson's sug- | ticable, and when any favorable opportunity gestion is one that should be acted upon as may occur to preach, then I expect to imthe surest means of raising up able and worthy native assistants to "hold up the hands" of our missionaries of the future.

strengthen them in their work.

has a personal attraction for me; if to sustain about spending the time there which the a school, everything about that school ap- churches so much need. I have been in the peals to me. So in missions, while we must hopes that if Bro. Huffman should labor have some money that is not hampered by there awhile, there would then be something conditions, yet a person who pledges him- more for me to look after there, and I think self to give regularly for some specific cause, I will hold the appointments a little longer has his interest strengthened by concentrat- at any rate. I think there needs to be more ing it on that one thing, and I have wondered | concentration of labor in the churches, and if, in your travels as Secretary of the Board, | that it will not be wise to try to cover so you could not find fifty persons who would | much ground. I was invited to preach at a agree to be responsible for the whole expense | school-house on Fishing Creek, on the way of these schools. For instance, suppose the between Hebron and Roulette. Have yearly expense to be divided into fifty shares, | preached there once, and by request left an I will claim the privilege of paying one share other appointment. This occasions no adfrom year to year, whatever it may be, until | ditional travel, and but little additional time. it amounts to ten dollars annually; are there | Have also preached once at Millport, between not enough individuals, Sabbath-schools, or here and Hebron, and left another appoint "Bands," to take up the other forty-nine, ment. There is a family of Seventh-day and put these schools on a good, easy foot- Baptists, and some Sabbath-keeping Advents ing, and allow Miss Nelson to carry out her | there, but no Adventist organization. On proposed plan? Then let Miss Nelson tell us | the whole I think no ground has been lost in all about the schools and the children, how the condition of my field, and I hope that in they are taught, what they do and say, &c., so that we can see them, and enjoy helping | But the field greatly needs more work than

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

In making out my report for the fourth quarter, I will give a brief statement of the present condition of the field by localities.

Portville has shown no perceptible change except that the young people have entered into an Excel Band organization with considerable enthusiasm. They propose to make of it a mutual improvement society, in addition to its specifie object, and have readings, essays, lectures, etc., and learn to transact business in a parliamentary way. get our young people interested in gatherings weekly reading circle at our house through While I know but little of mission work, the Summer, but it was small. The Excel my experience in the profession of teaching | Band meetings will take its place and enlarge

Bell's Run Church still keeps its Sabbathschool in operation, and it has been taking collections for the Missionary Society, which fountain-head; the way to regenerate a people | Its membership is very small, only eighteen or

The Hebron Church is comparatively pros-

I had three appointments for preaching at

At Roulette, as you are aware, there are but two families of Sabbath-keepers, except Miss Nelson estimates the present month- those connected with an Adventist church. ly cost of the two schools at \$10 50; enclosed | I have preached there monthly through the please find a check to meet one month's ex- season. There is great indifference to meetpenses, and I would that I could send her ings in the community, and they forget, and Bro. Davis and wife that, which is much | most of them, when the time for preaching more difficult to transmit, a hearty hand- comes round. No other meetings are held shake of encouragement and sympathy to there. Brother Huffman has all along been expecting to hold a series of meetings there, In this connection, let me burden you with but at two different seasons when he was one thought more. With many persons, an | ready to go, the circumstances were not faappeal for "missions" loses much of its force vorable. First, there was much sickness from being too broad or general, while an from diphtheria, and next time it was in the appeal for a specific purpose produces a bet- midst of haying, and so he has not been ter result. If I give for the support of a pas- there yet. I have come to the conclusion tor in a certain church I am interested in that there is not much, if anything, to be knowing who he is, how he works, and what gained by keeping up appointments there feeble churches is encouraging. The old es- success he has; if it is for the building of a unless work enough shall be laid out, to

some directions ground has been gained. one man can do. This brings me to a subject that I thought I would mention in this report. If there is a young man beginning in the ministry, and without much family to support, who could be employed on the field with me, I think it would greatly add to the results of labor, provided he be a man of the right stamp. Two could supply all the preaching points every week. If a colleague could be stationed somewhere in the Hebron end of the field and preach to those churches three Sabbaths in the month, or two Sabbaths, as should be thought best, and then come to this end and preach at Portville and Bell's Run, while I should visit Hebron, we could supply all the churches every week, and I could give to all just as much oversight as I do now. And if a religious interest should spring up at any point, or we should engage in a protracted effort, it would not be necessary to leave it to supply regular appointments in another part of the field. We could then work together when necessary, and apart when necessary, to meet the varying circumstances of the work. I think in that way we could raise more money on the field. I do not know whether there is any

able to make any definite recommendation. C. A. Burdick. Portville, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1881.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.

An extract from a paper by Miss H. A. Dillage, Philadelphia, read at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, held at Wheeling, W. Va., April, 1881.

Work in the foreign missionary field has from the first been characterized by healthful growth. Around the ever central truth that 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life," have clustered in due time the translated Bible, the printing-press, the school, the physician, the hospital and dispensary. The last vigorous development is familiarly known as Woman's work for Woman, a work made possible only by the labors of her predecessors. True to her nature, she has introduced home elements before unknown. From her schools she sends from house to house the native Bible-reader; she has entered the long closed doors of the zenana, where, touched by the divine power of Christianity, links welded for ages by ignorance and superstition are loosening, and the gospel. Lastly, she has placed the edu-

send unmarried women as physicians is full Ladies' Medical Missionary Society was formed, its object, "to give aid and sympathy to any students of the college who desired to become missionaries." She prepared an appeal in its behalf to American Christians, which met the approbation of the most of money, but nothing came of it; we could distinguished ministers of the various church- not even secure a fiddler—they were all es, of physicians of national and European church-goers." reputation, and of noble women not a few. It was widely read in our own country, was republished in England, and circulated on actor discerned clearly more clearly than the Continent. Thus encouraged, funds even some church-goers do how the church were solicited to educate beneficiaries. Three and the theatre stand to each other. "Fas ladies early asked aid of the society. One, est et ab hoste doceri." As a reason why a after a partial course of study, returned to her school among the Tuscarora Indians. it was sufficient, he thought, to say he is a The other two completed the course, and desired to be sent as foreign missionaries, but fellowship, captain, has the Church of God the Boards (Baptist and Presbyterian) de- with the theatre?" If Beirut, with its popuclined to send them. Thus was lost to the lation of about 100,000, had not been for a Presbyterian Mission Miss Horton, while her lengthened period—some fifty years past—a Alma Mater gained the late Mrs. Emeline center of missionary effort, the actors would, Cleveland, Professor and Dean of the Wom- no doubt, have met with a reception more an's Medical College of Pennsylvania, an or- agreeable to them, and have departed with nament to womanhood and to her noble pro- heavier purses, lighter hearts, and spirits less fession. No other effort was made till twen- burdened with a sense of the wretchedness tablished churches in the rural districts suf- parsonage, everything about that parsonage awaken some interest. And I am in doubt the Philadelphia Branch of the Woman's Work for Woman.

Union Missionary Society, called into this new work Miss Clara Swain, the first woman who entered the missionary field with a diploma from a medical college. The Union at the request of its Methodist sisters, had the grace to permit the ripened fruit to fall into their hands; but two years later it sent Miss Seelye and Miss Seward to Calcutta and Allahabad. Both, like Miss Swain, have honored their profession by securing the con. fidence of prejudiced foreign residents and the hearty co-operation of English physicians. Thus commenced the new era.

The day of doubtful experiment (for such it really was) is past. "Send us a woman physician," is the oft-repeated request that comes from heathen lands to every Woman's Board in our country. In response to this continued call about twenty have been sent. most of them to India and China. The Methodists, the leaders in this great work, support eleven physicians, who have under their care three hospitals, ten dispensaries, and two classes of girls studying medicine. Six names are connected with medical work under the care of the women of the Congregational Church; they have three dispensaries, in two of which over 14,000 patients were treated during the last year.

Some special advantages belong to the medical missionary. Aided by an interpreter, she can commence her work at once without waiting to learn the language. If successful -and she has been eminently so-she soon becomes not only self-supporting, but adds to the resources of the mission. She is invited to palaces, to circles of highest casteand widest influence, from which the zenana teacher is excluded, yet she enters these as a

missionary as well as physician. Well may the Rajah invite her to his palace, and treat her like a princess; for no longer, as with the man attendant, is the tongue examined through a slit in the curtain and the hand extended through its silken folds. but an intelligent diagnosis of disease is taken by a skillful physician who sees and converses freely with her patient. If true to her responsible position, she bears, each in its own appropriate time, the double cup of blessings-health to the suffering body, and news of life everlasting to the soul dead in trespasses and sins. In hospitals and dispensaries where the poor congregate, aided by Bible reader and interpreter, the truth as it is in Jesus is widely scattered. Many learn there for the first time of the Great Physician, the loving Elder Brother and Savior, who says to the sick and sorrowing, "Come unto me and I will give you rest.

No other vocation contains such mingled tion the matter as I have, without being of missionary life the writer has ever read were found in the letters of the late Miss Seelye, describing the almost incredible customs and sufferings of the women to whom she ministered. Perhaps no better idea of the work of the medical missionary can be given than the following brief epitome of Miss Seelye's labors during the fourth and last year of her life in Calcutta. Before the close of her first year she had opened the first child's hospital in India. Early in the fifth month of its existence it received from the government for its thirty inmates 150 rupees per month for the ensuing year. In the fourth year there were 145 children in its wards; 1395 patients were treated in the dispensary, and 869 patients visited in their homes. Who can measure the results of this one year's labor of this eminently Christian physician?

A DISGUSTED ACTOR.

Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Beirut, sends us the following striking incident, as related by Mr. James Martin, of Antioch:

The ship had not long arrived when a person of peculiar mien, manner, and address, came on board to take passage for himself and some companions to Malta. His appearance and air were such as one might imagine the slaves of the Veda and the Koran are as belonging to a dancing-master; and his emerging slowly into the light and liberty of | tongue was fluent and insinuating, clever and persnasive. The following is somewhat like cated woman physician by the bedside of the the speech he made to the captain: "Cap-The history of the rise and progress of the you for myself and company. And I am tain, I want to get a passage to Malta with movement that enables the church to-day to obliged, captain, to beg you will help us all you can in our present circumstances, and of interest. The opening of the Woman's take us at the lowest figure possible. We Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850 are artists, captain" (he ment actors), "and suggested to the late Mrs. S. J. Hale the idea | we have had a lot of bad luck lately, having that single ladies could become medical mis- come to this wretched place and found no sionaries. This thought-germ sprung up in success, as the people are all church-goers. good soil. In 1851, under her guidance, the Captain, do assist us, and take us out of this. We shall have to rough it, of course; but take us, somehow, to Malta, and make the fare low; for we have got badly reduced in pocket in this miserable place. We placarded the town, you know, and were out a lot

Much comment on this would only, I fear. weaken its effect. It speaks for itself. The man could not be expected to enter a theatre. church-goer. As if he had said, "But what ty years later, when Mrs. Hale, President of and miserableness of the city. - Woman's

BEARING BU A Sermon preached at Milton

Text.—Gal. 6: 5. "For e own burden. so fulfill the law of Christ."

Psa. 55: 22: "Cast thy bu The first two passages sometimes quoted as bein when I put the three tog angular war; these passage each other. If every ma burden, why are we enjoy other's burdens? or why "cast our burdens upoi

there any serious confli that the words in the or two passages which are are not the same. The f every man must bear the own act under the divine second text means be syn ful to each other in the and sorrows. The third there are burdens which alone, and no human b for us; but we are to c great burden-bearer, th less show of contradict passages, if we study the which is the only corre the Word of God. You inverted the order of the thought I had in mind, back to the Psalms to fi the connection in which are found. If you have refer to the sixth chapte ginning with the first ver an extemporaneous exp five verses of said chapte

This brief exposition I an afterthought; for wh my texts more carefully, I had in mind was not th of Paul in this sixth ch and I could not conscien secondary, though a from the text, without mind of the apostle. B of Holy Writ are so rich, they have not only a prin meaning, but they have for the millions. Their ried application is so ful exhausted as long as the a care-burdened, a griefshall need to come to the

The thought I had in

these words, and which

their order, was somewh

ing our own burdens ha velop independence and tain degree of independ manliness. We can no nor insure the respect of quality. We have no re continually sponging h world, begging of other which he ought to bear tinually leans upon and strength. The surest power is to place one on a parent will so educate cates him aright. taught to wait upon t themselves as early as th so. You must have no between the self-reliand dren who are brought and those who are taugl by a nurse constantly at ter are babies even whe able children.

This is one of the sex

erty has over affluence.

teach their children se helpfulness by waiting even up to the time wh husbands and wives. thing so much to be eq band as to see him in care of his own things. thing lying loose aroun and cared for by his ove young friend, let me dr ear: your wife is not y your cast-off garments. self, and not make a sla ply because your moth foolishly, consented to I remember reading of man_I have forgotten extreme old age would mestic, or wife, or child could conveniently do by no means the least t his praise when the goo esed ovay from early

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" BEARING BURDENS.

A Sermon preached at Milton, Wis., July 30, 1881

BY REV. E. M. DUNN.

Text.—Gal. 6: 5. "For every man shall bear his Gal. 6: 2. "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." Psa. 55: 22. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord and he shall sustain thee.

The first two passages I have read you are sometimes quoted as being in opposition, but when I put the three together, there is a triangular war; these passages are waging against each other. If every man must bear his own burden, why are we enjoined to bear one an other's burdens? or why are we exhorted to "cast our burdens upon the Lord?" I there any serious conflict here? I reply that the words in the original in the first two passages which are translated burden are not the same. The first text means that tvery man must bear the responsibility of his own act under the divine government. The second text means be sympathetic and helpful to each other in the midst of infirmities and sorrows. The third text implies that there are burdens which we can not bear alone, and no human being can bear them for us; but we are to cast them upon the great burden-bearer, the Lord. There is less show of contradiction between these passages, if we study them in their context, five verses of said chapter.)

shall need to come to them for comfort. their order, was somewhat as follows: Bearby a nurse constantly at their elbow; the latter are babies even when they are quite siz-

able children. erty has over affluence. Parents often fail to teach their children self-reliance and selfhusbands and wives. There is hardly-anything so much to be commended in the husply because your mother has lovingly, yet his praise when the good and great man had life and affection, go out and bear the burpassed away from earth.

with the injunction "to bear your own burden," this other word.

"BEAR ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS," which is the only correct way of studying and "so fulfill the law of Christ." What is the Word of God. You will perceive I have the law of Christ? It is that we love one aninverted the order of the first two to fit the other—"a new commandment I give unto culty to spend all I get, but stingy of my thought I had in mind, and the third I went | you, that ye love one another;" and in my back to the Psalms to find. Let us notice text we are told that we fulfill this law when the connection in which the first two passages | we bear one another's burdens. Now, you are found. If you have your Bibles, please need not tell me that you love another when refer to the sixth chapter of Galatians, be- you are not willing to help him bear his burginning with the first verse. (Here followed | den. Some of you have been helping to lift an extemporaneous exposition of the first the burden which rested upon our College, bless; it is not our tenderness toward them and the amount that you lifted, compared This brief exposition I have given you is with your ability, is the measure of your love my texts more carefully, I found the thought | with each other. We show our love by the I had in mind was not the primary thought help that we lend; and the assistance renof Paul in this sixth chapter of Galatians, dered is not necessarily of a pecuniary kind. and I could not conscientiously lead you to a There are many ways to help; there are secondary, though a legitimate inference words of encouragement, of kindness and Holy Writ are so rich, so full and deep, of burdens to be borne. Your burden is not they have not only a primary and a secondary like mine; mine is not like yours. What is meaning, but they have a word of comfort a burden to you is no burden to me, and my for the millions. Their susceptibility of va- | burden on your back would only be a feather's ried application is so full they will never be weight. There are burdens of poverty, burexhausted as long as there is a sin-burdened, dens of shame, where but little, if any, a care-burdened, a grief-burdened soul who blame attaches to the sufferer. There are infirmities of temper. The word in the orig-The thought I had in mind when I selected | inal here translated burden is a very broad these words, and which caused me to invert one; it means weights, anxieties, infirmities, &c. Now I may have an unfortunate dispoing our own burdens has a tendency to de-sition; I am moody and gloomy by turns; I velop independence and manliness. A cer- see things in a false light; I see lions in the tain degree of independence is requisite to way, when really the path is unobstructed; manliness. We can not respect ourselves, this is my infirmity. I want you to put your nor insure the respect of others without this shoulder under this weight every now and quality. We have no respect for one who is then, and help me clear it away. It is a litcontinually sponging his way through the tle thing for you to do; it is a great relief to world, begging of others to bear the burdens me; and then there are burdens which are which he ought to bear himself. If one con- not imaginary, they are real, and we must tinually leans upon another, he acquires no bear them one for the other; in this way we strength. The surest way to develop will-show our love. Then, I say, cultivate sympower is to place one on his own resources; pathy; and if you do not feel like it, I must a parent will so educate his child, if he edu- ask you to go through with the forms, even cates him aright. Children should be though you have not the heart that is retaught to wait upon themselves, to dress sponsive and sympathetic. Now you will themselves as early as they can learn to do hardly understand this exhortation, coming 80. You must have noticed the difference from one who has always warned you against between the self-reliance exhibited by chil- all forms of hypocrisy, but it is not hypocritdren who are brought up by poor parents ical I want you to be. I only have in mind and those who are taught to be waited upon this fact, that there is something in forms. Did you never sit down to the table with scarcely any or even no appetite for food, but you begin to go through with the motions of This is one of the several advantages pov- eating, and there comes to you a keen and hearty relish for your meal? So going through with the forms of sympathy and helpfulness by waiting upon them too much, love, even when the heart is cold, often has of being our teacher; and where reason halts even up to the time when they are to become | the effect to warm into life the coldness and | in her reach, it is the sublimity of faith deadness of the soul; this is the chief value of forms, not only to give expression to feelband as to see him in the habit of taking ing we have, but to enkindle emotion where care of his own things, and not leave every- it does not exist. Hypocritical? No! God thing lying loose around, to be picked up forbid! But oh! you must not be indifferand cared for by his over-worked wife. My ent. There is nothing this world so much | thought is this, that we have the power of young friend, let me drop this flea in your stands in need of as sympathy, and it is the ear: your wife is not your servant; pick up | infirmity of many a noble person that they | er expressions, it has error as well as truth your cast-off garments, put them away your- can not get on without it; there was a time in it. If you mean by it that, having prayed self, and not make a slave of your wife sim- when you thought you could not; it, almost for a certain object, we should go out and foolishly, consented to become one for you. held, and you resolved to stand up alone. I remember reading of some noted literary | You succeeded, brave soul; you who once | fort, I say amen to it; but if you mean that man-I have forgotten his name-who up to clung like the ivy, have now stiffenened like God does not lend his personal assistance to extreme old age would never allow any do- the oak. You have become independent, bring about this object, or if you mean that mestic, or wife, or child do for him what he and with that independence has come the it is foolish for some weak men, who are could conveniently do for himself; this was hardness and indifference of the oak. Now if weaker than you are, to pray for divine asby no means the least thing that was said in | you would get back the charm of your early | sistance in carrying a burden which you

ference. Sometimes we find individuals con- is the offspring of selfishness. Here is a "we have the power to answer our own founding independence with indifference. young lady all attention and smiles for the prayers," has a vicious error in it. Do no Either by instinct or education, they have young man whose admiration she desires to be afraid, my dear friends, to cast your burcome into the habit of looking out for them- win, but entirely neglectful of the laws of den upon the Lord, if it seems too heavy for but by the yielding of a perverted will. selves, and in learning to do this they have common civility toward one who is settled in you to bear, simply because others tell you it also learned to be indifferent to others. This life, and old enough to be her father. Here is a light affair. Their self-confidence should should be carefully guarded against. Some- is a young man that shows great interest | be no hindrance to your trust. What is a times in being called to bear burdens we where he can gain anything by it; and there burden to you may not be a burden to them. never supposed we should have to bear, we are whole families as exclusive in their sym- They, very likely, are laboring under disabildevelop an independence to such an extent pathies as if the rest of the world belonged ities which ought to be removed, and which of people always ready to do that, and who as to become indifferent to those who have to a different race of beings. This is the in- might be, if they would seek divine aid, and placed the burdens upon us. This is some-difference of selfishness; it says of another's their self-reliance may be their weakness. times seen in married life, where the gentle woe, "that is no burden of mine;" of anpartner, left by neglect or driven through other's poverty, or sickness, or shame, it the Lord to carry our burdens unless we ask cruelty to find support within herself, de- says, "these are not my evils," and it will him; very willing is he, but he waits to be velops unthought-of strength and self-reli- extend neither hand nor foot to allay them. anee which finally merges into an icy indif- For this kind of selfishness, exclusiveness, inference, which chills the ardor of her early difference, I have a growing dislike; the years old were walking homeward from a cer love. Have you never seen the gentle more I see it, the more revolting it appears; maiden, responsive with sympathy to every | yet I find I can hate this quality and not need, and anticipating the wants of one she | hate the man who has it. You may say loves, left by neglect to find comfort and sat- | this is a Christian virtue; well, be it so, for isfaction in herself, and in her own thoughts, I confess to a growing dislike to the hideousand so cultivated or developed feelings of in- ness of selfishness, yet I am preserved from dependence until she has become indifferent | the misery of hating people who are selfish. to the one she loved, and lost the sweet I can not afford to be on bad terms with as aroma of her early love and responsiveness? many persons as I find are indifferent to the That this may not be the case, Paul entwined | happiness of their fellow-men. I can not | afford to be on bad terms with myself. No one hates himself, yet often we have occasion to despise the dispositions we manifest. Sometimes I go off in solitude, and recount how mean and stingy I have been, not of my money I mean, for generally I have no diffisympathies. I see how unwilling I have been to sympathize with and bear the burdens of others, and I suffer keenly for this indifference. Ah! how will it be when death comes and takes away those whom we had an opportunity and whom it was our duty to that we shall repent of, but our indifference and severity. For we may not be able to tell an afterthought; for when I came to study for the College. Just so it is in our relations why it is, but absence from those we are nearly related to makes us feel more tender of them; partly, no doubt, because in their presence their imperfections annoy us, and we are chafed and fretted; but when we are absent, we do not see their imperfections. from the text, without first giving you the sympathy, worth more, oftentimes, than Left alone, we only see our own, and then by hour and day by day. Some people are mind of the apostle. But ah! these words silver or gold, just as there are many kinds memory recalls our unkind treatment, and burdened with the thought that some day shiny word or sends a ray of light into a our conscience and imagination magnify the extent of our ill-doing. Again, we are compelled to bear the burdens of others in part, whether we are willing or not; but how much | grace that is needed for the occasion. You better to do it of choice: The taxes you pay to sustain your poorhouses, your public you think of a traveler, who is journeying schools, your county jails and state prisons amid the sultry heat of Summer time, and are a draft on you to help carry the burdens of society. Providence may let down upon you the individual burdens of others; you may feel their weight, and carry them grudgingly from mere compulsion, and there comes to you no blessing. How much better to look out, of your own accord, the burdened and the afflicted, and cheerfully, of choice, lend a helping hand; then a blessing will come, which you would not receive if the burden is placed upon unwilling should-

> Finally, there are burdens we can not bear alone, and which no other human being can bear for us, and so the Psalmist, taught by the Spirit of God, has left these words for our comfort and guidance:

> CAST THY BURDEN UPON THE LORD, FOR HE WILL SUSTAIN THEE."

Who more than David felt the weight of a load which he could not carry himself, and no friend could earry it for him? Who is the Lord? Ah, it is Christ! He was the burden-bearer of his disciples while on earth, and he is no less our burden-bearer now. Reason teaches us this so far as it is capable farther-sighted to assure us of the same

Within a score of years, there has been brought into our prayer-meetings an expression, which I do not fully endorse. The answering our own prayers. Like many othkilled you to have it withheld. It was with- labor for it, and that the answer may and probably will come through our visible efcould carry of your own unaided strength, or dens of others. Indifference to the happi- for the removal of a difficulty which they

I note further, that we need not expect asked, and our burden would be no weight to him. A man and a little boy about five tain town, the former carrying a parcel. Presently his little companion said, "Please let me carry the parcel."_

"My dear child, 'tis too large for you." "Oh, no! I can carry it. Please let me

on the parcel.

"Very well, you have determined it. The parcel is no burden to me; but I tell you again, it is too large and heavy for you; but as you will have it, here it is."

The boy did his best; but it grew heavier, and his strength began to fail. He said "It is very heavy, indeed."

"I told you it was too heavy, and yet you would have it." "It is very—heavy—too heavy; will you

-please-carry it?" "Surely I will. Why did you not ask me

this day the story serves to discipline the man who had the burdened child for his companion. It has helped him for these years to consider that it is better to roll the lightest burdens at once on God, who is the willing, the gracious burden-bearer, than carry heavy burdens one's self to God's dis-

But we are not to cast upon the Lord today the imaginary burdens of all our future life. It is sufficient that he helps us hour they are to die, and the thought is overwhelming. Wait, my dear friends, until the time comes, and then God will give you the need not carry that load now. What would carries on his feet a heavy pair of snow-shoes, simply because he expects to need them amid the snows of Winter? Time enough for the Lord to sandal your feet with this special grace when you need it; and if he is as gracious as I think he is, he will not give it until then, and then he will not withhold it.

A few years ago, in a New England village, a little boy lay upon his death-bed. Starting suddenly up, he exclaimed, "Oh, mother, mother! I see such a beautiful country, and ers, for I learned, years ago, that no man can so many little children, who are beckoning me to them; but there are high mountains live for himself alone, whether we will or not; between us-too high for me to climb. Who some one will share in reaping the fruit of will carry me over?" After thus expressing himself, he leaned back upon his pillow, and the army of indifferents hold themselves when once more arousing, and stretching out his little hands, he cried as loud as his feeble voice would permit, "Mother, mother, the strong Man's come to carry me over the mountains!" then fell peacefully asleep.

My dear friends, east the burden of to-day upon the Lord: when to-morrow comes, cast to-morrow's burden upon the Lord, and when death comes, the strong Man, Christ Jesus, will come and carry you over the mountains, and you shall fall peacefully

"Commit thy way to God, The weight which makes thee faint: Worlds are to him no load, To him breathe thy complaint. He who for winds and clouds Maketh a pathway free, Through wastes, or hostile crowds, Can make a way for thee.

'Hope, then, though woes be doubled, Hope, and be undismayed; Let not thy heart be troubled Nor let it be afraid. This prison where thou art, Thy God will break it soon,

And flood with light thy heart, In his own blessed noon. Up! up! the day is breaking, Say to thy cares, Good night! Thy troubles from thee shaking,

Like dreams in day's fresh light Thou wearest not the crown, Nor the best course can tell: God sitteth on the throne, And guideth all things well."

TEMPTATIONS.—They lurk, says Bishop Huntington, in the pillows of comfort, or which thoughtless heads are laid; in pleasures that make earth so satisfying that we feel no need of heaven; in traffic whose gain ence which comes from bearing one's own lect and ill treatment, but there is an indif- but which you in your strength feel that you world gambles for the soul; in emulation find its way into action.—Bovee

burdens is not to be confounded with indif- ference to the sufferings of our kind, which can remove, I say that this expression, that where ambition is mistaken for wisdom; in fellowship where criminality is mistaken for cordiality and flattery for friendship. These are clothed like angels of light. Here in our heart is Satan's seat, but no harm can come

HELP YOUR MINISTER

"Help your minister," and that means help him up hill, not down; there are plenty are always doing it, though they do not seem to know it. The man who has an infinite sense of his own importance, and is greatly afraid he shall be accused of something like respect and good manners if he shows a measure of deference to his minister. and so takes opportunity to patronize him ne helps the minister down hill. But these down-hill helps are not always given in this way. It is not always the sneer, nor the criticism, nor the unseemly jest, nor the rude remark, nor the offensive, patronizing manner of a man whose brains are in his pocket—it is not these offenses of commission which always or chiefly help the minister down hill. There are sins of omission which have it," using his best endeavors to lay hold in their way are quite as serious as any form of especial transgression.

Some men attend church the year round, and yet seldom or never put themselves in the way of meeting their minister. They are very careful not to invite him to their house, nor give a hand-clasp and a hearty "thank you" for a sermon for which they ought to be better. And why should they is not the clerical office a profession, and is not the minister paid a salary for preaching? Is it not all a matter of business? There are some men whose faces are always sunny, whose hand-grasp is always hearty, whose words of good will and helpfulness flow as freely as the waters of a fountain. They always help the minister. Is his sermon only ordinary and not up to high-water This occurred nearly twenty years ago. To mark? They know it means illness, or anxiety, or trouble, and how gladly would they relieve it! Does the minister preach an especially good sermon, or has some one been deeply interested in it, or have they heard a good word said about him?—they took occasion to let the minister know it in such a way as not to suggest fulsome compliment, yet which shall be as grateful and welcome to its recipient as the fresh breezes of Spring to the cheek of the suffering invalid.

Alas! for the troubles and trials, the worries and perplexities, the doubts and difficulties which find an abiding place in the Christian ministry, and alas! for that man or woman who never so much as utters a sundarkened corner of the heart! No man is sufficient unto himself; no minister, be his congregation large or small, rich or poor, can live and do his work well on mere selfapprobation. He needs the confidence, the love and esteem, and the manifested hearty good-will of his people. Without these he is ike a mason working in the dark—building indeed, but how? And right here we might put in a word to those to whom the minister applies for help in a matter where he is, from the nature of things, powerless to help himself. He may desire advice or assistance for himself or a friend in business matters. How gladly and spontaneously and generously some men respond, many a minister can attest; how gingerly and evasively such a request is acceded to—if indeed it is acceded to, and by those who have been profuse in their acknowledgment of benefits which they have received from their pastor-many a minister knows to his cost.

There can be no flourishing church where the congregation is not in the main composed of helpful people. On the other hand, no minister can do his work well so long as carpers and critics, growlers and grumblers, and for a while seemed to be in deep thought; aloof, giving neither sympathy nor evidence of good-will.—Christian at Work.

> PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE CATеснізм.—Not long ago, a bright little girl in the Sunday-school of St. Luke, M—n, New Jersey, who was in the Calvary Catechism class, taught by Miss S-, and evidently had reached the bottom facts of the lesson-the creation of man out of the dust of the earth—came running home to her mother, overfull of confidence in the Scripture theory and her own reflective conclusions.

"Oh, mother, I know it is all true what the catechism said about Adam's being madeout of the dust of the earth—I know it is!"

"Because I saw Aunt Emma whip Gracie, and I saw the dust fly out of her. I know it

Little Gracie had been playing with ashes. -Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for

TARTARIC ACID IN DIPHTHERIA.—The topical use of tartaric acid in diphtheria has been successfully resorted to by M. Vidal. who, in one of the foreign medical journals. remarks upon the necessity of thus making use of topical agents against the false membrane, as it has a great tendency to spread by a sort of auto-inoculation, comparable to what occurs in certain cutaneous affections. His formula is ten parts, by weight, of tartaric acid, fifteen of glycerine, and twenty-five of mint water. The acid acts upon the false membrane, converting it into a gelatin-ous mass, and favors its expulsion.—Scientific American.

THE greatest events of an age are its best This self-reliance, this manly independ- ness of others is not only the result of neg- feel in their weakness they can not remove, is offered for falsehood; in labor where the thoughts. It is the nature of thought to

[Continued from first page.] The sheriff, from the shore, ordered the cap-

he would pilot the boat, and the soldiers run the engine, and relieve him of all responsibility.

and thorough study manifested while a stuthinkers and statesmen of all nations on these subjects. For his hours of recreation, tions of some favorite author, classical or other, and leisurely examine their variations in Congress. He became the recognized sumption party in the House, and the most potent opponent to inflation, and successfully carried through measures to these ends, and the sustaining of the nation's credit. On the transfer of Blaine to the Senate, he became the recognized leader of the Republican wing of the House. His many and conspicuous services in this capacity are too well known to need recounting here.

became recognized and distinguished.

was drawn from the Library, if Sumner did shadow. Garfield, jubilent as the leaping rills of spoke Garfield on the death of Lincolnnot have it, Garfield did.

ent realm of statesmanship. Lofty ideas manhood; yet he, likewise, went up to the crate and use his life-sacrifice that the onand vigorous logic permeated his matchless same sacrificial altar, with like foreshadoweloquence, whose chaste beauty and tender ings. grace became the unstudied manner of hisspeech. Whether in the pulpit, on the stump, in the lecture room, or in the halls of Congress, his polished diction charmed, his lucid argument convinced, the pictorial splendors of his imagination entranced, and the fused thought and feeling of his eloquence captivated and carried his hearers wherever he willed to lead.

As a statesman, his aims were always noble and lofty, ever serving his country with conspicuous ability, and with unselfish ends. He has striven to make the public service clean and honorable.. He has sought to ennoble and dignify the Republic, by making the government one of statesmen and patriots, not of demagogues and place-men. He never owned nor helped run a political machine. His ability, knowledge, mastery of public questions, generosity of nature, honesty of purpose, devotion to the welfare of the republic have done the work. He lived and spoke and wrought for freedom and honor, and faith, and love.

Garfield as scholar, teacher, preacher, sol dier, statesman, was unique in the combination of those qualities which go to make career that appeals to all that is noblest and best in our manhood. To all who admire energy and pluck, who appreciate great abilities and respect distinguished services, hi career is a joy and an inspirarion.

As some divinely gifted man, Whose life in low estate began, And on a simple village green;

Who breaks his birth's invidious bar, And grasps the skirts of happy chance, And breasts the blows of circumstance. And grapples with his evil star:

Who makes by force his merit known, And lives to clutch the golden keys, To mould a mighty State's decrees And shape the whisper of the throne.

And, moving up from high to higher, Becomes, on fortune's crowning slope, The pillar of a people's hope, The center of a world's desire.

Garfield, as applicable to Lincoln, are equaltain not to move the boat with negroes humble parentage. Lincoln's had the heredthe New England puritans. Lincoln was He carried the same masterful power into pressed more tightly by the iron grip of pov-Congress. Continuing the same untiring erty, with fewer openings for escape, or the ingress of opportunity. To Lincoln, the dent and teacher, he mastered every subject schools of Southern Illinois, few and poor, which he was called upon to consider. He | presented but scanty means for education, began, at once, a long and assiduous investi- and six months of schooling, in such, was his yet who has, hitherto, been a most abject sagation of the leading subjects of legislation, all. To Garfield, common schools and acaderansacking the Congressional Library for mies, planted thick by the New England ele- to machine task-masters; a most nimble runworks that threw light on the experience of ment, over the Western Reserve of Ohio, ner and most shameless dancer before the other countries, or gave the ideas of the presented ampler opportunities, wooing him machine's triumphal marches; a most faithhe would gather about him all the rare edi- his chiefest means of culture, the Bible and ready given happy omens of a better and noand critical points. This wide and thorough | eratures. For the rest, his great teachers | doing. investigation gave his views great weight, were, the silent forest, the prairie, the river, and he soon rose to a commanding influence | the sweet heavens, and calm stars. Garfield | of life and purpose. Political juggernautism pressed all the gates of knowledge, "on gold- is the great and crying evil in the politics of field went, first as a scholar, next as a tutor, leader of the honest money and specie re- en hinges turning," wide open before him, with freest ranges and amplest privileges, in machine darkens the land. It is crushing the world's manifold literatures. Religion all political manhood out of its devotees, shone with but a feeble and indifferent light | who blindly, frantically throw themselves along the pathway of Lincoln's childhood and | beneath its massive iron wheels. Their blood youth. It beat with intense fervors around | spurts over the land. We all see its bloody, Garfield's cradle, home, and school-life. Lin- ponderous wheels go round, the noisome wind coln excelled in native greatness; Garfield in from which blows in all our faces. It was acquired power. Genius, bending over their cra- in his attempt to stay its onward progress 5. The fruitage. The outcome and fruit- fire. Lincoln had a plain, simple, round about As Hamilear, at the sacred altar, swore his age of such living and doing was a man of common sense, and in the apprehension of a son Hannibal to eternal enmity to Rome; so, rare and versatile attainments and power. great principle and the clear, apt, forcible young men, laying your hands upon your A commanding and handsome person with statement of the same, in its completeness, country's altar, thus dripping with this sacwinning ways, sympathetic impulses, and so as to be, at once, apprehended and forever rificial blood, swear eternal enmity to this magnetic influence; unique in varied and impressed on the common consciousness of great enemy of our country's weal. And brilliant qualities, he was a masterful the people, he had no peer; but, like Ham- having taken this oath, may you as faithfully man. Wherever he came he conquered. In let, his thought was served by a will tardy of fulfill its obligations as did Hannibal. The many and varied departments of thought action, never moving ahead of the common and action, his right royal gifts and culture convictions of the people, often lag- soon come to your keeping. See that it sufging behind their demands. Next to John Quincy Adams, he was the fused thought, feeling, and action. You will need all the strength and courage most scholarly man that has come to the His will waited promptly on his intel- of a Hercules to clean its Augean stables of Presidency. He excelled in the patient ac- lect. He believed action to be greater than | their political corruption. cumulation and striking generalization of thought, and lived out his convictions. facts. He roamed in every field of intellec- | Lincoln, though sparkling with wit, humor, | one of the noblest and gentlest. In taking that tual activity, delighted in poetry, enjoyed and jest, like the sunlit waves of the sea, life, they have left the iron hand of the peophilosophic thought and investigation, felt a had, in the solemn depths below, the infinite ple to fall upon them. Love is in front of keen interest in scientific truth and re- sadness of the same sea, with the same break the throne of God, but justice and judgment tispiece and poem, the magazine opens with of battle, while their comrades fell, search, gleaned eagerly through the fields of and undertow and moan on the grey, cold with inexorable tread, follow behind, and a charming article, "Two Bears," by Aman- And rebel bullets filled the air; politics and history, and illumined them all stones of the world. With the blood of the when law is slighted and mercy despised, then by his glowing originality. The records of enthralled race coursing his veins, the puls- comes justice with her hoodwinked eyes, and the Congressional Library show, that, ex- ing of his soul beat rhythmic with the wail with the sword and scales. From every gapcepting Charles Sumner, he used more books of their woes; and he walked the earth, go- ing wound of our dead Chief, let the voice than any other Congressman. Indeed, it ing up to his high sacrificial altar for their go up to the people, to see to it that our came to be understood, when a rare book redemption, in the gloom of its forecasting house is swept and garnished." These words

> Souls destined to o'erleap the vulgar lot, And mould the world unto the scheme of God, Have a fore-consciousness of their high doom. Thus, with a quickness of succession that would have startled into insecurity any throne of the world, this nation has been called to

"Mourn for the men of amplest influence, Yet clearest of ambitious crime, Our greatest, yet with least pretense, Rich in saving common sense, And as the greatest only are In their simplicity sublime Such were they whom we deplore."

Gathered, thus, under the shadow of this second great national sacrifice and sorrow, while the sisterhood of states stand weeping, as he is being laid to his peaceful rest, and the civilized world wait with uncovered head, what is the lesson and the behest to us? He who so recently ascended to supreme power in the land, under apparently the most favoring conditions and the most brilliant auspices ever attending such accession, was no sooner seated in his place of power, than the clouds of evil omen, gather black, the mutterings of evil storm-spirits, full of all treasons, strategies and spoil-lusts, grow thick, loud, and furious, and, hurling a bolt, smite the unsuspecting victim, lifting him from his seat of power to the cross of sacrificial suffering, and, for eighty days, hanging there, teaching the nation, yea, the world, lessons never so taught before. During these days the people have stood with uncovered head and unsandaled feet, in unavailing sorrow, or bowed reverently in suppliant agony. Political fever heats have been cooled, passions subdued, animosities forgotten, and, like the Hebrew people, we have dwelt fast by Horeband Sinai, waiting, listening, for the will of God. Thus chastened and toned, shall we now pass on and up to the promised land of political purity and freedom, up to the Mount of Beatitudes where await blessings manifold for the politically regenerate; or must we wander forty years in the desert of incompetency and vacillation, till a gen-

masterful one arises; or, still worse, shall we we pass we see the outward expression of a ly applicable to himself. Both sprang from go immediately back and down to our former deep and almost universal sorrow. Flags are aboard. Garfield notified the captain that | itary unthrift and want of push, characteris- | cal flesh pots and garlies? May God grant | streets are draped in mourning; everywhere tic of the Southern poor; Garfield's had the us the faith and courage to go forward and the feeling prevails that the Nation has met hereditary pluck and push, characteristic of up, and graciously lead us by his pillar of with a great loss. As to the President's recloud by day and of fire by night.

there may come, if they have not already of Garfield:" come, higher life and nobler purposes. A man, full of native impulses, fine and noble, trap to political despots; a most servile slave with all their captivating enticements to the ful devotee, and most willing organ-grinder high privileges of learning. Lincoln had for at political wassail and orgy. He has al-Shakespeare—fortunately for him and for all, bler future. Heaven grant him grace and the two supreme books in all the world's lit- courage to confinue and improve in well

Not to leaders alone is necessity for change dles, touched the lips of each with her sacred | that our Martyr President sacrificed his life. welfare and glory of your country is to Garfield | fer no harm, but only good in this keeping.

"By this last act of madness, they slew the homes of his ancestors, walked the earth | words completely applicable to him. May the As a speaker, he had no peer in the pres- bravely, joyfully, in the vigor of a strong nation so heed his warning voice, so consecoming ages may be enabled to say of both Lincoln and Garfield:

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was borne across With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and s he died to make men holy, so they died to make

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, September 29, 1881

REV. STEPHEN BURDICK, - - EDITOR.

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

Conference opens with the promise of an interesting and profitable session. Nearly a hundred and fifty delegates and visitors are present. The Eastern, Western, and North-Western Associations, are quite fully represented, while from the Central and South-Eastern Associations comparatively few are

. At the opening of the meeting an address was delivered upon the theme, "Denominational Progress," by Bro. J. Clarke, the President of the Conference.

The following programme was adopted, which may suggest, in advance, to the readers of the RECORDER, the line of thought and the order of procedure which are to prevail during the meetings of Conference:

1. Fourth day forenoon, President's Address. Afternoon, 2 o'clock, Annual Reports. Evening, 7.30 o'clock, Address, "Verdict of History Concerning Sunday Laws," A. H. Lewis. Fifth-day, after 10 A. M., Missionary day.

Sixth-day, forenoon and afternoon, Education So ciety.
6. Evening, prayer and conference, led by C. M

Sabbath forenoon, Missionary Sermon, O.U. Whitford; collection for missions. Afternoon, Sabbath school, Geo. H. Babcock, Superintendent.

Evening, open for unfinished business. 0. First-day, Tract Society day. 11. Evening, Sermon, closing service, J. L. Huffman.

These lines, from Tennyson, quoted by eration of incompetents are dead, and a of a great national sorrow. Everywhere as The years have come; the years have flown, THE death of the President is the source | And thus to brave the wintry weather,

Egyptian bondage, for the sake of its politi- at half-mast; cars, depots, buildings, and ligious faith and connection as a Christian To this end, our first and imperative duty | believer, we clip the following from the Chiis to devoutly pray that, to our new leader, cago Tribune, as copied from "Mason's Life

"While at the seminary he was brought under the power of religion, and joined a small branch of the Baptist body known as 'Campbellites' or 'Disciples,' of whom Alexander Campbell, an eloquent Scotch preacher, was the leader. The creed of the 'Disciples' does not differ widely from that of the rest of the body, embracing belief in the divinity of Christ, his atoning death, baptism (immersion) on a profession of faith, and the New Testament as the only standard of doctrine and rule of practice. The progress of the 'Disciples' in Northern Ohio led to the establishment of an academical school in the village of Hiram, thirty miles from Cleveland. Here the future ministers and elders of the Church were educated. To this 'School of the Prophets' young Garthe day. The shadow of its overtowering and finally as a teacher. His progress was marked, and in a short time he was qualified to enter Williams College, one of the oldest and most advanced of all the institutions of learning in New England. President Hopkins took kindly to the young Western student, whose gigantic size made him as conspicuous as his proficiency in Greek and Latin made him distinguished. After two years at Williams College, he went back to Hiram Seminary as Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature, and at the end of a year he became President of the institution." The pity unto heaven's allied,

> THE October Wide Awake is notable for the inauguration of a Reading Union for the | The years have come, the years have flown, young folks, giving a Reading Course for the month of sixteen pages. This will be a regular feature, forming a permanent enlargement of the magazine. Law papers for little citizens, Magna Charta stories, Health and Strength papers, Musical biographies, a series about the ocean, articles telling How to Do Things, the Wise Blackbird's page, and Natural History Explorations, constitute an attractive and valuable miscellany for the first year. The Union has been named for Chautauqua, "Chautauqua Young Folks' Reading Union," (C. Y. F. R. U.) in honor Has kept the still unbroken band, of Chautauqua's great clientele of young peo-ple who have adopted the Course of Readings | Through perils oft, on sea and land; Has led and guarded, night and day, da B. Harris, giving, by the way, some in- A charmed life they seemed to bear. teresting reminiscences of Theodore Parker. This is followed by one of Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney's stories — semi-historical, course, entitled, "A Foreign Embassy," and illustrated with a full-page engraving by G. F. Barnes. Edward Everett Hale, in his Tenth Talk, the best one yet, tells how to play "a newspaper game," and a good deal about illustrating stamp collections. "Boys" B. C.," by M. J. Safford, is a graphic story of street life in ancient Egypt, with several excellent drawings by F. S. Church. "Isaac Lemmon," by James Clement Ambrose, under the thin disguise of a name, is a dramatic account of the boyhood of Abraham Lincoln, the incidents gathered from conversations with old neighbors of the plucky lad. Part II. of "King Philip's Head," by Arlo Bates, generous installments of "Sharon," "Having His Own Way," and "Polly Cologne," together with many field and wayside poems, music, and puzzles make up a very companionable number. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE contents of the North American Review for October can not fail to arrest the attention of all readers. Every one of the topics discussed is of the highest present interest, and nearly all of the authors are eminent American Statesmen, publicists and

"A SKETCH of the Last Sickness and Death of Eld. James White, who died at Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 6, 1881, together with the Discourse preached at his funeral," is the title of a 64 page pamphlet issued by the Seventh-day Adventist Publishing House.

Communications.

Read at the Golden Wedding of Deacon I. Titsworth. New Market, N. J., Aug. 25, 1881.

BY MRS. MARY B. CLARKE,

The year of eighteen-thirty-one Began, as other years have done, With Winter's cold and snow and rain, And frost-work on the window-pane. The frozen streams refused to sing Till melted by the smiles of Spring, Who came with carols blithe and gay, And tripped as lightly on her way As any maiden of our day. The Summer came, with long bright hours, Made glad with sunshine, birds, and flowers, The pears were ripening one by one Beneath the golden August sun, When this "pair," known as two before, Resolved as one, forevermore

Since that bright August day was known; And these, who wedded were, have seen The changing earth grow white or green Through half a century's ebbing tide. They have not journeyed thus, alone, For, gathering round the home hearth-stone, To tax their patience o'er and o'er, Come little children, half a score. Where peace and order once had reigned Confusion sometimes entrance gained, As girls and boys came one by one, To fill the house with life and fun. But though, with added girls and boys, It must be owned came added noise, They counted each as added joys. With patient love, and kindly care, Taught each the others' joys to share, Each others' burdens each to bear-And strove, with tenderness and truth. To guide the wayward feet of youth Through every winding path they trod, And lead each trusting heart to God. Not all a flowery path, indeed, Who trains immortal souls, has need Of special favor from on high, Of God's rich grace a full supply They knew the fountain whence it came, And prayerfully besought the same. Who builds a happy home, builds well; The influence thereof shall tell In ever-widening circles, far As thought can reach, to make or mar, And church or town or state, perchance The country or the world, enhance. Through all the changes of these years, Through pleasure's smiles or sorrow's tears God's blessing on their path appears. The graces of the Christian life As husband, father, mother, wife, Were manifest through all the way, And brighter growing day by day. The blessed hope which faileth not, But brings content to any lot; The faith which soars all doubts above, Believes and trusts a Father's love; The holy peace of him whose mind Is staid on God, in whom he finds A refuge sure, in trial's hour, Have lent to life their wondrous power. The patience born, perchance, of pain,

Till fifty Summer suns have shone

With wondrous changes all their own; What strange discoveries they have brought, What strides in scientific thought, What secrets wrung from earth and air, With knowledge and inventions rare, More marvelous than Aladdin's lamp, Upon this age have set their stamp. he children, round the home hearth-stone, Have wandered East, have wandered West (As birds forsake their Spring-time nest); The duties of the hour to meet, And man's or woman's meed of care, The bivouac and the battle share. On some, perchance, disease has lain The warning interdict of pain; To all, no doubt, have trials come, And heavy sorrow unto some; But well the household band may raise The song of gratitude and praise, And children's children join to sing Hosannas to the heavenly King, For mercies countless as the sand Whose grains have heaped the ocean strand.

Temptation's strength, without its stain,

These precious fruits have plainly shown

The love which all else glorified-

The seasons come, the seasons go, Like ripples on the river's flow-When on life's middle plane we stand, And backward glance at childhood's land, How short the narrow path appears, How like a dream the vanished years! We look more near, and plainly trace A hint of truth in form and face; For though we counted but a day, The bloom of youth has slipped away, And age has twined her silver strands Remorselessly in raven bands. These warn us of a setting sun, When earthly labor will be done: And, curtained from the glare of day, The tired hands meekly folded lay. But, as the Arab's tent at dawn Is folded, ere he journeys on To greener hills and pastures wide Which stretch the purer streams beside, So we, who journey toward the day, Our well-worn garments fold away And tread the hills of mystery, And drink the waters gushing free From the unfailing fount of truth, Fresh-robed in never-fading youth. Then wherefore should we grieve to know

That these, who fifty years ago

Together clasped their willing hands

With priestly rite and holy bans, Ere long shall mount the golden stair,

The Lamb's own marriage feast to share?

In God's good time the end will come, The household band be gathered home; Be gathered in a fairer clime, Beyond the changing scenes of time And one by one with joy await Each other at the palace gate. And when the summons reaches all No whisper of farewell shall fall On the glad meeting over there; No touch of pain, nor breath of care, No anxious future stretch away From that eternal, bright to day The good die not, 'tis only change A fuller life, a broader range, Where the unfettered soul may soar, The heavenly wonders to explore. A nearer glimpse of sun and star, Now dimly outlined from afar; A clearer vision of God's plan, His wondrous mercies unto man: The blest companionship once more Of loved ones who have gone before; And joy, all other joys above. Full triumph of redeeming love The ransomed sinner Christ shall see Who died for him on Calvary. Then surely death to these shall bear No terrors, and no frowns shall wear; But as a long-expected friend, Who greets them at their journey's end, Shall open wide the doors of heaven, And welcome home the sin forgiven. Yet human love shrinks to enfold Its darlings with the church-yard mold, And yields reluctantly its own To bliss unquestioned, but unknown. So, since the present life still holds Rich treasures in its secret folds, With joys untasted, we will pray. The Angel may still long delay Of all the wise and true, to lead

Triumphant through his And added jewels, for the cri Love shall at Jesus' feet lay of

THE COVENANT OF BI

From years of careful to the conclusion that we cially studied the covena ally respecting what is sa 9th, 10th, chapters. The been by a class of First-d against us as Seventh-day the last verse of chapter saith, A new covenant, 1 first old. Now that w waxeth old, is ready to va is explained by them to covenant or Old Testamer was abrogated, and the N covenant called the secon the old, and the ten com "done away." Our ans the new covenant refers t written on our hearts. verses of chapter 8 is quo that view. I have quoted that view. I confess I w with the answer. It did that this met the spirit a argument. This prompte whole covenant question, I wish to put before my their criticism for the sal truth.

I believe God made two rate_covenants while Isr about Sinai, one made on Horeb; and still another care to consider the two Horeb and Sinai.

First. Were there two made?. That there were t That there was one made t by no one, I think. I found in Exod. 24: 1-8. Moses, Come up unto the Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, elders of Israel; and wor And Moses alone shall con but they shall not come in the people go up with I came and told the people Lord, and all the judgm people answered with on All the words which the I we do. And Moses wrote the Lord, and rose up ear and builded and altar in twelve pillars according to of Israel. And he sent y children of Israel, which o ings, and sacrificed peace unto the Lord. And Mos blood, and put it in basins blood he sprinkled on th took the book of the cove the audience of the peopl All that the Lord hath sa be obedient. And Mose and sprinkled it on the pe hold the blood of the co Lord hath made concernin Here is a full statement of the dedication of it, with b ter concerning which the co to wit, concerning "all th "book of the covenant." had not been delivered course could not have bee covenant here made. Thi under consideration in He 9, "For when Moses had cept to all the people acc he took the blood of calve water, and scarlet wool, sprinkled both the book an saying, This is the blood which God hath enjoined there can be no mistake as

9th, and 10th chapters. I have said above, that covenant recorded in Ex ratified with blood, the ter ten on stone had not been o for Moses proceeded to say Moses, and Aaron, Nadali seventy of the elders of la the God of Israel: and the feet as it were a pavel tone, and as it were the te clearness. And nison children of largel he laid they may God, and did eat the Lord and auto Moss into the mount, and be Sive thee cables of mone THE PROPERTY OF THE

the covenant in Exod. 24,

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ed sinner Christ shall see white on Calvary sath to these shall bear de the doors of heaven, the church yard mold

(Triumphant through his might and word) conquering armies of the Lord. And heaven's eternity of bliss Will never, from its fullness, miss The years whose blessed toil may win More wanderers from the paths of sin: And added jewels, for the crown, Love shall at Jesus' feet lay down.

THE COVENANT OF SINAI AND HOREB.

From years of careful study I have come to the conclusion that we have but superficially studied the covenant question, especially respecting what is said in Hebrew, 8th, 9th, 10th, chapters. These chapters have been by a class of First-day observers urged against us as Seventh-day Baptists, especially the last verse of chapter 8, "In that he saith, A new covenant, he hath made the first old. Now that which decayeth and waxeth old, is ready to vanish away." This is explained by them to say that the first covenant or Old Testament passed away, or was abrogated, and the New Testament, or covenant called the second, has superseded the old, and the ten commands thereby are "done away." Our answer has been that the new covenant refers to the moral law as written on our hearts. The 9th and 10th verses of chapter 8 is quoted in support of that view. I have quoted them myself with that view. I confess I was never satisfied with the answer. It did not seem to me that this met the spirit and scope of Paul's argument. This prompted me to review the whole covenant question, the result of which I wish to put before my brethren, inviting their criticism for the sake of the light or

I believe God made two distinct and separate covenants while Israel was encamped about Sinai, one made on Sinai, and one on Horeb; and still another in Moab. I only care to consider the two first mentioned Horeb and Sinai.

First. Were there two such covenants made? That there were two, to me is clear. That there was one made on Sinai is doubted by no one, I think. The first record is found in Exod. 24: 1-8, "And he said unto Moses, Come up unto the Lord, thou, and Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel; and worship ye afar off. but they shall not come nigh; neither shall the people go up with him. And Moses Lord, and all the judgments; and all the people answered with one voice, and said, All the words which the Lord hath said will we do. And Moses wrote all the words of the Lord, and rose up early in the morning, and builded and altar under the hill, and twelve pillars according to the twelve tribes of Israel. And he sent young men of the children of Israel, which offered burnt offerings, and sacrificed peace offerings of oxen unto the Lord. And Moses took half of the blood, and put it in basins; and half of the blood he sprinkled on the altar. And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people; and they said All that the Lord hath said will we do, and be obedient. And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled it on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the Lord hath made concerning all these words. ter concerning which the covenant was made, to wit, concerning "all these words," in the course could not have been included in the covenant here made. This is the covenant under consideration in Hebrew. See chapter 9, "For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book and all the people, saying, This is the blood of the testament which God hath enjoined unto you." So there can be no mistake as to the identity of the covenant in Exod. 24, and Hebrews, 8th, 9th, and 10th chapters. This is beyond dis-

I have said above, that at the time the covenant recorded in Exod. 24: 3-8, and ratified with blood, the ten commands written on stone had not been delivered to Moses, for Moses proceeded to say, "Then went up Moses, and Aaron, Nadab, and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel, and they saw the God of Israel: and there was under his teet as it were a paved work of sapphireits clearness. And upon the nobles of the children of Israel he laid not his hand; also they saw God, and did eat and drink. And the Lord said unto Moses, Come up to me into the mount, and be there; and I will give thee tables of stone, and a law, and com-

law, or antinomian friends who seek to rid listen. themselves of obligation to keep the Sabbath, presses it ii Heb. 9:18, "with blood." This is the law referred to by Paul in Gal.

3: 24. This law he said was "our school-

master, to bring us to Christ." Not the

moral law, as has often been said. That said be dedicated with blood. The law of types Christ as the "Lamb slain;" and from their Sabbath. very nature was "our schoolmaster." So Paul says, 'After that faith is come, we are no longer under a schoolmaster." The law of types and shadows have "brought us to Christ." They have done their work, and are not needed; hence, ended. What does the moral law say about bloody sacrifices, or of Christ? | Simply nothing, and should not therefore be in the covenant "dedicated with blood." The exclusion therefore of the ten commands from the blood covenant is a common-sense transaction. Whoever therefore quotes either Galatians or Hebrews, to prove the abrogation of the moral law, and the work. covenant concerning it, is simply wasting time. Christ was the center thought of the whole ceremonial law, and was thus emphatically "our schoomaster." Paul says (Col. 2:17) they "are a shadow of the things to come, but the body is Christ." In Heb. 8: And Moses alone shall come near the Lord; 7, Paul says, "If that first covenant had been faultless, then should no place have been sought for the second." Chapter 9:9, came and told the people all the words of the he says this "fault" lays in the fact. These sacrifices typifying Christ "could not make him that did the service perfect, as pertaining to the conscience," v. 11, 12, "But Christ being come a high priest of good things to dome, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood, he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us." To quote all bearing on this point would be to write a volume. Christ, as above stated, is the grand thought of the sinaitic covenant. Every smoking altar, every bleeding sacrifice, spoke in the highest strains of eloquence of the Lamb that was to be slain. Christ was their center-thought. He was their inspiring hope, their changeless joys. Christ is wrought into the soul, or, "dwelling in us," "formed in us the hope of glory." Here is a full statement of the covenant, and Christ is "in all," Christ "magnified in my the dedication of it, with blood, and the mat- Paul's body." This Christ in us, is the write ing of the law in the heart. This, I understand to be the writing of the law in our "book of the covenant." The moral law hearts. It may be true that the moral law had not been delivered to Moses, and of is written there, but Paul does not say so He is talking all the time of that law that talked of Christ. When Christ the antitype and center-thought of that law, was wrought in the soul, the law in its highest and purest sense, was written in the heart, and none need say to another, "Know the Lord: for all shall know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord." V. HULL.

H. C. ROLF, EIDSVOLD, NORWAY.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Dear Sir,—It may be interesting to the friends of Sabbath truth, and perhaps an advantage to the cause, to know something Rolf. Those who have read his letters, pubcan form some estimate of his labors and life never before was witnessed. sacrifices: but as I have had considerable personal acquaintance with him, having met likely to reveal.

quotation that the reader may have the whole into his own language, and had several thou- der the care of the watchers, Messrs. Swaim statement at once, and see that the ten com- sand copies of each printed. Starting from and Rockwell. At 10.15 the President mands were not included in the covenant his home with a large bundle of these tracts, awoke and said he was suffering great pain concerning the "book of the law," and was he has been zealous in distributing them over his heart. Dr. Bliss was summoned and not under discussion in Hebrews, 8th, 9th, wherever he could find an opportunity. Go- | said the President was dying. The family and 10th chapters. So, that whatever may ing into the second cabin saloon of the were called; the other surgeons were sumbe said as to the "waxing old" and "van- steamer sailing from Harwich to Rotterdam, moned; and at 10.35 he was dead. So sudishing away" of the covenant, as introduced | we found Bro. Rolf distributing his tracts to | denly did the stroke fall at last. in Hebrews as above referred to, the ten such as could read them, and talking on recommands were not included. So our no- ligion and the Sabbath to all who would who has so heroically watched by his sick

it) a "successful failure." There are the Haarlem, Bro. Rolf talked like a true-hearted | summoned from their studies in Williams colthat was "added because of transgressions." sirous that others should enjoy it to the that the nation too are mourners. See Gal. 3: 19. It contained instructions same extent as himself, and seems desirous concerning the blood sacrifices enjoined by of doing all he can to this end. He tells me diately back of the heart, and it is also stat-God, pointing to the shedding of Christ's that this love has been attained in its present | ed on authority that the developments of the blood on the cross. It was proper, therefore, | fullness only since he has kept the Sabbath | autopsy prove that death was inevitable, and that it should be "dedicated," as Paul ex- of the Bible. In faith and practice, I think the President's life was only sustained by his he is in full harmony with us.

Bro. Rolf has a family, and has ever had to | care. depend on his own labors for their support; but since keeping the Sabbath, he has had to | viewed by a large crowd at Elberon, Wednesgive up the place he long held, and where he day morning. At the request of Mrs. Garnothing of Christ, and therefore should not received good wages, and now finds almost field, religious services consisting of a prayer every avenue for earning a livelihood closed and reading selections from the Scriptures, and shadows were all the time pointing to in consequence of his refusal to work on the were conducted by Rev. Charles J. Young,

> his journey on to Bremen, where he has a was made and the Capital was reached at sister and other friends, and where he was | 4.35 P. M. The passage was one of contin-

> Could Bro. Rolf be enabled to spend his In populous cities, in smaller villages, and time in that way which his feelings would even in the country through which the mournprompt him, I believe he could be the means | ful train passed, demonstrations of sympathy of doing much good among his countrymen. | and sorrow were ever present. In larger cit-I doubt if our Missionary or Tract Societies, lies, multitudes of people assembled and stood and especially some of our brethren who have | silent with heads uncovered, as the train the cash in their pockets or the bank they passed by, while the tolling of bells, flags flycould spare, could use a portion of it to no ing at half mast, and the funeral drapery C. D. POTTER.

Basle, Switzerland, Sept. 10, 1881.

I am happy to report to the friends of Sabath reform, through the RECORDER, a continuance of interest in tent work, and a very gracious week with which I have closed the season at this place. I have baptized five persons, four of them experiencing religion in our meetings, one formerly sprinkled Sixteen persons have been converted to the Sabbath during our short stay: I have found four persons already Sabbath-keepers here Seventeen have banded together in covenant relation, appointed a leader, and secretary, and sent their fraternal greetings to our General Conference. I have been quite undecided about duty in the matter, of closing or continuing the work; but the coolness of the evening air seemed to sav it was time to take down the tent, and if more is done, to find a mitable place for the meetings.

I am now on my way to Conference, an thence home for a visit, after an absence of nearly sixteen months. I am happy to say of the little band of Sabbath-keepers at El mira—six brethren and eleven sisters—that they are much blessed of the Lord, and are walking cheerfully in the light, and are Sab bath-keeping Christians of a pronounced type. They solicit the watchcare and pravers of those of like precious faith. Their Sab bath meetings are held at the residence of W. H. Loughhead, 105 W. Hudson St.

L. C. Rogers

Condensed Aews.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT JAMES A. GARFIELD

Just as we were going to press Tuesday morning of last week, all proceedings were stopped to announce the death of our noble President. All are familiar with the melancholy history of his prostration during the dreary weeks that have elapsed since he received the fatal bullet, fired by the cowardly assassin, at Washington, on the morning of Ju more of the labors and sacrifices of Bro. | ly 2d. The protracted struggle between life and death ended on Monday night, Sept. lished in the RECORDER from time to time, 19th, at 10.35. A more courageous fight for

The nation mourns; yea, the civilized world mourns. For these twelve weeks have him both in London and Haarlem, and also | the people watched with anxiety, alternating stone, and as it were the body of heaven in on the journey between the two places, I with hope and fear, but at last the longhave learned much more of him and his dreaded blow has fallen. Since the Friday works than any letters of his own would be before his death, hope had been waning. The Bro. Rolf is a person of good intelligence, | there were no indications of immediate danquite fluently, and, I am told, he also speaks | have a quiet night. He told Dr. Bliss that

The event is a sad bereavement to his wife bed, cheering and sustaining him; to his In the Sabbath meetings, both in the widowed mother at her home in Ohio, to his has made (as Bro. J. Greene would express chapel in Mill Yard, London, and also in brave and loving daughter, and to his sons best of reasons why it should not be included and zealous Christian, and in private converlege to their father's funeral. The tolling have appeared from almost the some spot in in the Sinai covenant respecting "the book sation he impresses one as enjoying so much bells in city and country, in the North and the heavens. of the law. This book contained the law of the love of Christ, that he is greatly de- the South, the East and the West, proclaim

> It is said that the bullet was found immemost excellent nourishment and constant

The remains of the late President were of Long Branch. The funeral train started From Haarlem he was intending to pursue | at 10 A. M. for Washington. A rapid trip ued manifestation of sympathy and sorrow better advantage than to sustain him in this which covered many buildings, all added to be called "Garfield University." the solemnity of the scene.

At the close of the funeral services, which occurred in the rotunda of the Capitol, Friday afternoon, the party took the train for Cleveland, Ohio, arriving there at 1.30 P. M. on the 24th.

Monday morning papers say that the funat 10 o'clock A. M., and will consist of sing- | fund. ing by the Vocal Society, reading of the Scriptures by Bishop Bedell, prayer, singing, address by Rev. Isaac Errett, reading of hymn by Rev. Jabez Hall, singing, benediction by Rev. C. S. Pomeroy. At the grave Chaplain Jones, of the Forty-second Regiment, will pray, followed by a song by the German singing societies, and a benediction by President Hinsdale, of Hiram College. The President's remains will be deposited in Lake View Cemetery.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Vice President of the United States, took the oath of office as President, to which he accedes by virtue of the Constitution, on Tuesday, Sept. 20th, at his residence in New York. After arriving at Washington, on Wednesday, the 21st, he formally took the oath in the Marble Room of the Capitol, in the presence of the members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, a few Senators and Members of the House. Generals Sherman and Grant, Admiral Nichols, H. Hamlin, General Beale, and a few others, forty in all. This step was taken after a conference held by President Arthur. Secretary Blaine, and the Attorney-General

After taking the oath, President Arthur read a brief inaugural address. In proper terms he referred to the hideous crime which has darkened the land. He uttered touching words for the dead and the remembrance of nim which will illumine history. In deserving eulogy he alluded to the stability of the government and the prescience of the forefathers in providing for the future. He prolesses no trust in himself, but a sole reliance on the Divine Being, and upon the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American

CLYCLONE. — On Sunday afternoon, beween four and five o'clock, Elmira was visited by a storm of wind and rain never before known in that section. Ponderous trees were snapped in two and uprooted, fences torn up and whirled long distances through the air, roofs without number taken off and sent flying hither and thither as though they were but leaves, fences torn down, frame houses twisted from their foundations and turned completely around and some badly wrecked, out-houses blown away, heavy plate glass windows broken in, signs splintered in final result was feared. On Monday evening | to kindling wood, banners and drapings torn into shreds, church steeples leveled to the being able to speak the English language ger. At 10-o'clock it seemed as if he might ground, and telegraph and telephone wires completely wrecked. The rain came down in perfect torrents, and increased the amoun mandments which I have written; that thou the French, German, and Danish. He has he had no uncomfortable feeling, and the of damage largely where roofs had been take translated several of Eld. Wardner's tracts doctor retired to his room, leaving him un- en off. In twenty minutes after the com

mencement of the storm, the sun was shining, and, excepting the damage done, everything looked calm and serene.

WHAT DOES IT SIGNIFY?—Intelligence received from the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., announces the discovery of a new comet located in the constellation of Virgo. It is a striking coincidence that this new and bright comet appeared at the same hour President Garfield was breathing his last. It was first seen by E. E. Barnard in Nashville, Tenn., who has made claim through Prof. Swift for the Warner prize of \$200 in gold. This makes the fifth comet seen since May 1st, and of this number four

Mrs. Mary McElroy, of Albany, a sister of President Arthur, is spoken of as the probable mistress of the White House. She is the wife of John E. McElroy, and has had charge of late of the President's modest New York residence. She is a lady of winning presence, and noted for her culture and social charms. She loves no display, but prefers the fireside and her home circle. She has two children, a son and daughter. President Arthur has a son of seventeen and a daughter of twelve.

The ship Olympus, from San Francisco for Seabeck, burned the 14th of September in 47 degrees, 19 minutes, north latitude. The crew and passengers, twenty-six in all, took to the boats, and were picked up the same day by the ship War Hawk.

Supervisor Alexander Coates, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Ocean township, N. J., upon picking up a morning newspaper and noticing the turned rules denoting the death of the President. exclaimed, "Oh! my God!" and fell dead.

Since the 14th of last November there have been five deaths in the Garfield family, as follows: Mrs. Mattie L. Palmer, her son Rudolph, Thomas Garfield, Miss Cordelia Garfield, and the President

A London dispatch says that a Manchester firm offers to contribute £1,000 towards the establishment of an international college to

It is announced officially by the health authorities at New Orleans that there has not been a single case of yellow fever in that city

It has been decided to erect a chapel at Newport, R. I., costing \$100,000, to the memory of Bishop Berkeley.

The New York police have started a tweneral ceremonies at Cleveland will commence ty-five cent subscription for the Garfield

> President Arthur has issued a call for the Senate to convene on Monday, Oct. 10th. Dean Stanley left personal property of the

value of \$420.000. The Garfield Fund up to date has reached

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Portville. Bell's Run, Honeoye, Hebron, Hebron Centre, and Oswayo Churches, will be held with the First Hebron Church, beginning Sixth-day evening, Oct. 7th. J. Summerbell is expected, and J. Kenyon has been invited, to attend with us. Programme of exercises made out after arriving at the place of meeting. C. A. BURDICK.

THE Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Southern Illinois, at its last session, adjourned to meet with the Church at Pleasant Hill. on the Sixth-day preceding the second Sabbath in T. P. Andrews, Clerk.

THE Fifteenth Session of the South-Western Yearly Meeting will be held with the Church at Long Branch, Nebraska, on Sixth-day before the econd Sabbath of October, 1881, (Oct. 7th.) Introductory discourse by Eld. Geo. J. Crandall: Eld. H. E. Babeock, alternate. J. T. BABCOCK, Sec.

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

Brick Store, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

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

BABY SAVED .- We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and proracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The parents Rochester, N. Y. See another column. - Buffalo Ex

LETTERS.

D. W. Cartwright, A. Clarke, J. S. Green (cr. Re order July 28). Elizabeth P. Williams, J. C. West Co., M. M. Jones, J. Greene, A. E. Main, James Stevens, E. A. Cottrell, Orville Stillman, E. R. Clarke (exhausted), S. A. Davis, Jacob Diamond, I D. Titsworth, L. C. Rogers, Thos. H. Tucker, J. D.

BECEIPTS.

Il payments for the SARBATH RECORDER are knowledged 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

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_	Catharine Allen, Alfred Centre, \$1 00 87 26
n	J. D. Washburn, South Hamilton, 2 00 38 39
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١,	J. P. Putnam, Cartwright's Mill, Wis., 1 00 88 6
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ս	A. F. Williams. 4 1 00 37 52
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-	Mrs. T, V. Stillman, Westerly, R. I., 2 00 38 38

Selected Miscellany.

MY MIRROR.

BY PROF. J. W. BARKER.

What saucy tricks my mirror plays; It seems a few uncounted days, As fleet as Summer clouds at morn. It hardly seems that they are gone,) Since in this mirror bright and fair, The form and glow of youth were there:

An eye of light, undimmed by years, Unstained by sorrow's blinding tears; A brow, untouched by lines of care, Beneath a wealth of golden hair, And cheeks that wore the living hue Of Summer bowers where roses grew.

A step as buoyant as the air, Straying in wildness everywhere; Fair Summer touches all the hills, While sweetest music ever fills The measure of the Summer hours, And sunshine sleeps upon the flowers.

Beside a clear and silvery stream, As pictures in a morning dream, A cottage, trimmed with purest white, Stands in the mellow, golden light, Around whose door in Summer days, A group of merry children plays.

All this I see, and fair and bright, Across the azure of the sky, A bow of promise bends for me— One end upon the tossing sea, The other has its mystic birth Upon the sad and shadowy earth.

These fleeting hours, so sly and still, Have changed the picture at their will; For in my mirror I behold The new commingled with the old. Some white is shining mid the gold Like ghosts that haunt our fairest hours. The frost wind wanders mid the flowers.

Around the eye, faint shadows play, As twilight at the close of day; While the dark distance melts away. A deeper range the vision fills, And nearer seem the sunset hills; While, peering mid the Summer bowers, Disrobed of half their sweetest flowers, The silent marble seems to say, "Thus earthly glory fades away."

Upon the brow, faint lines of care, O'er which hang thinner locks of hair; As Autumn foliage, bending low Beneath its weight of early snow, And cheeks, from which the roseate light Of Summer bloom had faded quite; A step less buoyant, heart less gay, As if less certain of the way; Or as the pilgrim, doomed to roam. Halts in the nearer view of home.

How can the mirror bring to view Scenes of such ever varying hue? Can frost and flowers and fruitage be The same, or seem the same to me? What mystic touch, beneath the sun, Can make the changeful picture one?

But lo, as through the heavens afar. Comes the sweet light of some new star, So golden and so strangely bright, It fills the soul with purer light; Another fairer scene appears Beyond the circuit of the years.

A form more fair to mortal view, Than earthly glory ever knew; A Spring, to whose diviner light These years are as the shades of night, And flowers whose wealth of rich perfume, Ne'er floated through the groves of June, And over all in words of gold: "These fairer forms grow never old."

Chide not my mirror, tho' it seem To play me tricks, for I must deem It truthful, and shall ever bless The glory of its truthfulness; What was, what is, it shows to me, With the fair view—what is to be.

A DAY'S SPORT IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

It is the morning of a hunting day. The guides are up and stirring before it is fairly light, and the sun has not risen above the tree-tops when Raut's bald head appears between the tent flaps, and he reminds us of our solemn promise to make an early start. The air is eager and nipping, and we hurry to get dressed, putting on an extra coat, and sitting down with a little shiver to a breakfast of steaming coffee and venison steak and potatoes. Steve is already starting into the woods with the hounds. He fastens their chains to his belt, and sets off with a long, swinging strike, following no path, but making for a certain ridge far back in the forest, where he hopes to find a stag or two apron " not yet awakened from their morning nap. It will be a hard tramp, through swamps and thickets, jungles of underbrush and tangles of fallen wood, with the dogs pulling and tugging at his belt, and nosing the ground impatiently for scent. After an hour or two, if he finds a fresh track, he will let one of them loose, and then go on to start a second, and, if he can, a third. The dogs are noble creatures, two of them thorough hounds, with long hanging ears, and the other a rough Scotch dog, with the keenness and pertinacity that belong to his race. They will follow the track with untiring vigor, crawling through the densest slash of burned and fallen timber, rushing along the more open hard-wood ridges, threading the tangled alder thickets, dashing through marshes, swimming narrow streams, until at last the the rosy cheeks. deer crosses some runway where a hunter stands, or takes some larger water, and is little one on her lap, and kissed the tears captured or escapes. Then, if there be no away. one there to take the dog in, he turns and follows his track back until he comes to the the berries," she said, hiding her face on the camp, and creeps in, wet and hungry and good old lady's shoulder. tired, to lie down by the fire, and wait for his master to feed him.

In the mean time, we have finished our preparations, and are pushing out in our boats to take possession of the watch grounds. The light mist of the morning is curling up in fantastic shapes from the water,

head of the lake, another down at Red Isl- a little, little girl, and she did not underfor your eyes must be strained to catch the ing them." first sight of the deer as he enters the water, or moves, visible only as a black spot, across myself not want any more berries. I guess the surface. Fancy often plays you tricks, that's the best way."—The Watchman. so that a floating piece of wood, or a loon swimming across some distant bay, seems to be a deer's head, and you set out in pursuit, and almost break your back, until you discover your mistake.

But if you have a good guide with you, you may leave the larger part of the watching to his sharp eyes, and, finding a shady place, amuse yourself with a book, or watch the ants crawling through the grass forest, or lie and dream, letting your thoughts wander lazily along the curving shores and among the drifting clouds. Presently there comes a faint sound, very different from those constant noises of the woods and wa- with the needs of women, and contained so many ters to which you have been listening. Reub hints which were valuable, that it naturally attracted of the dead pine where he is sitting. Hark! of comment in social circles in nearly every part of the land. Realizing that no subject can be of more A faint mellow note of a hound's voice com- vital importance, as well as interest to all readers, ing over the trees. It is Jack. He is run- than the condition of the women of America, we ning. Now the chase is coming toward us. You can hear the sharp, ringing bark distinctly. How eagerly he runs! There is a tinctly. How eagerly he runs! There is a moment of silence. He is puzzled, or is land, and Europeans always notice their characterstruggling with some difficulty. Now the cry rings out again in quick, clear notes. The wind sweeps it away and then brings it falling in love with "those pretty American ladies." The wind sweeps it away, and then brings it back with new power. It grows fainter and French nation would find it difficult to equal, much fainter. He is passing around some hill or ridge in the forest. He is turning away. No, here he comes again, clearer and louder than ever. He is making for the lake But than ever. He is making for the lake. But are far inferior in comparison with their social and what is this? The music ceases. Then it begins more slowly. The deer has made a noted for their florid health; those of Germany for their strong constitutions and the ladies of France turn, and is swinging away for Stony Pond. Jack follows him, and his voice grows fainter,

he is watching. He is pulling for dear life. He must see something. We will go down. Reub's sinewy arms make the oars bend, and different manner of living brings about the most sethe boat flies through the water. Do you see that dark spot moving out from the shore? It is a deer, a buck, a noble head. themselves, the power to remove it must naturally Peter is still a little in advance of us. But be under their control also. American women can the deer swims fast. Will he get away? Peter pulls bravely, and at last his boat shoots between the stag and the point for which he was making. The great head, with its branching horns, turns out into the lake. Steady now, for the boat is dancing, and the stag is almost springing from the water. We must not spoil the antlers. A ball just be
must not spoil the antlers. A ball just be
maintain one's health, the organs which make and purify the blood must be preserved in, or restored to, their normal condition. These organs are the kid
70 Cortland St., N. Y. low the ear. The rifle-crack rings sharp, less and liver. It is the office of the kidneys to take from the per's Magazine for October.

GRACE AND THE BLACKBERRIES. -

Grandma was canning blackberries. Luscious great berries they were, and little Grace. grandma's pet, could not keep her fingers out

I do not mean that she really could not let the pretty, tempting berries alone, but her little mouth longed for the rich fruit, and whenever the good, old lady turned her back, the baby fingers snatched a big, fat berry. For some time grandma pretended not to notice.

At last she said,—

"If you were an old, old grandmother, with white hair and a cap "___

"Just s'posin' I was an old woman, with wrinkles, and no hair much, and teeth that come out to wash—s'posin', grandma— | come beauty of complexion, classicity of step, hope fulness of disposition, and comfort and happiness in can't you see me? And I would nod after the duties and responsibilities of a family. There dinner—so: and my speckacles would fall off, is, therefore, every incentive to secure and preserve and then I'd wake up and say, 'Grace! Grace! dome and pick up my speckacles'"—

Here Grace began to laugh so loudly that grandma could not help laughing too. But suddenly the little girl stopped laughing and asked grandma what was the rest of it—"If I was an old grandma—and what?"

"And you had a little grand-girl with tight curls all over her head, and big black eyes, and long lashes, and a white, ruffled

"Why, that's me," said Grace. "If I was a grandma and had me! How funny! What

"And suppose this curly-haired, whiteaproned pet should eat your blackberries when you were not looking, and pretend that she was a good girl all the time; what would you do with such an untruthful, little grand-

Gracie blushed, and put the corner of her apron in her mouth. That dreadful word, untruthful, rang in her ears. She meant to be a truth-teller.

more truthful than many of her little friends. She bit her apron and blushed deeper, and after a little struggle, two tears forced their who introduced the use of ether in surgical operaway through the long lashes and ran down tions, was charged with witchcraft, and yet the dis-

Then grandma felt sorry, and took the "I didn't fink it was telling a story to take

"But grandma told you not to eat any

"And you tried to make me think that

you were obeying me." "Yes, grandma. And that is a story to one dies because the doctor will not exhaust every extry to make you fink, same as if I said it— pedient known to the world for relief! If he have

and, and Peter alone, for he is a ready oars- stand very plainly what she was doing. Next man, has charge of the island in front of the time she will take the berries right before camp. It is tiresome work watching alone, grandma's eyes, if she means to keep on eat-

"Yes, grandma, only I will try to make

WHAT SHE SHOULD DO.

Few Suggestions of Importance on a Subject of Interest to the Ladies.

AND CERTAIN FACTS WHICH SHOULD BE KNOWN BY

(Home Journal, New York.)

A short time since an article appeared in the col umns of this paper, being a synopsis of a lecture delivered by a prominent woman before a well-known New England society.. This article dealt so directly straightens himself on the projecting limb | no little attention, and has, we learn, been a subject have collected and prepared, with considerable care, additional facts bearing upon this same subject.

their strong constitutions, and the ladies of France for their exuberance of spirits; but American women possess no one of these qualities in any prominence, and then is lost as he passes back into the forest. We are disappointed.

We look down the lake again. Suddenly Peter's boat puts out from the island where daily habits and duties, have rendered the women of daily habits and duties, have rendered the women of this land far less strong and healthy than it is either rious results, and is both directly and indirectly of untold injury to the race. The cause, therefore, being manifestly under the control of the women possess just as charmed lives as though they lived in Europe or any foreign land, if they only desire and determine to do so.

The primary cause of suffering from disease is impure blood. The performance of the natural functions of womanhood and motherhood is not a

blood the poisonous matter which has been collected from all parts of the body, and pass it off from the system. If they are impaired in their action, they can not do this work, the poison accumulates, all the organs in the body, which are sustained by the blood, are weakened and give way, and finally the kidneys and contiguous organs become the source of great pain, and, without prompt relief, death is cer-

It is the office of the liver to extract other impurities from the blood, and utilize a portion of them for digestion. If the liver is disordered, all forms of dyspepsia occur, the bowels can not expel the waste matter, and the most distressing inconveniences follow. This is especially true in the case of women. And if the bowels are thus inactive and overloaded, the neighboring organs, which are particular ly dependent for their right action upon the state of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, become displaced, and the consequences which ensue are too well known to require restatement in a suggestive article of this kind. The secret, however, of preventing these manifold disorders, is to keep the kidneys and liver in perfect working condition. This is reason, "Oh, dear me, how funny!" interrupted this is science, and it appeals with force to the suffering women of America.

When the body is in a healthy condition, then come beauty of complexion, elasticity of step, hopebuoyant health.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy described in the lecture to which reference has al ready been made, is receiving, as it certainly merits, the most careful attention and the trial of the women of the land. It is a pure and simple vegetable remedy, which is now doing more to bring health and strength to the American women than any one thing which has ever been discovered. It acts directly upon the liver, kidneys, and adjacent organs, soothes any inflammation, allays all pain, and places those organs in a condition to bring health to the body and happiness to the life. The manufacturers of this written thanks of thousands of women—many of them of great prominence—but these letters are very properly regarded as too sacred for publication. No fine women is pleased to have here but in the sacred for publication. No fine women is pleased to have here but in the sacred for publication. No fine women is pleased to have here but in the sacred for publication. No fine women is pleased to have here but in the sacred for publication. No fine women is pleased to have here but in the sacred for publication. No fine women is pleased to have here but in the sacred for publication. No fine women is pleased to have here but in the sacred for publication. No fine women is pleased to have here but in the sacred for publication in the sacred for publication. written thanks of thousands of women-many of rue woman is pleased to have her physical troubles flaunted in the eyes of the world.

The unquestionable value of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is all the more manifest from the fact that heretofore no adequate remedy for the ills of women has ever been discovered; nor have the medical profession ever been able to assist woman in her troubles as she deserves. This is, perhaps, largely due to the presence of so much bigotry and intolerance in that profession. The history of medicine is a history which illustrates to the fullest the blighting effect of bigotry and intolerance. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was driven Indeed, she was rather proud of being out of England. Jenner, the father of vaccination, was oppressed and scoffed at. Thompson, the coveries of these men are to-day recognized as of infinite benefit to the race. It is the solemn dufy of every physician in the land to take advantage of every opportunity which is within his reach, not to promote the interests of this or that school, but to heal the people of their infirmities. All have witnessed death-bed scenes, and felt that if skill-were equal to disease, death might have been postponed many years—that science (if use were made of all the agencies she has revealed) was equal to a cure.

How many a time, in the experience of all, has this been illustrated! A cold is contracted, it refuses to yield to a fixed form of treatment, the physician may not be candid enough to call in the aid of other schools, or of independent agencies, and the dear and the air is yet unwarmed by the sun, as isn't it, grandma?"

we turn away each to his appointed station—one on a little pond some three miles up a winding stream, another on an island at the lips. "But," said the old lady, "Grace is pettern known to me worm for rener: If ne nave the courage of his convictions, and employs outside agencies, he is visited with expulsion from the societies of his fellows, and, forsooth, becomes what they choose to call a "quack." When they have exhausted all the agencies approved by their schools,

they "shirk the responsibility" of the death of their patient by advising a trip to Colorado or Florida, or a voyage to Europe! Such treatment may be in accordance with the "code of ethics," but in the view of the unprejudiced public, it is downright cruelty, if it may not be even more strongly caaracterized.

There is no reason, however, why the women in

this land should not possess the best of health and spirits. The character of the country, the activity of her surroundings, and the opportunities afforded for recovering lost health and retaining the same, are greater than those of any other land on the face of the globe. By a careful observance of the plain and simple laws of health; by a watchful care over daily habits and duties, and by a regulation of the life with the remedy above named, which has become so prominent and valuable, there is no reason why all the desirable things we have mentioned may not be secured in their highest degree. It is therefore a matter of importance that all women give this subject the attention which it deserves, and the care which they are able to bestow, conscious that their efforts are certain to bring them perfect health and long and happy lives.

A POETIC RECONCILIATION.—Some time ago, a man came into a Baltimore lawyer's office in a state of great excitement, and asked him to commence proceedings for a divorce. Mr. Dobbin heard him through, and then said, "I think I have something that will exactly suit your case. Sit still, and I will read it to you."

The man remained seated, all ear, supposing he was to listen to Blackstone or Kent, when Mr. Dobbin began to read "Betsey and I are Out." By the time he had ended, the man's eyes were full of tears.

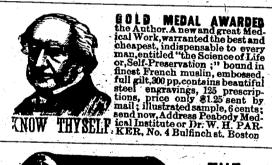
"I believe I will go home," he said. And he and his wife have lived happily ever since. -Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for October.

Scorched Linen.—Peel and slice two onions, extract the juice by pounding and squeezing; cut up half an ounce of fine white soap and add to the juice; two ounces of fuller's earth and a half pint of vinegar; boil all together; when cool, spread over the scorched linen, and let it dry on it; then wash and boil out the linen, and the spot will disappear, unless burned so badly as to break the threads.

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RAWING OF JURORS.

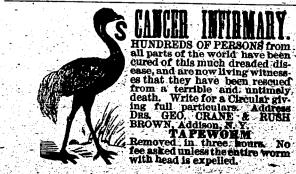
BELMONT, NEW YORK, ALLEGANY COUNTY,

CLERK'S OFFICE. Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, ept. 28, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., a panel of Grand and Trial Jurors will be drawn at this office to serve at a Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held at the Court House in the village of Belmont, in and for the County of Allegany, commencing on Monday, October 17, 1881.

GEO. H. BLACKMAN, Clerk.

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Some seven or eight yet temperance movement wa out the land, the writer vi small town on the line of nowhere, perhaps, were of nestly engaged in the wor time of departure having dent I met a friend who w own direction. We took Dassenger coach, although not leave for a quarter of our conversation naturally grossing subject of the da talking, my companion quaintance outside.

"Surely that is Mr. Man The young man thus de entered the car. As he an not but notice his gentlema pale, intellectual feature tainly, a very prepossessiner, the manner, voice, a combined, were such as col duce a winning effect. H acknowledge the introduct vealed the broad, white-f cealed beneath it.

We were as yet the only train, and the two gentlen

gaged in the conversation ships, while I busied mys the glimpses of life obtain car-window; and, in the targets of the conversation of the car-window. confidentially informed his cent marriage to a young l only by reputation as belo circles of society.

From the drift of their could not but hear, I gath riage had been a secret one willingness of the lady's fa "This is her picture," h

of pardonable pride:
I saw a bright young fa
health, hope, and happi
carnest eyes, were full of while the sensitive mouth just the faintest touch of l of her position as the one proud, wealthy family; bu singularly sweet, pure face a nature capable of intense

Such, then, was she will given her future into this ing, in opposition to her pe The coaches filled, the Young M—— sprang out; ing wave, disappeared in the "There is a model youn

companion, with emphasis ing my interest, he related "His father keeps a M—— has been forced to father's counter from child tomed to drawing, mixing, icating beverages of every vis trying to get out of the

has never drank a drop in "And you have no fears "Oh, noné, I assure you stuff; and I repeat, a mod

very remarkable; for you not one in a thousand could and escape its usual conseq I agreed with him that I than the usual stamina allo "You see, this is why t

were averse to the union; their daughter to unite wi bar-keeper, for they are st ance. Ordinarily, I should course, but in this case I m refusal groundless and obs is estimable, but he is wort

It was only recently that lowing colloquy between whom I was visiting: . "Dreadful about little."

was it not? "Yes, and hard for his I learned the story. Atc shop, and, coming in the roughly pushed aside into the machinery, which quick As if in extenuation, they man was drunk."

It will be readily conject he whom I had briefly met and who stood so far above reproach in public estimation to my narrator.

"Well, it was not know the old story. He began in secret, till it was found, wh that the habit was irretriev

"And his wife?" I asked "A sad-faced, heart-bro seems to have lost all energy sentence I could read the in woman's wrecked life-the disappointed hopes, the si spair. I saw in fancy the once looked into mine from board, but no more with its flush; the expressive no curved with conscious pride dark eyes, not gazing stead untroubled light, but were

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AN INCIDENT OF REAL LIFE.

BY ADEL MACDONALD.

Some seven or eight years ago, while the symperance movement was raging throughout the land, the writer visited a friend in a small town on the line of the C. & P., and nowhere, perhaps, were citizens more earmestly engaged in the work than here. The time of departure having arrived, by accident I met a friend who was traveling in my own direction. We took our seats in the nassenger coach, although the train would not leave for a quarter of an hour yet, and our conversation naturally drifted to the encrossing subject of the day. While we were alking, my companion recognized an acmaintance outside.

"Surely that is Mr. M—," he said. The young man thus designated, at once entered the car. As he approached, I could not but notice his gentlemanly bearing. The pale, intellectual features, composed, certainly, a very prepossessing face. Altogether, the manner, voice, and pleasant smile combined, were such as could not fail to produce a winning effect. He lifted his hat to acknowledge the introduction, and thus revealed the broad, white forehead, half con-

coaled beneath it. We were as yet the only occupants of the train, and the two gentlemen were soon engaged in the conversation of old-time friendhips, while I busied myself with studying the glimpses of life obtained from my dusty car-window; and, in the talk, the young man confidentially informed his friend of his recent marriage to a young lady whom I knew only by reputation as belonging to the best

From the drift of their remarks, which I could not but hear, I gathered that the marriage had been a secret one because of the unwillingness of the lady's father.

"This is her picture," he said, with a flush of pardonable pride.

I saw a bright young face, beaming with health, hope, and happiness. The dark, carnest eves, were full of youthful ambition, while the sensitive mouth was curved with just the faintest touch of hauteur, indicative of her position as the one idolized child of a proud, wealthy family; but, withal, it was a singularly sweet, pure face. Surely hers was a nature capable of intense feeling.

Such, then, was she who had resolutely given her future into this young man's keeping, in opposition to her parents' wishes.

The coaches filled, the whistle sounded. Young M- sprang out, and, with a parting wave, disappeared in the crowd.

"There is a model young man!" said my companion, with emphasis. Then, perceiving my interest, he related:

"His father keeps a large hotel here. M—— has been forced to stand behind his father's counter from childhood; he is accustomed to drawing, mixing, and selling intoxicating beverages of every variety (though he is trying to get out of the business), yet he has never drank a drop in his life!"

"And you have no fears that he ever will

"Oh, none, I assure you; he is the pure stuff; and I repeat, a model young man very remarkable; for you must admit that not one in a thousand could occupy his place and escape its usual consequences.

I agreed with him that he possessed more than the usual stamina allotted to mankind. "You see, this is why the lady's parents

were averse to the union; they did not wish their daughter to unite with the son of a bar-keeper, for they are strong on temper-Ordinarily, I should commend their course, but in this case I must consider their refusal groundless and obstinate. The lady is estimable, but he is worthy of her."

It was only recently that I heard the following colloquy between two ladies with whom I was visiting: .

"Dreadful about little Johnnie M-, was it not? " "Yes, and hard for his mother, too."

I learned the story. A child, a little more than six years old, was playing in his father's shop, and, coming in the latter's way, was roughly pushed aside into the very jaws of the machinery, which quickly caught him up. As if in extenuation, they added, "But the

It will be readily conjectured that it was he whom I had briefly met a few years ago, and who stood so far above the shadow of reproach in public estimation. I said as much to my narrator.

"Well, it was not known then; but it is the old story. He began tippling a little in secret, till it was found, when he left home, that the habit was irretrievably formed." "And his wife?" I asked: breathlessly.

"A sad-faced, heart-broken woman, she seems to have lost all energy." In that short sentence I could read the history of a gifted woman's wrecked life—the awakening, the disappointed hopes, the submission to despair. I saw in fancy the sweet face that once looked into mine from the mute cardboard, but no more with its eager, expectant flush; the expressive mouth, no longer curved with conscious pride; those beautiful dark eyes, not gazing steadily upward with untroubled light, but weary, listless, and

Friends, one word of admonition. When You are looking for "model young men," do not hope to find them in the dram-shop, no matter what their verbal expressions or external appearances may indicate.—Christian

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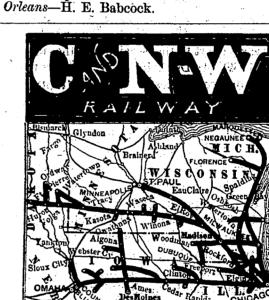
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted June 6th, 1881.

EASTWARD. STATIONS. | No. 8* | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6

DIATIONS.	110. 8"	10. 12.	No. 4"	No. 5
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "		7.05 AN 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	6.50 PM 8.47 " 10.53 " 3.38 AM	3.44 "	1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 "
New York	10.00 РМ	7.25 AM	11.25 ам	7.5

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills 5.57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.53, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.25, Great Valley 9.53, Carrolton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.85 P. M. 5.43 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.03, Belmont 6.19, Scio 6.37, and arriving at Wellsville 6.55 A. M.

9.00 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.11, Forestville 9.19, Smith's Mills 9.28, Perrysburg 9.45, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.26, Carrollton 11.45 A.M., Vandalia 12.01, Allegany 12.20, Olean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.15, 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 ры New York 7.15 PM 9.00 AM Port Jervis 12.13 PM 8:10 AM 12.20 PM 12.50 PM 8.55 PM Hörnellsville Alfred 12.46 РМ Andover 1.05 " Wellsville 9.13AM 1.24 " 2.15PM 9.57PM 3.30 " 10.49 " 4.07 " 11.15 " Cuba 2.22 " 10.29 " 2.50 " Olean 5.02 " 11.39 " Carrollton 3.30 " 11.09 " Great Valley
Arrive at 3.40 " 5.13 " Salamanca 11.20 " 3.45 " 5.17 " 11.50 " Little Valley 11.52 AM 4.35 PM 5.50 PM 12.20 AM Arrive at Dunkirk 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 WESTWARD. STATIONS. Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. Carrollton 9.20 8.30 4.10 11.50 8.22 11.30 Arrive at Bradford 10.03 9.30 4.51 12.35 9.00 1.20 Leave

Arrive at 12.25 5.45 Buttsville 6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. 11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11 35 A. M.

4.55 1.05

11.10 5.07 1.20

10.45....

Bradford

Custer City

EASTWARD. STATIONS. Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. 8.40 Buttsville 8.40 1.10 9.35 1.30 3.14 **Custer City** Arrive at 9.50 1.45 8.25 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, stop-

ping 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.

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1881.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Oct. 8. The Tabernacle. Edod. 40: 1-16. Oct. 15. The Burnt-Offering. Lev. 1: 1-14. Oct. 22. The Peace-Offering. Lev. 7: 11-18. Oct. 29. Nadab and Abihu. Lev. 10: 1-11. Nov. 5. The Day of Atonement. Lev. 16-30. Nov. 12. The Feast of Tabernacles. Lev. 23: 33-44. Nov. 19. The Year of Jubilee. Lev. 25: 8-17. Nov. 26. The Serpent in the Wilderness. Numb. 21: 1-9.

Oct. 1. Free Giving. Exod. 35: 25-35.

Dec. 3. Balaam. Numb. 24: 10-19 Dec. 10. Last Days of Moses. Deut. 35: 44-52.

Dec. 17. Review. Dec. 31. The Beginning of the Gospel. Mark 1: 1-13.

LESSON II.—THE TABERNACLE.

BY REV. A. B. PRENTICE.

For Sabbath-day, October 8.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Exodus 40: 1-16.

And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, On the first day of the first month shalt thou set up th 2. On the first day of the first month shalt thou set up the tabernacle of the teat of the congregation.
3. And thou shalt put therein the ark of the testimony, and cover the ark with the vail.
4. And thou shalt bring in the table, and set in order the things that are to be set in order upon it; and thou shalt bring in the candlestick, and light the lamps thereof.
5. And thou shalt set the altar of gold for the incense before the ark of the testimony, and put the hanging of the door to the tabernacle.

door to the tabernacle.

6. And thou shalt set the altar of the burnt-offering before the door of the tabernacle of the tent of the congrega-

7. And thou shalt set the laver between the tent of the congregation and the altar, and shalt put water therein.
8. And thou shalt set up the court round about, and hang up the hanging at the court-gate.
9. And thou shalt take the anointing oil, and anoint the tabernacle, and all that is therein, and shalt hallow it, and all the vessels thereof: and it shall be holy.
10. And thou shalt anoint the altar of the burnt-offering, and all his vessels, and sanctify the altar: and it shall be an altar most holy.

11. And thou shalt anoint the laver and his foot, and sanctify it.

sanctify it.

12. And thou shalt bring Aaron and his sons unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, and wash them with water.

13. And thou shalt put upon Aaron the holy garments, and anoint him, and sanctify him; that he may minister unto

me in the priest's office.

14. And thou shalt bring his sons, and clothe them with 15. And thou shalt anoint them, as thou didst anoint their father, that they may minister unto me in the priest's office : for their anointing shall surely be an everlasting priesthood

throughout their generations.

16. Thus did Moses; according to all that the Lord commanded him, so did he. CENTRAL TRUTH. - The tabernacle and ts service, "a shadow of good things to

DAILY READINGS.

Its furniture. Exod. 40: 20-38.
The tabernacie described. Exod. 36: 20-38.
The ark described. Exod. 37: 1-9.
The temple. 1 Kings 6: 1-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Then a cloud covered the tent of the congregation, and the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle."—Exod. 40: 84.

TIME.—A. M. 2514; B. C. 1490. Place.—Wilderness of Sinai.

OUTLINE.

I. The tabernacle. 1. Set up. v. 1, 2.

2. Furnished. v. 3-8 3. Dedicated. v. 9-11

II. The priesthood. 1. Cleansed. v. 12. 2. Clothed. v. 13, 14.

3, Anointed. v. 13-15.

QUESTIONS

I. The tabernacle. By whose directions was the tabernacle built? Who furnished the plan? Chap. 26: 30 Who furnished the material? How long was it in building: Ans. Probably six months. What day was it set up? What season of the year was that? How was the tabernacle divided? What was in the "Holy of holies?" What was in the ark? What was over the ark? Who was permitted to enter this place? How often? For what purpose What did this service typify? Heb. 9: 7-12. What was in the holy place? What was on the table? Lev. 24:5-9. How often and when renewed? By whom eaten? This rite of eating at the Lord's table signified that life is from him. How many lamps on the candlestick? How long kept burning? What do seven lamps represent in Rev. 4:5? What priest was once burning incense while the people without were praying? Luke 1:10. How large was the court? How often was a burnt-offering made? Exod. 29: 38, 39 How was the tabernacle dedicated? What significance in

H. The priesthood. What family were chosen priests? Of what tribe? How were they set apart? How are Christians washed? How clothed? How anointed See Rev. 1: 5; Isa. 61; 10; 1 John 2: 20. Who is our High Priest? What offering did he make? When? Heb. 7: 27. Was he ever to make another offering? Heb. 10: 10-12. Where may we enter by the blood of Jesus? v. 19, 20.

EXPLANATIONS.

of the first month. The people had willingly contributed a superabundance of material (Exod. 36: 4-7), which had been faithfully wrought into the several articles for the sanctuary, and now the first day of the second year the tabernacle is to be erected. This first month of the Jewish sacred year nearly corresponds with our April. Of the year which had elapsed since the departure from Egypt, probably about six months had been spent in the construction of the tabernacle. Tabernacle of the tent of the congregation. "Tabernacle" and "tent" are translated from two different words, the former referring to the more substantial part of the structure made of wood, the latter to the covering. The tabernacle was made of boards placed upright; firmly fastened together with tenons and bars, and was thirty cubits long, ten wide, and ten high, about 45x15x15 feet. It had four coverings: 1, a curtain of fine linen, in blue and purple and scarlet, embroidered with cherubim; 2, a goat'shair covering above this; 3, a roof of turkey red ram's skin, on the under side; and, 4, badger's skins on the outside. See chap. 26. Thou shalt put acquire distinct impressions, after all that is therein the ark of the testimony. The ark was a chest two and a half cubits long, one and subject over with one's fellow-teachers in the a half wide, and one and a half high, overlaid with teachers' meeting. Many of the features of the tables of the law, the ten commandments. The acquire a new setting and an added force. all Sabbath-school work.

whole surface of the top was covered with the 'mercy seat," made of pure gold. This mercy seat was overshadowed by two golden cherubim, one at over the lesson with his own family, or with 000. This is one church to less than 400 each end, with wings spread and faces toward each other. See chap. 25: 10-22. Upon this mercy seat, over the law of God, the high priest sprinkled the blood of atonement once a year for the people's sins, their transgressions of the law. Heb. 9: 7. Thus was prefigured the offering which Christ, our great High Priest, made of his blood, his life, for the sins of the world. Heb. 9: 11, 12. Cover the ark with the vail. The vail divided the tabernacle into two parts. That part occupied by the ark was the rear or west end, and was a third of, the whole. Behind this vail no one but the high priest could enter, and he only once a year. This apartment was called the most holy place, or "holy of holies." The first apartment was called the holy place. It also had a curtain before its entrance. In the holy place, on the right, was the table of shew bread; on the left, the golden candlestick, with its seven lights: in the middle, before the second vail, the altar of incense. Twelve unleavened cakes, corresponding to the twelve tribes of Israel, were placed upon the table each Sabbath. Each Sabbath, those which were replaced by fresh ones, were eaten by the priests. Lev. 24: 5-9. This eating bread, consecrated to the Lord, in the Lord's abode, was an act of communion with him. God supplies that, viz. bread, which sustains material life; so he bestows spiritual, eternal life, upon his children, who have now become a "royal priesthood." The golden candlestick, or lamp-stand, was beaten out of pure gold, and had three branches on each side, making seven stems, upon which were placed seven lamps, which were kept burning night and day. Lev. 24 2-4. As an article of furniture, it afforded necessary light for apartments having no windows. But it was no doubt an emblem of the Spirit of God. Seven was the number of perfection. It always shone, denoting the constancy of the Spirit's illuminating power. The Spirit is represented by the term 'Seven Spirits of God," and symbolized by "seven lamps of fire," before the throne of God. See Rev. 1: 4, and 4: 5. The altar of incense was overlaid with gold, Morning and evening the priest burnt incense upon it. Exod. 30: 1-10. This service rep resents the devotions of God's people in prayer and praise. See Rev. 8: 3, 4; Psa. 141: 2. It would ap pear, from Luke 1: 10, that this service was accompanied by the united prayer of the people standing without. The court was an inclosure around the tabernacle of one hundred cubits long, fifty wide, and five high, consisting of curtains hung upon pillars. It contained the altar of the burnt offering, upon which was offered a lamb morning and evening continually (Exod. 29: 38, 39), and the laver, a vessel filled with water, from which the priests and Levites were to wash their hands and feet. Exod. 30: 18-21. Anoint the taberna- cisely so—but that is a matter concerning the like, secures a bottle of Parmelee's Universal cle. The anointing of the tabernacle and all its which I never yet heard him make any exfurniture was a solemn dedication of them to the pression of opinion. What he does believe, holy corvice and worship of God. The anointing I do not know."

kind. Some or the most remarkable results ever entremedy, have been produced by this Liniment. Price 50c. per bottle; sample bottle Mediums, " 300 @ 3 15

makes holy. 1 John 2: 20. II. The priesthood. v. 12-15. Aaron and his sons. The priesthood consisted of the family of Aaron. Chap. 28: 1. The whole tribe of Levi was set apart to the service of the tabernacle (Numb. 1: 47-54; Deut. 18: 1; 2); but only the family of Aaron were priests. Wash them with water. Emblematic of that spiritual cleansing by "Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God." "Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord." Put upon Aaron the holy garments. These garments were made especially for Aaron, the high priest, and were very costly and beautiful. They were of gold and blue and purple and scarlet and fine linen, and were "for glory and for beauty." Chap. 28: 2-5. His sons were also to have garments to distinguish them in their office. The servants of the Lord should always be distinguished by the "garments of salvation and the robes of righteousness." Anoint him and sanctify him. The anointing was the solemn act of consecration. Thus was he set apart to his holy officesanctified. Here was a type of the descent of the Spirit when "God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power." And as the sons of Aaron were also anointed, so all the family of our great High Priest "have an unction from the Holy 'Ye are washed, ye are sanctified, ye are justified." The tabernacle and its furniture, its ministers and its service, are an "example and shadow of heavenly things." Heb. 8: 5. There is here a foreshadowing of the work of atonement by the Lord's Christ, the Lord's Anointed. But we are not to suppose that there is a literal tabernacle and service in heaven, in which Christ literally, sprinkles his own blood upon the mercy seat; for the "shadow" was not the very "image" (Heb. 10: 1), only a faint representation of the fact that Jesus Christ was to offer himself a sacrifice for sins once for all. "And this he did once, when he offered up himself." I. The tabernacle. v. 1-11. First day Heb. 7: 28. We may now have "boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus" (Heb. 10: 19) that is, we may ourselves come into the very presence of God, in the name of Jesus, and find mercy and grace in time of need.

CRYSTALLIZING THOUGHTS .- "Nearly forty years of experience in teaching," says an old teacher, "has shown me how little I know of a subject until I begin to explain or teach it!" Many other teachers, whose experience may be shorter, could probably say the same. Many a one has thought that a subject was pretty well understood, and supposed himself quite able to present it clearly and strongly to his pupils, and has, by the actual trial, found occasion for disappointment and even mortification. One reason for this is, that the facts clustering around the case liave not been clearly crystallized in the mind. And this lack of distinctness was not suspected until the test before the class revealed it. One among the best ways to available has been collected, is to talk the gold both inside and outside. In it were deposited the lesson, as expressed by other minds, will

Where a teachers' meeting is not available, will acquire a greatly-increased distinctness, 2,000 inhabitants. and the teacher will find himself correspondingly better prepared for his work.—Our Bible Teacher.

AT MILTON, the review was conducted by the school in concert, in reply to questions by the Superintendent, after which the Rev. Mr. Hallinger, pastor of the Congregational himself, presented the theory of Brugsch Bey as to the passasge of the Israelites over the "Sea of Weeds," instead of the Red Sea. This view has some very plausible points. It does not, however, meet all the conditions of away with the miraculous element of the narrative. After this, Miss May Boss gave a very interesting blackboard review after the manner suggested in the Sabbath-school department of the RECORDER. Altogether it was a very interesting session.

fact that he had been smoking, but he was not so good at hiding as they were at detect. of the year when they feel the necessity for it. Price ing. Some of the sharpest detectives in the world are lying in wait inside the little brains hefore him every Sobbath. Sight how sharp. before him every Sabbath. Sight how sharp, hearing how quick, scent how keen! Those detectives found out very soon that teacher had been smoking. Then, what wonder if the two significant words, "Why not," fol-"Have not I a right to a little enjoyment?" for the setting of a good example, and that R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y. example is not set.

"What does your minister believe in?" inquired a gentleman of a member of a Unitarian Church. And the member answered category of commonly-received articles of Centre, and Wm.R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y. orthodox belief. "But I did not ask," said the questioner, "as to what he did not believe, but what he did." "Ah, I see-pre-

THE review at the Walworth Sabbathschool was a particularly interesting service. Besides the worship of song and prayer, part of the seventh chapter of Acts was read, and also Henry Clay Trumbull's account of a passover on Mount Gerizim, a review of special lessons in Bible geography, recitations of Titles and Golden Texts, and a blackboard review of the quarter's lessons on the plan suggested in these columns.

A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH at Springfield, Mass., in order to bring all its members into active work, has issued a card on which are classified the various departments of church work, with a place on the opposite side for the member to indicate in what department and work he will pledge himself to participate. One of them is sent to each member, and when filled is returned to the

Is it indifference, or what is it, that causes neglect their annual reports to the Sabbath School Board? A denominational spirit at least should prompt to this duty. The Board supplied the necessary blanks and postage, and sent repeated notice to those who did not report promptly, still about one-fourth part were not heard from.

THERE are a number of efficient lady superintendents in our Sabbath-schools. Frequently an energetic sister is found to be "the best man" for the place, and in such cases it would be a sad mistake not to appoint her. What is most wanted in a superintendent is consecrated tact and energy; a desire to "do all things for the gospel's sake."

THE Excel Band at Milton are "lending a hand" in helping the sufferers from the recent forest fires in Michigan. At their meeting, Sept. 25th, contributions of money and clothing were to be brought in. This is exactly in the line of practical work intended by this organization.

AT a recent missionary meeting of the Protestant Episcopal clergymen of New Haven income of all missionary societies was \$6,-England, \$1,750,000 in America, and \$1,-250,000 in Germany.

It is not a good plan to make room for other exercises by omitting the singing. Worship should have a prominent place in

THERE are 154 Baptist Churches in the the teacher will find it advantageous to go Indian Nation in a population of about 60,any person or persons who may be willing to people. In Chicago there are about 250 talk the lesson over with him. In this pro- churches of all kinds in a population of 500,cess, the facts and teachings of the lesson | 000 and over, or one church to more than

> THERE are, it is said, no less than 175 different religious sects in England and Wales. with 45,000 places of worship, having between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 sittings. The clerical force includes 36,000 ministers, of whom 13,000 are Nonconformists.

EXCEL BAND pledges and certificates of Church, with the aid of a map, drawn by membership may be obtained by addressing the President of the Sabbath School Board.

TRUTH AND HONOR.—Query: What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters; being the Scripture narrative, neither does it do pure, perfect, and harmless. See another column.

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REMEDY FOR "HARD TIMES."—Get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop running after expensive and quack doctors, or using so much of the vile humbug medicines that do lowed? The scholar says: "If teacher smokes, why not I?" The teacher replies, dies, Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. That always effects a cure at a trifling cost. Try it and see better But the scholar has a claim upon the teacher Sold by G. W. Rosebush, Alfred Centre, and Wm.

BEST WORM MEDICINE KNOWN.—Physicians say that almost every child is troubled more or less by The poor little ones are pale and haggard weary and listless, and there is a constant flush on one cheek. The parent should at once secure a box of Parmelee's Worm Candies or Lozenges. They will that he did not believe in this, and he did destroy the worms without injury to the child. Price not believe in that, nor in any one of a large 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Rosebush, Alfred

A LEVEL HEAD sits on the shoulders of that man who, when his horse becomes afflicted with spavins, ringbone, galls, springhalt, founder, scratches, and Liniment. the best and most effectual medicine of its 25c. Sold by G. W. Rosebush, Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred. N. Y.

A MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.—Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., is the popular financial secretary of Howard University, and is specially fitted to judge of merit and demerit. In a recent letter from Washington to a friend, he said: "I have for two years past been acquainted with the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and with its remarkable curative efficiency in obstinate and socalled incurable cases of Bright's disease in this city. In some of these cases, which seemed to be in the last stages, and which had been given up by practitioners of both schools the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's disease in all its stages, including the first symptoms, which seem so slight but are so dangerous, no remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with this.'

MARRIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1881, by Rev. J. Allen, Delwin A. Stebbins, of Belmont, and Miss Nel-LIE SPENCER, of Alfred.

In Elm Valley, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1881, at the resi dence of Mr. F. Crandall, by Rev. A. Coit, of Wellspastor, who then knows what he can depend | ville, Mr. Charles F. Fuller, of Richburg, and Miss VINA F. ROBBINS, of Elm Valley.

At the residence of Rev. James P. Watson, and by the same, in Cobden, Ill., Sept. 19, 1881, Rev. Fla about one-fourth of our Sabbath-schools to Miss Lavinia Williams, of Alto Pass, Union

In Berlin, N. Y, Sept. 15, 1881, of cancer in the tomach, Mrs. Miranda Saunders, wife of the late Nathan Daboll and Lodowick Saunders, in the 68th year of her age. The deceased was for a number of years a consistent member of the Berlin Seventh-day Baptist Church, and died in the faith which had sustained her through many afflictions. B. F. R.

At Spring Mills, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1881, HANNAH MINERVA, wife of John B. Robbins, aged 63 years, 4 months, and 16 days. Some fourteen or fifteen vears Mrs. Robbins has been afflicted with kidney and heart difficulties, at times causing her intense sufferings; at the last, paralysis closed her sufferings. She was a woman of rare qualities of heart and habits. It was said that her sympathies were always for the afflicted, and carried the sorrows of her neighbors, being a true wife and a loving mother; and the best of it all, a living Christian. In early life, she consecrated herself to Christ, and united with the Baptist Church at Spring Mills, with which she remained to the last. She has left a husband three children, and a large circle of other relatives.

In Eau Claire, Wis., Sept. 5, 1881, of cholera in fantum, CLARENCE HERBERT, infant son of W. S. and Carrie Weyant, aged nearly 13 months. The interment took place at Cartwright's Mill, Sept. 6th. Of such is the kingdom of heaven.

At the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. Edwards, in Albion, Wis., June 11, 1881, SARAH F. RANDOLPH, in the 83d year of her age. Sister Randolph was born in Piscataway, N. J., Sept. 1, 1799. On the 19th of June, 1816, she was married to Reuben F. Randolph, with whom she lived happily until his removal by death in 1864. Eight children was the re sult of their union, four of whom (three sons and county, it was stated that two years ago the one daughter) have gone to the spirit world. Two sons and two daughters still remain. Shortly after 500,000, of which \$3,500,000 was given in her marriage, Sister R. experienced religion, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Pis cataway, and retained her membership there until her removal to Albion in 1865, when she united with the Seventh day Baptist Church there, of which she continued an esteemed and worthy member until her removal to the church triumphant. Of her it may be truthfully written, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York markets for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending Sept. 24th, reported for the Recorder, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro-duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 28,692 pack ages; exports, 5,648 packages. Business has been partially suspended through the week, and the markets are quiet and still, and without change in price. Very fine fragrant butter is quite difficult of production during this protracted drought, and fresh from the churn keeps up in price. Early make was reckoned lower. Western creameries were a shade plentier, and not as easily moved at top prices, and June make Western was quite difficult to place with. out some concession. There has been quite a little butter returned from Europe—1,500 packages in one parcel, and other lots also-but their condition was such that only low prices were realized. We quote: Creamery, fancy, fresh make...... 35 @36

fair to choice................30 @32 Sweet cream creameries, fresh make.....27 @28 early make.....25 @26 Dairy butter, finely made, fresh flavor....30 @32 good to choice............26 @28 earlier lots.........20 @23 Western factory, fine June stock...........17 @18 hot weather make......15 @17 poor to common..... none

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 84,261 boxes; exports, 34,697 boxes. Like most other markets, cheese booms up to the extreme export limit, and shippers declare there is no margin above the "C. I. F." September cheese have the advantage. and know it; they are as coy as a maiden, and have to be waited on at home. Buyers hang around the garden gate a good while, usually till the whistle of the last train blows, and are willing to offer themselves to a transparent thinness of profits to get accepted; then the news of these last dear parting prices reaches New York, and sets the market agog here, but it lacks the country smack somehow, and has hard work to keep up. Skim cheese are rather poorly this week. We quote:

 Early-make good cheese
 .11½@ 12½

 Factory, partly skimmed
 9 @ 11

Eggs - Receipts for the week, 7,349 barrels, and 3,341 boxes. Very fine fresh laid stock known and read of all men to be such in quick sale at 22@23&; doubtful stock as to freshness declines sharply in price. We quote:

BEESWAX dull at 23c. for Southern and Western,

BEANS.—Old stock is about out of market. New are arriving sparingly and are quick taken at outside

DRIED FRUITS are at a high figure; the apple crop especially is very small, but no doubt will be carefully husbanded. Blackberries also are a light crop

Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice	.12	@121
State and Western, quarter apples	. 6	100 7
Apples, North Carolina, sliced	. 6	@ 9
Peeled peaches, evaporated	.33	\widetilde{a} 35
Peeled peaches, sun dried	.18	@25
Unpeeled peaches, halves and quarters	. 7	\widetilde{a} 9
Raspherries, dried	.28	@30
Blackberries	.13	@ 14
LIVE POULTRY,—We quote:		

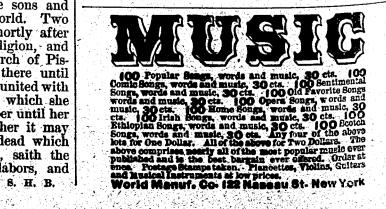
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

Exclusively and Entirely on Commission. Cash advances will be made on receipt of property where needed, and account of sales and remittances 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 quality property.

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The Sabbath

AMERICAN SABBATH LFRED CENTRE, ALL

Entered as second-class m office at Alfred Centre, N. Y

GENERAL CON

Minutes of the Sixty

The Seventh-day Bapt ence convened for its S Session with the Churc Fourth-day, Sept. 21, A. M.

· After an opening addr President, subject Growth," and prayer by D. R. Stillman and A elected Assistant Secreta The Secretary present

statistics of the churche had been received; also, mission to membership and for the next session On motion of D. E.

of the Secretary was rec pleted, and the petition Committee on Petitions pointed. Under the order of Mi

the Secretary present from Sabbath-keepers in the formation of a cor tablishment of an orang to be known as the H Mission Association, an to a committee.

On motion of T. L. ferred to the Committe

A communication wa bath-keepers in Elmir their covenant, and ask Conference, which was mittee on Petitions.

On motion of O. U. that the President a

Committees. The Executive Bo gramme for Conference

on motion of A. E. M. On motion of W. voted that the Chair a three to draft resolution N. V. Hull, to report

evening after the Sabb The President nam D. E. Maxson, and St. committee.

On motion of A. F that a committee of prepare a suitable min and death of the lam United States, of which be chairman.

The President name E. Livermore as the committee.

On motion of C. M. that the morning sessi mence at 9 o'clock and afternoon session com at 4; and that the eve at 7—the first half ho be occupied by devoting On motion of A. E. ing Secretary was reg abstract of the action

lication in the local, a The Secretary was abstract of the letters On motion of A. E that the Standing Co.

of five members each, practicable, the differ After remarks by 6 by T. L. Gardiner, the

AFTERNOO

The afternoon ses prayer and praise. The Secretary read Farina, First Alfred, lem Churches. Charles M. Lewis n C. W. Threlkeld, inf

of his inability to reason of sickness, an Conference. In see M. Lewis led the bod