OL. XXXVIII.-NO. 10.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 9, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 1935.

Business Directory.

It is desired to make this as complete a directory as our James ossible, so that it may become a DENOMINATIONAL DIRECrted catalogue ORY. Price of Cards (3 lines), per annum, \$3.

Alfred Centre, N. Y.

CILAS C. BURDICK, Books, Stationery, Drugs, Groceries, etc. Canned MAPLE SYRUP a Specialty.

Berlin, N. Y.

R. GREEN & CO., DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Drugs and Paints.

R. GREEN, Manufacturer of White Shirts. не ''BERLIN CHAMPION SHIRTS" то Order

Adams Centre, N. Y.

D. TITSWORTH,

IMPROVED

ent to any ad-ps. Address, laware Ave.

ONS' ING

INTS

ORKS is

lete estab-

IALF A

perfection

you to test

ly fast col-

in hot water

hing which

prints will,

rior in dur-

Be sure and

their-marks

ENTS!

all to sell this
For Tender
est, it is without
Ministers say
rant it, and it is
We want good
100.00 a month
for circulars to
rtford, Conn.

Acres

or sale by R. CO. Rernis, at a freight. A climate The best and Maps. Address inissions. Iway Co., is paper.

ARD COS

and Durability.

Street, Baltimo

Kecorden

RACT SOCIETY

ANY CO., N.

ll be charged 50 ce

eyond six months,

arrearages are pa

be inserted for

ion, and 25 cents

rtion. Special tising extensively

at legal rates, their advertises

s charge. onable character:

a supply of jobbit d as the business m

t line can be exec

entre, Allegary

New York

EKLY,

PTION.

RTMENT.

carefully

DRUGGIST.

TANDY PACKAGE DYE COMPANY. Best and Cheapest, for Domestic Use. Send for Circular.

New York City.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.

Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers. 30 Cortlandt St. GEO. H. BABCOCK, Pres. THE N. Y. SAFETY STEAM POWER CO.

Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines & Boilers. 30 Cortlandt St. GEO. H. BABCOCK, Pres. THOMAS B. STILLMAN & CO., CHEMISTS. Analyses of Orcs, Minerals, Waters, &c.

40 & 42 Broadway. M. TITSWORTH, MANUFACTURER OF **10**• FINE CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specialty.

80 Walker St. A. L. TITSWORTH. POTTER, JR. & CO.

PRINTING PRESSES. 12 & 14 Spruce St.

POTTER, JR. J. C. FISH. Jos. M. TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, N. J.

MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. EXECUTIVE BOARD.

TITSWORTH, Pres., J. F. HUBBARD, Treas. G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec. E. LIVERMORE, Sec., New Market, N. J. Plainfield, N J. THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL

BOARD. HAS. POTTER, JR., President, Plainfield, N. J., R. Pope, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J.,

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary, New Market, N. J. Gifts for all Denominational Interests solicited rompt payment of all obligations requested. H. RANDOLPH, DEALER IN GRAINS, FLOUR

MEAL, FEED, BALE HAY, STRAW, &c. Bet. Elm and William Sts. 126 Front St.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE, from Samples. Agent for WANA-TAKER & BROWN, Philadelphia. Rubber Goods a pecialty. 10 per ct. discount to Clergymen. ALEX. TITSWORTH. 41 W. Front St.

C. POPE & CO., FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS 14 E. Front Street.

DOTTER PRESS WORKS. Machinists, and Builders of Printing Presses.

C. POTTER, JR., Proprietor. M. DUNHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND

Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods. 44 W. Front St. Next to Laing's Hotel.

DOPE BROTHERS, DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.

PICER & HUBBARD, PLANING MILL. Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, &c.

H. TOMLINSON, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Residence, 2d Street.

W. M. STILLMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Supreme Court Commissioner, etc.

REEN & CO., DEALERS IN FIRNITURE, BED-J DING, Curtains and Shades. Goods Shipped from New York if desired. F. C. GREEN. U. S. GREEN.

New Market, N. J.

V. DUNHAM, MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING. A store to Let. Best in the place.

Dunellen, N. J.

ORTON'S House-Heating Steam Generator. —Cheapest and best. Satisfaction guaranteed. I for Circular to N. J. STEAM HEATING Co. Send for Circular to

Westerly, B. I.

MAXSON & CO., BUILDERS. DEALERS IN LUMBER. Successors to C. MAXSON & CO.

T. CLAWSON, TAILOR. CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, AND TRIMMINGS. Samples sent by mail.

L. BARBOUR & CO., DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. No. 1, Bridge Block.

B. CLARKE,

DRALER IN FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. Orders by mail promptly filled.

F. STILLMAN & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES.

Orders for Shipment Solicited. Ashaway, R. I.

THOS. A. BARBER,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST, AND DEALER IN Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.

LANGWORTHY & CO., GENERAL STORE. Books, Hardware, and Glassware, a Specialty. Send for Catalogue of Garden Seeds.

Maker of Fine Carriages and Wagons.

Chicago, Ill.

ORDWAY & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS. 205 West Madison St.

E. STILLMAN BAILEY, M. D.

3034 Michigan Avenue.

PREDERICK D. ROGERS, DRUGGIST. 2406 Cdttage Grove Avenue. Office and Residence, - - Hyde Park.

O. MOORE, • Printer and Publisher "Sabbath Chronicle. 1437 State St. Order by mail.

B. COTTRELL & CO. CYLINDER PRINTING Presses, for Hand and Steam Power. 112 Monroe St. Factory at Westerly, R. I.

Walworth, Wis.

A. WALTERS. PATENT HAY ELEVATORS AND CARRIERS Agents wanted. Best in use.

D. READ.

DRUGS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C.

Minnesota.

DLLIS AYRES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST. COPYING IN INDIAN INK, OIL, CRAYON, &c. Dodge Centre, Minn.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

A PRAYER FOR PATIENCE.

ADRIAN T. GORHAM:

Thou that hast heard my spirit's plaint in darksome And wrapped about Woe's rayless night the smilling Again I come with yearning heart and meekly-bend Before thy awfulthrone to plead, Eternal King, with

Thou knowest, Father, of the past-its weight of Thou knowest of the soul's unrest that shadowed The bitter, bitter cup I quaffed, the cruel cross

And maddening thoughts, whose fiery flames burned to my being's core! None else might know, but thou, my God, hast fully

The spirit's poise that swayed between the evil and And oft perchance, with pitying eye, from stary courts above, Hast looked down on thy struggling child with more

than earthly love. I mind me of the weary time when hope had bid

And pelting storm and thunder-blast o'erswept my When in the darksome pit I sank where hissing ser pents twined. And demons stalked with clanking chains my hap

less soul to bind. Amid the sunless depths I cried, my Father-God, to 'Light-light and hope! O, give me light!" and joy

'twas granted me. A form like to the Son of man upbore me to the Brake all the clinging gyves of sin, and washed the

All glory to thy holy name for wealth of mercies All glory, though my pilgrim path with clouds be

Thy chastening rod falls swift and sure-it falleth O, teach me to endure its weight, and 'neath it meek Take thou this wayward, stubborn heart, and mould

it to thy will, Purge out the dross, tho' cruel stripes should be my portion still: O, grant me patience to endure, and faith in thee to Till sighs are lost in songs of joy beyond the rolling

-Domestic Journal.

To Young MEN.—Be careful not to overestimate your own abilities. It is very nat ural to feel quite convinced of your personal skill, and to be aggrieved that your efforts are not more speedily recognized by employers; but rest assured that in the end employers will recognize any capability you may possess at its proper value, and are at all times eager to avail themselves of any elements you may possess that are advantageous to the pursuit of their business. If,

on the other hand, your ability is recognized,

upon the right path, and be careful not to succumb to the inducements offered elsewhere by a slight advance of remuneration. This | Milwaukee League, take this occasion of expressing is indeed the rock upon which the hopes of thousands of young men have foundered.

TRUMAN WILLCOX SAUNDERS.

Truman Willcox Saunders died Sabbath morning, Feb. 18th, at 2:45. He had been sleeping alone in his house for some time, and taking his meals at a restaurant, his wife being away from home. Tuesday night, Feb. 14th, he left his office about 10 o'clock for his home, apparently in the best of health and spirits. Not returning to his office for on Friday, and he was found in his bed, unconscious. He had vomited severely, drawn the bed-clothes up around his neck, and, apparently, become immediately unconscious, the brain, caused by violent retching, or from apoplexy. His family were immediately summoned, his father and mother from Milton, and his wife from Berlin, N. Y., but

none of them reached him before his death. The funeral was held at the house, 487 Jefferson Street, and the services were conducted by President John Bascom of the State University, formerly one of his teachers at Williams College, and Rev. Henry T. Rose of the Plymouth (Congregational) Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1847. When eight years old, his family moved to West Hallock, Peoria Co., Ill.; for three years, from 1864 to 1867, he was a student in Milton College; for two years, from 1867 to 1869, he was a student and assistant teacher in Alfred University; he was a student in Williams College for four years, from 1869 to 1873; he was Professor of Greek 1876; July 6, 1876, he was married to Lucy Carpenter Titsworth, of Plainfield, N. J.; in the Fall of that year he became a Professor in Markham Academy, Milwaukee, remaining there one year. He then studied law, and three years ago was admitted to the Milwaukee bar, and opened an office in Mil-

As a student and teacher, he was eminenty successful, and in his chosen profession he was steadily pushing his way. The character of Mr. Saunders was one of unusual dignity, sweetness and force. He made friends wherever he went. He held the highest positions in the gift of his societies at Milton, Alfred, and Williams, and one of the highest honors in the gift of his class was bestowed upon him, that of Class President on Class Day, the students' red-letter day. The testimonies to his integrity and manliness by his acquaintances in Milwaukee were many and decided. They may be summed up in the statement of the Evening Wisconsin— "One of the purest and most honorable and faithful members of the Milwaukee bar." President Whitford, who had known him from his early youth, said of him, "He was the manliest man that I ever knew." Said another of him: "He made friends slowly, but he never lost an inch in the favor and esteem of those who came to know him." His classmates in college testify that they never knew of an unkind, unmanly or coarse act or word in all his college life. Thus, untimely, has fallen a pure and noble spirit, who had declared that he should accept of no success in life that was not coupled with clean hands and a pure heart.

The change in his religious views was a source of much grief to many of his friends, but an intimate acquaintance with him and with the progress of his views has convinced me that he followed his honest convictions after careful study, and the right of private judgment can be denied by Seventh-day Baptists least of all people.

The following preamble and resolutions have been adopted by the Milwaukee League upon the death of Truman W. Saunders. The deceased gentleman was ready and forcible in debate, as well as genial in his social

W. F. PLACE.

WHEREAS, the heretofore unbroken circle of our eague has been invaded by death and our lives tinged with the shades of a deep and lasting sorrow over the untimely removal of our esteemed and gifted brother Truman W. Saunders; and, WHEREAS, we have always recognized in him an

integrity and manliness not surpassed by the world's best prototypes, in whatsoever age existing; and, WHEREAS, we, the members of "The Milwaukee eague," have in an especial manner seen and ad-

strikingly exhibited in the life and intercourse of our departed Brother Saunders;

Resolved, That we the officers and members of the our great remorse on account of his death, and our heartfelt sympathy for his afflicted family; and,

Resolved, That, in the demise of Truman W. Saunders, this league has lost one of its most cultured and valued members; the legal profession one of its most studious and conscientious representatives, and society an honorable, courteous and useful citizen; and, Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased member, and furnished the city press

CHARLES M. BICE, } Com. H. J. DESMOND,

FAMILY AND CHURCH VISITS.

In perusing the RECORDER of Feb. 23d, I find an article entitled "Family and Church a couple of days, search was made for him Visits," which I beg leave to heartily indorse. If there is anything calculated to keep up the warm loving feeling which exists in a well regulated family circle, as they begin to leave the old home, it is to gather there either from the rupture of a blood-vessel in often, and as nearly as possible, in an unbroken circle, and review the associations of youth, the pleasures and joys of childhood, talk over the plans of the future, and cheer up the aged parents whose toils and prayers have long been given for them. "If there are," says the article referred to, "such benefits connected with the social gatherings of kindred Christian families, is it not even more beneficial when Churches of kindred faith, by such invitations, visit each other, and unite in soul-union around the table of Church. Truman was born in Berlin, our Lord?" It has been my privilege to attend and participate in a few such gatherings, and never have I been more elevated, interested, and deeply impressed for good, I believe, than on those occasions. As we gather around that sacramental feast, and thus and German in Milton College from 1873 to tunity for us to unitedly remember Him who and that he will probably be imprisoned at our Christian pathway. Would that such | be carried into execution. gatherings were more frequent, and more heartily entered into. To be social, religiously, is a help. To speak of each other's varied experiences in our Christian walk, seems to build us up and strengthen us for the many duties which devolve upon us. As in the family circle these gatherings seem to cement the severed interests, so will such gatherings of the church, if properly managed, do the same. Small churches may thus be much encouraged, and the cause of Christ generally advanced. A. A. LANGWORTHY.

MEMOIR.

Prepared by Mrs. Martha A. Burdick, read before the "Women's Temperance Union of Allegany County" at Scio, Feb. 15, 1882, and requested for publication:

"With a tenderness which is akin to reverence, we breathe the name of our beloved sister, Mrs. Esther J. Brown, who passed from this life into the Silent Land beyond, November 26, 1881.

She was the youngest of the seven children of Jonah French, well-known in the early history of the town of Wirt, Allegany County, N. Y. Her school days were spent at Richburg, and Friendship, Academies, after which she devoted herself to the work of teaching. So successful were her labors the following subjects: in this capacity, that many who received the benefit of her instruction, do not hesitate to express the opinion that she ought never to have given up the profession. At twentytwo years of age she became the wife of Anson D. Brown, of Andover, and in that village the remainder of her life was passed. A noble, Christian woman, a loving wife

and mother, she trod bravely the path, which, toward the last, disease made so painful, and at the age of thirty-seven years, folded in resignation, the hands that had tions, and was prepared to go. In her death Some of the positions assumed are very the ranks of faithful laborers in the cause of godliness, temperance, virtue, and every form of high and holy endeavor which a woman in her sphere in life could forward, have lost an efficient standard bearer. Her life and death bear witness to the truth that it is not a vain thing to trust in God. She found comfort in the hour, when the shadows of the 'dark valley' were closing around her, in the words 'I have fought the good fight, I have finished the faith.'

The home, the church, the community, and all that came within her influence, share a common sorrow, and silently bear a grief which words can not hope to assuage; and yet it is only for our own loss and loneliness we weep, not for her who is safe in the sheltering arms of the All Father. We walk on Boston, to whom all communications should yet a little farther, groping our way among be addressed.

bear in mind that you are fairly established | mired the intrinsic merits of mind and heart so | the shadows, but upon her hath fallen the sunshine of eternal day. Our own selfish longing finds expression in the oft repeated lament, 'we loved her and she is dead,' but at the coming of the Comforter into our stricken hearts, we close our lips and question not, for 'He giveth his beloved sleep.'"

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Further Cabinet changes expected—District Attorney Corkhill to be removed—Sergeant Mason's Trial— The fifth act in the Garfield tragedy.

> (From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, March 3, 1882.

The rumor of further changes in the Cabinet to occur in the near future, was confirmed by one of the President's most intimate friends. The Interior Department portfolio, he said, would lie between Postmaster General Howe and Frank Hatton, with the chances of the latter enhanced by the fact that he hails from the same State as Mr. Kirkwood. Mr. Howe, though, is most likely to be the coming man, as he has personally asked for the position, and his experience in the Senate adapting him for the office. Wm. E. Chandler for Secretary of the Navy, the President now has under consideration.

It is again rumored that Col. Geo. B. Corkhill, District Attorney, is shortly to be removed from office. Belief in this report has led to the filing of numerous applications for the position, mostly by members of the District bar. Inquiry at the Department of Justice elicits the fact that some fifteen or sixteen applicants are in the field. Most of these have pushed for the place since the Guiteau trial.

The trial of Sergeant Mason for shooting at Guiteau while guarding the jail in which remember our Lord and Savior with the he was confined, was concluded at the arseprivilege of speaking of our conflicts, joys, | nal yesterday, and although the findings of and victories, and partake together of the the court-martial have not been made public, commemorative elements, what an oppor- it is understood that he has been convicted, has opened unto us the way of salvation, to | Fort Leavenworth. The findings must be renew our pledges, and cheer each other in approved by Gen. Hancock before they can

> The fifth act of the Garfield tragedy was enacted at the Capitol on Monday before a large and distinguished audience. The first was the shooting, the second the death, the third the burial, the fourth the trial and conviction of Guiteau. There is but one more act to come, and then the drama closes, and that is the execution of the murderer. The scene at the Capitol was a very impressive one, and will linger long in the memory of those who witnessed it. The bright morning sunshine brought forth thousands, who flocked Capitolward long before the hour announced for the opening of the doors. There were a number of Congressmen early on the ground, actively engaged in placing their ladies and other friends. At half-past 10 the galleries were literally packed, and those who came afterwards had to be content with occasional unsatisfactory glimpses through the open doors. It appeared that the seating capacity had been greatly over-estimated. Notwithstanding the reiterated announcement of the press, that none without tickets would be admitted to the Capitol buildings, there were hundreds there merely to be turned away.

> PULPIT TALKS ON TOPICS OF THE TIME, by Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, New York, embraces

Religion and Science; or, Evolution and Theology. Religion and Social Organizations, with a notice " Nihilism."

Religion and Popular Literature. Religion and Popular Amusements.

In an introductory note, the author says: "The following Lectures are printed as they were preached, the freshness and freedom of pulpit address being preserved. No claim can be preferred for originality, or for any singular merit of any sort, in their behalf. They are popular addresses simply, been so ready in tender, helpful ministra- on topics which people are talking about. unorthodox'; but even these are profound-

ly Christian, I believe." The character of the lectures, so far as we have had time to examine, indicates careful thought, and considerate regard for the views of others. Published by Funk & Wagnalls, 10 & 12 Dey St., New York. Price 25 cents.

PROGRESS is the title of a new publication to be issued quarterly by the Massachusetts State S. S. Executive Committee, at twentyfive cents a year, under the personal care of Eben. Shute, Secretary, Tremont Temple,

Missionary Department

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

From North Loup, Neb.

Bro. Geo. J. Crandall has arranged to preach at Calamus, a point twenty-five miles up the valley, on the third Sabbath of each month. At North Loup, that day, there will be a prayer and conference meeting led by some one appointed by the pastor the Sabbath before. "I presented an outline of church work for the year," writes Bro. Crandall, "at a special church meeting held here, and it was adopted by the church; and I have not seen such enthusiasm manifested in any meeting since I have been here. I expect the people at Calamus will organize a Sabbath-school soon. . . . I know you will rejoice with me in the increasing interest on this field. Bro. G--and wife united with us last Sabbath."...

"I go to Davis Creek regularly every Sunday evening, except the one I am gone to Calamus. Congregations average about thirty. I have preached here every Friday evening since you were here, having several engage in prayer before the sermon, and having conference after the sermon. These meetings have steadily grown in interest. think there were sixty or more present last Friday night. We are having neighborhood prayer-meetings also, one each week, I think these will result in good. I am very busy

"We have changed the time of holding our Sabbath-school with an increased attendance. We have begun to move also toward building a church, so I think we are going ahead."

Scandinavian Missions. We are grateful that Eld. Sindall has been up here to Nicollet county to preach the gospel to us. This is a hard place for Seventh-day Baptist ministers to make a beginning, for we Scandinavians are of slow growth. We are like trees and other vegetations growing in a northern climate: it takes a long time to come to maturity. But, let the glory be to God; he has already broken the wall in the Methodist ranks. One of their best church members kept the Sabbath for the first time last Sabbath, the 4th of February, and the next day she received baptism. And here I must say I have seldom seen the Spirit of the Lord more visible. When she was ready to go into the water, she made some remarks, warning her neighbors of false doctrines, and exhorting them to search the Scriptures and see whether they were in possession of everlasting life or not. Some others are dumbfounded, and don't know what to say. How it will come out in the future remains to be seen. Yesterday, the Elder and myself went to St Peter, to see if there was any opportunity for preaching there, but it did not seem favor able. He is now preaching in two schoolhouses in our neighborhood. We hope and pray for more conversions. Pray for us.

Yours truly, Andrew North, Sr. St. Peter, Minn., Feb. 9, 1882.

FROM REV. G. VELTHUYSEN. I printed a new tract about the Sabbath, and posted a thousand copies of it through the whole country, to such persons as I judged by means of the religious papers, etc., to be interested in matters of religion. The tract is of four pages, and entitled, "From heaven, or of men?" It is somewhat an imitation of the little tract, "Do the Scriptures teach it?" I received some time ago from America. I have put in some declarations | uality of the church, it is quite neces- | coming." After continuing this for several concerning the Sunday feast, of the most | sary that the wages paid to native assistants esteemed theologians in Holland; then my | should be determined entirely from a paper de Boodschapper is republished now as | Chinese standpoint. To put a premium on | a monthly. I printed 1,200 copies of it and | preaching the gospel in China is to bring | sent a very great share of them to theologians into the Church those who are greedy of and other people, and in each copy a billet | gain. We should not pay a preacher more for subscription, but have not received more than a native church of one hundred memthan fourteen subscribers. I preach twice | bers could support. I feel that we should every Sabbath in our chapel, and have also labor toward self-supporting churches. I every Sabbath afternoon the Bible-class. On have been studying this question almost ever First-day we have our common meeting since my arrival. I find that other missions with young folks, that I gather by means of | are | paying, in this province, from \$4 to \$8 | giving them the pleasure of pictures by a per month; I shall therefore reduce the from answering, "Coming, coming." sciopticon; two of the members of the church | wages of Erlow to \$8. If the church think are my helpers. The pictures are of sever- he should have more, then they must make al kinds, and I try to join the useful with the up the deficiency. Ching Sah will receive agreeable; above all I seek to sow among all | the present year \$6 per month. that I show and tell them the seed of truth,

than once. From the German tracts I had then has been reduced. the pleasure to receive from the Tract Society, I posted some to a Baptist in Alsace, whose name I found in a German paper. I wrote to him a letter asking him, whether he received these tracts. If so, I prayed him to read them and compare them with the Bible. And I received from him the following letter in the German language:

"The tracts you sent me I studied with zeal. I conversed with many brethren and sisters about the doctrine of the tracts. I could not but defend very much, nay almost all. So they called me a Sabbatarian; but I was not disturbed by it. Can you send me still some historical facts, touching this subject? You know, dear brother, when one has said something of this kind, he is attacked strongly on all sides, and then must be able to defend himself. Thus, time permitting you, please fulfill my desire. When I can find time for it I should like to tell you word for word our discussions here."

Three times in January I was at Amsterdam, where some persons are clearly convinced of the truth but not converted to it. But, God permitting me, I hope to continue to go now and then to them. Perhaps truth will become the mightest to them.

I don't know, dear brother, that I have to mention anything more. I hope and pray that I may be a faithful servant of my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and that his grace of the love and help of so many brethren and cause, by means of your Society and other and work for him.

HAARLEM, Holland, Feb. 6, 1882.

FROM D. H. DAVIS.

Your letter of Nov. 9th ult., came on the evening after the Sabbath, Dec. 24th. I take the earliest opportunity to reply. I truly hope that we may soon welcome others to aid in the great work that is before us. More depends on a complete consecration and love for the work, than upon splendid ability. Ability, without earnest application, will not accomplish much in China, or anywhere else. Should some one be sent, it would give me an opportunity of being away at other points, while he was learning the language. I think we might manage to do a great deal without any great expense, at least for one year and a half after the arrival of a new missionary. I feel confident that a new point would be to the advancement of our work. But a medical missionary might do much good without a dispensary. When the Chinese once find that they can get the services of a medical missionary, they will seek them at their homes, and anywhere. We might begin on a small scale, but work and pray for greater things. This would hold true, whether the work to see Dr. Allen; and as soon as he came forwas done at Shanghai or at a new station. In starting a new station, I expect we would not be able to complete it within two or three years. First, I presume we would be who had been employed a few days before, obliged to rent a Chinese house, and live among the people awhile, to show them we wanted to do them good; then probably we could have land for hailding. Most all arise could buy land for building. Most all mis- to know anything else. sionaries have found it very difficult to settle or establish a mission at any new station. We would likely find it the same. I hope that some one may be sent, that the work

here may be extended. At a meeting held one week ago last Firstday, the brethren present decided that hereafter they would make weekly contributions for the support of the church, and solicit all members to lay by each week as the Lord has prospered them. I do not expect the contributions will be very large, but it is a beginning in the right direction. Respecting the wages of native assistants, I have come to the conclusion, that to preserve the spirit-

I am not able to get the property in the although it is not all Biblical that they see city insured. I took out a policy in the name or hear. We have some difficulty from the of the Society, on dwelling, of 1500 taels, and isfied that it heard and knew them, when circumstance that my pictures have been on the adjoining Chinese house, of 200 for three years the same. I bought, when I taels at half per cent premium, equal to 8.50 could more easily recognize who it was who she spoke right out, "A Seventh-day Bap-

ber, but at last they all have been used more it would be one per cent. but insurance since and lantern, were that it might see where their heads when she said this. A retival

I wish you and the Board a happy New Year, and pray that the year may bring to us all much joy in the work of the Lord. SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 28, 1881.

SONG OF THE SOLDIER-SAINTS.

Thou Bravest of the brave, Great source of victory, Inspire Thy soldier saints with strength, And make us bold for Thee.

Plan out the great campaign With Thine Almighty skill, And in the bloodless war for truth Teach us to wound and kill.

Give keenness to each eye, And brace each arm with might, That we may prove in each assault Thy helpers in the fight.

When all Thy foes are slain, And the long war is o'er, With trophies may we home return, Each soul a conqueror.

Then, near Thy shining throne,

Let us arise and sing A ringing triumph-song of love To our great Captain-King. Walter J. Mathams, in the Freeman.

FROM MISS A. E. NELSON.

Many thanks for your promptness in advancing the next six months salary; it will enable me to make more satisfactory arrangements than I otherwise could. At may preserve me from being wholly unworthy | the close of the Chinese year, I hope to make some changes in one of my schools; the sisters who sustain me in my labor for this others are doing well, even far better than I ever expected day schools could do. I am efforts. The Lord bless all who love him just now making preparations for the children in all the schools to meet here on Christmas, when I hope to have a sort of review or examination of their studies, hear them recite some verses of Scripture and hymns. I have invited Erlow, Tsung San, Ching Sah, and their families to be present, and have asked Mr. Davis to talk a little while to them.

> I am quite surprised that our salaries have been raised; mine will now be sufficient to live very comfortably in every way.

I inclose a little sketch for the RECORDER if you think best to publish it. When Mr. Davis had fever a few weeks since, the Doctor advised us all to go in the Settlement a while, so while Mr. and Mrs. Davis were at another place, Susie and I remained at Dr. Allen's, where I saw what I have so poorly described in my letter.

A Chinese Custom.

Not long since I was at Rev. Dr. Allen's, and witnessed such a strange ceremony, that I write out a description of it, so as to give the readers of the RECORDER something of an idea of the heathenism with which we must daily contend in our work among the

It was just at night-fall when a comfortably dressed and respectable looking man and woman came up to the front door, and asked o'clock. Called on an old friend and fellowward, they made known the important errand for which they had come. They wished to enter the house, go into the dining-room, and recover the spirit of their friend, to put a new carpet in that room. Since

After a few moments' conversation, Dr. Allen gave them permission to come in, and with the family, I watched the proceedings of these two benighted ones. They first lighted some "joss sticks" and entered the house, the man carrying them through the hall and into the dining room, the woman following as far as the door, but remaining in the hall; he also took into the room with him a short old broom, a lighted Chinese lantern, and a Chinese tunic, or outer garment. These things he kept in his hands and walked all about the room, calling out in a loud voice, "Yang-ba-que," "Yang-baque," which was probably the afflicted man's name. Each time he called, the woman who stood without, near the door, responded, Lae-tseh, lae-tseh," which means, "Coming, minutes, they passed out on the verandah still continuing the calling and answering as at first. Here they carefully wrapped the garment around the lantern and broom and started off, he spreading a large umbrella, and carrying it over the broom, lantern, and garment which she carried all the while, bending over so as to drag the broom on the

Mrs. Allen and I followed them for some distance and observed, that no obstacle, however great, which they might meet on the crowded street, hindered him from continually calling out; "Yang-ba-que, come home," "Yang-ba-que, come home" and her

The next day I asked my teacher to explain to me the meaning of such strange proceedings, and I will give you the sub stance of his answers. He said: "The man when in the dining-room was calling the spirit and she answering in its stead, and that they continued this until both were satthey left the room. The garment was the

to come, and as they supposed it came to broke out from this circumstance, and when the light, they wrapped the garment around these things, and shielded them by the umbrella, that it might not see any other light and be drawn away. The dragging of the broom was that the spirit would be more apt to continue to follow them if the road was swept." I asked my teacher if he thought such doings would in any way affect the sick man, and he, though an intelligent Christian preacher, said he thought it possible that ceive tracts, as, she said, they were attacking they might. He said those people would go home and tell the man they had found his own lost spirit, and the man might believe it and so come back into his right mind and get well. He also said, "You foreigners do the same way: sometimes people think they are ill, and must have a doctor called and medicine given them, but the doctor knows they only need a change of habit or climate, but gives them some simple medicine merely to pacify them, and they think it is what they need, and so get well." He continued: A missionary lady once told me that some foreign physicians gave bread pills to their patients, and they were benefited on the same principle that the poor man in the present instance would be.

I have quoted his words as nearly as I could translate them, and I leave you to judge if what he said about foreigners has not more truth in it, than many of us realize. It is no uncommon thing to hear people calling out after the spirit to heal them, or come to them, but never before have I been at the headquarters from which A. E. NELSON.

MY JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER.

1st and 2d. Read, and attended prayermeeting at Stone Fort. Commenced making out reports.

3d. Sabbath. Went to my appointment at Park's school-house. Subject, at 11 o'clock, "Paying earnest heed to the things we hear," &c. Heb. 2: 1. Preached in the evening from Acts 24: 16. Full house.

4th. Preached at 11 o'clock. "Christ's mission into the world," 1 Tim. 1: 15, and at 4 o'clcck, preached at Tanner schoolhouse. Withheld further appointments there for the Winter.

5th. Finished reports, quarterly and monthly. For the quarter, I report 49 sermons, 6 prayer-meetings, 66 visits to families, 4,000 pages of tracts distributed, and 3 added to churches by baptism.

7th and 8th. Started for Kentucky, in company with Bro. Wm. Threlkeld, to meet Eld. Todd, for the purpose of organizing a church there. Went as far as Bro. Bracewell's the first day.

9th. Started very early, "at the rising or the sun." Called on many families on the way, calling their attention to one of the great questions of the day, the sanctity of God's holy Sabbath, and distributing tracts. After traveling over many hills, arrived at Golconda, on the Ohio River, about 12 soldier in the last war, by the name of Compton. The first place I ever put foot on Illinois soil was at this place, twenty-seven years ago. Crossed the river at 2 o'clock, and, after traveling over some rough country, arrived at Eld. Threlkeld's at the "setting of the sun," finding all well. Eld. Todd was on hand; and hardly having time to warm, started to attend Eld. Todd's appointment to preach, some two miles away, at a private house. Text, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." Acts 26: 28. The writer and Eld. Threlkeld followed. The people attending seemed to be much interested, and as the Sabbath question was introduced in the discourses, many stayed after the meeting was dismissed, to learn more about "this way."

11th. Eld. Todd preached at the Cave Spring school-house to a very large congregation, from this text, "Thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church," &c. An arm of the Stone Fort Church was constituted here, of seven members, four by baptism, one from the General Baptists, Sister Todd, and Eld. Threlkeld and wife. Saw Eld. Todd off for home. Stayed all night at another old friend's by the name of

Compton. 12th. Started home. Crossed the river at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrived at Bro. Bracewell's at 8 o'clock at night. Called on a sister by the name of Elans, who has lately embraced the Sabbath. The circumstances as she related them to me are these: Some time last Fall she became very much interested in her soul's welfare, and went one Sabbath to a monthly meeting of the Firstday Baptist Church, near by. When the preaching was over, and the Church was about to go into business, she arose and requested them to pray for her, and, in a short time, found peace in believing. While telling the good news, she said, "I am a Baptist." The idea immediately came into her sick man's, and was brought so the spirit mind, "What kind of a Baptist?" And

they opened the door for the reception of members, she told them if they would haptize her as a Seventh-day Baptist, she world join the Church, and try them for one yar. After taking the matter into consideration, they finally concluded to baptize her, and did. She was very glad to see me, and reher on all sides, and the tracts would assist her in informing herself on the subject.

13th. Arrived home, and was thankful to find all well. Visited and distributed tracts on this tour to about twenty-five families, 14th and 16th. Attended prayer-meetings at New and Old Stone Fort.

17th. Sabbath-school and preaching, by Eld. Lewis and myself. Evening after the Sab. bath, preached from this subject: "The bread of life," Eld. Lewis following. 18th. Preached in the evening, in connec-

tion with Eld. Lewis, at Stone Fort Church 19th. Visited Rily Youngblood's school. 20th and 21st. Rained both days. 22d. Joined in marriage Mr. James A

Griffith and Miss Mary Ann Isaacs, all of Pope county. Visited Eld. Robert Lewis's school, and gave them a short lecture on ed. ucation, character, &c. He has a very interesting school, and is a successful teacher.

23d. Reading and prayer-meeting.

24th. Sabbath. Went to my appointment at Enon. In the evening, went to hear a Baptist preach in a school-house near Eld, Vancleve's, the writer following. This preacher's name is Hancock, and he appeared very courteous.

25th. Eleven o'clock, preached in connection with Eld. Vancleve at Enon, to a very large and attentive congregation. Subject: "The two covenants." Ate dinner with the Sisters Donnell. Their parents having died, they are living on the farm alone, and are strong Sabbath-keepers. It being Christmas time, did not do much but visit, read, &c. Visited the school at Old Town, kept by Mrs. Blackman, and was agreeably surprised at the perfect order and progress of the

31st. Sabbath. Went to my appointment at the Park's school-house.

Respectfully submitted, F. F. Johnson.

STONE FORT, III.

MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA.

It sometimes happens that missionary work in heathen lands looks very different to one at home from what it does when on the field. Mission work in China is a work that requires great faith in the commission of Christ and in the power of the gospel to save. The people are very low in the scale of humanity, and in many respects are repulsive. They can become lovable only by the grace and power of the gospel. A missionary who comes to China should have faith enough to labor hard and long, if need be, without great results. He should not forget that it is his to sow, and that it is the Lord that giveth the increase. Without such faith and effort, and earnest desire to see the work of the Lord prosper, his missionary work will be of no great value in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. DAVID H. DAVIS.

In many churches, in which a great majority of the members may be poor, there are a few men of means who stand by the ship. and who, after the rentals and contributions of the people have been properly husbanded, put their hands into their pockets and supply the needful balance. Thus many a struggling church lives on from year to year, and a noble work is done. It is blessed to be able thus to strengthen the things that remain. Why may not this same help be given to a Board of Missions? Why should there be a different set of principles applied to the work of foreign evangelization? How assuring it would be if a dozen or score of the wealthy men and women of the Church should say to the Board each year, "Raise what you can; stimulate the gifts even of the poor, for their own sake as well as that of the work; strive as far as possible to se cure collections from every church and every Sabbath-school, and then let us know what more is wanting for the prosecution of the work."-Foreign Missionary.

In the discussion of the subject recently in a Mission, in China, the result arrived at was, that woman's work was more important there than man's. But one out of the whole number dissented, and he a young man, who might, after more experience, change his mind. In support of this view, one line of argument contains the powerful expression: · Christianize the women and idolatry nust cease, as surely as fire will go out when fuel s withheld."

DR. DORCHESTER estimates professing Christians of all names and churches at 440,began, about three hundred; a great num- taels, or \$11 40. When I wrote, I supposed | wished it to come. The lighted "joss sticks" | tist." She noticed the old members shaking | cvangelized—not even nominal Christians. 000,000. This leaves 1,015,923,500 still un-

Conducted by REV. J. ALLER. half of the Seventh-day Baptist "LET THERE BE

Education De

AT REST.

It is the evening hour, And thankfully, Father, Thy weary chil Has come to Thee

I lean my aching head.
Upon Thy breast,
And there, and only the
I am at rest. Thou knowest all my Each petty pain; Nothing is hid from Ti Without, within.

All that I have or am Is wholly Thine; So is my soul at peace, For Thou art mine.

To-morrow's dawn ma Me here or there It matters little, since Is everywhere.

ELECTIVE STUDIES IN AME

BY PRESIDENT ELIOT, HARY

The adoption of what is or optional system of stud American colleges and un of a fixed and uniform cuz epoch in the history of th tion. The public has an ing what the improvemen reasonably be expected to ing young men who have about nineteen years, an training in the subjects secondary schools, to selec studies, with such help in as their teachers and na give them. The first improvement

the individual student; by to the individual is multip ination by the whole num university students, who perience it, the total gain beyond statement or exact student is enabled by avoid studies for which capacity, and to devote which he can pursue with cess. Using wisely this fre will work better, learn me power than he would hav been kept upon distastel proposition is just as true the duller and lazier stude more intelligent, industric and though it may be stat contains the essence of th in university education.

The second improveme class or section, consider every subject taught in thany class in any subject b ant, indifferent or inapt class is at once lifted to instruction; it works wit and pleasure, and makes good share of these adva system procures for every

The third great improupon and through the te elective system the instr stimulated in their wo which their classes exhib attract good students to jects, and by the dema upon them for instruction advanced and better a and desires of their most

Finally, the elective brings with it gradually of the old-fashioned coll dents who are found their own studies nat trusted in other respe dence will be manifested good intentions and upr lations between officers be based upon mutual r on mutual distrust. responsibility; with the ternal restraints come reliance. The elective system li with some approach t

five to fifteen years in 8 Western colleges and the University of Virgin that the student ch study, though differen respects, has been in us dation of the Universi the system have therefor by actual trial; some in already been arrived has shown that the stu their studies in the stances with a good d and discretion on groun or of adaptation to indi for trivial reasons or avoiding labor. The make an excellent selec student arranges his w in which there is for h willing and profitable student, with the help friends, makes for h studies: which is mor college faculty could n knowledge as they at taskes; consider and tar selection moreous durniculum would be a

ir heads when she said this. A revival ke out from this circumstance, and when y opened the door for the reception of embers, she told them if they would bapwe her as a Seventh-day Baptist, she would n the Church, and try them for one year. tter taking the matter into consideration. y finally concluded to baptize her, and She was very glad to see me, and re. ive tracts, as, she said, they were attacking r on all sides, and the tracts would assist in informing herself on the subject.

13th. Arrived home, and was thankful to id all well. Visited and distributed tracts this tour to about twenty-five families. 14th and 16th. Attended prayer-meetings New and Old Stone Fort.

17th. Sabbath-school and preaching, by d. Lewis and myself. Evening after the Sabith, preached from this subject: "The read of life," Eld. Lewis following.

18th. Preached in the evening, in connecon with Eld. Lewis, at Stone Fort Church. 19th. Visited Rily Youngblood's school. 20th and 21st. Rained both days.

22d. Joined in marriage Mr. James A riffith and Miss Mary Ann Isaacs, all of ope county. Visited Eld. Robert Lewis's chool, and gave them a short lecture on edcation, character, &c. He has a very incresting school, and is a successful teacher. 23d. Reading and prayer-meeting.

24th. Sabbath. Went to my appointment t Enon. In the evening, went to hear a aptist preach in a school-house near Eld. ancleve's, the writer following. This reacher's name is Hancock, and he appeared ery courteous.

25th. Eleven o'clock, preached in connecion with Eld. Vancleve at Enon, to a very irge and attentive congregation. Subject: The two covenants." Ate dinner with the listers Donnell. Their parents having died, ney are living on the farm alone, and are trong Sabbath-keepers. It being Christmas me. did not do much but visit, read. &c. isited the school at Old Town, kept by frs. Blackman, and was agreeably surprised t the perfect order and progress of the

31st. Sabbath. Went to my appointment the Park's school-house.

> Respectfully submitted, F. F. Johnson.

STONE FORT, III.

MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA.

It sometimes happens that missionary ork in heathen lands looks very different one at home from what it does when on e field. Mission work in China is a work at requires great faith in the comission of Christ and in the power of the ospel to save. The people are very, low in e scale of humanity, and in many respects e repulsive. They can become lovable ly by the grace and power of the gospel. missionary who comes to China should eve faith enough to labor hard and long, if eed be, without great results. He should of forget that it is his to sow, and that it is ie Lord that giveth the increase. Witht such faith and effort, and earnest desire see the work of the Lord prosper, his issionary work will be of no great value in ie extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. DAVID H. DAVIS.

In many churches, in which a great majory of the members may be poor, there are a wemen of means who stand by the ship, nd who, after the rentals and contributions the people have been properly husbanded, ut their hands into their pockets and supy the needful balance. Thus many a ruggling church lives on from year to year, id a noble work is done. It is blessed to able thus to strengthen the things that emain. Why may not this same help be iven to a Board of Missions? Why should nere be a different set of principles applied the work of foreign evangelization? How ssuring it would be if a dozen or score of he wealthy men and women of the Church would say to the Board each year, "Raise hat you can; stimulate the gifts even of e poor, for their own sake as well as that the work; strive as far as possible to seire collections from every church and every abbath-school, and then let us know what ore is wanting for the prosecution of the ork."-Foreign Missionary.

In the discussion of the subject recently Mission, in China, the result arrived at s, that woman's work was more important here than man's. But one out of the whole umber dissented, and he a young man, who ight, after more experience, change his ind. In support of this view, one line of gument contains the powerful expression: Christianize the women and idolatry must as surely as fire will go out when fuel

DR. DORCHESTER estimates professing hristians of all names and churches at 440,-Inis leaves 1,015,925,500 Bull " angelized—not even nominal Christians.

withheld."

Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

AT REST.

It is the evening hour, And thankfully, Father, Thy weary child Has come to Thee.

I lean my aching head Upon Thy breast, And there, and only there. I am at rest.

Thou knowest all my life; Each petty pain; Nothing is hid from Thee, Without, within.

All that I have or am Is wholly Thine; So is my soul at peace, For Thou art mine.

To-morrow's dawn may find Me here or there-It matters little, since Thy love Is everywhere.

ELECTIVE STUDIES IN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

BY PRESIDENT ELIOT, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The adoption of what is called the elective or optional system of studies in the leading American colleges and universities, instead of a fixed and uniform curriculum, makes an enoch in the history of the superior educa-The public has an interest in knowing what the improvements are which may reasonably be expected to result from allowing young men who have reached the age of about nineteen years, and have had a fair secondary schools, to select their subsequent studies, with such help in making the choice as their teachers and natural advisers can

The first improvement is experienced by the individual student; but when the gain to the individual is multiplied in the imagination by the whole number of college and perience it, the total gain is seen to be quite | tinent. beyond statement or exact conception. Each student is enabled by judicious choice to avoid studies for which he has no taste or capacity, and to devote himself to those which he can pursue with pleasure and succontains the essence of the only true policy of East and West Rock. in university education.

ant, indifferent or inapt members, and the sters! youngsters! class is at once lifted to a higher plane of system procures for every class in every sub

upon and through the teachers. Under an | road; so that now, when we come to clamber | elective system the instructors are strongly down from the coach, though with some stimulated in their work by the interest little perturbation of mind, we had a supattract good students to their respective subjects, and by the demand constantly made upon them for instruction ever ampler, more advanced and better adapted to the needs and desires of their most ardent pupils.

Finally, the elective system of studies brings with it gradually many ameliorations of the old-fashioned college discipline. Students who are found capable of selecting their own studies naturally come to be trusted in other respects. Greater confidence will be manifested in their discretion, good intentions and uprightness, and the relations between officers and students get to on mutual distrust. With freedom comes responsibility; with the relaxation of external restraints come self-control and self-

The elective system has been in operation with some approach to completeness from five to fifteen years in several Northern and Western colleges and universities, and at study, though different in other important respects, has been in use ever since the foundation of the University. Some effects of the system have therefore been demonstrated | fumbling over his drills and his plungers, by actual trial; some interesting results have and put us to the test. already been arrived at. Thus experience has shown that the students make choice of at six in the morning, the college bell ringer for trivial reasons or with the purpose of a point in College street, half way between you make better men than when it cost selfavoiding labor. The good student is sure to Crown and George, where two of us bunked, denial to work through college? make an excellent selection; the dull or lazy long before light of a December morning, up ter selection moreover than any prescribed with boating and foot-ball.

proved that the working of the elective sys- sodden the feet, or how agueish the limbs, tem exhibits no tendency to the extinction | we marched in a loose, tangled procession to of the traditional college studies. The nat- the recitation rooms. These were beastly Marking was not then known, except for whole theory of the common law is a slavish ural result of throwing open to choice many | places in those times, foul with whale-oil new studies is that the older studies are not | smoke, and heated with Professor Olmsted's pursued by so large a proportion of the students as formerly, but then they are pursued with far greater vigor and better results. The enlarged resort to classes in German, French, political economy, history and natural history, inevitably causes a dimin- fish-oil smell, the rustling of the papers, as religious interest in my time in College.ished resort to the classes in Latin, Greek | the tutor smoothes out his check list and and mathematics; but these venerable sub- probes with thumb and forefinger into his jects are nevertheless better taught, and are box of names. pursued with more energy and profit and to greater lengths than ever before. It clearly appears on the other hand that the great majority of students, exercising a free and which brought us together in the old "Rhe wide choice of studies, will prefer the languages, metaphysics, history and political | der if the magnificent arched ceiling of that science to any of the branches ordinarily august "Chamber" is still intact? What called scientific. The scientific turn of mind seems to be comparatively rare among | echoed in its time! young men, at least in the present condition of the primary and secondary education. At Harvard University it is the subjects of | shackled, adventurous, exuberant, lusty col mathematics and physics which show the most serious decline, notwithstanding the great facilities offered in those departments. sion and improvement of the elective system the American college is to be gradually converted into a university of a new kind; not an English university, because it will not subordinate teaching to examining, or enforce any regulations by means of bars, gates rous. He was bravely outspoken too, and and fines; and not a German university, be- his political affiliations (for he brought senacause the elective system does not mean lib- torial dignities with him) shone out in little erty to do nothing, and no American univer- swift gleams of satire. That garnished his

sity has absolved itself, as the German university has done, from all responsibility for the moral training and conduct of its stuof the utmost variety, maintain a discipline and in all that long period I have met with sons competent to receive it, while jealously | self for the benefit of his parents.' guarding its degrees, and promote among all No figure of the old college days is more its members a productive activity in literuniversity students, who year after year ex- ature and in scientific research.—Our Con-

YALE COLLEGE FORTY YEARS AGO.

BY DONALD G. MITCHELL.

We had come down, some three or four of will work better, learn more, and gain more us, on the Hartford "stage" (no railroads and there with an old-school lift of the hat, power than he would have done if he had hereabout in that time), lumbering slowly full of courtesies, full of dignity too, and a you a notion of what is meant by medicine power than he would have done it he had hereacout in that time, full being slowly been kept upon distasteful subjects. This over the hills, through Durham perhaps, perfect master of deportment.—Our Contibut not to make you physicians. The propproposition is just as true proportionally of through Hamden I know, from whose the duller and lazier students as it is of the heights came to us the first sight of the more intelligent, industrious and ambitious, | plane out of which the spires rose, flanked and though it may be stated in few words it either way by those "Delectable mountains"

I think it was somewhere upon those near The second improvement is felt by each heights that we passed a district school where class or section, considered as a whole, in pupils had just been dismissed for the day: every subject taught in the university. Let with what a superior meditative air we looked

Then came the whirl in the growing dusk instruction; it works with far greater zeal over the Whitneyville bridge, straight on and pleasure, and makes more progress. A down the avenue, or into the embowered good share of these advantages the elective streets, where were then only sparse white houses and lamps that could be counted.

which their classes exhibit, by the desire to porting belief that we might pass in the throng for our seniors and betters.

There were some six of us that went in a such bantering talk as we could muster, across the Green upon that memorable Octo-Green in the same matter-of-fact way they do now. I think the same grasses grew there then and with the same decency and moderation. The really fine proportions of the old State House, then in a cloak of combe based upon mutual regards instead of up- modeled after, whether of Theseus or Diana or the Parthenon; and I remember that the boy who floored us all by his erudition outside was the one who was worst conditioned of us all when we came to the agony in the

The seats assigned us were along the front range of benches in the gallery, we being penned there in little squads until the perthe University of Virginia a system similar, ambulating examiners, mostly elderly tutors in that the student chooses his subjects of or youngish professors I should say, came with their books and papers, and plumped out their pencil-cases with about the same sort of music which a dentist makes in

Early prayers were appointed in that day

patent two-cylindered stoves, far up into the tune of the eighties of Fahrenheit. I have an uneasy sensation of nausea even now as I iamstown, and frequently at other times. recall the simmer of the iron pot upon the He was called the "Prince of Preachers." stove, the steam of wet garments, the ancient | There were two or three seasons of special

Afterward there were lectures on law, on Paley's natural theology, on rhetoric and forensic exercises (I think they called them) torical Chamber" for the most part. I wonbursts of senior and junior eloquence it has

Few things in our disputations life are finer, I think, then the fresh aroma of unlege oratory.

Still distinctly I have in mind, the lither old gentleman, with the springy step and Lastly, it is plain that by the steady expan- the eager, eagle-like look (which his great Roman nose made vivid) who talked to us of Kent, his commentaries and of the wide realms of law.

He was fast verging on eighty in those days, yet erect and agile and his voice sono-

He had been judge, senator and chief justice, and we stood in great awe of him. dents, but a university of native growth, "Young gentlemen," (I think I hear him which will secure to its teachers an inspiring | say-he was always courteous,) "Young liberty and an unlimited scope in teaching, gentlemen, for more than fifty years I have training in the subjects usually taught in offer its students free choice among studies been engaged in courts and offices of law, adequate to the support of good manners | many and many an instance where parents and good morals, but determined by the have despoiled themselves for the benefit of quality of the best students rather than of their children, but scarce one child, scarce the worst, admit to its instruction all per- one (a little louder) who has despoiled him-

> present to me than that of this active, brisk, erect old gentleman, in small clothes and in top boots, he being the last I think to carry these august paraphernalia of the past along New Haven streets. He picked his way try, but of everything rightly. The object mincingly over the uneven pavements, tap- of university teaching is to form your conping here and there with his cane, rather to ceptions; not to acquaint you with arts, nor give point to his reflections I think than sciences. It is to give a notion of what is from any infirmness, bowing pleasantly here meant by smith's work, for instance—but

WILLIAMS COLLEGE SIXTY YEARS AGO.

BY WILLIAM HYDE.

and a small wooden building used by Prof. any class in any subject be rid of its reluct- down upon this small fry of boys! Young- Dewey for chemistry. We met in the Freshman recitation room, bare of furniture except a wooden bench with no back. Another bench was necessary and was ordered from Deacon Taft by the class, and our first financial exploit was to assess and collect a tax of six cents and a quarter to pay his bill of We had dusted ourselves as best we could, \$1 50. Blackboards were not known in my The third great improvement is wrought and adjusted our shirt-collars far up the College course. We drew our diagrams on paper and used slates in algebra; while Prof. If you have hope for immortality, live, and Dewey drew his illustrations and worked his problems with chalk on the floor of the recitation room, when lecturing on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. There was not a carpet on any floor in College, except in little squad together, rallying our spirits by the room of the excellent Prof. Kellogg, in the West College. He had an open Franklin stove, and close box stoves were in the ber morning. The same walks sliced the recitation rooms, in all other rooms open fireplaces. The chapel, then in the West College, had one stove, but no fire in it when we went to prayers at 6 o'clock in cold Winter mornings. The Scriptures were read by the light of tallow candles and the paratively fresh cement, impressed us greatly, prayers were none too short. The students and I think a pleasant altercation arose were generally, many like myself, the sons among us as to what Greek temple it was of ministers with scanty salaries and large families. Economy was necessary and easily practiced. We bought wood at \$2 per cord, cut it ourselves and carried it to our rooms. Prof. Kellogg did the same. This was exercise and amusement. We had no base ball or boating clubs, but kicked foot ball. Washing cost 12½ to 17 cents per week. I paid usually \$1 17 per week for board, one Summer but \$1. The last term of Senior year a few of us felt big and boarded with John R. Buckley, with the tutors, paying a dollar and a half for aristocratic fare. Livery bills were small, and cigars seldom seen. Pipes and tobacco were common. I gave them up in the revival of my Senior year, and have not resumed their use. A few students tried to board themselves in their Napoleon the great" (butcher). The deacon rooms, but with sad success to their health. My father furnished me with less than \$400 stances with a good degree of forethought and rounding it off with the tolling and the and discretion on grounds of intrinsic worth monitory final jerk of sound at a quarter times. The tendency now is too much the con did not detect. or of adaptation to individual needs, and not past. It was no joke to wend one's way from other way. Expenses are too large. Do

The college funds were then about \$20,000 student arranges his work in those directions | the street and into the chapel whose frosted | The buildings and grounds with no adornin which there is for him the best chance of atmosphere showed a steady stream of vapor ments or attractions. The material for an willing and profitable study, and the average rising up from the good old president's lips education, meagre. The President's salary student, with the help of his instructors and as he uttered prayer. And when a lively \$1,200. There were two Professors, Dewey friends, makes for himself a selection of pelting of sleet slanted from the north and a and Kellogg, with salaries of \$800. Tutors studies which is more judicious than the crusted snow was knee-deep under foot, the were employed for a year or two at \$400; college faculty could make for him with such conditions provoked a good deal of that such men as Emerson Davis, Erastus C. tastes, capacities and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and purposes—a much bet- our day are apt to think has only come in the tor calculations and to the tor calculations are approximately approximately and the tor calculations are approximately appr curriculum would be. Again, experience has After the morning service, no matter how ficial. It certainly was far below the present Carlyle.

standard. I could hardly enter College now with the attainments of my College course. absences from prayers and recitations. We one, compared even with the civil law. The worshiped with the town in the church. | merging of her name in that of her husband Dr. Griffin supplied every third Sabbath, when Dr. Gridley preached at South Will-The Williams Athenaum.

ELECTRICAL INSECTS.—It is not generally

known that there are insects which possess the peculiar electrical properties of the raia torpedo and gymnotus electricus. Kirby and Spence, in their Entomology, describe the reduvius serratus, commonly known in the West Indies by the name of the wheelbug, as an insect which can communicate an electric shock to the person whose flesh it touches. The late Major-General Davis, of the Royal Artillery, well known as a most accurate observer of nature, and an indefatigable collector of her treasures, as well as a most admirable painter of them, once informed me that, when abroad, having taken up this anhim a considerable shock, as if from an electric jar, with its legs, which he felt as high as his shoulder; and dropping the creature, he observed six marks upon his hand where the six feet had stood. Two similar instances of effects upon the human system resembling electric shocks, produced by insects, have been communicated to the Entomological Society by Mr. Yarrell; one mentioned in a letter from Lady de Grey, of Grobz, in which the shock was caused by a beetle, one of the common elateridae, and extended from the hand to the elbow on suddenly touching the insect; the other, caused by a large hairy lepidopterous caterpillar, picked up in South America by Captain Blakeney, R. N., who he loses his mate he will go singing cheerfulfelt on touching it a sensation extending up his arm similar to an electric shock of such force that he lost the use of his arm for a time, and his life was even considered in danger by his medical attendant.

A University is a place where persons come to learn everything; that is, where those who wish to be able to think, come to learn to think: not to think of mathematics only, or of morals, nor of surgery, nor of chemisnot to make you blacksmiths. It is to give | Florida capitalists to take charge of their forge; the proper academy for physicians is a hospital. Here you have to be taken away from the forge, out of the hospital, out of all special and limited labor and thought. into the "universits" of all labor and thought, The only College buildings were the West | that you may in peace, in leisure, in calm of | last year, and produce Sophocles's play of College and the East College, since burned, disinterested contemplation, be enabled to conceive rightly the law of nature, and the destinies of man.—Ruskin.

> GOOD ADVICE .- If misfortune have befallen you by your own misconduct, live and be wiser for the future. If your character be unjustly attacked, live; time will remove the aspersion. If you have kind and faithful friends, live, to bless and protect them. prepare to enjoy it.

REAL CHARACTER.—It is not always in is 3½ pounds; of a woman, 2 pounds 11 ounthe most distinguished achievment that ces. men's virtues may be best diserned; but very often an action of small note, a short saying, or a jest, shall distinguish a person's real character more than the greatest sayings or the most important battles. -Plutarch.

CLIPPINGS.

Sir Edward Coke, when Attorney General, married the Lady Hatton, according to the Book of Common Prayer, but without banns or license, and in a private house. Several great men were there present, as Lord Burleigh, Lord Chancellor Egerton, etc. They all, by their proctor, submitted to the censure of the archbishop, who granted them an absolution from the excommunication which they had incurred. The act of absolution set forth that it was granted by reason of penitence, and the act seeming to have been done through ignorance of the law."

When Napoleon Bonaparte came, after a series of victories, to visit annexed Belgium, he found, on entering Ghent, a triumphal arch erected by the guild of butchers, inscribed: "The little butchers of Ghent to of the guild had asked a clever nobleman (who loathed Napoleon) to write the inscrip-

By the will of Mr. Isaac Rich, the founder of Boston University, his immense estate, amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, was bequeathed to the University; but it was to be withheld until ten years after his death. This month marked the termination of that period, and in recognition of the event, there was an informal jubilation in the chapel of the institution.

knowledge as they are likely to have of his nerve and athleticism which college men of the low and athleticism

Mr. Justice Emery, speaking of the common law of husband and wife, savs. "The is emblematic of the fate of all her legal rights. The torch of Hymen serves but to light the pile on which those rights are offered up."

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., will, it is understood, accept a newly endowed professorship in the Harvard Law School. Mr. Holmes is one of the cleverest of the younger Massachusetts lawyers. He is the "captain" of whom his father went in search after a battle in Virginia. The search is described in one of the doctor's most charming

"When Plunket was driven to resign the Irish Chancellorship, he was succeeded by Lord Campbell. The day of the latter's arrival was very stormy, and a friend remarked to Plunket how sick of his promotion the passage must have made the new-comer. Yes, he replied ruefully; but it won't make him throw up the seals."

Mr. Phllip Bartlett, the son of the American secretary of the Chinese legation, imal and placed it upon his hand, it gave has been elected to the Douglas scholarship at Yale College, which will entitle him to a yearly sum of \$600 for three years. Mr. Bartlett graduated from Yale last June, with high honors.

> If a person of fair complexion is exposed to the electric light, the hands and cheeks will show all the symptoms of "sunburn," even in midwinter; and he will develop freckles on his face as quickly as when he goes about unprotected by a sun-umbrella in midsummer.

The nightingale is the most human bird in existence. He leaves off singing and goes to croaking as soon as he has a family, but if ly till he finds another mate.

The "White House," at Washington, was so named after it was burned by the British in 1815, when the smoke so blackened the freestone walls that it was painted white.

If a man determines to do the best he can. whether he drives a cart, conducts a business of a million dollars, or preaches the gospel, his life can not be a failure.

Anybody can soil the reputation of an individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of.

President Chamberlain, of Bowdoin, is expected to accept an offer from divers property in that State.

The existing cedars of Lebanon are only 900 years old. The cypress trees at Montezuma, Mexico, according to a French botanist, are 6,000 years old. The students of the University of Toron-

to will emulate the example set by Harvard "Antigone" in Greek.

Get on the right side of people if you can. It pays. But never crowd upon your conscience in order to do it.

The average weight of an adult man is 140

ounds 6 ounces. Number of bones, 240.

The skeleton measures one inch less than the height of the living man.

The average weight of the brain of a man

The brain of a man exceeds twice that of any other animal.

The average height of an Englishman is 5 feet 9 inches; of a Frenchman, 5 feet 4 inches: and of a Belgian, 5 feet 63 inches.

The average weight of an Englishman is 150 pounds; of a Frenchman, 136 pounds; and of a Belgian, 140 pounds.

The average number of teeth is 32. A man breathes about 20 times in a minute,

or 1,200 times in an hour. A man breathes about 18 pints of air in a minute, or upwards of 7 hogsheads in a day.

A man gives off 4.08 per cent. carbolic gas of the air he respires; respires 10,666 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas in twenty-four hours; consumes 10,667 cubic feet of oxygen in twenty-four hours equal to 125 cubic inches of common air.

A man annually contributes to vegetation 124 pounds of carbon.

The average of the pulse in infancy is 120 per minute; in manhood, 80; at 60 years, 60. The pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

The weight of the circulating blood is about 28 pounds.

The heart beats 75 times a minute; sends nearly 10 pounds of blood through the veins and arteries each beat; makes 4 beats while we breath once.

540 pounds or 1 hogshead 14 pints of blood pass through the heart in 1 hour.

12,000 pounds or, 24 hogsheads 4 gallons, or $10,782\frac{1}{2}$ pints pass through the heart in 24

IN DANGER.—It is true you may not become profane by associating with those who take the name of God in vain, but you familiarize yourself with the evil, and it seems less hideous; you lower the standard of your own character, and do yourself a lasting in-Professor W. D. Whitney, of Yale, au- jury. No person can frequent the com-

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, March 9, 1882.

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

THE FIRST SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

The peculiarity of the faith and practice of the Seventh-day Baptist, subjects him to many curious questions when his faith and practice are first made known to a stranger. Many of these questions it is hardly worth while even to mention, but there is one sometimes asked a question more natural than curious, which is worthy of serious attention and a candid answer. This question, as once asked of the writer of this article, is, "From whom do Seventh-day Baptists get their peculiar doc-Seventh-day Baptists?" The answer on the occasion referred to was, "So far as we have any authentic records from which to answer the question it appears that John the Baptist and the Lord Jesus Christ were about the first Seventh-day Baptists." That John was a Baptist will hardly be questioned. When it is remembered that he was an Israelite indeed, the son of a devout Jewish priest, himself a zealous preacher of righteousness, and when it is remembered that all devout Jews were careful Sabbathkeepers, and that to the Jew there never has been any Sabbath save that of the fourth commandment—the seventh day of the week—no one will hardly undertake to deny that he was also a Seventh-day Baptist. That, in the Scripture account, he is called "the Baptist," and not "the Seventh-day Baptist," is easily accounted for. The preaching of baptism was the introduction of a new ordinance. It was natural, therefore, "the Baptist." The keeping of the Sabbath was neither new nor peculiar. On the contrary, it was both as old and as wide-spread as the nation. For this reason it would have been no proper distinction to have called John a Seventh-day Baptist. There were none others. The fact that Jesus signalized his own entrance upon his special work by being baptized, and his final commission to tions, are sufficient evidence of the baptist element in his example and teaching. He was a Baptist. Was he also a Sabbathkeeper? He either kept the Sabbath—the seventh-day—or he violated it, or he abro gated it, or he changed it. He did not change it. Even the most ardent advocate of the theory of a change does not go back of Christ's resurrection for the change, and there he rests his argument on what is supposed to be apostolic example, and not on Christ's doings or teachings. He did not abrogate it. He himself said "the Sabbath was made for man," and thus declared its universality. He did not violate it. He was charged with its violation by the Scribes and Pharisees, but from the charge he vindicated himself most triumphantly. He did observe it, it being his custom to attend public worship on that day. He was, therefore, a Seventh-day Baptist. This is not to say that submission to the ordinance of baptism and the formal observance of the Sabbath was the sum of Christ's life, or the substance of his teaching. Far from it. He took the largest possible view of man's need as a sinner. He saw him a guilty violator of the divine law, and a helpless subject of the divine wrath. He took in, at one comprehensive view, all the vast intricacies of the problem involved in the proposition to vindicate and maintain the divine justice and government, and at the same time forgive the sinner and make of him a son of God. To the solution of this problem, and to the scarcely less difficult work of fitting men for, and persuading them to enter into the covenant of grace, he addressed himself with more than mortal energy. But it was both consistent with, and necessary to this great work that, at its beginning, he should add his holy sanction to the ordinance of baptism by being baptized, and that all through his public ministry he should honor God's holy Sabbath-day, by faithfully keeping it, as a necessary part of that law which he had come to vindicate and make honorable. Thus are given both the authority and the model, as well as the origin of what are now the peculiar faith and practice of Seventh-

IRVING'S "RIP VAN WINKLE."—Delightful old Rip Van Winkle, whom Washington Irving and Joseph Jefferson have made one of the most famous of American characters, is just published, with other of Irving's choicest "Sketches," in a charming little red-line, gilt edge, richly ornamented volume, for the marvelously low price of 35 cents, to one of those white oaks and hang there till vice? Instead of taking "joyfully the spoil-

day Baptists.

or by mail, 40 cents, by The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, of New York City. They issue an edition of the same, bound in plain cloth, for 25 cents. postpaid, and another, new in style of binding, appropriately named "Utility," for only 13 cents, postpaid. These volumes are issued especially to show to the book-buying millions the character of the literature and quality of workmanship, with the wonderful economy in cost in which the "Literary Rebellion" proposes to produce a large number of standard and exceedingly desirable works. postal card will secure specimen pages and catalogues from the publishers. The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, 162 William Street, New York City.

ONLY TWO DESTINIES.

In the whole moral universe, there are only two classes of men, as they stand related to the moral government of God, viz., men trines? In other words, who were the first | loyal to that government, and men disloyal to it; and this is so, in necessitate rei. No neutral ground, no compromise. For or against God. Just as opposite and far-separated as are these two characters, must be their destinies. It is not a conceivable supposition that they should come to the same result. Such a supposition would go crashing through all the distinctions of character and the foundations of government.

Sin in the soul is disorder, is death; holiness is order, life; and there is a law of culture which is carrying these conditions on towards fixity. Disuse of the moral faculties tends inevitably towards their paralysis, if not to their extirpation; and misuse of them brings the swifter retribution of decay and dwarfage. Character determines destiny, and since every man determines his own character, every man determines his own destiny, and moral government deals with him accordingly. "To be carnally minded is death," while "to be spiritually minded is that he who preached it should be called life and peace," and this forever and ever. If a soul shall go away into eternal disorder, eternal death, away into the "outer darkness, where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched," and where the "smoke of his torment ascendeth forever and ever," -it will be because, somewhere along his career, he passed the line of his recovery, he consolidated into sin; he kept the door of his heart closed against all holy helps, until it rusted his disciples to evangelize and baptize the na- on its hinges, never to be opened. "My Spirit shall not always strive with men. "Ephraim is joined to his idol, let him alone." When that period comes to the life of any man, whether it be at death or before, he is as hopelessly lost as if he had been in perdition a million years. "In the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be." "Let him that is holy be holy still, and let him that is filthy be filthy still." "Between them there is a great gulf fixed that no man can pass." "When the Son of Man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory, and before him shall be gathered all the nations of the earth, and he shall separate them one from another as the shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats, and he shall set the sheep on his right hand and the goats on his left hand, and these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal."

dead—not a human being of all the myriads that have ever lived left out of the account. Two characters, two destinies, and human history come to its consummation.

THE CROSS IS TOO HEAVY.

In one of our protracted meetings the past Winter, when many were at the altar for prayer, and backsliders were renewing their vows, a special request was made that every professor of religion in the house, rise and confess the Lord Jesus Christ before the congregation. Seeing that some hesitated, tire surrender of himself to the Lord. The apparently from a feeling of unworthiness, privately with them and to encourage them to take part. Among them was a very worthy brother whom the whole community respected for his quiet Christian deportment, submits to the divine will. The submission | Feb. 25th. The Hall was crowded, and not and, seeing him holding back, I asked him if he could not speak a word for Jesus. He very feelingly replied that he did not feel himself worthy to speak in public. I tried to show him that this feeling of unworthiness was right and proper, that we were all do, Lord?" The condition of discipleship unworthy, but that the Bible directed us to is that we leave all and follow Christ. We go forward in every duty, trusting alone to agree to obey his Word, and his Word is the worthiness of Christ. Admitting that truth. And yet many professing Christians this was true, he still pleaded that he could are asking how much they are required to not speak bacause the cross was too heavy. sacrifice for the truth? They reason that if The church where we were gathered was | they do just what God has commanded, they situated in a grove of oaks, and, pointing will compromise their business and reduce out of the window, I asked him which would their ability to do for God's cause. Does be the heavier cross, to rise up and confess God want the spoil of the Amalekites, se-Christ before the congregation, or be nailed cured by disobedience, devoted to his ser-

he was dead. He looked up at me, with his ing of their goods," they unhesitatingly let great blue eyes filling with tears, and said, principle go and hold on to the goods. Thou-"Oh, it is nothing to rise up and speak, sands to-day acknowledge that God comcompared with being nailed to one of those | mands them to keep the Sabbath of the trees, and hang there, and die." Such a fourth commandment, the seventh day of vision of Calvary seemed to come over him, the week, and yet do not do it, because it such an overwhelming thought of death up- | might involve some inconvenience or busion the cross, that he rose up and spoke so ness sacrifice. Can the Christian ask how tenderly and trustingly that many were much he may reject of God's law when it is melted to tears. Like Peter on the mount | written, "He that offends in one point is of transfiguration, he seemed to see Jesus | guilty of all?" The young man who debates only, and in the all-absorbing thought of over the question of how much he shall rehis suffering and death, he forgot himself, | gard what God says, when to obey would forgot that he was in public, forgot what he | seem to interfere with worldly plans and am called his own cross, but stood and breathed | bitions, has but little of the faith and love of out his feelings in the very presence of the the true disciple. But he says there is no Crucified. Blessed vision of Calvary! Infi nite sacrifice of the Cross! Would that we is commanded, or starve. If that were true, might behold it oftener, and we would cease | then obey God and take the consequences, as calling the little burdens of life, crosses, and | Paul did, when he "suffered the loss of all especially refrain from saying that those | things" for Christ's sake. How much less duties, so important to Christian growth, | are we obligated to give up all for Christ than are crosses too heavy for us to bear.

LOST CREEK, W. Va.

IMPARTIALITY In the Exercise of Righteons Indignation.

That there is a righteous indignation that we are permitted to exercise, and ought to exercise against some acts of wicked men, I think will not be disputed.

thought men are very partial in the exercise of this virtue. If an innocent man is maliciously slandered, if false and outrageous reports are circulated against him, it is the tingency suggested. The selections are good, duty of good men to come to his rescue, to protect him from the malice of the meanest | ER has a fair list of exchanges from which to of all men, the slanderer. If any intense feelings of execration and abhorrence are aroused in the hearts of good men against such a vile slanderer, who would endeavor to destroy the reputation and usefulness of an innocent man, such feelings are perfectly justifiable. It would be unmanly not to have these feelings; the innocent sufferer should receive the prompt sympathy and protection of all virtuous people. This is all right. But then, we should be impartial | prayer has been offered have found hope, and in the extension of our sympathy and protection to all innocent persons who are falsely been most untiring in his efforts to encour- in the interest of the State Sunday School accused.

What propriety and Christianity is there dignation, because one innocent man is maligned, and secretly rejoicing because the character of another man equally good and sympathy to the one and withhold it from is wrong; and the one is just as unmanly as not uncommon. And why? Because of the will men learn to be manly?

Sympathy for the suffering is a virtue. The extension of protection to the innocent is noble. Righteous indignation against a vile slanderer is right. But let this sympathy, protection, and indignation be exercised with impartiality. Do not rejoice over the This sweeps the field of the living and the | misfortune of an innocent man because he does not belong to your church, or your clique; and do not shield the slanderer, because he is on your side of the fence. Ah! there ought not to be any fences, or partition walls in communities, or between churches, which prejudice and wicked animosities have cast up. Level them all to the ground, and protect virtue, and punish vice, wherever

HOW MUCH?

By its terms, no one is admitted into the covenant of grace who does not make an ennature of the contract admits of nothing less. I stepped down into the congregation to speak | No other terms can be made. The Lord proposes to reconstruct fallen man, to change his nature, to make him a new creature; but this can not be done unless man voluntarily place in Wheeler's Hall, on the evening of as thoroughly awakened as was desirable. made, the promise is fulfilled. The new all gained admittance. creature, made partaker of the divine nature, love's God's will, loves God's law. He does not wish to escape any of the obligations of that law, but sincerely asks: "What shall I

way open to me; I must deviate from what was Paul? All for Christ is no sacrifice. Really, it is an exchange in which all the advantages are on our side. How little we give compared to what we receive.

An enterprising friend whose name does not appear on the subscription list, sends the RECORDER a parcel of clippings from papers, and extracts copied from writers of more or less note, with the request that they be paid It is a virtue. But, sometimes I have for, or if not used that they be returned promptly, but with the evident assurance that the price named would be forthcoming. as he did not provide the stamps for the conbut are not specially needed, as the Record-

Home Meus.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

The influence of the precious revival at Alfred Centre is extending into different neighborhoods. Many for whom earnest are rejoicing in a Savior's love. Our pastor has age the young men, and enlist them in the Association, of which he is President. Lord's service. To many, these gospel lain the heart being fired with a righteous in- bors are a call from God, and the anxious University upon our pastor in conferring desire is that they may heed the kind entreaties, and secure a Christian hope.

The meetings of last Sabbath and Sabbath equally innocent is traduced? Why extend | evening were very encouraging. It was said that more than a hundred took part in the other? The former is right, the latter | the evening service. An hour before the | send for anybody when we are sick?" "0 sermon in the morning was spent, in the vesthe other is manly. Yet this anomaly is try, in prayer for the Divine blessing upon is not that kind of a doctor; he does not the services of the day. After the sermon, prejudice and animosity that lurk in our twelve, most of them heads of families, ofhearts. When will men rise above their fered themselves for baptism and memberprejudice and bitter animosities? When ship, and were cheerfully accepted. The on the new title, "Doctor, won't you have declaration of these business men touched | this?" or, "Let me give you some more tea, the heart of the congregation. Many wept | Doctor," &c. Little Georgie sat listening a for joy. This occasion of baptism will be while, when he broke out: "Yes, my papa remembered with real pleasure.

attended. A bright little "Visitor" was introduced to the school. It was a pleasant surprise. A cheerful welcome was extended with the hope of farther acquaintance.

ANDOVER.

At their Annual Meeting in January last, the members of the Seventh-day Baptist Church and society of Andover determined to clear themselves of a debt of about \$700. which had been incurred in providing themselves with a house of worship, and a good brother of the church says, "By the grace of God we did it, without any help from outside our own people." This church now has about fifty members, supplied with preaching by Eld. J. Kenyon, and is enjoying a good degree of Christian fellowship and

LEONARDSVILLE.

The Prize Contest by ten young ladies of our Union Free School and Academy, took

Opening Chorus, by the Class. "Hagar in the Wilderness," Della Jones The face against the Pane," Mamie Whitford 'Curfew shall not Ring To-night," Solo-Minnie Aylesworth. The dying Trooper,' Luetta Huntington 'Death of the Reveller,"

Clara Rogers 'Hiawatha's Wooing, Luella Huntington Duet—Ella and Della Jones 'Damon and Pythias,' Emma Chase The Famine,' Hattie Witter The Polish Boy," Minnie Aylesworth

Jane Conquest, Hattie Babcock Solo—Angie Murphey. The judges awarded First Prize to Minnie

men speak for prizes.

Babcock. In five weeks ten young gentle.

Phillips as Principal, Miss Ivaloo Hunting. ton, Intermediate Department, Miss Hattie L. Sisson, Primary Department.

Our Sabbath-school voted to send Bro. Velthuysen, of Haarlem, Holland, \$20, and the Auxiliary Tract Society is busy raising funds for Sabbath reform work.

The Church has lost fourteen of its members since last Conference, and gained one by letter. There has been a good interest, on the part of many, manifested in the extra meetings, and some of the unconverted have felt the presence of the Holy Spirit calling them to be followers of Christ, but as yet they have not yielded. We fear the favorable weather for the meetings is now at an end, and also have reason to fear that too many of the professed followers of our Lord Jesus Christ have not helped in the burden bearing thus far, and by their indifference. and non-attendance, have done much harm to the Master's cause. Have they pinned their faith on some revivalist whom they expected to come and stir the people up, instead of upon God who alone can give the blessing? Still we pray and trust that we may witness the saving power of God.

New Jersey. NEW MARKET.

Mrs. T. S. Alberti has gone to Maine to spend a month or two visiting her daughter, whose husband edits a paper in that State.

Mrs. Eva Allen Alberti is spending a few weeks in Boston, enjoying the elocutionary advantages found in the "Athens of Ameri-

Rev. C. S. Woodruff, pastor of the M. E. Church at Stapleton, Staten Island, preached in the New Market Seventh-day Baptist church Sabbath, Feb. 25th, in exchange for a similar service rendered the following day in his church at Stapleton.

There is a call for a meeting of the friends of temperance in New Market and vicinity at the Seventh-day Baptist church, Thursday evening, March 2d, to organize a Union Temperance League.

PLAINFIELD.

Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., has spent two days this week at Philadelphia and Trenton,

The recent honor conferred by Alfred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, recalls a good story which Dr. Vincent tells of himself. When he was first made a D. D. his little boy said, "O mamma, isn't it nice papa is a doctor, so now we won't have to no, my son, said the mother, "your father know how to cure sick people." The next day they were all taking tea at a neighbor's, where the lady of the house put much stress is a doctor, but then he don't know much!" The Sabbath-school, at 3½ o'clock, was well | The difference is, we think our pastor knows a thing or two, if he is a doctor.

Mr. E. R. Pope, the new postmaster, took possession of the office March 1st.

The city have gained two suits against illicit liquor sellers. The Plainfield Temperance Union are to act in concert with the city authorities in prosecuting all illegal selling. The Common Council have just refused one license, which is considered a step

Rhode - Island. HOPKINTON.

It is with a heart of thankfulness that we are permitted to record another revival of religion in our church. Nearly a year since, under the labors of Bro. J. L. Huffman, with the exception of some three or four, all of the unconverted of the congregation professed religion. At that time, the special effort was more directly made for them, and hence, the membership of the Church was not

At the semi-annual church-meeting in September last, the Church invited Bro. Huff-The following programme was presented: man to again visit us. In compliance therewith, he commenced preaching on Sabbath morning, Feb. 11th, and continued his meet-Nellie Rogers | ings sixteen evenings, under most unfavorable circumstances, so far as the weather and traveling were concerned. As the result, two have been baptized, and some others may soon-follow, while a great work has been wrought in the membership of the Church. Seldom, I think, has a greater and more thorough work been accomplished in a church. The backslidden have been reclaimed, fami-Aylesworth, and Second Prize to Hattie | ly altars erected, and the prodigal has returned. In short, with but few exceptions, the membership of the Church has made a The school is flourishing, with Mr. W. E. new consecration to God and entered into

solemn covenant to gr der a rebaptism of the trust, we shall be pre anticipated meeting of we hope to receive and the Divine presence.

The preaching of Br earnest, and his labor and ruined condition forth as the fact on wh cated, while Christ, as salvation, is man's only the sinner urged to a Christians were urged his fullness. It is on truths, his manner of his earnestness, that I success depends. Seld ty enjoyed an opportui Christian growth, and to recommend Bro. Hi churches who may n evangelist, as a faithfu

On Seventh-day eve eral of the friends and r Irish gave him a suri "pound party," so-ca season of hand-shakin drew, leaving with hir merous useful articles in money. We have secured

ROCKV

U. M. Babcock as pa from April 1st. The reservoirs "Y check" are fast filling couraging to the villa

ness of Rockville der upon the activity of th Eld. Huffman, wh meetings at Hopkinton Monday, and preach

gregation in the eve friends in Rockville. ASHAN On Sabbath afternoo borhood prayer-meetii house of Bro. Ephraim

Sabbath evening the ty held their annual fa away Hall. There wa of people, who patro generously, buying a articles offered for The amount of the no known.

Two extra prayer-me this week: Sunday eve and Monday evening Many of the brethren earnestly praying and of God's work.

West Vi

I met with the breth their first Quarterly M able to obtain the school other occasions, we h Flesher's dwelling, Sa During services on Fir geon, a First-day mai room in his house, if w meeting. We accepted came together and arra the furniture. There manifested through the the meeting which Twelve were converted the meeting. The br couraged, and it is hop tions to this little Chui

I expect to visit the month. At a business decided to be know Church. They are building a house of wo

Condense.

Don't Want John March 4th, there was Chinese demonstration The hall was packed and a crowd of thirt The meeting was called ident of the Board of I list of Vice-Presidents; citizens in every depart cluding all the judges and State Courts. The made a speech.

A dispatch was read. Nevada, stating that m all the towns in that S pression to popular opil citing the ruinous cons immigration and urgin absolute necessity of a from, were enthusiastic issemblago was then ad of the most prominen A procession of work number of children in bosas Principal, Miss Ivaloo Hunting Intermediate Department, Miss Hattie sson, Primary Department.

w Subbath-school voted to send Bro. suvsen, of Haarlem, Holland, \$20, and Suxiliary Tract Society is busy raising s for Subbath reform work.

ie Church has lost fourteen of its memsince last Conference, and gained one ster. There has been a good interest. ne part of many, manifested in the extra ings, and some of the unconverted have the presence of the Holy Spirit calling to be followers of Christ, but as yet have not yielded. We fear the favoraceather for the meetings is now at an and also have reason to fear that too of the professed followers of our Lord Christ have not helped in the burden me thus far, and by their indifference, non-attendance, have done much harm e Master's cause. Have they pinned faith on some revivalist whom they exto come and stir the people up, inof upon God who alone can give the mo? Still we pray and trust that we witness the saving power of God.

New Jersey. NEW MARKET.

E. T. S. Alberti has gone to Maine to d'a month or two visiting her daughter. e husband edits a paper in that State. B. Eva Allen Alberti is spending a few in Boston, enjoying the elocutionary winges found in the "Athens of Ameri-

C. S. Woodruff, pastor of the M. E. chat Stapleton, Staten Island, preached ie New Market Seventh-day Baptist ch Sabbath, Feb. 25th, in exchange for mar service rendered the following day schurch at Stapleton.

tere is a call for a meeting of the friends inperance in New Market and vicinity e Seventh-day Baptist church, Thursday ng, March 2d, to organize a Union perance League. L.

PLAINFIELD.

w. A. H. Lewis, D. D., has spent two this week at Philadelphia and Trenton. e interest of the State Sunday School ciation, of which he is President.

e recent honor conferred by Alfred ersity upon our pastor in conferring him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. sa good story which Dr. Vincent tells mself. When he was first made a D. D., tile boy said, "O mamma, isn't it nice is a doctor, so now we won't have to for anybody when we are sick?" "O my son, said the mother, "vour father that kind of a doctor: he does not how to cure sick people." The next hey were all taking tea at a neighbor's, e the lady of the house put much stress e new title, "Doctor, won't you have or, "Let me give you some more tea, or," &c. Little Georgie sat listening a when he broke out: "Yes, my papa foctor, but then he don't know much!" difference is, we think our pastor knows ig or two, if he is a doctor.

E. R. Pope, the new postmaster, took seion of the office March 1st. e city have gained two suits against il-

iquor sellers. The Plainfield Temper-Union are to act in concert with the authorities in prosecuting all illegal The Common Council have just reone license, which is considered a step

Rhode Island. HOPKINTON.

with a heart of thankfulness that we mitted to record another revival of rein our church. Nearly a year since, the labors of Bro. J. L. Huffman, with reeption of some three or four, all of inconverted of the congregation proreligion. At that time, the special efas more directly made for them, and the membership of the Church was not roughly awakened as was desirable.

the semi-annual church-meeting in Sep-That, the Church invited Bro. Huffo again visit us. In compliance therehe commenced preaching on Sabbath ng. Feb. 11th, and continued his meetixteen evenings, under most unfavorincumstances, so far as the weather and ing were concerned. As the result, two een baptized, and some others may follow, while a great work has been the in the membership of the Church-. I think, has a greater and more thorwork been accomplished in a church. ackslidden have been reclaimed, famiars erected, and the prodigal has re-In short, with but few exceptions, embership of the Church has made s

solemn covenant to greater faithfulness under a rebaptism of the Holy Spirit. Thus, I trust, we shall be prepared to welcome the anticipated meeting of the Association, when we hope to receive another refreshing from the Divine presence.

The preaching of Bro. Huffman has been carnest, and his labor untiring. The lost and ruined condition of man has been set salvation, is man's only hope. Not only was Christians were urged to receive Christ in all | March 2d says: his fullness. It is on these two fundamental truths, his manner of presenting them, and his earnestness, that Bro. Huffman's great success depends. | Seldom has our community enjoyed an opportunity more favorable to Christian growth, and it gives me pleasure to recommend Bro. Huffman to any of our churches who may need the labors of an evangelist, as a faithful worker.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Pastor. ROCKVILLE.

On Seventh-day evening, Feb. 25th, several of the friends and neighbors of Rev. J. R Irish gave him a surprise in the shape of a "pound party," so-called. After a brief season of hand-shaking, the company withdrew, leaving with him flour, tea, and numerous useful articles, with several dollars in money.

We have secured the services of Rev. U. M. Babcock as pastor for another year from April 1st.

The reservoirs "Yawgoog" and "Wincheck" are fast filling up, which is very enness of Rockville depends almost entirely upon the activity of the mills.

Eld. Huffman, who has been holding meetings at Hopkinton City, called upon us Monday, and preached to a good congregation in the evening. He has many friends in Rockville.

ASHAWAY.

On Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 25th, a neighborhood prayer-meeting was held at the house of Bro. Ephraim Stillman.

ty held their annual fair and festival in Ashaway Hall. There was a large assemblage of people, who patronized the ladies very means, not only of obtaining relief, but nogenerously, buying a large quantity of the toriety. articles offered for sale by the Society. The amount of the net proceeds is not yet

Two extra prayer-meetings have been held this week: Sunday evening at the church, and Monday evening at Ashaway Hall. Many of the brethren and sisters seem to be earnestly praying and working for a revival of God's work.

West Virginia. BEAR FORK.

I met with the brethren at this place at their first Quarterly Meeting, and being unable to obtain the school-house, as we had on other occasions, we held services in Dea. Flesher's dwelling, Sabbath and First-day. During services on First-day, Mr. G. Spurgeon, a First-day man, offered us a large Peck, M. C. Kerdell, J. L. Sanderson, Wm. room in his house, if we would protract our meeting. We accepted his offer. The people came together and arranged seats and moved the furniture. There was quite an interest manifested through the neighborhood during the meeting which lasted thirteen days. Twelve were converted, and restored, during the meeting. The brethren are much encouraged, and it is hoped there will be additions to this little Church.

I expect to visit the brethren here once a Church. They are building a house of worship.

M. E. MARTIN.

Condensed Mews.

Don't Want John.—On the afternoon of March 4th, there was an enthusiastic anti-Chinese demonstration at San Francisco. ment \$15,000. Although the evidence was The hall was packed with the best citizens and a crowd of thirty thousand outside. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Board of Trade, who read a long list of Vice-Presidents, composed of leading citizens in every department of business, including all the judges of the United States and State Courts. The Mayor presided and made a speech.

A dispatch was read from the Governor of Nevada, stating that meetings will be held in all the towns in that State, to give an expression to popular opinion. Resolutions reciting the ruinous consequences of Chinese immigration and urging upon Congress the absolute necessity of a speedy relief therefrom, were enthusiastically adopted. The assemblage was then addressed by some thirty of the most prominent gentlemen present. creditors seventy-five per cent. and revive the number of children in a wagon, bearing the neglected to accept the terms.

motto, 'Shall our boys and girls, or Chinamen, have California?" passed through the crowd, and were received with applause. Similar demonstrations were held in the in-

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.—The damage by the flood is almost beyond estimate, and the deprivation and suffering are extreme. Many persons have been drowned, and thousands forth as the fact on which salvation is predi- have lost their homes and all means of supcated, while Christ, as the power of God, for port. The Government is taking prompt steps to alleviate the sufferings of the unforthe sinner urged to accept Christ, but all tunates. A Greenville (Miss.) dispatch of people.

> "The river now extends from the Bluffs, or Baron Macon Hills, in Arkansas, on the west, to Yazoo Hills, or Chickasaw Bluffs, on the cast, a mean width of 250 miles. The smallest item of danger is the total wreck of the level system, sustained by a tax of \$125,-000 a year. There is hardly enough money in the United States Treasury to cover the | pointment will be accepted is still in doubt. actual damage.

Surveyors Mobbed.—About a year ago, Gen. B. F. Butler purchased from two to three thousand acres of land in Bath county, Va., and Pocahontas county, W. Va. Twenty men, recently sent by Gen. Butler, to survey the land, were warned to leave by the mountaineers, illicit distillers and others, who have been living on it, and claim to have acquired valid titles. The surveyors refused, when a force of seventy-five men was recruited, who attacked the surveyors, crying: 'Down with Ben. Butler's landsharks!' One hundred shots were exchanged. The surveyors were surrounded, and compelled to surrender, after seven of the combatants were wounded. The surveyors were then permitted to depart, and it is possible that the militia of the two States will be couraging to the village people, as the busi- called out to aid them in completing the

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—A Windsor dispatch of March was seized by several policemen and taken to Windsor police station. No one was hurt. The man gives his name as Roderick Mac Lean." He proves to be a wandering mani-Sabbath evening the Ladies' Sewing Socie lum last September. The police theory is,

> THE Public Debt Statement for March shows a decrease during the month, of \$9,-783,511. Debt, less cash in the treasury, \$1,-742,729,369.

The Treasury officials are of the opinion that the present fiscal year will be the most notable in the history of the government in the reduction of the public debt, but in view of the enormous pension demands for the next year and the probable increase of the appropriations for other purposes, the expected reduction for the fiscal year of 1882 can not be as large.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia has presented indictments for conspiracy, in connection with the Star Route mail service, against Thos. J. Brady, S. W. Dorsey, Henry Vail, John Dorsey, John Miner, John Turner; also against Alvin Buck, Wm. Barringer, Albert Boone, and Kate Armstrong,

The Legislature of Utah has adopted a resolution calling a convention on April 10th, to frame a State constitution, to name the proposed State, and to provide for the election of a Governor and other State officers, providing for a session of the Legislature to elect two United States Senators, and to demand the admission of the State into the

While unloading some nitro-glycerine from month. At a business meeting, the Church | a wagon at the magazine at Bolivar, N. Y. decided to be known as the Bear Fork Feb. 25th, an explosion occurred, killing Church. They are taking steps toward John Grant and Wm. Orcutt. The wagon was torn to kindling wood and the horses mangled. The whole front of the magazine, containing one thousand pounds of glycerine, Clark and Van Buren streets; preaching at 2 o'clock was torn off, but the compound did not ex-

Forty Indian prisoners at Fort Lowell, implicated in the Cibicu outbreak, will be returned to San Carlos and liberated. Their capture and detention has cost the govern conclusive of their participation in the outbreak, the Indians boasted that the whites Coon, all of Lincklaen. dare not punish them.

It is reported that the grand jury has indicted all keepers of gambling houses in Chicago, and the owners of property on which they are located. Among the latter are Potter Palmer, John Durand and Godfrey Syndecker, prominent bankers, and other well known people.

On Thursday night, March 2d, half of the depot of the Erie railroad at Attica, and the extensive livery stable of John Williams, were burned, the work of an incendiary. It was the third attempt in three years to burn the depot. Loss \$10,000.

The proposition of the directors of the defunct Newark Mechanics' Bank to pay the

decided to report adversely for applying the unclaimed bounty money due colored soldiers to the support of certain colored institutions at the South.

Guiteau's friends claim that important evidence upon the alleged former insanity of the prisoner has been unearthed in New York, and a motion for a new trial will be

The Iowa Senate has agreed on a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The measure now goes before the

The Senate of Virginia has passed the House bill for the establishment of a normal school for the education of colored teachers. One hundred thousand dollars is appropri

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of ex-Senator Conkling as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but whether the ap-

The manufacturers and dealers in glucose are preparing to resist the passage of the bill before Congress to tax and regulate its man-

Forty-three claims for gold mines discovered in this State have been filed with the Secretary of State at Albany within a short

One hundred and fifty persons lost their lives by an explosion in a coal mine at Leaben, Austria, Feb. 27th.

IRVING SAUNDERS will be at his Friendship Gallery from March 14th to 20th.

DON'T FORGET.—If you are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach, bowels or liver, it is your own fault if you remain ill, when you have at hand Parmelee's Blood Purifier, a sovereign remedy in such ailments. Price \$1 per bottle; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

A MERCIFUL MAN is merciful to his beast; and knows that to prepare his horses for the spring work Condition Powders put up by E. M. Parmelee are un-VICTORIA.—A Windsor dispatch of March 2d, says: "As the Queen was entering her carriage this evening, a man in the station yard deliberately fired a pistol at her. The man, who was a miserable looking object, was soived by sayourly relicement and the station of the best and purest materials. They are also given to hogs and sheep with great benefit. Kept by first-class dealers generally. Full pound packages only 35c. Sold by G. M. Parmetee are unequality of the best and purest materials. They are also given to hogs and sheep with great benefit. Kept by first-class dealers generally. Full pound packages only 35c. Sold by G. M. Parmetee are unequality of the best and purest materials. They are also given to hogs and sheep with great benefit. Kept by first-class dealers generally. Full pound packages only 35c. Sold by G. M. Parmetee are unequality of the best and purest materials. They are also given to hogs and sheep with great benefit. Kept by first-class dealers generally. Full pound packages only 35c. Sold by G. M. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

As ICE disappears under a July sun, so that hacking cough disappears under the use of Hamilton's Cough Balsam. It soothes and heals the membrane of the lungs, it remedies the night sweats and tightness across the chest, and is universally declared to be the best balsam extant. Those having uselessly that through reading the reports of the Guit- tried many other remedies are speedily relieved by eau trial, he made up his mind that an attempt on the Queen's life would be the best Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred,

> Make a Note of This.—When you want something to attend strictly to business, and cure ear ache, sore throat, pain in the chest, quinsy, pleurisy, rheumatism, etc., get Parmelee's Universal Liniment, the greatest pain destroyer known. It is warming and penetrating. As a family liniment it meets the wants of every household. A fair trial is all that is necessary to prove the astonishing curative properties of this invaluable remedy. Sample bottles, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

SEND name and address to Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for cook book free.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE.—Irving Saunders offers for sale his Photograph Gallery, sit uated at Alfred Centre, N. Y. Write for particulars. A good chance for a Sabbath-keeper.

A LITERARY AND CALISTHENIC ENTERTAIN-MENT will be held in the University Chapel, on the evening of March 11, commencing at 7.30. An admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged, and the proceeds be used in furnishing the Grammarschool room. The best of music.

THE regular Quarterly Meeting of the Exective Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society, will be held in the vestry of the church, at Alfred Centre, on the evening after the Sabbath,

A. C. Lewis, Recording Secretary.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS IN CHICAGO, ILL.-Religious services are held in Chicago on the Sabbath at the Pacific Garden Mission Room, corner of vices 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.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1882, by Eld. Thomas Fisher, Mr. EDWARD SANDERS and Mrs. SUSAN

At the residence of Deacon Lloyd F. Randolph, in New Salem, W. Va., Feb. 26, 1882, by Eld. S. D. Davis, Mr. Jac L. Fultz and Miss Maggie V. MAXWELLE, both of Doddridge county

At the residence of W. A. Langworthy, Esq., Pot ter Hill, R. I., Feb. 22, 1882, by Rev. A. E. Main, Mr. Geo. A. Buguey and Miss Ellen Keith, both of Potter Hill.

DIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1882, Mrs. ESTHER year of her age. She was a faithful member of the 2d Alfred Church. Her funeral was attended at the church on Sabbath afternoon. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth.'

In Andover, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1882, of paralysis, Maria M., wife of Hiram W. Boyd, Esq., deceased, in the 77th year of her age. Mrs. Boyd had been a A procession of workingmen, escorting a bank, has failed because certain creditors resident of Andover some sixty years, and had lived forty-eight years on the farm where she died. She

The House Committee on Education has had been in poor health for six years. During all her sickness she was cared for by loving children, of whom six are living. The children, at the death of their father, some six years since, decided that the home of their parents, which was a good one, should remain undisturbed as long as their mother should live. It was mother's as well as father's. The children wish to express their thanks to their neighbors for their kindness in sickness and death.

> In Berlin, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1882, of consumption, Miss Fannie L., daughter of George D. and Emeline Niles, aged 20 years and 4 months. The parents of this young woman were members of the First-day Baptist Church, but she never had made a public profession of religion; but during the last weeks of her life, she possessed an uncommon clearness of mind, and this was directed to the consideration of her soul's interests. She thus came to hope in the Savior, and left with her friends satisfactory evidences that her peace was made with God, in that she had accepted Christ as her Savior. She bore her privations and sufferings with great patience, and expressed a desire to depart and be with Christ. Her funeral was held at the church of her parents, Feb. 26th, and a discourse was delivered by the writer, from Jer. 15: 9, "Her sun is gone down while it was yet day." The interest which the community felt in this bereavement was manifested by the large number present at her funeral; the seating capacity of the church was taxed to its utmost, as well as much of the standing room.

But when the sun in all his state. Illumed the eastern skies.

She passed through glory's morning gate, And walked in Paradise.

At his residence in Scott, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1882. paralysis of the brain, Christopher Avery Bur-DICK, in the 75th year of his age. He was born in Brookfield, Madison county, July 6, 1807. His fa-1812. His mother having soon married again, left him as an orphan and without a parent's home. This condition of things made life's pathway, for a time, somewhat rugged to him. He was married, May 31, 1835, to Miss Jane Nash, who, with one son and two daughters, survive him. A pleasant home in Scott, and a valuable farm in Spafford, overlooking the beautiful Skaneateles Lake, testify to the industry and frugality of him and his family. He pro-fessed faith in Christ, was baptized, and united with the First Baptist Church of Homer, in 1866. His funeral was attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances. The services were conducted by the writer of this, in the Seventh day Baptist church. Sermon from Psa. 8: 4, "What is man?" etc.

In Cazenovia, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1882, of general de bility. Kenyon Burdick, in the 90th year of his age. The subject of this notice was born in Westerly, R I., in 1792. Early in life he, with parents, moved to DeRuyter, Madison county, N. Y. After a short time they moved to Lincklaen. Chenango county, where he has lived most of the time since. He married Miss Eliza Chapman. Twelve children were born to them, of whom nine are living. For the past year he has lived with his daughter, Mrs. Roswell Preston, near Cazenovia. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In youth he gave his heart to the Savior, and | quote: united with the Seventh day Baptist Church in Lincklaen, where he has since remained an active and worthy member. His remains were brought to Lincklaen and buried beside his companion. His funeral was held, Feb. 10th, at Lincklaen Centre; Eld. Thomas Fisher conducted the exercises.

In Grand Rapids, Wis., Jan. 4, 1882, of spinal meningitis, MATIE, only daughter of S. J. and L. M. Knapp, aged 4 years, 11 months, and 6 days.

At Utica, Wis., Feb. 17, 1882, of relapse after measles, Josephine Starks, in the 13th year of her age; also, on the following morning, Feb. 18th, of the same, Allen Starks, in the 14th year of his age, daughter and son of David and Emma Starks, who by this sad bereavement, are left with but one child. The deceased were members of the Utica

n Walworth, Wis., Feb. 10, 1882, of consumption, DIANA READ, relict of Rev. Harvey Smith, and widow of Herman Colton, lacking one week of being 80 years old. She was born in New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1802. Became a Christian when about twenty years old, and joined the First-day Baptist Church of Berlin, N. Y. In her twenty fifth year she married her first husband, a Congregational minister who died twenty four years and four months thereafter in Sackett's Harbor. After remaining a widow four years she married her second husband, in Adams, where he died about four years ago. She had six children by her first husband who are all dead. About two years ago she came to Walworth, to live with her brother. She had been an invalid for a number of years. She was well prepared to die, for she was a devoted, steadfast, ripe Christian; strong in faith, of a gentle, loving spirit, rich in Christian graces. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

LETTERS.

J. Summerbell, Kate Davis, W. F. Place, J. A Potter, Mrs. G. W. Monroe, L. A. Loofboro 2, Cordelia E. Van Horn, U. M. Babcock, C. V. Hibbard, L. F. Randolph, Eben. Shute, Mrs. T. H. Spencer, S. D. Bond, Mary F. Reynolds, S. P. Stillman, H. L. Hart, Geo. H. Babcock, Mrs. W. W. Crandall Elias Ayars, E. B. Saunders, Arletta E. Green, L Coon, C. B. Wilber, L. Walker, Mrs. L. Pierce, E. C. Hibbard, M. F. Fox, Mrs. M. L. Allen, S. J. Knapp, A. W. Kelley, Luther Conant, O. C. Green, B. G. Stillman, S. S. Griswold, James Boaz, W. R. Lois Townsend, L. F. Skaggs, E. R. Green, Spicer & Hubbard, W. S. Bonham, A. B. Burdick, 2d, John G. Hurley, R. T. Burdick & Co., W. M. Jones, Mrs. S. K. Crandall, T. L. Gardiner, S. R. Wheeler, Mrs. S. L. Maxson, B. F. Titsworth, J. C. Bowen, Mary & Ruth Crandall, J. A. R. Greenman, M. F. Wilkinson, R. P. Jones, E. R. Champlin, Lottie A. Utley, Martha Maxson, J. J. White, B. F. Rogers.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the Pays to Vol. No.

Avis Satterlee, Alfred Centre,	\$	36	38	9
T. Place, "	4	00	38	52
W. R. Burdick, Alfred,	2	00	. 38	52
S. S. Clarke, Independence,	2	00	38	52
Eliza Clarke, "	2	00	38	52
Finette Greenman, Berlin,	2	00	38	52
D: G. Whitford,	2	00	38	52
Thos. Greenman, "		00	39	· 1
E. D. Green,		00	38	39
Mrs. Margaret Hull, "		00	38	52
R. W. Green, "		00	38	52
Mrs. Hor: to Vars, South Berlin,		00	39	8
Mrs. H. S. Denison, Brooklyn,		00	39	17
Mary F. Reynolds, Verona,	2	00	39	3
Mrs. M. L. Allen, Ceres,	2	00	38	52
Mrs. E. M. West, DeRuy er,	2	00	38	21
B. C. Coon,	2	00	38	52
Mrs. J. H. Clawson, Roadstown, N. J			38	52
F. H. Tomlinson, Shiloh,	^2	00	38	52
John S. Bacon, "	2		38	52
Amos S. Davis, "		00		52
Albino W. Davis, "		00	38	53
Joseph P. Allen, "		00		52
M. Smalley,		00	39	11
Geo. Ayars,		90	88	52

Mrs. J. A. R. Greenman, East Hebron, Pa,	2	00	38	52	9
Mrs. M. F. Wilkinson, Oswayo.		00	38	87	•
Mrs. N, Lanphere, Myrtle,	2	00	39	8	_
H, C. Rolf, Eidsvold, Norway,	2	50	37	52	
Miss Lottie A. Utley, Ashaway, R. I.,	2	00	39	7.	-
A. E. Main, "	2	00	38	52	
J. H. Chester, "	7	00	37	52	
Mrs. S. C. Carr,	2		. 38	52	
Maggie C. Palmer,		00.4	38	34	
Martha Maxson, Westerly, H. W. Burdick, Rockville,	2		39	13	v
H. W. Burdick, Rockville,		00	39	5	•
J. E. S. Crandall, "	2	00	38	52	
B. P. Langworthy, Hope Valley,		00	38	52	
J. R. Edwards, "	2	00	38	52	
Mrs. H. P. Kenyon, Hopkinton,	2	00	39	8	
Mrs. Ellen Potter, West Hallock, Ill.,		00	39	13	
A. C. Potter,	2	00	39	9	
E. W. Burdick, "		.00	38	52	
J. G. Spicer, "	. 2		38	52	
G. W. Monroe, Davis Junction,	2	00	39	2	
Mrs. M. Balloue, Dunlap,		00	39	8	
P. P. Richardson, Pulaski,	2		39	14	
Wm. Stringer, Jr., "Mrs. T. H. Spencer, Suffield, Conn.,	1	50		47	
Mrs. T. H. Spencer, Suffield, Conn.,	2		38	52	
S. D. Bond, Roanoke, W. Va.,	2	00	38	8	
Mrs. S. H. Coon, Utica Wis.,	2		38	52	
G. W. Buten, "	2	00		52	
Oliver Coon, "	2		38	52	
Fillio Gilbert,	2		39	7	
G. W. Babcock, Albion,	2			. 9	
Mrs. L. Pierce, New Richland, Minn.,	1		38	34	•
R. P. Hartsough, Harvard, Neb.,	2		38	52	
J. B. Williams, "	1		38	39	
Mary F. Fox. Chickasaw, Iowa,	1		38	30	٠
O. J. Irish, Sloan,		·00,		52	
L. F. Skaggs, Billings, Mo.,	2	00	39	9	
FOR LESSON LEAVES.					
R. P. Jones, Shiloh, N. J.,			\$ 1	00	
T. L. Gardiner, "				50	
Cordelia E. Van Horn, Welton, Iowa,				75	
J. B. Williams, Harvard, Neb.,				15	
Tomas Dan Calaman			-4		

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

James Boaz, Calamus.

A. W. Kelley, New Milton, W. Va.,

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending March 4th, 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 13,898 packages; exports, 304 packages. There is a very light stock of butter here, and a quick demand for all fresh made good butter, but consumption being now reduced to a minimum, the moment there is an increased supply the position will be dangerous. At the price nothing can be done for export, thus limiting business to domestic demand and losing export trade, which will be needed later when supplies are greater, and which when wanted is not so easily recalled. New Spring butter arrives sparingly, and sells quickly in the neighborhood of 40 cents. We

Creamery, fine new milch make... @45 fresh, fair to choice.......36 @40

CHEESE. — Receipts for the week were 8.024 boxes; exports, 11,989 boxes. Receipts are much larger than last week. The market for strictly fancy selections is stiffened a little by every week's reduction of finest stock to select from, but the market generally is quiet. It has been a drag all Winter. We

Sabbath-school. Funeral services were held in the church, Feb. 19th. Sermon by the writer, from Job 11: 13.

G. W. B.

At the residence of her brother, Nathan J. Read,

Graduate Fall make, fine full cream.

Eggs.—Receipts were 11,987 bbls. and 7,357 cases. or say 939,930 dozen, a receipt of nearly a million dozen of eggs for the week. Prices dropped. Sales to day, 50 bbls. Western eggs, fresh, first quality. at 184 cents; 10 bbls. extras, deliverable next week, sold at 18½c. 16¾c. was bid for 25 bbls., seller to deliver any time in March. We quote:

Near-by marks, fresh laid, per doz......181@ 20 BEESWAX.—Pure wax, 23 @ 24c.

BEANS.—We quote: Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime. \$4 00 @\$4 25 "fair to good, 3 50 @ 3 75 choice...... 3 25 @ 3 50 DRIED FRUITS.—We quote:

Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......11 @181 BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

Exclusively and Entirely on Commission. Cash advances will be made on receipt of property. where needed, and account of sales and remittance for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime quality property. DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.

UNEQUALED IN Tone. Touch. Workmanship, and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27STOPS, \$90. PIANOS, \$125 up. Factory running day and night. Papers free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Wash-

CARD COLLECTORS.—A handsome set of cards for three cent stamp. A. G. Bassett, Roches-

A GENTS, SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIR-CULARS and proof that \$100 a month is made selling "Mother, Home and Heaven." "Curiosities of the Bible," Bishop Haven's "American Progress,"
Bibles, etc. E. B. TREAT, Publishers, 757 Broadway, N. Y.

BEST OFFER YET! 15 ELEGANT SAMPLES free. \$5 to \$15 a day. Picture Frame Co.,

Selected Miscellany.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT.

[A new song to an old tune.]

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

"A man's a man," says Robert Burns, 'For a' that, and a' that;" But though the song be clear and strong, It lacks a note for a' that. The lout who'd shirk his daily work, Yet claim his wage and a' that, Or beg when he might earn his bread, Is not a man for a' that.

If all who "dine on homely fare" Were true and brave and a' that, And none whose garb is "hodden grey" Was fool or knave and a' that, The vice and crime that shame our time Would disappear and a' that, And ploughmen be as good as kings, And churls as earls for a' that.

But 'tis not so: you brawny fool, Who swaggers, swears, and a' that, And thinks because his strong right arm Might fell an ox and a' that, That he's as noble, man for man, As duke or lord and a' that, Is but an animal at best. And not a man for a' that.

A man may own a large estate, Have palec?, park, and a' that, And not for birth, but honest worth, Be thrice a man for a' that. And Donald herding on the moor, Who beats his wife and a' that, Is nothing but a brutal boor, Nor half a man for a' that.

It comes to this, dear Robert Burns, The truth is old and a' that, "The rank is but the guinea's stamp, The man's the gowd for a' that." And though you'd put the self-same mark On copper, brass, and a' that, The lie is gross, the cheat is plain, And will not pass for a' that.

For a' that and a' that, 'Tis soul and heart and a' that That makes the king a gentleman And not his crown and a' that. And whether he be rich or poor, The best is he for a' that Who stands erect in self-respect. And acts the man for a' that.

-Boston Investigator.

IN HIS OWN WAY.

BY MRS. HARRIET A. CHEEVER.

There was a hushed chamber in Mr. Clauson's house. Such a chamber as most of us have entered at some time in our lives. A room in which the husband and wife can hardly look each other in the face; where the footsteps fall lightly, and the few words spok- your pardon." en are whispered ones.

It seemed enough of sorrow that the little darling of the household, four-year-old Willie, should lie there before the eyes of the parents so cold and still. Yet that was not the only trouble oppressing them, although at present it far outweighed all oth-

Mr. Clauson's affairs had been steadily growing worse and worse for many months, until he found it impossible to pay any longer the bills of interest arising from the mortgage on his pleasant homestead, which had been his father's before him, and was "bound by a thousand ties to his heart." And now awhile he said softly: this bitter affliction had come, as if to test to the utmost the strength and faith of these children of God. But Robert Clauson's faith never wavered for a moment.

The evening before the funeral, as Mr. Clauson and his wife were sadly recounting the recent events, Mrs. Clauson remarked in a broken voice:

"Hard, isn't it Robert, that so soon upon becoming childless we must also become homeless? A note came from Mr. Liscomb good wife, too." yesterday, saying the mortgage had been foreclosed, and a sale would take place early next week."

The husband's reply came readily enough: "Never mind; I've done my very best, Jennie, and—

'It may not be my way; It may not be thy way; And yet in his own way, "The Lord will provide."

I must leave all in his hands."

Oh, blessed trust of the children of God! Aye, and he will provide.

Later in the evening Mr. Clauson took his hat, then paused before his wife, as if what he would say was of so painful a nature as to be hard of utterance; at length he said in a tremulous tone: "It is getting late, Jennie, and I'm going

around to Darkling's. I told him I would do what I could to make expenses light as possible. You know it is one of our painful necessities, Jennie, wife!"

And she knew he was going himself, poor man, alas, and alas! for a little casket.

Lawyer Liscomb was on the high road to great prosperity. His wife was a devoted Christian, and Mr. Liscomb was a professor of religion, but the cares of this life, and the deceitfulness of riches had, indeed, choked the Word, until his life had become unfruitful, and even barren of anything like godliness. His loving little wife had remonstrated on more than one occasion at what seemed to her unwarrantable measures on and a kindly showing of humanity were conpursing of the lips, as he would reply with firmness that be, was, perhaps, the best

him the errors which were fast mastering | ing is clearer than that the temperance peohim, overcoming his better nature, and crush- | ple have settled down into a clam, cool deing the piety out of his life. And this after- termination, founded on long experience and dinner and tea; then if we had not necessary noon, happening into her husband's office for a moment, she had seen a written advertisement lying on the table ready to be sent | it takes to the crack of doom. Excitement to the daily paper; stating that early the next | has given place to earnestness. The temperweek the fine estate of Robert Clauson would be sold at auction.

"Oh, how can he?" she said to herself, "and his only little son lying dead, to be move-right on, and almost imperceptibly, buried to morrow."

What could she do? Jennie Clauson and she had been schoolmates. Mr. Liscomb was not at the office, so she walked home alone, wishing she could say something to induce him to reconsider the matter, but that evening the lawyer was particularly silent and hurried; sat writing until rather late in the evening, then said he must go out awhile, he had an errand to attend to.

Soon as he had gone, his wife went upstairs, and with a troubled heart besought God in his own way to provide for her dear husband a way of escape from his own increasing selfishness and utter want of feeling for others. What had seemed her way of trying to open his eyes had only resulted in disappointment and failure.

It was a dark, damp night, and a heavy fog made objects at but a short distance from the street lamps hardly discernible. Lawver Liscomb was passing rapidly through a by-street on his way home from the office of the daily paper, when suddenly on turning a corner he collided violently with another man, a man who with bent head and downward gaze was carrying a something dark and long. It would be impossible to tell how it happened; no one ever can tell how such things happen, but in the eager effort which the other made to save himself from dropping his burden, and the effort which the other man made to save himself from falling on the slippery pavement, the object which the former was carrying suddenly became transferred to the outstretched arms of Lawyer Liscomb, and looking down he saw at once by the light of the lamp on the corner that he was holding—a casket—and he noticed, too, on the instant, that it was one just about large enough for his Willie!

A cold, weird feeling of superstition, almost of horror, ran over him, as he said sharply:

"Here man, take back this uncanny thing, and be more careful another time. The next instant he added in another tone: "Ah, Clauson, is it you? Sorry for you, poor fellow; upon my word I am! There,

As soon as Lawver Liscomb re-entered his

library that night his wife wondered what had come over him, and at bed-time she wondered still more, for he hung about Willie's little crib, kissing the child again and again, until the little fellow, as if instinctively, kissed him back; then he broke out in an impulsive tone, startling his wife with its fierce accent:

"Lord, what should I do if that little boy couldn't kiss me back!"

Well into the night Mrs. Liscomb knew her husband was not sleeping, but she wisely refrained from asking any questions. After

"Wife?"

"Yes; what is it?"

"I shan't foreclose on Clauson at present;

he's in trouble, you know."
"Oh, I'm so thankful!" was the response. And an hour later:

"Yes."

"I'm going to help Clauson up hill again, if I can He's a royal good fellow; got a

"Yes, and members of the same church we are," was the significant reply.

And still a little later:

"I'm going to be a church member in earnest, wife, God helping me."

Early next morning, before breakfast, Lawyer Liscomb slipped out on an errand to the office of the daily paper, and that night after the funeral a note was handed to Robert Clauson, informing him that the foreclosure on the property was indefinitely postponed.

No one else knew how it was that Lawyer Liscomb all at once resumed his old place at church, and in the prayer-meeting; nor why it was he showed at the same time such a friendly interest in the affairs of Robert Clauson, who was soon really well on his way up hill again. His happy little wife only knew that somehow in his own way the Lord had touched her husband; but he knew well what a searching, wholesome lesson had been borne in upon his innermost soul by being obliged voluntarily to hold for a moment in his father arms that little casket.

And so with his limitless range of resource, the good Father, who makes his sun to shine alike on the just and the unjust, had by one master stroke of divine power spoken in his own way to both his children, blessing and confirming the faith of the one, and calling back to allegiance the wandering feet of the other.—Golden Rule.

nothing which so disturbs the nerves of the about my tired feelings, and how very much his part, where a question of worldly greed average legislator as the introduction of tem- work there was for only two people. And perance in politics. He will legislate on the very soon I began to see the gloomy shade on cerned, but although a kind husband and potato bug and domestic relations, pass resodoting father there was at such times a certain lutions on the Irish tenantry or the Panama mon sense taught me that I was the cause. canal; introduce bills to protect sheep and Why, I do believe if I had pursued that tax dogs; but he abhors the pestilent subject | course much longer I should have lost the judge of how business matters should be conducted, which had finally silenced good litthe practice of dentistry, of medicine, of blest husbands this world contains." tle Mrs. Liscomb effectually; that is, had caring for all forms of suffering humanity, "Well, Sibyl, do tell me how you remsilenced her in the presence of her husband, the feeble minded and the idiots; but he edied it." but she only went the oftener to her closet, begs you, in the name of your party, never "In the first place," said she, "I did \$72 AWEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly "In the first place," said she, "I did \$72 Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

settled conviction, that they will push on their work to a successful consummation, if but over all before it.—Ind. Journal.

THE FOLLY OF FRETTING.

Yesterday morning cousin Sibyl's little Will came running over with the message, "Mamma says, please come over and stay with her all day." Wasn't I glad though, for I always feel lonely when Charlie is away, and I always like to go to Sibyl's.

When I got there, I found Sibyl in her pleasant sitting room; a white apron on, her hair smooth and shining, and her morning's work all done. (I'll own to you, you dear old journal, that I felt conscience-smitten as I thought of the way I thrust my unwashed sauce-pan in the closet and went off to dress for my visit.) Well, when I go to Sibyl's I always have such a good time; everything is so cosy and home-like there, though her furniture is not as nice as ours is, but there is such an air of perfect order there, never anything out of place. Her kitchen-oh, how nice it is-neater than somebody's sitting room that I wot of; no unwashed dishes to furnish the flies with a meal, no greasy tables or unswept corners. But the great charm of that house is Sibvl herself. I can never understand her, she is always so calm and selfpossessed – such a perfect lady in her every day life, if she does do all her own work. She never gets flurried or vexed, as I do if things go wrong—just takes it all easy, and some way they seem to straighten themselves Yesterday after dinner I got my crocheting, and she her sewing, we had seated ourselves for a nice talk, and I just made up my mind to ask her all about it, so said,

She looked up a little surprised, and said, "How do you know I never worry?"

as fresh and neat and cool as if you had just not understand it. Sloy

"Well cousin," said she, slowly, "perhaps

"Oh, Sibyl," I said, "you don't know perance Advocate. how my conscience has troubled me all day. Now I'll just tell you. You met Harry at the door at dinner time, and you looked and acted for all the world as if you had nothing to do but attend to him. You did not fly Will out of the way, or scold Harry for com-ing before dinner was ready. Now this their souls.—Colton. morning Charlie was anxious to go away early, and so I hurried to get his breakfast ready, and it seemed as though everything was in the way, and I could find nothing I wanted, and—"

"Did you plan your breakfast over night?"
"Why, no," I said. "I never do that.
Perhaps if I had, I should not have become so nervous and worried for fear I should be late. Well, by the time the meal was ready, I was as cross as a bear, I know, and poor Charlie seemed to feel the effects of my illtemper, for he scarcely ate a mouthful. After he was gone, and I had leisure to think it over, I felt sorry enough."

"Now, dear," said Sibyl in her soft, gentle way, "you will surely ruin your own and Charlie's happiness if this is to continue. Now I will give you a bit of my experience. When we first set up housekeeping, I gradually formed the habit of fretting over the many little vexations that fall to the lot of housekeepers, and also of carrying these little grievances to poor Harry when he came home. Want of system in my work caused me to have so many things to do at once, and that once usually happened to be just at dinner time. Harry would come home to find me with uncombed hair, a pair of old slippers on my feet, and a very red face, flying in and out from kitchen to dining room, back and forth, entirely too busy to meet him with a kiss of welcome Then when we sat down at the table, instead of pleasant, cheery talk, I was too jaded and worried to TEMPERANCE IN POLITICS. — There is eat, or to join in conversation, except to fret his face as he came in the door, and my com-

and begged the Father in heaven to show to introduce temperance into politics. Noth- some planning beforehand. Each afternoon, when I had leisure for thought, I decided what should be the next day's breakfast, articles, there was time enough to purchase them. Then I determined to avoid the habit which most women have, of crowding three day's work into one, in order to have 'a day ance movement has crystallized into hard to myself.' I divided it up as evenly as solid fact. It is no longer fitful showers and | could, and by this means I seldom become sudden floods, but it moves as the glaciers so overburdened and tired as to lose command of myself. System, cousin, system is everything in housework. Then, too, there is a great deal in trying to 'keep sweet,' no matter what happens. You smile, as much as to say, 'It's very easy to say that, when we are sitting here so tranquilly, but when the milk boils over on your clean stove, or the marketing fails to come home, or some other vexations thing happens, it's much easier to preach than to practice; but I tell you, dear, it won't hurt you to try it; try persistently; if you fail once or twice, resolve the more firmly to keep sweet next time; and you will find that fretting never remedied these little trials, but only tired you, body and mind; and you will find in time that it has become a habit with you to be pleasant and cheerful, and a good habit it is, too. To be sure, I am not always unruffled-sometimes my vexations get the vic tory, and the hasty, impatient word comes: but I know where to look for help-God's grace and our own earnest endeavors can do marvelous things for us."-Domestic Jour-

GENEROUS FELLOWS.

If there is anything a liquor-drinker or seller prides himself upon, it is that he is a generous fellow." A sprightly fellow jingles his few silver dollars in his pocket, walks up to the bar, turns around, addresses the loafers usually congregated in a saloon:

"Step up, boys, what'll you have?" All drink, and he slaps down his change with the utmost freedom and nonchalance. He takes his change and walks out, very likely with a ten cent cigar between his teeth. "Sibyl, how is it that you never worry about | The barkeeper or one of the loafers speaks, 'He's a generous fellow," and the rest chime in, "You bet he is; there's nothing small about him." That is the usual verdict. But "Well," said I. "you never appear to. that is only one side of the question. In Everything goes on so smoothly with you. | nine cases out of ten, if you follow that fel-Now about your dinner to-day; warm as it low to his home, you will find that his wife was in that kitchen, you came in to dinner, and children are denied many comforts that after doing all the cooking yourself, looking | could be purchased with the money so foolishly spent, and which has won him the come out of the parlor. Now I am sure if name of "generous fellow." We know from it had been me, I should have been all flur- actual observation that the wife is frequently don't say a word; it was all my fault. I beg | ried, and heated, and tired, and—cross, per- | and cruelly denied money to purchase those haps, I often am, I am sorry to say. I can things much needed, or if her request is granted, it is done grudgingly.

This "generous fellow" when at home after you have kept house for eight years you doesn't sing out to his wife and children, will get over that, and yet there are some | "Step up and have something." Oh, no, things which even experience will never teach | not he. He swallows his supper and walks us. Now perhaps you think the wheels of down town to have a game of billiards, and our domestic life run very smoothly; so they returns to his home after all the family have be published. do, but they have not always. When I think | retired, generously full of drinks, and more of our first two years of housekeeping, I than likely alarms the whole family in his tremble to think how near I came to losing efforts to get in the door or take off his boots.

No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. Harry's love by my fretfulness and complain- Oh, he's undoubtedly a "generous fellow." ing about little things which I should have We know quite a number of such. After a kept to myself; for, my dear, it is one thing few years his money is spent; he is down, to win a man's love, and another to keep it. and when he walks up to the bar for a drink, And the danger lay in placing my work first, and when he walks up to the bar for a drink, the saloon-keeper waltzes him out of the and Harry's comfort second." door. His money is gone. - Missouri Tem-

IT would be most lamentable if the good things of this world were rendered either more valuable or more lasting; for, despicaround, hurry things on the table, or push | able as they already are, too many are found

> EXTRAORDINARY afflictions are not always the punishment of extraordinary sins, but sometimes the trial of extraordinary graces. -Matthew~Henry.

> TRUE glory takes root and even spreads; all false pretences, like flowers, fall to the ground: nor can any counterfeit last long.-

THE BEST LAST.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS. CORELL'S PATENT, PORTABL, FARM FENCE.

Can use old rails, boards, pickets, &c.

CHEAP AND DURABLE.

No post to drive or rot off. Will last a lifetime. Farm, Town, and County Rights for sale by the authorized agent. Farm rights at 5 cents an acre. WARREN W. JAQUES, AGENT, Little Genesee, N. Y.

FARM HANDS WANTED.—Two or three Sabbath-keepers can find steady employment at good wages by applying soon, to WM. B. WEST,

TO WHEELWRIGHTS—THE SUBSCRIBER I offers for sale his Wheelwright Shop, located in Shiloh, N. J., with good-will and fixtures. The latter comprise tools, horse-power and necessary ma-chinery. Ample buildings, with paint room, on a good corner For further particulars, call on, or address, "Box 54, Shiloh, New Jersey."

JOB AND BOOK WORK

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT THE

RECORDER OFFICE.

Orders by mail will receive special care.

C ATALOGUE

BOOKS AND TRACTS

PUBLISHED BY THE

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

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

THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. By Rev. A. H. Lewis, A. M. Part First, Arguments. Part Second, History. 16mo. 268 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1 25.

This volume is an earnest and able presentation of the Sabbath question, argumentatively and historical. ly, and should be in the hands of every one desiring light on the subject.

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

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

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

This work was first published in London in 1724. It is valuable as showing the state of the Sabbath argument at that time.

VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH, in 2 parts. Part First, Narrative of Recent Events. Part Sec one, Divine Appointment of the Seventli Day, by Rev. J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Re-formed Presbyterian Church. 66 pp. Paper, 10

This work is one of decided value, not only as regards the argument adduced, but as showing the extreme want of liberality and fairness which characterized the trial and excommunication of Mr. Morton from the Presbyterian Church.

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents.

LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the "Millennial Harbinger Extra." 50 pp. Price,

COMMUNION, OR LORD'S SUPPER. A Sermon delivered at Milton Junction, Wis., June 15th, 1878. By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D. 20 pp.

The Society also publishes the following tracts, which will be sold at cost, in large or small quantities, to any who may desire them. Specimen packages sent free to any who may wish to examine the Sabbath question. Twenty per cent. discount made to clergymen on any of the above-named books, and a liberal discount to the trade. Other works soon to

TRACTS.

the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

16 pp. No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible
Sabbath. 40 pp.
No. 16—The Sabbath and its Lord. 28 pp.
No. 23—The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbat.

TOPICAL SERIES-by Rev. James Bailey-No. 1, "My Holy Day," 28 pp.; No. 2, "The Moral Law," 28 pp.; No. 3, "The Sabbath under Christ," 16 pp.

No. 4, "The Sabbath under the Apostles," 12 pp. No. 5, "Time of Commencing the Sabbath," 4 pp. No. 6, "The Sanctification of the Sabbath," 20 pp. No. 7, "The Day of the Sabbath," 25 pp. "THE SABBATH: A Seventh Day, or The Seventh Day. Which?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.

"THE LORD'S DAY, OR CHRISTIAN SABBATH." By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp "DID Christ or his Apostles Change the Sabbath from the Seventh Day to the First Day of the Week?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.

"CONSTANTINE AND THE SUNDAY." By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "THE NEW TESTAMENT SABBATH." By Rev. N.

"DID Christ Abolish the Sabbath of the Decalogue?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "Are the Ten Commandments Binding alike upon Jew and Gentile?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.

"Which Day of the Week did Christians Keep as the Sabbath during 300 years after Christ?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.

***Rev. N. Wardner's eight tracts are also pub

Orders for the Society's Publications accompanied with remittances, for the use of its Agents, or for gratituitous distribution, should be addressed to D. R. STILLMAN, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

NO PATENT NO PAY. DATENTS OBTAINED FOR MECHANICAL devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for Obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. During the past five years, we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO.,

Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

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

SAR a week in your own town. Terms and 35 outst free

RUBIDIUM, one C been found in Beet left after preparing Beet-root molasses, processes, to eliminat sulphur, iodine and hidium is precipita chloride. - One kilon tains 1.75 gramme o

Hoyula

To PREVENT LEA BY FREEZING.—Ital ell, of Manchester elliptical section as ments made by Mr. Boys are said to hav which is that the se being less than that meter, the expansion change the form of more nearly cylindri

VALUE OF CATH meal consists of, wi 64.0, nitrogenous mi 1.5. cellulose 7.6 cent. of nitrogen, w Payen, contains 1.6 cent., and rice 1.08 found in oatmeal 0. trasting with 0.0048 wheaten bread. It more nourishing species of grain.

of Naples, has lately apparatus of great the object of which ture of other oils a The instrument is the variability in th possessed by the var lowest in the scale. are brought to a sm taining the oil to be trometer being atta it is said, can detec terants with the uti ALUMINIUM, the

TESTING OLIVE-C

would prove of great only it could be red at a reasonably lox of Baden, has recen cess of preparing it that when the latter of sodium is found of aluminium rema ner fluoride of c chloride of alumin aluminium, which, phuret of calcium, minium. The latt minium when heat

THE SANITARY The organic matt water is sewage; an typhoid fever, are c by the presence of experiment shows over night in lead tains 1-10 of a grai seems to be well es sess the power of drainage of a great in an ordinary rive its wholesomeness, exposure.) The c New York every d mineral matter. for one day, it we strychnine, or 114

THE CHINESE

N. Denny, United Shanghai, has sen bution throughout seeds of the "tallo will flourish there. esting description fruit is prepared to in clusters, and ar When ripe, the car usually about thr pure, hard, white tallow, the ripe no cylinder with a per ten or fifteen min becomes so soft t from the albumen them with mallet seed is obtained to tallow, besides the from the albumen wriety of purple 的特殊的助外观众

OOKS AND TRACTS

PUBLISHED BY THE

CAN BABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of ermons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Wardner, late missionary at Shanghai subsequently engaged in Sabbath Reform n Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cents.

BATH AND THE SUNDAY. By Rev. A. H. A. M. Part First, Arguments. Part Sections. 16mo. 268 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1 25. lume is an earnest and able presentation of th question, argumentatively and historical. fould be in the hands of every one desiring

B SUGGESTED BY THE PERUSAL OF GILFIL DOTHER AUTHORS ON THE SABBATH. By hos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh-day Church at Little Genesee, N. Y. Second 125 pp. Fine Cloth, 50 cents. Paper. 10

in many respects the most able argument shed. The author was educated in the obof Sunday, and was for several years a highed minister in the Baptist denomination. is a careful review of the arguments in Sunday, and especially of the work of James of Scotland, which has been widely circuing the clergymen of America. Mr. Brown ughly sifted the popular notions relative to with great candor, kindness and ability. cially commend it to those who, like Mr. have been taught to revere Sunday as the

EACH THE SABBATH, in reply to Ward on burth Commandment. By Geo. Carlow. Edition—Revised. 168 pp. 25 cents. ork was first published in London in 1724.

able as showing the state of the Sabbath ar-

TION OF THE TRUE SABBATH, in 2 parts. irst, Narrative of Recent Events. Part Sec vine Appointment of the Seventli Day, by W. Morton, late Missionary of the Re-Presbyterian Church. 66 pp. Paper, 10

ork is one of decided value, not only as reargument adduced, but as showing the exint of liberality and fairness which charactertrial and excommunication of Mr. Morton Presbyterian Church.

WAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp.

DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Sell, of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the ennial Harbinger Extra." 50 pp. Price,

ion, on Lord's Supper. A Sermon delivitemilton Junction, Wis., June 15th, 1878. v. N. Wardner, D. D. 20 pp.

ociety also publishes the following tracts, till be sold at cost, in large or small quantimy who may desire them. Specimen packfree to any who may wish to examine the question. Twenty per cent. discount made ymen on any of the above-named books, and discount to the trade. Other works soon to

TRACTS.

Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of ne Sabbath. 52 pp. LThe True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

6 pp. =Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible

Sabbath: 40 pp.

The Sabbath and its Lord. 28 pp.

The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbati. CAL SERIES—by Rev. James Bailey—No. 1, No. 3, "The Sabbath under Christ," 16 pp.:
"The Sabbath under the Apostles," 12 pp.:
"Time of Commencing the Sabbath," 4 pp.
"The Sanctification of the Sabbath," 20 pp. The Day of the Sabbath," 25 pp.

E SABBATH: A Seventh Day, or The Seventh Which?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. E LORD'S DAY, OR CHRISTIAN SABBATH." By . Wardner. 4 pp

Christ or his Apostles Change the Sabbath lie Seventh Day to the First Day of the By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. ASTANTINE AND THE SUNDAY." By Rev. N.

E NEW TESTAMENT SABBATH." By Rev. N. er. 4 pp.

Christ Abolish the Sabbath of the Decs-By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. the Ten Commandments Binding alike upon d Gentile?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.

HICH Day of the Week did Christians Keep Sabbath during 300 years after Christ?" By Wardner. 4 pp. Rev. N. Wardner's eight tracts are also pub

ers for the Society's Publications accompanied remittances, for the use of its Agents, or for itous distribution, should be addressed to D. HLLMAN, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

NO PATENT NO PAY. MENTS OBTAINED FOR MECHANICAL evices, medical or other compounds, ornamenigns, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assign-interferences, Infringements, and all matters is to Patents, promptly attended to. We make inary examinations and furnish opinions as to ability, free of charge, and all who are interior inventions and Patents are invited to Excopy of our "Guide for Obtaining Patwhich is sent free to any address, and contains ete instructions how to obtain Patents, and caluable matter. During the past five years, e obtained nearly three thousand Patents for an and Foreign inventors, and can give satisreferences in almost eve / county in the Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO.,

rs of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit ig. Washington, D. C.

NK CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP. with return notice of the certificates' having Price by mail, postage paid, per dozen. 20 per quire 85 cents; per hundred, 41 25. Clerks will find them both convenient and Popular Science.

RUBIDIUM, one of the rarer metals, has been found in Beet-root-ash. The matter left after preparing saltpeter from the ash of Beet-root molasses, is treated with a series of processes, to eliminate the sulphates, chlorides, sulphur, iodine and bromine, when the rubidium is precipitated by platinum tetrachloride. One kilogramme of beet-ash contains 1.75 gramme of rubidium chloride.

TO PREVENT LEAD PIPES FROM BURSTING BY FREEZING.—It is proposed, by Mr. Powell, of Manchester, Eng., to use pipe of elliptical section as service pipes. Experiments made by Mr. Powell and Mr. C. V. Boys are said to have confirmed the theory. which is that the sectional area of an ellipse being less than that of a circle of equal perimeter, the expansion in freezing will tend to change the form of the pipe, and make it more nearly cylindrical.

VALUE OF OATMEAL AS A FOOD. — Oat meal consists of, water 8.7. fat 7.5, starch 64.0, nitrogenous matter 11.7, mineral matter 1.5, cellulose 7.6—100. It contains 2 per cent. of nitrogen, while wheat, according to Paven, contains 1.64 per cent., rye 1.75 per cent., and rice 1.08 per cent. Boussingault found in oatmeal 0.0131 per cent. iron, contrasting with 0.0048 per cent. in flesh and wheaten bread. It is probably, therefore, more nourishing than the flour of other species of grain.

TESTING OLIVE-OIL.—Professor Palmieri, of Naples, has lately constructed an electrical apparatus of great delicacy and ingenuity, the object of which is to detect the admixture of other oils with that of pure olive. The instrument is founded on the fact of the variability in the powers of conduction possessed by the various oils, olive being the lowest in the scale. The wires of a battery are brought to a small elongated vessel containing the oil to be examined, and an electrometer being attached. The instrument, it is said, can detect any of the usual adulterants with the utmost nicety.

ALUMINIUM, the lightest of the metals, would prove of great value in the arts, if only it could be reduced from its compounds at a reasonably low cost. F. Louterborn, of Baden, has recently patented a new process of preparing it from cryolite. He says that when the latter is boiled in water, fluoride of sodium is found in solution, and fluoride of aluminium remains. In the same manner fluoride of calcium in a solution of aluminium, which, when heated with sulminium. The latter will yield metalic aluminium when heated with iron.

The organic matter that is dangerous in water is sewage; and many diseases, especially of the control of the co THE SANITARY CHEMISTRY OF WATER.typhoid fever, are constantly being developed by the presence of these impurities. Actual experiment shows that water which remains over night in lead pipes in New York, contains 1-10 of a grain of lead to the gallon. It seems to be well established that rivers possess the power of self-purification, and the drainage of a great city can be received within an ordinary river without destruction of its wholesomeness, (allowing a few miles of | A exposure.) The croton water, brought to New York every day, contains 224 tons of mineral matter. To poison the croton water for one day, it would require $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of strychnine, or 114 tons of arsenic.

THE CHINESE TALLOW TREE.—Mr. O. N. Denny, United States Consul-General at Shanghai, has sent to California, for distribution throughout the State, a package of the seeds of the "tallow tree," which he thinks will flourish there, with the following interesting description of the process by which its fruit is prepared for use: "The nuts grow in clusters, and are gathered in November. When ripe, the capsule divides and discloses, usually about three kernels, covered with pure, hard, white tallow. In preparing the dan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and imtallow the rine puts are put into a wooden mensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens tallow, the ripe nuts are put into a wooden cylinder with a perforated bottom, and after ten or fifteen minutes steaming, the tallow by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON becomes so soft that it is easily detached from the albumen of the seeds by breaking them with mallets. From 133 pounds of seed is obtained from forty to fifty pounds of tallow, besides the oil obtained subsequently from the albumen. The tallow is used for TION. A Discussion between W. H. Littlejohn, Sev a variety of purposes by the Chinese, but more statement 384 pages. Price cloth \$1: paper 40 particularly for making candles, which are particularly for making candles, which are particularly for making candles, which are dress SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

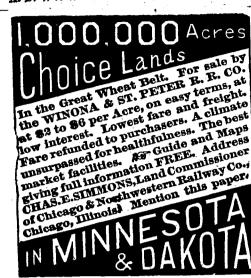
burned in Buddhist worship.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. From Dauchey & Co.

SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James' River Settlement. Illustrated catalogue free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Surry Co., Va.

TARY FREE FOR 1882, WITH IMPROVED Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three cent Stamps. Address, CHARLES E HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave.,

> AGENTS! BOOK AGENTS! SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW By John B. Gough Hundreds of Agents have answered our call to sell this famous book, and yet we want 500 more. For Tender Pathos, Rich Humor, and Thrilling Interest, it is without a peer. Everyone laughs and crys over it. Ministers say is God speed it." Tens of Thousands now want it, and it is the best selling book for Agents ever issued. We want good AGENTS. Men and Women, in this vicinity. \$100.00 a month Easily made. Special Terms given. Send for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.



HE BEST CALICO.

WM. SIMPSON & SONS' MOURNING, SECOND MOURNING SOLID BLACKS,

Eddystone FANCY DRESS PRINTS

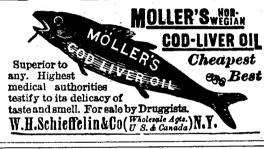
.The EDDYSTONE PRINT WORKS is one of the largest and most complete estab-

THE EXPERIENCE OF HALF A CENTURY

lishments in the country.

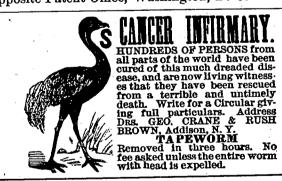
has enabled them to attain such perfection that they can with confidence ask you to test the quality of their work. They carefully avoid all poisonous drugs, make only fast colors, which are thoroughly washed in hot water and soap, thereby removing anything which would stain underclothing.

Those who buy and wear their prints will, they feel confident, find them superior in durability, artistic style and finish. Be sure and ask for their goods, and see that their marks and tickets are on them.



PATENTS

chloride of aluminium, affords fluoride of obtained, and all business in the U.S. Patent Office or in the Courts attended to for Moderate fees. We are opposite the U.S. Patent Office, engaged in patphuret of calcium, yields sulphuret of alu- ent business exclusively, and can obtain patents in less time than those remote from Washington. When model or drawing is sent we advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make no charge unless we obtain patent. We refer, here, to the Post Master, the Supt. of the Money Order Div., and to officials of the U.S. Patent Office. For circular, advice,



LFRED UNIVERSITY.

EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Academic, Collegiate, and Theological Departments. Classical, Scientific, Normal, Mechanical, Musical, Painting, and Drawing courses of study.

Commencement, June 28th.

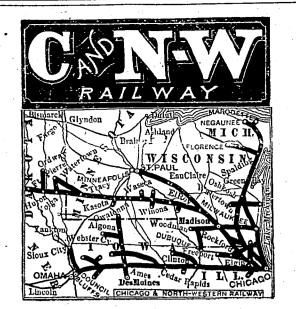
SIXTEEN TEACHERS.

Expenses \$100 to \$200 per year. Fall Term begins Wednesday, Aug. 31st, 1881; Winter Term, Dec. 14th, 1881; Spring Term, March 29th, 1882 Send for Catalogue.

MAKE HENS LAY.—An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powlers here are worthless trash. He says that Sherilay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoon to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

SOLD FREELS, S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey St., N.Y.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT; OR, THE SUNDAY, THE SABBATH, THE CHANGE AND RESTITU-



THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN

Is the OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST

EQUIPPED! and hence the LEADING RAILWAY OF THE

WEST and NORTHWEST! It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming. Nebras-ka, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, DENVER, LEADVILLE, SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO,

DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all Points in the Territories, and the West. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, and the

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union Depot.

At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle Routes. Close connections made at Junction Points.

It is the ONLY LINE running PULLMAN HOTEL DINING CARS BETWEEN

CHICAGO and COUNCIL BLUFFS.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS on all NIGHT TRAINS. Insist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-West

ern Railway.

If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your Tickets by this route,

AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER. All Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.

MARVIN HUGHITT, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Manager, Chicago.

THE

MITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,

Hornellsvillo, N. Y. Capital, \$125,000.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits. JOHN SANTEE, PRESIDENT,

JOHN M. FINCH, VICE-PRESIDENT, J. S. McMaster, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS. JAS. H. STEVENS, Jr., GEO. W. TERRY, DAVID CONDERMAN, CHAS. HARTSHORN, WM. RICHARDSON, JOHN M. FINCH, JAMES H. RODGERS, WM. G. COYE, A. T. & M. PRINDLE, H. C. ORCUTT, J. S. McMASTER. JOHN SANTEE,

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOODING

ROSES The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARCE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We CIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. Our NEW CUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp, elegantly illustrated—free to all.



LESSON LEAVES,

CONTAINING THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

Prepared by the SABBATH SCHOOL BOARD of the General Conference, and published at the SABBATH RECORDER OFFICE

> 75 CENTS A HUNDRED PER MONTH, FREE OF POSTAGE.

Address, D. R. STILLMAN, Alfred Centre, Alle gany Co., N. Y.

WARNER BROTHERS CORALINE CORSETS.



The great superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has induced us to use it in all our leading Corsets. leading Corsets.

\$10 REWARD

will be paid for any corset in which the Coraline breaks with six months ordinary wear.

Price by mail, W. B. (coutill), \$2.50; Abdominal, \$2.00; Health or Nursing, \$1.50; Coraline or Flexible Hip, \$1.25; Misses', \$1.00. lisses', \$1.00. For sale by leading merchants.

Beware of worthless imitations boned with

WARNER BRO'S., 372 Broadway, N. Y.

ISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES BAILEY has left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the RECORDER office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER Alfred Centre, N. Y

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS.

NEW YORK. Adams-A. B. Prentice. Brookfield-C. V. Hibbard. Berlin-Edgar R. Green Ceres—R. A. Barber. DeRuyter—Barton G. Stillman. Genesee—E. R. Crandall. Independence—Sherman G. Crandall. Leonardsville-Asa M. West. Lincklaen—Benjamin H. Stillman. New London—H. W. Palmiter. Nile-Ezekiel R. Clarke. Portville-A. K. Crandall. Richburgh-Edwin S. Bliss. State Bridge—Joseph West. Scott—Byron L. Barber.

Watson-Benj. F. Stillman. West Edmeston-J. B. Clarke.

CONNECTICUT. Mystic Bridge-George Greenman. Waterford-Oliver Maxson.

1st Hopkinton—Alfred B. Burdick, 2d. 2d Hopkinton—S. S. Griswold. Rockville-U. M. Babcock. Westerly—Sanford P. Stillman. Woodville—Horace Stillman.

NEW JERSEY. Marlboro-J. C. Bowen. New Market—L. E. Livermore. Plainfield—J. Elias Mosher. Shiloh—W. S. Bonham.

Hebron-Geo. W. Stillman. Mosiertown—J. Greene. New Enterprise—D. C. Long. Roulette—LeRoy Lyman. Union Dale—A. W. Coon.

WEST VIRGINIA. Berea-D. N. Meredith. Lost Creek—L. B. Davis. New Milton-Franklin F. Randolph New Salem—Preston F. Randolph. Quiet Dell—D. H. Davis.

Jackon Centre—Jacob H. Babcock.

WISCONSIN. Albion—E. L. Burdick. Berlin—Datus E. Lewis. Cartwright's Mill-D. W. Cartwright Edgerton-Henry W. Stillman. Milton—Paul M. Green. Milton Junction-L. T. Rogers. Utica-L. Coon. Walworth-Howell W. Randolph.

Farina-Isaac Clawson. Villa Ridge—M. B. Kelly. West Hallock—E. B. Saunders. IOWA.

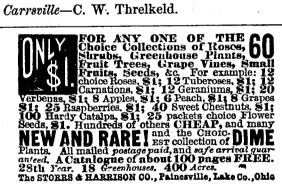
Welton-L. A. Loofboro. Toledo-Maxson Babcock. MINNESOTA.

Alden-J. E. N. Backus. Dodge Centre—Geo. W. Hills, Transit—John M. Richey.

Nortonville-Osman W. Babcock.

Pardee—Samuel R. Wheeler. Harvard-Elmore C. Hibbard. Long Branch—Joshua G. Babcock. North Loup—Osear Babcock. Orleans—H. E. Babcock.

KENTUCKY.



An Ideal Picture of an Ideal Man.

RICE'S SUPERB PORTRAIT OF Newly Engraved, Accurate, Elegant, Artistic. Highly commended by members of his Cabinet and household, and his most intimate political friends. Cheap pictures have been thrown aside, and people are now ready to buy this magnificent engraving. Send for full description and endorsements before buying any other. Liberal terms to good Canvassers. J. C. MCCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

The Best Known Remedy for

Rheumatism or Lame Joints. Cramps or Sprains. Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases. Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains Female Weakness.

Backache or Lame Back.

Are Superior to all other Plasters. Are Superior to Pads. Are Superior to Liniments. Are Superior to Ointments or Salves. Are superior to Electricity or galvanism They Act Immediately. They Strengthen. They Soothe.

They Relieve Pain at Once. They Positively Cure. CAUTION Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York,
SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c.
A MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PUB-LISHED WRITINGS OF ELD. ELI S. BAI-LEY, for sale at this office. Price One Dollar. Sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price.

have had thirty-five years' experience. have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid-filustrated weeklypaper, \$3.20 a year, shows the Progress
of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous
circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row,
New York. Hand book about Patents free.

Agents wanted. \$5 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at \$4.50. DOMESTIC SCALE Co., Cincinnati, O.

N. Y., LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.

Pullman's Best Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches, combining all Modern Improvements, are run between New York, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, De troit, and Chicago, without change.

Abstract of Time Table, adopted Dec. 19th, 1881.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8‡	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "	• • • • • • •	7.15 AM 8.54 "
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 "		9.11 AM 9.25 " 10.00 " 10.81 " 11.25 " 11.43 PM 12.00 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	11.40 AM 1.25 PM 2.59 " 7.08 "		12.15 AM 1.58 - " 3.44 " 8.15 "	1.50Pm 4.30 " 7.30 "
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 7.58, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.25, Great Valley 9.56, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hins 8.60, Poles 1.230, Cuba 1.25, Reign dabig 9.60, Relations 8.60, Relati 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. 5.42 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.00, Belmont 6.25, Scio 6.48, and arriv-

ing at Wellsville 7.10 A. M. 9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.31, Perrysburg 9.46, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.26, Carrollton 11.45 A. M., Vandalia 12.01, Allegany 12.20, Olean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.15, Cuba 1.42, Friendship 2.25, Belvidere 2.50, Belmont 3.05, Scio 3.21, Wellsville 3.39, Andover 4.14, Alfred 4.47, Almond 5.04, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 P. M.

5.45 P. M., daily, from Salamanca, stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornelisville at 12.10

WESTWARD.

	STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 5	No. 29	No. 1
	Leave New York Port Jervis	7.00 PM 10.55 "	6.00 рм	7.15 рм	9.00 AM 12.13 PM
	Hornellsville	8.10 AM	5.10 AM	12.50 рм	8.55 PM
	Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	6.07 AM 7.22 " 7.50 " 8.00 "	3.30 " 4.07 " 5.02 " 5.13 "	9.57 PM 10.49 " 11.15 " 11.39 "
•	Leave Little Valley Arrive at	11.52 ам		5.50 рм	12.20 AM

1.30 рм 7.55 " 2.10 " ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

12.25 P. M., daily, except Sunday, from Hornells-ville, stopping at Almond 12.36, Alfred 12.46, An-dover 1.05, Wellsville 1.24, Cuba 2.22, Olean 2.50, Carrollton 3.30, Great Valley 3.40, and all stations, arriving at Salamanca at 6 P. M.

4.15 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.40, Alfred 5.00, Andover 5.54, Wellsville 7.25, 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. It Daily, except Monday. BRADFORD BRANCH

WESTWARD. STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. Leave Carrollton 9.20 8.30 4.10 11.50 8.22 11.80 Arrive at 10.03 9.30 4.51 12.85 9.00 1.20 Bradford Leave 4.55 1.05 Bradford 11.10 5.07 1.20 Custer City Arrive at Buttsville

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

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. 8.40 1.10 9.35 1.80 8.14 Buttsville Custer City Arrive at 9.50 1.45 8.25 Bradford Leave 7.45 6.20 10.03 2.40 4.15 6.00 Bradford Arrive at Carrollton

8.30 6.55 10.45 8.20 4.55 7.20 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

7.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.30 P. M. Trains 17, 18, 20 and 21 run daily. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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

General Passenger Agent, New York

Fruit E your own town. Turns and Would have

S. Department.

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

President—A. B. Kenyon, Alfred Centre. N. Y. Secretary—E. M. Tomlinson,

Treasurer—E. S. Bliss, GEO. H. BABCOCK, Plainfield, N. J L. R. SWINNEY, Lost Creek, W. V. A. B. PRENTICE, Adams Centre, N. Y. Vice Presidents {

Contributions for this department are solicited and may be addressed to the President or Secretary

M. DUNN, Milton, Wis.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

FIRST QUARTER.

Dec. 31, 1881. The Beginning of the Gospel. Mark 1: 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: 1-3 Christ and his Disciples. Mark 3: 6-19.

Christ's Foes and Friends. Mark 3: 20-35. Parable of the Sower. Mark 4: 1-20.

Feb. 25. The Growth of the Kingdom. Mark 4: 21-34. March 4. Christ Stilling the Tempest. Mark 4: 35-41. March 11. Power over Evil Spirits. Mark 5: 1-20.

March 18. Power over Disease and Death. Mar

5: 21-43.

XII.—POWER OVER DISEASE AND DEATH

BY REV. G. J. CRANDALL.

For Sabbath-day, March 18.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-MARK 5: 21-43. (Old Version.) (New Version.)

21. And when Jesus was passed over again by ship un-to the other side, much people gathered unto him: and he was nigh unto the sea. 22. And behold, there com

eth one of the rulers of the synagogue, Jairus by name; and when he saw him, he fell greatly, saying, My little daughter lieth at the point of death: I pray thee, come and lay thy hands on her, that

shall live.

24. And Jesus went with him; and much people followed him, and thronged

25. And a certain woman which had an issue of blood twelve years, 26. And had suffered many things of many physicians and had spent all that she and was nothing bet tered, but rather grew worse 27. When she had heard of

Jesus, came in the press behind, and touched his gar-28. For she said, If I may touch but his clothes, I shall 29. And straightway the fountain of her blood was dried up: and she felt in her

that plague. 30. And Jesus, immediately knowing in himself that virtue had gone out of him, turned touched my

31. And his disciples said unto him, Thou seest the multitude thronging thee, and sayest thou, Who 32. And he looked round

about to see her that had 83. But the Woman fearing and trembling, knowing what was done in her, came and fell down before him, and told him all the truth. 34. And he said unto her, Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace,

and be whole of thy plague.
35. While he yet spake there came from the ruler of the synagogue's house certain which said, Thy daughter i dead; why troublest thou th Master any further? 36. As soon as Jesus heard the word that was spoken, he saith unto the ruler of

the synagogue, Be not afraid only believe. 37, And he suffered no man to follow him, save Peter, and James, and John the brother of James. 38. And he cometh to the

house of the ruler of the syn-agogue, and seeth the tumult and them that wept an wailed greatly.
39. And when he was come in, he saith unto them, Why make ye this ado, and weep

the damsel is not dead, but deepeth.
40. And they laughed him
to scorn. But when he had put them all out, he taketh the father and the mother of the damsel, and them that

were with him, and entereth in where the damsel was ly-41. And he took the damse by the hand, and said unto her, Talitha cumi; which is, being interpreted, Damsel, (I 5ay unto thee,) arise. 42. And straightway the

damsel arose, and walked; for she was of the age of twelve years. And they were actonished with a great as-43. And he charged then straitly that no man should

know it; and commanded that something should be given her to eat.

And when Jesus had crossed over again in the boat unto the other side, a great multitude was gathered unto him: and was by the sea. there cometh one of the rulers of the synagogue Jairus by name; and see ing him, he falleth at hi 3 feet, and be eacheth him much, saying, My little daughter is at the point of death: I pray thee, that thou come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be made whole, and live And he went with him

and a great multitude followed him, and they thronged him.

And a woman, which had an issue of blood twelve years, and had suffered many things of many physicians and had something that had something the suffered many things of many physicians and had something that had something the suffered many things of many physicians and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse, having heard the things concern ing Jesus, came in the crowd behind, and touched his garment. she said, If I touch garments, I shall made whole. And straight way the fountain of her

blood was dried up; and she felt in her body that she was healed of her plague. And straightway Jesus, perceiving in him-self that the power pro-ceeding from him had gone Who touched my gar ments? And his disciples said unto him, Thou sees the multitude thronging thee, and sayest thou, Who touched me? And h

her that had done this thing. But the woman fearing and trembling, knowing what had beer done to her, came and fel down before him, and tole him all the truth. And he said unto her, Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be whole of thy plague.
While he yet spake, they come from the ruler of the

synagogue's house, saying, Thy daughter is dead: why troublest thou the Master any further? But word spoken, saith unto the ruler of the synagogue, Fear not, only believe. And he suffered no man to follow with him, save Peter, and James, and John the brother of James. An they come to the house of the ruler of the synagogue and he beholdeth a tumu

and many weeping and wailing greatly. And when he was entered in, he saith unto them, Why make ye a tumult, and weep? the child is not dead, but sleep eth. And they laughed him to scorn. But he, having put them all forth, taketh the father of the child and her mother and them that were with him, and goeth in where the child was And taking the child by the hand, he saith unto he

Talitha cumi; which i being interpreted, Damse I say unto thee, Arise.
And straightway the damsel rose up, and walked;
for she was twelve years
old. And they were amazed straightway wi a great amazement. Ar he charged them muchat no man should kno that something should given her to eat.

CENTRAL TRUTH,—Jesus our support in

Matt. 9: 18-26. Matt. 11: 1-6.

4. Luke 5: 18-26 5. Luke 7: 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT .- "Be not afraid, only be-

I. The praying ruler. v. 21-24. II. The believing woman. 'v. 25-34.

III. The tried, yet believing ruler. v 35-43.

I. v. 21-24. Who came to Jesus? Why was he called ruler of the synagogue? What did he do when he saw Jesus? What did the ruler ask? Who went with Jesus?

get help before? What did she think? What happened when the touched his garment? Why did Jesus call her? Should we confess to the world the blessings Jesus gives us? III. v. 85-48. Who met them after the confession of the

roman? What did they say? What did Jesus say to the ruler? Whom did Jesus take with him? Did he approve their making such a lamentation over their dead? Did he restore the girl? Can he restore the spiritually dead? How old was this girl? What effect did the miracle have on the people? What did he charge them? Why? What did he mand them? What did her eating show?

COMMENTS.

Jesus left the country of the Gerasenes where he had healed the demoniac, and, crossing the sea of Galilee, came to the other side, where a great multitude awaited him. Soon after, Matthew invites him to dine with him, and while there, the "ruler of the synagogue" comes beseeching him to come and heal his daughter who is about to die. This ruler shows his humility as well as his faith in coming to the house of the publican, and beseeching, on his knees, the Savior, who is associating with publicans and sinners, to come to his house and heal his child. I we read his address to Christ, leaving out the words printed in italics (which are not in the original), and pay strict attention to the pauses, we can almost hear the broken sobs of the afflicted father as he presents his petition to the blessed Master. The multitude become greatly interested, and press closely upon Jesus, as he starts out with the ruler to go to his home. A poor woman is among the people, one who for many years has been seeking a cure for a very distressing disease. She has applied to one after another of the physicians of her time, but has been continually growing worse. She has heard of the great cures Jesus has done, and hope has been strengthened But how shall she speak to him? Her disease ren ders her ceremonially unclean; and will this man despise her? She believes if she may only touch the fringe of his garment, she shall be healed. She is resolved to try, and, pressing forward in the crowd, she makes her way behind him, until she is within reach, and puts forth her hand, and touches the border of his flowing robe. Lo! what a change. The weakening, sickening influence of the disease has departed, and she feels full of health and vigor again. But now she is tried. She must acknowledge the blessing she has received, and, when she has done this, her happiness is complete, her cure certain. Sometimes those who have received spiritual cleansing refuse to honor the Healer, and the disease returns with ever-increasing power. But what of the poor afflicted father all this time? He, a ruler of the synagogue, must stand aside for this woman, and his child dying. How eagerly the father must have watched every movement of the Master, and perhaps, at times, wondering why he ap pears to have so little interest in his dying child. And just here, as if to take away all his hope, the news comes that the child is dead. See how quick Jesus comes to the support of the father. His faith, though severely tried, is not destroyed. Taking with him his three disciples, he goes with the ruler to his now desolate home. The hired mourners, following an idolatrous custom, are making great confusion. He rebukes this practice, and says, "The maid is not dead, but sleepeth," teaching them, as it seems to me, that they were not to look upon death with that feeling of despair which the heathen practice suggested, but as a sleep from which the loved one would awake. The scorning and doubting must go forth when Jesus puts forth his power. Could we all real. ize this, and cling to Jesus' "fear nots," how much stronger and more efficient we should be. No wonder the people were amazed; yet when we stand in the presence of him "who spake and it was done, commanded and it stood fast," we need not wonder. Let us all remember that this record of the doings of Jesus is given that we may all come to him and receive spiritual life, and not remain "dead in tres

FOR THE BLACKBOARD.

JESUS HEALS.

BE NOT AFRAID, ONLY BELIEVE.

THE attendance at the Alfred Centre Saboath-school, last Sabbath, was one hundred and ninety-five.

TWENTY-THREE members of the Adams Centre (N. Y.) Sabbath-school were baptized Sabbath-day, Feb. 18th.

SUPERINTENDENTS, pastors, and others using our Lesson Leaves, will confer a favor by informing us whether they regard the printing of the lesson text from the Revised Version, with approval or not.

WE are much pleased with the appearance of the first and second numbers of Our Sabbath Visitor, the new illustrated weekly Sab bath school paper, edited by Bro. Geo. H. Babcock, and published by the American Sabbath Tract Society. We hope every boy and girl in the denomination may be cheered and instructed by its weekly visits.

> Published by request of the Band. REMARKS

For the Excel Band of Ashaway; R. I., Feb. 11.

The object of our Excel Band isso to guard ourselves against evil, and temptations thereto, that we may become Christ-like men and women, whose lives shall be a constant testimony that we have clean hands, truthful lips, and pure hearts. Christ, our Great Teacher, said, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." He also taught his disciples that, to the poor in spirit and to

called the children of God. All these are each of us. Think of the many thousands who have been cruelly beaten, imprisoned, and put to death, for the sake of righteousness and truth. They have endured persecutions without a murmur, while many like Paul have rejoiced in their tribulations, knowing that, if they continued faithful to the end, the untold riches and glories of the kingdom of heaven were assuredly theirs. And thus does each of these promises console the faithful follower of Christ; but more exalted than any other is the promise to the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Our God is absolute Purity, and can not look upon sin in any form with allowance, so that | falteringly by His colors, and be found ever naught save purity can stand unabashed in his presence.

Let us briefly consider our Pledge, and study its designs that we may rightly determine whether it will be helpful or hurtful to us in our strivings after a noble and pure "We pledge ourselves to be, so far as we are able, truthful, unselfish, cheerful, hopeful and helpful; to use our influence always for the right, and never to fear to show our colors." We promise to be truthful. Even as good food is better than noxious poisons, so is truth better than falsehood. We confide in the words of a truthful man, but reject the testimony of a known liar, even though he chance to speak truly.

There is an old story of a shepherd who kept his flocks in a desolate country abounding in wild beasts, who in sport alarmed his friends by raising the false cry, "the wolf, the wolf," and then rudely mocked them as they hurriedly came to assist him. Atlength the wolves in overpowering numbers came, and he cried aloud for help, but his friends, oft deceived, heeded not his call, and both he and his sheep were destroyed. Equally disastrous to the good influence one may have, will prove the habit of lying.

We promise to be unselfish. We love the generous soul, who wisely bestows benefits upon the needy ones of earth, and is always, as he is able, going about doing good. But how do we feel towards the selfish man, who cares more for himself than for all the world besides? This so injures his manhood, that a cheerful giver," teach us to be both unselfish and cheerful.

We were told, a few Sabbaths since, there were two ways of doing a thing: the one was to do it because we must, but so grudgingly as to make ourselves miserable, and those about us equally so; the other was to do it with right hearty good cheer, ever bearing the burdens of life pleasantly, thus keeping ourselves happy, and casting beams of joy on all about us. How often does a weary mother take many steps that her children would save her if they were cheerful and kind, simply because it is pleasanter for her to take the steps herself, than to encounter their unkind expressions when asked to take

them for her! Again, we mistake often, by holding in doleful or angry remembrance any mishap or affliction that shall chance to befall us. It is better to do as did the philosopher of whom I recently read. They called him Mr. Ragbag. Our cities have paved streets and sidewalks, and beneath these are rooms in which to store coal and other articles. Holes are made in the pavements, so that articles may be readily transferred from the streets to these rooms. The covers for these holes are made of iron, or of glass, or of both, and it sometimes happens that these are left off, or are improperly placed, and that people fall into the coal-holes, and are severely injured. Now, Mr. Ragbag did just that thing, and scrambled out badly scratched and bruised, but with a pleasant; smiling countenance. A by-stander observing this said, Why, Mr. Ragbag, you don't seem to mind your tumble much." He replied, "I do not particularly admire it, but have to get over being mad about it sometime, and might as well begin now as to-mor-

Are we hopeful? When we look out upon the pitchy blackness of a stormy night, which is wiser and better, to fearfully think | God has forgotten the world; or to trustingly hope that the darkness will soon give place | filth in any form. those who have been persecuted for right- to the light and glory of a beautiful day? eousness' sake, belongs the kingdom of heav- Hope is ever better than fear; it inspires to items of our Pledge, and desire that the inen; that they who mourn shall be comforted; earnest action, calling forth every power we fluences of the Excel Band may be helpful that the meek shall inherit the earth; that possess, while fear paralyzes and destroys us. to each of us, as we strive to become pure in they who hunger and thirst after righteous- If we desire that friends shall stand firmly heart. Let us not deceive ourselves by supness shall be filled; that the merciful shall by us in hours of distress and grief, then posing that the heart can be clean while the

precious promises, abounding in comfort for | times of anguish come to us, no one will be | heart the mouth speaketh." so cruel as to scoff at our calamities.

> ways be used for the right, but alas, we often we are afraid to stand by the truth and show righteousness, purity and holiness? The we have been speaking, and thereby become increasing strength and courage, but shall also be cleansing our hearts from impurities, the spirit of our motto."

Do we find most of good influences and | ert, and the thorough-fares of thronged cities; happiness in those homes whose inmates are drunkards, swearers, and persons whose words reveal the corruption of their depraved | neither place where, nor time when we may hearts? Is the moral atmosphere of such | sin without his knowledge, but His wrath homes productive of pure and holy aspirations that shall surcharge the young souls woes shall visit us if sin abideth in our hearts; reared therein with an ardor that shall ena- but if, repenting of sin and turning thereble them early to plant themselves fairly, from, we shall become pure in heart, then squarely and wholly upon the side of truth | during the ages of eternity may we enjoy the and righteousness? Even a child knows how blessings in store for those who shall see God. to answer such questions, knows that the influence of such homes tends to crush every holy sentiment, and to fill the heart with vice and ugliness.

But let us advance, and ask whether being unkind and mean toward those who are weaker than ourselves, disrespectful to old people and cruel to animals, will help us to work to take our Lesson Leaves. when we speak of his good qualities we can become good and useful men and women, to not help thinking how much more of good | become ladies and gentlemen? Oh no, not he might have done, if selfishness with its a bit of it; but on the other hand, such acts stingy practices had been uprooted from his will hinder us, and leave dark stains on the character. The words, "Let every man give page of life after we have written it through, accordingly as he purposeth in his heart, not stains that forever shall mar its beauty, grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth | bringing us nothing of joy, but much of sor-

But something is said in our pledge about the use of tobacco. Do we need it to keep us sweet and healthy? Shall we chew it for the sake of having a clean mouth, pearly teeth and a deliciously perfumed breath? Shall we snuff it to improve our complexion, or smoke it to delight our friends, whose sense of smell shall oft detect our coming while we are many rods away? We know that its use makes us nervous, creates an unpleasant craving for its taste and effects, and is productive of brain diseases, often result ing in fits, idiocy or insanity. I had a school- | may be regulated by the demand. A suffimate once who was a bright cheery lad, and cient amount of the early numbers will be we all liked him. When first I met him he printed to fill all probable orders, but it is was about fourteen years of age, and subject | hardly just to Bro. E. S. Bliss, by whose gento epileptic fits. What first occasioned them erosity it is possible to supply so good a do not know, but he used tobacco freely. and at length it was ascertained that if this the entire cost of publishing every paper not was kept from him, he could go for months | taken and paid for. without having a fit, but would be in conit. Strenuous efforts were made to keep and your children. him from it, but his diseased appetite and mind combined to thwart such efforts, and a few years since the exhausted body found rest in the grave. Who of us is willing to take the risk of being injured by the use of tobacco, while there is so little to recommend it, save perchance the beauty of the old quids as they grace every spare inch of the chewer's home; and the charm for the cultured eye, as its glances tenderly fall upon magnificent pools of saliva, made fragrant by the delicious aroma of "nigger-head" tobacco, as we often find them in our public halls, railroad stations, saloons, post-offices, stores, and sometimes in churches and the cooking rooms of certain homes? Tobacco is a filthy weed, and no one can freely use it, and easily keep his person so cleansed as not to be a stench in the nostrils of those unaccustomed to its odors. Touch not, taste hot the unclean thing. Our battle against dirt is a that the sun and moon are dead, and that life-long one, but the dirt of the field is sweet and desirable when compared with tobacco-We have thus briefly considered the several

obtain mercy, and the peacemakers shall be must we lend a helping hand to the needy lips give expression to vulgar or profane lan

wherever found, and it shall prove that when | guage, "for out of the abundance of the

Neither let us deceive ourselves by suppos-Unquestionably, our influence should alling that secret sins shall bring us no harm. We have seen those who once filled positions falter, and exert an evil influence, because of honor and usefulness brought to disgrace and shame, by making this mistake. Negour colors. Who can estimate the misery lecting to keep the heart pure, they strove that has been endured in our world, because to show a fair exterior, and succeeded for on the great battle-field of life, men, women awhile in quieting all suspicions of their evil and children have been afraid to enlist and | ways; but this success emboldened them undo faithful service on the side of truth, til they sinned so openly that the world could not help detecting their wickedness, and great standard-bearer of humanity is He tearing from them their sheep's clothing, who said "Blessed are the pure in heart;" | thereby revealing the wolf and his atrocious and the work of each of us is, to stand un- | deeds. Thus in this life as a rule will all secret sins bring us to grief; but exposure at the post of duty. If we are thus true we and shame are but trifles when compared shall not only attain the rich graces of which | with the direful results of sin upon ourselves.

Our Father and our God; He who created valiant soldiers marching onward with ever us, and in whose hands is all existence; He who takes no delight in the death of the wicked, but wishes all to turn from sin and thereby the better fitting we to keep invio- live; He who meets with outstretched arms late the remainder of our pleage, which says, the returning prodigal, and has opened wide "We also pledge ourselves to use our voices | the door of heaven saying, "Whosoever will, and our influence against intemperance, the may come;" He who shall judge us for the use of vulgar or profane language, the use deeds of our earth-life; is the Great I Am, of tobacco, disrespect to the old, ill treat- whom it is vain for man, the creature of His ment to the young or unfortunate, cruelty | hand, to attempt to deceive. We may at to animals; and we will aid and support times hide our sins from our fellows, but the each other in carrying out this pledge, and inmost recesses of our hearts are open and known unto Him. The solitudes of the desthe deeds of darkness and of the mid-day hour are alike known unto Him. There is shall fall upon sin wherever found, so that

OUR SABBATH VISITOR.

No. 1 has been sent to all schools and individuals who have asked for it, and also to all schools which have shown sufficient interest in our denominational Sabbath-school

Number 2 will be mailed with, or before, this number of the RECORDER. It would seem that the paper is all that the most fastidious could demand, and should command the cordial support of every school and family in the denomination; and that every child old enough to read it should be supplied with a copy to be his or her "very own,"

Let every school send in at once for a sufficient number to supply every scholar who would be interested in reading the Visitor; and may not every Sabbath-keeping parent or guardian be relied upon to see to it that those under their immediate charge are fully supplied, and that a sufficient fund is in the Sabbath-school treasury to supply those not otherwise provided? Let the orders be sent in promptly to the Recorder office, from which the Visitor is mailed, that the supply paper at so low a price, to impose upon him

Brethren, be just to Bro. Bliss, and at the vulsions in a few hours after having obtained | same time secure rich blessings to yourselves

The Subbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents additional, on account of postage.

If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50 cents additional will be charged. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Transient advertisements will be inserted for 50 cents an inch for the first insertion, and 25 cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts made with parties advertising extensively, or Legal advertisements inserted at legal rates.

Yearly advertisers may have their advertisements changed quarterly without extra charge. No advertisements of objectionable character will JOB PRINTING.

The office is furnished with a supply of jobbing material, and more will be added as the business may demand, so that all work in that line can be executed with neatness and dispatch.

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

PUBLISHED BY THE VOL. XXXVII

Business

possible, so that it may be TORY. Price of Cards (3 lin Alfred C

SILAS C. BURDIO Booke. Stationer Canned MAPLE A. SHAW, JEW WATCHES, SILVER

B. R. GREEN & C.

R. GREEN Manufacture THE "BERLIN CHAN Adams

D. TITSWORT HANDY PACKAG

> Leonard RMSTRONG HEA

ARMSTRONG HEAT

THE BABCOCK & Patent Water GEO. H. BABCOCK, I

THE N. Y. SAFE Vertical and Horiz GEO. H. BABCOCK, I THOMAS B. STIL

Analyses of Oi M. TITSWOR A. L. TITSWORTH

PRINTI 12 & J

C. POTTER, JR. J. C HYDRAULIC JA

Plair A MERICAN SABI I. D. Titsworth, Pr J. E. LIVERMORE. Sci New Market, N. J

THE SEVENTH BOARD. Chas. Potter, Jr., E. R. Pope, Treasur L. E. LIVERMORE, Gifts for all Deno Prompt payment of a H. RANDOLP

U• MEAL, FEED, Bet. Elm and Will CLOTHING MAI maker & Brown, P Specialty, 10 per ct. 41 W. Front St.

C. POPE & C PIRE and L DOTTER PRESS

C. POTTER, JR., M. DUNHA Next to Laing's H DOPE BROTHE

OPICER & HUB PLAN Sash, Blind H. TOMLIN

Dry Goods, N

M. STILL

G REEN & CO., DING, CUITAIN from New York II V. DUNHA

A store to

GORTON'S Hot Cheapest and Send for Circular

MAXSONGE