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Sabbath

VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 51.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 22, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 1924.

The Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY THE

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, -- AT --

ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year, in advance.....\$2 00 Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents additional, on account of postage.

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Legal advertisements inserted at legal rates. Yearly advertisers may have their advertisement changed quarterly without extra charge. No advertisements of objectionable character will

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For the Sabbath Recorder.

DISCONTENT.

The little boy, with marbles at play Impatiently longs for that far-off day, When he, like his papa, a man shall be; O! then he'll be happy beyond degree. From the lips of age, how often one hears And over and over the sad refrain, 'O, that I were a child again!" With a sinewy frame life's burdens to bear. With a plenty to eat and enough to wear, With joyous children—life's richest boon— To greet his return at evening and noon, To prattle and laugh in their childish glee, As they climb to his lap and perch on his knee, It is strange, indeed, with all this wealth, With the blessings of home and the blessings

That a man should look with envious eye On the rich man's cab, fast whirling by, And say to himself in deep despair. "O, why was not I a millionaire!" The rich man's thoughts he little knows As with heavy heart he homeward goes; Nor does he guess that the rich man's pelf Would be gladly exchanged with one like himself For his robust health and strong right arm; For health and strength for the weak have a charm All through life's journey much time is thus spent In longing and sighing and discontent. For one too early was born, and another too late; In fact, no one is happy in his present state. The rich and the poor, the man and the boy, In envying each other, lose much of the joy That is theirs to possess, would they cease to sigh, And glean it from moments fast passing by.

ASHAWAY, R. I.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

Delivered at Rockville, R. I., and published by re-

BY REV. U. M. BABCOCK.

Theme-" Happy results to a God-fearing nation." Text-" Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord, and the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance."—Psa 33: 12.

miliate ourselves before him. Let us examter; something which could be made much better if the national conscience was only educat-

praise the Lord. I. Humiliation.

selves in the dust, because,

Infidelity prevails to an alarming extent. Our hearing of a college or school bell, and yet that time may come. But let us return our guages, and can talk readily on many subyouth are being contaminated by its influ- can scarcely read and write. And some can heartfelt thanks to Him who is able to still jects. The Bible is well distributed, read ence, and many led away and ruined by its neither read nor write. You may not see vouchsafe our liberties to us. Let us pray and studied. In our Bible-schools, there is teachings. Oh, how men do swear! It makes the effects of such heedlessness, but there that nothing worse befall us than what has such training as never was known before, and the heart ache and the blood run cold to hear | are places almost as dark as Egypt. the bitter oaths rolling from the mouths of 5. A nation of drunkards. Of other na- cause here Christianity is nurtured and sus- more Bible than young men and women profane men and women, for there are both. fully adulterous are the American people | ance. When the people assemble to-day, | you will be willing to bear the disgrace, if | ent was developed from the women's temper-We look at Utah, and lament over the sins | should they not humiliate themselves before | Christianity disgraces you. No, you are ance crusade, and that culminated in the of the poor Mormons, and seem to forget the God? Should they not plead with him, not glad of the religious liberty which prevails. gospel temperance movement as the result Then how cheaply life is held by the rabble; | curse from existence? such as Booth, the murderer of Lincoln, and and beloved President Garfield. The papers | As I view it, tobacco-using is a national sin. | ed ones. One man is entitled to as much | giant curse intemperance. We have great side to the picture, thank God.

2. A freedom-giving nation and yet so opcontentions in the Southern States during | ifold mercies and blessings on our nation. the last two campaigns? A word was coined which expresses his condition: bulldozed. Although he was freed by the nation, yet he is not protected in his rights, and has been to the laws of Pennsylvania, by which Seventh-day people are fined and imprisoned be-

they are thus oppressed.

without sin, let him first cast the stone.".

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the ards." May not this, in a degree, be said of distributed and so generally read; because we not great reason to thank God heartily, streets of Askelon." Lying is almost a na- ours? If not, how long, think you, before tional sin. Some persons seem not to know it can be said, "The American nation is a short, because we believe in God, in his Word, pray that the Bible may be more generally or heed the fate of Ananias and Sapphira. nation of drunkards?" What about the in Christianity, and, we believing, we prac- read, better studied, and far better under-They ignore the doom of liars. "All liars | prophecy uttered thirty or forty years ago | tice. Yet some persons seem to think it a stood, in the on-coming years than now. shall have their part in the lake which burn- by a philanthropist? When predicting the disgrace to be called the servants of God. Let the light of its sacred pages shine abroad eth with fire and brimstone." Stealing has success of the temperance cause, he said, They talk of being disgraced by Christianity through all this nation. Yes, through all become fearfully common among all classes. "The parent can say, 'My child will not be and its principles. Well then, they are dis- the world. Happy is the nation whose God Men and women seem to have an itching a drunkard'?" What parent is there who graced because we owe all we have and are, is the Lord, and whose Word is its guide.

palm for what does not belong to them. They does not know that the danger is equally as a nation; to the Christian religion. My ignore the right of possession, and take what- | great to this generation as to the preceding? | friend, if you want to get away from the in- | There have been temperance organizations ever they can lay their hands on, provided There are here to-day hearts which bleed on fluence of Christianity, you must go to a and temperance workers for many years. they are not seen, or can escape. How fear- account of the hellish triumph of intemper- heathen land. When you have tried it there, But the temperance movement of the pressins which are committed in the States. only to stay its progress, but to blot the foul No other land enjoys such civil liberty. of those female prayer-meetings. They

Guiteau, the assassin of our most lamented can be truly said of the American nation. God, him shall God destroy."

II. Thanksgiving.

oppressed, hunted like a wild beast, and shot | fathers feared God; and, because of their de- | be readily overcome, but the design of the down in cold blood, because he would not re- sire to worship him unmolested, they left machinery which was set in motion is comlinquish his right to vote for whom he pleased. | their native land, and came to a new world, | plete. We may thank God for such glorious Why are not the citizens of the United States | where they could exercise liberty of con- freedom, civil and religious, which, as a naprotected in their rights? Some laws which | science, enjoy freedom of speech, and have | tion, we enjoy. Let us pray that it may be in former times were enacted, though con- a free press. Though they endured many forever continued. trary to the spirit of the Declaration of Inde- | hardships, yet it was good to be free, and | the statute book to disgrace this free nation. | planted to a free soil, and grew to be a As an illustration, let me call your attention | mighty tree. When the mother country | tried to coerce them, trusting in God, they were enabled to gain the victory. They because they conscientiously observe the sev- lieved in the words of Paul, "If God be for enth day as the Sabbath, and on other days us, who can be against us?" They were in- naturally be the best governed. Some of its attend strictly to their own business. To-day | vincible, and continued to enjoy their Godgiven rights. We should be thankful that its Senators and Representatives have legis-3. A free ballot, and yet coerced. Citizens | these blessings have been secured to us, and have the right to vote for whom they please; that to some extent we are still a devotional laws have been enacted. The pilgrim fa-According to the custom of the American | but corruption has crept in to such an extent | people, though it is said that there are twenpeople, we have met to return our devout that men are compelled to vote for those to ty-five millions of unconverted persons in of God. The framers and signers of the thanks to the Almighty Father for the great | whom they are opposed. This is not always | the United States, who do not go to church. | Declaration were God-fearing men. From prosperity of the nation, of which the Presi- done by force of arms, but by bulldozing. Forgetting the principles of the Declaration as a guide, our laws have dent of the United States, and the Governor and in more ways than could be invented, ex- of Independence, that "all men are created been framed. True, there have been deof the State of Rhode Island, speak in their | cept by the devil and his angels. Votes are | free and equal, and endowed with certain | partures from its spirit, but from such an proclamations of thanksgiving. But in order | bought by corrupt men. Votes are sold by | inalienable rights, among-which are life, to appreciate God's goodness, let us first hu- avaricious men, who care absolutely nothing liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," still ideas, righteous laws would naturally be for the welfare of the government. The par- the nation held in bondage the colored man, ine ourselves and see if there be not some- ty candidate must be supported, even when whose cries and groans were heard by the thing over which we should agonize as a na- it is known that he is unfit for office. "Our | Lord, whose tears were all marked by him, tion; something which ought to bemade bet- party must not be beaten." "He that is and whose prayers were answered by that and our death, if we perish, will be as much dear liberty-loving Father of all mankind. | more terrific as our republic and free insti-4. The best educational system, and still Then, in thunder tones, came the mighty tutions have given us more bone, sinew, and ed to that degree to which it should be. And, not appreciated. There is no other nation fat, through the slaveholders' rebellion, then, as "he that humbleth himself shall be under the sun which has such a complete ed- | "Let my people go;" and the shackles of exalted," we shall be in a frame of mind to ucational system. All persons have the privitive millions of slaves were broken in been said, it may be supposed that education very much for which, as a nation, we should fulness and honor, and fill the highest places and the colored man was free. For this, have the privilege of attending school. All in the gift of the nation. True, there may here and now, we may well thank God. Let | might become educated and fill positions of be exceptions to this general rule, yet men our colored brethren rejoice that their honor and usefulness. There may be a few As a nation we should humiliate our- have risen from the lowest position to prayers, in connection with ours, were so well educated men in some other countries, the highest. So far is this true that it signally answered, and join with us in but the masses are not so well informed, and devoutly beseech their continuance. Let

fact, that although the nation has the name norance which prevails in many places. Men every particular. This is not fully appreciated. do you find boys and girls who can read and and mercy to our beloved nations

already come. We enjoy such freedom be- children from eight to ten years old know tions it is said, "It is a nation of drunk- tained; because the Word of God is so widely twenty or twenty-five years ago. Then have we have such liberty of conscience; and, in while we are assembled here to-day! Let us Here, every man is a free man: One man's prayed as only mothers and sisters and wives 6. A nation of tobacco consumers. This rights are as good as another's. There are no can pray, when the adversary assails the peraristocracies, though there are some pretend-sons of their loved ones, in the form of the teem with murder caused by the greed of gain, In many it creates an appetite for something respect as another, if he behaves himself as reason to thank God for all these noble workdesire for position, or for the sake of indulg- stronger; so men say who are addicted to its well. The so-called greasy mechanic is as ers, especially so since they have carried their ing a fearful demon which has taken posses- use. Now, if the first step were not taken, well respected as he who is a gentleman by cause to God. No one can be a true Chrission of the bosom, be that demon rum, anger, the second could not be taken. Men may profession. Some of the greatest men of the tian unless he is temperate in all things. or deep-seated hate. Life is sacrificed for al- use tobacco and not use strong drink, but nation who have risen to eminence, have When men and women rely on God for help, most nothing, or something worse than noth- does not tobacco-using and dram-drinking swung the sledge or beetle, or dressed hides success will come. It may be long delayed, ing. Our hearts grow sick and our blood go together? Does it increase or decrease? in a tannery, or trudged the tow path, or like the freedom of the slave, but it will curdles in our veins, and we wonder when What good comes of it? What a waste of stood at the rudder. Lincoln was a railsplit- come, and the mighty decree shall be heraldthese enormities shall cease. Freeman's mur- money! The money used in this way would ter, Grant was a currier, Garfield worked on ed, "Let my people go." Thank God that der of his dear little Edith, in a religious | very soon cancel the national debt, or with | the canal. These men occupied the highest | so many inebriates have become sober Chrisfrenzy, and in the name of religion, is most it schools and colleges and other benevolent position, as chief magistrate of the greatest tian men and women. God will hear the horrible, and makes our hearts ache. But institutions could be placed on a sure foun- nation in the world. Yet such positions are prayer of faith for help to be free from the these are dark sides to the picture. The na- dation. No one can plead for the vile stuff. open to all, the poor as well as the rich. tion should humble itself before God, and | "Know ye not that ye are the temple of | Some of the most important offices have put these sins from her. There is a bright God?" "If any man defile the temple of been filled with ability and honor by the colored men of the nation. "Be just and tian temperance movement. Let us wee But let us turn from the dark spectacle of | fear not; let all the erds which thou aimest | and pray, day and night, between the porch pressive. Slavery sanctioned by the nation, our national sins, after first breathing a at be thy country's and thy God's." Then and the altar, until our land shall be free. thank God, has been abolished. The nation | prayer to God to forgive and help us to for- | you may rise from poverty and obscurity to must not be held accountable for what is sake them, and let us come to that part in fame and honor. You will be honored both gone to other lands, and they have come to see for themselves, and lo, the half has not

Recorder.

3. The best form of government. Our world. There may be many things on account of which, as a nation, we should humble ourselves, but there is very much in-Presidents have been devout men. Some of lated in the fear of God, therefore wholesome thers and many of the first settlers were men instrument before a people molding their comparing it with Rome, it has been said, "It took Rome three hundred years to die, vitality."

4. Education is general. From what has 1. The nation is so ungodly. The nation is almost unpardonable in this age not thanksgiving, and devoutly pray God to confemales do not have such privileges as in 1. The nation is so ungodly. The nation is so ungodly. The nation is so ungodly. It is a land of has the name of being godly. It is a land of education, and this comprehends very much library for the prosperty of our to continue their freedom unto the end of time.

Bibles and religion, a land of churches, of Babbath-schools and free schools; yet it is a land of the prosperty of our to continue the prosperty of our to continue the regulated communities. America. In our well organized and well in many States. It is painful to see the ignormal and the prosperty of our to continue the prospe

of being so devout, yet it is very impious. and women have been brought up within It may not be realized until it is too late, and translate Latin and some of the modern lan-

5. A Christian temperance movement. demon rum. Let those praying women rejoice, since God has so remarkably answered their prayers. Eternity alone can reveal the great work accomplished in this Chris-

6. The awakening on the use of tobacco.

This awakening has scarcely begun. Tem-

perance lecturers dwell upon the use of past, for slavery has been washed away in which all will be glad to participate. Let by God and man. What does it mean that strong drink. This is well, but they are too blood. But does the colored man have his us return our thanks to him for the abun- such multitudes of immigrants rush to much like the good brother at a Christian freedom? Ask yourselves what meant the dance of good in our land, and for his man- America? Her fame, like Solomon's, has association, who made a rousing temperance speech, and when he sat down an enormous tobacco box fell from his pocket and rolled upon the floor. Did it not condemn him? As a nation, we should be thankful to God, been told them. Yes, the principles of civil It reminds me of a minister I once heard, 1. That it is so God-fearing. We have and religious liberty are well developed. who talked of purity with his mouth full of much for which to be thankful. Our fore- There may be some friction which can not tobacco. Why not lay the axe at the root of the evil? Christian temperance workers, let us approve the present temperance movement, though it does not reach the root of the difficulty. Let us help push it to its legitimate result. "Defile not the temple of God, which temple ye are." Oh, I thank God for some who stand on the broad platform of temperance, though they are unpopular and even ridiculed and despised. Great reforms move pendence, are still allowed to remain upon God blessed them. Their religion was trans- form of government is the best in all the slowly, as we have already noticed. But if Christians rely on God, their prayers will be heard. Then again that mighty fiat shall be heard, "Let my people go." Will you, my brethren and sisters, my fellow-citizens, all deed for which we should be thankful. Being of you, unite with me in devout thanks to a nation that is most God-fearing, it would the God of purity for the awakening on this subject? Let us beseech him to expunge this evil, to pardon this national sin. Let each guilty one repent of his sin, and forsake it. I do not wish to wound feelings, but I must call things by their right names. May God help us, as a nation, to reform. Then we shall glorify his holy name, that we have been made free-free from slavery; free from intemperance in all its forms; yes, free from everything degrading to each individual and to the nation. Blessed is the people whose God is the Lord. If he is indeed our God, our Father, then we shall be free and pure. Will the time ever come when we shall be free from all sin? Yes, bless his holy name. it will come. By faith I can see it approachevolved. So strong is the government that, ing. Lord, usher it in speedily. Come, let us cheerfully unite in these services. The Lord is still doing marvelous things. In the language of the Governor's proclamation, "The industries of our people have flourished; good health has been vouchsafed us; peace and good will have prevailed; the ties which bind us as a nation, and which unite us with other nations, have been strengthened. As with grateful hearts we recall these, and many kindred blessings, let us consider what we have as a nation for which lege of attending the common school. By pieces, the Red Sea of blood was crossed, is limited. By no means. No other nation render praise and homage to the Author of we should be thankful, for certainly there is assiduity, they may arise to positions of use- the army of the slaveholders was destroyed, has such a complete educational system. All all good." Let us, with one spirit and one voice, lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for his manifold goodness to our land, and his manifest care for our nation. And as we are now assembled, let'us "give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and

us rejoice and sing for the prosperity of our

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olumes of the Weekly begin with the first for January of each year. When no time oned, it will be understood that the subishes to commence with the Number next t Twelve Annual Volumes of Harper's in nest cloth binding, will be sent of stage paid, or by express, free of expense d like freight does not exceed one dellar per

Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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HARPER & BROTHER New York

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

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

Bro. S. R. WHEELER, Pardee, Kan., re ports for the quarter ending November 30th, one month's missionary work, at Long Branch and Harvard, Neb., and near Emporia and Florence, Kan. Sermons preached, 10; prayer-meetings held, 6; religious visits, 25; pages of tracts distributed, 200; and contributions for missions, \$7. Bro. H. E. Babcock, Orleans, Neb., reports for the same quarter, five weeks of missionary labor, at Orleans and three other points in the Republican Valley. Sermons preached, 22; religious visits, 20; pages of tracts distributed 700; and contributions for the support of preaching, \$6.

HARVARD AND ORLEANS, NEB.

Our Harvard brethren and sisters are located in Clay county, from five to eight miles lington and Missouri Railroad, in Nebraska. Church has nine or ten resident members. prairie; and our people are between two railroads, thus getting the benefit of competition in markets.

hear of good results.

ilies at other points along the Valley, day Baptists should not get a strong and permanent foothold in that country. and abiding prosperity, there must be the ministers of the gospel. presence and labors of the faithful and efficient minister at as many points as we are able to occupy, with the hearty co-operation of the brethren already on the field, according as God has prospered them.

RED CLOUD, WEBSTER CO., NEB.

Dear Bro. Main, -When I made my last

DEC. 1, 1881.

quarterly report, the last of August, I was at Florence, Kansas. This time it is written here in Nebraska. The field is wide, the la- from the command, "Remember the Sabborers are few. There is work to be done as bath-day to keep it holy." Thus, a day is to soon as it can be reached in Marion and be observed, and the character of the observ-Lyon counties, Kansas, near Emporia. At ance is pointed out. Apparently that there Florence, there are a number who have been | might be no misunderstanding on either of considering the Sabbath question for some these points, the command proceeds to destwo years. W. E. M. Oursler was a good, | ignate the seventh day as the day to be obtrusted member of the Catlin Valley Baptist | served, and to indicate that ordinary labor is

work of defending the Sunday, but wheth- peal, and without modification, as the law to er they will face the opposition and keep the all men in all time. In a word, true Sabseventh day remains to be seen. While there, bath keeping is keeping the right day in the the weather was exceedingly hot, and the right way. Sabbath violation may consist work of gathering hay was pressing. It was in observing the wrong day in place of the not a time for many meetings, and my main | right one, or in a wrong observance of the work was to inspect the field by becoming right day. That there is a vast amount of acquainted with, and learning the dispositions | Sabbath violation in both these directions is of, professing Christians. I am glad to say painfully evident. It is the aim of true that there seemed to be a willingness to work Sabbath reform to restore the Sabbath of for God in a series of meetings, when a fa- the Lord to its proper observance.

vorable opportunity should present itself. workers, enjoying the full confidence, as far | mote this, so greatly needed, reform? as I could learn, of all their Christian acquaintances. It is my purpose to visit them again as soon as consistent.

of more interest than I expected. There are of God, the conversion of men. Arouse but because it is so entirely ignored by the four residents of Emporia who are Seventh- their consciences, and teach all Christian day Baptists, and six in the Dow Creek duty from the fundamental requisition of neighborhood, some six or seven miles from "holiness to the Lord.' This requisition hands of strong, God-fearing, earnest men; Emporia. I shall take pleasure in visiting can be met only as men are renewed in Christ let their number be multiplied many-fold; into that sublime patience of the Lord. Be er me from evil!" that community again, to encourage these Jesus. Therefore preach him. Built upon who are thus striving to prove faithful to this Rock, partaking of his spirit, and seek-

interest very much renewed.

great need of the time.

great encouragement both to myself and to reform down among the roots. the church. It was a pleasure for me to assist Bro. Lewis in becoming acquainted and directly and largely to the work of Sabbath earnest pastor.

The last few days of this quarter you unopinion is that our people in Nebraska should | than I can write it. May the Great Head of very largely engage in the raising of cattle, the Church give us wisdom and that unction sheep, hogs, and horses. But to insure real | from on high which shall make us efficient

> Your brother in Christ, S. R. WHEELER.

WHAT CAN MISSIONS DO TO PROMOTE SABBATH

Abstract of an Address delivered at the Annual Ses sion of the Society at Farina, Ill., Sept. 22, 1881

BY REV. L. A. PLATTS.

The true idea of Sabbath observance, in both the letter and the spirit, is to be derived Church. He became convinced that the inconsistent with its sacred observance. The Bible taught the seventh-day Sabbath, and Scriptures, whenever speaking upon this subamong the brethren and sisters of the church. | uniformly in harmony with this law of the

The question seeking solution in this dis-Bro. Oursler and wife are earnest Christian cussion is, What can our missions do to pro-

> I answer. 1. Preach the gospel, the direct and persistent aim of which is to reconcile men to

bilities of the Dow Creek Church, and then | quiry in every heart will be, "Lord, what look at its present condition. I had almost wilt thou have me to do?" The spirit of come to think that nothing more could be done | the inquiry will be entire submission to the there, but since this recent visit I feel my divine will, and the result, obedience to the word of God at any cost. Until this point There are other families at different points is reached, it will be of comparatively little along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee | use to convince men, intellectually, of Sab-Railroad that would be glad to be visited, | bath truth. The heart must be prepared for and there would be opportunities for preach- it. The man who frankly admits that the ing the gospel and distributing Sabbath lit- Bible teaches the seventh-day Sabbath, and erature where they live. As these points re- excuses himself from its observance because ceive attention, others will be found; and it is inconvenient, and the man who prothus the work does continually increase. Men | fesses its observance only to rest his body with strength, energy, and tact, abounding and mind for another week's work for the in the spirit of the blessed Master, are the world, or to visit his friends, or otherwise seek his own pleasure, are both alike Sab-During the quarter, I have also visited bath-breakers, because both alike are out of Long Branch, and spent nearly two weeks. | harmony with the divine will and purpose The fifteenth annual session of the South- with respect to the Sabbath and its uses. Western Yearly Meeting occurred during my | They both need to be reconciled to God. visit. The first day of the meeting Bro. H. Now, the preaching of the gospel of recon-B. Lewis arrived. He came under the en- ciliation through Jesus Christ, is the fundacouragement of the Missionary Board, as you | mental and all comprehensive work of misare aware, for the purpose of laboring with sions. It will thus be seen that this work the Church some six months. This gave naturally touches the question of Sabbath

2. The work of missions will contribute

southwest from Harvard station, on the Bur- | beginning his work. A painful disease caused | reform, when it makes the feeble churches me to leave the field sooner than I intended, of the denomination rallying centers. This The Sabbath is kept in five families, and the but Bro. Lewis has successfully prosecuted is true, because the feeble bands, left the work ever since, and a brighter day has long to themselves, and exposed to the terri-We preached there, in the school-house, at dawned upon the Long Branch Church than ble pressure from the world everywhere two evening meetings, and Bro. Wheeler it has seen for long, long weary years. You, crowding in upon our people, are in danger preached once. The country is quite a level Bro. Main, have a personal knowledge about of becoming discouraged, and yielding to the revival of religion now going on. You the pressure; and Sabbath reform is in dansaw four willing converts baptized and added ger of losing in this direction as much as it to the Church on Sabbath, Nov. 26th. You will gain in other directions. It is true also, Orleans, which bids fair to be a town of con- know about the money raised for repairing because a reasonable amount of labor wisely siderable importance, is some sixty miles up | the house of worship, and have seen that the | bestowed upon the feeble churches will the Republican Valley from Red Cloud. repairs were in progress. This has given strengthen and train them up into efficient The Sabbath is kept in seven families, and genuine pleasure to you. But it will be hard workers in the common cause. Thus, by there are fourteen or fifteen resident mem- for you to understand the emotions that saving what has already been gained, and, at bers, besides seven or eight children, who are come over me on account of this movement. the same time, converting it into an efficient old enough to become Christians. We For years I have labored and prayed and working force, a double service is rendered preached there Sabbath evening, Sabbath watched with almost intense anxiety. The to the ministry of reconciliation, which, we morning, and Sunday evening. At the last prospect has been very dark at times, but have seen above, lies at the foundation of meeting, there was a large congregation. still I never ceased to hope. It did, seem to true Sabbath reform. The mutual relations Bro. Wheeler is to stay and help Bro. H. E. | me that the many earnest prayers offered of the Missionary Board and the feeble Babcock, our missionary in this Valley, in a from burdened hearts amidst tears and sigh- churches will constitute the theme of a sepaseries of revival meetings. We shall hope to | ing, would be answered by the great God to | rate paper at this Annual Meeting. It will, whom they were reverently addressed. therefore, be sufficient to say here, Build up life, and filled them with the saw-dust of of your adoption. We hope and pray that There are a few Sabbath-keeping fam- Thanks be unto God for the encouraging and strengthen the feeble churches, and, in sounding adjectives and words of ponderous God may guide and sustain you in all your prospects at Long Branch. May that church | helping them, teach them to be earnest and and we see no good reason why Seventh- continuously enjoy the labors of a wise and efficient helpers of others. Feeble, scattered, sickly, and dying churches, representing an unpopular truth, in this busy, rushing coun-With very rare exceptions, the prevailing derstand how I have been occupied better try, can do but little more than excite the contempt of men for the unpopular truth, which they do not care to investigate, or awaken their pity for those who hold it. On the other hand, healthy, vigorous, and sincerely earnest Christian churches, however small and widely scattered, and however unpopular the truth which distinguishes them, will command the respect of all who know them, and will challenge the public to an investigation of the truth. Thus, by making healthy and strong the little churches of the denomination, the work of missions will touch the question of Sabbath reform up among the fruit-bearing branches.

3. Take the ministry of reconciliation to the regions beyond. There are vast regions of country in the west and south of our own land, which are comparatively destitute of the preaching of the gospel-regions which are hungering for the word of life-fields white for the harvest. That people which goes first, and labors most earnestly and persistently in these fields, in the spirit and love of the gospel, is destined to get the surest footing in these fields. Society is there largely unorganized, and consequently began keeping it. This caused quite a stir ject, either historically or doctrinally, being free from those biases and prejudices which are to be found everywhere in old, estab-Some of them seem to have given up the Sabbath, have passed it down, without relished societies. In such a state of things, Sabbath truth, faithfully and lovingly presented as an essential part of the ministry of reconciliation, can always get a hearing, and often a faithful following. This is a fruitful field, and one which we ought to cultivate with laborers many-fold more than we are now employing. Thus, again, the Sabbath reform. in a vital way, in the out-

lying, uncultivated fields. In all this work of preaching the gospel Sabbath truth should be presented not as something different from or added to the gospel, but as an essential part of it. It should receive special attention from our missionaries, in pulpit, at the fireside, and I also found the field at and near Emporia God. Seek, through the Word and Spirit it were of more importance than other truth, by means of the printed tract, not as though great majority of religious teachers. Let the work of missions be confided to the

the gospel of reconciliation to all God's re- to the great web, though the pattern shows quirements, and the question contained in it not yet. When God's people are able and the subject of this address will find its own

A PREACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

and in vainly searching for some word in his | ished day. - George Macdonald. sermon where he might interject a word for the hour. It was too late. His mind was not one to respond to a sudden emergency; he could do nothing without adequate preparation, and he went before the audience in the afternoon with only the written words. His sense of responsibility had deepened, and, instead of one, a hundred souls in peril

morsel of bread for the famishing.

away the sins of the world." How he longed to sit down in silence before those words, to which he could add nothing! But the iron frame of custom held him, and he went on. His elocution was faultless, his gestures perfect, his look and manner unusually impressive; but within, his thoughts were rioting in wild confusion. Where was he going to, away from that gracious text? What were these words herself "Your ever true and loving," was he was saying, and what did he mean when

he was writing them? What weak wordiness to tell a soul in deadly peril to be largely, kindly, graciously human, or grandly respectable; to preach of broad, great, sweet sympathies, breath of humanity, the majestic interests of the human mind, the transcendent momentum of magnificent inspirations. God, the Father of all, Christ, the Savior of lost men-had he left that out entirely? Was it possible he was nearly half through his sermon that the name of Jesus was not mentioned —and he had thought it was full of him! gagement, for I will feel, when I am at — cot-"The grand central force of the spiritual tage again, as if I were sailing under false energies;" that means God; would the soul colors.' in peril understand it! "The most majes Ther tic. awful, and transcendent fact of human history;" he had probably meant Christ when he wrote that. "Grandly beneficent impulses"—those of the Holy Spirit; but

why had he not said so? There suddenly crossed his mind a story that had deeply impressed his childhood, of a boy who, finding a nest of young birds, had mischievously filled with saw-dust their earth, and we wish to give you our parting hungry throats. It seemed a type of a graver offense he was now committing as he parture from your native shores, and, if and indigestible meaning. And he had wanderings, leading you to put your trust in thought his sermon so good, it had seemed him as your guide and protector, asking him so full of gospel truth. Brought into actual at the throne of grace to sustain and keep contact with a need like this, he saw only you from evil, and make you a useful memgreat hollow husks of phraseology rattling with very emptiness. Oh! for the monosyl labic force and power of the text he had left behind him in the clamor of adjectives and

The closing sentence of his sermon abruptly recalled his flying thoughts, and carried up to the throne of God "any imperiled soul among us." While the congregation was departing, he sat motionless and self absorbed, his head bowed upon his hands, and his soul speechless before God in the intense resolve that before he stood in that desk again, he would, by the help of the Holy Spirit, write his sermon in the simplicity of the gospel, and hold up before the sickening eye of a soul in peril, the form of the Lord Jesus Christ, his Savior, even as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness before a dying people. The cry was ringing

in his ears, with startling distinctness. "Preach something that I can understand." "That evening, as he sat in the twilight, his wife spoke suddenly:

"Edward, there was something unusual n your sermon to-day; it seemed behind it, rather than in it. Several spoke to me about t, and said you were unusually impressive." He told her of the anonymous appeal he had received. "I suppose that behind my

sermon was the knowledge that I was addressing a soul in peril." "I thought ministers always knew that,"

said his wife, doubtfully.
"Perhaps some do," he answered, "but I have preached a good many sermons, and it seemed to me to-day that I never knew it

He slowly crossed the room to the bureau containing his sermons, and, taking out an armful, filled the empty grate. In a moment the blaze roared up the chimney. One by one they fed the flame, and, as he glanced through their pages, he saw, with singular clearness, their narrow sameness of expression. "Grand and lofty possibilities; mawork of missions touches the question of jestically transcendent impulses; wide, deep, fine, sweet sympathies; supremely and infinitely tremendous forces; great, elemental inspirations;" how the dreary repetition sickened him. Surely so many sounding phrases and glittering generalities never vanished in smoke up a chimney before, leaving only a quivering head of rustling ashes as evidence of what had been.

"THE PATIENCE OF THE LORD."-You are tender-hearted, and you want to be true, and are trying to be-learn these two things: Never to be discouraged because good things get on so slowly here; and never to fail daily to do that good which lies next to your hand. let all the people, by their sympathies, charitable in view of it. God can afford to prayers, and means, support them; let their wait; why can not we, since we have him to work be performed both among the feeble fall back upon? Let patience have her per-understood the Lord's prayer better than he

willing thus to labor and wait, remember He spent the brief intermission in prayer | shall show themselves as a perfect and fin-

sipated son of a wealthy Glasgow (Scotland) grain merchant, committed suicide in a New York hotel a few days after his arrival in the looked out upon him from the silent waiting | United States. He had not been at the hotel more than twenty-four hours before he The words of his text seemed at last to be got very drunk, and since that day drank incessantly. Denied liquor in the hotel he went "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh outside, procured a flask of whisky and car-way the sins of the world." er part of his time in a condition of drunken stupor. His money at last gave out, and he was to leave the hotel. While in his room packing his valise he cut his throat and died soon afterward.

Letters found in his trunk showed that his parents and family lived in Glasgow. One letter, from his affianced bride, who signed written on the eve of his departure from Scotland.

"I will count the weeks and months till you return," she wrote; "but, oh, John! take care of yourself, for I think if anything should befall you now it would kill me. Work hard, of course, but don't overdo it, and, if things should not go smoothly at first don't get discouraged, always look forward for a brighter day coming. No one will pray more earnestly for your success than I will but, John, whenever you see your way clearly, write and let all at home know of our en-

There was also a letter directed to "My dear son, John Arnott, on his leaving for America," and was signed "Your loving and affectionate parents, William and Mary

I are about to part with you for a time. It may be in the inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence that we may never meet again on blessing. You are about to take your de-

"Study your Bible; read it morning and evening; keep the Sabbath-day holy to the Lord and abstain from all appearance of evil. We freely forgive you all. Never again shall we mention your past history. You have a new field before you. Our lives on earth are but a span. Live soberly, righteously, and godly, and may the God of peace bless, pro-

knights were always at war with each other. one of them resolved to revenge himself on a neighbor who had offended him. It chanced that on the very evening when he had made this resolution, he heard that his enemy was to pass near his castle, with only a very few men with him. It was a good opportunity to take his revenge, and he determined not to let it pass. He spoke of his plan in the presence of his chaplain, who tried in vain to persuade him to give it up. The good man said a great deal to the duke about the sin of what he was going to do, but in vain. At length, seeing that his words had no effect, he said, "My lord, since I can not persuade you to give up this plan of yours, will you at least come with me to the chapel, that we may pray together before you go?" The Duke consented, and the chaplain and he kneeled in prayer. Then the mercy-loving Christian said to the revengeful warrior, "Will you repeat after me, sentence by sentence, the prayer which our Lord Jesus Christ himself taught to his dis-

"I will do it," replied the Duke. He did it accordingly. The chaplain said sentence, and the Duke repeated it; till he came to the petition, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass

against us." There the Duke was silent.
"My lord Duke, you are silent," said the chaplain. "Will you be so good as to continue to repeat the words after me, if you dare to do so? 'Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us."

"I can not," replied the Duke. "Well, God can not forgive you, for he

The iron will of the Duke was broken. "No." said he, "I will finish my prayer. My God, my Father, pardon me; forgive me

"Amen," said the chaplain. their convictions of truth. It is sad to ing to meet, in the life and conduct, this churches and in the regions beyond; let this fect work, and bring forth her celestial fruits. had ever done before, since he had learned to Trust to God to weave your little thread in apply it to himself.—Preacher's Lantern.

that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thonsand years as one day; the grand harvest of the ages shall come to its reaping; and the day shall broaden itself to a thousand years, and the thousand years Gairetton-El

Windled by Ray J. And E

of the Seventh day Bapta

How have I loved thee, dread

Blessing thy wave as it soot

Bowing my head to thy temp

Silvery fish, wreathed shell,

hings of the water, Tenderly casting them back,

Glimmered and glowed to the

Rose from their sea-weed ch

mystical sea-maids.

Onward they came in their joy

lamps of the sea-nymphs, Crimson and azure and emeral

Far through the wine dark de

Coral, and sea fan, and tangle

Solemnly out of the Executive Out from the turmoil and b

Slowly advancing, the funera Bears the remains of the go A President, a soldier, a Chri

Ours now the loss is, to him i

THE BURIAL OF PRESI

BY L. COURTIAN

Bury him solem

Bury him royall

Cover him tearfi

Cover him gorge

Bury him soldie

Bury him marti

Cover him loyal

Lay him down proudly Cover him tears

Place the lid firm on li

Lay him down grandly

Make the arch high o'

Now stilled be the murmur, o

Our President sleeps in the h

As soldier, we move him at the

And platoons of musketry, su

Mark the sad hour: the chief

And the coffin-lid covers his

Now stilled be the murmur,

But brighter than pageantry Now gather unseen the bri

To lift up the dark pall, as w Was borne to the grave by

"Tis a Christian we bury wit And a Christian as good as

Then, bury him Bury him lovin Lay him down gently Cover him tend

Cover him care Lay the lid soft on hi

And stilled be the murmur,

A Christian now sleeps in the

Farina, Ill., Sept. 26, 1

citizens of the place, to

gates of the Seventh

Conference, the followi

by Rev. L. C. Rogers

unanimously adopted l

sassin, of the Hon. James these United States of Amer

of a truly great and good n

ar and educator, a brave

ability, one whose pure place alike honorable to himself,

human race: and while, as

gle our tears in a common

leath, we do not forget tha

tender sympathy are due

REMARKS BY REV

I need scarcely remi

Beloved Brethren and Fellows

a world of change. I

the yesterdays. In t

shouts of victory; in t

dead. How strangely

our existence. Life

brightness, are followe

and déath. We see it i

sons It was but a lit

lightsome tread, walk

earth; but now Auti

has taken her place.

somber look. The li

our feet; and Winter

reign. How suggests

how like our own ex

East and the West, in

South, our delegation

With many of us, yea

since last we met and

ever busy fingers, has

new lines and unfau

though she may have

ly, the change is the

we sense it in ourse

across the gap of the

the mirror of the pa

glass of the present,

Behold the change, An

Resolved, That in the dea

At the Garfield Memo

Our General sleeps in the hu

And echoes of bells through

gardens of Nereus,

palms of the ocean.

Home to their mother.

heart to thy children

TOTAL THERE BE

AREAD 88

A RUINED LIFE.

John Arnott, aged twenty-seven, the dis-

Arnott." It said:

"My Dear Son,-Your dear mother and

ber of the community in which you dwell. tect, and guide you."

FORGIVENESS.

In the Middle Ages, when the lords and

has said so. He himself has given us this prayer; for to ask God to pardon you as you pardon others, is to ask him to take vengeance on you for all your sins. Go, now, my lord, and meet your victim. God will meet you at the great day of judgment."

as I desire to forgive him who has offended Do not be in a hurry, but be diligent. Enter me; 'lead me not into temptation, but deliv-

great web, though the pattern show et. When God's people are able and thus to labor and wait, remember ne day is with the Lord as a thousand and a thonsand years as one day; the harvest of the ages shall come to its g; and the day shall broaden itself to sand years, and the thousand years how themselves as a perfect and finday: George Macdonald.

A RUINED LIFE.

Arnott, aged twenty-seven, the disson of a wealthy Glasgow (Scotland) merchant, committed suicide in a New notel a few days after his arrival in the States. He had not been at the hore than twenty-four hours before he w drunk, and since that day drank inly. Denied liquor in the hotel he went procured a flask of whisky and carto his room where he passed the greatof his time in a condition of drunken His money at last gave out, and he leave the hotel. While in his room his valise he cut his throat and died terward.

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ill count the weeks and months till turn," she wrote; "but, oh, John! ire of yourself, for I think if anything befall you now it would kill me, pard, of course, but don't overdo it. things should not go smoothly at first et discouraged, always look forward righter day coming. No one will pray arnestly for your success than I will. hn, whenever you see your way clearly, ind let all at home know of our enent, for I will feel, when I am at — cotam, as if I were sailing under false

was also a letter directed to "My John Arnott, on his leaving for and was signed "Your loving and nate parents, William and Mary It said:

Dear Son,—Your dear mother and bout to part with you for a time. It in the inscrutable decrees of Divine ence that we may never meet again on and we wish to give you our parting You are about to take your de-. from your native shores, and, if to dwell among strangers in the land adoption. We hope and pray that ay guide and sustain you in all your ings, leading you to put your trust in your guide and protector, asking him hrone of grace to sustain and keep m evil, and make you a useful memhe community in which you dwell. dy your Bible; read it morning and keep the Sabbath-day holy to the nd abstain from all appearance of evil. ely forgive you all. Never again shall tion your past history. You have a d before you. Our lives on earth are an. Live soberly, righteously, and and may the God of peace bless, pro-

FORGIVENESS.

d guide vou.

Middle Ages, when the lords and were always at war with each other, them resolved to revenge himself on hoor who had offended him. It d that on the very evening when he de this resolution, he heard that his was to pass near his castle, with only w men with him. It was a good opty to take his revenge, and he de-d not to let it pass. He spoke of his the presence of his chaplain, who vain to persuade him to give it up. d man said a great deal to the duke ne sin of what he was going to do, vain. At length, seeing that his ad no effect, he said, "My lord, an not persuade you to give up this yours, will you at least come with ie chapel, that we may pray together ou go?", The Duke consented, and ain and he kneeled in prayer. Then y-loving Christian said to the rewarrior, "Will you repeat after me, by sentence, the prayer which our us Christ himself taught to his dis-

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God can not forgive you, for he o: He himself has given us this or to ask God to pardon you as you thers, is to ask him to take venyou for all vour sins. Ge, now, and meet your victim. God will at the great day of judgment.". in will of the Duke was broken. said he, "I will finish my prayer,

my Father, pardon me; forgive me to forgive him who has offended me not into temptation, but deliv-

said the chaplain. repeated the Duke, who now the Lord's prayer better than be before, since he had learned to uself.—Proucher's Lanters. Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

DREAD SEA.

How have I loved thee, dread sea, as I played by thy Blessing thy wave as it soothed me, the wind as it breathed on my forehead, Bowing my head to thy tempest, and opening my heart to thy children

Bilvery fish, wreathed shell, and the strange little things of the water, Tenderly casting them back, as they gasped on in the sunshine. Home to their mother.

Far off'in the heart of the darkness Bright white mists rose slowly; beneath them the Glimmered and glowed to the deepest abyss.

Like a dawn in the midnight Rose from their sea-weed chamber the choir of the Onward they came in their joy, and around them the lamps of the sea-nymphs,

Crimson and azure and emerald, were broken in star showers lightning Far through the wine dark depths of the crystal, the gardens of Nereus, Coral, and sea fan, and tangle, the blooms, and the

THE BURIAL OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD

BY L. COURTLAND ROGERS.

Solemnly out of the Executive Mansion. Out from the turmoil and business of State, Slowly advancing, the funeral procession, Bears the remains of the good and the great: A President, a soldier, a Christian, was he, Ours now the loss is, to him is the victory.

Bury him solemnly. Bury him royally, Lay him down grandly to rest, Cover him tearfully, Cover him gorgeously, Make the arch high o'er his breast; Now stilled be the murmur, dispelled be the gloom, Our President sleeps in the hush of the tomb.

As soldier, we move him at the tan of the drum, From out the grim guns a salvo awakes, And platoons of musketry, sulphurous and glum And echoes of bells through the boughs and brakes Mark the sad hour: the chieftain is laid to his rest, And the coffin-lid covers his now pulseless breast. Bury him soldierly,

Bury him martially, Lay him down proudly to rest, Cover him tearfully, Cover him loyally, Place the lid firm on his breast: Now stilled be the murmur, dispelled be the gloom Our General sleeps in the hush of the tomb.

But brighter than pageantry in silver and gold, Now gather unseen the bright angel bands. To lift up the dark pall, as when Moses of old Was borne to the grave by mystical hands; "Is a Christian we bury with honors of state, And a Christian as good as the statesman was great

Then, bury him slowly, Bury him lovingly, Lay him down gently to rest, Cover him tenderly, Cover him carefully, Lay the lid soft on his breast; And stilled be the murmur, dispelled be the gloom, A Christian now sleeps in the hush of tomb.

At the Garfield Memorial Services, held at Farina, Ill., Sept. 26, 1881, by the resident citizens of the place, together with the delegates of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, the following resolution, offered unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That in the death, by the hand of an assassin, of the Hon. James A. Garfield, President of these United States of America, we recognize the loss of a truly great and good man, a distinguished schol zen, and a statesman of more than ordinary tact and ability, one whose pure public and private life is alike honorable to himself, to his country, and to the human race; and while, as fellow-citizens, we mingle our tears in a common sorrow, at this untimely death, we do not forget that our condolence and most tender sympathy are due to the family of the de

REMARKS BY REV. L. C. ROGERS. Beloved Brethren and Fellow-citizens:

a world of change. The to-days are not like the yesterdays. In the one, may be the

that greater and more solemn change that they learned that if a plumed and mounted where fashion and impurity so often go hand means of his flute, he traveled on foot awaits us all. Under the shadowy presence | knight would leap into the chasm, the gaping | in hand. Thus do we find consolation for | through France and Switzerland, playing, in of this crowned king of terrors, under the lips of the earthquake would close. Marcus our stricken hearts all along the pathway order to gain a supper or a night's lodging. cloud of a grievous bereavement, are we now | Curtius was the fabled hero who saved the assembled. This great Republic of States, city by sacrificing himself. In the mysteri- dent. But the greatest of all our consola money and without a friend. He was forced through its representatives, to day follows to ous allotments of an overruling Providence, the tomb the remains of its late Chief Mag- to heal our national breach, two knights have piety, one who respected, and adorned the ploy of a bookseller. For six years he toiled all mourners. Besides the thousands upon the death of Mr. Garfield has been sanctified the lamented Lincoln. As the one, so the the secret springs of his beneficent life. other, fell by the hand of an assassin. Both were greatly beloved by the people. The first of these died suddenly; this last victim of precicide, languished for weeks amid the alternations of hope and fear; but the struggle a devoted wife, the loving care of attendants, ly said of him, though it can not be said of the prayers of the people, and with these, the marked fortitude of soul, and great physflickering light of a precious life went out this sad hour? What can I say for our muus, was dearer to him and his. We feel our loss to be great, but how immeasurably greater to him, the loss of life and all its endearments. We cling to life with a fondness and en or lessen its value, both to ourselves and higher career, upon which he had but just entered. Let us realize, if we can, how hard it must have been for him, looking with un

But there is something for us to learn in the manner and circumstances of this national calamity. Mr. Garfield died a tragic death. The bullet of an assassin laid him low. Yet | patrician mould; but in his freedom from it was not, we are glad to know, the work of | haughtiness and the pride of position, he was by Rev. L. C. Rogers, of Wisconsin, was political enemies and conspirators, such as a plebeian. He was a man of the people. We those were who took the life of the late Czar love in this to place him in our thoughts beof Russia, and whose surviving confreres are side our beloved Lincoln. No two men ever now plotting to take the life of his son and went to their graves more deeply and unisuccessor. Nor was this assassination the versally lamented than these. The freedmen ar and educator, a brave soldier and patriotic citi- outcome of a long fratricidal war, as was the of the South looked to the one as the Moses death of President Lincoln, at the bloody who delivered them from bondage; they looked hands of a rebel sympathizer. There were no to the other as their Joshua to secure their Pallas, in Ireland, in November, 1728. His personal wrongs to be avenged in the death of establishment in the high behests of freedom. President Garfield; no planned and pet politi- If I may be allowed here to speak of myself, in the reign of Queen Anne, at the school of day. He spent more than he gained. But cal changes to be effected by such desperate the six months which followed the election Elphin. Soon after Oliver's birth, his fameasure. An almost worthless tramp, a dead- of Mr. Garfield to the Presidency, I spent at ther moved to Westminster. Here he was beat, who knew but little of the real value of the South, mostly in Florida, and I could taught the common school rudiments, by I need scarcely remind you that we live in human life, was silly and wicked enough to not but notice and admire the interest which servant of the family. At the age of seven attempt an act of assassination, an act he the colored people, as a class, manifested in could give no good reason for, as he acted inquiring and speaking concerning the Presi- was taught by an old quartermaster, who should of victory; in the other, requiums for almost without reason. And see now, as a dead. How strangely mingled is the cup of | gleam of light in the darkness, how the cirour existence. Life and light, beauty and cling waves of sympathy for the afflicted man him at his home at Washington. brightness, are followed by decadence, decay, of the White House, spread and deepen durand death. We see it in the march of the sea- ing the weary weeks of uncertainty, while his sons. It was but a little, and Summer with life hangs in the ever-varying balance, until, lightsome tread, walked the green-carpeted not only friends and fellow-citizens, but peo- his love, he was the peer of the best in this In his ninth year, he left the little school, earth; but now Autumn, sere and brown, ple of every civilized realm, and from the too inconstant world. It is with pride and and went to several grammar schools, and has taken her place. The skies have a more peasant to the potentate, watch for the daily somber look. The leaves begin to rustle at bulletin from the sick room. Kings and first, can refer to his child-like love for his guage. His life here was far from being hapour feet; and Winter will soon assert her icy | queens and emperors send their simple mesreign. How suggestive are these changes; sages of love and sympathy to our plebeian how like our own experiences. From the President, and the formal dignity and exclu-East and the West, from the North and the siveness of rank seem well-nigh forgotten in South, our delegations meet and mingle. the honor and respect paid to the man. Who With many of us, years have come and gone | shall say that this is not a step forward tosince last we met and parted. Time, with ward the long delayed millennium of univerever busy fingers, has drawn over our faces, sal brotherhood. Death is a mighty leveler; thus meet again. But if to us the loss of new lines and unfamiliar expressions; and it is, too, a famous healer. Friends, whom such a friend is so great, what must it be to must do something to gain a livelihood. He though she may have done this ever so gent- cruel hatred has divided, are sometimes recly, the change is there; we see it in others, onciled and reunited when death comes into and mother. Into the privacy of that about all. Numerous professions were atwe sense it in ourselves. Memory leaps the family. Ours, once a divided, is now, charmed circle the public has been permit- tempted, but without success. He went in across the gap of these fleeting years, puts thank God, a reunited country. If sympa- ted to look. And what householder and his twenty-fourth year to Edinburgh to study the mirror of the past beside the looking- thy for our late President did not close up head of the family has not loved and cher- medicine. From here he went to Leyden to

honorable callings of life.

not on such a day as this, forget that all these story, being rent with an earthquake, sent life. What an honor to the domestic insti- but little knowledge of medicine. His only lesser changes are the sure preludes of death, | the priests to consult the oracles, from whence | tution, and at the Capital of the nation, too, | effects were his clothes and his flute. By istrate, and we all are mourners; yes, we are been taken; first, a Lincoln, and now again thousands, military and civic, who are actu- to the strengthening of the bonds of our really following the honored bier to its last | stored union. God grant that this goodwill, resting place, the millions upon millions of which a common sorrow and a common beour fellow-citizens besides, in every town, and | reavement have elicited, may never yield the village, and city, throughout our wide do- ground to the discord of sections and facmain, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from | tions. And these are the silvery linings of | tian is the highest style of man. Mr. Gar- | non-payment of his rent. He sent to John-Ocean to Ocean, are paying their mournful | the dark cloud which now overshadows us. respects to the worthy dead. He, great pat- And from these last weeks of suffering, takriot-statesman that he was, was akin to en as a somber background to the picture, we intelligently made, governed the choices of his smith disputing over a bottle of wine, which every loyal American citizen, irrespective of | may best study the life and personal characparty, race, or previous condition. The like | teristics of our distinguished but now deof this has not been seen since the death of | ceased fellow-countryman. We may here see

And first of all he was, we may well believe, unselfish in the acquisition and in his use of position and power. It could not be expected that one possessed of a powerful and vigorous intellect, such as, by nature, distinis ended. The best talent of the medical guished Mr. Garfield, would long be conprofession, the heroic and constant faith of | cealed from public view; but it may be justevery man of eminence, that he did not seek the place, but the place sought him. This ical vigor of the patient himself, could not | may be seen from first to last, from the prelonger hold death at bay. At the decisive ferments of student life, to his nomination moment our hopes were blighted, and the for the Presidency. A fair share of college honors came easily to his hand, and easily did forever. And what now are the lessons of he wear them. But when another one bore away the coveted prize, his congratulations tual instruction and comfort? First of all, were prompt and sincere. In this, the stulet us not be selfish in our grief. Let us re- | dent was the father of the statesman. The member that, from an earthly point of view, | late Lord Beaconsfield, who won his way to an the life of our departed President, so dear to | English peerage, and to the Premiership, gave as the secret of his success in life, these three points, viz., first, tact, and a high sense of honor; second, self-control, and an even temper and balance of mind; third, the art tenacity which sharpen the very stings of of making and retaining friendships. These, death and magnify to our view each gloomy | it will seem to us, were among the ruling feature of this crowned demon of the Hadean | principles of action in the life of Mr. Garworld. Life is dear to all who use it aright. | field; only his friendships were not the result But life has its concomitants, which height- of art, but the fruits of his amiable nature.

Mr. Garfield was too, a hard, honest worker. He was never afraid of work, either as like one who held a good title to another and gratified ambition, and yet in the flush of a worked his way up and on in life. He was not brilliant, nor yet a mere plodder; he was industrious. He was not what a college professor said of another, that he was the perclouded vision at the prospect, to surrender sonification of industrious dullness; he was a all, to bid adieu to wife, children, mother, practical man, a patient worker, strongand the pleasures, achievements and awards willed, steady-nerved. He kept up his liteof genius and toil; all that is dear in the rary studies, not simply when he had a case thought of home, all that is inspiring in the that called for the benefit, but constantly, and because every possible improvement was to him a matter of conscience, and he loved always to do what was duty.

In true soul nobility, Mr. Garfield was of dent elect, when they learned that I was his classmate at college, and had recently visited

field as a friend. In the artlessness of his after verse of Irish poetry, and thus Oliver friendship, and the sincerity and tenacity of | became an ardent admirer of Irish music. satisfaction that those of us who knew him gained a slight knowledge of ancient lanhis fellow-students, and especially his class- on account of the scars upon his face left by evening passed in our home without my famates. And who of us that attended the small-pox. At seventeen, he went to Trinity ther's reading aloud from the Iliad or the class reunion of 1876, can forget the hours | College, at Dublin, as usher, paying nothing of yore. It is sad to think we shall never ity. his immediate family—to wife and children | could play the flute and cards; this was

trodden by our lamented friend and Presi- In 1756, he returned to England without tions is, that Mr. Garfield was a man of to become an unwilling worker in the emprofession of the Christian religion. We unknown, except by the articles for magamay then sum up his whole life in one mag- | zines and newspapers. As he became known, nificent word, and say he was a Christian. | he became more widely acquainted. He was We use this term in its truest and highest soon known by Johnson and Reynolds, and sense. He was a follower of Christ. This in 1763 was one of the nine original members is the highest tribute of respect we can be- of the Literary Club. Doubtless, every one stow upon his name and memory. A Chris- knows of his arrest by his landlady for the field sought and found the Savior early in son, who sent him a guinea, promising to life. This primal choice, deliberately and follow soon. When he came, he found Goldsubsequent life. I first knew him at col- he had purchased with the guinea. Johnlege. He entered our class at Williams the son persuaded him to think where the money opening of Junior year, and remained until was to come from. He replied that he had the course was completed. He was here a work ready for the press. Johnson read it, known and respected as a Christian. He was and sold it for £200, and returned with the such not only in the class prayer-meetings, | money, by which he was soon relieved of his which he usually attended, but in his daily life. He was an active member of the Theological Society connected with the college, and frequently went over the Hoosic and Berlin Hills, to preach the gospel to the pastorless peasants, and the still more neglected colliers. He was never an ascetic. His piety was grown upon a warm and genial which capacity he continued without interruption to the end of life, we think he never lost his love for God or man, or his respect for religion and its institutions. The sincerity and ardor of his religious convictions are evidenced by his church relations and attendance at our National Capital, where, for the most part, he passed the years of his now finished career. At the neat and unpretending little Chapel of the Disciples, on cants, the blessings of divine grace. The consolations of religion were very dear

to President Garfield during the last few weeks of suffering. And what a precious look into his great heart do these few weeks give us; and for what, in the All-wise Providence, were they granted? Evidently to give to his fellow-citizens and to the world a to him he appeared, as had been his wont, affectionate, cheerful, resigned. And how must he have appeared to his enemies, if he had any! Like one who owned the authori ty of a higher than earthly tribunal, before which he and they must one day appear, and give a final account. In the presence of such a death, aye, of such a life, of which death is not the termination, but the stepping-stone to that which is infinitely better, we may say, with feelings of reverence and triumph,

"Fly, ye profane, or else draw near with awe; You see the man: you see his hold on heaven: Heaven waits not the last moment, owns its friend On this side death, and points them out to men; A lesson 'tis, indeed of sovereign use, Death takes thy chance, but, O for such an end."

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

GEORGE G. CHAMPLIN.

Oliver Goldsmith was, in the words of Macaulay, "one of the most pleasing writers of the eighteenth century." He was born at father, Charles Goldsmith, was a minister, years, he was sent to the village school, which | the 3d of April, 1774, in his forty-sixth year. professed to teach nothing but the three R's "readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic." He learned here more about ghosts and fairies than any-And here let me speak to you of Mr. Gar- thing else. This master could recite verse Alma Mater, its President and professors, py, being an object of ridicule by the boys. when we sat down with our honored class- for lodging, and very little for food. Upon mate, and lived over the happy, happy days receiving the bachelor's degree he left Trin-

He was now twenty-one years of age; he glass of the present, and whispers in our ears, the gap, it helped to rub out the seam of the ished home and loved ones more, for the further pursue his study of physics. Behold the change. And we must never, we can healed scar. Rome, if we may believe the sweetness and purity of Mr. Garfield's home-soon left this university with a degree, and of Troy.'

embarrassment. The novel thus brought out was the "Vicar of Wakefield." But before this work came out in print, the poem entitled the "Traveler" appeared in 1764. The "Traveler," the first work to which he put his name, at once raised him in the opinions of the people. Critic's opinions were, that nature. Early called to public station, in | nothing had appeared in verse to equal it since the fourth book of the "Dunciad," by Pope. It is different from his other works. While the "Traveler" was selling, the "Vicar of Wakefield " made its appearance and gained a popularity which has lasted to the present day and is likely to last.

His success as a novelist encouraged him to try the dramatic profession. He wrote Vermont Avenue, and usually on rainy as the "Good Natured Man," a piece which well as pleasant Sundays, sat the Hon, James | was destined by fate to be unsuccessful. A. Garfield, acknowledging the need, and Garrick refused to put it upon the stage. It sharing in common with his fellow-community was played at Covent Garden, but with a cold reception; and many hisses-

His greatest poem, and one of the very best descriptive poems extant, "The Deserted Village," appeared in 1770. It is considered to be fully equal, if not superior, in diction and versification to "The Traveler." new opportunity of seeing how a Christian | Many glaring faults, however, appear in the can approach death. He surrendered his work. "What would be thought of a paintonce firm and tenacious hold of this world | er who should mix August and January in in the full maturity of life, in the calm of boy or man. It may be said of him, that he better one. To the friends who ministered one landscape, who should introduce a frozentified ambition and retain the calm of boy or man. like this. "The Deserted Village" bears a striking likeness.

The year 1773 saw Goldsmith's second play "She Stoops To Conquer," on the stage in Covent Garden. This immediately suited the pulic opinion, as the pit, boxes, and galleries of the theatre were in a continual roar of laughter, and round after round of applause followed.

During the writing of these plays he was engaged by the booksellers to write a series of "Histories of Greece," for which he received £250: "History of England," for which he was paid £600, "History of Rome," by which he made £300, and one on "Animated Nature," for which he received 800 guineas. Being pushed by his publishers on these works, he did not make any researches. but abridged what had been written by others. Many faults are cited by Macaulay in his essay, but we have not time to mention them here. After writing all of these works, one would naturally suppose that he had earned enough to make him quite well off. His income during the few last years of his life averaged, and exceeded £400 a year, and that sum was considered to be very high in his his poor judgment in business affairs and his liberality, soon lessened his amount. He was a very kind person, generous even to his last guinea with all, improvident and vain. His one great fault was envy. His death occurred His life has been written by Prior, Irving, and Forster. These are all excellent, but Forster's is now considered to be the best.

SCHLIEMANN AND HOMER.—Dr Schlienann, at a recent banquet in his honor, at Berlin, said that the reading of Homer first. fired him for the task of Trojan exploration. "My acquaintance with him," he added, 'dates from my earliest childhood. Although my father, who was a preacher at a village only a few miles from here, knew no Greek, he read with enthusiasm the excellent translation which Voss has given us. Scarce an Odyssey, and he frequently broke down in tears, in which I joined him over some of the more moving passages. Thus was fostered in me an unspeakable enthusiasm for the divine poet, and I gave my father a child's promise to discover, when I became a man. the ruins of the famous city. As fate would have it, I was forced for a long time to be a tradesman, but the whirl of business never effaced from my mind my early promise or weakened my determination to fulfill it. Not until 1856, when I was thirty-four years of age, did I begin to learn Greek, and it was twelve years later when I first found myself. with my Homer in my hand, on the plains

The Sabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre; N. Y., Fifth-day, December 22, 1881.

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THE STONE ROLLED AWAY.

The great work of redemption is co-operative. Men are to be "workers together with God." Men can not do God's part, and God will not do men's part. It was the disciples' part to take away the stone from the tomb of Lazarus. They did it. It was Christ's part to raise the dead to life. He did it. And there was a divine philosophy as well as love running all through the trans action; and that same philosophy and love runs through the whole transaction of re demption from sin. God never requires men to do what they can not do; and for just this reason the man in sin is not required to make atonement for his sin. This is God's part; but repentance of sin is the sinner's part, without which atonement is impossible.

There was once a stone—a "very great" stone—over the tomb in which lay the dead body of Jesus, the crucified Christ; and it was held there by all the power of the mighty Roman Empire. Only he who could con quer Rome could roll that stone away.

But there were some dear, loving, loval hearts longing to do one more, and the last kindly office to him they so much loved and lamented. They had been and seen the tomb, with the "very great" stone before the door; they had "returned, and prepared spices and ointments" for the embalming of their dead friend; and dear faithful souls, much as their hearts were set on the love token, they laid aside their spices, and "rested the Sabbath-day according to the commandment" (beautiful example to be followed); and then up before the sun on First-day morning, they started for the tomb on love's beautiful errand; but as they hast ed, they bethought them of the very great stone they had seen before the door; and for a moment they hesitated, looked each other in the face, and, with a tremor of anxiety, said, "Who shall roll us away the stone?" for they were women, and only three of them. They could not roll the stone away but if not rolled away, they could not satisfy love's longing. It was a serious dilemma to them. Will they go back discouraged, their aching hearts satisfied that they had done what they could? No; love like theirs never gets quite discouraged. They could go right on all the way up to the dreaded obstacle; maybe, in some way, the stone would be rolled away. They went right on through the flower-shaded walks of the garden, close up to the door of the tomb, and behold, "They found the stone rolled away from the door of the sepulcher." A mighty angel had come down from heaven and rolled it away. That was God's part of the trans action. Now, may they embalm the body of their Lord? Dear, trusting, loving hearts. something better than that! Two shining angels came and told them, "He is not here but risen." Memories of the sweet, sac words he had told about his crucifixion and resurrection rushed over them, and they hasted with the glad news to the eleven The body of their risen Lord would never need the embalming his faithful friends had planned, and, in his glorious victory over death, he had given them sure tokens of an immortality for themselves with him, up in the "many mansions," more glorious than they had dared hope for before.

Just like this it will come out to all who cling lovingly to Jesus and go right on up to the last step of possible duty. What though there is some great stone in the way of your hopes, my dear, almost discouraged brother; don't stop away off from it, and brood despairingly over your own inability to remove it. Go right up to it; and if it do not a once get out of the way, that may be the best hour of your life in which you have to "stand still and see the salvation of God." "Learn to wait" for the sake of the disci-

But my thought for this article is that more often than we think, our thoughtful Father stands ready, with angel ministries, to remove the hindrances that seem to block the way to the success of all faithful Christian endeavor. If the Israelites of the Exodus had not moved right down to the sea's edge, while yet it was beating upon the shore, it is not at all likely that it would ever have opened for them. God does not promise to open the way for his children till its momentary interest, as connected with the they are ready to go bravely into it. There extraordinary trial now in progress in Washis no obstacle in the way to a glorious revival in all our churches that God will not re-

A few weeks ago I accompanied a gentleman to church on Sunday morning. He had an appointment to preach. He had been stopping at my house over the Sabbath, and possessed some fame as a lecturer and a preacher. He observed the first day of the week as the Sabbath. On our way, I said to him, "Did it ever occur to you, Mr. Athat all the Sunday desecration, or as you would call it, Sabbath desecration, which is so extensive in this country—so many theatres open on Sundays, lager beer saloons open, running of horse cars, steam cars, passenger trains, freight trains, all of this pleasure riding in our cities, on the boulevards, public traveling for pleasure and to save time; holiday amusements; not only Sunday desecration in this country, but abroad in Germany and France, and not only by the irreligious, but by many professors of Christianity—did it ever occur to you, Mr. A-, that all this is owing to a wide-spread conviction in the minds of men that there is nothing divinely sacred in the first day of the week?" He paused a moment and replied, "Well no, it never did; yet I do not know but it is so." I said further to him, "Now you know if any effort is made to check these things by legislation, the Germans and irreligious Americans raise the cry, 'You have no right to legislate in favor of Sunday, because it is not the Bible Sabbath." "Well," he said, "that is so; the seventh day is the original Sabbath."

Is not the observance of the Sabbath of our Lord to be restored through just such a conviction in the minds of men as that which I have named? That there is such a conviction, and that it is rapidly growing, must be very evident to the ordinary observer. Only a few years ago, I was attending services at a Unitarian church in Chicago. The pastor was a prominent clergyman in that city, churches in the city of New York. It was his custom to lead a Bible-class directly after the morning service. On that Sunday he gave notice that a prominent lawyer, a member of his church, would take his place in leading the Bible-class, as he was intending to leave for the East in the afternoon, by the five o'clock train, and it would require all his time prior to the starting of the train in was leaving on his accustomed tour for lecturing. It struck me strangely, a pastor of a church advising his flock that he was to leave in the afternoon on a business trip and that it would require all of his time, after the morning service, to get ready for his journey. Surely, he did not think that the first day of the week had any diving sacredness attaching to it. But you say, . He was a Unitarian minister." No matter-Unitarian, Universalist, or Roman Catholic-they all have a conscience, and not one of them would venture to treat, in a public manner, so lightly, a day that God had appointed as his Sabbath and which he had commanded to be kept holy as a day of sacred rest.

You can not impart divine sanctity to any day or institution by mere civil legislation. If any day is to be observed, respected by men as the Sabbath, it must have the authority of God behind it. Men require to know that God has set his seal upon a particular day, and by his appointment has nor legislation will have any authoritative

force upon the conscience.

Are we not safe in predicting that when the conviction becomes universal, that there is no divine sacredness attaching to the first day of the week, that the observance of the Sabbath of Jehovah will be restored? The more because the conviction is growing, that without the conscientious observance of a Sabbath, there is no Christianity. Christian thinkers realize this; its realization will become more extended, and, putting these two facts together—the failure of Sunday to bind men's consciences, and the realized necessity of a divinely appointed Sabbath, for the maintenance of Christianity—have we not good reason to believe that the day is not far distant when the crisis will come, and the blessed revolution will be effected?

THE leading article in the North American Review for January, contains the judgments of five of the most distinguished American authorities upon "The Moral Responsibility of the Insane." Just at present this subject occupies a very prominent place in the minds of the American people; but quite apart from ington, the problem of determining the fact of insanity, and fixing the limits of responsi-

The authors selected for the discussion of tions, G. R. Crooks, with twelve illustrations: this subject are Drs. Beard and Seguin, of The Search—A Poem, Mrs. E. T. Corbett ber of the Review are as follows: "The New | map; In the Southeast Bastion-A Story, Political Machine," by Wm. Martin Dickson; F. R. Stockton; Political Aspects of Mormon-Mary Jacobi; "The Geneva Award and the Song, Constantina E. Brooks; A Laodicean Insurance Companies," by G. B. Cole; and | (concluded)—A Novel, Thomas Hardy; Mary "A Chapter of Confederate History," by F. | -A Poem. Also the usual Editorial depart-G. Ruffin. The announcement is made that | ments. the February number of the Review, to be issued January 15th, will contain Part III. of the "Christian Religion" series of articles, and that it is to be a very able defense of the Christian faith.

OBITUARY.

Charles H. Stillman, M. D.

was for two years physician at the Eastern Dis- | forgave you so also do ye." Col. 3: 13. pensary, in that city. He removed to Plaintogether with three sons and a daughter, as a physician, the Times of Plainfield speaks | was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor,

"Beginning life in this place at twentyive years of age and taking an active part in the affairs of the town from the first, he filled a large place in the history of Plainfield, outside of the circle into which he was called by his official duties. As a physician he always had a reputation for learning and skill which placed him in the front rank of the profession, and gave him a large pracis now pastor of one of the most fashionable tice. No one comes nearer to the life of a people than a family physician, and a long experience of forty years in a growing community like this, brings a physician so widely in contact with that life that he is, in an unusual sense, part of its history.

"But we can not dwell on Dr. Stillman' professional career which made his name a household word in so many of the older families in this community, many of whose memthis sketch, remember him as the doctor of making ready for his journey. He said he their childhood and youth, not to mention those who have more lately become residents of the place, and feel that in the loss of Dr. Stillman as their physician, a vacancy has been caused in their family life that will be hard to fill."

Doctor Stillman's connection with the public educational interests of Plainfield were strongly marked. There was not a free public school in New Jersey when he settled in the State. No proper legislation existed whereby such schools could be established. Doctor Stillman undertook the task, earnestly, and, in 1847, succeeded, after much labor, in procuring sufficient legislation to establish the first free school in the State of New Jersey. The office of Town Superintendent was created by the same law. Under this he was elected to that office, which place he held until the office was abolished, twenty years later. Under the revised law of 1867, the Plainfield High School was established. Dr. Stillman was at once elected President like us, should say, I will forgive, but I can of the Board of Trustees, which place he held not forget; "will not blot it out of the until his death. The public school interests made it sacred; otherwise, neither custom of Plainfield and of the entire State, owe very much to his wise counsels and untiring devotion. He was Mayor of the city for one term, from 1872 to 1874.

About 1830, he united with the Seventhday Baptist Church of Schenectady. From thence his membership was transferred to Plainfield, where it continued unbroken until he was called to the Church triumphant Shortly before his death, he expressed him self as resting in perfect confidence in Christ and as ready to go without a fear. The attendance at his funeral evinced the widespread and deep respect in which he was held, and the universal sorrow for his loss "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." A. H. L.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January, 1882, is a very fine number, as is attested by the following table of contents: The Challenge -Frontispiece, drawn by Alfred Fredericks, and engraved by H. Wolf; King Coal's Highway, G. F. Muller, with sixteen illustrations; Ancient and Modern Venetian Glass, J. J. Jarves, with thirty-seven illustrations; Anne—A Novel, Constance Fenimore Woolson, with two illustrations; With the Vanguard in Mexico, W. H. Bishop, with twelve illustrations; Journalistic London, IV., Joseph-Hatton, with eleven illustrations; Jonce move in the day when they are ready to go bility of the insane, is one that in itself posinto that way, and stay in it. Will they do sesses an irresistible attraction for every genitie.

D. E. M. The wreck and ruin of Intellect | William T. Davis; Eternitie—A poem, Rob- | was recently reported as having failed, has

appeals at once to our highest sympathies, and | ert Herrick, with full page illustration by E. to whatever is noblest in human curiosity. A. Abbey; Young Men's Christian Associa-New York, Dr. Elwell, of Cleveland, Dr. | Pastor Dankwardt-A Poem, Annie Fields, Jewell, of Chicago, and Dr. Folsom, of Bos- | with two illustrations by E. A. Abby; The The other articles in the January num- Boundary of Greece, Robert P. Keep, with 'Shall Women Practice Medicine?" by Dr. ism, Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds; Christmas

FORGIVENESS.

For some years I have been writing down the various opinions men hold in regard to their duty to forgive one another, and over against these I have written the statements of the Bible on the same subject. This gives a comparison between the views of men and Charles H. Stillman, M. D., died in Plain- the commands of God, and if there be any field, N. J., Dec. 11, 1881, suddenly, from error in the former the latter will plainly show heart disease, in the 65th year of his age. it. As the Lord Jesus Christ is the great He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 25, pattern, I put the words of the Apostle at 1817. He graduated at Union College in the head of the column. "Forbearing one an-1835. He graduated at the College of Physi- other and forgiving one another, if any man cians and Surgeons, New York, in 1840, and | have a quarrel against any: even as Christ

1st. A man with a keen sense of self-respect field, N. J., in 1842, where he continued in says, He did me wrong without any provocapractice until a very few days before his tion, and it is his place to come to me, and death. In July, 1842, he was married to not mine to go to him. Scripture-"Being Mary E. Starr, of Hamilton, N. Y., who, in the form of God, he humbled himself and became obedient unto death, even the death lives to mourn his loss. Concerning his work of the cross." Phil. 2: 6, 8. "Though he that ye, through his poverty, might be rich." 2 Cor. 8: 9.

> 2d. A very decided man says, I have offered to forgive him once, and he rejected my offer; certainly I have done my part. "Behold, I stand at the door and knock: if any man hear my voice and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him and he with me." Rev. 3: 20. A man recently professed religion in West Virginia, in his 80th year, who had rejected Christ all his life, and yet at last was happily converted.

3d. I forgave him and he seemed sorry, but goes right on and does the same thing over again, and I am getting tired of it. "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times? Jebers, now in middle life, like the writer of sus saith unto him, I say not unto thee until seven times, but until seventy times seven. Matt. 18: 21, 22.

4th. A good brother says, I forgave him, and we made all up, but he treats me coldly, of speaking, has given me the necessary and seems as far away as ever. "Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me be with me where I am. John 17: 24. True forgiveness is grounded in love. The forgiving and the forgiven will love each other more than before, and can hardly bear to be

5th. I'll forgive, but I can not forget. "For I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more." Jer. 31: 34.

6th. I will forgive him because it is my duty, but I will look out for him in the future! Never want anything more to do with him! "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." Matt 6: 12. Fearful thought, if God takes us on our own terms, balances the account, but will have no more to do with us forever. Fearful thought, if God, book of my remembrance, but keep the record there forever." "As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us." "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him."

D. LOTHROP & Co., Boston, Mass., are industrious and voluminous publishers, and they aim to furnish only books of good moral the following which we can cordially commend: "The Tempter Behind," a tale, by John Saunders, price, \$1 50; "Ester Ried," by Pansy, price \$1 25; "Stories for Language Lessons," a reading pastime for young beginners, in which the illustrations sugges words to be supplied in blanks left in the reading; at once interesting and instructive price 50 cents.

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been renewed under the same Manager, John B. Alden, as "The Useful Knowle 1ge Publishing Co.," 26 Beekman St., New Yo. k.

Communications.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Paris, France, Dec. 5, 1881. The appointment of M. Paul Bert to the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the attaching to that department of the administration of Public Worship, did not fail to excite in the clerical press, a perfect storm of indignation. The new Minister was accused of hatching the most nefarious schemes for the destruction of the church, and in Catholic circles his appointment was hailed as an undisguised declaration of hostility on the part of the Gambetta Cabinet. M. Paul Bert has taken an early opportunity of making known the spirit in which he intends to fulfill the duties of his delicate and important post. On Friday afternoon, the personnel of the Public Worship Department was presented to the new Minister by M. Flourens, the ex-Chief of the Administration, who resigned his post on the accession of M. Gambetta to the Premiership. On receiving the officials, M. Paul Bert delivered a highly important speech, calculated to allay the suspicions of the clerical party, if not exactly to impress them with any high opinion of the friendliness of the Govern-

He said the Minister of Public Worship must be neither religious nor anti-religious; his ministry is not a matter of doctrine. In giving to the word "police" its highest significance, it is simply as Minister of the General Police of Public Worship, and not of doctrine, that I shall take up my position. We do not propose to constitute a national clergy, or to use the Church as an instrument for governing, with the priests as a sort of gendarmerie. In practice, we shall avoid the two excesses of violence and petty annoyance. All statements with which my name has been associated in this respect will vanish. It will be seen that I am not a blundering revolutionist, but a man educated in respect for science and the law. I do not ask for your secret approbation of all I do, but I expect you to do your duty as public officials. The nation in whose name, however humble I may be, I have the honor powers to make its will obeyed. I hope I

ment towards the Church.

shall not have to use them. The straightforward, if somewhat curt, expressions of the new Minister, have the great advantage of a clearness seldom found in similar utterances. The Church is told that, pending the time when it will be severed from State control and support, it must expect no favor and demand no privileges not granted by the instrument which, since the commencement of the century, has been so frequently distorted by an all-powerful priesthood. Henceforth, the Government will remain neutral so long as the Church divides only within itself, but will stay with a firm hand any further encroachment on the civil rights of the people. M. Paul Bert may be taunted with severity in his remarks. but no one can reproach him with equivoca-

NOTE ON "THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH."

In connection with what was said of Daniel ruling in Babylon, a passage may be quoted (Jer. 49: 34-38) in which God says, "And I will set my throne in Elam, and will destroy from thence the king and the princes, saith the Lord." In Dan. 8: 1, 2, it is written, "In the third year of the reign of king Belshazzar," "I saw in a vision; and it came to pass when I saw that I was at Shushan, the palace, which is in character. We acknowledge the receipt of the province of Elam." In chap. 5: 30, it is written, "In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldees slain," after he had made Daniel the third ruler in the kingdom (presumably next to the heir), "and Darius the Median took the kingdom." He immediately set Daniel (chap. 6: 3) over all the presidents, and one hundred and twenty princes of the whole kingdom, and the king "thought to set him over the whole realm." In consequence of this, the presidents and princes, moved by jealousy, proceeded to lay a trap for Daniel, as recorded in chapter six, which resulted in his still higher elevation and their own destruction in the den of lions (v. 24), thus so wonderfully fulfilling the prophecy of Jeremiah, uttered "in the beginning of the reign of Zedekiah." See also Esther 2: 5, 17, and 8: 15. Shushan was the Winter residence of the kings of Babylonia, and there we find Nehemiah acting as "the king's cupbearer." Neh. 1: 11. He was afterward governor of Jerusalem for twelve years. Neh. 5: 14.

M. W. B. C.

Home & New Yo

BROOKFI

I wish to say, throug column of the RECORDER of missions, as well as pecially to the dear bret Kentucky, that after a of nearly three months. I spent on the Kentuck people, and others, in Li Bullitt counties, and pre the kingdom to all who w I have safely returned t place. Kind friends set river in a skiff, to Gold same night I took a boat ing Evansville, Ind., t thence by railroad throu Haute, Indianapolis, Bell Cleveland, Buffalo, and and thence home. I an God for the preservation myself and family; and t been very sick, during in ter, while one I shall nev she has gone over the riv as well prepared as Sister The numerous friend promised letters will al

an early day. The we

mild, with light snow, and

The last issue of the RE

of mud.

Pennsylva EPHRAT

me this morning, with it have been ordered here enth-day Baptist Church eral Conference with the Enterprise, Pa., on the month, to labor three mo brethren in the faith, in been without pastoral la twelve years. I came I November, immediately meetings in the "Saal " each Sabbath, morning and evening service in evening devotional meeting Our day-meetings are, as by the few Sabbath-keeps ceeding four brethren and ters; evenings, we have fi with seeming interest. was heretofore lighted for tallow candles, is now ligh lamps, and reflectors, in I taste. The stoves for her more suitably arranged, an inviting appearance. the blessing of God, to re God's holy Sabbath with ly life; and God's house to draw to this people the the many well-chosen, and inscriptions that adorn th Saal, viz: "Gott und das keusche Lam

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terville factory runs by st The Rockville Church order, but does not depen but on the power of the Three were added by lett n December. One of t given six or seven years, thirty-six years. We h others may be gathered meetings have been we good degree of interest and meetings have been well attention given to the pr hope to be faithful.

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Home Aews.

New York. BROOKFIELD,

DEC. 15, 1881 I wish to say, through the Home News column of the RECORDER, to the many friends of missions, as well as missionaries, and es necially to the dear brethren and sisters in Kentucky, that after an absence from home of nearly three months, most of which time I spent on the Kentucky field, meeting our people, and others, in Livingston, Ohio, and Bullitt counties, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom to all who would give a hearing. I have safely returned to my home in this Kind friends set me across the Ohio river in a skiff; to Golconda, Ill., and the same night I took a boat up the river, reach ing Evansville, Ind., the next night; and thence by railroad through Vincennes, Terra Haute, Indianapolis, Bellefontaine, Crestline, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Rochester, to Utica. and thence home. I am truly thankful to God for the preservation of the health of both myself and family; and that some who have been very sick, during my absence, are better, while one I shall never meet again here; she has gone over the river. May we all be as well prepared as Sister Crandall was.

The numerous friends to whom I have promised letters will all be remembered at an early day. The weather here is quite mild, with light snow, and almost any amount of mud. J. M. T.

Pennsylvania.

EPHRATA. DEC. 12, 1881.

The last issue of the RECORDER has reached me this morning, with its welcome pages. I have been ordered here by the German Seventh-day Bantist Church, who met in General Conference with the Church near New Enterprise, Pa., on the 16th day of 10th month, to labor three months with our dear brethren in the faith, in Ephrata, who have been without pastoral labor for upwards of twelve years. I came here on the 10th of November, immediately commenced weekly meetings in the "Saal" (audience room) on each Sabbath, morning service in German, and evening service in English, and daily evening devotional meetings with the families. Our day-meetings are, as yet, only attended by the few Sabbath-keepers, often not exceeding four brethren and seven or eight'sisters; evenings, we have from forty to sixty. with seeming interest. The "Saal," which was heretofore lighted for night meetings by tallow candles, is now lighted with four oil lamps, and reflectors, in modest but modern taste. The stoves for heating have also been more suitably arranged, so as to make quite an inviting appearance. Now it remains, by the blessing of God, to rekindle the lamp of God's holy Sabbath with a corresponding holy life, and God's house will be set in order, to draw to this people the blessing of one of the many well-chosen, and curiously wrought inscriptions that adorn the inside walls of the

'Gott und das keusche Lamm, mus stelig in uns Und uns in Ewigkeit, nicht lassen mehr Erkalten." D. C. Long.

Rhode Island

DEC. 14, 1881. Winter is coming, but very slowly. Snow enough to cover the ground has not been seen. But little rain has fallen during the Summer and Fall. Many wells do not furnish sufficient water for one family. The factories have stopped occasionally for a few days, or a week at a time, till water sufficient should slowly run in to be able to run again. At such times, when water is scarce, the Cen-

terville factory runs by steam. The Rockville Church is in good running order, but does not depend on water or steam, but on the power of the Omnipotent One. Three were added by letter the first Sabbath in December. One of the letters had been given six or seven years, and another over thirty-six years. We hope and pray that others may be gathered in. Our prayermeetings have been well attended, and a good degree of interest manifested. Sabbath meetings have been well attended, and good attention given to the preached Word. We hope to be faithful.

West Virginia:.

REVIVAL, AND INSTITUTE AND BIBLE-SCHOOL

By invitation of the Church, Eld. Swinney went early in November to hold the Quarterly Meeting at West Fork. He was, also, by arrangement between the brethren there and members of the Executive Committee of the Association, to conduct, before his return. some Bible-school Institute exercises. He others joined the church; one a dropped

hastened to join in the precious work, desiring that nothing should divert attention | yet submit to its claims. from it. An item showing how extensive model, to the revival work," the writer of that item does not probably intend to convey were no conflicting interests in the work, nor among the laborers. A ten minutes introduction to the regular Bible lesson on Atonement, in which introduction Eld. Davis took a part, showed the purpose of the Bible-Superintendent, Bro. John Hevener, the lesson was given by Eld. S., showing the necesapplication was made effective in revival friends, Eld. S. gave an hour's lesson in Bible geography. That lesson, made most impressive by the apparatus used, opened the way more effectively for the deeper impresthe entire Quarterly services, in one great cause, the revival of religion—the salvation of souls. To Institute and Bible-school workers, it was a precious privilege, a crowning work. To communicants at the Lord's table who yielded, for the time, their enjoyment of that service, it was a refreshing feast. Souls were gathered in each day. Every evening, that band of co-laborers with Christ united from different fields, felt the heavenly "joy in the presence of the angels of God over" more than one sinner that repented.

Nebraska.

MISSIONARY LABOR AT LONG BRANCH.

Under the direction of the Missionary Board, I left my home at Welton, Iowa, Oct. 5, 1881, for labor at this place. I found the religious interest of the church very low, and the membership very much discouraged. Being the most of the time without a pastor, | benefit in opening competition on transporand glad to receive the ministration of the tation, etc. Some inquire why the people Word of Life from such sources as were have not advanced more rapidly financially. available, there had been a great variety of There are several reasons; all who come here religious teaching, which had more or less | did so without means. The grasshoppers, effected the doctrinal harmony of the mem- as in many other places, gave them a hard bership and seriously effected the interest run, and there have been some failures in crops and attendance upon the stated worship in from wet and dry weather; crops frequently the house of God. I found the Yearly Meet- | very good. Several have suffered seriously ing of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in | from prairie fires; one brother lost all but Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, in session at his house; he estimates his loss at \$1,500 to this place, with Bro. S. R. Wheeler the only \$1.800. minister present, conducting the services. I was given a place on the programme, preaching twice. There was a general desire for a ber to leave who would have been better off meetings every evening, as the weather would allow, Eld. Wheeler remaining to assist. But with the rainy evenings that week, he for the reapers. only preached once after the close of the Yearly Meeting, when he was taken sick and went home. We kept on with the meetings week after week nearly every evening, for nine weeks. In the early part of the meetings, we discovered an increasing interest and earnestness in prayer for the descent of the Holy Spirit and the revival of the work of the Lord. The Lord heard and answered prayer, and soon those who were backslidden, commenced to confess their wanderings and sinfulness, and returned to active service in the meetings After five weeks, sinners began to inquire what they should do to be saved, and asked for the prayers of Christians. Being pointed to Christ, the Great Physician, and to his teachings, some then for very short terms. soon accepted salvation, and I baptized four on Sabbath, Nov. 26th. This was the occasion of the visit of Eld. Main, who spent three days with us, preaching four deeply interesting sermons. The work continued in interest. so that the next Sabbath I baptized six. After extending the hand of fellowship to these in the evening following the Sabbath and the sermon, on calling for others desiring to seek Christ and wishing the prayers of God's people, ten came forward to the mourner's seat, all broken down with a sense of sin. with tears and sobs of penitence, which was taken up by the entire congregation, and I never witnessed a more marked evidence of the presence and power of God than on that occasion. The result was that on the next Sabbath I baptized nine happy believers in Christ. These scenes created great joy and enthusiasm on the part of the brethren and sisters and Christian friends present. Two

a glorious revival was in progress, and he Pardee, Kansas. Others are interested in the question of salvation, and we hope will

We have closed the regular series of meetand thorough that revival was, appeared in ings, with the establishing of two prayerthe RECORDER of Dec. 8th. In saying that | meetings each week, one for all, and one for | post. Eld. S. "tried as best he could to adapt all | the young people, and probably preaching his exercises, including that on the map and on First-day evening. Sabbath-school and Sabbath services as usual.

I found the church-house badly out of reany idea that Institute exercises were made pair, with wallped and decayed cottonwood an important part of the services. There siding, no sheathing, cracked plastering, an opened front door, and no entry; unmatched shrunken floor, all making a cold house, with one stove, and no place for the sisters to retire with small children in time of service. I appealed to the friends East for help to school to be to aid the church and the parent | repair this. Some responded, viz., Plainin bringing souls to Christ, and training | field \$71, Pawcatuck \$20, friends at Nortonthem up in him. Under the direction of the | ville, Kansas, \$10. Collections and contributions here, some \$20, besides much labor performed. The house is now sheathed, sity and plan of Atonement; and a pastor's papered, and sided with good material, a partition across the front end, remedying work by Eld. D. On First-day morning, at the evils referred to. It still needs a new the earnest solicitation of brethren and floor, painting, etc., which will be likely to go over unless a little more shall be received from abroad, as the financial condition here is not flattering this year in consequence of the severe drought. For all of these blesssions made in revival interests by the sermon | ings the people are extremely grateful to God following. All laborers were united during and to the friends who have assisted, and the Missionary Board. We regard Eld. Main's western tour a move in the right direction, and believe great good will come

> I was happily disappointed as to the country here. It is a good country, rolling surface, good soil, well watered with small streams running through it, along which is to be found timber. These are from two to five miles apart; coal is dug fourteen miles away; others prospecting near by where it is believed it will be found. Humboldt, on the B. & M. R. R., four miles from the churchhouse, is a large flourishing town, affording a good market for all kinds of farm produce; large brick blocks, two banks, two printing offices, a large graded school, every variety of merchandise in a country town; physicians and lawyers to spare, usual variety of Christian denominations, etc. Two other railroads are being built near, which will be a

A great drawback to this society has been the want of a settled pastor, causing a numrevival of religion among the churches rep- if they had remained. But I trust and beresented, especially on this field which I had lieve this objection will soon be overcome, now come to occupy. We continued the from the interest Eld. Main took in matters here as a representative of the Missionary Board, if the reapers can be found. Yes pray H. B. Lewis.

Long Branch, Dec. 14, 1881.

Condensed Alews. The stockholders of the Keely Motor have

adopted the report of the directors, requiring the inventor, for the protection of the stockholders, to communicate the secrets he has discovered to some other person, and take out patents to cover his invention, if in fact he has invented anything patentable.

News from Hungary shows that crime there is fearfully on the increase. The times are hard, and it being difficult to collect taxes, the burdens of the State are made as ight as possible by the authorities. Criminals are sent to jail only in extreme cases, and

The engineer in charge of the Washington monument reports that the monument is now two hundred and fifty feet high. One hundred and seventy thousand dollars was expended during the year. The balance available (\$61,000) will complete the obelisk to the height of 386 feet.

There is much excitement at St. Albans, Vt., over the efforts of temperance people to stop the sale of liquor. All the hotels have agreed to suspend business until the temperance movement is ended. The place is without other than private accommodations for strangers.

The President has nominated Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, of New York, for Assistant Secretary of State. The nomination is regarded with great favor, as Mr. Davis has had great experience in the diplomatic service, in which he has acquitted himself with marked honor.

The Dutch government intends to send a steamer on a cruise to every spot and island where it is possible the members of the crew of the steamer Konig Der Nederlanden, (which foundered on a voyage from Batavia Who will thus cheer her and remember her in prayer? was glad to find, on reaching the place, that member of a sister church, the other from for Amsterdam,) may have taken refuge.

The British schooner, Royal Blue Jacket, from Oporto for La Poile, N. F., was abandoned in latitude 51° north, longitude 18° west, on her beam ends and dismasted. The captain and four of the crew were drowned. The rest of the crew have landed at Liver-

A Hong Kong (China) dispatch of Nov. 16th says: "A typhoon visited the coast of Tonguin, and the river inundated the plantations. The damage is immense and the loss of lives great. Over two hundred bodies have already been recovered."

Some fishermen have seen a balloon floating on the water near Cherbourg, on the French coast, supposed to be the one which ran away with Mr. Powell from Bridgeport, Eng., last week. The British consul sent vessels after it.

Rebecca Bates, the heroic woman who, with her cousin Abbie, in 1812, scared off several boat-loads of British troops by sounding the roll call bekind some rocks on the beach, died at Scituate, Mass., Dec. 14th.

A late census of Japan shows a population of very nearly 36,000,000. The Mikado and his family are shown at the head of the statistics as twenty men and seventeen women. Yeddo contains 957,121 inhabitants.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, who, as surgeon, accompanied Dr. Kane on a trip to the Arctic regions, and subsequently organized two other expeditions, died suddenly, in New York, on the morning of Dec. 17th.

Several hundred tenant farmers have plowed Parnell's farm in Wicklow county, and performed all the necessary work thereon. On separating, they cheered Parnell. Dillon, Sheehy, and others.

The Senate and House Committee to arrange the memorial ceremonies in honor of President Garfield, has decided to invite Secretary Blaine to deliver the eulogy before both branches of Congress.

There were severe gales and heavy rains hroughout England on Saturday and Sunday. Many houses were unroofed and partly mand. We quote: demolished. The rivers overflowed and trees were prostrated.

The President has nominated Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney General. The nomination was referred. in the Senate, to the Judiciary Committee.

Four European steamers, which left New York Dec. 17th, carried out 135,000 letters, of which 9,100 were registered, and also 184 bags of newspapers.

The nomination of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen as Secretary of State was promptly and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

It is officially stated that the number of deaths resulting from the burning of the Vienna theatre, was 794.

Mrs. Lincoln writes that she has completey lost the use of her eyes, and is very weak. Thirty-six steamships and sail vessels are eported overdue in New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Evangelistic Work.—Bro. J. J. White and brother, of Scott, N. Y., are inclined to spend a time in evangelistic work, and request that if any of our churches desire their services, they will correspond with J. J. White in regard to it as soon as conven-

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.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Eld. S. H. Babcock, in Albion, Wis., and by him Dec. 11, 1881, Mr. WINFIELD S. ATWOOD, of Edgerton, and Miss SARAH A. SAXBY,

In Shongo, N. Y.; Dec. 8, 1881, of malarial fever, nearly 23 years. We scarcely ever witnessed such grief of a father for the loss of a son as was shown by Mr. Bess, and no wonder, for he was his only son, and as he expressed, "he had always been so good a son." George was to have been married the day before his death. These stricken parents have only one child left to them, a young woman. were told that George had many friends, which was also evident by the attendance at his funeral

At Bridgewater, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1881, of typhoid fever, John Brownell, son of Peres R. and Ann 3. Brownell, aged 18 years and 6 months. He was an active and enterprising young man, possessed of that physical vigor and apparent health which gave promise of long life. His case was regarded as hope ful until, under an unfavorable turn in the disease he sank rapidly, and suddenly passed away. A few years ago he became a subject of saving grace, pubicly put on Christ, and united himself with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield, N. Y., of which he continued a member until removed by death. His death is the source of much sorrow, and is felt to be a very great loss by his bereaved father and mother, a younger sister and brother, and a large circle of friends.

In Westerly, R. I., Nov. 19, 1881, of scarlet fever, succeeded by diphtheria, ADDIE BELLE LOOMIS, daughter of George E. and Addie E. Loomis, aged years, 4 months, and 2 days.

In Niantic, R. I., Nov. 15, 1881, of diphtheria, EDDIE, son of Frederick Gardiner, aged 9 years.

In Niantic, R. I., Dec. 5, 1881, of diphtheria, LENA, daughter of L. C. Hoxie, aged 10 years. Also, of the same disease, Dec. 7th, Mr. L. C. Hoxie, aged

Near Linneus, Linn Co., Mo., Nov. 16, 1881, of spinal meningetis, MARY, youngest child and only daughter of Mansfield and Lizzie Lowther, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 6 days. The husband and faher is in the insane asylum in St. Joseph, Mo. This is a most severe affliction to the faithful wife. and now she is called to drink still deeper of the cup of sorrow in the loss of her sweet little Mary. A word of Christian consolation to this bereaved mother will come as a drop of water to a thirsty soul.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York markets for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending Dec. 17th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 25,264 pack ages; exports, 1,217 packages. The last week's jump of the Elgin market is not responded to by buyers here; they are naughty enough to buy in any other market for less money, and such quality as is sold there was easily purchasable here at 41 @ 43 cents, there being offerings of extras on change here this week at 41½ cents; this for new milchs, bouquet flavored, grain fed, creamery make. Fine fresh imitation creamery butter is all wanted. So is really fine State dairy make, and they sell well up, while common to fair State dairy is low and slow, selling down to 20 @ 22 cents, and common Western factory at 13 @ 17 cents. We quote:

Creamery, new milch make...... 38 @42 fresh, fair to choice......30 @36 Sweet cream creameries, October make....30 @33 Dairy butter, finely made, October......30 @35 fair to choice, fresh...... sour, cheesy or rancid15 @20 Entire dairies, as in quality.....20 @30 Imitation of Western creamery, fine.....30 @33 Western factory, all kinds......14 @22 CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 43,673

boxes; exports, 37,595 boxes. An active home trade helps the situation, and 13 cents has been made for fine white cheese for Eastern markets. For export buyers are loth to pay over 12½ cents, but have made some purchases at 124 cents, which even then would not buy some of the finest late made specials, such being firmly held at 13 cents. The value of skimmed cheese is an unknown quantity. We quote:

Early make, fair to good. 10 @ 12 Factory, partly skimmed. 7 @ 10 poor skims.....

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 3,136 bbls. and 2,196 boxes. The market is very irregular—there are so many preserved eggs and stale eggs offering at less price than for fresh laid, which are in quick de-

Near-by marks, fresh laid, per doz......32 @ 33 Limed eggs, prime brands......22 @ 24 BEESWAY.—The market is quick at 224 @ 23 cents for pure wax.

BEANS.—There have been arrivals from California and from Italy, these offerings grown 6,000 miles apart meeting here in the New York market; prices close firm and market well sustained. We quote: Marrows, 1881, per bushel, 62 lbs.. \$3 35 @\$3 55 Mediums,

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote:

Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......13 @14 fair to good......11 @124 State and Western, quarter apples...... 6 @ 7 Apples, North Carolina, sliced..... Peeled peaches, evaporated.................35 @38 Unpeeled peaches, halves and quarters..... 6 @ 7 Blackberries...... 12 @18

DRESSED POULTRY.—Turkeys and geese for Christmas and turkeys for New Year's are the specials, although fine fat fowls and chickens will sell well. Shipments for holiday markets should arrive three to four days in advance. We quote:

Ducks, per pound...... 9 @ 12 BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

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M. W. B. C.

Time to me this truth hath taught, 'Tis a truth that's worth revealing; More offend from want of thought, Than from any want of feeling.

If advice we would convey,

There's a time we should convey it; If we've but a word to say,

There's a time in which to say it!

Many a beauteous flower decays, Though we tend it e'er so much; Something secret on it preys, Which no human aid can touch

So, in many a loving breast, Lies some canker grief concealed, That, if touched, is more oppressed. Left unto itself—is healed.

Oft, unknowingly, the tongue Touches on a chord so aching, That a word or accent wrong Pains the heart almost to breaking.

Many a tear of wounded pride, Many a fault of human blindness, Had been soothed, or turn'd aside, By a quiet voice of kindness!

Time to me this truth hath taught, 'Tis a truth that's worth revealing; More offend from want of thought, Than from any want of feeling.

-Charles Mackay.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

BY PILGRIM.

It was a wonderful tree; so the children called it, and they are usually good judges of such matters. For days there had been an unusual excitement pervading the house. The very air teemed with secrets; there were whispered consultations among the children, a hasty hiding of articles on which busy fingers had been earnestly engaged, when un-welcome footsteps were heard, while a de-rules." lightful air of mystery seemed to lurk in family flitted in and out of the parlors, care- mon Father. fully securing the doors, lest some inquisitive | Effic, the darling of the household, was a eyes should catch a glimpse of the wonders | fairy-like creature, whose little life had been to be revealed. To the impatient children, skin, laughing blue eyes, her smooth, golden the hours seem to creep. Their little gifts | hair, and the warm robes that so nicely fitted year-old Effie, the pet and darling of the The other child was a girl of apparently derful scene. It seemed indeed like standing | articles, completed her costume. on the borders of fairy-land. The tree, a short duration. The spell broken, with joypies over the wonderful treasures.

In the midst of their excitement, the sound tree. of bells was heard, and the door was thrown violently open, admitting a venerable man,

closely muffled from head to feet in furs. snow; in his right hand was a large staff on which he heavily leaned, while the left hand held a closely-packed basket, whose contents, as he came rushing into the room, he scat- by the gentleman who was taking the gifts tered profusely among the little ones. from the tree. "Santa Claus, Santa Claus," shouted they in Startled and wild glee, running after the old man-all but up. "Here, Miss Hattie Jones, this is little Effie, who, nestling closely to her moth- marked for you.' er, cast now and then timid glances on the singular being, whose laughing eyes, marvel-ously like those of her big brother Will, seemed to have a strange fascination for the child, but whose grotesque figure and rough voice filled her with alarm, and she did not | Thus encouraged, with trembling fingers, she breathe freely till, his basket emptied, with unfastened the bundle, then stood speechless a low mocking bow to the little lady, he left gazing upon its contents. A warm frock, a the room, and the sound of his bells seemed cloak, hood, stockings and shoes, indeed a to die away in the distance. After the mirth whole outfit was displayed to the astonished that followed his exit had somewhat subsid- child. Besides there were several toys, promed, the business of distributing the gifts inent among which was a doll, not as fine as commenced, and the eyes of the children Effie's, indeed, but which gave quite as much are in the British army. But she was a opened wider and wider, till it seemed as pleasure. though their delight would exceed all bounds, as one after another much-desired article fell

and the guests of the family, entered hearti- ing the little girl's speechless rapture, that ly into their pleasure, in the midst of which, Mrs. May's rules would be safe and pleasant Mrs. May, chancing to glance at one of the ones to follow. windows from which the curtain had been It was a very different scene to which the displaced, was startled to see pressed close to little stranger hastened after leaving the kind therpane, gazing with dilated eyes on the family. woulderful tree, the face of a little girl. The windows extending to the floor, from her into which the wind found admittance post she had a full view of what seemed to through many a crevice, a few embers dying her truly a scene of enchantment.

tion that rose to her lips, whispered to her eldest son, who, unnoticed and with a merry twinkle in his eyes, had just entered the room; affectioned quickly up, gave a nod of assent, and quickly slipped out. The pleasant work went on. Little Effie, the de- her bundle, she eagerly displayed its conlighted recipient of a doll almost as large as tents. The woman raised her sad eyes, and herself, was exhibiting its wonderful qualities asked in surprise, "Where have you been? to her mother, when Will re-entered the I have been so frightened about you." And roun, leading the little girl, who vainly tried then the whole wonderful story was re- ington placed a chair for her.

Mere, mother," he said, "is my captive. is as frightened, as a stray bird."

see a Christmas tree before?"

The older members of the family were hardly less surprised, while some of the guests could scarcely suppress their aston-

ing creature. I can't bear to look at her. I wonder at your mother;" and the proud lip whose whole earthly life was but an exempli curled in scorn.

"Poor child," was the answer, "I think she wont hurt Effie It probable isn't her fault that she is poor and ragged. Mother has always taught us to be kind to the poor."

"Kind, yes, but one can be kind without taking such creatures into the house. Where did your mother get such ideas?"

"From the Bible, I believe," was the re-

The child did indeed seem a strange eleevery corner of the large house. The day ment to introduce into such a scene, and the before Christmas, the excitement reached its | contrast between the two children was so height. The children were banished to the marked that it seemed difficult to realize play-room, while the older members of the that they were both the offspring of one com-

of fairy-land before the time came for them one bright gleam of sunshine. Her soft, fair had been given up to other hands, and they the dainty little form, all seemed her natural had nothing to do but wait. Little three- | birthright, and told of a shielded joyous life.

family, had been sent again and again to see some ten years, but with a face prematurely if mamma hadn't come out. At last the old; while her large, wild eyes and the doors were thrown open, Effic called, "Tome, tanlged hair falling over the low forehead tome quick;" the children scampered down, gave her a strangely weird look. A thin the house, where, on his way he found evidences of extreme poverty. He was, howmoment speechless with delight at the won- and shoes that were but an apology for those ever, cordially welcomed by the feeble old Washington, N. J.

It was enough to make one's heart ache to very large one, reaching nearly to the top of | think of a child of her tender years exposed the lofty room, was literally loaded with gifts to the cold of a Winter's night in such apof almost every description. It was brilliant-ly illuminated, and the many colored lights of wealth. World-wide indeed seemed the flashing on the beautiful fruit, lit it up with difference between them. The tears came to a radiance truly marvelous in the eyes of the Mrs. May's eyes, as she gazed on the children, children. Their silence was, however, of and thought, "Who made them to differ?" Going to her eldest daughter, a whispered ful exclamation they hastened to the tree, consultation ensued, followed by Helen's will enable you to provide for your present and were soon chattering like so many mag- leaving the room, and soon returning with a needs." She at first manifested a reluctance

Recovering from their first surprise, the children had gathered around the little waif, and were busily engaged in showing her their His long, white beard was sprinkled with treasures, when their mother interrupted them by inquiring her name.

"Hattie Jones, ma'am," was the answer, and soon, "Hattie Jones" was loudly called

Startled and surprised, the child glanced

"Run and get it," urged the children, but still she stood as if rooted to the spot. "I'll dit it," said Effie. "Here it is: somefing pitty, I dess."

"Open it, open it," shouted the children.

To describe the child's unbounded delight would be impossible. Her face was radiant, and even the young lady who had so resented Their parents, older brothers and sisters her intrusion, could but feel, while witness-

A cold, bare room in a crazy old house, on the hearth, a pale sickly-looking woman Thorlady, quickly suppressing the exclama- bending over a table busily sewing, was the

hearsed. "And see here," the child continued, uncovering a basket on her arm. have had hard work to secure her, for she "what the good lady gave me besides; O,

"Please, ma'am," said the child, lifting row? And, mother, the lady promised to of money, more than sufficient to make good wild, frightened eyes to the lady, "I didn't come and see us and send us some coal. O, my loss. From them I learned that my vismean any harm. I only wanted to look at the pretty tree."

wild, frightened eyes to the lady, "I didn't come and see us and send us some coal. O, isn't she good, and won't I look nice in my loss. From them I learned that my vistor of the other morning was General Wash-the pretty tree."

beautiful dress? One of the little girls said ington himself—of whom I had held so er-"Don't be frightened," said Mrs. May soothingly taking the hand of the little waif, it was just like one of hers, and she guessed her mother had given it to me because mine had given it to me because mine his—your—command they recompensed me. was so poor." The sad face of the mother, When they had gone, my husband and I, from which every vestige of hope seemed to have gone, lighted with gratitude. Poor sion that such a commander—so unlike Gen. "No, ma'am; O, isn't it a beauty?"

"Well, my little girl," said the lady, "you shall look at this one as long as you please."

have gone, lighted with gratitude. Poor woman! life was very hard for her. With health enfeebled by constant toil, her unremitting efforts did not suffice to keep the mitting efforts did not suffice to keep the of an unjust cause; and though we had been "And oo sall have some of my candy dat Santa Caus dave me," said Effie, thrusting a liberal share into the child's hand. "Did marvel is it, that she sometimes felt forsaken to espouse your cause in the future. I think oo see Santa Caus? He's a big man, and I by God and man. But now the happiness of our sons, when they learn what has occurred was fraid of him, but my mamma wouldn't her child was reflected in her face. There to us, will do the same. I came here to tell let him hurt me, and I dess he's dood if he were kind hearts yet in the world. God had you this. God bless you!" and touching her is big. See my dolly, I'd dive her to oo, but not left her; she would trust him yet; per-lips to his hand, she went from the apartsee's so pitty I tant. Tum, I'll sow oo all haps better days were to come. And the lit- ment. de pitty things on do tree." And taking the tle maiden, happy indeed was she when she hand of the little girl, she led her to the at length sought her poor couch. For a long woman's sons—deserted the British standard tree. while she lay, living over again the scenes of and enrolled themselves with those who The entrance of the strange intruder had the evening, and many a child of wealth fought beneath the flag which was emblecaused the children to forget all else for the might have envied her, as, her doll clasped matic of freedom, justice, equality. One of

words, a few generous deeds. A little sunshine scattered on the path of from the table of abundance for the hut of given in history. "How can your mother let Effie lead that little beggar?" exclaimed a young lady to the eldest daughter of the house. "Such a look- whose birth eighteen hundred years since was heralded by the Judean shepherds; of Him fication of his good will to men.

A STORY OF WASHINGTON IN 1775.

One pleasant morning in August, 1775, General Washington set out from his headquarters at Cambridge on horseback, merely for recreation. As was frequently the case, he rode unattended, and wore the dress of a civilian. He had proceeded a couple of miles in the direction of Watertown, when he saw a woman, far advanced in years, sitting in a doorway and moaning piteously. His sympathy was at once aroused, and bringing his horse to a halt, he inquired:

"What troubles you, my good woman?"
"Oh, sir," was the reply, "some rebel soldiers have been here this morning, and stolen or destroyed everything in my garden.
I had cultivated the garden with my own hands, and looked to what I should gather from it for the support of my invalid husband and myself during the coming Winter.'

"May I see your husband?"

"Certainly. He is always glad to have any one to call upon him."

Washington dismounted, tied his house to

Washington dismounted, tied his horse to a fence, and then followed the woman into man, who, bolstered up in bed, extended to him a thin, colorless hand. For half an hour or more, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army held converse with the aged couple, during which he learned that they were most pronounced Tories, and had two sons—their only children—among Gage's troops in Boston. Before taking his departure, he drew some money from his pocket and held it toward the woman, saying, "This large bundle, which she placed upon the to receiving it, but finally accepted it, with tree. tree to receiving it, but finally accepted it, with profuse thanks. Then he promised that Gen. Washington should be informed of the treatment to which his soldiers had subjected her. "General Washington!" she exclaimed, "He is our bitterest enemy, and will, doubt-

less, rejoice to know that any who sympathize with the British have been abused." "I think you are mistaken in regard to his disposition; I hope you are at least," was the answer with a smile, as he left the house.

He immediately rode to Major-General Putnam, who commanded the center division of the army-stationed at Cambridge-and having acquainted him with what he had just learned, ordered a search for the maranders to be instituted, and that, when identified. they be sent to his headquarters. The third day thereafter an aid-de-camp conducted three soldiers into his presence.

"Are you the ones who disgraced the uniform you wear by plundering a defenseless woman's garden?" asked Washington stern-

"She is a Tory," was the indirect reply. "So she told me, and also that her sons woman, nevertheless, and for that reason, if no other, entitled to respect. Your wanton conduct was worthy of oppressors rather than of those who—as does the American army-aim to prevent oppression. Accompany them to the woman whom they molested," addressing the officer having them in charge, "and see that they fully compensate her for the damage they wrought. Another offense of a like nature will not be dealt with so leniently."

Later, the same day, while he was engaged in writing, a servant informed him that a woman waited in an adjoining room, who was urgent to see him privately. "Ask her to step in here," said Washing-

ton laying aside his quill:

When the woman presented herself before him he saw she was the one in whose behalf he had acted a few hours previously. She went to him and placed her trembling hand npon his arm, saying, "God bless you!" Then the tears came and she could articulate

"Please be seated, madam," and Wash-She seated herself, and as soon as she

could command her voice, continued: "Only a little time ago, the soldiers who shan't we have a Christmas dinner to-mor- robbed m garden came and gave me a sum

Within the month, two soldiers—this time, and their busy tongues ceased while closely in her arms, with a sigh of perfect they stood with wide open eyes gazing upon her.

And all this was the result of a few kind Arnold.

This story was often told in Boston and Cambridge during the Revolution, and after one of God's poor children. A few crumbs its close, but we do not know that it has been

> It is one of the many local traditions of Washington, and we present the version of it that was told by the old-time firesides.

Stories of popular kings acting the part of unknown benefactors have often been told, as for example, King Henry and the miller, King James and the tinker, but we have not before met with a like incident of Washington. -F. F. Foster.

TIME FOR ACTION.—There comes a time in the history of great moral movements when arguments must give place to action. Moral suasion on the liquor question is very much like bombardment of a fortress; it may do much by weakening the garrison and destroying his defenses, but it can not be relied upon to induce an unconditional surrender. In order to capture, there is need of something more than big guns at a distance; there must be the hand-to-hand assault, a storming of the breastworks, and a determined charge. In the present case, the charge must be made finally through the ballot-box. The only question to be decided is, Has the time fully come? Has the cannonade effected such breaches in the walls that there is reason to hope for success in the assault? And just as soon as the time comes is the time when the assault should be made.—Journal and Messenger.

y inducements ready.

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THE SUN.

THE SUN for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present management, shining, as always, for all, big and little, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy, Republican and Democratic, depraved and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. THE Sun's light is for mankind and womankind of every sort; but its genial warmth is for the good, while it pours hot discomfort on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked.

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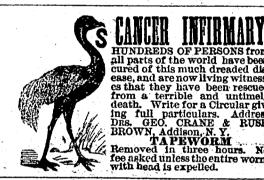
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A SPECIES of Califo as "black heart," is b imperishable in situati decay rapidly. A po from an old Russian si sound, excepting the standing in the ground

NEW FIBER.—The being utilized for rop said to be as strong as have special qualities o in about a dozen variet versally south of fort tude, is long-lived, and promises to be an i Southern industry.

ELECTRICITY is bein scale in the rectification distillery of Bapaum The process consists in electricity through infe disengage the superfluc trolysis. By this mean common beet spirits, poor, can be made to alcohol, equal to that f

An improved signali invented by Capt. Gau him the telelogue. It bum of dead black lin vered letters and other This is set upon a tripo to reflect the light of t vered service; and the means of a powerful s is considered a medium and any one can manip cial education.

A NEW process for from dolomite is claimi many, and is in success of calcining dolomite, tating it with a refuse s to 15 per cent. of suga decomposed in a few i contains being dissolved mains behind. From solution of lime, the la carbonic acid, and the again available for new mite. This method pro very low cost.

PHOTOGRAPHY in col covered, little or no pro made in this direction. that certain colors of may be reproduced on graphic plate, and that make no impression on got thus far, there ca doubt that a polychrom raphy will ere long be which shall admit of the natural objects in all the velopment may be looke tions as well, in the exte the art-science to the education, and in its ap The day, indeed, may n photo-telegraphy may plished fact, when it will graph a portrait from o other.

have laid great stress up the abuse of coffee and t gastralgia, dyspepsia, and more or less disturbance innervation. It is there cisely to distinguish the duced by coffee on the more general action exer central nervous system, a ferred on it the merited intellectual drink. In o sugar is, according to M. ly digestive substance; at to order it in certain case has proven, by a series to ments, that coffee retards ducing anæmia of the s time, is followed by chron conclusions are, therefore be thoroughly sweetened

digestion

It is well known, and

ADVINERS NOW YOR

for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual inder the present management, shining. or all, big and little, mean and gracious, d unhappy, Republican and Democratic d virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. The is for mankind and womankind of every genial warmth is for the good, while it scomfort on the blistering backs of the

of 1868 was a newspaper of a new kind. many of the forms, and a multitude of ous words and phrases of ancient jourundertook to report in a fresh, succinct. mal way, all the news of the world, event of human interest, and commentfairs with the fearlessness of absolute in-The success of this experiment was of THE SUN. It effected a permanent e style of American newspapers. Every ournal established in this country in the past, has been modelled after THE SUN. rtant journal already existing has been d bettered by the force of THE SUN'A

of 1882 will be the same outspoken. and interesting newspaper. al use of the means which an abundant fords, ke spall make it better than ever

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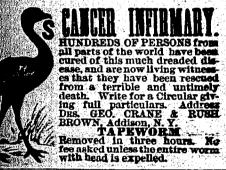


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Popular Science.

THE HEAT of the sun, falling upon tropical ground, if it could be utilized as power. is estimated to be equal to 4,000 horse-power per acre, for nine hours per day. It is not impossible that some means may yet be discovered of storing and using this for mechanical purposes.

A species of California redwood, known 88 "black heart," is believed to be almost imperishable in situations where other woods decay rapidly. A post recently taken up from an old Russian stockade was perfectly sound, excepting the "sap wood," after standing in the ground for seventy years.

NEW FIBER.—The fiber of the yucca is have special qualities of value. This plant, in about a dozen varieties, grows almost universally south of forty degrees north latitude, is long-lived, and yields largely. This promises to be an important product of Southern industry.

ELECTRICITY is being employed on a large scale in the rectification of alcohol at the distillery of Bapaume-les-Rouen, France. The process consists in passing currents of electricity through inferior alcohol so as to disengage the superfluous hydrogen by electrolysis. By this means, it is said that the common beet spirits, which is ordinarily poor, can be made to yield 80 per cent. of alcohol, equal to that from the best malt.

An improved signaling apparatus has been invented by Capt. Gaumet, and is named by him the telelogue. It consists of a large album of dead black linen cloth, having silvered letters and other signals upon its pages. This is set upon a tripod at such an angle as to reflect the light of the sky upon the silvered service; and the signals are read by means of a powerful spy-glass. Five miles is considered a medium distance for its use, and any one can manipulate it without special education.

A NEW process for obtaining magnesia from dolomite is claiming attention in Germany, and is in successful use. It consists of calcining dolomite, and treating and agitating it with a refuse solution containing 10 to 15 per cent. of sugar. The dolomite is decomposed in a few minutes, the lime is contains being dissolved, while magnesia remains behind. From the decanted sugar solution of lime, the latter is precipitated by carbonic acid, and the clear solution is then again available for new lots of calcined dolomite. This method produces magnesia at a very low cost.

PHOTOGRAPHY in color remains to be discovered, little or no progress having yet been made in this direction. It has been proved that certain colors of the solar spectrum may be reproduced on a sensitive photodoubt that a polychrome system of photography will ere long be discovered—a system which shall admit of the photographing of natural objects in all their varied hues. Development may be looked for in other directions as well, in the extended application of the art-science to the requirements of art education, and in its application to science. The day, indeed, may not be distant when photo-telegraphy may become an accomplished fact, when it will be possible to telegraph a portrait from one continent to an-

It is well known, and English physicians have laid great stress upon the point, that the abuse of coffee and tea often brings on gastralgia, dyspepsia, and, at the same time, more or less disturbance of the apparatus of innervation. It is therefore necessary precisely to distinguish the local anæmia produced by coffee on the stomach from the more general action exercised by it over the central nervous system, and which has conferred on it the merited qualification of an intellectual drink. In opposition to coffee, sugar is, according to M. Leven, an eminently digestive substance; and he does not fail to order it in certain cases of dyspepsia. He has proven, by a series of elaborate experiments, that coffee retards digestion, by producing anæmia of the stomach, which, in time, is followed by chronic dyspepsia. His conclusions are, therefore, that coffee must

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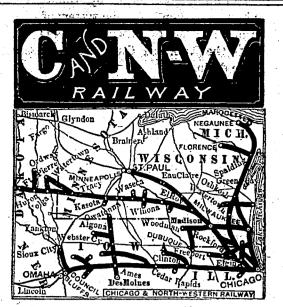
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted June 6th, 1881.

| | EASTWARD. | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| STATIONS. | No. 8* | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6 | | | | |
| Leave Dunkirk Little Valley | | 1.05 PM 2.52 " | • • • • • • • | 7.05 AM 8.43 " | | | | |
| 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 " 10.81 " 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 4.80 " 7.80 " | | | | |
| New York | 10.00 РМ | 7.25 AM | 11.25 ам | | | | | |

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 9.58, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 P. M. 5.43 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.03, Belmont 6.19, Scio 6.37, and arriving at Wellville 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 5.44,

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.

| | 44 TSD # 44 ******** | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|----------|---------------------|--|--|
| | STATIONS, | No. 3* | No. 9‡ | No. 29 | No. 1 | | |
| | Leave New York Port Jervis | 7.00 PM 10.55 " | | 7°.15 рм | 9.00 AM 12.18 PM | | |
| | Hornellsville | 8.10 AM | 12.20 рм | 12.50 PM | 8.55 PM | | |
| , e | Alfred Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca | 9.18 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 " | 12.46 PM 1.05 " 1.24 " 2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 " | | 11.15 " 11.89 " | | |
| t- n, u | Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk | 11.52 AM 1.30 PM | | | 12.20 AM 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, Shariday 7.10, and against a complete at 7.25 B. M. 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.

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| 1 | WESTWARD. | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| STATIONS. | | | | | 21. | | |
| Leave Carrellton Arrive at | A. M. 9.20 | P. M. 8.30 | P. M. 4.10 | Р. м. 11.50 | P. M. 8.22 | P. N 11.8 | |
| Bradford Leave | 10.03 | 9.80 | 4.51 | 12.35 | 9.00 | 1.2 | |
| Bradford | 10.45 | | 4.55 | 1.05 | | | |
| Custer City Arrive at | 11.10 | •••• | 5.07 | 1.20 | •••• | •••• | |
| Buttsville | 12.25 | | 5.45 | | | | |

6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. 11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.81, and errives at Bradford 11 35 A. M.

EASTWARD. STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M. Buttsville 6.30 Custer City 9.35 1.80 8.14 Arrive at Bradford 9.50 1.45 8.25 Leave Bradford 7.45 6.20 10.03 2.40 4.15 6.00 Arrive at Carrollton

8.30 6.55 10.45 3.20 4.55 7.29 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at

7.80 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.80 P. M.
Trains 17, 18, 20 and 21 run daily. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.20 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

FIRST QUARTER.

Dec. 31, 1881. The Beginning of the Gospel. Mark 4: 1-13.

Jan. 7, 1882. Jesus in Galilee. Mark 1: 14-28. Jan. 14. Power to Heal. Mark 1: 29-45.

Jan. 21. Power to Forgive. Mark 2: 1-17.

Jan. 28. The Pharisees Answered. Mark 2: 18-28; 3: 1-5. Feb. 4. Christ and his Disciples. Mark 3: 6-19.

Feb. 11. Christ's Foes and Friends. Mark 3: 20-35. Feb. 18. Parable of the Sower. Mark 4: 1-20. Feb. 25. The Growth of the Kingdom. Mark 4: 21-84. March 4. Christ Stilling the Tempest. Mark 4: 35-41. March 11. Power over Evil Spirits. Mark 5: 1-20.

I.—THE BEGINNING OF THE GOSPEL.

BY REV. L. A. PLATTS.

For Sabbath-day, December 31.

2. As it is written in the

prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way

3. The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.

4. John did baptize in the

the river of Jordan, confess

ing their sins.
6. And John was clothed

loins; and he did eat locusts

Jordan. 10. And straightway com

saw the heavens opened, and

11. And there came a voice

from heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son, in whom

I am weil pleased.
12. And immediatly

scending upon him:

CENTRAL TRUTH .- Good news from heav

DAILY READINGS

The forerunner promised. Mal. 3: 1-3. Luke 1: 5-17.

GOLDEN TEXT .- "Behold, I will send my

PLACE.—The Wilderness of Judea, north of the Dead Sea.

OUTLINE.

QUESTIONS

now begin to study? What is the meaning of "gospel?"

From whence does this good news come? Of what does it

speak? To whom does it come? By what titles or names is

I. The prophets. What prophet is quoted in v. 27

II. John the Baptist. Who was John the Baptist?

Where did he preach? What did he preach? What is re

pentance? What is the end, or object of repentance? What

can forgive sins? Mark 2: 10. Whom, then, did John

III. Jesus the Christ. From whence did Jesus come

to John? From whence did he come into the world? Se

15. Why, then, must be be baptized? Matt. 8: 15. Can we

of Jesus' baptism? What great trial did Jesus immediately

PreHminary. What is the title of the book which we

Jesus born. Matt. 1: 17-25.
Visited by the Maji. Matt. 2: 1-11.
Heralded by angels. Luke 2: 1-14.
From the beginning. John 1: 1-17.

extending into the valley of the Jordan.

GOVERNOR OF JUDEA. -Pontius Pilate.

II. By John the Baptist. v. 4-8.

III. By Jesus Christ. v. 9-13.

RULER OF ROME.—Tiberius Cæsar.

I. By the prophets. v. 1-3.

THE GOSPEL PROCLAIMED:

Baptized.

2. Approved.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—MARK 1: 1-13. (New Version.) (Old Version.)

1. The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God.

1. The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. 2. Even as it is written in Isaiah the prophet,

Behold, I send my messen-ger before thy face, Who shall prepare thy way: 3. The voice of one crying Make ye ready the way of

the Lord, Make his paths straight;

4. John came, who baptized in the wilderness and preached the baptism of repentance into remission of sins. 5. And there went out unto him all the country of Judea, and all they of Jerusalem; and they were baptized of him in the river Jordan, confessing their sins. C. And John was clothed with camel's hair, and had a leathern girdle about his loins, and did eat locusts and wild honey. 7. And he preached, saying. There com-

and wild honey;
7. And preached, saying, eth after me he that is mighti-er than I, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose; 8. I baptized you with water; but he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost.

coming up out of the water, he saw the heavens rent asunder, and the Spirit as a dove descending upon him 11. and a voice came out of the heavens, Thou art my beloved Son, in thee I am well

12. And straightway the Spirit driveth him forth into the wilderness. 13. And he was in the wilderness forty he was with the wild beasts; and the angels ministered

made known to men. 3. The system of truth result- merse or submerge, and accords perfectly with the ing in and relating to salvation. Jesus. Savior. | constructions explained above. Christ—the Anointed One. Son of God, and therefore divine.

thy way. An allusion to the ancient custom of | Son; and the Spirit resting upon the Son, in token sending servants to clear the way of stones, fill up of his divine purity, and of the Father's approval the low places, &c., where any great person was to

v. 3. Cry. To announce. Reference is made to the custom of sending heralds in advance to announce | we are, and yet without sin." It is no sin to be the coming of the king. Wilderness. A region | tempted. It is sin to yield to the temptation. Conuninhabited. Here, the country north and west of

away. Sins—1. Failures. 2. Willful wrong doing. 3. Such wrong-doing and its consequences.

v. 5. Judea. The southern division of Paleswhich, same construction as "In the wilderness," v. 4, (en with the Dative). Confessing, acknowledging, and, by implication, forsaking.

Girdle of skin, serving to bind the loose outer garment, and also for pockets in which to carry food, &c. Locusts. A kind of grasshopper, still used for food in Eastern countries. Wild honey. Honey of wild bees, to be found in hollow trees, and

bound upon the bottoms of the feet for protection in walking. Stoop down and unloose, the duty of the humblest slave. Not worthy, not compe-

Both in the same construction (Dative without prepo-

v. 9. Those days. While John was preaching and baptizing. Nazareth, the home of Jesus' childhood, youth, and early manhood. Galilee. The Northern Province of Palestine. In Jordan —into Jordan (cis with the accusative) into, or within.

the preceding verse. Spirit-Holy Spirit-third keep it, and taught that it was made for man. Even Person of the Trinity; the same as Holy Ghost. v. 8. **Dove.** Symbol of gentleness and purity.

v. 11. Voice from heaven. The voice of God the Father, the first Person of the Trinity. Beloved Son, &c. Greek-My Son, the beloved. In thee I am well pleased. Strongest possible approval. No translation can give, adequately, the beauty and power of the original.

v. 12. Spirit driveth. Was led by the Spirit. Matt. 4: 1. The same that descended upon him (v. 8. I indeed have baptized you with water: but he shall baptize you with the Holy

v. 13. Forty days—and nights. Matt. 4: 2. 9. And it came to pass in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was bantized of John in the land was bantized of human society. Angels—messengers—sent from God, who does not forget his well beloved. Min istered. Deaconed, provided for, as well as wait ed upon. Comforted him.

Let the teacher and the pupil study carefully. using always a reference Bible, the foregoing "Out line" and "Word Studies," and then meditate upon the wilderness forty days tempted of Satan; and was with the wild beasts; and the angels ministered unto the following "Suggestive Thoughts:"

1. The gospel not an afterthought. To men, the gospel has a history, and, like all other history, the history of the gospel has its progressive stages. It has its dim prophecy in the promise of the Serpent Bruiser. Gen. 3: 15. It has a suggestion in the sacrifices of the patriarcal days. It has a clearer revelation in the beautiful ritual of the tabernacle and temple service. The voices of prophets, in later ages, light up the way of the coming One as with the glow of the early morning, while the advent of Christ was the ushering in of the full-orbed, glorious day. But all these progressive steps were an accommodation to the imperfect but progressive character of the human race. With God, the whole pur pose of salvation, which the gospel brings in, was a finished thought and work from the beginning. Read, in this connection, such scriptures as Eph. 1: 4 Heb. 4: 3; 1 Pet. 1: 19, 20; Rev. 13: 8. We may, therefore, speak of the gospel as having a beginning in the thoughts of men, but must think of it, in its completeness, as an eternal purpose with God. The gospel, in its practical relations to each of us, began when we gave our hearts, without reserve, to Christ. Without this it has had in us no true beginning.

2. The doctrine of Baptism. 1st. Baptism marks the beginning of a new life. The people who came to John for baptism were leaving the old life of formalism and selfishness for a new life of practical religion. When Jesus was baptized, he ceased to act in the capacity of the son of Joseph, and at once set about the work of the Son of God. When Chrisfians are baptized, they are buried to the old life of sin, and raised to the new life of righteousness. 2d. Baptism is unto the remission of sins. As an ordinance, it signifies cleansing. But sin unrepented of, sin still cherished in the heart, can not be forgiven. For forgiveness is a complete taking away of sin. If we still cling to sin, it will cling to us; there is no forgiveness. Baptism in such a case would be fearful mockery. But such forgiveness as God bestows | Miss Nellie Sanders. is possible only in the blood of Jesus. Faith in him is, therefore, essential to proper baptism-faith in his atoning work, consummated by his death and resurrection. To enable us to exercise this faith, the Holy Spirit is given, for he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost. 3d. Baptism, as an ordinance, is immersion in water. This may be shown in a cumulative way by a study of the various expressions employed in the course of this lesson. (1.) In the river. (v. 5.) where the construction in the Greek (en with the Dative case) signifies place. John was baptizing at the river, and not up in the hill country. (2.) With water. v. 8. The construction here (the Dative without a preposition) denotes the instrument. John baptized with water; Jesus, he said, the incidents of the temptation, comparing Matt. 4: 1-11, would baptize with the Holy Ghost. (3.) Bap-

3. The Trinity. In verses 10 and 11 are given, at least, the three personalities of the Holy Trinityv. 2. Messenger. Angel, one sent. Prepare Jesus, the Son; God, the Father, testifying to the Compare with this the baptismal formula, Matt. 28: 19, and the apostolic benediction, 2 Cor. 12: 14.

4. The temptation. "Tempted in all points like as cerning the temptation of Jesus, it is instructive to notice-1. That it followed close upon those special v. 4. Baptize, to dip, plunge, or immerse. manifestations of the Father's approval which at-Repentance, a turning or changing about. For, tended his baptism. So, in life's experience, we often unto, in order to. Remission, complete taking pass quickly from the light to the shadow. When God seems near and Christ is precious, Satan is also near and most seductive. 2. That it was successfully resisted by a firm reliance upon the word of God. tine. All, meaning, no doubt, many people from all If duty calls us to go where temptations are, we shall parts of the country. In the river, the place in go unharmed, if always we can say to the tempter, 'It is written." 3. That it was followed by angel ministries. "The angels came and ministered unto him." Every trial through which the Christian passes shall be followed by greater joys. How safely they dwell! The approval of God standing before them. His unseen but real presence in the midst of the trial, giving victories; his legions from the skies coming after with blessed comforts! O tempted and tried one, how can you fall? He shall give his angels charge concerning thee to keep thee.

5. The first Seventh-day Baptists. John was the Baptist. But he was a son of a Jewish priest, and as such must have been required to keep the command ments, among which was the fourth. No one ques tions that the devout Jews, at the time of this lesson, v. 8. With water, with the Holy Ghost. as formerly, and as in later years, kept the seventh day of the week. Why, then, was not John a Seventh-day Baptist? Jesus was baptized of John in the Jordan, that he might fulfill all righteousness. He was, therefore, a Baptist. But he, too, as to his human nature and connections, was a Jew, and dur ing his entire life kept the Sabbath. He was accused by the Jews of violating it, against which accusation v. 10. Up out of, exactly the opposite of into in he clearly vindicated himself, showing them how to the most strenuous advocates of the change of the Sabbath do not claim that it took place until after Jesus's death and resurrection, and then, if at all, without any direct command or instruction from him. Was not Jesus, then, a Seventh-day Baptist? What better authority, for our faith and practice, than this, do we want?

> REMEMBER that the new Sabbath-school paper, Our Sabbath Visitor, is to be published soon.

THE Sabbath-school lessons for the entire year 1882, as arranged by the International

IT will be noticed that we publish this week the lesson text from both the Old and the Revised Versions, in parallel columns, convenient for comparison. This arrangement will probably be continued throughout the year. Our Lesson Leaves for 1882 will contain the text from the Revised Version only, there not being room for both.

LESSON LEAVES.—The Lesson Leaves for January, 1882, have been sent to all who received them in 1881, unless they had been ordered discontinued. Schools wishing them hereafter, who have not already done so, should order them at once, to prevent any ceive future numbers.

THE Greenmanville Excel Band has thirtysix members. It has a sewing band working The sewing band meets weekly, and public sessions are held once in three weeks, in which a programme is presented, consisting makers that in Italy itself, the very home of music, of music, readings, recitations, and remarks objects of the band. The last session was held Sabbath evening, Dec. 10th, and was considered a marked success. All did well, especially the little ones in a concert recitation. The singing of the children under the instruction and direction of Miss Anna Greenman, was deserving of much praise. The officers of the Band are, President, Miss Alice Chipman; Secretary, Miss Mary E. Lewis: Treasurer, Mr. Willie Greenman; Chorister, Miss Anna Greenman; Programme Committee, Messrs. Robinson and Whitely, and

THE ETERNITY OF WORDS.—Words, light as air, contain possibilities of happiness or imagination to realize. Children of our inner selves, of our mind and heart, they penetrate into deepest recesses of human feeling. and there fix themselves. They are thoughts embodied, invisible creations of the reason, affections and passions, springing out of the lips into the world of human life.

I have read somewhere in Babbage's writment, 1. The tidings of salvation. 2. The person- notes motion from within outward. (5.) The thought working, that is, eternally in hu-

al life and ministry of Jesus, by which salvation is primary signification of the word baptize is to im- man life, in the ever-widening circles of the generations of time. If indeed, to-night, we could see the work which the words of the past are doing amongst the world's sorrows and joys, what a vision it would be! Words of passion, words of kindness, false words, true words, like snow-flakes which the swelling stream absorbs, they either overflow with Dunn, M. W. B. Carpenter, B. S. Crandall, D. W. destruction, or water with fertility the course of life.—Rev. Walter Senior, B. A.

> A HINT WORTH HEEDING.—The following suggestion, from the Sunday School Times, in reference to reviews, is worthy of the carcful consideration of superintendents and

"Not at the close, but at the beginning, of the quarter is the time to get ready for a review. Unless you note what is really worth noting as you go over it for the first time, you will not be likely to recall it as noteworthy when you look back at it a few weeks or months later. In every lesson, as it is studied and taught, the superintendent and the teacher should have in mind, and should specially impress on the scholars' minds, those particular points which are to be recalled in review. Then, when your quarter's close is here, your review is already prepared

WHAT A BOY DID.—Many years ago, when Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, the famous writers, visited Ireland, a bright boy offered to be their guide. Returning home, Mr. Hall took a flask from his pocket, and offered some whisky to the lad. As he refused, Mr. Hall, to test him, offered him twenty-five cents, then sixty, then a dollar, and then five; but the boy, though his jacket was ragged, remained firm, and, pulling a temperance medal from his pocket, said: "For all the money your Honor is worth, I would not break my pledge." The medal had been given him by a father on his dying bed, who used to be a drunkard, but had become a sober man through the total abstinence movement. Mr. Hall threw the flask into the lake beside which they stood, and both J. G. Babcock, Humboldt. Neb., were ever after devoted teetotalers, working A. B. Lawton, Albion, Wis., with voice and pen. The firmness of a boy brought two noble workers into the ranks.— Christian Secretary.

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 pure, perfect, and harmless. See another column.

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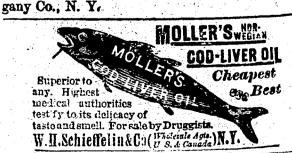
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For the Sabbath

Moaning, howling, disma Of November's wind so Naught the shadows can Yet my hearth fire burne All within my peaceful di Seemeth cheerful, still m For the suffering of God's

See them in the darkness Homeless, without fire or Who shall blame them if Who shall judge the start See those squalid, half-fe Yet God's image stamps of Bin and filth have left the Yet these stains time will

Why, Oh, why must som Blest with pleasures 'till' While our suffering sin si Ask, while shadows 'rou" "Does the Father love h Must we suffer, starve an While with lives thy nan Others rise to rank most

Brother, sister, bear with All injustice in your live Over all our Father reign And some recompense sh In the beautiful hereafte When we leave earth's tr Ye shall enter in the king There prepared for all OLARA, Potter Co., Pa., D

WELL REAS

We call the attention well-considered and fitl low, taken from the Nat Hiscox, the writer, is all tion and large experience ing decided convictions also a man of kind and and his views on a que therefore, entitled to con

Christian sects are the of convictions of truth a lowers of Christ, nor wi minished in numbers at undergo radical chang points about which they

Dr. Hiscox reasons li Baptist, but the princi same as if he were a S only in that case, it mig Seventh-day Baptists lia a sect, then they are bot organization, and give i which they are capable. home, and the sweetest to come to it in this organization they are in their love, and in its int mittingly. He who is connection, is incapable he who does not honor

Weak Beningli

BY B T. HIS in Abyccompany or clar

WORD STUDIES.

v. 6. Camel's hair. A very coarse cloth. March 18. Power over Disease and Death. Mark 5: 21-43.

crevices of the rocks, &c. v. 7. Shoes—sandals—bits of wood or leather

tent, not able.

sition), denoting the instrument.

wilderness, and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins. 5. And there went out unto him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in

with camel's hair, and with a girdle of a skin about his There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and

10), with which he was filled. Inke 4: 1.

SUGGESTIVE THOUGHTS.

he called who brings the good news? What is the meaning Who was the messenger spoken of? Whose way was being thus prepared? How? What prophet is quoted in v. 8? Of whom does he speak? Where is the first intimation of this good news given? Gen. 3: 15. Where did Jesus himself begin to explain the things concerning himself? Luke 94:27; see John 5:46. Where, then, did the gospel of Jesus is baptism? How, then, does it signify the remission of sins? What was the effect of this preaching upon the people? How did they come to John to be baptized? Who preach? How much greater was he than John? How shall he baptize? Do you know what it is to be baptized with on, be followers of Jesus without repentance for sin, and Daptism? In what two ways did God signify his approval encounter after these expressions of God's favor? Recount

delay, as only those who order them will refor the interest of the China Mission Schools. and discussions of subjects pertinent to the

ings a curious fact. Every word we utter impels the air in waves which never cease, as when a stone thrown into a lake makes ripples which circle wider and wider, until they tized into the Jordan. v. 9. (eis with the break on the shore, and which, if there were Acculative case.) This construction gives the idea | no shore, would never cease to flow. This of motion into or within. (4.) Coming up out physical eternity of words, as breath, may

Alfred, N. Y.

Worms! Worms!—Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. In children worms are indicated by paleness, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth, starting in sleep, irregular appetite, bad breath, swelled upper lip and other symptoms. Get a box of Parmelee's Worm Candies or Lozenges. They are a safe, pleasant and effectual remedy. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R.

ORGANS AND PIANOS. - A great opportunity is now afforded our readers to buy Pianos and Organs at extremely low prices. Attention is called to the large. advertisement of the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, Mayor of Washington, New Jersey, which appears in this issue. An Organ or Piano is the most suitable Holiday Present, and we advise those who wish an in-

BABY SAVED.—We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted 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, v. 1. Gospel—good news. In the New Testa- of the water, v. 10, (ek with the Genitive) de- well illustrate the moral eternity of words as Rochester, N. Y. See another column,—Buffalo Ex. Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit.