No person or article liable to propagate a ous disease shall be brought within the of this town of Alfred without the special and direction of the board of health thereof nenever it shall come to the knowledge of any that such person or article has been brought such limits he shall immediately give notice to the said board, together with the location No person shall, within the built-up pora city or village, without a permit from the of health thereof, carry or remove from one ig to any other, or from any vessel to the my person sick of any contagious disease. all any person, by any exposure of any individof any contagious disease, or of the body of erson; or by any negligent act connected thereor in respect of the care or custody thereof, or edies exposure of himself, cause or contribute romote the spread of disease from any such or from any dead body. And it shall be the this board to order such separation and isoladomestic quarantine of the sick from other s not necessary as attendants, and also such care and disinfection as shall be needed in o prevent the spreading of such disease to

There shall not be a public or church funeral person who has died of small-pox, diphtheria, fever, yellow fever or Asiatic cholera; and mily of the deceased is required to limit the atnce to as few as possible, and to prevent the ce, so far as they are able, of those who have ad the disease of which the deceased person and it shall be the duty of householders and all es concerned, where a death occurs from any gious or pestilential disease, to prevent needssembling in the apartments and house, where diseases are, of all persons liable to become in-

O. The keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, and swine, and the preparation and keeping of eat and fish, birds and fowls, shall be in that er which is, or is generally reputed or known best adapted to secure and continue their safed wholesomeness as food; and every butcher very person owning, leasing, or occupying any room or building where any cattle, sheep or have been or are killed or dressed, and every or stable, where any cattle may be kept for tet, public or private, shall cause such place, building, stall and market, and their yards and irtenances to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, Il offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholeor offensive matter to be therefrom removed. at once in every twenty four hours after the use of for any of the purposes herein referred to; shall also, at all times, keep all wood-work, save s and counters, in any building, place or premsforesaid, thoroughly painted or whitewashed. 11. No animal affected with an infectious or agious disease shall be brought or kept within limits of this town of Alfred, except by the perion of the board of health thereof. No animal ing the glanders or farcy shall be kept, used or ined or be permitted within the said limits.

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FRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

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

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WHOLE NO. 1937.

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The Sabbath Recorden.

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THE PLACE.

- JULIA C. R. DORR.

"I go to prepare a place for you."

O Holy Place, we knew not where thou art! Though one by one our well-beloved dead-From our close claspings to thy bliss have fled, They send no word back to the breaking heart; And if, perchance, their angels fly athwart The silent reaches of the abyss wide-spread, The swift white wings we see not, but instead Only the dark void keeping us apart.

Where did He set thee, O thou Holy Place?

Made He a new world in the heavens high hung. So far from this poor earth that even yet Its first glad rays have traversed not the space That lies between us, nor their glory flung On the old home its sons can ne'er forget?

But what if on some fair, auspicious night, Like that on which the shepherds watched of old Down from far skies, in burning splendor rolled, Shall stream the radiance of a star more bright-Than ever yet hath shone on mortal sight-Swift shafts of light, like javelins of gold, Wave after wave of glory manifold, From zone to zenith flooding all the height? And what if, moved by some strange inner sense,

Some instinct, than pure reason wiser far, Some swift clarvoyance that annulleth space, All men shall cry, with sudden joy intense,
"Behold, behold this new resplendent star— Our heaven at last revealed!-

Then shall the heavenly host with one accord Veil their bright faces in obeisance meet, While swift they haste the Glorious One to greet. Then shall Orion own at last his lord, And from his belt unloose the blazing sword, While pale proud Ashtaroth, with footsteps fleet,

And Lyra strikes her harp's most rapturous chord. D Earth, bid all your lonely isles rejoice! Break into singing, all ye silent hills; And ye, tumultuous seas, make quick reply! Let the remotest desert find a voice! The whole creation to its center thrills. For the new light of Heaven is in the sky! —Harper's Magazine for April.

Her jeweled crown drops humbly at his feet,

ROMANS 8: 2830.

I have been requested to give my views upon the following portion of Scripture, and would ask space in the RECORDER for this

"And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose. For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the firstborn among many brethren. Moreover, whom he did predestinate, them he also called: and whom he

called, them he also justified; and whom he justified, them he also glorified. This is the Gibraltar of hyper-Calvinism. But if Aurelius Augustine, or John Calvin, or the Synod of Fort, ever had "exclusive territory" here, their titles have run out. In the exposition of verse 28, observe, first, the characters described: they are those who love God, and are the called according to his | v. 12. No one is so sure of heaven as he who purpose. Observe, secondly, the favor shown: to such, "all things work together | thinks he is elected and predestined by an for good." In Calvinistic theology, this calling | arbitrare decree, and pulled along by an iris said to be "effectual," by irresistible grace. thinketh he standeth," &c. But the call may be resisted. "I have called and ve refused." Prov. 1: 24. See Isaiah 65: 12, 66: 4. "By faith Abraham, when he was called, obeyed" (Heb. 11: 8), and so did a "cloud of witnesses;" in the light of their testimony, we are exhorted to look diligently, "lest any man fail of (margin, fall from) the grace of God." (See Gal. 5: 4.) Heb. 12: 1, 15. See 1 Cor. 10: 1-5. In his our present Governor will feel sure that progracious "call" to men, God's "purpose" is to accept those who accept it, and to damn those who do not. This purpose will stand. "I will work, and who hall let (hinder) it?" Isa. 43: 13. This is said of the work of destruction and of salvation; it is the word that returneth not void therefore, "let the wicked forsake his way," that the Lord may have mercy upon him. See Isa. 55: 7-11. Those who are "the called according to his | contempt in every possible way by the antipurpose," are called "out of darkness into light," 1 Pet. 2: 9; are called to be "holy." 1 Pet. 1: 15, 16; are called to "the fellowship of his Son, Jesus Christ our Lord," 1 Cor. 1: 9. Election follows this calling. Pet. 1: 10. This calling is "high," Phil. 3: 14; "heavenly," Heb. 3: 1; "holy," 2 Tim. 1: 9. It is a call to repentance. Matt. 9: and, although the Republicans are not third to defend the country against British inva-13, Acts 17: 30. It is a call through the term advocates, yet this will probably be sion and went to the battle of Stonington.

word and Spirit of God. It was so on the day of Pentecost. See Acts 2: 37-39; it was a call to repentance, to baptism, to the remission of sins, to the gift of the Holy Ghost, and to the enjoyment of the promises. The Word was "gladly received," and such were baptized, and "added to the church." Acts 2: 41-47. God's "purpose" is to have those This Word is the sword of the Spirit. Eph. | prohibit. 6: 17. These are called out from something, the body of Christ, and members in particu-The yoke is a symbol of submission and service—submission to God, and service for God. | to learn how to use the law to the best ad-These are they who "love" God, as well as vantage; but in spite of all the blunders by they who are "called" of God. "If ye love reason of the law being new and untried, me, keep my commandments." John 14: 15. | the success is gratifying. "If a man love me he will keep my words." him, and keepeth not his commandments, is especially Leavenworth, Atchinson, and Toa liar." 1 John 2: 3, 4, 5; 5: 2, 3. Now to | peka, the iniquitous traffic is not restrained those who have this character, "all things much. But it is well understood by us here work together for good." They are in har- in the country, that the anti-temperance men mony with God and his truth. Separately, of Atchison City elected city officials for the and apart, things might not work for their very purpose of resisting the law, and I un-

compulsion, but of character based on moral (Kansas), where there had been whisky sellagency and the voluntary choices of men, | ing on the sly. There were thirty three whose purposes accord with "the purpose of | counts in an indictment against one man.

of Calvinism, or better, five golden links in there was a fine of \$300, and of \$100 on each the chain of God's redeeming plan, viz., foreknowledge, predestination, calling, justification, glorification. This chain starts from and returns to the throne of God. Two links, the third and fourth, touch earth and time. In building himself a house, the architect must first know all about the matters involved—this is "foreknowledge;" then he must plan it—this is "predestination;" then call for material, tools, labor, &c.—this is "calling;" when inspected, the work, if right, is approved—this is "justification;" and when occupied, the house is honoredthis is being "glorified." "Ye are God's building." 1 Cor. 3: 9, Eph. 2: 10. God occupies the house in the way of grace, and will yet in glory. Rev. 21: 3. Unfit material will be rejected, for if put in, it will be pulled out. See Isa. 1: 9, 10. God's sovereignty and man's moral agency, act harmoniously. Since God works in us both to will and to work (Phil. 2: 13), we are to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling. gets there; and none less so than he who resistibly divine grace. "Let him that

L. C. ROGERS.

TEMPERANCE.

· Prohibition Prohibits in Kansas.

Whoever listens to a temperance lecture by my lot to hear the Governor in Emporia, and to call upon him in his office in Topeka. He is a genuinely good Christian man. His movement and work at present are in harmony with his private life. This is the statement made to me by reliable men who have been acquainted with him for many years past. He is ridiculed and held up to

good; but "together," they do. "And we derstand the same is true in the other cities know" this, says the Apostle. We know it | mentioned. Yet these are the exceptions. as a matter of inspired testimony, and as a In other cities and in the villages and counfact of our observation and experience. To try places of business throughout the State, those who do not possess this character, this the sale of liquor is restrained in a very large favor will not be shown. If we are willing degree, if not entirely. The reason why it land (Isa. 1: 19, 20); otherwise not. It is following from a document put into my and and the Far West may read it. J. C.

not the result of arbitrary decrees and divine | hands by the Governor: "Go to Salina The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the Rom. 8: 29, 30. We have here five points | whole thirty-three counts. On the first count of the other thirty-two, making \$3,500, and \$400 costs, and the judge gave him the luxury of thirty days in the county jail. . . . About twenty others plead guilty on the first count, and were fined \$200 each, bringing in altogether about \$7,500, with only a small expense to the county. A similar record, but not so extensive, comes up from almost every county, outside of the larger cities, where cases have been tried. In the rural districts we can convict a man for selling whisky about as quick as for larcenv."

2. The liquor law has reduced the inmates of the penitentiary. In 1880, there were received 290 prisoners, while in 1881 there were received only 183, a reduction of 107 in a single year. Newton, in Harvey county, has a population of three thousand. A few years ago it was the headquarters of the Texas cattle men. It closed its saloons on the first of March, 1881. From that time to the first of October there was not a single drunken man in the police court. About the first of October, Judge Peters convened the district court, and for the first time in the history of the county he failed to find a single criminal case on the docket.

3. There can be no question but the law reforms men from their intemperate habits. In Florence, Marion county, the case of a laborer on the railroad was told to me as follows: The man spent more than his wages, and at pay-day each month was in debt. Still he was clothed in rags, and his wife and children were also destitute of the common comforts of life. After the temperance law went into effect, it changed that man's circumstances at once. He was better clothed, and his family were dressed so that they were not ashamed to be seen on the street or in the hibition does prohibit in Kansas. It fell to house of worship, and at the end of the very first month there was a cash balance in his

Such evidence could be multiplied almost indefinitely. Yes, "prohibition prohibits" S. R. WHEELER. in Kansas.

BIRTH-DAY PARTY.

Polly Grey was born March 8, 1792, and in September, 1811, was married to Clarke temperance party, but he says he cares for Vincent, North Stonington, Conn., went none of these things, and is determined to to keeping house at Rockville, R. I., in May carry on the war as long as he has life and following; and lived there three years. Clarke strength. He is now about forty-nine years | Vincent belonged to an independent military of age, and looks as though he might do ser- company, under Capt. Benj. Langworthy, vice for a score or more years. He is now | belonging to the 3d Regiment, 3d Brigade, filling out the last year of his second term, General, Joseph Stanton, which was called made an exception, and the Governor will They subsequently resided in Voluntown, again be elected. It is indeed a time of | Connecticut, Pittstown, Grafton, Alfred, warfare. The rum-power is putting forth N. Y., and Columbus, Warren Co., Pa., gigantic efforts to make this temperance where Mr. Vincent died June 4, 1842. Aftmovement in Kansas a failure. It is said er that, Mrs. Vincent lived with her son Hithat money is raised in all parts of the ram. In 1850, they moved to Persia, Catcountry to crush out this temperance law. | taraugus Co., N. Y., and lived there until The Brewers' Associations and the large cities | August, 1862, when he enlisted in the 154th who accept his call, to become his adopted in the East are making themselves felt as Regiment, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, children, under the leading of the Holy Spir- much as possible in this opposition to law had an introduction to Libby Prison, and it through the Word of God. Rom. 8: 14, 15. and order. Still it is true, prohibition does died in February, 1864. Mrs. Vincent continued to live with her daughter-in-law until Governor St. John asks the very pertinent | 1870; since that time has lived with her viz., sin and sinners. 2 Cor. 6: 14-17. They question, "If the law does not prohibit, why daughter Eliza M., wife of John Crandall, are called into something, viz., "the body do the liquor men oppose it so vehemently?" at Nile, N. Y. When she was 85 years old, of Christ." If fit persons, baptism puts | Every one must be convinced that if this law | some of her relatives and a few of our oldest them there. 1 Cor. 12: 13. "Now ye are did not injure the liquor business, nobody neighbors were invited to a sociable to cheer would care anything about it. The truth is, her on in her pilgrimage, a notice of which lar." v. 27. See Acts 2: 41, 47. They are it does prohibit, and the longer it stands the was published in the SABBATH RECORDER. put under Christ's yoke. Matt. 11: 28-30. more it probibits. The temperance people And now, at ninety years old, she is comfortare steadily gaining courage, and continuing ably well, and maintains her reasoning faculties extremely well for one of her age. Her memory is good; she is a little hard of hearing, her eyes have failed somewhat, but she can see to go around, and she takes her staff, and visits the neighbors when she 1. It has shut up the liquor saloons in chooses. She has been the mother of ten John 14: 21, 23. "He that saith, I know most cases. It is true that in some cities, children, only three of whom are living, Eliza M. Crandall of Nile, Sylvanus Vincent of Genesee, N. Y., and Philinda Armitage of

On the ninetieth anniversary of her birth, another sociable was held. The relatives in attendance were Mr. Wm. McIntyre and wife, and Mrs. Mary Ann Holmes, Wm. H. Vincent, M. D., of Hinsdale, N. Y., a grandson, son of Hiram Vincent, deceased, and Mrs. Eliza M. Crandall.

. Of the company of five years ago, three have gone. Who of the seventeen who were present at this anniversary, will remain five years from now?

I send this to the RECORDER, that the and obedient, we shall eat the good of the shuts the saloons, will readily appear by the numerous friends and relatives in Rhode Isl-

Missionary Pepartment

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

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

THE new town of Albuquerque, N. M., is about twenty months old, and four Protestant services are already held there. The Episcopalians are building a church that will cost at least \$15,000, drawing the money largely from the East. It is believed that this will become the largest city in New Mexico; and its growth far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of one used to the rapid growth of places in the West.

BRO. S. R. WHEELER, of Pardee, Kan., reports the following for the quarter ending February 28, 1882:

Weeks of labor, 12½. Churches supplied: Orleans, Neb., Walnut Creek,

Other preaching stations, 7. Sermons preached, 45. Prayer-meetings, 15.

Religious visits, 71. Pages of tracts distributed, 1,244.

Added to the churches: By experience, 8; by bap-

Church organized: Walnut Creek, Smith Co., Kan. Post-office address, Riverton, Franklin Co., Neb. Bible school organized, 1.

with the Walworth Church, Walworth enth day and not the first was the Sabbath county, Wisconsin, Rev. O. U. Whitford, pas- | he yielded and obeyed. This made quite a live in a very rich farming country, and are earnestly discussed, but no one could prove is to such well-equipped churches as this, inclined to yield and go with him. But oh, that we look, not only for examples of re- the power of early training, the customs of ligious growth, but for help to carry for- the country and worldly interests! They ward with increasing effectiveness our mis- seem to hold people like a vice, fixing them and also the encouraging assurance that the teachings of God's Word. missionary spirit is growing among the people there.

es are giving to the American Board over here about three weeks, preaching in the \$100,000 annually, and half as much more is | Catlin Valley school-house, both upon gencontributed by them to the American Home eral and special subjects. Have labored to of a comrade worse wounded. Missionary Society, in boxes of clothing, show the perpetuity of the Decalogue and the etc., for the families of home missionaries. permanence of the Sabbath of the fourth churches; there should be a strife to be the And now the Congregational Union asks the commandment. Have also labored much women to help build parsonages for the com- in private on these questions, left tracts to We have in mind a few cases of ministers who fort and usefulness of our home missionaries, be read, and prayed God to add his blessing. have made churches self-supporting simply their wives and children. "Some fields In this labor, at times, I have been much enhave to be abandoned," it is said, "because there is no sort of a house where the missionarv family can live. Other families are in such uncomfortable and unhealthy quarters as to make home missionary life almost unendurable. The comforts of home missionaries as a rule, especially in new regions, are far less than are enjoyed by similar workers in foreign fields; and a large part of this hardship falls on wives and children. This is one great reason why so many good ministers of the gospel are not willing to enter on home missionary work. They could bear it themselves, but to bring wives and children into such privations seems impossible. If they could go into ever so small parsonages, and be made comfortable, they would not hesitate. A meeting-house for a church that is to live and grow is indispensable; and, in many cases a parsonage for the missionary's family is almost equally

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT OF S. R. WHEELER.

Dear Brethren in Christ,—The past quarter has been one of constant work, great anxieties, and deep interests. At times, discouragements prevailed, and again encouraging circumstances have cheered the way. The first month of the quarter, December, was mostly spent in Harlan county, Neb., with the Orleans Church. The membership of this Church is small, and this small number being a good deal scattered, and having poor facilities for traveling, it was difficult to get them together at every meeting. However, the preaching services were very well attended by the citizens of the village of Orleans. The Sabbath-school was again put in working order, and, I trust. is attended to every Sabbath, even in the absence of the pastor, Bro. H. E. Babcock. Orleans would be a very proper place to do tent work. There is no building for public assemblies except the school-house, and there are so many demands for that that we can not depend upon having the use of it at all times. Besides, there are Sabbath-keepers enough to make a nucleus for tent work, and with the blessing of God, much good seed could be sown which would bring forth fruit.

January, the second month of the quarter, was mostly spent in Smith county, Kan. Two families of Seventh-day Baptists, S. M. Richards and Arthur Van Horn, moved into that county some five years ago. Bro. Babcock has been visiting that locality occasion-

Spirit of God was at work with the people. The result was, that many were quickened in spiritual life; some renewed their vows to God, and others were converted. As the work progressed, the Sabbath question came somewhat to the front. Special sermons were presented, giving instruction concerning church relationship, church ordinances, the Sabbath, and the Seventh-day Baptist denomination.

On Jan. 21st, Sabbath, baptism was administered by Bro. Babcock, and the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Walnut Creek, Kan., was organized with eleven members. God grant that it may increase in numbers and in spiritual power, and prove a great blessing to all that section of country. By this time I had to give up work by reason of of a church? Once helped, must a church a severe cold and general exhaustion, and went home, leaving Bro. Babcock to continue | bottom out of it so that no number of dollars the work, and to encourage it by his regular | will ever after fill and satisfy it?

While at home nearly a week, I became very much recruited, and again started out for field-work. According to former promises, I started this time for Marion county, Kan. In the RECORDER of July 15, 1880. there appeared an article from W. E. M. Oursler, who had come to the observance of the Sabbath something over a year before. He was a member of good standing in the obliged to take it. We believe the amount Catlin Valley Baptist Church, but becoming THE Secretary spent a recent Sabbath | convinced from the Scriptures that the sevtor. They have a nice house of worship; sensation at the time, and the matter was evidently prosperous in temporal things. It Bro. Oursler in the wrong, and several seemed ionary work. We received \$35 for missions, to the same well-worn spot against the plain

Dow Creek and Emporia. The situation of to walk to the rear. But if he rides, some that place can be learned from an article in THE women of the Congregational church- the RECORDER of Feb. 23d. I have been couraged, at other times somewhat depressed; but all the time feeling assured that some of the seed thus sown will bear fruit to the glory of God. And indeed there is a great deal to list, give courage to pursue this work. The subject of the Sabbath forces itself with power upon the minds of the thoughtful. Nor is it unusual to find one almost persuaded to from pockets that will not miss them? Those cut loose from old associations and keep the dollars come to you directly from New Sabbath. The Sabbath Recorder becomes a weekly visitor to at least two families in consequence of this religious family visiting. Bro. Oursler and myself are both strongly impressed that Marion, County Seat of Marion county, is a good place for tent work. It is a nice, thriving town, and the people seem very friendly. My belief is that a few weeks' of efficient tent work would be labor well expended.

Dear brethren, how large and full and rich are these harvest fields. As they prefor more laborers; and as we consider the demand for well-trained workers, we may well thank God for our schools and colleges that are doing so much to give to the world men and women, not only educated in head, but also in heart, consecrated to the service of the blessed Master. Let us thank God for our noble band of Christian teachers, praying that they may be sustained and encouraged in their arduous work. Nor let us forget to encourage our young men and women, yes, even our own sons and daughters, to avail themselves of these golden opportunities to equip for the race and harness for the battle.

God is moving, God is moving, In this world of ceaseless motion, Let our Christian households offer Sons and daughters to Jehovah, For the grand and glorious calling Of proclaiming God on earth. FLORENCE, Marion Co., Kan.,

GIRLS IN CHINA.—Girls in China are believed to have no souls, and to kill them is not murder, and therefore not to be punished. Where parents are too poor to support the girl-children, they are disposed of in the fol-

a village, and collects from poor parents all the girl children they can not care for, when they are about eight days old. He has two large baskets hung on a bamboo pole, and slung over his shoulder. Six little girl-babies

preaching. It soon became evident that the wives for their sons buy such as they may select. The others are taken to Government asylums, of which there are many all through the country. If there is room enough, they are taken in; if not they are drowned."

Will not the little girls who read about this, save their pennies to send the gospel to der it no longer possible for intelligent hea-China? Jesus died for the fathers, and mothers, and children in China as well as for us.—The Gospel in All Lands.

From an article in the Advance, by Rev. Theo. B. Willson, o Grand Rapids, Mich. A FEW WORDS WITH A CLASS OF AIDED

Thos. Carlyle has somewhere said that he elieves it impossible for a man to receive aid as a beneficiary without some injury to his "moral entirety." Is it the same in the case be forever helped? Does a dollar thrown into the coffer of a needy church knock the

Friends and supporters of home missions, we are not talking to you. We don't say this is how your money goes—God forbid—we are only begging hungry churches to wait for those which are hungrier. We believe there is not the amount of healthy shame at being dependent that there ought to be. It seems to us that there is only one kind of church that can accept beneficiary aid with no danger to its "moral entirety," namely, that church which blushes because it is and the continuance of aid to our feebler churches should be regulated by the reluc tance they show of accepting it.

A church ought to look forward to the day of its deliverance from beneficiary aid with as much joyous anticipation as though it were the lifting of a mortgage. A church's pride in independence and ambition for selfsupport ought never to be allowed to sag, no matter how long the period during which it can not walk alone.

The ambulance wagon must leave every wounded soldier who can possibly make his way off the field, to take care of himself, in order that those who are past helping themselves may have his place. It seems hard to On my way here, I spent about a week at ask a man with an ugly wound in arm or face one who has lost both legs, or is otherwise so wounded that walking is wholly out of the question, must die where he lies. And many a noble boy, badly wounded, has waived his

> The same spirit should stir our needy first to get off the beneficiary list. And the ministers should be full of the same spirit. be home missionaries. It is surely no disgrace for a church to be obliged to be on the home missionary list, but it is a disgrace for any church to be satisfied to remain on that

And there is another word which ought to be said to churches too willing to be aided. It is this: Those dollars, two hundred or so, which you crave, did not many of them come York. You say there are rich churches in New York which pay their ministers \$20,000 and more. But, dear friends, the members of the churches in New York and vicinity would long ago have been begging their own bread if they had attempted a show of response to one-tenth of the calls that come to them from churches in the West who think they are made of money. They do much and do nobly, but the great majority of those dollars you want the Home Missionary Society to send you from New York, came from comparatively light purses. They came from purses into which only a small stream flows, and out of which a large stream can not flow. sent themselves to view, let us pray earnestly | They were part of a small surplus that resulted from a care in management that would be called penuriousness out West. Very few people, comparatively, are making money rapidly in New England. The difference between what one can by industry earn and what he can by prudence live for, is much smaller in the East than in the West. Most of those dollars the willingly asking church wants, are a portion of that small difference. carefully saved and conscientiously contrib-

But let me invite one such church to a lit tle arithmetic. What per cent. of the valuation of their property would it require for them to raise the \$750 they propose making up, if they can secure \$250 of it-from the A. H. M. S.? Just one-third of one per cent. of it—one cent for \$3—one dollar for every three hundred. Much of the Home Missionary fund was itself a larger offering than that; and given to secure a minister, not for the donors themselves, but for hungry listeners a thousand miles away. A great many churches are not half so poor and weak as they imagine. - The Home Missionary.

THE work has not been delayed for the lack of workers so much as for lack of means work. We can recall instances not a few who would have volunteered for the foreign work, have been left to seek other fields. preaching every evening, each doing half the them for sale. Mothers who want to raise and secure still greater progress, a higher, means least, men who have mingled with, vival of 1838.

must be a consecration that will reach the mand everywhere. The nearest approach to hearts and the pockets of those who control completeness in this sort of qualification furthe wealth of the church; a consecration nishes the man in greatest demand at the that will make the salvation of the heathen West. Others can be used; these must be an object far dearer to them than self-aggrandisement; a consecration that will soon renthen to reproach Christendom with the fact that she spends \$2,700,000,000 every year on intoxicating drinks, to damage and destroy the bodies and souls of men, and less than \$7,000,000 to evangelize the heathen! For rightly using the many translations of the word of God, and the Christian literature prepared, more money is now a necessity. For supporting schools, academies, colleges, and theological seminaries in the who furnished a portion of that table, has mission-fields, more money is indispensable. For sending out and sustaining the larger number of missionaries needed in this expanding work, the gifts of money to this cause must be quickly quadrupled.—Rev. H. Read, in Missionary Review.

APPLICATIONS FOR AID.

Should any of our churches needing or asking for help, think our own Board, or its officers, too careful, particular, or exacting, we suggest that the members, and others interested, read carefully the following rules of the American Home Missionary Society of the Congregationalists:

Congregations desiring aid should apply at once after finding a minister. They should make a full statement of the facts in their condition and prospects which justify an application. They should also give these particulars, viz:

Population of the place. Names of the church or churches, and preaching

Number of church-members.

Average of congregation. Denomination and size of contiguous congrega-

Names and distances of the nearest Congregational

Minister's full name and post-office address: Town, County, State.

Does he reside on his field of labor? Is he in stalled pastor?

Has he any other calling than that of the ministry? Of what local church is he a member?

Of what Ministerial Association? The number of persons composing his family.

Total amount of salary proposed.

Amount pledged by the people, and how secured. Has he, also, the use of a parsonage? Is aid expected from any other source?

The least amount that will suffice from the A. H The amount received from this Society last year.

Will less probably be needed next year? Amount contributed to this Society last year. How

Additional statements concerning the condition, prospects, and wants of the field. Date of the desired commission

The application must be signed by the officers of the church, where there is one, and by the trustees or a committee of the con-

If the ecclesiastical body, within whose limits the congregation is found, has a 'Committee of Missions," the members of that committee should certify these statements, the standing of the minister, his prospects of usefulness there, and indorse the application. If no such "Committee of Missions" exists, the application should be indorsed by two or more neighboring clergymen, acquainted with the facts. If no church or congregation is yet gathered, applicants will follow the same course, as far as practicable.

Appropriations, as a rule, bear the date of a punctual application; and they never cover more than one year. If further aid be needed a new application is required, containing all the particulars named above, and indorsed as before. To this the certificate of the missionary, that the congregation has fulfilled its previous pledges for his support, must be

THE CALL TO THE WEST.

The following lines, substantially in the words of the writer, are from an article by has been spent the sum of £22,000; three Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., of Denver, Col., brethren have withdrawn through ill health, Missionary Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society:

"Our churches in general, in the East and in the Interior, and many of our brethren in particular, in all parts of the land, are giving generous, serious, and prayerful attention to the call to the West. Interest in the matter is deepeeing and spreading. It has certainly and very sensibly gained within

"This call can raise no conflict of antagonizing claims. The work in the East, West, North, South is one. Our whole land is an life in the resolve to evangelize the regions undivided and, we hope, indivisible section around Tanganyika, and we hope soon to of the kingdom of God. The layman or hear that healthy sites heve been obtained

crisis. It must be entered upon at once and with vigor, or done at doubled difficulty and cost. There are as good men as any in the ministry, thoroughly fitted for Eastern to send them abroad and sustain them in the But the number of such is comparatively small. Nine-tenths of the Eastern pastors when volunteers have been declined, or made and seminary graduates could do most ex-"At regular times an officer goes through to wait. The real cause of delay in this cellent work in the West. There is a rapidly work has been, not the lack of men, but of growing demand for the highest order of money. Scores, hundreds of young men talent all over the land. Men on fire with "tongues of flame," impelled by yearning ple. desire for the salvation of souls; men of Are we now ready to sustain this work in the quick perception, intellectual grip, clear, ally for some years. Together we began to some neighboring village, and exposes prayers, God has brought it? To do this, of God and his Word; and last, but by no there has been nothing like it since the re-

truer consecration is imperative. There studied, and come to know men, are in de-

CHINA:

The last number of the Herald contained a table giving the number of laborers in China, male and female, connected with the several societies laboring for the evangelization of that Empire, with the amount expended by each society during the last year. Mr. Albert Donnell, of Bangor Theological Seminary, compiled some very interesting statistics concerning the communicants connected with each misson in 1881, as compared with the number in 1877. He also gives the total number of native Christians at several dates. namely:

In 1853 th	e native	Christians	number	ed 351
1863		·	6.6	1.974
1868	**		***	5.743
1872				(nearly) 8,000
1877		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1881		a	"	13,035 $19,660$
				1,11,000

Of the table which follows, which gives the details of the gains within the last four years reported, Mr. Donnell says: "The figures giving the present number of communicants. are, with the single exception of the Irish Presbyterian Church, taken from official reports made during 1881. The figures for 1877 are from the Miuutes of the Shanghai Conference held in that year."

TABLE OF COMMUNICANTS.

	Commun	icants.
AMERICAN SOCIETIES.	1877.	1881.
American Board	442	897
Presbyterian, North	1,438	1,995
Presbyterian, South	22	39
Methodist Episcopal, North	1,346	1,682
Methodist Episcopal, South	112	113
Baptist Missionary Union	708	1,042
Southern Baptists	365	543
Seventh-day Baptists	18	20
Protestant Episcopal	253	386
Reformed Church		713
	5	5
British Societies.		
China Inland	435	804
Church Missionary Society	1 204	1,702
London Missionary Society	2.065	2,482
Wesleyan Missionary Society	301	379
United Methodist Free Church	151	225
Methodist New Connection	429	1,091
Canadian Presbyterian Society	147	300
English Presbyterian Society	1,608	2,342

Irish Presbyterian Society..... Scotch United Presbyterian Society... Baptist Missionary Society..... CONTINENTAL SOCIETIES. Basel Mission.....

As to church relations, 3,379 of the present number of communicants are Congregationalists; 4,818 are Presbyterians; 3,490 are Methodists; 2,126 Baptists; 2,088 Episcopalians; 2,237 Lutherans; 713 belong to the Reformed Church, while 804 are connected with the China Inland Mission, which is un-

Total Communicants in China....13,035 19,660

It must be remembered that since the tables for 1881 were made up, many additions have been received. The American Presbyterian Board alone reports the recent reception of over 300 members in its Chinese mission.—Missionary Herald.

DIFFICULTIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—The London Missionary Society, we are sorry to report, is perplexed, though not in despair, respecting its mission to the region about Lake Tanganyika, in the heart of the African continent. This is a most important center of missionary work. The hope is that the agents of the American Board of Missions, and of the London Missionary Society, and of our society on the Congo will ultimately join hands, advancing ever nearer to each other, till all Central Africa shall be flooded with the light of the gospel, and what is the dark continent shall become a Christian land. The particular mission on the above lake was begun in 1876. In these brief five years there and three missionaries have died at their post. We are not surprised that, under such circumstances, the directors have anxiously considered whether they should not abandon for the present Lake Tanganvika, especially as work is so perilous and difficult on its shores. We learn that at the half-yearly meeting of the directors, on October 19th, "the decssion of the board was unanimously and decidedly in favor of going on with the work more earnestly and more thoroughly than ever." Our readers will sympathize with and pray for the brave men who risk pastor who loves his own church with the for mission stations, and that they are truest love, is the man who loves his country | manned by men worthy of the society which has had Drs. Moffatt and Livingstone among "The work in the West is actually passing its missionaries to Africa.—The Freeman.

SINCE 1850 the accumulation of property in our Union is said to have been so great as work, who would not do as well at the West. | to be sufficient to buy out the whole personal and real property of the vast German empire. During the last ten years we have accumulated enough of personal and real property of productive values to buy out either Spain or Italy. This but gives a slight illustration of the tremendous onward march of our peo-

Conducted by Ray J.A. all of the Berentlider ! " LET THESE

Education

From the French of G I'm growing old, I've all I've labored all my lif In all that time of hope I've failed my deares see full well that here Bliss unalloyed there My prayer will ne'er full I never have seen Car I never have seen Caro

You see the city from the It lies beyond the most And yet to reach it one if Five long and weary And, to return; as many
Ah, had the vintage p
The grape withheld its
I shall not look on Ca
I shall not look on Ca

They tell me, every day Not more or less than The people walk upon One gazes there on castl As grand as those of I A bishop and two gener I do not know fair Ca I do not know fair Ca

The vicar's right,—he s Are ever wayward, w He tells us in his homil Yet could I there two d While still the Autum Ah me! I might have d When I had looked o When I had looked o

Thy pardon, Father, I In this my prayer if One something sees bey From childhood to hi My wife, my little boy My grandchild has seen And I have not seen And I have not seen

So crooned one day, c A peasant, double to Rise up, my friend. I'll go upon this pilg We left next morning But (Heaven forgive The old man died upor He never gazed on C Each mortal has his

OBERLIN AND How one College To

Oberlin originated a and colony. Radical I subject of temperance subjects, it remained. the curse of liquor; bu to the rapid growth of troduction of uncon curse has crept in. however, been able to public sentiment beyo

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druggist's license. During the quiet of tion, three men, emb of this liquor-selling loons. The people w by the occurrence, a incoming evil. The that they were doing had long been doing attention to this old strong pressure of p monstrance was bron proprietor. After a w lic meetings, discuss the following pledge, gist, was signed by th

keepers: "We, the undersi give away, or dispose intoxicating liquors; or without physician person within the lim the township in which that Oberlin might b world as a strictly to

Soon after, the pre drug store pretende who, disregarding t carry on a 'legitima Immediately, meet were held, and it that the existing arre Subsequently a page ing vigorously again the compact, and eternal opposition to interfere with it. the entire adult pr was appointed to: tor; but he would

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Missionary Society	. 62	521
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	0=0	4 000
Hission	. 953	1,277
	. 318	960
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ERAT revival is in progress in the an Islands. The missionaries asy

Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

CARCASSONNE.

[From the French of Gustave Nadaud.]

I'm growing old, I've sixty years; I've labored all my life in vain; In all that time of hopes and fears I've failed my dearest wish to gain; I see full well that here below Bliss unalloyed there is for none: My prayer will ne'er fulfillment know-I never have seen Carcassonne. I never have seen Carcassonne!

You see the city from the hill-It lies beyond the mountain blue-And yet to reach it one must still Five long and weary leagues pursue. And, to return, as many more! Ah, had the vintage plenteous grown! The grape withheld its yellow store, shall not look on Carcassonne, I shall not look on Carcassonne!

They tell me, every day is there Not more or less than Sunday gay,— In shining robes and garments fair The people walk upon their way: One gazes there on castle walls As grand as those of Babylon,-A bishop and two generals. I do not know fair Carcassonne. I do not know fair Carcassonne!

The vicar's right,—he says that we Are ever wayward, weak and blind; He tells us in his homily Ambition ruins all mankind-Yet could I there two days have spent While still the Autumn sweetly shone, Ah me! I might have died content When I had looked on Carcassonne, When I had looked on Carcassonne!

Thy pardon, Father, I beseech, In this my prayer if I offend! One something sees beyond his reach From childhood to his journey's end; My wife, my little boy Aignan. Have traveled even to Narbonne, My grandchild has seen Perpignan-And I have not seen Carcassonne, And I have not seen Carcassonne!

So crooned one day, close by Limoux, A peasant, double-bent with age. "Rise up, my friend," said I; "with you I'll go upon this pilgrimage."
We left next morning his abode, But (Heaven forgive him!) half-way on, The old man died upon the road: He never gazed on Carcassonne, Each mortal has his Carcassonne! -Evening Post.

OBERLIN AND TEMPERANCE.

How one College Town Fights Liquor.

Oberlin originated as a Christian school and colony. Radical from the start on the subject of temperance as well as most other subjects, it remained many years free from the curse of liquor; but of late years, owing to the rapid growth of the place, and the introduction of uncongenial elements, this curse has crept in. No open saloon has, however, been able to stand the pressure of public sentiment beyond a week or two; but liquor has for some time been sold clandestinely under the shield and shadow of a druggist's license.

During the quiet of last Summer's vacation, three men, emboldened by the success of this liquor-selling drug store, opened saby the occurrence, and rallied to resist the guard in the store, to see that no liquor was sold. incoming evil. The saloon keepers declared that they were doing what the drug store attention to this old source of offense, and a strong pressure of public opinion and reproprietor. After a week spent in daily public meetings, discussions and negotiations, the following pledge, dictated by the drug-

"We, the undersigned, agree not to sell, give away, or dispose of any spirituous or or without physician's prescriptions, to any person within the limits of Russia towshipthe township in which Oberlin is situatedthat Oberlin might be known throughout the world as a strictly total abstinence town."

Soon after, the proprietor of the offending drug store pretended to sell out to a man who, disregarding the pledge, proposed to dition. carry on a "legitimate business."

Immediately, meetings of the business men were held, and it was voted unaminously that the existing arrangement must continue. Subsequently a paper was drawn up, protesting vigorously against any infringement of the compact, and pledging the signers to eternal opposition to any parties who should interfere with it. This was signed by nearly the entire adult population. A committee was appointed to wait upon the new proprietor; but he would not receive or listen to them, and treated the whole matter with contempt.

A daily prayer-meeting was started at the church, and a daily visitation organized, two gentlemen or two ladies assigned to each hour of the day and evening.

called, at which many speeches were made,

other meetings followed, and a large delegation appointed to wait upon the druggist and protest against his course. They proceeded the village pledged \$6,000, another \$5,000, to the store, filling it to its utmost capacity. The proprietor told them that he had under- | lege \$1,000 each, and so on. The announcestood that the town was run by the college. A few men were trying to get a little noto- \$6,000, as rapidly as the Secretary could riety. He knew his business, and wanted write them down, until the amount footed others to attend to theirs. He denounced up \$200,000. This has since been increased the visitors as a mob, and ended by ordering to \$280,000. Great enthusiasm prevailed them to leave, refusing to hear anything during the proceeding. The first assessment which they had to say. When the chairman of fifty per cent., or \$140,000, has been paid of the delegation attempted to speak, the in. proprietor took a shovel full of coals from the stove, and, pouring on a quantity of cayenne pepper, drove the delegation out of

The Woman's League here entered upon the scene. He undertook to drive the ladies out by the red pepper plan, but failed, they standing more red pepper than he could. He them attempted to frighten them away, by throwing a pretended explosive package in the stove, and rushing out himself, expecting to see the ladies follow; but they calmly awaited the explosion, which did not come off. The roughs, which had gathered from other towns, attempted to frighten them by dressing up in hideous masks and howling about them. This did not succeed. Then the smoking out process was tried. With a liberal supply of cigars known as "stinkers," they crowded around the ladies, smoking in their faces. This did not have the desired effect. At last he and his allies resorted to rough, abusive, even obscene language, but without avail. The ladies have continued their daily visitations, holding religious conversation with the roughs and distributing tracts. This has had a wonderfully thinning effect upon the rowdy element. This greatly offended the druggist, and he commenced ordering the ladies to leave; not succeeding in this he began thrusting them out by force, they returning as fast as put out, and for several days he had a lively time, putting out both men and women.

The students now take a hand in the fight. They, at first, sent their committees with their resolutions and speeches, but received the same treatment as the citizens. President counseled non-resistance. One blow, and went and hunted up a justice of the peace, and paid him a dollar, for the around his neck, and, on being released on the sidewalk, took off the rope, and holding it up, called for some one to come and claim

A vigilance committee was appointed and the hours of the day and evening were divided up among them, business men, students, loons. The people were profoundly moved and women, taking their turns, standing

On finding that the putting-out process availed nothing, those put out immediately had long been doing. This turned public returning, their number constantly augmented with new recruits, the druggist appealed to the Mayor of Oberlin for protecmonstrance was brought to bear upon the tion against the mob. The Mayor promptly swore in thirty-five deputy marshals to preserve the peace. The effect was peculiar. As all the respectable men in Oberlin have been gist, was signed by the druggists and saloon among the "crusaders," these deputy marshals had to be selected from among those whom the druggist had insulted and put out of his store, one being the colored student intoxicating liquors, in any form, either with | dragged out with a rope. The druggist is now "protected." He still has the right to eject; but has to do it without violence and insult. Smoking in visitors' faces has ceased, and the women, as well as their persecutor, are protected, and the "drug store" hardly knows itself in its changed and peaceful con-

The Oberlin Temperance Alliance has, in addition to inaugurating these movements, taken in hand the legal prosecution of the matter. It called a mass meeting, Jan. 30th, at which the Mayor presided.

The following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

The following pledge was adopted:

cution of the temperance work in this vil- ard of flexibility or melodiousness which is Switzerland, the poor people use the refuse nals."

and a series of resolutions adopted. Several lage; it being understood that the percentage shall be the same upon all names pledged."

> In response to this, one business firm of the junior and freshman classes of the colments were made in sums of from \$100 to

The first prosecution begun under the law making it a criminal offense to allow minors to gamble, the druggist keeping a billiard table and allowing minors to play thereat. Among the allegations respecting the sale of liquors at this drug store by the present and former proprietors, are: that, during the past few years, the sales of whisky alone have averaged about a barrel a week, sold freely to be drunk on the premises; sold to drunkards; sold on Sunday and on week days alike; sold behind the high prescription case, in the back room, and from the soda fountain; that the proprietor has drawn into his meshes and made wrecks of large numbers of young men and heads of families in the village and surrounding country, and held out to boys, who are in college, away from home and parental influence, the temptation to drink and

With such evidence, the Alliance went before the courts and failed. Some witnesses had been carried out of the State; others that had confessed to drinking, could remember nothing in court, a very common failure of memory; others declared that their lives had been threatened if they should tell what they knew. The case has been delayed, but not abandoned. The ablest lawyers in the State have been retained. Thus the case stands

CELTIC LITERATURE.

BY JOHN MURDOCK.

it from quite other reciters."

repeated by persons who never saw palace or paigns in Syria and Palestine. armor. Gold and silver, "the fine comb of gold, and the rough comb of silver," ivory, pearls, dice, and various other articles used n pastime; magical glasses, and huge contrivances for hurling masses of rock at the enemy; horses equipped for war, harness of many varieties, all described in the choicest terms—so that poor people who have lived all their days in dark, smoky cabins, with very few articles of furniture, and with no ornaments excepting perhaps a few engravtheir minds richly and elegantly furnished, and they have stores of actual knowledge which would astonish any man who had no acquaintance but with the lower classes in

England. But if the prose stories show taste, and culture, and polish, much more do the poe-

almost impossible to leave it unsaid, that in In Norway and Sweden, acorns are boiled this department the English mind has not and mixed with corn meal to make bread. yet reached the standard of artistic cultiva- Hazel nuts and filberts are the fruit of the tion which the Gael had reached five hundred same tree, the former in its wild, the latter years ago! This fact brings out an idea in its cultivated state. These nuts are quite which does not quite accord with the pre- free from oil. At dessert they are generally vailing one, that the first mental compositions of nations are in verse. The fact is, very agreeable in their flavor, and quite that it is true of nations as it is of individu- nutritive. Instead of being munched beals, that perfections in this art is the result | tween meals, in all sorts of places, if they of patient and persevering effort and practice. were eaten at the table as a part of the meal Of course we distinguish between verse and and thoroughly masticated, they would prove poetry in what we say here. Shakespeare, more wholesome. Eaten with other food, as Milton, Tennyson, Burns, Moore, and all at the conclusion of a meal, nuts are wholethe rest of the great sons of song. have their some and agreeable, and might, on account ideas, noble, true, and beautiful, and they of the oil they contain, well supply the place possess the power of exalting the low by of indigestible pastry. comparison with the exalted, and of realizing the ideal by embodying their highest conceptions in concrete forms; but they never attempted to do these things in such artistic forms as we find in the pastorals of Duncan Ban MacIntyre, and in the hymns of Peter Grant, of Scotland, and in the songs of Carolan, of Ireland!

Here is a sample from the bard MacIntyre A Mhairi bhan og, 'stu'n oigh th'air m' aire 'Bhi 'n comhnuidh far am bithinn fhe in, 'On fhuair mi ort coir cho mor 's bu mhath leam, Bhi psoda geangailt 'on chleir, Le cumhnanta teann, 's le bandaibh daingeann 'S le snaim a mhaireas 's nach treig, 'S e d' fhaotainn air laimh le gradh gach caraid Rinn slainte mhaireann do m' chre.

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.

Some new cuneiform inscriptions have been

discovered at the mouth of the Dog River, or

Nahr el-Kelb, near Beirut. It has long been

known that the tablets containing cuneiform and Egyptian records exist on the southern bank of the river, along the line of the old high road, which was cut through the side of a rocky promontory. These records are now in a very dilapidated condition, and it is possible to make out from them only that the Egyptian monuments were set up by Rameses II. the Sesostris of the Greeks, while one of the Assyrian tablets is commemorative of Esar-haddon. The northern or opposite bank of the river consists of a cliff, along the face of which an old aqueduct has been cut, now overgrown with luxuriant vegetation. Three or four years ago a new aqueduct was constructed here, to replace the old one, which had fallen into decay, and the workmen employed in the task came across a portion of a cuneiform inscription. The stone contain-In the dust which was raised by Dr. John- ing it was cut out and carried away by the son over the genuineness of the Poems of Os- Amir of Sidna, or Sednaya, who will not alsian, as published by James MacPherson, the low it to be seen by Europeans, on account is regarded justly as a great woman triimportant facts of the case were lost sight of. of its supposed magical properties. Dr. When he attempted to put them out, they One important fact is the attention which Hartmann, however, the dragoman of the were, at first, disposed to resist; but the MacPherson's Ossian directed to the literary German Consulate, had obtained a sight of treasures which existed not only in the High- it before it came into the 'Amir's possession, lands of Scotland, but in Irelend, and not and had thus been able to state what kind of instead of wood. Experiments already instudent, however, on having cigar smoke puffed in his face knocked the cigar out of the mouth of the offender, who thereat struck the mouth of the offender, who thereat struck that it is possible to make writing was upon it. He had also noticed a few cuneiform characters engraved on the few cuneiform characters engraved on the the stone had been the sto the student, and the student returned the ing to old men and old women repeating stories of the ages long gone by. These stories Danish consul at Beirut has this Summer carried through all the manipulation that were not merely told after a fashion of the examined the whole locality and cleared away wood is, does not shrink, takes a high polish, reciter's own. They were told in set phrases, the ferns with which the face of the cliff was and is water-proof. In short it not only ansatisfaction of punishing the smoker. One and in an oratorical style different from or- covered. The result has been the discovery swers all the purposes of wood, but is vastly colored student was dragged out with a rope dinary conversational speech. The tales were of several new cuneiform inscriptions, of given word for word as they had been learned. which he has taken photographs and squeezes. One of the best reciters among these people | The longest of these is in four columns and | profitable to man; and these are coal slack gave a very feasible explanation of how this the later Babylonian characters, and, as it or dust, and wood dust, commonly called became so easy. Mr. Neil MacTaggart said: contains the name and titles of Nebuchad- sawdust. If any one can utilize these and "I heard this story repeated by my grand- nezzer, must be a monument of that king. father and by my father, and they heard it Unfortunately, the inscription is in a defrom my great grandfather and my great- plorable state, and the squeezes of it have not great-grandfather. Both they and I heard | yet reached England, so that Mr. Sayce, who it at different times and by different persons, has examined the photographs, has not been in presence of numbers of others who heard able to make out more than a few words here and there. From these it would appear that These exercises had a good effect on the the first two columns of the inscription detaste, on the elocution, on the memory, and scribe the construction of some public work, on the vocabulary of the people trained in perhaps of the old aqueduct, already menthis old-fashioned kind of school. These tioned. We must hope that the squeezes stories are rich again in their descriptions of | will render more assistance, as some portion palaces, of dress, of armor, and in their dis- of the inscriptions may be expected to conquisitions on character; although they are tain an account of Nebuchadnezer's cam-

EDIBLE NUTS.

King of nuts for usefulness is the fruit of

the palm—the cocoanut—which grows abundantly in all tropical regions. The kernel, in its fresh state, is very nutritive, and, when grated, makes excellent cakes or fritters. The milk of the cocoanut forms a delicious beverage in its native country; a large nut, ings cut out of an illustrated paper, have when fresh, will give half a pint of milk. When it is very young the pulp is so soft that it may be eaten with a spoon, and the shell is so thin and transparent that it may be used as a lantern. The oil obtained by pressure from the kernel is used for burning in lamps and for making fine soap. There is no part of the tree but is employed for try and the music of the race. No one has some useful purpose, though with respect to any idea of the essential character of Gaelic | fruit the cocoanut is one of the least proverse from anything we have in English. ductive of the palm tribe. One tree, in a Moore, Burns, Aytoune, and Charles Mackey good soil, produces about one hundred cocoahave written the most melodious English nuts annually. Sweet almonds are nutritive, verse, but not one of them ever got hold of but difficult of digestion. The brown husk the first principle of, Gaelic versification. A that surrounds the kernel is unwholesome, consistent piece of Gaelic poetry is musical and on account of its injurious qualities "Resolved, That college towns have in- whether sung or not. It is not enough that almonds should always be blanched. This terests specially calling for power to regulate, the ends of the lines rhyme. It is not enough is done by simply pouring boiling water uprestrain, and prohibit, within their bounds, that the lines have so many feet; there must on the kernels. Bitter almonds are poisonthe sale of alcoholic liquors, and the Legisla- be assurance and rhythm, and cadences ous to all classes of animals. The chestnut highest.—Fielding. ture is hereby respectfully but earnestly re- which no one ever attempts in English. We is the most farinaceous and the least oily of quested to provide such legislation as shall will give a verse from a song composed by a all nuts, and, therefore, is the most easy of allow college towns to restrict or prohibit man who never wrote a word and who never digestion—though it requires roasting or read a word in an English book. The peas- boiling. In Southern Europe they form a ant who composes a song, away in the most large portion of the food of the laboring distant isles and glens of Scotland, inherits classes. The walnut is a native of Persia, "We agree to pay such percentage on the the gift of making verses on principles of art and its fruit is much used in the green state sums set opposite our names as the Execu- such as no English-speaking man would think as a pickle. This nut is very oily, and on tive Committee of the Oberlin Temperance of attempting. So far as we can judge, the the Continent its oil, when fresh, is used in On the 8th of January, a mass meeting was Alliance shall require for the vigorous prose- English language has not reached that stand- cooking as a substitute for olive oil. In worst laws, and produced the worst crimi-

necessary to the making of such verse; it is matter, after the oil is extracted, for bread.

CLIPPINGS.

Arsene Houssaye reproduces in L'Artiste profession of faith recently made by Victor Hugo after a dinner at his house. "What is death but eternal life?" said the poet. "I call to witness those millions of worlds that invite us by their radiant symphonics. And beyond those millions of worlds what is there? Infinity, always infinity. If I pronounce the name of God, I raise a smile on the faces of some of you who do not believe in God. Why do they not believe in God? Because they believe in the living forces of nature. But what is nature? Without God it is a grain of sand. What is the earth? A cradle and a grave. But just as the cradle has its beginnings, the tomb has its rays of light; it is a door closed upon the earth, but opened upon worlds of which we catch a glympse. Let us live on the visible, messieurs les savans, let us also live on the invisible. Science will make earthly discoveries, but it will always be wrong if it is not dominated by a radiant ideal."

In the pass list of the recent examinations at London University, the names of the first women Bachelors of Science were proclaimed with all honor. Mrs. Bryant, of University College, and Mrs. Eves, of Newnham College, Cambridge, had come out in the first division. This honor would be regarded as of little worth were it left to stand alone, and the ladies had been compelled to compete only with each other. But it happens that no single male student comes out in the same first division, while seven candidates of the stronger sex who followed their course of studies under the first professors in the kingdom, pupils sent forth from the best scientific schools of the world, came out only in the second—second best. This

The somewhat startling prophecy is hazarded that in future, lumber will be of straw stances which have never yet been made substantial advantage.

Swinburne adds another to the many translations of Queen Mary's prayer:

O domine Deus, Speravi in te. O mi care Jesu Nunc libera me! O Lord my God I have trusted in thee. O Jesus, my dearest One, In prison's oppression, I weary for Thee. With sighing and crying Bowed down as dying,

Celveland is to have a new institution, in the form of the lately incorporated "Wade Theological School." The necessary buildings are to be erected near the park presented to the city by Mr. J. H. Wade, and it is supposed that Antioch College and Meadville Theological School, both of which are far from prosperous, will be removed to Cleveland and united with the new institution. Rev. H. W. Bellows has been invited, it is said, to become an instructor.

The entire teaching staff of the College of the City of New York, consists of a president, salary \$7,500; twelve professors, at \$4,500 each, and one other, at \$3,000; nine tutors, at \$2,375 each; five others, at \$1,500 each; two others, at \$1,200 each; one at \$2,000, and one at \$800. Thirty-two professors and tutors, at an aggregate annual salary of \$99,575.

A tender-hearted and compassionate disposition, which inclines men to pity and feel the misfortunes of others, and which is even for its own sake incapable of involving any man in ruin and misery, is of all tempers of mind the most amiable; and though it seldom receives much honor, is worthy of the

It is one of the unexplainable things of moral ethics how people decide so promptly as to how little rain and bad weather it takes to keep them away from prayer-meeting, and how much is required to keep them away from a good show.

"What nations are called enlightened?" "Those which have had the most wars and

The Sabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, March 23, 1882.

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"BY WHOM SHALL JACOB ARISE?"

This question was asked by the prophet Amos, when Israel had grown small and weak by reason of oft-repeated sin, and persistent backsliding. It was a somewhat despairing cry to God for a revival of religion which Israel might be restored to his dignity | and strength as the chosen son of God. It is not an inappropriate inquiry to be made at the altar of prayer in many a church in our land to-day. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that the inquiry, in some form or other, is already being made by many a faithful servant of the Lord. When the true answer is found, it must invariably be, to use the language of another prophet, "not by power nor by might, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." And yet it is true that, as a rule, the Spirit of the Lord does his work in the church and in the world through some human agency. This agency is, undoubtedly, the church herself; but the forces of the church must, by some leadership, be so marshaled that the Spirit may use them for his own glorious purposes. And, in the divine to bear it also. And I could not see how I arrangement, this leadership is vested in the | could bear the cross of Christ and at the pastors of the churches. Clearly recognizing | same time bear my own. But as I studied the fact, then, that every genuine revival the simple narrative, given by the four Evanwork must be of the Lord, let those who inquire after the agency and methods of a re- its beauty and power. As I read the accounts vival, see the Lord's chosen agent in their of the eye witnesses, I gather from Matthew pastor, and rally to his support, and in and Mark that the soldiers compelled Simon prayerful consultation with him, find the to bear his cross, from John that Jesus bore methods which the Lord will use for his own | his own cross (Greek), and from Luke that glory. Instead of this, there is a somewhat | on their way to Calvary they met a man general tendency, when the need of revival coming from the field, and on him they laid begins to be felt, to inquire whether the services of such or such an evangelist or reviv- | Putting together these descriptions of the alist could not be obtained for special revival | eye witnesses, and the picture becomes comwork. Of course, when the revivalist comes | plete, and in perfect harmony with Roman the church expects to come to his aid. In usage. It was the established custom in many cases, men plan their business with the Roman camp to bind the cross, with reference to his appointments. The praying | cords, on the shoulders of the condemned, and working members of the church put so that he might bear it in disgrace to the themselves into his hands for just such work place of execution, just as at the present of Christians keeping it? and how came it in- be dispelled and conscience silenced. Unrein the inquiry room, prayer-meeting, or with time, it is customary for the condemned to to such popular acceptance?" These are individual cases on the streets or in shops, as ride to the gallows, sitting upon his own he may assign them. The result is, God coffin. According to this custom, so carehonors such willing, faithful service, and fully followed by Roman officers, our Lord souls are converted to him. The faithful starts for Calvary with the cross bound over evangelist, in summing up the case, says, those shoulders which had just been bruised "The people came up nobly to the work; with the Roman scourging. On the way, without their co-operation and support I fainting with the loss of blood (for they fre- inference was formulated into a maxim a the obligations it imposes, the effort is made, could have done nothing." Why should not the | quently died under the Roman scourging), working forces in any church give the same or perhaps for pity, the soldiers press Simon generous and hearty co-operation and sup- the Cyrenian, to assist in bearing the cross port to their pastor, when the need of a re- after Jesus. That little word after transvival is felt, which they thus give to the lated from the beautiful and definite Greek, stranger for a few days or weeks? And why gives the key to the whole picture. It is may not as good results be expected in the used in Greek when two persons are bearing latter case as in the former?

it probable that even better results will fol-

conversion of the unsaved in any congrega- end. Blessed picture of the world's Redeemtion, than the faithful pastor who has been | er, bearing his own cross to Calvary! Simon watching their course, praying for them, and | could not carry it. No mortal shoulders are adapting his messages to them for months, strong enough, no human hands stout enough, perhaps for years. Only God can know how much he wants to see them saved.

2. The pastor knows, as well as the evanworking element of the church shall rally to | the little end. his support, his efforts must be comparatively barren, whether a revival or something on those shoulders, all torn and bleeding Now admit the major premise, and put in else be the immediate object of those efforts. | from the recent scourging, Simon must get Perhaps it is the withholding of just that cooperation on the part of his brethren, which If he takes his eye off the blessed Master, and makes the pastor appear formal, and his loses the step, oh how these bruised shoulders preaching tame. If so, let it be accorded to him now while the brethren are praying for a help us all to get the step in following Christ. revival, and the revival will be begun at once | This picture of Jesus on his way to Calvary, in the hearts and hands of pastor and people

-just where it ought to begin. the after-work of teaching the young converts, and training them in habits of Christian service. He comes to this after-work under great disadvantage, if the revival work, in which these souls, now to be taught and trained, were converted, was in the hands of some other man. This disadvantage is also further increased by the fact, almost universal, that when the evangelist has done his work and gone, those who have stood so faithfully and helpfully by him, have dropped ped back into the old ways, and left the pastor to take up his work, and bear his burdens alone. And in many cases, a few months suffice to raise the question whether, after

and country, among the non-church going them from making the advancement in holipopulation, in union efforts, and under mul- ness and purity that is clearly recognized be described. But it is time that the churches which have settled pastors, men skilled in | be achieved. Their feeling is "yet a little the handling of the Word of God, and devoted to their work, should cease to cry out | hands to sleep." They love some sort of infor the evangelist, when the need of a reviv- dulgence; they feel that they ought to al begins to be felt, and rally around the break away from it immediately, but they pastor, giving to him the hearty co-operation | are not quite ready to do it, and so continand generous support which they would ex- ued habit binds the fetters more closely, and pect to give the evangelist if he were to come | makes it less likely that the sin will ever be among them. In no other way can the abandoned. churches suitably honor the pastors among -an anxious inquiry after the means by them. In no other way can the pastors do, to the best advantage, the work assigned to sive spirit; they are not quite ready to set them, twelve months in the year, in the re- about it to-day, and to-morrow never comes, vival and out of it. Rally around your pastor. He is God's messenger to you. He ed, backsliders are not reclaimed, sinners are needs your sympathy and co-operative sup- not brought to Christ, through this lack of port fifty-two weeks in the year. Without decision in the individual who felt that he it, no work of his will be to you what it ought ought at once to set about accomplishing to be. With it, under God's blessing, it shall be all sufficient. Try it. L. A. P. WESTERLY, R. I., March 15th.

BEARING THE CROSS.

I frankly confess that in the early part of my Christian life, bearing the cross of Christ, was a very indefinite expression. I could not understand how Christ could bear his own cross, and Simon the Cyrenian be said gelists, the picture began to stand out in all the cross that he might bear it after Jesus. a burden, each assisting, but one following There are some considerations which make in the steps of the other. So the blessed Jesus bearing the heavy cross upon his bended shoulders goes towards Golgotha, while 1. No man can more earnestly desire the Simon follows after him carrying the lighter to carry that cross. Only the Son of God Minor Proposition—The large numbers of eventually be fatal elsewhere to the Christian can do it. But Simon is called upon to bear the little end. Thank God that our weak gelist knows, that, unless the praying and hands and our feeble backs have only to bear

But while the heavy cross-beam rested upthe step if he would help bear the cross of Jesus. will be lacerated by the rugged cross. God Cyrenian following in his steps and bearing 3. The pastor necessarily has to perform the lighter end, is a matchless blending of the divine and human in the work of redemption.

LOST CREEK, W. Va.

One day, Rev. Thos. B. Brown, of sainted memory to so many of our people, remarked, "that upon becoming convinced of any particular duty, or course of action, he allowed no time to elapse before entering upon it." He did not say this publicly, nor boastingly, or by inspired men in Bible times, but there but in a private way, for the purpose of en- is ample evidence that the seventh day was couraging one who had become convinced of so used by these, God himself having instisomething he ought to do, but lacked the resall, the revival was a success or a failure. olution to do it. This lack of decision in and commanded it to be kept by all men, in Is there, then, no legitimate work for the undertaking to accomplish known duty is all time. Jesus accepted it and declared it

INDECISION.

sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the So with the performance of any duty that

requires a prompt, courageous and aggresand so the kingdom of heaven is not extendwhat the Lord would have him do. And the sad sequence of all this delay is a weakening of our natural power to resolve and to carry out our resolutions, a paralysis of the will. Here I suppose is where the most fatal effect of sin is manifest, in a paralysis of the will, and a gradual settling down into a state of fixity of sin. Another sequence of this lack of decision is not only in the weak ness of one's own will power, but the weakness is propagated from parent to child, and a race of moral weaklings are begotten Thus we see our children so wanting in de cision. Parents, children, one and all, gather up what little decision you have, and cultivate it by doing as that holy man of God to whom I referred in the beginning-whatever is made known to you as duty, do it at once, trusting in God to supplement your weakness by his strength. E. M. D.

VOX POPULI.

I was glad to see in the RECORDER of the 9th inst., the well-written answer concerning the origin and authority of the peculiar faith of Seventh-day Baptists, by "L. A. P." Quite as frequently are we asked concerning the origin and authority of Sunday-keeping, somewhat in this form, "If Sunday is not the true Sabbath, why is such a vast majority proper questions, and should be properly

The first and most common part of the inquiry carries the inference that Sunday is the true Sabbath, becouse so many are keeping it, i. e., because it is so popular. That great many years ago, but it was a heathen maxim, and formulated in a heathen tongue. "Vox populi, vox dei, est." The heathen world has given us a good many true and trite sayings, but this is not one of them. There is scarcely a more delusive argument extant than this argument from popularity. The opulent Ephesians thought to battle with some neglected duty, seeks a sedative back the masterly logic of Paul in favor of Christianity, as they shouted, "Great is Diana of the Ephesian, whom all Asia wor-

It comes into the sylogystic form as follows: The main effort now is to divert the mind Major Proposition—What the large numbers of people believe and practice must be right. of God's Word. Moral paralysis here may people believe and practice Sunday-keeping. | life. Conclusion — Therefore, Sunday-keeping must be right. If the major premise of this argument be true, the conclusion follows, for the minor premise must be admitted. place of Sunday-keeping in the minor premise, Buddhism, Brahminism, Fooism, Mahomedanism, Roman Catholicism, Baalism, Fetichism, heathenism of all forms, and the conclusion comes out with still more strength of truth, for a vast majority of the human race are in the belief and practice of up hecatombs of human bones, sacrificed in their defense. But are these beliefs and practices right? yes, if the maxim that majorities make right, be true. True it is that the opinions and practices of large numbers of men are entitled to some consideration, but never to be taken as standards of morality A higher standard has been erected.

HOW CAME IT, THEN? But how came the Sunday into such popular favor if indeed it be all wrong? There is no evidence that Sunday was regarded, or used as sabbatical time by God, by Christ, tuted and rested on it at the close of creation, evangelist? Yes, much of it, work needing the iron cable by which the devil holds many "made for man," universal man, and he

obedience he rendered his Father. apostles kept it, and the dear disciples havtitudes of circumstances which need not here ought to be made, and from accomplishing ing prepared spices for the service of love's much good in the cause of Christ that might last token, laid them aside that they might rest on the Sabbath-day according to the commandment. If, then, Sunday, which up to the close of the Scripture canon, had been "the wild solar holiday of all pagan antiquity," has somehow secured the divine sanction, it has been done in post-apostolic times. Far different have been the sanctions which have given the "wild solar holiday of pagan antiquity " its place in modren popular favor.

PARALYSIS.

Medical science teaches us that alcohol is a narcotic. When taken in sufficiently large quantities, it produces insensibility, coma, death. Taken in small quantities, its effect upon the nervous system is that of partial paralysis. The restful effects of the dram upon the weary, its power to relieve physical pain and mental anxiety, are due to the fact that, for the time, it paralyzes, to a degree, the nerves of sensation. The nerves which vibrate with pain warn us of danger, and protest against continuing a course that is harmful. The alcoholic drink deadens these nerves, and renders us insensible to the dan-

Its exhibarating effect is the result of quickened circulation of the blood, caused by the paralysis of the nerves which control the circulatory system. The continued use of alcohol in any of its forms tends to the permanent degeneration of nerve fiber. The influence of strong drink is, therefore, to so derange and paralyze the nerves as to produce upon the mind unnatural and false im pressions. Men drink to drown trouble, not to remove trouble, but to create the illusion that it is not there. This is cowardly, this is ruinous.

Of course the drinking habit tends to blunt the moral sense. But there is also voluntary process, more direct, by which conscience, the moral sense, is paralyzed The soul is convicted of sin, and is in a state of unrest, filled with a painful sense of guilt and too often it seeks the anæsthetic influgenerate man does not like to face the solemn statements of God's Word concerning heaven and hell, and so he undertakes to narcotize his soul with unscriptural theories of universal salvation or infidel philosophies which deny man's accountability. Instead of honestly meeting the truth and accepting and often successfully, to create the illusion that these things are not so. The result is finally permanent moral paralysis. "Even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind." Too often, also, the professed disciple of Christ, when brought face to face to his conscience in the form of excuses. Human ingenuity is greatly taxed to-day in trying to devise excuses that will satisfy the conscience in disregarding the plain declara-Let's look at the logic of this argument, tions of God's law concerning the Sabbath from the facts and the undisputed statements A. B. P.

In the North American Review for April Gov. Eli H. Murray, of Utah, treats of the existing crisis in the political fortunes of that Territory. The author proposes a drastic yet entirely practicable remedy for these and all the other evils prevalent in Utah. An article entitled "Why they Come," by Edward Self, is devoted to the consideration of the many important questions connected with European immigration to this eountry. Dr. Henry A. Martin defends the bowing beneath the heavy cross, Simon the these, with a sincerity and tenacity that pile an article on "The Civil Service Reform practice of vaccination. E. L. Godkin has Controversy;" Senator Riddleberger on Bourbonism in Virginia;" and General Albert Ordway on "A National Militia." Finally there is a paper of extraordinary interest on the exploration of the ruined cities of Central America. The author, Mr. Charnay, has discovered certain monuments which conclusively prove the comparative recentness of those vast remains of a lost civilization. The Review is published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and is sold by book sellers and newsdealers generally.

> Love of Home. —In a private letter from Eld. L. R. Swinney, we find the following which seems to us worth reading by others, and therefore take the unauthorized liberty of transferring it to the RECORDER, believe ing that one possessing the feelings expressed, will pardon the liberty taken:

"I believe that it is true that the farther

an overwhelming desire to see it prosper since I am away off here in West Virginia and I gladly spend two days out of every week writing for the RECORDER. I write slowly, trying to breathe my spirit into it. and if it touches other hearts, it is because it has come from mine. Oh, I tell you, I love our dear people in the North more than ever since I am away, and I want them to become Christ-like in all the sweetness and purity and peace of the gospel."

Addresses should be complete and distinct. if any response is desired to communications. As a specimen of what people connected with newspapers are expected to respond to promptly, we copy a postal just received: "Please send me a sample copy of the SAB-BATH RECORDER. My address is Stanbury P. O., Gentry Co., Mo." We should be happy to comply with the request, but as the party failed to give his name, we can not

When ordering a change of address always tell where from as well as where to, as you will thereby save much time, and perhaps delay.

W. C. WHITFORD, Superintendent of Schools of the State of Wisconsin, has prepared and published a valuable work entitled "Plans and Specifications of School-Houses for the County Districts, Villages, and Smaller Cities of Wisconsin," which can not fail to be of great benefit to those desiring information on that important subject.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April is a strikingly beautiful and interesting number. It contains two full-page illustrations printed separately on heavy paper—one, which is placed as a frontispiece to the number, from a drawing by C. S. Reinhart, illustrating Mr. Lathrop's "Spanish Vistas;" the other, a fine portrait of Mr. Gladstone.

"THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION."-Under this title, the North American Review, 30 Lafayette Place, New York, has issued in a single volume, the series of articles originally published in the Review, by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge Jeremiah S. Black, and Prof. George P. Fisher. Price 50 cents.

WIDE AWAKE, for April, has its usual complement of valuable literary matter, well illustrated. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Publishers, price \$2 50.

Home Hews.

ALFRED CENTRE.

At the First Alfred Church, five received the hand of fellowship yesterday, Sabbath, 18th inst., who were baptized on the previous Sabbath, and three were added by letter. There have been sixty-three added to the Church by baptism, and seven by letter, since the extra meetings commenced. This work of grace is an occassion of joy to many hearts. There is a charm spread over all the services of the sanctuary. The preached Word is "quick and powerful." The prayer-meetings are really interesting; even the choir has its influence. Our pastor and wife united with the Church yesterday, and now they are well settled in their plans for pastoral work. The children have an hour for meeting in the vestry before the regular conference on Sabbath evening. An hour is spent in the vestry, Sabbath morning before preaching, in prayer for special interest. Imme diately after the Sabbath-school, the young people have an hour in the vestry in conference, led by Bro. J. G. Burdick. The meeting last evening was very interesting, yet it was deemed best to discontinue the daily meetings, having only one preaching service in the middle of the week, with two meetings for prayer in different neighborhoods. This change in the order seemed best as the brethren of the Second Alfred Church desire some extra meetings. Dr. Maxson who has been much interested in the efforts here, invited our pastor and the brethren to unite with him in his plans for extra work, as the Lord may direct.

Brethren, pray that this work may spread. MARCH 19, 1882.

INDEPENDENCE.

The Women's Aid Society was entertained by Mrs. I. L. Cottrell, at the parsonage, last evening. The night was fair, and seventy, old and young, were present, and apparently happy, from the baby of one year to our aged brother, "Uncle Pierce" Livermore, a soldier of the war of 1812, with whom we recently celebrated his 84th birthday.

The proceeds of the entertainment nearly complete the expense incurred by the society, to be done, and blessed work—work in city individuals in sin and idleness, and prevents himself kept it holy as a part of that perfect of it, and so with our denomination. I have This energetic society has donated a large

amount toward the rep and about the parsonage fore leaving, the ladies. a beautiful carpet of the is not the first exhibition direction.

A petition to Judge C of temperance, was circu dies, and was unanimous MARCH 17, 1882.

west gen The people of this pla dence of Joel A. Crandal a donation for the bent Though the night was very bad, \$67 75 was rea of the effort, nearly all the generous donors have

About the middle of

M. Sutherland, the con

merly known as "Sena

New York, by united in

tors of this village; comi religious meetings in the Sutherland evinced rem power upon the stage, ar profession, became very ing enormous salaries, a three years ago he gave t himself with all his mi sanctified, to the work o the glory of his new ! Christian life, under the ing of Jesus; his new Ch grand success. Althoug stranger, the congregati the beginning, and rapid cious Hall was filled. I to hear him. The class went to the house of G hear the gospel. His sir prayer, direct and telli gospel truth, under the moved and interested all about three weeks, eveni the ladies' daily prayerpeople's meeting one ho lar service. Christians aged, wanderers reclaime persons hopefully con masses were moved by th the tall oaks of Bashan looked as though the por sweep the town. - At th ture, a great mistake oc defeated the realization o mation of grace in the sal We are so sorry. But May God forgive the gre termand its influence. been baptized in the Church, and six in the Church. The young kept up twice a week, ar verts are faithful. On the evening of the

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lebrated his 84th birthday. proceeds of the entertainment nearly. ethe expense incurred by the society, is recently furnished the parsonage. ergetic society has donated a large amount toward the repairs lately made on and about the parsonage. Last evening, before leaving, the ladies presented to Mrs. C. a beautiful carpet of their own making which is not the first exhibition of their skill in this

A petition to Judge Green, in the interest of temperance, was circulated among the ladies, and was unanimously signed. I. L. c. MARCH 17, 1882.

WEST GENESEE.

The people of this place met at the residence of Joel A. Crandall, Feb. 21st, to make a donation for the benefit of their pastor. the generous donors have our sincere thanks.

G. P. KENYON. DE RUYTER. About the middle of January, Rev. James M. Sutherland, the converted Minstrel, formerly known as "Senator Bob Hart," of New York, by united invitation of the pastors of this village, commenced a series of religious meetings in the Town Hall. Mr. Sutherland evinced remarkable genius and power upon the stage, and, as a leader in his profession, became very popular, commanding enormous salaries, all of which, about three years ago he gave up for Jesus, giving himself with all his masterly powers now sanctified, to the work of saving men and to the glory of his new Master. His short Christian life, under the leadership and blessing of Jesus, his new Chieftain, had been a grand success. Although coming to us a stranger, the congregation was large from

the beginning, and rapidly grew till our spacious Hall was filled. The multitudes came to hear him. The class who seldom, if ever, gospel truth, under the blessing of God, moved and interested all. This meeting ran the ladies' daily prayer-meeting, and young people's meeting one hour before the regular service. Christians were greatly encouraged, wanderers reclaimed, and some sixty May God forgive the great error, and countermand its influence. Already six have

verts are faithful. On the evening of the 13th inst., a party of 125 assembled at the residence of D. T. Coon and wife, in DeRuyter, to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The festivities were ample for body and mind, the latter consisting of two fine poems; and withal the marriage of their daughter Nettie to Wm. Sterling. The presents amounted to about \$75. J. CLARKE.

been baptized in the Seventh-day Baptist

Church, and six in the First-day Baptist

Church. The young people's meeting is

kept up twice a week, and the young con-

New Jersey.

NEW MARKET. The friends of the cause of Temperance, in response to a recent call, met in the Lecture Room of the Seventh-day Baptist church and organized a Union Temperance Society. Such work as this society contemplates has long been needed here, and we hope for much good to result from its efforts against the rum power.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, as one branch of its work, will aid those who are not now taking the SABBATH RECORDER, to become subscribers. If this were done in every Church, the list of subscribers would soon greatly increase, and save the RECORDER from financial embarrassment. There is no reasonable excuse for not having at least three thousand subscribers, whereas now it is less than two thousand.

Rhode Island. WESTERLY.

Some extra meetings are being held in the the pastor. Two were held last week, and two are to be held this week. These meetis earnest and tender. Some Christian hearts have already been quickened, and many prayers are being offered to God for a gra-

cious outpouring of his Spirit. Our Sabbath-school, yesterday, numbered 169 members present. Seventy-five persons conference, in which many took part, and midst. We have been holding from three to the findings of the court martial.

one young lady expressed a desire to become | four meetings a week ever since last Fall. a Christian.

March 15th. Bro. Gardiner is still with us, laboring earnestly in connection with our pastor and a few devoted brethren and sisters for the revival of God's work in our midst. Last Friday evening, Sabbath morning, the evening after the Sabbath, Sunday and Monday evenings, Tuesday afternoon, us, from well-selected texts of Scripture, and pleaded with us with a heart warm and full very bad, \$67 75 was realized as the result inquire the way. We feel encouraged. Sureof the effort, nearly all in money, for which | ly, many souls are not far from the kingdom

> Tuesday evening, March 14th, public readings were given at Ashaway Hall, by Mrs. Eva Allen Alberti and Miss Corinne E. Elocution, of Boston. Mrs. Alberti is still in attendance upon the above named school. Miss Stillman is now visiting her sister in Ashaway, but expects soon to go to her home at Alfred. Miss Stillman has formed quite a large class here, and is giving them good instruction in elocution.

We are having very pleasant weather, des pite the reputed warlike characteristics of the present month.

HOPKINTON.

The renting of the slips in the Second Church took place on First-day, March 12th. The bids were quite lively, and in less than an hour every slip was sold; while several families had not secured a sitting.

In order to awaken new interest in the Bi ble-school, it was voted to devote Sabbath, the 25th inst., exclusively to this subject, went to the house of God, were drawn to and invited Brother William L. Clarke and hear the gospel. His simple faith, power in | wife to address us, in relation to Sabbath prayer, direct and telling way of putting | school work. The pastor presented the subject of voluntary benevolent societies or Associa tions, auxiliary or otherwise, to the Missionary about three weeks, evenings, together with or Tract Societies, and suggested that Mr. and Mrs. Clarke might offer some remarks on that subject also. The above were spoken to by Deacons Kenyon, Langworthy, and others.

The Union Concert held its regular meet persons hopefully converted. While the ing in the Seventh-day church, on the evenmasses were moved by the Spirit of God, and | ing of March 11th. Its exercises were very the tall oaks of Bashan bending, everything | interesting, and creditable to the speakers. looked as though the power of Jesus would | The sentiment of the pieces presented was sweep the town. At this important junc impressive, and breathed a spirit of earnest ture, a great mistake occurred, which has Christian devotion. The audience was large defeated the realization of the grand consum- and attentive. These Monthly Concerts are mation of grace in the salvation of our village. | now entering upon their fifteenth year. They We are so sorry. But will not specify. have accomplished great good in the several churches composing it.

Illinois. FARINA.

Farina lives. We have enough to eat, and to wear, and that which is good, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. One severe drouth does not floor us, quite.

Sabbath services are well attended. Eld. Andrus is doing his best to fill a pastor's place, and succeeds well, for a man of his

The Sabbath-school is interested in the lessons, and Our Sabbath Visitor which made its appearance last Sabbath, much to the delight of the children. "Success to

March and Spring weather visit us alternately. Plowing and seeding are being done as the weather and ground will allow. And as the Lord quickens the seed to bring forth fruit, so may he quicken our hearts, that a soul-harvest may be our portion. B.

Minnesota. NEW RICHLAND.

Mr. Lewis Pierce and Miss Eliza Smith were married in Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1832, the bride being fifteen, and the groom twenty years of age. Five years later they moved to Persia, N. Y., where they first learned of people who "kept Saturday for Sunday," examined the subject in the light of the Bible, and embraced the truth which they have since maintained. They were the first Sabbath keepers in Marquette county, Wis., and were among the first in Minnesota. They have lived in Trenton since 1863. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at the residence of their son, A. H. Pierce in New Auburn, vestry of the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist | where they are spending the Winter. Ten church in this village, under the direction of | children have been born to them, eight of whom are living, and were nearly all present at their golden wedding. Their decendants ings are not largely attended, but their spirit | now number about fifty. May they live long and prosper, is our hearty wish.

JENNIE.

GARWIN.

The religious interest has been steadily growing, backsliders have been returning, and sinners have been inquiring the way. Harmony prevails, and there are but few who have professed Christ but are active workers.

Last Sabbath we had the privilege of administering the ordinance of baptism to two young ladies. Others are almost ready. In the evening they, with two others, were re- | flesh wound. The man's name is Henry and Wednesday evening, he preached to ceived into the Church, making in all, eight Reimshaw; he has been insane eighteen accessions during the last few weeks. We were blessed with a visit from Eld. H. B. of Christian love and sympathy. Chris- Lewis a few weeks ago, who stayed over the Though the night was dark and the roads | tians are awaking, sinners are beginning to | Sabbath, and preached in his earnest way for

> would say to all who are looking for homes, "Come and see us." We are happy to welcome in our midst Bro. Tucker, from Florida. Any questions as to country or town, by Stillman, from the New England School of | those who wish to locate, will be freely answered by the undersigned. J. T. DAVIS.

Nebraska.

NORTH LOUP.

Society matters are encouraging. Our congregations are large. Harmony prevails among the (spiritually) living members of the Church. The Sabbath-school was never so well attended. Our pastor has a great charge, but his faith and faithfulness make him equal to his work. North Loup is looking up. It is to have a railroad station. Work on the railroad in sight of the village will begin the last of this week. New comers are investing money here. Village lots have more than doubled in value within a few weeks. They are likely to double again within the next few weeks. Farms are selling for higher prices. There never was so good a time for "our folks" from abroad to come here to make homes at this Seventh-day Baptist center as now; and they were never needed more to help us hold the "balance of power." If there are Sabbath-keeping people who want to come West, to go into trade, they are invited here. Our school, perhaps, will be an inducement to such. We have a good one. There are two departments in it. Mr. Frank Hill, from the Alfred school, taught the higher department of the Winter May he ever be as much of a man elsewhere. as he has been here!

Spring is opening up Avorably to the farming interests. Many arc sowing wheat. In ride over the country to-day, we saw both the seeder and the plow is use. The "boys" were out with their here. MARCH, 14, 1882.

Condensed Mews.

THE FLOOD at the South has begun to subside, but on the lower Mississippi the sitnation does not seem to have materially improved. A Yazoo City (Miss.) dispatch of March 18th, says:

"The flood is a foot higher than in 1867 People are disregarding their property, and only caring to save human life. The court house is crowded. The steamers are removing people as fast as they can. Twelve hundred were removed last night. The ginhouse, full of refugees, was swept away and all drowned."

There seems a reasonable fear that pestilence will follow the subsiding of the floods, the stench in some places having already become almost unbearable, and must be much worse as the water dries up and the weather becomes warmer. To add to the trouble, buffalo gnats have appeared in swarms, and some stock saved from drowning has been killed by them.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.—Col. Cook who was engaged, prior to the assassination of President Garfield, to assist in the prosecution of the Star Route cases, and on whom devolved the principal care of the cases, has formally withdrawn from the prosecution, and it looks now as though the vigorous efforts originally intended for the punishment of any who might be found guilty, have lost much of their force, as the indicted parties have the best available counsel, and when the cases came up, only District Attorney Corkhill appeared in behalf of the Government. Col. Cook claims that he is forced to withdraw from the case by what he terms "the freezing out process," by which he claims that all the original agencies employed by President Garfield have been eliminated.

Subscriptions for the family of Sergeant Mason are being taken up in all of the government departments at Washington. indications are that a handsome sum will be realized. Applications for Executive clem-We feel to thank God and take courage, all quarters. His counsel is confident that remained after the school, for prayer and for his stately steppings have been felt in our he has discovered points that will invalidate ber of years a member of the Berlin Seventh-day

Guiteau has requested Col. W. A. Cook to appear for him at the General Term. Col. Cook will probably examine the bill of exceptions and advise whether Guiteau has a case or not. Mr. Scoville it is said has determined to retire from the case immediately after the bill of exceptions is signed.

A would-be assassin shot Doct. John P. Gray, of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, March 16th. The ball took effect in the left cheek, producing only a

Many of the weavers at Lawrence, Mass. are on a strike. Three hundred in the Pacific Mill struck last Friday, stopping nine hundred looms. On Sunday, Rev. Father Ryan advised the strikers to return to work, Our little town is still growing, and we and denounced the leaders of the movement.

> Deputy United States Collector J. A. Davis was waylaid and killed by twenty men, at McMinniville, Tenn., March 13th. Davis was a celebrated raider of moonshiners, of which the murdering party was probably

The President has nominated Judge Samuel Blatchford, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The nomination is well spoken of and will undoubtedly be confirmed by the Senate.

A man arrested at Minneapolis, Minn., and held in two hundred dollars bail for at: tempting to rob the Minneapolis Bank, proves to be Burke, alias "Billy the Kid." Officers are on the way from Albany for him.

Rain has been falling in torrents for the paşt six weeks, in Rio Janeiro, doing great damage to the railroads. Several towns have been almost destroyed, and many persons

A National Prohibition Convention will be held at Chicago on the 30th of August next, for the purpose of adopting measures for the promotion of the principles of the

The President has approved the act authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust certain claims of postmasters for losses by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty.

The engine house of the New Castle and Oil City Railroad, at New Castle, Pa., was burned March 18th, with three locomotives and several cars. Loss, \$30,000.

It is stated that the grand jury has presented twenty-five indictments against twenty leading Omaha strikers, some having two indictments against them.

C. D. Owens, who had stabbed and nearly killed a young lady, was taken from the jail term, and he went away with his laurels. at Tampa, Fla., by a mob, and hung to a tree in the court-house yard.

A silver half dollar, of which only four specimens were ever issued from the Confederate mint, at New Orleans, in 1861, sold for \$870, in New York.

The bullion clerk of the New Orleans mint has been victimized by the purchase of two spurious gold bricks for which he gave a negotiable receipt.

Commissioner Dudley estimates that it will require \$100,000,000 to pay the pensions to soldiers whose claims are to be adjusted during the next year.

The comet season has again commenced, the first discovery having been made by Charles Wells of the Dudley Observatory,

The Ohio Legislature has passed a joint resolution, requesting the President to pardon Sergeant Mason, and restore him to the

The Secretary of War has ordered twentyfive thousand additional rations to be issued for the sufferers in Mississippi.

The Senate has passed the bill to punish the selling and advertising of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia.

Alexander H. Stephens announces his permanent retirement to private life, at the end of his present term.

Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, of New York, has given Williams College \$80,000 to build a new dormitory.

The New York State Agricultural Society will hold its next fair at Utica, Sept. 25th-39th, inclusive.

The appearance of weevil in the Chicago corn elevators has caused a decline in prices. Bonds to the amount of \$12,744,000, have

been redeemed under the 107th call. Sergeant Mason has been sent to the Al bany penitentiary.

Secretary Hunt is seriously ill at Washing-

MARRIED.

In DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., March 13, 1882, By Rev. J. Clarke, Mr. WM. STERLING and Miss NETTIE Coon, both of the above place.

In Charlestown, R. I., March 15, 1882, by Rev. A. Platts, Mr. BARNIE D. CRANDALL, of DeRuyter, N. Y., and Miss LIZZIE HOLMES, of Westerly. Near Milford, Harrison Co., W. Va., March 12, 882, by Rev. L. R. Swinney, Mr. MARTIN S. WARD and Miss HENRIETTA RAMAGE.

DIED.

In South Otselic, Chanengo Co., N. Y., March 1 1882, of pneumonia, ABRAM LANSING, aged 84 years.

In DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., March 3, 1882, of paralysis, DAVID COON, aged 79 years. The deceased was born in DeRuyter, and spent his long life there, and Georgetown. He made a profession of religion in early manhood, having been baptized by Eld. Ephram Curtis of precious memory; and having lived religion, he gloriously triumphed in death.

In Berlin, N. Y., March 12, 1882, of a complica tion of diseases, Miss Susan Davis, in the 67th year of her age. The deceased had been for a num-B. F. B. Baptist Church.

At Adams Centre, N. Y., March 10, 1882, ISAAC Kellogg, aged 63 years and 3 months. His health had not been good for a year or two, but still he was about, and his genial face was seen nearly every day on our streets, until within three days of his death. The summons was sudden, but he was ready, and died in Christian hope of the rest beyond. He was widely known as an honorable business man. He was a kind neighbor and a lover of the Master. He had long been a member of the Seventh-day Baptist society of this place.

At the home of Samuel Crandall, near Eldred, Pa Feb. 12, 1882, Dea. James C. Brown, in the 81st year of his age. His remains were brought to his old home, where the funeral services were held in the Seventh-day Baptist church of West Genesee, and a discourse was preached from Num. 23:10. last clause.

In Westerly, R. I., Feb. 27, 1882, of typhoid oneumonia, WILLIAM RANDALL, in the 53d year of ais age. Mr. Randall was a native of Stonington, Conn., and was son-in-law of the late John Hiscox, whose death occurred just six weeks before, in the same house. He was a man much beloved by all who knew him, being kind of heart, honest in all things, and a sincere Christian. The memory of the just is blessed.

In Westerly, R. I. (Connecticut side of the river), March 2, 1882, of consumption, ALBERT L., only son of Geo. R. Green, in the 21st year of his age. In the death of this young man, many promises of future usefulness are cut off, and many fond hopes of loving friends forever blasted. He had chosen the profession of the law, and had so far prosecuted his studies as to confidently expect admission to the bar at 21 years of age, which would have been in August next, at which time also he was to have been received as junior partner in the firm with which the greater part of his studying had been done. But it was not to be. For more than a year, a brave struggle was made with the dread disease, in which everything that medical skill, loving friends, and a brave heart could do to beat back the destroyer, was done. Though he had never made a public profession of religion, he leaves to his friends the comforting thought that death had, for him, no sting.

In Koshkonong, Wis., Feb. 26, 1882, of consump tion, Mr. Stennet S. Pierce, aged 55 years. He was a man much respected and loved by all who knew him. He never made an open profession of religion, but expressed a hope that God had heard his prayers and accepted him in Jesus Christ.

In Mira Valley, Neb., Feb. 21, 1882, LAURA COT TRELL, wife of Morris Green. Sister Green had been a professor of religion for several years, and had lived in harmony with her profession; and when death came, she had no fears, but committed herself wholly to the Lord Jesus Christ.

In North Loup, Neb., March 1, 1882, of inflammaion of the bowels, DAVID ROYAL, son of J. H. and Mettie Platts Babcock, in the 6th year of his age.

At Calamus, Neb., March 8, 1882, of diphtheria ROYAL EARNEST, infant son of Jacob and Mary Beerley, aged 11 months. At Upland House, Forest Hill, Feb. 12, 1882, MARIANNE, wife of Joseph William Wright,

aged 73 years, late of Shanghai, China. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were very dear friends of the Seventhday Baptist Mission in Shanghai. She was interred in Teignmouth Cemetery, near London, Eng., Feb.

In the obituary of Hiram D. Davis in last week's RECORDER, the date of death should have been Feb.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending March 18th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER. - Receipts for the week were 12,588 packages; exports, 641 packages. Old butter is in reduced stock here and going out clean, and for the best quality of it 30@35c. is asked, fair to good sell. ing at 20@25c. New farm dairy Spring make butter is arriving sparingly and of good quality, and choice makes sell quickly at 40c. and good ones at 35@38c. Finest creamery makes of new butter was in active demand at 43@44c. and it looks now as though there would be a sharp demand for all makes of new Spring butter the balance of this month. We quote:

fresh, fair to choice......40 @42 New Spring dairy butter, fancy...... 640 fair to choice....35 638 Dairy butter, sour, cheesy, poor......10 @20 poor to common......10 @20 CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 12,313 boxes.

exports, 12,713 boxes. There has been more doing in the finer grades of cheese, and the market had a little more tone. Holders of inferior and second grades were looking more for actual business than to maintain nominal prices, and these kinds were freely offered and sparingly taken for export at insiderates.

fair to choice...........10 @ 12 poor skims.....nominal

Eggs.—Receipts were 13,076 bbls. and 6,839 boxes Good steady demand all the week, and market closes firm. 285 bbls. Western sold on 'change to-day at 17c., and 50 bbls., seller the month, at 164c. We quote: 17@18c. for best marks, State and Western.

BEESWAX.—Good demand and prices strong, at BEANS, -Imports continue and the market is easier closing lower than last week. We quote: Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime. . \$3 80 @\$3 90

'fair to good, 8 50 @ 8 70 Mediums. DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice.

State and Western, quarter apples. Apples, North Carolina, sliced.....
Peeled peaches, evaporated...... Blackberries.....

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 remit 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.

Selected Miscellany.

A COUNTRY BOY IN WINTER.

SARAH O. JEWETT.

The wind may blow the snow about. For all I care, says Jack, And I don't mind how cold it grows. For then the ice won't crack. Old folks may shiver all day long, But I shall never freeze; What cares a jolly boy like me For winter days like these.

Far down the long snow covered hills It is such fun to coast, So clear the road! the fastest sled There is in school, I boast. The paint is pretty well worn off, But then I take the lead; A dandy sled's a loiterer, And I go in for speed.

When I go home at supper-time, Ki! but my cheeks are red! They burn and sting like anything; I'm cross until I'm fed. You ought to see the biscuit go, I am so hungry then; And old Aunt Polly says that boys Eat twice as much as men.

There's always something I can do To pass the time away; The dark comes quick in winter time-A short and stormy day, And when I give my mind to it,

It's just as father says, I almost do a man's work now. And help him many ways.

I shall be glad when I grow up And get all through with school, I'll show them by and by that I Was not meant for a fool. I'll take the crops off this old farm, I'll do the best I can;

A jolly boy like me won't be A dolt when he's a man. I like to hear the old horse neigh Just as I come in sight, The oxen poke me with their horns To get their hay at night. Somehow the creatures seem like friends, And like to see me come.

Some fellows talk about New York, But I shall stay at home. -Harper's Young People.

MRS. PRINGLE'S CONSPIRACY.

"There's grandmother, dear-run and

Tiptoe toddled out to meet the brisk stepping, fresh-faced, oldish (not old) lady who came in at the gate.

"Come to spend the day, havn't you, mother? How nice of you!"

Young Mrs. Pringle had never yet discovered that her husband's mother was her "mother-in-law" in the pobular acceptation of the term.

"Yes, I've come, Kate; but don't stop your work; 'tis a nice, cool morning for sewing-go right on."

So after ensconcing her visitor in an easy chair, and supplying her with fan and footstool, Mrs. Pringle resumed her basting and fitting, with an occasional ten minutes or so of rapid stitching, the only interruption to the stream of talk which seemed in no way approvingly between his lips. to interfere with the motions of her deft

"There!" she exclaimed, as noon drew

"Come here, pet."

She proceeded to try on Master Tiptoe the result of her morning's work, a jaunty thing of tucks and ruffles which hardly reached to the knees of the chubby morsel. It was duly pulled down, jerked around, patted year." smooth here, puffed out there, and quickly tied about with a sash improvised from a strip of lining-muslin snatched from the

"Now," with a kiss and a shake, "run to grandmother, and say, 'Isn't I sweet, grand-

"Isn't — mamma — feet — ganmuzzer?" came with a heroic attempt at a very precise pronunciation.

"No, no; that isn't it," laughed mamma; but "ganmuzzer" caught the merry urchin in

"That is it, exactly, Tiptoe. I declare, Kate, you are an industrious little soul as ever saw! and what a knack you have at such things! and for everything else as far and she was about to protest that she never as I can see. I'm sure if Robert don't get

on it won't be your fault." The kindly woman had never been blessed with a daughter of her own, and this son's wife to be always obliged to ask for what wife of hers was well-nigh perfect in her she wants for her own little fancies. Now

an answering smile. A troubled expression cigars, monthly, say-for her own personal rose to the younger woman's face, and tears slowly gathered in her eyes. She unbut-toned Tiptoe's slip, unmindful of his protest against having on his "ugly ol' dress" again,
"Th but compromised matters by tying on the pink muslin sash over the buff chambery. The machine was righted and closed up, and the cuttings gathered from the floor before and hand her, regularly, the same." the unburdening came which the mother knew would come.

quite discouraged, and really think it is not | ing three cigars meanwhile, and putting a few

much use for me to try."

you to worry over. It's only that I'm anx- sewing all her spare time for half a day. ious about Robert smoking so much. I know it is hurting him in more ways than entry, in a corner of his private memo-

His mother's face grew grave. "Is he smoking more than formerly?"

in time if it is not already."

his business, and I try my best to save in den. my pinching and scraping, I can't save as agreement with his mother. much in a week as he spends on cigars in a day."
"I see, dear."

it, but I often feel impatient and angry at going without so many little things that I would like to have. I'm perfectly willing to do without, you know, only I can't make it seem right that I should do all the going without."

"It is not right."

"Still, it is really Robert's only fault, so perhaps I ought not to complain. Think It looked large. And when he came to how much wo se some men are! Supposing he drank, now?"

"That's a poor excuse, Kate. You wouldn't excuse a person for being a liar be-

cause he was not a thief."

"Well!" Young Mrs. Pringle drew a long sigh. "I don't know what to do about it, I'm sure. When I try to talk to him about it, he either puts me off or laughs at me, and tells me not to bother my head about things I don't understand."

"Suppose, Kate, you ask him for the same amount he spends in cigars for you to spend for your own gratification?"

"But I couldn't have the conscience to spend money on superfluities, mother. remember how Emily Brand used to do that. She thought she was quite justified in spending three or four dollars a week in trash, because her husband spent the same in cigars. So he smoked and she spent, and he broke up in business; and now they are living, no-body knows how, in some little Western town.

"I think you might manage to open Robert's eyes a little though, Kate. List

Mrs. Pringle, the elder, smiled as if in admiration of some clever scheme within her brain, yet shook her head in solemn appreciation of the serious character of the subject. A very earnest counsel followed, brought to a sudden end by the appearance of the son and husband, carrying his young heir, who had run to meet him, on one shoulder and a small parcel under his other

"A new book, Robert?" asked his mother, glancing at it after greetings had been ex

"Öh," put in Kate, "is it that 'Carlisle' we were speaking of? You said you'd bring "No, it is not. I went for a copy, but

they had none of the cheap editions, and I dollars for one."

He leisurely unwrapped his parcel, showing Tiptoe a picture inside, untied various bits of yellow ribbon, giving them to him to tie on Carlo's ears; he then took out a cigar which he smelled critically before setting it

"What does such a box as that cost you, Robert?" asked his mother.

"About eight dollars and a half, ma'am," he answered, with a perfectly unsuspecting smile. "I frequently buy by the box because I find it quite a little saving, and, of course, I have to watch the corners, for our expenses naturally increase a little each

His look of virtuous frugality, seemed, however, lost upon his mother, as she said dryly, "I'm glad you appreciate the need of it. How long does such a box last you?"

"Well—I can hardly say. Perhaps a month, perhaps not so long."
"But it seems to me, Robert, you spend more money on yourself than you do on

Kate." Mrs. Kate hid her face behind Tiptoe's curls to conceal a smile at her mother-inlaw's light skirmishing.

"What!" said Robert, looking up in sur-"Don't you have money enough Kate? Why didn't you tell me, dear?"

Her tender heart was disarmed at once, wanted anything; but Mrs. Pringle, the elder, struck in, with a warning glance at her: "You know, Robert, it is not pleasant for a I think it would be a very good plan for you But the affectionate speech failed to bring to hand her the same amount you spend in gratification."

"That's a good suggestion, mother. I'll

"Then bear in mind," Mrs. Pringle was very fond of clinching a thing when she went at it, "your best way will be to keep a careful account of your own expenditure, "Agreed, ma'am."

He sat for awhile after dinner enjoying "I don't know, mother; sometimes I feel his mother's visit, chatting pleasantly, smok- His own expenditure doubling the amount more in his pocket as he started down town, Why, Kate, dear, what do you mean? never dreaming that, according to his wife's Are things going wrong with Robert?" mental calculation, he could burn up more on, no, mother! Nothing, I mean, for money in an hour than she could save by mental calculation, he could burn up more

Robert Pringle conscientiously made an randum-book, of every cent he spent in toning with the box of cigars. It lasted exday." Too bad," said his mother, with a sigh. far, as his wife nad asserted, toward provided per cent.

'Of course it must be a great injury to him his own extravagance; for he, by no means, smoked all he bought; but in the usual "And then, he can not afford it. I don't course of polite exchange which prevails think he realizes at all what a drain it is. among gentlemen, a man of his open-handed I know he needs every cent he can keep in disposition was sure to bear the heavier bur-

every way I can; but mother, I do get out | "Phe ew-w-w!" he ejaculated, as he cast for good? I knew you were trying to stop of heart sometimes when I see, that with all up the items for the month succeeding his it, dear; but do you mean it for always?"

bottom up, then from the top down. There me, but I find there is only one right thing was no mistake—figures never asserted them- for me to do, and the sooner I do it thor-"And I know it is a selfish way to look at | selves more vigorously than those which | oughly, the better. But what will you do calmly stared him in the face, expressing:

May	15th,				\$ 8	50
"	26th,				1	75
"	28th,					75
"	29th,	. : [. 8	50
June	10th,	Ċ			1	75
66	13th,			•	2	25
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		. •			\$23	50

writing out a check for the same amount for Kate, it looked very large.

"I've been going a little too strong on it this month, Kate," he said, as he handed it to her.

He had a half hope that she would decline to take it, but without showing any surprise it the amount, she laid it in her desk with a very matter-of-course "thank you."

A few days after, she challenged his admiration of a lace collar she was wearing. "Prettier than cigars, isn't it?" she asked,

"Is that your cigar money, dear?" Yes, very pretty, but they do manage to crowd a good deal of money into a very small show,

"That's real lace, Robert—not at all high for such a quality! But—what have you to show for your month's money?"

He laughed and shrugged his shoulders, assuring her that she should get less next month. By a heroic effort at self-sacrifice he lowered the sum by several dollars; but the following month it rose higher than at first, and Robert began to feel a little sur-prised at the nonchalant way in which Kate accepted so much money to lay out in mere superfluities. He was obliged to acknowledge to himself as she displayed a pearl brooch with great apparent satisfaction, that he was somewhat disappointed at her dis-

something like that."

"Ah? I suppose so; pearls are never out of style, you know."

need of it, but he had never felt able to buy one. But when a fancy chair was set in the thought it hardly worth while to pay two parlor where there was already no lack of fancy chairs; and spicture, small in every respect but the price; he thought, was hung done, the period of middle age should be one in the sewing-room; he felt a little annoyed, of the greatest activity, of both body and more especially when Kate airily remarked: "I didn't need it, of course, but as I have just so much to spend, I thought I'd like

He was ashamed of himself for feeling so, for he told himself over and over again that it was a perfectly fair arrangement. Kate's money made an important figure in his business, and if she had none, he had chivalrous notions on the rights of industrious and economical wives. And then, what right had he to criticise her mode of spending, when she was not injuring herself or any one else by it—which he knew in his very heart could not be claimed for his way? Still, he had rather hoped that it would occur to her to pay some of the house-bills, but it never had; they had continued to present themselves with their usual aggravating regularity, serving to increase an irritating consciousness of the presence of unnecessary articles about the house, the purchase of which was not warranted by his means. At all events, he might justly allow himself to fall back upon a little relief for his well concealed annoyances, in his feeling of surprise that his wife had not taken the least advantage, so far as he knew, of this liberal supply of pocket-money to carry out any of her the missionary societies, or to relieve the poor. In his own growing sense of discom fort at the view he was forced to take of the hitherto unimagined extent of the cost of his pet self-indulgence, there was some consolation in reflections on Kate's short-com-

He sat alone one day looking over his accounts. He came across six "stubs" of checks he had given her. They ran:

gave \$276 10-this for six months, making the yearly sum of \$552 20.

A blank expression overspread his countenance as he thought of his partner's strong desire to extend their business, and of his utter inability to co-operate in any such extension unless his private expenses could be cut down. He looked again at the sum. It was twice the hire of a servant, one-third bacco during the following month, begin- more than their house rent. And the blank expression on his face grew blanker as a "Yes; I'm sure it is growing on him. actly eleven days, but was promptly replaced, further calculation showed him that this and smaller purchases made as convenient.

One month later he handed his wife a pa-

"Here's your check, Kate." She opened it and found it—blank! Her

arms were around his neck in a moment. "O Robert, have you really given it up

"I hope so, Kate. I never quite took in, He went over the short column from the | till lately, how far the thing was carrying without your spending-money, little wom-

With a ringing laugh she ran to her desk

and took out some papers.
"I don't know what I should have done," she said, with a desperate little shake of the head, "if this money business had gone on much longer. Now, Robert, did you imagine I was fooling away all that money?"

"Why, I believed just what you told me. "I never told you so sir. I simply showed you the things and let you believe-what your mother and I intended you should!"

"Aha! A conspiracy against me, eh?"
"But it was all her doing, Robert. She set me up to it, and I should have stopped it long ago, for I could hardly bear to let you think me such a simpleton; but she domineered and domineered over me in the most for each and every offense, in addition to the liabilidreadful manner, and I couldn't. Here-" she laid the papers in his hand, "there are provided by law. five of the checks, the other went for that cheap encyclopedia. That's the only bona fide purchase I've made."

"How came you by all the laces, and jew-elry, and other stuff, then?" asked Robert, in surprise.

"They all belong to your mother."

is the saying about a man's foes being of his of water, or fail to use the most approved, and all own household? Really, Kate, I think an honorable man might entertain conscientious scruples against quitting tobacco as the result of such practices upon him!" "Give me back the checks then."

But he kept them, and Mrs. Pringle, the younger, never got another to spend on 'mere superfluities."—Sydney Dayre, in Arthur's Home Magazine.

MIDDLE AGE.—At the age of 35, man= covering so much relish for such trifles. kind, according to some eminent authorities, "Pearls, eh? My mother used to wear is said to have reached the meridian of life, kind, according to some eminent authorities, while others name forty as the number of shall occur a case of cholera, yellow-fever, typhus or years of our earthly existence. But, be this typhoid fever, scarlet-fever, diphtheria or small as it may, one who has taken the ordinary Kate colored a little as she said it, and began to talk of something else.

In due course of time an encyclopedia appeared. This purchase met with Robert's hearty approval; for both had often felt the need of it, but he had never felt able to buy need of it, but he had never felt able to buy need of hearty approval.

The same is and until instructions are received from the said board, shall not permit any clothing or other property that may have been exposed to infect that of sixty, if life be spared to us, we shall do well to consider ourselves middle aged, and to adopt greater precautions for the preservation of the said board during the prevalence of any public danger from said disease; and all physicians and other attendants upon any person sick with small-tion of health and consequent therein the said board during the prevalence of any public danger from said disease; and all physicians and other attendants upon any person sick with small-tion of health and consequent therein the said board, shall not permit any clothing or other property that may have been exposed to infect the said board during the prevalence of any public danger from said disease; and all physicians and other attendants upon any person sick with small-tion of health and consequent the said board, shall not permit any clothing or other property that may have been exposed to infect the said board during the prevalence of any public danger from said disease; and all physicians and other attendants upon any person sick with small-tion of health and consequent the said board during the prevalence of any public danger from said disease; and all physicians and other attendants upon any person sick with small-tion of health and consequent the said board during the prevalence of any public danger from said disease; and all physicians and other attendants upon any person sick with small-tion of health and consequent the said board during the prevalence of any public danger from said disease; and all physicians and other attendants upon any person means to preserve his health in youth and tion of health and consequent happiness pox, cholera, typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, diphthan might have been deemed necessary theria, or other disease dangerous to the public health than might have been deemed necessary when youth was on our side. And if this be done, the period of middle age should be one and attendants to avoid exposure to the public of

Amherst College is talking of a \$50,000

THE BEST LAST.

FARMERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS. CORELL'S PATENT, PORTABL,

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

CHEAP AND DURABLE:

FARM FENCE.

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.

RARM HANDS WANTED.—Two or three Sab bath-keepers can find steady employment at good wages by applying soon, to WM. B. WEST, Utica, Dane Co., Wis.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS —THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Wheelwright Shop, located in Shiloh, N. J., with good-will and fixtures. The latter comprise tools, horse-power and necessary machinery. Ample buildings, with paint room, on a old desires for doing good. He had not observed that she had given a cent to any of dress, "Box 54, Shiloh, New Jersey."

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.



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

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

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S ROSES

be only establishment making. Treatise on the Rose, Tupp, elegantly summarea—pres to att
THE DINCEE & CONARD CO.

Zoss growers.

West Grove, Chester Co., Pa

EN WANTED—To WORK ON SALARY.—We are in want of a few more men of pluck, energy, and reliability, to sell our Nursery Stock. Such think he smokes eight or ten cigars a day.

I have known him to smoke a dozen in a day.

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I have known him to sm Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y. N. Y.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS adopted by the Board of Health for the town of Alfred, county of Allegany, State of New York.

SECTION 1. Whatever is dangerous to human life or to health, whatever building, erection, or part or cellar thereof is overcrowded, or not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained cleaned or lighted, and whatever renders the air or food and water or drink unwholesome, are declared to be nuisances, and to be illegal; and every person having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support, continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and also be liable for the expense of the abate. ment and remedy therefor.

§ 2. No privy-vault; cess-pool or reservoir, into which a privy, water-closet, stable or sink is drained, except it be water tight, shall be established or per. mitted within fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary pur poses. And every privy-vault and cess-pool shall be cleaned, and the contents thereof removed, at least once before the first of May in each year.

§ 3. All sewers or drains that pass within fifty feet of any source of water used for drinking or culinary

purposes shall be water-tight.

§ 4. No house offal, dead animals or refuse of any kind shall be thrown upon the streets or left exposer by any person; and no butcher, fish-monger or vendor of merchandise of any kind, shall leave any refuse upon the streets, or uncovered by earth, upon the lots of this town of Alfred; and all putrid and de caying animal or vegetable matter must be removed from all cellars and outbuildings at least once in each year, and on or before May first in each year. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this sec. tion shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars ty to fine and imprisonment as for a misdemeanor, as

§ 5. No tanner, refiner, or manufacturer of gas, starch, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, or of any product whatsoever, shall permit or have any offensive substance or water, or other liquid, whether refuse, or for use in any trade or otherwise, on his premises, or throw, deposit or allow to run, or to be thrown into any public waters, street or public place, lake, pond, river or stream, any offensive or deleterious liquid, or any gas, tar or refuse, or any offensive mat-"Deceit! Treachery! Double-dealing! What ter; or befoul or render impure any natural stream reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases and odors.

§ 6. No meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruit, vegetables, milk, and nothing for human food, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome, fit and safe for such use, nor any animal or fish that died by disease or accident, and no carcass of any calf, pig or lamb. which, at the time of its death, was less than four weeks old, and no meat therefrom shall be brought within the limits of the town of Alfred, or offered or held for sale as food anywhere in said town. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense in addition to the liability to fine and imprisonment, as for a misdemeanor, as provided by law.

§ 7. Any householder in whose dwelling there pox shall immediately notify the board of health of the same; and until instructions are received shall forthwith report the same to the board of health. And it shall be the duty of such physicians any garments or clothing about their own persons that may have been infected from exposure to any

§ 8. No person or article liable to propagate a dangerous disease shall be brought within the limits of this town of Alfred without the special permit and direction of the board of health thereof and whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any person that such person or article has been brought within such limits he shall immediately give notice thereof to the said board, together with the location thereof. No person shall, within the built-up portion of a city or village, without a permit from the board of health thereof, carry or remove from one building to any other, or from any vessel to the shore, any person sick of any contagious diseasc. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to, or promote the spread of disease from any such person, or from any dead body. And it shall be the duty of this board to order such separation and isolation or domestic quarantine of the sick from other persons not necessary as attendants, and also such special care and disinfection as shall be needed in order to prevent the spreading of such disease to

§ 9. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever or Asiatic cholera; and the family of the deceased is required to limit the attendance to as few as possible, and to prevent the presence, so far as they are able, of those who have not had the disease of which the deceased person died; and it shall be the duty of householders and all persons concerned, where a death occurs from any contagious or pestilential disease, to prevent need less assembling in the apartments and house, where such diseases are, of all persons liable to become in-

§ 10. The keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowls, shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reputed or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food; and every butches and every person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room or building where any cattle, sheep or swine have been or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room or stable, where any cattle may be kept for market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stall and market, and their yards and appurtenances to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholesome or offensive matter to be therefrom removed, at least once in every twenty-four hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to; and shall also, at all times, keep all wood-work, save floors and counters, in any building, place or prenises aforesaid, thoroughly painted or whitewashed.

§ 11. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of this town of Alfred, except by the per-

the limits of this town of Alfred, except by the permission of the board of health thereof. No animal having the glanders or farcy shall be kept, used or retained or be permitted within the said limits.

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M. LIVERMORE

W. M. TRUMAN, Health Physician. M. A. GREEN, Health Officer.

govier Two large buoys co paint, have recently be Clyde. They have a s feet above water, and t

visible at night as by di

In the Lightning Rolland, it was decided that lightning rods should b inch diameter; if of inch diameter; if of c and if of round iron ro

CAPT. ABNEY, R. E some experiments, with Balmain's luminous par blue ray gives the stron while the green and re wave length of the rays cence has been found to BI-CARBONATE OF SO

_M. Gine, Professor o Madrid, affirms that the topically, of bi-carbons contestable efficiency powder may be project onto the inflamed part with the finger: The ate, and the cure often quiring but twenty-fou cation is rarely inefficat the disease in its prodi

THE Edison Electric have had a novel and made for the Enterta Crystal Palace. It rep of flowers, fifteen feet across, and containing various kinds, such as s cissus, orchids &c., in there are placed Edison is made of hammered b bells, which are of var when lighted the effect

METALLIC WRITIN pencils consist of an a and quicksilver. The cording to the desired cils. The ordinary p 70, bismuth 90, and q weight. A larger pr quicksilver makes the duces darker marks ii and bismuth are melte somewhat to cool, wh added, and the compo moulds.

NEW PROCESS FOR Magnesia.—Take ⊧or nesia, free from carbo mortar, with pure, abs urate it, at first gei some force, but not agitation, the magnes three or four times w the alcohol, and the o when the bulk of the remain stationary. T dry it, rub it to powde a sieve. The produc fifteenth of the origina

"THERE is no new said the preacher near ago, and we are freque mit that he was more the United States, t commenced the use of it was thought to be nickel had been known and only recently in a tites. - But now comes lyzes some old coins of years before Christ, an of 77 parts of copper's cents are 88 of copper

"PATENTED" Ozo

Babcock, State Assay uors of Massachusetts is a preparation sold l Cincinnati, and is clai preservative of mests. able articles? One cal the exclusive use and for from \$2,000 to \$5. \$2. I have analyze article, and the result ers. It is a dark pow green. A quantity of a saucer and ignifed, (Heat is fatal to the (in perhaps needles sis of the powder show

ere of sulshur colored obcke another won spendary and event

CONTROL OF B

ERS AND REGULATIONS adopted by the and of Health for the town of Alfred, county my, State of New York.

on 1. Whatever is dangerous to human life ith, whatever building, erection, or part or ereof is overcrowded, or not provided with means of ingress and egress, or is not suffisupported, ventilated, sewered, drained. or lighted, and whatever renders the air or water or drink unwholesome, are declared sances, and to be illegal; and every person ided in creating or contributing to the same. may support, continue or retain any of them deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinal also be liable for the expense of the abate-

d remedy therefor. o privy-vault; cess-pool or reservoir, into privy, water-closet, stable or sink is drained. be water tight, shall be established or per within fifty feet of any well, spring or other f water used for drinking or culinary pur And every privy-vault and cess-pool shall ed, and the contents thereof removed, at least ore the first of May in each year.

ill sewers or drains that pass within fifty feet ource of water used for drinking or culinary s shall be water-tight.

To house offal, dead animals or refuse of any ill be thrown upon the streets or left exposed person; and no butcher, fish monger or yendrchandise of any kind, shall leave any refuse e streets, or uncovered by earth, upon the his town of Alfred; and all putrid and deinimal or vegetable matter must be removed cellars and outbuildings at least once in each d on or before May first in each year. Whoill violate any of the provisions of this sec. II be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars and every offense, in addition to the liabilie and imprisonment as for a misdemeanor, as

d by law. No tanner, refiner, or manufacturer of gas. leather, chemicals, fertilizers, or of any prodtsoever, shall permit or have any offensive ce or water, or other liquid, whether refuse. se in any trade or otherwise, on his premises, w, deposit or allow to run, or to be thrown public waters, street or public place, lake, iver or stream, any offensive or deleterious or any gas, tar or refuse, or any offensive mat. befoul or render impure any natural stream r, or fail to use the most approved, and all ble means to prevent the escape of smoke,

No meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruit, vegetables, nd nothing for human food, not being then fresh, sound, wholesome, fit and safe for e, nor any animal or fish that died by disease dent, and no carcass of any calf, pig or lamb, at the time of its death, was less than four old, and no meat therefrom shall be brought the limits of the town of Alfred, or offered or r sale as food anywhere in said town. Whoall violate any of the provisions of this secall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars h and every offense in addition to the liability and imprisonment, as for a misdemeanor, as

Any householder in whose dwelling there ccur a case of cholera, yellow-fever, typhus or d fever, scarlet-fever, diphtheria-or smalliall immediately notify the board of health same; and until instructions are received ie said board, shall not permit any clothing or roperty that may have been exposed to infecbe removed from the house. Nor shall any int change his residence elsewhere without the t of the said board during the prevalence of blic danger from said disease; and all pi her attendants upon any person sick with smallholera, typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, diphor other disease dangerous to the public health forthwith report the same to the board of MARING And it shall be the duty of such physicians ttendants to avoid exposure to the public of arments or clothing about their own persons nay have been infected from exposure to any

No person or article liable to propagate a rous disease shall be brought within the of this town of Alfred without the special and direction of the board of health thereof: henever it shall come to the knowledge of any that such person or article has been brought is such limits he shall immediately give notice of to the said board, together with the location of. No person shall, within the built-up pora city or village, without a permit from the of health thereof, carry or remove from one ing to any other, or from any vessel to the any person sick of any contagious disease. hall any person, by any exposure of any individ-ck of any contagious disease, or of the body of person, or by any negligent act connected thereor in respect of the care or custody thereof, or icedless exposure of himself, cause or contribute promote the spread of disease from any such n or from any dead body. And it shall be the of this board to order such separation and isolar domestic quarantine of the sick from other ns not necessary as attendants, and also such al care and disinfection as shall be needed in to prevent the spreading of such disease to

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shall also, at all times, keep all wood work, save and counters, in any building, place or premdoresaid, thoroughly painted or whitewashed.

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H. G. WITTER, D. G. VINCENT. Justices. A. B. COLLINS,

J. R. CRANDALL, W. M. TRUMAN, Health Physician. M. A. GREEN, Health Officer.

OK HERE!—Will the Housekeepers please to comember that the wants of their brokes chairs be supplied with Cane. Rattan, or Wire bottoms. M. DIVERMORE

Popular Science.

Two large buoys coated with luminous paint, have recently been placed upon the BEST OFFER YET! 15 ELEGANT SAMPLES free. \$5 to \$15 a day. Picture Frame Co., Auburn, Me. Clyde. They have a surface of 90 square feet above water, and they will be equally visible at night as by day.

IN the Lightning Rod Conference in England, it was decided that the minimum size of lightning rods should be: if of copper rope, inch diameter; if of round copper rod, 3 inch diameter; if of copper tape, 3x1 inch; J. S. McMaster, Cashier. and if of round iron rod, 9-10 inch diameter.

CAPT. ABNEY, R. E., has been making WM. RICHARDSON, F. D. SHERWOOD, some experiments, with the spectrum upon WM. G. COYE, Balmain's luminous paint. He finds that the H. C. ORCUTT. JAMES H. RODGERS, JOHN SANTEE. blue ray gives the strongest phosphorescence, while the green and red extinguish it. The wave length of the rays exciting phosphorescence has been found to be 4,300.

BI-CARBONATE OF SODIUM IN TONSILITIS. _M. Gine, Professor of Clinical Surgery, at Madrid, laffirms that the repeated application, topically, of bi-carbonate of sodium is of incontestable efficiency in tonsilitis. The powder may be projected through a tube onto the inflamed parts, or applied directly with the finger. The relief is often immediate, and the cure often rapid, sometimes requiring but twenty-four hours. The application is rarely inefficacious, and often aborts the disease in its prodromal stages.

THE Edison Electric Light.Co. of London have had a novel and effective chandelier made for the Entertainment Court of the Crystal Palace. It represents a huge basket of flowers, fifteen feet high, and nine feet across, and containing about 350 flowers of various kinds, such as sun-flowers, lilies, narcissus, orchids &c., in ninety-nine of which there are placed Edison lamps. The whole is made of hammered brass, except the flower bells, which are of various colored glass, and when lighted the effect must be charming.

METALLIC WRITING PENCILS. — These pencils consist of an alloy of lead, bismuth, and quicksilver. The ingredients vary according to the desired hardness of the pen-70, bismuth 90, and quicksilver 8 parts, by weight. A larger proportion of lead and quicksilver makes the pencil softer, and produces darker marks in writing. The lead and bismuth are melted together and allowed somewhat to cool, when the quicksilver is added, and the composition cast in proper

NEW PROCESS FOR PREPARING HEAVY MAGNESIA.—Take ordinary calcined magnesia, free from carbonate, moisten it, in a mortar, with pure, absolute alcohol, and triourate it, at first gently, afterwards with some force, but not rapidly. During the agitation, the magnesia is to be moistened three or four times with fresh portions of the alcohol, and the operation is suspended when the bulk of the magnesia appears to remain stationary. Then remove the mass, dry it, rub it to powder, and pass it through a sieve. The product occupies only onefifteenth of the original bulk.

"THERE is no new thing under the sun," said the preacher nearly three thousand years ago, and we are frequently compelled to admit that he was more than half right. When the United States, twenty-five years ago, commenced the use of nickel in its coinage, it was thought to be a new departure, for nickel had been known only a hundred years, and only recently in any considerable quantites. But now comes Dr. Flight and analyzes some old coins of Bactria, dating 230 years before Christ, and finds them composed of 77 parts of copper and 20 of nickel. Our cents are 88 of copper and 12 of nickel.

"PATENTED" OZONE.—Prof. James F. Babcock, State Assayer and Inspector of Liquors of Massachusetts, says: "The 'ozone' is a preparation sold by a stock company of Cincinnati, and is claimed to be a wonderful preservative of meats, fruits, and all perishable articles. One can buy a county right to the exclusive use and sale of the preparation for from \$2,000 to \$5,000. Sample packages \$2. I have analyzed a specimen of this article, and the result may interest your readers. It is a dark powder of a slight tinge of green. A quantity of this powder placed in a saucer and ignited, produces the 'ozone.' (Heat is fatal to the production of ozone.) It is, perhaps, needless to add that the analy 818 of the powder shows it to consist of flowers of sulphur, colored and disguised by lampblack." In other words, the preparation is a complete fraud, as ozone can not by any means

be made from it.

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light on the subject.

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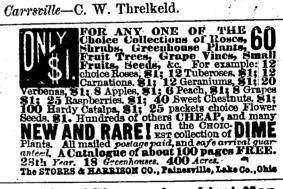
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Dec. 19th, 1881.

	EAST	WARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 8‡	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Junkirk ittle Valley		1.05 рм 2.52 "		7.15 AM 8.54 "
alamanca arrollton elean euba Vellsville 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 " 10.31 " 11.25 " 11.43 PM 12.00 "
Leave Iornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton	1.25 рм		12.15 AM 1.58 " 3.44 "	4.30 ''

7.08 " | 3.38 AM | 8.15 " |..... Port Jervis 10.00 PM 7.25 AM 11.25 AM New York ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stop-

ping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills 5.57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.53, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.25, Great Valley 9.56, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.85 P. M. 5.42 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.00, Belmont 6.25, Scio 6.43, 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 Hornellsville at 12.10 A. M.

- 1		WEST	WARD.		
	STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 5	No. 29	No. 1
_	Leave New York Port Jervis	7.00 рм 10.55 "		7.15 РМ	9.00 Al 12.13 Pl
	Hornellsville	8.10 AM	5.10 ам	12.50 рм	8.55 P
	Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "		4.07 " 5.02 " 5.13 "	10.49 '' 11.15 '' 11.39 ''
	Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk	11.52 AM 1.30 PM		5.50 _{PM}	12.20 A) 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. † Daily, except Monday. BRADFORD BRANCH

WESTWARD.											
STATIONS.					21.						
Leave	А. М.	Р. М.	Р. М.	P. M.	P. M. 8.22	P. M.					
Carrollton Arrive at	9.20	8.30	4.10	11.50	8.22	11.30					
Bradford Leave	10.03	9.30	4.51	12. 8 5	9.00	1.20					
Bradford	10.45		4.55	1.05							
Custer City Arrive at	11.10	••••		1.20		••••					
Buttsville	12.25		5.45								

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

STATIONS. M. P. M. P. M. 8.40 1.10 9.85 1.80 8.14 Buttsville Custer City Arrive at Bradford 9.50 1.45 8.25 7.35 Leave Bradford 7.45 6.20 10.03 2.40 4.15 6.00 Arrive at 8.30 6.55 10.45 8.20 4.55 7.20

3.80 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 8.80 P. M. Trains 17, 18, 20 and 21 run daily.

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

SECOND QUARTER.

, April 1. The Mission of the Twelve. Mark 6: 1-13 April 8. Death of John the Baptist. Mark 6: 14-29. April 15. The Five Thousand Fed. Mark 6: 30-44. April 22. Christ Walking on the Sea. Mark 6: 45-56. April 29. The Tradition of Men. Mark 7: 1-23. May 6. Sufferers Brought to Christ. Mark 7: 24-37. May 13. The Leaven of the Pharisees. Mark 8: 1-213.

May 20. Seeing and Confessing the Christ. Mark 8: 22-33. May 27. Following Christ. Mark 8: 34-38; 9: 1. June 3. The Transfiguration. Mark 9: 2-13.

June 10. The Afflicted Child. Mark 9: 14-32. June 17. The Child-like Believer. Mark 9: 33-50. June 24. Review.

LESSON I.—THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE.

BY REV. L. A. PLATTS.

For Sabbath-day, April 1.

thence; and he cometh in

to his own country; and his disciples follow him.

come he began to teach in

come he began to teach in the synagogue: and many hearing him were astonished, saying. Whence hath this man these things? and, What is the wisdom that is given unto this man, and what mean such mighty works wrought by his hands? Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary,

carpenter, the son of Mary

and brother of James, and Joses, and Judas, and Si mon? and are not his sis

ters here with us? And they were offended in him.

A prophet is not without honor, save in his own

country, and among his own kin, and in his own

house. And he could there

do no mighty work, save that he laid his hands upon a few sick folk, and healed them. And he marveled because of their unbelief. And hewent round about

the villages teaching.

And he called unto him

the twelve, and began to send them forth by two and two; and he gave them

authority over the unclean spirits; and he charged them that they should take

nothing for their journey save a staff only; no bread

9 their purse; but to go shod with sandals: and, said he,

o put not on two coats. And he said unto them, Where-soever ye enter into a house, there abide till ye

soever place shall not re ceive you, and they hea

you not, as ye go forth thence, shake off the dust

that is under your feet for a testimony unto them.

many devils, and anointed with oil many that were sick, and healed them.

12 And they went out, and preached that men should 13 repent. And they cast out

CENTRAL TTUTH. - The Word must be preached whether men will receive or reject it.

DAILY READINGS.

GOLDEN TEXT .- " He that receiveth you

receiveth me; and he that receiveth me receive th him that sent me. ?!—Matt. 10: 40.

OUTLINE.

QUESTIONS.

Introduction. What is the Central Truth of this les-

son? From whence did Jesus come into his own country?

What had been his work there? What was" his own coun-

I. Jesus in his own country, v. 1-6. 1. What

was Jesus' first public act in his own country? On what

day? For what purpose did he enter the synagogue? What

was the subject of his teaching? cf. Luke 4: 16-22. 2. How

were the people affected by his teaching? By what oues-

tions did they express their doubts? What is the meaning

of "they were offended at him?" 3. What answer did Jesus

make to their skeptical questions? Was the fact that they

knew his relatives any reason why they should not believe

his words? What confession had the people already made

about his teaching? v. 2. Should not this have overcome

their doubts? 4. Why could Jesus do there no mighty

work? In what sense did the unbelief of the people hinder

Jesus' work? Can a person or a church now hinder the

mighty work of Jesus in the same way? 5. Where did

Jesus then go? For what purpose? Keep in mind the Cen-

II. Sends out the twelve. v. 7-13. For what pur-

pose did Jesus send out the apostles? See Matt. 10: 5-8,

Luke 9:2. 1. In what manner were the apostles sent out?

Did Jesus ever send any other men in a similar manner

Luke 10: 1. What advantages were there in this method?

Would it be a good way to send out missionaries now?

Compare Acts 13: 2; 15: 40; 16: 3. 2. What did Jesus in-

struct these disciples not to take? v. 8, 9. Why this limited

provision? Matt. 10: 10. What is meant in v. 11, by "shake

off the dust," etc? On what account was this display of

disapprobation to be made? In refusing to receive the apos-

tles. whom else did the people reject? Compare Golden

Text. When will men finally suffer the consequences of re-

jecting Christ? What comparison is introduced here to

show the severity of such consequences? What can you

tell about Sodom and Gomorrha? Do these warnings apply

to those who, in our day, reject Christ? 3. What three-fold

Christ teaching. Luke 4: 14-22. Christ rejected. John 1: 11, Matt. 13: 54-58. Christ accepted. Matt. 16: 24-28; 19: 27-29.

The apostles sent forth. Matt. 10: 1-15. The apostles warned. Matt. 10: 16-28.

The apostles encouraged. Matt. 10:29-42. The great commission. Matt. 28: 18-20.

I. Jesus in his own country. v. 1-6.

1. Sabbath teaching. v. 2.

II. Sends out the twelve. v. 7-13.

2. Their instructions. v. 8-11

3. Jesus' answer. v. 4.

4. Unbelief. v. 5, 6.

5. Still teaching. v. 6.

1. Their method. v. 7.

3. Their work. v. 12, 13.

Jesus said unto them

2 And when the sabbath was

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-MARK 6: 1-13. (Old Version.) (New Version.) And he went out from

1. And he went out from own country; and his disciples

2. And when the sabbath day was come, he began to teach in the synagogue: and many hearing him were astonished, saying, From whence hath this man these things? and what wisdom is this which is given unto him that even such mighty works are wrought by his hands? 3. Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, the brother of James, and Joses, and of Juda, and Simon? and are not his sisters here with us? And they were offended at him.

4. But Jesus said unto them, A prophet is not without honor, but in his own untry, and among his own kin, and in his own house. 5. And he could there do no mighty work, save that he laid his hands upon a few sick folk, and healed them. 6. And he marveled because of their unbelief. And

he went round about the villages, teaching.
7. And he called unto him the twelve, and began to send them forth by two and two; and gave them power over unclean spirits;

8. And commanded them that they should take nothing for their journey, save a staff only; no scrip, no bread, no money, in their purse: and not put on two coats.

10. And he said unto then In what place soever ye enter into a house, there abide till

ye depart from that place.
11. And whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear you, when ye depart thence, shake off the dust under your feet for a testimony against them. Verily I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgment, than for that city. 12. And they went out, and preached that men should re-

pent.

13. And they cast out many devils, and anointed with oil many that were sick, and healed them.

WORD STUDIES. V. 1. From thence. Capernaum. His own

country. Nazareth. V. 2. Sabbath-day. Seventh-day, the only weekly Sabbath known in the Scriptures. To teach. Always about the Father's business.

V. 3. The carpenter. Any worker in wood. The carpenter's son. (Matt. 23:55) Every Jewish youth was required to learn some trade. It is probable, therefore, that Jesus was a carpenter, as well as a carpenter's son. The brother, &c. There are three principal theories concerning the relation meant by this word: 1. That James, &c., were children of Joseph by an earlier marriage. 2. That they were cousins, the word brother being used in the more general sense. 3. That they were younger children of Joseph and Mary. The last seems most probable.

V. 5, 6. Could do no mighty work. Christ healed only such as were brought, or came to him. Unbelief kept them from coming, and so from being healed. Marveled because of their unbelief. After they had confessed his wisdom and mighty works.

V. 8. Take nothing . . . save a staff only. Matthew says Jesus instructed them not to provide staves. If they had one they might take it. No scrip. No wallet or bag, for carrying provis ions. Purse. A pocket in the belt or girdle. (See Lesson Exposition.)

V. 10. There abide, &c. The etiquette of the country involved a guest in a strange house in many lengthy ceremonies. When the disciples had been admitted to one house in a place, they were not to waste time by going to another, but devote them selves to their work.

V. 11. Shake off the dust, &c. An act performed by the Pharisees when returning from a heathen country to indicate that nothing of that heathen country remained with them. Sodom. Gomorrha. Gen. 13:13; 19:24, 25. More tolerable. Punishment less severe. Day of judgment. A day of judgment is coming for every one who rejects Christ.

LESSON EXPOSITION.

There is not much in this lesson requiring explana-

ion. It follows very soon after the healing of

of Galilee. From what village the twelve were sent out is unknown. The lesson narrates the circumstances of Christ's second rejection by his own countrymen, and probably his last visit to Nazareth, the home of his childhood, youth, and young manhood; and the first missionary tour of the twelve apostles. From Capernaum to Nazareth was a journey of ten or twelve hours. When Jesus arrived at the latter place, as soon as the Sabbath came, as his custom was (Luke 4:16), he went into the synathem in all the Scriptures, the things concerning himself." And so skillfully did he interpret those Scriptures, that the people, remembering that he had no rabbinical learning, were astonished. That there was wisdom in his teaching they could not question. But from whence came it? When they recalled the reports which they had heard of his mighty works, and putting these with the evidences of his wisdom which they had just witnessed, they were more uncertain than ever what it all could mean. This confusion of mind was the result of an unreasonable skepticism, begotten of a most foolish prejudice. The simple circumstance that they knew his family was permitted to weigh more with them than all the evidences of his wisdom and mighty power, which they could not deny; and because they were unwilling to acknowledge that one brought up among them could be any greater than they, they rejected him, and so, by their unbelief, deprived themselves of the blessings he longed to bestow upon them. - So to day, unbelief is the great hindrance to the mighty work of Christ in the world. Not that it limits his power, but it throws itself across his plans. His promise of blessing and life to men is made on condition that they come to him. But unbelieving men will not come, and so they die in sin not because Jesus is unable to save, but because they will not come to him for life. (John 5:40.) Is it so in our Church and Sabbath school work, that Jesus is do ing no mighty work there because of our unbelief? But the word must be preached whether men will receive or reject it, so Jesus made another circuit of the villages of Galilee, teaching, probably coming back to Capernaum, having left Nazareth in its unbelief and hardness of heart. Somewhere on this last circuit of Galilee, he sent forth the twelve on a preaching tour. The twofold work of Christ's own ministry was seen in the mission of the twelve—healing the sick (v. 7, 13), and preaching the word-(v. 12), the former largely as a means for making effectual the latter. The instructions which Jesus gave the twelve will find their meaning in their relation to the central purpose of the mission. 1. They were to go two by two, that they might counsel and aid each other-(v. 7.) 2. Their work was the Lord's work, and he might be trusted both to prosper the work and take care of the workmen, hence they were to make no elaborate preparations for the journey—(v. 8, 9). 3. Their business was of paramount importance. When oncereceived as guests in any place, they might not waste their time in the tedious ceremonies that would necessarily follow, if they sought entertainment from house to house. They were, therefore, to remain at the same house until their work in any village or town was accomplished—(v. 10). 4. They were the accredited messengers of God to men. To receive them was to receive Christ, and to reject them was to reject him, and the most effective way of declaring this solemn truth, especially in case of rejection, was, not by argument or open controversy, but by a well understood, silent symbolical act, in which was expressed the most complete separation between the offending, and the offended parties-(v. 11). Thus instructed, the apostles went forth and "preached that men should repent." "Went through the towns, preaching the gospel, and healing everywhere.

(Luke 9:6). In this work was anticipated the great

commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach

decide for themselves whether they will accept, or reject the offers of mercy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLY LAND.

That part of the land of Palestine south

of Carmel, which borders on the Mediterranean, is called the Maritime plain, because it lies next to the sea. It consists of low, level land, from ten to twenty miles wide, about eighty miles long, and is the richest land in all Syria. The Arabs call it the Shefelah, which means the low plain, and is the throne. No walls of stone, or bars of exactly the name applied to it in the Hebrew Bible. The southern part called in Scripture Philistia is made up of gently rolling swells of sandy loam composed of the rich mould from the limestone terraces above, mixed with the fine sand blown in from the seashore by the southwest wind. This charming land might be called the rolling prairie of Palestine, which, as far as the eye could reach up and down the coast, was covered with grass and grain, vineyards and orchards. It was in these Philistine cornfields, the best in all the East, that the Egyptian and Assyrian armies stopped to fatten their horses after crossing the desert, and left the children of Israel safe in their mountain fastnesses above. Along this plain was the highway between Africa and Asia. Here the great armies of the two continents passed and repassed, but God, in his good providence, allowed the war-like Philistines to occupy this granary of Palestine, and though at times oppressive to Israel they were a defense to them against their greater enemies, and were compelled by position to furnish supplies to every invading army. The northern part of this Maritime plain, Jairus's daughter, the last regular lesson, and is called in Scripture the Vale of Sharon, was located partly in Nazareth, and partly in the villages lower, most abundantly watered — even marshy in places—and was used by Solomon for pasturage, and has ever been regarded as the finest grazing land west of the Jordan. Mount Carmel intercepts the plain, leaving a beach scarce half a mile wide. Around this headland ran the highway of the nations, and, as if to make up for the loss by the promontory, the plain sweeps right across his custom was (Luke 4:16), he went into the synagogue and began to teach. What he taught we are not here told. We should not, probably, go far out of the way to suppose that he "expounded unto them in all the Scriptures, the things concerning them in all the Scriptures, the things concerning the suppose to the sea, leaving a little that is an that is necessary to prove the astonishing curative properties of the 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.

Having a large stock of instruments on hand, and being about to place some new tyles upon the market. He country to the valley of the Jordan. North of this plain of Esdrælon, the hills large size, 50 cents; large size, 50 cents, strip of sandy soil from one to three miles wide and twenty-five long, on which stood the noble cities of a homicia, Tyre, and Sidon, which were a reference on the north, by sea as well as by land. Their influence on letters and commerce and civilization has been greatly and in their emogized, but their assistance to David and Solomon in building the temple and their kindly intercourse with Israel for many centuries, has hardly been appreciated, because of our righteous hatred of their idolatries. This whole coast of Pales- Harrison, T. M. Davis, L. E. Livermore, Chas. R tine was a charming country, covered over with grass and grain, orange groves, and fig | Larkin, W. B. Gillette, L. C. Rogers 2, O. U. with grass and grain, orange groves, and fig | Whitford, S. W. Norton, Luman Clare, H. F. Clarke, and pomegranate orchards, and rendered delightful by the sea breeze from the blue Randolph, Candace Ammons, J. S. Rowley, Miss Mediterranean. On the north the friendly Kate Davis, Hanna Tooker, J. H. Babcock, A. B. Phoenicians, and on the south the industrious
Philistines, had to bear the shock of war,
and the sack and pillage of every invider

Burdick, 2d, Mrs. A. G. Craig, A. H. Lewis 2,
David Tickner, Mrs. H. J. Wood, L. A. Platts,
B. F. Titsworth, G. M. Cottrell (right on book),
E. M. Dunn, Geo. P. Kenyon, Israel Monroe. and the sack and pillage of every invader, while God's people, in their mountain homes above, were free as long as they served him. L. R. S.

ONE REVIEW.

In the Pawcatuck Sabbath-school, the following exercise was given as a general review of the first lesson, second quarter. It may Mrs. W. B. Green, 2d, Independence, not be too late now to be of interest and profit to some schools or individuals. On the oc- | Eusebia Stillman, Wellsville, easion of its use, the Scripture references were written on separate slips of paper, which were numbered and distributed among the classes of the school. The Scripture passages | W. S. Burdick, Canaseraga, were then read in their order, and the subject of each passage was put upon the blackboard. Thus, the teaching of the entire list Mrs. M. A. Davis. New Salem, W. Va., 2 00 38 of Scripture selections was presented to the Mrs. Sarah T. Randolph, Dunellen, N.J., 200 whole school, both through the ear and Geo. Bonham, Shiloh, through the eye. Let us hope that by one avenue or the other, or both, it found the

THE BIBLE SABBATH. . When, and by whom instituted. Gen. 2: 2, 3. 2. For whom made. Mark 2: 27

3. The day of the Sabbath. Exod. 20: 10. 4. Why the seventh day. Exod. 20: 11. 5. The true Lord's-day. Isa. 58: 13, Mark 2: 28. 6. How it should be observed. Exod. 20: 8, 9. 7. The advantage of keeping it. Isa 56: 2, 4-7. The wickedness of profaning it. Neh. 13: 15-22

9. The blessedness of keeping it. Isa. 58:13, 14. 10. Christ's custom of honoring it. Luke 4: 16. 11. Christ's followers observed it. Luke 23: 56. 12. Paul and other disciples observed it. Acts 16: 13.

13. Paul's custom. Acts 17: 2, 3; 18: 4.
14. Jewish and Gentile Christians observed it togethgether. Acts 13: 42, 44. See Isa. 8: 20, and 1 John 5: 2, 3.

WESTERLY, R. I., March 17, 1882.

In an inner chamber of that vast gloomy work did these apostles perform? Which was the first and most important work? Why must men repent? See Mark all the world shall hear the gospel invitation to faith, is the Central Truth of this lesson?

IN an inner chamber of that vast gloomy the gospel to every creature." It is God's will that pile, the Tower of London, and within an all the world shall hear the gospel invitation to faith, iron casing of immense strength, doubly iron casing of immense strength, doubly cle Tom's Cabin" in thrilling and romantic interest. BATH REC ty, N. Y."

God's plan that men, having heard the word, shall are kept the crown jewels of the English government. They are many hundreds in number, of great variety and vast richness, aggregating an estimated value of fifteen millions. From all this vast wealth of beauty and splendor not a single gem, not even the smallest may be detached; and the slightest appropriation for private use, if such a thing were possible, would be met with the severest penalties. There is another repository of jewels, whose wealth can not be compared with those of London Tower. gems are of unestimated number and richness. They flame out the clear radiance of heaven, and glow with the rainbow colors of iron, or eagle-eyed government can withhold from the hands of the humblest these priceless possessions. From every page of God's word they gleam forth, and whosoever will may enrich himself from their stores.—Our Bible Teacher.

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