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

VOL. XXXVIII.-NO. 13.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

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The Sabbath Recorden.

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

For the Sabbath Recorder. CLIMBING HIGHER.

How oft we've heard the simple tale, That still hath seemed so new and rare, Of sheep that feed in Alpine vale, Till all the well-grazed turf is bare.

Above, and 'round the mountain side Are tempting shelves of uncropped green, And, higher still, sweet pastures wide, With purest air and skies serene.

The Shepherd seeks his flocks to lead By steep and rugged paths above, But the timid creatures do not heed His well-known call—the voice they love.

The way to move the patient dams Full well the gentle Shepherd knows; He stoops and takes two little lambs, And bears them up, through rifts and snows Up, up, he climbs, he looks not back, He knows that mother-love is strong,

That surely, in his upward track, The eager sheep will speed along. FRANK C. GREEN. Oh, slow, dull hearts, that fail to hear The heavenly Shepherd's loving call!
As, one by one, our children dear,
He takes, leading the way for all,

Up to the viewless heights sublime, The "Beulah" fair, that Love enfolds; Need we be urged the steeps to climb, While in His arms our lambs He holds?

Shall we be slow to follow where Our precious children go before, The objects of our watchful care. Transformed to guides, angelic, pure?

Well might our grateful praise be giv'n To Him who thus lifts up our own; The fullness and the joy of heav'n,
For them could ne'er be easier won.

And might we not forestall the pain

Of parting, and all grief allay, By pressing close to the feet of Him Who bears our little ones away? Oh, Faith and Hope and Love, unite!
To make us strong for the upward race;
To keep our loved ones still in sight, Till we shall reach that glorious place!

NINETY YEARS-1792-1882.

In 1792, March 2d, there was born in the town of Grafton, Rensselaer county, N. Y. a girl baby, who was named Abigail. Her father's and mother's names were Thomas and Abigail West. In 1882, March 2d, this little girl, now familiarly known as "Aunt Nabby," completed her 90th year, hale and hearty. In 1813, she was married to Ezekiel G. Potter. In 1819, she, with her husband, moved into the town of Scott, Cortland county, and commenced house keeping on the nearly every evening, at first upon general farm on which she has always made it her home until the present time.

Aunt Nabby was the first-born of five children, and is the only one of them now living. She was the mother of seven children, only two of whom, E. H. P. Potter, with whom she now lives, and S. T. W. Potter, M. D., of Peoria county, Ill., are now living. She has living ten grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren. Here is at Clifford Corners, in the Union church, a life that has extended over the most of the speaking upon general and special subjects of ing the Word or by exhortation. history of this nation. Just ninety years ago, | public discourse. The following week I spoke, Washington was re-elected to the Presidency | or announced to speak, on the Sabbath ques of the United States. Hence, Aunt Nabby tion. I proposed to the congregation to ap- months, married his second wife who surwas privileged to live under this nation's point a committee of the citizens to invite first President, and she is permitted to live the clergy to discuss the question with me. under the present President. She has lived | They did so. The following question was to witness the struggles and victories, the lights and shadows, the ups and downs, of week, commonly called Sunday, the weekly living. About one year before his death, this great Republic, from nearly its com-

country and these generations? It is the the place, was present when this action was their home on Dodges Creek, and went to general opinion that men in public and political life are the saviors and makers of the nation. It is thought by some that certain "strong-minded" women of to-day are to add great strength and impetus to our na tional life. But while many "public-spirited" men and politicians have stalked and talked through the land, and "bossed" and "gulled" the people, and done great evil Mr. Jones, a Welshman, who discussed the to their country, Aunt Nabby was at home, turning the flax wheel, banging (not her hair) the loom, milking the cows, making day was as good as another, except that the butter and cheese, helping her husband pile brush, and rocking her babies in a saptrough, living in a rugged, but honest, way, earning her own living, proving a blessing to He, too, declined to discuss the divine apmany, and raising a family who have served well their generation. Is not here, in such lives and deeds, where rests the human source of the strength of America to-day? seventh day for a Sabbath." He tried to show If men who imagine they carry towns, counties, states and nation "in their vest-pockets" would take off their vests and go home to honest endeavor, we, as a people, would be none the worse for it. And if women who want to be men and "wear breeches," and figure in politics, would stay at home, and live and labor in accordance with the real demands in their day, as Aunt Nabby did in hers, matters would be just as well, the country would still live, and the future of the land be none the less hopeful.

It was the privilege of some of Aunt Nabby's relatives and friends to celebrate with her the 90th anniversary of her birth. An excellent repast was furnished by her son, E. H. P. Potter, and his wife. The day was pleasantly spent, closing up with appropriate addresses by .Eld. A. W. Coon and Bro. J. J. White. Aunt Nabby retains almost the vigor and elasticity of her youth. She fell down stairs a short time since, land- the disputants for the points of their arguing upon the cookstove, causing no special ments for publication in the county papers. harm except to the stove. She said it didn't | Mine is in the hands of the committee for hurt her, "because she was old and tough." She made a "speech" at the celebration in response to the addresses, having in it clear-

She professed Christ in early life, and Into that "breach" he tried to introduce his joined the Seventh-day Baptist Church in | Sunday Sabbath. Berlin, under the administration of Eld. Wm. Satterlee. She is the only constituent | here at Clifford, and at the Seventh-day setmember of the Scott Seventh-day Baptist | tlement, six miles from here; the interest at Church; attends church regularly, is an at- | the latter place seems to to be increasing. I tentive hearer of the Word, still believes ful- have invitations to speak in other neighborly in the Lord Jesus Christ, and is a living | hoods, which I shall accept as opportunity example of the final perseverance of the J. J. W. saints.

Recorder.

Scott, N. Y., March, 1882.

ABSTRACT-Of the Report of L. C. Rogers up to Feb. 24, 1882.

Ty the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract

Dear Brethren,—At date of last report was about commencing meetings at Varney Hill, Schuyler Co., N. Y., a country schoolhouse about fourteen miles from Elmira, having been invited to do so by a Mr. Alexander Loughhead. The intention was, after a few meetings here, to go to the village of Cayuta, three miles distant. There is a Union meeting-house there, and had not th house been otherwise occupied, our plan would have succeeded. But after the week of prayer, revival meetings were held there by the Methodist Episcopal minister as long as we remained at Varney Hill.

From Dec. 27th to Jan. 16th, I preached subjects of discourse, and then upon the Sabbath question. Some effort was made to close the school-house against us. A majority of the Trustees decided otherwise. visited from house to house, and found some tender on the subject of religion. A number expressed an interest in the Sabbath ques-

I commenced evening meetings Jan. 22d

Sabbath by divine appointment, or is it of human origin and without divine appoint-What has "Aunt Nabby" done for her ment?" Mr. Miller, a Baptist clergyman of the question, but intimated that he would take the negative of the Seventh-day question, but insisted that I should give the passages of Scripture upon which my arguments time a discussion was arranged, first with a question with me in the tent at Binghamton two years ago. He took the ground that one laws of the land require the observance of Sunday. The next discussion was arranged with a Mr. Clark, a Universalist preacher. pointment of the Sunday, but consented to take this question, viz., "that there is as much evidence for the first day as for the that there was not much for either; that it was impossible to keep a multiple of seven. Judges were appointed to decide upon the merits of the discussion. After discussing for two evenings the debate was closed, and the congregation dismissed by the chairman, without giving an opportunity for the judges to be heard. The meeting-house was filled to overflowing. Mr. Miller drew up the following question: " Resolved, That the Script-

ures require us to keep the seventh day of

the week for the Sabbath." The old chair-

man was re-elected. The audience declined

to appoint judges. The debate continued

two evenings. The last evening was stormy.

This closed the third and last discussion.

At its close, the negative having taken the

liberty of trying to prove the validity of the

Sunday by the resurrection of Christ on that

day, I challenged him to discuss the matter,

but he declined. The meeting voted to ask

this purpose; my opponent has not yet com-

pleted his. Mr. Miller took the ground that

I am now holding occasional meetings

L. C. Rogers.

IN MEMORIAM.

Deacon James C. Brown was born in

Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y. During a revival of religion in that place conducted by a First-day Baptist Church, Bro. Brown, with many others, was the happy recipient of offered mercy, was baptized April 1, 1827, and united with the Church. He with hi family moved to Clarksville, N. Y., in 1835. The Church there voted for him to fill vacancies in ministerial work, which service was faithfully rendered. He afterwards became a member of the First-day Baptist Church of Friendship. With the consent of this Church, he labored at Wellsville and Scio. On investigating the Sabbath question he embraced the seventh day as the Sabbath, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Nile. This Church, under the pastorate of Elder Z. Campbell, gave, him a license to preach wherever opportunity presented. He moved from Clarksville to West Genesee, on Deer Creek, in 1852 or 1853, and became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of West Genesee. He was chosen deacon of this Church, and ordained to fill this office, also to preach, baptize, and break bread if necessary. Up to this time he labored much of the time at lumbering on work days, and upon the Sabbath pressed the claims of God upon man either by preach-

About the year 1857 he moved to Dakota, Wis., where he lost his wife. In 1861, returned to this vicinity, and remained ten vives him, and then moved to Berlin. Wis.. where he lived four years, and then returned to this place. He has ever been true to the church and to the cause he so much loved. agreed upon, viz., "Is the first day of the Of his family of nine children, seven are while prostrate with sickness, he felt that his work was done and longed to go and be at rest with his Savior. As warm weather came on, he gained strength; and they sold taken, but declined to take the affirmative of live with his daughter near Eldred, Pa. His life was that of an examplary Christian, a consistent Sabbath-keeper, and a herald of the truth. Many are left to testify of his encouraging counsel. He died at a good old age in the triumph of faith, and in the hope would be based, and give him a week to pre- of a glorious resurrection. He came to his pare in. This we agreed to. In the mean grave "in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season." How wise to live the life of the righteous, that the last end may

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

G. P. KENYON.

Whereas, from letters received, I learn that doubt and fears are being entertained by some from the Great West, and some less remote, and some nearer, that the 2d Hopkinton Church may not conveniently accommodate all who may desire to attend the Association, permit me to assure such timid or fearful ones, that all such fears are groundless. There will be room enough; yes, and to spare, for all who wish to come. But, if there should be an "overflow" (an improbability if not an impossibility), Ashaway, whose hospitality is as boundless as are its resources, lies distant half an hour's ride, and, through its generous-hearted pastor, asks for the privilege of entertaining any "overflow" that may happen. Let delegates and friends have no hesitancy or misgiving about numbers. It is upward of thirty years, I think, since the Association has met with this Church. Let there be such a gathering as will not only test the Church's ability, but convince "the fearful and unbelieving" that the table and bed-spreads of Little Rhoda are as large as in any other sister State.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Pastor.

BROTHER SIMEON DILLEY, a member of the Cussewago Church, now seventy-seven years old, feels impressed to spend a portion his time in efforts to bring people to see the necessity of full obedience to the divine law. His labors are abundant in public and private exhibitions of truth, as he views it; and his sincerity, candor, and zeal, are admitted by his friends and the people where he goes disthe ten commandments were abolished at the tributing tracts, and exhorting to a life of ness of thought, and something of the spice death of Christ, and nine of them were conformity to the requirements of the Bible. brought back, the Sabbath being left out. May he be successful.

neatness and dispatch.

Communications, whether on business or for section, should be addressed to "THE SAR-RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany com-

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

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

Home Missionaries and missionary pas tors who have not already done so, are ear nestly requested to report at once their work for the quarter ending Feb. 28, 1882, to the Corresponding Secretary at Ashaway, R. I.

According to the history of Baptist churches in Minnesota, a house of worship is very necessary for church life and growth, and what is true of Baptists there, is no doubt true of all denominations in every State.

A HINDOO mother said to her son who had -recently embraced Christianity, "What was wanting in our house that you left us?" The answer was, "God and religion were wanting." Would that this were true of no homes in Christian lands.

THE Secretary's programme for preaching for fourteen Sabbaths, beginning March 4th, is as follows: Walworth, Wis., one; Pardee, Kan., six; West Hallock, Ill., one, and Chicago, six; after which he expects to attend the Central and Western Associations.

A LETTER from Harvard, Neb., says: We have meetings every Sabbath from house to house. I wish many Seventh-day people would move here, for the little band needs re-enforcements. Pray for us, that God may strengthen the little vine that has been planted here.

It is said that there was never so much interest manifested in foreign mission work among the young ladies of the Methodist Churches as now. Their zeal, and their requests for sources of missionary information, are very hopeful signs. Why should there not be a large increase of interest in missions among the young ladies of our own churches?

THE creation and circulation of missionary literature has become an important part of the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society (Methodist). The Heathen Woman's Friend, with a largely increased circulation, is more than self-supporting; and the value of leaflets, with their thoughts, facts, incidents, and suggestions, has been witnessed to by many workers.

From a recent letter we learn that the friends in Freeborn county, Minu., are taking hold well, in the effort to raise money to help support a missionary in that county, and in Sibley county, where the brethren are equally willing to help forward the cause. We have been expecting for some time that it could soon be announced that a missionary was provided for this field.

Bro. H. E. BABCOCK, of Orleans, Neb. reports for the quarter ending Feb. 28th, as follows: Weeks of labor, 11; churches supplied, Orleans and Walnut Creek; other preaching stations, 2; sermons preached, 31; prayer-meetings, 6; religious visits, 60; pages of tracts distributed, 240; added to churches, 11; church organized, 1; Bible-school reorganized, 1; contributions for the support of preaching, \$12.

Among the more common diseases of Chi na are said to be eye diseases, often caused by smoky rooms or continued crying when mourning for the dead; skin diseases, originating, many of them, from a want of proper care of the body; abdominal tumors, dyspepsia, due to the hasty manner of eating hot rice and worms; and diarrhea and malarial fevers, resulting in part, at least, from the unclean condition of houses and streets, alleys and

hand by the Board of Managers, since our last Anniversary, there will be needed over it would doubtless be of even greater benefit \$6,500. Among the more recent appropri- to all parties interested. The West is a large ations, are the following: For Hornellsville, | country, and when one gets to the Missis-N. Y., \$100; Long Branch, Neb., \$200; sippi he only begins to come to it. Southern Illinois, F. F. Johnson, missionary, \$300; Scandinavian Mission, C. J. Sindall, missionary, \$360; Kentucky, C. W. Threlkeld, missionary, \$400; and China, \$900. Should a mission be started in Chicago, at least twelve hundred dollars more will be needed; and the number of open doors of the globe would have been closed for years usefulness will steadily multiply, if we have the disposition and ability to enter in. Shall we be found, by our spiritual mindedness

THE Woman's Foreign Missionary Society supports eleven American missionaries in China, nine in India, four in South America, seven in Japan, five in Mexico, and two in Africa. It has under its care over two hundred Bible women and teachers, six hospitals and dispensaries, fifteen boarding schools with about eight hundred pupils, one hundred and twenty-five day schools with three thousand girls and women, three orphanages with four hundred orphans, and one "home" for friendless women, and through its agencies systematically visits over one thousand zananas. The medical work has been very successful. Five graduates of medical colleges are in the field, and are welcomed in the homes, at the bedsides, in the families of rank in China, and in the zananas of India. Through this medical work a foothold is being gained for missionary work in China, such as it never had before, by opening a way to the confidence and favor of the peo-

OUR WORK.

Heeding the off-repeated request that th missionaries write often for the RECORDER, send a few thoughts for its columns.

We have had a grand Winter for work, and on this field it is developing largely, so that it seems impossible to meet its necessities. As already developed, it requires the most sleepless vigilance, energy, and perseverance to care for its interests. The conditions of the work on such a field as this, especially with all the discouraging circumstances of the last two years, demand the highest qual ities of these elements of character, and strong indeed is he who never loses heart in it Quick to detect the leadings of sophistry bold and free to expose the false, and to ut ter the true, must he be who would cope with the forces at work in an entirely new com munity. Though the demand for work is practically unlimited, it would be well night useless for any one to try it unless conscious of possessing these elements of character, no necessarily of the noisy kind, but that stay ing quality that President Allen might cal perdulence.

By the influence of the Board here, i seems to be doing its work well. The thought, that to be most efficient it should be located at the center of its field, seems to be based on false premises. Located where it is, it certainly can take a more dispassionate view of the field than if in the more active places of work. I can see the needs of the work in the Republican Valley more distinctly than elsewhere; Bro. Crandall in the Valley of the Loup, and so all around. We see these needs because they are present with us, and this is as it should be, but this, in just so much, has a tendency to give us a partial view of the field, and this is as it should not be if we are to direct the entire force. Money is needed in the commissary and quartermaster's departments of missionary work if not in the orddnance department, and those who furnish it must know, in general terms, at least, how it is placed. There must be a close connection between capital and the agencies for its use. But the great moneyed coperations of the country do not think it necessary to be in the field to conduct their vast operations, but frequently have their headquarters far removed. For instance, the vast system of railroads now sending a branch up this valley is controlled by Boston capital, and has its headquarters in Boston, though I don't suppose it operates a mile of road east of Chicago. The keeping of the Correspond ing Secretaryship, practically a distinct part of the work to us who most directly feel its influence, seems eminently practical and wise. And the becoming familiar with the entire field as may be the case, and as has already been well begun by personal inspection, must necessarely add largely the efficiency of the work. It is certain that the late visit of the Secretary has quickened the beat of our own hearts, and made us to feel that we were not so far removed from the heart of the denomination as might have seemed to be the case, and if the visit could To meet the expense of work taken in be soon repeated, in company with some other active, prudent member of the Board,

H. E. BABCOCK.

COMMERCE AND MISSIONS.—I look upon the Christian missionary as the pioneer of discovery. I look upon the Christian missionary as the pioneer of commercial enterprise; and many a market in distant parts of and years to the introduction of the manufactures of Lancashire, if it had not been done, and that the obligation rests upon ready opened 400 miles to the British border. them as commercial men, even as much as I have been over the first 150 miles of the it rests upon them as Christian men, to be main line of this road by wagon. The soil been in the past.—Hugh Mason, M. P. in Presbyterian Messenger (English).

THE REPUBLICAN VALLEY.

It is my privilege to make report of work under the direction of the Board, for the quarter ending Feb. 28, 1882. In many respects it has been a quarter of successful work. Bro. S. R. Wheeler was with me from the beginning of the quarter, laboring first in Orleans, until after Christmas, with some measure of success, after which we went to one of my preaching stations on and where I have had regular monthly apthat it seemed at times like a waste of time | name of Allen. and energy to do anything there, but the found it good to have the help of so efficient a worker as Bro. Wheeler, who remained until the morning of Jan. 22d.

villing candidates down into the baptismal and there was a reasonable expectation that | stayed all night. quite a number of them would embrace the Sabbath, and come into the church, but the had no meeting in the evening. adversary already had his eye on the place, that, "The Sabbath is a matter of no consequence;" "If we try to keep it we are liable to be stoned;" "That one can be a Christian by leaving his sins part at a time;" "That there is no instance on record where Christ was the accuser of sin or the sinner," &c. In this way they were deluded to the number | by Eld. Henderson from Acts 26:28. of fifteen, into a union church, where one is at liberty to believe anything or nothing, only they must be very careful not to say anything about that respecting which there may be diversity of opinion.

I have written thus fully to show the pesound doctrine in every respect, if so be they can thereby weaken in any way the force of Sabbath truth. It is so much easier to pull down than it is to build up, they largely have the advantage of us.

This brings us to another thought which I have long held, the necessity of regular, continuous, persistent work. The Board kindly consented that I count the time spent work performed. I will do so for the present quarter, but think the demands of the more than they have done. work such, that I must put in more than the six months allotted to me, even though I have to do it at my own expense of time. The spirit of the mission is on me, and I must see that the cause receives no detriment if I can help it. May the Lord bless the work and the workers.

Yours, in Christian love, H. E. BABCOCK. ORLEANS, Neb., March 5, 1882.

MINNESOTA.

the Baptist Home Mission Society:

"After all that has been written and demonstrated on this subject, I fear that there are brethren in the East who listen with a complacent smile to talk about the seat of Empire beyond the Mississippi, as if it were mere fustian. The plea of necessity for instant occupancy for Christ is pushed aside with a generous pittance. Minnesota, you say, is a hyperborean region. True enough. It is the coldest of any State or Territory in that devoted missionaries had first led the the Union, excepting Wyoming and not exway in an attempt to raise the heathen in cepting Alaska. But where bread grows

men are bound to support the missionary so- gion for 2,000 miles northwest of St. Paul. cieties very much more nobly than they have | Follow along the trunk line of railway almore munificent and more liberal in their is literally eager to produce wealth; yet the contributions in the future than they have upper end of the road, in the Red River Valley, is the true Eldorado of agriculture. Along this road are some twenty thriving villages of from 100 to 2,000 population. On a soil capable of maintaining and destined to maintain millions of people, there are already located, within church-going reach of this single line of railway, not less than 75, 000 souls. For this already present and swiftly multiplying throng, there are only two Baptist houses of worship, both belonging to our brethren from Sweden."

JOURNAL FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

1st. In company with Dea. Spain and Bro. Redmar, went to Crab Orchard, and preached Walnut Creek, which, as you understand, is from Matt. 5:16, "Let your light so shine," over fifty miles from Orleans, and where I etc. Preached in the evening at same place have labored more or less for over three years, | to a large assembly; subject: Christ's mission into the world." Took the position in this pointments for some time. In some respects | sermon that God would not have sent his this had come to be a very unpromising | Son into the world to suffer as he did, had it point, especially because of the misunder- not been for the interest he had in his brokstandings among neighbors, which had come en law, and also for those who broke it. to be chronic. So much was this the case, Stayed all night with an old friend by the

2d. Started for Pleasant Hill, Union counsequel shows that the earnest, faithful preach- | ty, having been solicited by Eld. Henderson ing of the Word had not been altogether in to come and hold meetings there. Weather vain. Soon after commencing our special very cold with considerable snow on the effort, it became evident that the Spirit of ground. Stopped several times on the road the Lord was in the place, moving on the to warm and distribute tracts. Rode about hearts of the people, and consequently sin- thirty miles and stayed all night with a ners soon began to inquire the way of Life. | Seventh-day Adventist family by the name of McCarnish.

3d. Arrived at Eld. Dilday's in the afternoon. This is truly a "hill country." Jan. 21. It was my privilege to lead six Preached in the evening at the school-house from the subject: "Seeking the kingdom waters, after which we organized the Walnut of God." Went from the meeting to see Creek Seventh-day Baptist Church, with Sister Williams, mother of Bro. O. D. Willeleven members. Some fifteen or twenty iams, whom I found very sick with pneumore had taken a stand on the Lord's side, monia. Went back to Eld. Dilday's and

4th. Rained all day, and in consequence

5th. Went over to see Sister Williams, and and, taking advantage of our absence from found she had died the night before. In the field, with a very plausible address, and the afternoon visited Mr. Hurst's school, and as usual, with much that was false, entered gave the pupils a short talk. Preached in and preached in the evening at the Ragan in and deceived some by such doctrine as the evening from, "Having a conscience void of offense toward God and men."

6th. Preached Sister Williams's funeral sermon; subject: "The Resurrection." It was a very solemn occasion, quite a number of people attending the funeral. Preached in the evening at the school-house, followed

7th. Sabbath. Held services at Eld. Dilday's. Bro. O. D. Williams led in the meeting, had a refreshing time. "from the presence of the Lord." In the evening, Bro. Williams preached.

8th. Preached on the Sabbath in the foreculiar boldness we meet in the preaching of noon, and in the evening, on Christ's mission false doctrine, and, I think, herein is re- in the interest of God's law. Eld. Hendervealed a feature of the work, somewhat pe- son followed on both occasions with very apculiar to the condition of society, where all propriate remarks. The weather being so higher than they have been known to be for is in a formative state. Irresponsible parties unfavorable for further meetings, they were defiantly try to lower the tone of religious discontinued. Was truly glad I went to see sentiment and to undermine the power of the brethren at Pleasant Hill. It is a beautiful country; judging from its topography, it must be a healthy one. The drouth of last Summer impaired them very much. Eld. Henderson, who has lately embraced the Sabbath, appears to be very earnest. Eld. Dilday's health is very poor, from rheumatism. He is seldom able to travel very far. His wife is also very much disabled from the same cause. His wife's mother is living with the Orleans Church, in my report of with him, aged over ninety years. The preaching brethren should visit this church

9th. Started home; traveled about fourteen miles, roads very muddy. Stopped at Mr. James Tedford's for the night, preached to a small company in the evening at the church near by, having circulated the appointment through the district school. A brother; said to me to-day he did not think it mattered which day we kept, told him, we ought to let God say. He made no

and a rain storm. Called on Bro. McCarnish again, who rendered me great service by re-The following is from an address before setting my horse's shoes, for which he would not charge me anything. After traveling twenty-five miles, found myself at Bro. Lowery's, worn out.

11th. Arrived home, and was thankful to God to find all well.

12th-17th. Reading and writing. Hard Winter weather.

in about two hours.

25th. Saw Eld. Barker to-day, who lives

body, to give Bible texts for their articles of faith, placing them under each article. The clerk complied by giving the texts for each article excepting the one authorizing Sunday-keeping. Being called to account for this neglect, answered that, he could find no authority in the Bible for it.

29th. Went to my appointment at Flat Rock school-house. Preached twice to mod. erately good congregations.

31st. Came home and had a severe attack

February 1st-4th. Still confined to my

5th. Sabbath. Went to my appointment at the Park's school-house. Was scarcely able to ride, but could not bear the idea of disappointing them. Preached at 11 o'clock from. "New wine must be put into new skins." Everything in regular order. "The eternal fitness of things." Preached in the evening from "Whom to fear." Matt 10:28,

6th. Preached forenoon and evening to large congregations.

7th. Preached at Bro. Lowery's house in the evening which was more than full, after a short notice, I having visited the district school and given out the appointment. The people in this neighborhood are anxious for meetings. Left an appointment to preach there Monday night after first Sabbath in March.

8th. Visited some, and held meetings at Bro. James Carter's house in the evening. Very few out in consequence of a heavy rain storm. Gave them a talk on Christian duty.

9th. Preached in the evening at Bro. John Motsinger's house, near Bro. Ensmingers. Good number of the neighbors came out, although the weather was very unfavorable; subject: "Laying up treasures in heaven," &c. The subject was suggested by some thief having broken open his smoke house and taken some of its contents a few nights before.

10th. Came home, having preached seven times, and visited sixteen families. Health improved some.

11th-13th. Reading and visiting.

14th. Started on a mission in Johnson county. Stayed all night with an old friend by the name of Syres.

15th. Ate dinner at Eld. Vancleye's. school-house; subject: "Paul's defense before King Agrippa."

16th. Rained nearly all night and day. The whole country is flooded with water. Thought best to go home.

18th. Sabbath. Preached at our church, followed by Eld. Lewis; subject, "Sowing and Reaping."

19th. Preached, followed by Bro. Lewis; subject: "Importunate Prayer."

20th. Rained nearly all day.

25th. Sabbath. Went to my appointment at Enon. Preached only once, followed by Eld. Calwell, who is a First-day Baptist preacher living near the church-house.

28th. Rain! rain! It is thought that the city of Cairo will be submerged. Rivers years. Very unfavorable for missionary labors; hence this meagre report.

F. F. Johnson. STONE FORT, Ill.

HOPE FOR TURKEY.—Rev. Mr. Chambers, in the Missionarg Herald, mentions a Protestant Turk, of convictions such as indicate that some Mussulman hearts are feeling the force of gospel truth. Of this Turk Mr. C. writes: "He is a quiet man of pleasant countenance. In his examination he was asked what he should do if persecution arose, and he had to choose between death with Christ, and life and prosperity with Mohammedanism. His quiet answer was 'death with Christ.' But, said the questioner, 'remember it may be persecution, torture, and cruel death. Then, said he, 'I go toward Christ.' This answer deeply affected the audience, who are still alive to his real danger, and many were moved to tears. This Turk has contributed \$44 to the building

THE five States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, with the Territory of Dakota, already contain a population exceeding that of the six New England 10th. Traveled all day through deep mud | States. It was thought a strange thing two years ago that there were three townships in Massachusetts without any kind of a meeting-house. That state of destitution, which is the remarkable exception in New England, is the prevailing rule in these States of equal population beyond the Mississippi.—Rev. L.

A BRIGHT YOUTH, undergoing examination few days since for admission to one of the departments, found himself confronted with the question: "What is the distance from 18th. Snowed to the depth of five inches the earth to the sun?" Not having the exact number of miles with him, he wrote in reply: "I am unable to state accurately, but and our benevolence, meet for the Master's the scale, not only of Christian position, but use?

way in an attempt to raise the heathen in the scale, not only of Christian position, but of social position. I think that commercial stretch of unparalleled wheat-producing restricted, by that the scale, not only of Christian position, but of social position. I think that commercial stretch of unparalleled wheat-producing restricted, by that the scale, not only of Christian position, but of social position. I think that commercial stretch of unparalleled wheat-producing restricted, by that the scale, not only of Christian position, but there population gathers. There is a steady of his Association was instructed, by that the scale, not only of Christian position, but there population gathers. There is a steady of his Association was instructed, by that the scale, not only of Christian position, but there population gathers. There is a steady of his Association was instructed, by that the scale is the scale in Fduration

Conducted by Rev. J. Ata

THE DAY

BY HENRY W.

The day is done, and Falls from the win As a feather is wafted From an eagle in h I see the lights of the Gleam through the And a feeling of sadi That my soul can

A feeling of sadness.
That is not akin to And resembles sorro As the mist resemb Come, read to me so

That shall soothe thi And banish the the Not from the grand Not from the bard Whose distant footst Through the corri

For, like strains of I Their mighty thou Life's endless toil an And to-night I lor Read from some hur Whose songs gush As showers from the

· Or tears from the Who, through long And nights devoic Still heard in his soi Of wonderful mel

Such songs have po The restless pulse And come like the l That follows after Then read from the

The poem of thy And lend to the rhy The beauty of thy And the night shall

And the cares, the Shall fold their tents And as silently sto

LONGFELLOY

A visitor at Cambrid is very sure to make hi is Mr. Longfellow's whom he meets will be ample, dignified mans days, and famous as Washington during th for Independence, is i fields, and looks acros ing Charles and the Great elms, fragrant stand by the broad pa door, and as one passe glimpse of the poet pa shaded piazza which i

shrubbery. Here came, in the Si studious-looking youn huge brass knocker v front door, and very great general as he le He had called to see t Mrs. Andrew Craigie, general of the norther the Revolution. The was a room in her hot cupy. The stately ol more dignified for t wound about her head

"I lodge students i "But I am not a st in the University."
"A professor?" Sh one so unlike most pr 'I am Professor L

at the youthful figure

"Ah! that is differ what there is." She staircase, and, proud one spacious room af the door of each s have that," until at I the southeast corner r "This was General I she said. "You ma he gladly set up his h a large one, and alrea Jared Sparks had l when Mr. Longfellor it the maker of the E. Worcester, shared was room for each fa establishment, and e found independent. Craigie died, Mr. 1 house, and it has rev

When he came to

be Professor of Mode grature, he was thir but eighteen when h College in the class t thorne also belonged promise then that he called to be professo cepted the appointmight have three years in Europe. The im abroad was in some t the Spanish, in somi "Outre-Mer," his fi tinued at Bowdoin invited to Harvard. for further study en that spent seventeen of his pupils has greater to the teacher 'As it happened, rooms of the college met him in a sort o

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Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

THE DAY IS DONE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The day is done, and the darkness Falls from the wings of Night, As a feather is wafted downward From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights of the village Gleam through the rain and the mist. And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me That my soul can not resist:

A feeling of sadness and longing, That is not akin to pain, And resembles sorrow only As the mist resembles the rain.

Come, read to me some poem Some simple and heartfelt lay That shall soothe this restless feeling. And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters, Not from the bards sublime. Whose distant footsteps echo Through the corridors of Time.

For, like strains of martial music. Their mighty thoughts suggest Life's endless toil and endeavor; And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humbler poet, Whose songs gushed from his heart, As showers from the clouds of Summer, Or tears from the eyelids start;

Who, through long days of labor, And nights devoid of ease, Still heard in his soul the music Of wonderful melodies. Such songs have power to quiet The restless pulse of care,

And come like the benediction That follows after prayer. Then read from the treasured volume The poem of thy choice,

The beauty of thy voice.

And the night shall be filled with music, And the cares, that infest the day. Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs, And as silently steal away.

And lend to the rhyme of the poet

LONGFELLOW AT HOME.

A visitor at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, is very sure to make his first question, Where is Mr. Longfellow's house? and any one whom he meets will be able to tell him. The ample, dignified mansion, built in Colonial days, and famous as the headquarters of Washington during the first year of the War for Independence, is in the midst of broad fields, and looks across meadows to the wind- | friends. A man is known by the company ing Charles and the gentle hills beyond. Great elms, fragrant lilacs, and syringas ure which gathers into immortal verse the stand by the broad path which leads to the friendship of Agassiz, Hawthorne, Lowell, door, and as one passes, he will often catch a

Here came, in the Summer of 1837, a slight studious-looking young man, who lifted the huge brass knocker which hung upon the front door, and very likely thought of the lives is most closely connected with his great general as he let it fall with a clang. He had called to see the owner of the house, Mrs. Andrew Craigie, widow of apothecarygeneral of the northern provincial army in the deep life of the fireside. Here was the Revolution. The visitor asked if there was a room in her house which he could occupy. The stately old lady, looking all the more dignified for the turban which was memorates the birth of one of his own chil-

at the youthful figure, "I lodge students no longer."

"But I am not a student; I am a professor in the University."

"A professor?" She looked curiously at one so unlike most professors in appearance. "I am Professor Longfellow," he said.

"Ah! that is different. I will show you what there is." She led him up the broad staircase, and, proud of her house, opened the southeast corner room of the second story, "This was General Washington's chamber," she said. "You may have this;" and here | purely.—Longfellow Leaflets. he gladly set up his home. The house was a large one, and already Edward Everett and Jared Sparks had lived there; afterwards, when Mr. Longfellow was keeping house in it the maker of the dictionary, Mr. Joseph E. Worcester, shared it with him, for there was room for each family to keep a separate establishment, and even a third could have found independent quarters. When Mrs. Craigie died, Mr. Longfellow bought the house, and it has remained his ever since.

When he came to Cambridge, in 1837, to be Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, he was thirty years old. He was

to us, and made us read them to him. Of yet the chances are that somewhere—whethwithout meaning to, and I think this was obscure, it matters little to our philosophy—

French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Por- all American history there have been as many piastres; while for 1250 oranges, reckoned tuguese to two or three hundred under-grad- as half-a-dozen men that shot up from boy- as a trade 1000, the cultivator receives 70 to uates. . . . We never knew when he might ish worthlessness; but unfortunately for the 80 piastres. - London Times. look in on a recitation and virtually conduct | people who look to such a source for the adit. We were proud to have him come. . . . We all knew he was a poet; and were proud to went down to the original worthlessness

we respected him as a man of affairs." Only a few knew him as a professor; thousands have known the poet, and thousand are born every year who will read and enjoy his poetry all their lives. He began to write broad staircase, its quaint carvings and tiles, gests a practice of standing while writing, | colored narratives of wonderful wickedness; keeps watch; by the side of the open fire is the 'children's chair;' on the table is Coleridge's ink-stand; upon the walls are crayon likenesses of Emerson, Hawthorne, and Sumner; and in one of the book-cases which fill all the spare wall-space and occupy even one of the windows, are, rarest treasure of all, the poet's own works in their original manuscript, carefully preserved in handsome and of Maine," the old Danish song-book, the clock, which

"points and beckons with its hands;" across the meadows is the gentle Charles, "Friends I love have dwelt beside thee, And have made thy margin dear."

he keeps. And how fine must be that nat-Sumner, Whittier, Tennyson, Irving, and glimpse of the poet pacing up and down the chooses for companionship among the dead shaded piazza which is half screened by the such names as Chaucer, Dante, Keats, Milton, Shakespeare. All these and more will be of Longfellow's verse.

After all, the old house where the poet poems, because it is a home. Here his children have grown, and out of its chambers have issued those undying poems which sing | mira Advertiser. "Evangeline" written, one of the most precious tales of pure and steadfast love; here "The Two Angels," in which he coma father and his children in literature. In "The Golden Mile-Stone" he sings:

Each man's chimney is his Golden Mile-Stone: Is the central point, from which he measures Every distance

Through the gateways of the world around him genius, and kept them burning steadily and

at school. - Wilkesbarre Record.

for the dinners of the trustees, and the whole generate into "paupers, drudges, and pick- ble of bringing in an income of about 600f. affair had the aspect of a friendly gathering in a private house, in which the study of them may not obtain exalted stations, for is at first almost exclusively directed to Rus-German was the amusement of the occasion. as there are not enough of the highest places | sia, till the Winter closes the Black Sea ports, He began with familiar ballads, read them to go around, some must be unprovided for, when it is continued to Trieste and Egypt. course we soon committed them to memory er the place be high or low, illustrious or close cases, the rest are sent in open crates. probably part of his theory. At the same these men will be doing work that men can ons, and last year's export is reckoned at time we were learning the paradigms by rote. not do whose manhood has grown up out of 20,000 cases, all of which fetched very high His regular duty was the oversight of a youth of debauchery, disobedience, laziness, prices, especially lemons in Russia. five or more instructors who were teaching and cowardly rowdyism. We admit that in average prices are for 1000 lemons 150 to 170 vent of greatness, every one of these men have him in the college, but at the same time | when the world demanded of them something better than declamation or bluster .--The hard work must be done by hard workers, and nothing in this world will make a hard worker but doing hard work. Mischief may be very romantic, and funny, but our boys and to publish poetry as soon as he was fairly | will not get to the front of any serious en- | the Egyptians, Israelites, Phœnecians, Indi settled in the Craigie House, and the place is | terprise because of this. They themselves | ans, Chinese, and Japanese, it was considfull of suggestion of his work. "The house, know that it is work that tells." Better yet, ered as a pre-eminently religious art, and with its great fire-places, its generously pro- as we have the best reasons for believing, the formed an essential part of their worship. portioned rooms, its hospitable hall and great majority of students in the schools and colleges of our land are acting upon this beis itself a historic poem. The study is a lief. The immorality and the disorders of ter, who considered the universe a great harbusy literary man's workshop; the table is school life are greatly exaggerated. In the mony of things, of which music was the coun piled with pamphlets and papers in orderly first place, the boys themselves love to aston- terpart. confusion; a high desk in one corner sug- ish their home-keeping friends with highly and gives a hint of one secret of the poet's and, then, there has grown up in the comsingularly erect, form at an age when the munity at large, from the endless repetitions body generally begins to stoop and the of a few college stories, an idea that an or- toward the perfecting of sacred music. Amshoulders to grow round; an orange-tree dinary college diploma covers a history but brosius lived till about 393 after Christ, and stands in one window; near it a stuffed stork little better than that of a bandit, a Don we find soon after still another giant of the Juan and a Coal Oil Johnny combined. church actively engaged in the development Nothing could be further from the truth. of music, with still more marked success. College students as a class are honest, virtu- | This was Gregory the Great, who presided ous and economical—illustrating, we may over the Christian Church from 501 to 604. say, the two last named qualities more rigor- | He made a collection of existing melodies, ously than they themselves deem necessary or desirable. Graduation means work, and, generally, hard work; it means obedience to deviation was forbidden, and a copy of this certain rules; it means, therefore, of necessubstantial bindings." Here, too, one may sity the cultivation and development of mansee the pen presented by "beautiful. Helen | ly character and intellectual power, in some degree, through the discipline of law and antique pitcher; upon the staircase is the old duty. And this training—back and beneath all the youthful frivolity of billiards, canes, flirtations and hazing—is the thing that will make these boys, if anything shall, men of aration. power, and influence and usefulness. The students of most of our colleges have read itself. After the twefth and thirteenth cenenough and experienced enough to know turnes the higher orders of society began to that fun and mischief and pranks are at the occupy themselves with poetry and song, and in Longfellow's poems and discover all the kind words which he has written of his and fame, but even bread and butter, after the Troubadours (called by this name in Prov- Fish.—An interesting exhibition of blind all, depend on "minding the cues" and hav- ence, and in Germany, Minnesauger), and animals was recently given to a party of vising in word and spirit a "perfect study." among whom kings and princes were proud itors by a gentleman living in the immediate We are not afraid that a deluge of economic to be numbered. piety and industry threatens to sweep over college life and wash away all the traditional and gilded follies of the cloister life, and which the art gradually gained a more indeso we can not endorse the *Record's* plea for pendent character, could not remain a matfound strung as beads upon the golden thread | more mischief; but we are happy to know, | ter of indifference to the Christian Church, | of it are of peculiar interest. Years ago the that every year is adding strength to the college sentiment that to-day, in almost every of religion soon became manifest. institution of this grade in our land, honors the student who is unaffectedly good, rationally industrious, and generously manly.—El

ORANGE CULTURE IN SYRIA.

are given in a recent consular report from wound about her head, replied, as she looked dren and the death of Lowell's wife on the Beyrout. From this we learn that the two slightest profane or impure element, to ban- and has the vacant stare of a boiled cod. same night; here "Resignation," "To a districts in which oranges are the most plen- ish it from the church. A mighty genius fit The fish that was originally a minnow, as-Child," and the poem "The Children's tiful are those of Jaffa and Sidon. The or- for such an undertaking was opportunely sumes a pale and ghostly appearance, and Hour," which is the most perfect picture of ange trade began to assume considerable found in Giovanni Palestrina, who accomproportions some forty years ago, when the plished the task with magnificent results. about in the inky water, strikes the beholder new government of Egypt took shape, and it is now one of the most profitable indus- reformed plan, which was performed before which are, to say the least, grim, ghostly and tries in the two towns above mentioned. the entire body of cardinals, with overwhelm-Unfortunately the inhabitants, allured by ing success. One would suppose that his them, almost perfect-silence must be mainfirst gains, commenced planting gardens and and the secret of Longfellow's power is in expending money beyond their resources, the perfect art with which he has brought all | the result of which has been that, in spite of | music impossible for centuries at least. This, | retreating to the cover of some adjacent ledge. the door of each saying, "You can not the treasures of the old world stories, and all all remunerations for small outlays, their however, was not the case; but on the conhave that," until at length she led him into the hopes of the new to this central point; improvidence has placed most of them in the trary, an irresistible pressure toward freedom however, attract them, and if a net is dexhis own fireside has fed the flames of poetic power of money-lenders, who continue to of musical forms soon showed itself. advance at interest of 15 to 20 per cent. However, a company has lately been formed as an art, outside the church, which had in Jaffa to negotiate loans with orange culti- already been taken up by the Troubadours vators, and if its operations be carried on and Minnesauger, as well as the whole Dutch fairly we may expect an extension of horti- school, flamed forth anew and led at length culture, with benefit alike to the company to the complete divorce of secular from sa-The college that has not a dozen or more young fellows "on mischief bent" is a very doleful and stupid institution. Your proper, well-behaved boys seldom turn out to be much more than paupers to some rural church congregation, or a drudge to some lawyer, or a picker-up of inconsiderate trifles in a newspaper office. Every one of the Congressmen newspaper office. Every one of the Congressmen taken in by Oakes Ames in the Credit Mobilier job were "meek and lowly" and proper behaved boys at school — Wilkesbarre Record.

Culture, with benefit alike to the company to the company and the borrowers. At the present moment Jaffa possesses some 340 gardens, averaging from 2000 to 2500 trees in each. The crop of fruit from these may be put down at about 36,000,000. A garden costs from about 36,000,000. A garden costs from the consciousness of the excellence of beauty, of devotion to the life of this world, and the higher pleasures of the excellence of beauty, of devotion to the life of this world, and the higher pleasures of the complete divorce of secular from saports. At the present moment says Franz Brandel, "the breath of Spring," his statement will be new to nearly all who says Franz Brandel, "the breath of a free spirit wresting itself from the bondage of authority, pervaded the world." After long to the complete divorce of secular from says Franz Brandel, "the breath of a free spirit wresting itself from the bondage of authority, pervaded the world." After long to the complete divorce of secular from says Franz Brandel, "the breath of a free says Franz Brandel, "the complete divorce of secular from says Franz Brandel, "the complete divorce of s As every college has its "dozen or more is always to be found at a depth of 40 feet or spirit of religion. Eyes which had hitherto young fellows 'on mischief bent,'" no insti- 50 feet. With capital and enterprise much only been turned toward heaven were now but eighteen when he graduated at Bowdoin | tution need be doleful or stupid on account | of this might be planted, and the orange | directed toward the world with astonishment College in the class to which Nathaniel Haw- of any lack of juvenile deviltry. Indeed, trade doubled in a short time. The present at its splendor. The earnest, four-voiced thorne also belonged, and he had given such | why this plea? Is there danger that college | system of irrigation is that of small wells, | form of song had hitherto been almost prepromise then that he was almost immediately | pranks will become extinct? We do not | from which the water is drawn by mules; | dominant in music, but there now developed, called to be professor at Bowdoin. He ac- | know how extensive have been the opportu- | but experiments have proved that very little | with incredible rapidity, the dramatic song, cepted the appointment on condition that he nities for observation enjoyed by our re- engineering skill would be required in order and the opera was the result. Instrumental might have three years of travel and study spected Wilkesbarre friend, but we suspect to turn the streams of the river Andjah, music also betrayed through imperfect bein Europe. The immediate result of his life | they have been considerably less than those | some four miles from the town, over the | ginnings that it had at least begun to exist. abroad was in some translations, chiefly from of the average teacher. It is unfortunate plain. The land near Jaffa would then be the Spanish, in some critical papers, and in for the theory of the Record that most men cheapened in proportion as the value of that centuries sending forth more and more tinued at Bowdoin until 1835, when he was men, and who have watched through the land close to Jaffa able to support 2000 trees mighty stream which has burst its barriers. invited to Harvard. Again he went to Europe long course of many years the career of grad- is worth 2000f. to 3000f.; but at two or three for further study and travel, and then after uates, find that the facts will not sustain hours' distance it will fetch only 5f. to 6f. a musical genius. Bach, Handel, Hayden, that spent seventeen years as professor. One these assertions. The valedictorians are deunum. The export is carried on chiefly Mozart, and Beethoven developed instrumenof his pupils has given an affectionate ac- heard of; the foremost men in the profes- by sailing-boats for Egypt and Constantino- tal music to its highest perfection; and then count of the teacher's method with his class: sions do not grow up from young scamps, ple, and by steamers for Russia, Trieste, and sacred music could not resist the movement "As it happened, the regular recitation whose mental discipline in school and college Marseilles. Exportation in cases is a com- of the times, and the human and natural elerooms of the college were all in use, and we consisted in engineering rebellions and esca- paratively recent introduction, which has ment gained more and more the upper hand. before tracts of the trees were planted, was

Corporation Room.' We sat round a ma- can come only from reverence for authority Jaffa. An acre of land at Sidon is generally ner having realed unsuspected paths.—Maghogany table, which was reported to be meant and genuine loyalty to principle, do not de- valued at from 6000f. to 7000f., and is capa- ic Flute. European cargoes are packed in paper and Each case contains some 300 oranges or lem-

MUSIC AND RELIGION.

Music owes its origin, its growth, and its advancement to religion, or more properly to the religious instinct in human nature. Even before the Christian era we find music and religion most intimately connected. Among

Among the Greeks it was Pythagoras who gave special emphasis to its religious charac-

After the establishment of Christianity we find its priests the promoters and perfect ors of music. Ambrosius, bishop of Milan, was the first who rendered immortal service and, adding some new ones, introduced the whole into the church, as a form from which book of melodies was secured to the altar of St. Peter's at Rome, as a standard of com- much I owe to you, not only of delight, but parison, by which future editions were cor- of culture. When I look back upon my rected in case of variance. Subsequent to earlier verses, I can not but smile to see how this, however, music having gained intelli- much in them is really yours. It was an ingible forms in the hands of these men, we witness the beginning of the process of sep-

So-called secular music began to develop

At the Tridentine Council (1562) the question whether music in its then condition fulfilled its true purpose was for the first time a review of the evils which became manifest,

The battle for the independence of music Jaffa extends a fertile plain, on which water | sense which had appeared sinful to the former And now we behold music in the course of

"Outre-Mer," his first prose work. He con- of long experience in the education of young | freshly watered rose. At present, unplanted | branches, like the spreading channels of a In Gluck there appeared the first dramatic

met him in a sort of parlor, carpeted, hung pades; the boys who learn to work in school given considerable impulse to business with But it is this century especially which has pestilential.

with pictures, and otherwise handsomely fur- and college and graduate with habits of in- Europe. The orange gardens of Sidon are witnessed the development of the dramatic nished, which was, I believe, called 'The dustry and the traits of manly character that cultivated on the same principle as those of power of music-Mozart, Weber, and Wag-

BRYANT AND LONGFELLOW.

When, in 1845-6, the illustrated edition of Longfellow's poems came out in Philadelphia, from the press of Carey & Hart, Mr. Bryant wrote to its author as follows:

NEW YORK, January 31, 1846.

"My Dear Sir,—I have been looking over the collection of your poems recently published by Carey & Hart, with Huntington's illustrations. They appear to me more beautiful than on former readings, much as I then admired them. The exquisite music of your verse dwells more agreeably than ever in my ear, and more than ever am I affected by their depth of feeling, and their spirituality, and the creative power with which they set before us passages from the great drama of life.

"I had been reading aloud to my wife some of your poems that pleased me most, and she would not be content until I had written to express to you some of the admiration which I could not help manifesting as I read them. I am not one of those who believe that a true poet is insensible to the excellence of his writings, and know that you oan afford to dispense with such slight corroboration as the general judgment in your favor could derive from any opinion of mine. You must allow me, however, to add my voice to the many which make up the sum of poetic fame.

Yours very truly, W. C. BRYANT."

To this the younger poet replied with frankness and becoming gratitude: CAMBRIDGE, February 5, 1846.

"My Dear Sir,—I am very much obliged to you for your friendly letter, which has given me, I assure you, the sincerest pleasure. Your expressions of praise and sympathy are very valuable to me; and I heartily thank Mrs. Bryant for prompting your busy hand to write.

"In return, let me say what a staunch friend and admirer of yours I have been from the beginning, and acknowledge how voluntary imitation which I most readily confess, and say, as Dante says to Virgil:

'Tu se' lo mio maestro, e'l mio autore.' "With kind remembrance to your wife, to Julia, and to the Godwins, faithfully yours, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW."

LIFE IN UNDERGROUND RIVERS—BLIND

vicinity of Mammoth Cave. The cave, as The secularization of music which now well as many others, has its subterranean progressed during two centuries, and through | rivers and lakes that are stocked with a fauna peculiarly their own, and the observations that have resulted in our present knowledge and an effort to again bind it to the service | fishes undoubtedly entered the underground river, and gradually from disuse, as generation succeeded generation, their organs of sight have almost disappeared—the result of inactivity. In the young the eye is more earnestly rediscussed, and in consequence of perfect, but as the fish gradually grows, the unused optic nerve remains in tact or gradua purification of sacred music was determined ally dwindles away, so that the most careful upon at the twenty-second sitting of the scrutiny often fails to reveal it in the adult Some very interesting notes on this subject | council, and it was agreed, so far as it con- forms. The eye itself becomes covered with tained in its vocal or instrumental forms the a white membrane, probably a fatty substance. By appointment he composed a mass on the as in strict keeping with the surroundings, peculiar. To observe the fishes and capture pure, holy style, free from every appeal to tained, and the white forms will soon be seen sense, would have made any secularization of | darting to the top of the water and as quickly Y. Sun.

> THE CANARY BIRD.—Mr. Leicke, an exensive importer and dealer in birds and beasts, of New York, takes nearly all of the poetry out of the idolized canary bird. And canary was crossed with the linnet, and the lark, and the other song birds of Europe, that the little musician which we know as the canary came to exist. These birds are all bred in Germany. The inhabitants of the Hartz mountains supply the civilized world. There is not a cottage in all the region about Andreasburg and the Brocken that is not full of them. Some of the peasants raise as many as 300 in a year, but the average is perhaps twenty to a house. As much as \$300,000 goes to the inhabitants of the Hartz mountains every year. They have bred them for generations, and fairs are held and prizes are offered to stimulate the breeders.

The Eucalyptus tree has been found very effective in banishing malaria from many fever-plagued regions of Southern Italy, Corsica, and Algeria, where the atmosphere,

The Sabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, March 30, 1882.

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EVIL SPEAKING.

The Apostle James says, "Speak not evil one of another." Yesterday, in conversation, a brother remarked he 'had concluded | the habit of evil speaking was traceable altogether to selfishness." "We have a feeling that by ventilating the imperfections of others we raise ourselves in the scale of comare the causes which lead to evil speaking. done, and if so, when? I think it is justififaults or sins of another, we can save a third I find an unsuspecting party is likely to suf- | Word. fer through the weakness, dishonesty, or wickedness of another, it is my duty to forewarn the unsuspecting one, by notifying him of the nature of his danger, and the character of the individual from whom he is likely to suffer. This is the only justifiable excuse for speaking evil of others. And were all evil speaking reduced to this, how little there would be compared to what is.

We find individuals claiming to be honest, unselfish, when we know they are not; we find a man making claim to scholastic attainments which we know he does not possess, and oh! how our hearts burn to set the matter right.

Our innate sense of justice, fairness, and truthfulness is quickened into a desire to have a man known as we conceive him to be; and so we whisper about what we conceive to be the truth, preferring not to be known to him, or to any one as the exposer of his real merits and demerits, yet not able to rest without he is exposed.

And we justify ourselves in this mischief on the ground that we do it in the interest of truth. We want false pretenses exposed, and hidden weaknesses and wickedness brought to light. And there is good arising from it. It does bring to light fraudulent pretenses; but, upon the whole, it works mischief and should be avoided.

Better wait and let others find out what you think you have learned. I have great respect for a former teacher of mine, not because he is now a D. D., a Ph. D., or an LL.D., and really I do not know but he is all these (for our people have such an easy way of conferring grand titles) but simply because I once heard his wife chide him in a gentle way, because he was so little given to criticising others unfavorably that she never knew herself what opinion he entertained of

There is a mode of evil speaking that is very distasteful to me, almost to the extent of abomination; it is that of hinting evil, uttering inuendoes with reference to almost everybody and then claiming you never speak evil of any one. This in vileness is only a grade above slander, indeed it is a cowardly way of slandering others. Slander does not exist without hatred, and the latter our Savior ranks with murder. E. M. D.

HOW TO DODGE IT.

How to escape the obligation to observe the Sabbath of the fourth commandment, Bible leaves the Sabbath as the fourth com

the original seventh day of creation; that it christened the "Christian Sabbath." Hymakes no difference which day is observed; | brid offspring of paganism and papacy—the that if we obey God in every particular ex- Christian Sabbath! alas, for Christianity. cept this one he will not be displeased with us; that we can do more good by disobedience parative merit, just in proportion as we put | than by obedience in this particular; that others down where we think they should there is no sacred time under the gospel; be." This view is correct in part, but it | that the church has appointed and made does not cover the entire ground. Various | sacred the Sunday. These are some of the positions taken to justify the unscriptural By evil speaking, I do not now refer to practice of Sunday-keeping. The last named speaking untruthfully concerning others. is at the present time gaining a good deal of I have not in mind the sin of slander; but favor. Protestants are going back to the telling what we conceive to be the truth with | Romish doctrine that the church has the reference to others, when the subject matter | right, and has exercised the right, to apis of such a character, and when it is told in | point or change the Sabbath. And they such a way as to represent them in an un- add as a corollary that the State must favorable light, and create a bad impression enforce its enactment. The increasing with reference to them. Should this ever be | tide of no-Sabbathism with its immoral and irreligious tendencies, sweeping over able only when by speaking truthfully of the our country, may yet convince the Christian Church that it is dangerous business to party from positive injury. For example, if attempt to dodge the requirements of God's

HOW CAME IT, THEN?

We have seen the unsoundness of the argument from popularity in favor of the Sunday observance. It is a matter of history, that all great reforms in morals and in politics have had to breast the tide of popular dis approval at first. The doctrines of freedom and impartial justice were just as true and important when there were only seven thousand men in the whole nation to vote for them, as they were a quarter of a century afterwards, when the mighty millions of the nation enacted them into constitutional law. Sabbath truth will be no truer than it is now, when an apostate church shall come back to its observance.

Dr. Neander wrote from the highest stand

penned the following in his "History of the is practically, for a period of twenty years at Christian Church during the first three cen- least, a total prohibition of such immigration. turies:" "The festival of Sunday was always | Now, while we are expressing our sympathies only a human ordinance." I deem the testimony of abundant and reliable history, unmistakably in favor of the following answer almost daily receiving to our shores great to the question, "How and when came the numbers of immigrants from nearly every Sunday into such popular favor?" Sunday was not known nor-observed either as a Sabbath or a Christian festival, in apostolic times. About the close of the second century, it our doors in the face of the Chinese. Our came into the church as a festival, "a day | country's fair name, her proud boast of open of indulgence for the flesh," along with more doors to all comers, above all a sacred ob than fifty other festival days, and the whole | servance of treaties already made with China, brood of them were products of the first and considerations of fairness and simple just great wave of apostasy on which the church ice to such of the Chinese subjects as may was being swept down to her papal corruptions. The reasons for the Sunday festival least, such a modification of the bill as will were mostly fanciful, and some of them ri- remove this prohibition feature. It is doubtdiculous-just as good, and no better, than the reasons for the portentious list of sacriments and festivals with which the apostate Pacific States. It is, probably, equally true Romish Church loaded her service. Great that the instigators of the troubles, and the men have their weak points, and Luther showed one of them, and to the immense damage of the Protestant reformation, when not the Chinese themselves, but certain for he said, "Let all the festivals be abolished eign citizens of a different name. It may be except the festival of Sunday." Strong men fought against his exception, but Luther's iron will prevailed, and so the reformation remains to be reformed. Centuries of the Christian era passed, however, before this Sunday festival was thought of as having industrious, frugal, and inoffensive people. any Sabbath character, and as a substitute On a question of so much magnitude as this, for the Bible Sabbath. It was well along in it is quite proper to say to our representathe fourth century, before any effort was made to give the Sunday festival Sabbath character. The Sabbath of the Bible was all | tion, which has not been considered in either the seventh day of the week, is a problem this time observed in the church along-side House of Congress, nor is it, at present, likely that is taxing the ability of many of the the Sunday festival. In the forepart of the to be so considered -- a question, the importance ablest teachers and leaders of our time. fourth century, Constantine, the sagacious of which it is simply impossible to overesti-This commandment they know was given pagan Emperor, seeing paganism was fast mate—the temperance question. The evil of and recorded with the other precepts of the | playing out before the aggressions of Christmoral law. It is a part of the constitution | ianity, shrewdly seized upon the latter as the | sends more men to the grave than the worst of God's moral government. In its terms it only hope of stability for his throne, and flauntis so clear and explicit that there can be no ed the red-cross banner at the head of his doubt concerning its import. Diligent | mighty armies, with the motto, "By this we | hopeless poverty into the country, every year, search of Scripture fails to find any word or | conquer." The wily pagan began the fatal pol- | than all the Mississippi freshets for a whole example of Jesus, any teaching of inspired | icy of compromise between Christianity which | generation. It costs the country, annually, apostles or prophets giving the least hint of he feared, and paganism which he loved. He more money than all the Star Route frauds its abrogation or change. In a word, the legislated for Christianity at first, with some that were ever perpetrated. The sin and to all who were known to desire it and some ambiguity, from which the adherents of his shame which it entails upon almost every who were not, with the expectation that if it mandment enjoined it. But a large majority paternal religion could pick up some crumb square mile of our fair land, are so wide- was wanted there would be an expression of of Christians find themselves doing some of comfort. The enactment of his Sunday spread, and of so deep a dye, that the Mor- the want with a specification of the number thing different from what God commands. edict, however, in 321, was a bungling effort mon question becomes, in the comparison, a to be sent. Some have manifested their de-The consistent course would be to abandon to give the loaf to the pagans, and the crumb local issue. To say that a question of this sires and more have not. Those who have orthis unscriptural practice. But, as to do to the Christians. The Sunday was the magnitude is one to be settled at town meet- dered them will be supplied and those who have sideration by every church and pastor. I

and would also be attended with some in- day of all pagan antiquity." What a stroke sumes the right to collect its internal revenue the expense of this free supply, thinks the convenience and perhaps sacrifice, they seem of policy to keep in favor of both parties, on the liquors which are sold in every part of number published should be reduced to someto have decided to continue to depart from flashed upon the supreme pontiff of the Ro- the country. Why may it not also declare the thing like the number of subscribers. Those the Bible doctrine of the Sabbath. In at- man Church, and the unquestioned head of tempting to justify this course very many the Roman State. Marry the "venerabilis different and conflicting theories and excuses | dies solis," the sun-day of the pagans, to have been advanced. It is claimed that the festal day of the Christians, and so it the law of the Sabbath is binding, but the came, "Let all judges, and all city, people day has been changed; that there is no Script- and tradesmen, rest upon the 'venerable day ure evidence that the day was changed, but of the sun." They rested together, and longs, and that it will there receive that atthat the law was abolished; that Sunday is the offspring of the unholy alliance was

D. E. M.

- SOME LEGISLATIVE ISSUES.

Since the days of slavery, the war, and the reconstruction of the Rebel States, it is doubtful whether Congress has had before it any subject for legislation of more importance than the Mormon question. It was certainly high time that some measures should be adopted by the National Government by which, while respecting the right of individ ual religious opinion, the sin and shame of polygamy should be wiped out of existence The bill which has recently been passed by both branches of Congress, and which will doubtless receive the signature of the President before this article is in print, is aimed at this very thing. It will take time and patience, possibly some modification of present laws, or additional legislation to accomplish all that the friends of the recent bill have expected, and are expecting from it. That anything should at last be done on this sub ject is a hopeful indication. That the first move should be the vigorous plan of the Edmunds bill, just passed, is cause for congratulation. That the work thus begun should be pushed to completion, by additional legis lation if necessary, by the faithful execution of whatever laws we have, is undoubtedly the will of the people which must be heeded. Let us devoutly hope that the beginning of the end of another national evil is thus at hand.

While this measure has been going forward in this promising manner, another bill has been passed by the Senate, and is now before the House, which, if it becomes a law. must be regarded as a backward step. It is the Anti-Chinese Bill, which, while it nompoint of historical erudition, when he inally proposes to limit Chinese immigration, with, and extending our hospitalities to the oppressed Jews of Russia, and while we are other nation under the heavens, and rapidly admitting them to all the privileges of American citizenship, we can not afford to shut seek homes among us, all alike demand, at less true that there have been troubles in the Chinese quarters in some of the cities of the perpetrators of the outrages which have been committed during these troubles, have been, true that the whole question of foreign immigration needs regulating, but it is difficult to see why the restrictions, resulting from such regulations, should fall exclusively upon the Chinese who are confessedly a quiet, tives in Congress, Let us make haste slowly.

Meanwhile, there is another national quesintemperance is a national one. It annually

land? Is it visionary to believe that this generation will see this question in the hands of the National Government where it betention which will be the death blow to the greatest evil which has cursed our land since the days of slavery? Perhaps so. Then let us pray that the next generation may be more favored than the present one.

SUPPORTING THE GOSPEL.

It is a well-known fact that in most of the denominations, the churches have trouble in paying their ministers. I hear of this in all the denominations around us, and it may be there are some Seventh-day Baptist Churches that have the same difficulty. Now I believe the trouble arises because the man is made so important and the cause of Christ regarded as secondary. We have emphasized the human wants of the pastor and his family, and neglected the divine necessities of the church. We call it paying the preacher so much money for so much work, and forget it should be given to the Lord for the advancement of his kingdom. We have magnified the material and lost sight of the spiritual. Take the various excuses for not giving to the support of the gospel, and they arise from a selfish rather than from a spirit-

But am I yet as poor as the widow who had | paring the first number of the Outlook to be but two mites and cast both of them into the issued in April, and presented a copy of the treasury of the Lord—even all her living? She had nothing left to get her supper with, | proved, and the committee were instructed but had freely given all to the Lord, and then | to proceed with its publication. trusted to him for the future. It is the poor that need to give, and then the Lord can

2. I am in debt, and must pay my obliga- invited to conduct the same for the present. tions first. But to whom in debt? To man. How much? One hundred dollars. How much in debt to God? I suppose ten thou- able sum still due from pledges made sevsand talents. And can I get down on my knees and pray in these honest words, "Dear | was, therefore, voted to place those unpaid Lord, if thou wilt keep on giving me life pledges in the hands of the Treasurer, J. F. and health and properity, till I get my broth- Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J., with instrucers all paid off, and then if I have anything | tions to notify the parties of the amount over, and don't get into debt agian, I will due. give something for the support of the gospel?"

3. Can not give anything, because the minister is worth more and lives better than I do. rent, which he had voluntarily agreed to do, abstract of it in the Sabbath Recorder. begged off on the plea that he had not got

4. I believe the pastor ought to be paid a salary according to the size of his family, and | a draft for \$100, and that a correspondence our pastor's family is small and it ought not | be opened with him with a view to future to take much to feed them. But if the good | employment on that field. brother goes to a shoemaker to get his boots children he had, and then pay him accord-

spiritual comfort."

ancing the probable expenses of his family, attention. When we give our little or our much as unto the Lord, because he has loved yellow-fever plague the country has ever us, then there will be less trouble in supportknown. It brings more want and suffering and ing the pastor, and the cause will be mightily advanced.

OUR SABBATH VISITOR has been sent through the month of March (five numbers) this would be to confess that, heretofore, festal day of a large portion of the Christians, ings is to trifle with it. It is a national not will be expected to order before any had prepared an article on the same subject,

whole business, as it really is, an enemy to wishing the volume complete should order the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the at once that the size of the edition may not whole people, and, as such, drive it from the | be reduced so low that all can not be suc-

> MRS. MAYBURN'S TWINS, by John Hab. berton, author of "Helen's Babies," is a book that will be eagerly read by every lover of children, and their various moods, as so happily delineated by this talented writer. The success achieved by "Helen's Babies" is a sufficient guarantee that the public will not allow Mrs. Mayburn's Twins to pass without making their acquaintance. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, in one volume, paper cover, for 50 cents.

> PHOTOGRAPHY.—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway, New York, have issued American editions of "The Art and Practice of Silver Printing, by H. P. Robinson and Capt. Abney, R. E., F. R. S.," and "Modern Dry Plates; or Emulsion Photography, by Dr. J. M. Eder," of Vienna.

Communications.

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

The Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society met in regular session in Plainfield, N. J., March 12, 1882.

After the usual preliminaries, Bro. A. H. Lewis, Chairman of "The Outlook Committee," reported having carried out the in-1. I am too poor, and have nothing to give. | structions of the Board in reference to presame for examination. The paper was ap-

It was voted that a Department be opened in the Sabbath Recorder devoted to Sabbath truth, and that Bro. D. E. Maxson be

From a communication from the General Agent, it appears that there is a considereral years ago for the Publishing Fund. It

The report of L. C. Rogers of labors performed in the vicinity of Elmira, N. Y., and Clifford, Pa., up to Feb. 24th, was read, and A church member when asked to pay his slip | the Secretary was instructed to publish an

Letters were read from Joel Greene, in his farm paid for, while his pastor had mon- reference to the distribution of Sabbath docey out on interest. Suppose that same broth- uments in Pennsylvania; from N. Wardner, er had gone to the shop to get his horse shod, | J. B. Clarke, and C. D. Potter, concerning and before he paid the blacksmith inquired | the employment of Bro. Rolf of Norway, in if he owned the shop and lot, and when he the Sabbath mission work; from Morell found that he had been industrious and sav- | Coon, declining to act as agent for the rake ing enough to pay for them, and maybe has shop property in West Edmeston; and from money out, refused to pay for horseshoeing | L. A. Platts and L. R. Swinney, in reference because the blacksmith was worth more than | to editorial correspondence for the Record-

It was voted to send Bro. Rolf, of Norway,

A communication was presented from mended, would he first ask him how many the Secretary of the International Sabbath Association in response to inquiries in reference to a "Call for a Conference" to be held 5. Refuse to pay for the gospel unless the | in Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 7.30 P. M. pastor does just so much pastoral work, and March 28, 1882. Personal invitations were in the way the member imagines it should be extended to A. H. Lewis and L. E. Liverdone. To meet this, one of our ablest min- more, to attend said Conference, but specialisters, in his first sermon, said, "God did not attention was called to the following clause call me to spend my time in going around in the general invitation: "All are invited and visiting everybody, and eating with them; to attend who stand by the generally received but to preach the gospel. The poor and the views regarding the Christian Sabbath, and sick I shall be glad to visit and give them who will speak and act for its integrity. After considering the question of expense of Dear brethren, it seems to me we have representation by delegation, the prevailing been looking at the man too much, and bal- opinion seemed to be that the hope of any hearing in the Conference from any reprewhen the great interests of the kingdom of sentatives of the Bible Sabbath was too slight God demand our undivided and immediate to warrant the outlay. However, there was no action taken either way.

Certain rules for the government of the General Agent in the management of the affairs of the Publishing House were passed.

The names of Mrs. A. E. Allen and Dea. L. Allen, of Milton, Wis., were ordered placed on the list of Life Members of the Tract Society, since it appeared that, through mistake, they had been hitherto omitted.

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

"BY WHOM SHALL JACOB ARISE?"-The editorial of March 23d, under the above they were ignorant and wrong in the matter, and it had been also, "the wild solar holi- question. The National Government as- more are sent. Bro. Bliss, who has to bear but had held it over for further thought.

The article of Bro. Platt necessity for mine, at le may all re-read and pon therein set forth. Will remarks and conclusions

TO YOU PER

To each reader of the **R** friend of the Sabbath, March 16th, you saw an of the Tract Board for This week we send your This shows the enterpris This paper is to be sent people, outside the RECO Clergymen, Sunday-scho Officers of Young Men's tions, and public readi cover more territory and readers than any similar part has ever done. I promptly and generous also be widely advertise will secure a large circ people, who do not hold the churches. This n our work in direct conti ing currents of religio United States and Cana necessary to enter any your duty in the matter lowing requests: 1. Please subscribe fo

and as many more as yo geously among your names are not likely to the hands of the Board to the office, if you can distribution yourself.

2. Please pledge a po which must be raised to prise at once. You car if you choose, and as yo "quarterly." Every p facilitate the work, and of raising the necessary work. You are God's s you some of his money Board has undertaken in you, and in God. I will neglect to respon embarrass the work of the you and lead you arigh In behalf of

LETTER FROM

Erdswold, in I

Dear Brother. Sin have not been able to season and even feeble and also the people her me. They soon tak church (State church) come and hear, so I ha times, (from Sept. 1st ter,) sent or posted 2,1 16 and written 19 lette lies have visited, both always trying to lead t truth of Sacred Scripti

I have also sent at tracts, books, and period Rest, in Hamburg; the stock. The periodical German, Swedish, I language. May the L good come of it. I s more, when an acquair to start for next season, Then I would lead you tion; many tracts may l them, but it will re money.

I have had no work fourteen months when none seems inclined to well known, and the D situation; and as I sh or labor on the Sabbat ready sacrificed a goo mit myself in the har working at home and brought in but a triffe member me in your p the righteous availeth

Furthermore, worthrough you, to remo proceedings, kindly to should proceed. With kind regards I am your

The Board have to dollars to Bro. Rolf i ceived, and asked him according to his best Potter has also sent h If any one wishes to for this work, the Bo and forward it. GEO. E

PAGED N.J. 16

we may soon see better days, that the little

LEONARDSVILLE.

"O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of

W. A. PALMER.

MAYBURN'S TWINS, by John Habauthor of "Helen's Babies," is a that will be eagerly read by every lover dren, and their various moods, as so widelineated by this talented writer. access achieved by "Helen's Babies" meient guarantee that the public will ow Mrs. Mayburn's Twins to pass withaking their acquaintance. Published B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, volume, paper cover, for 50 cents.

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as voted that a Department be opened SABBATH RECORDER devoted to Sabcuth, and that Bro. D. E. Maxson be d to conduct the same for the present. m a communication from the General it appears that there is a considerim still due from pledges made sevears ago for the Publishing Fund. It herefore, voted to place these unpaid s in the hands of the Treasurer, J. F. ard, Plainfield, N. J., with instruccomotify the parties of the amount

report of L. C. Rogers of labors perd in the vicinity of Elmira, N. Y., and rd, Pa., up to Feb. 24th, was read, and ecretary was instructed to publish an et of it in the SABBATH RECORDER.

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d been hitherto omitted. L.E. Livermore, Secretary.

WHOM SHALL JACOB ARISE?"—The l of March 23d, under the above , is worthy of most thoughtful conion by every church and pastor. pared an article on the same subject, d held it over for further thought

The article of Bro. Platts will supersede any necessity for mine, at least; yet I hope we may all re-read and ponder well the matter therein set forth. Will not facts verify the remarks and conclusions of that article?

TO YOU PERSONALLY.

To each reader of the Recorder, and to every friend of the Sabbath,—In the RECORDER for March 16th, you saw an outline of the plans of the Tract Board for the current year. This week we send you a copy of the Outlook. This shows the enterprise fairly inaugurated. This paper is to be sent to at least 50,000 people, outside the RECORDER list, including Clergymen, Sunday-school Superintendents, Officers of Young Men's Christian Associations, and public reading rooms. It will cover more territory and reach many more readers than any similar movement on our part has ever done. If you will respond promptly and generously, the Outlook will also be widely advertised at such rates as will secure a large circulation among the people, who do not hold official positions in the churches. This movement will place our work in direct contact with the controling currents of religious influence in the United States and Canada. It does not seem necessary to enter any argument to show your duty in the matter. Permit us the following requests:

1. Please subscribe for a copy for yourself, and as many more as you can place advantageously among your acquaintances whose names are not likely to be found on lists in the hands of the Board. Send their names to the office, if you can not attend to the distribution yourself.

2. Please pledge a portion of the \$6,000 which must be raised to carry on the enterprise at once. You can pay in installments if you choose, and as you choose; we suggest "quarterly." Every pledge thus made will facilitate the work, and lessen the expense of raising the necessary funds. It is God's work. You are God's servants. He has given you some of his money to use for him. The Board has undertaken this work with faith in you, and in God. It does not believe you will neglect to respond promptly, and so embarrass the work of the Master. God bless you and lead you aright.

In behalf of the Board.

LETTER FROM H. C. ROLF.

EIDSWOLD, in Norway, Jan. 22, 1882.

Dear Brother, - Since last I wrote you have not been able to do much work, the season and even feeble health have hindered, and also the people here are much against me. They soon take warning through church (State church) priests; still some will come and hear, so I have preached only four times, (from Sept. 1st to Dec. 1st, first quarter.) sent or posted 2,000 tracts, distributed 16 and written 19 letters; and several families have visited, both in country and town, always trying to lead the conversation on the truth of Sacred Scriptures.

I have also sent about 14,000 pages of tracts, books, and periodicals to the Stranger's Rest, in Hamburg; these were of my former | though the proceedings to an unaccustomed stock. The periodicals were in the English, German, Swedish, Danish or Norwegian language. May the Lord grant that much good come of it. I shall soon send them more, when an acquaintance engineer begins to start for next season, running to that town. Thén I would lead your attention to emigration; many tracts may be distributed amongst them, but it will require both time and

I have had no work yet. It is now nearly fourteen months when I left my place, and none seems inclined to take me, as I am too well known, and the reason why I left my situation; and as I should not like to start or labor on the Sabbath for which I have already sacrificed a good deal, so I will commit myself in the hands of Father. I am working at home and studying, but it has brought in but a trifle. You will please remember me in your prayers, as the prayer of the righteous availeth much.

Furthermore, would beg the Society, through you, to remember me for the cause of the Lord; or if they do not approve of my proceedings, kindly to state, and how I best should proceed.

With kind regards to you and the brother I am your brother in Christ, H. C. ROLF.

The Board have forwarded one hundred dollars to Bro. Rolf since the above was received, and asked him to continue the work according to his best judgment. Bro. C. D. Potter has also sent him twenty-five dollars. and forward it.

GEO. H. BABCOCK, Rec. Sec. PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 13, 1882.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, France, March 13, 1882. To-night the Paris branch of the Salvation Army held a special review of its forces, on Church here may be revived, and many prethe anniversary of the first establishment of | cious souls gathered into the fold of Christ. the "Army" in France. Being a special service, the audience were in their places punctually at the hour indicated, a quarter past eight; but stragglers kept coming in the years; in the midst of the years make until the hall, which holds some 1,200 people, known; in wrath remember mercy." This was crowded to excess. This number was has been the prayer of a few burdened souls made up principally of apparently poor work- here for years, and we are able to report that men, their wives and children. The men | the grace of importunity and of prevalence came in their blouses, or work-day clothes, in prayer has its reward. God is visiting kept their caps on their heads, and, except this place. Young people are coming to that they abstained from smoking, in obedi- | Christ, while many old in sin and hardened ence to a notice on the door, behaved with by long resistance to the Spirit's pleadings, the freedom and ease of a music-hall audi | with quivering lips and tearful eyes acknowlence. The earnest manner in which most of edge their great need of salvation and the those present joined in the hymns, however, fearful doom of which they are in danger, proved that they were not mere spectators, but like the majority of such can not now and I was astonished to notice that many commit themselves to the Savior. Many rough, unkempt, brutal-looking men, whom | feel it is the last call of God to these, and one would not have expected to find assem- are visiting them as often as consistent to bled except at a Socialist meeting or in a plead with them in behalf of their perishing wine shop, sang the canticles by heart with- | souls. Bro. Huffman is laboring much beout reference to a book. The service was | youd his strength, preaching and visiting conducted principally by Miss Booth, the from house to house. Bro. H. D. Babcock leader of the French branch, a tall, thin, closes his machine shop and foundry someearnest-looking young lady, whose father, times at 1.30 P. M., and gathers his work-"General" Booth, had come over from Eng- | hands together, some sitting on the stairs, land especially for the anniversary meeting. others on boxes and unfinished work while Various other officers, male and female, | Christians pray, sing, and exhort them to were present, all wearing the uniform of the submit to God. At 2 P. M. every day the army adorned with a coat of arms and the brethren meet in the church for prayer and letter "S," while some wore badges or armlets bearing the words "Armee du Salut." The choir having taken seats at the back of house at 4 P. M. to sing, pray, and encourthe platform, behind the chief officers and age one another in the search for truth and the leading musician, a cornet player, the | holiness. A few backsliders have returned proceedings were opened by Miss Booth, to newness of life, but many still fight who read out the first verse of a hymn with | against their solemn convictions and stand the refrain "Tout est bien, oui, tout est

The work deepens, and our prayer is for bien." The congregation having sung this thorough, lasting work. Again we humbly to a cornet and violin accompaniment, anothrequest the prayers of God's people everyer verse followed, and so on to the end. Exwhere for a wide spread revival of religion in tempore prayers were then offered up by this church. some of the lady officers, to which the con gregation in all earnestness repeatedly re-The subject of God's neglected Sabbath is sponded "Amen." Other hymns, all set to popular tunes, one of which I recognized as closely resembling "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en- ner presented to all. May God hasten the

' followed, and then a number of French

bance had taken place, and the well-behaved crowd of workmen although not enthusiastic,

seemed determined to maintain order should

brawling be attempted. The army has evi-

ple during its year's existence. No other

form of religion could have boasted such an

assembly of the lowest class of Parisians as

that collected in the hall to-night, and

eye and ear, were decidedly eccentric, it

must be acknowledged, they fully achieved a

Home Aews.

New York.

out of debt, and are still going ahead.

LINCKLAEN CENTRE.

C. A. S.

deserved success.

three churches in turn.

MARCH 24, 1882.

troubling some, and we hope that its claims may be earnestly and in a Christ-like manquerre," or "We won't go home till morn- time when this important part of a Chrisconverts related the circumstances of their hearts and consciences of young seekers being "saved." Frequent applause, greeted after a higher life. these revelations, and an occasional mocking laugh was quickly silenced by the energetic

special requests, and the school children and

young Christians gather at some private

in the way of sinners.

New Jersey.

speaker. Indeed, the most remarkable feature of the whole proceedings was the aston-ishing degree of order maintained among as The Executive Committee of the State Sunday School Association, of which Rev. A rough a collection of people as it would be H. Lewis is President, met this week in possible to find in any capital. This is the Newark. It was decided to put the Secre more curious, as all the leaders of the movetary, Samuel W. Clark, late of the staff of ment, although speaking French fluently, were marked by a strong English accent, the Sunday School Times, into the field, to which would have excited derision had the spend all his time until November, to worl crowded audience been less earnestly disup the interests of the Sunday-school work posed. Up to the moment when I was in the State. obliged to withdraw, not the slightest distur-

Rhode Island.

March 22d. Bro. Gardiner is still with dently taken hold of a large number of peous. Meetings have been held every night since the 15th inst. About twenty-five young | success, and expects to organize a church Christ. Some backsliders have come back us and I would like to see more. Any into the Father's house. We feel encouraged; formation gladly given. Dear readers, pray but still we are burdened by the indifference and even hostility to the glorious cause of the Master, manifested by men in middle lifemen of influence in society, the heads of families who ought to be leading their children to Christ instead of holding them back, or being stumbling blocks in their way. We praise God that the children are coming to Jesus, that they are beginning the structure Our Church had a revival last Fall, which of character on Christ as a foundation. s. resulted in great good, though there were

not many baptized. The young folk's prayer For several weeks there has seemed to be meetings are held Tuesday evenings, at the an increasing religious interest manifesting The envelope system has worked well for itself here, especially among the young peothe past year. As the result, we are now pastor which have been very interesting. The Berlin and Petersburg S. S. Convention, held its Spring session at the Baptist Several have already expressed a desire to be numbered with Christ's followers, some of whom expect to be baptized next Sabbath. May this good influence continue and bless The religious interest in this place is rather | all.

ANOTHER POUNDING.

low; but few meet for public worship; no Sabbath-school through the Winter. Eld. On the evening of March 15th, as we were Charles M. Lewis made us a brief visit in about to leave home to be absent for the even-December last, and it is thought that had ing, we were advised, by a friend, to defer the professors of Mormonism will deter others he remained a few weeks longer, we might our journey till some other evening and rehave had a glorious revival of God's work. main at home, as he had seen movements Since then we have had no stated preaching, that led him to suspect that there would be and the interest has been on the decline. It an invasion of our domocile that night. After is the sincere prayer of some that God would due consideration, we concluded to remain, visit us with his presence. We were very and put ourselves on the defense, and in case If any one wishes to contribute specifically much encouraged when informed that the of an attack to give the invaders a warm for this work, the Board will gladly receive Missionary Board had engaged Eld. Alexan-reception. We had waited some time in susder Campbell to labor with us and the other pense, until we had almost forgotten our feeble churches in the Central Association, warning, when we had premonitions of an

took position in front of our dwelling where him strength sufficient for the task before they formed in line of battle and prepared for an assault. The advance guard had al-Dear brothren, will you pray for us, that ready gained admittance by stealth, but the usage of civilized warfare, before opening

fire upon us, demanded a surrender. Seeing at once that we were greatly outnumbered and that resistance would be useless, we opened the door when the column filed in and bade us prepare for a pounding; and they pounded us according to the pounds of the grocery, from one pound to one hundred and ninety-six respectively, and to the amount

Such remembrances will not soon be for gotten. They are not only valuable for the temporal blessings that they bring, but for the good-will expressed which assures the pastor that he lives in the hearts of the people. We would hearfily thank all for these tokens of remembrance, hoping that the givers may be abundantly blessed.

HORACE STILLMAN. L. G. STILLMAN.

NIANTIC, R. I., March 23, 1882.

Dakota Territory. TURNER COUNTY.

The SABBATH RECORDER is a welcome visit-

or to our home, and we are especially interested in the Home News and Missionary Departments.

In reading the articles from different parts of the West, I see nothing from Dakota Territory. There are a good many Sabbathkeepers scattered over the southern part of Dakota, and I know there are a good many who intend to locate in the Territory the coming Summer.

Turner county is unsurpassed for stock

raising and agriculture. The Vermillion river traverses the county from north to south, each branch entering at the extreme northwest corner, and uniting near the center. There are many smaller streams affording an abundance of pure, living water. Wells are from eighteen to forty feet deep. The wild prairie grass is famed for its nourishing qualities. Cattle thrive the entire year without grain. The soil is a black loam, with a peculiar power to absorb a large quanity of water without injury, and it will | years. She never was sick until February bear, without injury, a long drouth. It is well adapted to corn, oats, flax, barley, all tian's duty shall be pressed home to the kinds of vegetables, and small fruits. Some of the farmers have been experienting with fruit trees with good success. Wheat, which was the staple cereal, is being discarded, for the reason that it is less sure than corn, etc. and is more expensive to harvest. Forest and shade trees are being cultivated largely. Sheep raising is rapidly growing in favor, and experiments prove this to be unsurpassed as a sheep country. Our population of 6,500, are very intelligent people, from every quarter, about one-half Americans, the other Swedes, Danes, and Russian Mennonites, who are very much interested in the Sabbath question. We ought to have a German minister to send to them. Eld. C. J. Sindall is laboring among the Swedes and Danes in the southern part of the county with good people have come out and taken a stand for soon. There are a few Sabbath-keepers near for us in Dakota. E. D. Coon. PARKER, D. T., March 19, 1882.

Condensed Mews.

MORMONISM. — President Arthur has

signed the anti-polygamy bill, which had passed both houses of Congress, and it is now a law. The bill provides among other things that any man who marries more than one wife in any Territory of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more that \$500 and by imprisonment of not less than five years; declares that any male person livple. In consequence, a few extra meetings ing in that relation with more than one have been held under the leadership of the woman in any Territory, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished either by fine or imprisonment; prohibits polygamists from voting or doing jury service, and from filling any place of public trust. The opponents of Mormonism are confident that that the vigorous enforcement of the act will set the seal of S. Dilley, Elk Creek, Pa., fate on this institution. It is claimed by the Mrs. J. A. Howe, East Sharon, ous enforcement of the act will set the seal of advocate of the bill, that Utah Territory will soon be settled by Gentiles enough to constitute a majority of the population, and that the political disabilities imposed upon F. P. Allen, Westerly, R. I. from joining, and thus prevent its spreading further.

THE PRESIDENT has issued an order disapproving of Cadet Whittaker's sentence Mrs. W. S. Burdick. and releasing him from arrest. The order states that the court martial, notwithstanding the objections of the accused, admitted in evidence, to be used by the experts in handwriting as standards of comparison Ed. D. Coon, Parker, Dak., with the note of warning, a number of pathe coming Summer. May the Lord give approaching force. On, on they came, and pers, testified to be in the handwriting of the Myra A. Crandall, North Loup, Neb.,

accused, which were not in evidence for any other purpose, and the Attorney-General is of the opinion that such papers were improperly admitted. The sentence of the court was that Cadet Whittaker be dishonorably main column had, in accordance with the discharged from the military service of the United States, pay a fine of one dollar, and be thereafter confined at hard labor for a year in the penitentiary.

> THE celebrated American Poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, died at his home n Cambridge, Mass., March 24th, aged seventy-five years. He was notably the poet of the heart, and probably no writer of his time has a deeper hold upon the affections of the people, old and young, than he. His productions are numerous, and among them all there is not a line that is not spotlessly pure. Humanity will mourn his death, and America will ever esteem it an honor to have been his birth-place and home.

> It is understood that the Judge Advocate-General's review of the Mason case shows that the use of the military to guard Guiteau was illegal. Guiteau was not, in a legal sense, in charge of the company to which Mason belongs, and under all the rulings of the Bureau of Military Justice, the assault that Mason is charged with is not a violation, of the articles of war under which the court tried him; and that the Attorney General sustains the views of the Judge Advocate-General.

McCarthy, the Richburg murderer, was executed at Angelica last Friday. His invectives against the District Attorney while upon the gallows, with his general deportment, was not calculated to excite sympathy in his behalf, as one who was unjustly condemned, or who would be a safe member of community if at large.

The Court of Appeals, in the case of H. Melissa Whiton, of Troy, administratrix, against J. H. Snyder, of Pittstown, has decided that married women are the rightful owners of articles of personal adornment and convenience coming from their husbands, and can bequeath them to heirs.

A fire in Richmond, Va., March 26th, destroyed property valued at over \$500,000. The Richmond and Petersburg Railway bridge, connecting the Northern and Southern railway systems crossing the James River, was destroyed.

Mrs. Grace Leacock died in Buffalo, N. Y. March 22d, aged one hundred and six last. She leaves six children, aged from fifty-six to eighty-four years, and thirty-thrce grand children.

All the moulding shops at Troy, N. Y. but one or two were closed March 23d. Seven hundred moulders struck, and two thousand men were thus thrown out of employment.

The Chinese bill, restricting the immigration of Chinese laborers for twenty years, has passed both Houses of Congress and awaits the President's decision.

Richardson & Shaut's tannery at Canisteo, N. Y., was burned March 26th.

SEND name and address to Cragin & Co., Phila-

A MERCIFUL MAN is merciful to his beast; and knows that to prepare his horses for the spring work Condition Powders put up by E. M. Parmelee are unequaled, being composed of the best and purest materials. They are also given to hogs and sheep with great benefit. Kept by first-class dealers generally. Full pound packages only 35c. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

LETTERS.

Ed. D. Coon, Wm. M. Jones, A. V. Bentley, J D. Washburn, A. F. Barber, John G. Kenyon, J. B. Whitford, James Baldwin, E. C. Hibbard (not out), L. R Swinney, P. F. Randolph, Eda L. Crandall, A. M. West (all right). S. R. Potter, H. S. Burdick. A. B. Prentice 2, R. J. Maxson, Joseph A. Green H. W. Palmiter, C. V. Hibbard, G. J. Crandall, M L. Gowen, L. Coon, James H. Crandall, S. R. Wheeler, E. R. Pope, Chas. H. Maxson (in last week), A. E. Forsythe, B. G. Stillman (no), Geo. H. Babcock, B. C. D., Louisa Saunders, John C. Stockwell, B. C. D., Louisa Saunders, John C. Stockwell, B. C. D., Louisa Saunders, John C. Stockwell, B. Charles, J. Wheeler, J. Warner, W. W. B. Weet, L. Wee Mrs. Ruth J. Yearance, Wm. B. West, E. R. Crandall, C. G. Stillman, Lewis Randolph, Lizzie M. Green, Mrs. A. B. Kenyon, T. W. Richardson, S. S. Griswold, A. B. Burdick, 2d, W. A. Babcock, E. Lua Clarke, Mrs. W. H. Miller, L. A. Loofboro, J. E. Mosher, Mrs. E. R. Maxson, M. S. Wardner, Mrs. J. E. B. Santee, W. F. Place, N. Wardner.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABRATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

Mrs. C. Rowley, Wellsville, 2 00 39 Mrs. W. W. Jaques, Little Genesee, Mrs. Lorenzo Burdick, DeRuyter, 1 00 2 00 Mrs. J. Clarke, Andover, Wm. Dunn, Plainfield, N. J., M. S. Van Horn, Welton, Iowa. 2 00 S. Carpenter, Mary F. Randolph, Delhi, Ill., . Mrs. R. J. Yearance, Dexter, Mich. Elkanah Babcock, Utica, Wis., D. B. Coon, S. R. Potter, Albion. P. P. Livermore, Downey City, Cal., M. L. Gowen, North Loup, Neb.,

AS WE GROW OLD.

As we grow old our yesterdays Seem very dim and distant; We grope as those in darkened ways Through all that is existent; Yet far-off days shine bright and clear With suns that long have faded, And faces dead seem strangely near To those that life has shaded.

As we grow old our tears are few For friends most lately taken, But fall—as falls the Summer dew From reses lightly shaken— When some chance word or idle strain The cords of memory sweeping, Unlock the flood-gates of our pain For those who taught us weeping.

As we grow old our smiles are rare For those who greet us daily, Or, if some living faces wear The looks that beamed so gaily From eyes long closed—and we should smile In answer to their wooing, Tis but the past that shines the while Our power to smile renewing.

As we grow old our dreams at night Are never of the morrow; They come with vanished pleasure bright, Or dark with olden sorrow; And when we wake the names we say Are not of any mortals, But of those in some long dead day Passed through life's sunset portals.

A TIET ON PROHIBITION.

Our friend Jimmy Riggs keeps a hotel, as you may know already; but he sells no liquor. To his credit be it spoken. Of course his run of custom is very small. One or two travelers at a time is as much as he looks for. Yesterday, there came along here a dry-goods bummer making his way across the country to Tidiout. The bummer is a thirsty man, and missed his evening beverage. He was out on the shingle-pile after supper, taking part in the chat. He could not forbear grumbling at the narrow-mindedness and intolerance of the people in not allowing liquor to be sold. He spoke as if his rights had been infringed upon, whereupon Dea. Thresher, who is acquainted with him, in a good-natured, but blunt way, went at him.

"Hold on, neighbor, hold on. There are some rights on both sides of this question. People who make liquor and drink liquor are sensitive about their own rights, but are very indifferent to the rights of the people who don't drink.

"Now you say you have a perfect right to drink if you want to. Well, considered as

does interfere with a man's alleged right to Some powders are injurious, but this can only appear drink. People let him drink himself into bestiality, into a prison, or into a madhouse, en off when heat and moisture are added to the flour, or into his coffin, and don't interfere with and it is only the chemist with the aid of chemical him. So, now, I would not interfere with applicances, who can determine the volume of gas

you in your drinking.

"But I have a word to say about other people's rights. Granted, for the sake of argument, that you have a right to harm yourself. You have no right to harm your neighbors while doing so. One man's right is bounded by another man's right. If I should dig a deep pit along-side of your house, even though on ground of my own, and should cause your wall to tumble in, the law would hold me responsible for the damage. I would have to pay it, and couldn't help myself. It wouldn't do for me to say, door open on a sidewalk, and a passer-by should fall in and break his arm, I would have to pay for that, too. I have no right to | can Grocer. leave cellar-doors open as a trap for other

people.

"Now, when you open a saloon, you may say that it is for your own convenience. You neighborhood who haven't learned to drink? Have the fathers and mothers of those boys no right to have their children protected? When you open your trap-door, you are not take a drink, he said; the only one who goes in. Others will go in there, who otherwise would never have droonkard can inherit the kingdom o' God.' thought of such a thing. And it will be the ruin of them. Yet you make an outcry if any one complains of you. Parents are expected to see the pride of their homes, and what would be the honor and stay of their old age, turned into tipplers and drunkards, that we hadn't some Antonio on the judicial bench, to say to you, as was said to Shylock, Take your pound of flesh, but not one drop of Christian blood.' Take your right to drink, as you call it; but don't debauch one pure-minded youth, at the peril of all you it?"

me, in order that your saloon-keepers may the Lord would help me. He did so, an' I able more will produce no serious injury. A get rich. I am taxed, and every man in the put down a dot on the calendar, right near pint of cold water dissolves less than 10 community is taxed, to pay the losses and the twenty. From eight till nine he kep' expenses brought on by rumselling. We me, and I put down another dot. From Pure lime water, even though pretty closely build great almshouses; and you fill them nine till tan he's kep' me, an' noo I gie him corked, soon deteriorates by carbonic acid in with beggared widows and orphans; and we the glory as I put down the third dot. Just have to support them. You make criminals, as I mark these I pray, 'O, Lord, halp me | tles as an insoluble carbonate. To have it and we have to enlarge our jails and build | -halp me to fight it off for another hour." new penitentiaries to hold them all. We have to increase the number of our insane asylums, in order to accommodate the number of poor, crazed men and women that you are making, from year to year. One half of that I wouldna' gie it up for anything. It quietly, corking well. The lime will settle,

by drink. He went into a rum-saloon one Pearson. day, as quiet and peaceable as any man could be. The saloon-keeper soon had him drunk. He kept on his drunk a week, and got through with it only by committing murder on a neighbor and friend. Then there was the long trial; and, finally, another one in another county. At last he was hung. The counties had to pay some thousands of dollars; and I had to help my share. While that poor fellow was standing on the scaffold, and the County Treasurer was entering on his book the charges, which we all afterward had to pay, lo, and behold, the saloon-man was sitting quietly behind his counter, enjoying his pipe, without a word of rebuke from judge or court or private citizen.

"And so I do object to the heavy bills you men bring upon the county. Talk of the revenue that comes in through the liquor tax. You are always harping on that strain. It's all twaddle. The wonder to me is that so many people are fooled by it. You put in a dime and take out a dollar. That's true of the whole business from Maine to California. If the country would allow a syndicate of bankers to tax them the amount of loss and expense known absolutely to have been incurred during the past year by the use of liquor, they could afford every year to pay into the public treasury every cent of the revenue that comes from the liquor traffic. That being done, they would get rich faster than did the owners of the big bonanza. will not admit the right of the rum seller to put his hand into the pocket of the poor inebriate, and filch from him his few remaining hard-earned dimes; and forever will I protest against his having any right to put his hand into the pockets of the rest of the community, to pay the damages that come from his drinking-saloon. If I were to pursue a business which inflicted continual losses upon other people, it would be but a little while before I would be before the courts. If I enjoyed setting off fireworks, and burnt down a neighbor's house, I would soon be sought after by a policeman. There is no reason why you men who deal in liquor should not meet the evil consequence of your business;

THE IODINE TRICK.

sequence of theirs."—National Baptist.

just as other men have to meet the evil con-

It is astonishing to what peculiar methods people will sometimes resort to endeavor to advance their own and injure others' interests. One of the latest and most unfair expedients is that of certain manutheory, no man has a right to commit a crime than their own by exhibiting from house to house a even against himself. Self-murder is an awful crime, even if no one in the world were affected by your being a drunkard but test purporting to show the quality of various powders. The facts are, this so called test, which we are told simply consists in adding a fittle iodize to a sample, can in no way reveal the true value of a and the grave-diggers were in the midst. baking powder, and is only calculated to deceive and "However, as a matter of fact, nobody | prejudice the minds of the ignorant and unwary. by analysis. The true value of a baking powder consists in the amount of leavening gas which is givwhich any powder can evolve. We will venture to say that there is not an article prepared for food that might not be manipulated by chemical tests to prove that something was wrong about it, and when a person goes into a kitchen, or before a housekeep er, who is not to be presumed to understand chemical relations, and performs an experiment of even the simplest character, it is not difficult to impress one that something awful is the matter. As to baking powders, we could suggest a dozen tests that would be as ridiculous in giving a fairidea of their relative merits to an uninstructive mind as the one here mentioned. The truth is, that the best test to make of a baking powder is to try it in making bread, and see animal. The most casual observer could which makes the most and best. To this practical test all of the established brands of powders have 'I had a right to dig a pit where I chose on my own ground.' If I should leave a cellariodine testers will find ultimately that households that have for years used a favorite brand will not be I have never been able to fully reconcile myapt to make a change on the test proposed. - Ameri-

STRIKER STOWE'S WAY.

Striker Stowe was a tall, powerful Scotchsay you want a place at which to get your liquor. Well, get your liquor, and make a fool of yourself, if you choose. But, how Nearly all of the men in his department were about the boys and the young men in the hard drinkers, and he was no exception to the rule. But one day it was announced among the workmen that he had been converted, and sure enough, when pressed to

> "I shall never drink mair, lads. Na The knowing ones smiled and said, "Wait a bit. Wait until hot weather-until July. When he gets as dry as a gravel pit he will give in. He can't help it."

toiled, the sweat pouring off in streams; yet spoonfuls to the gint, mixed with the milk in order that you may have a rumhole con-venient for your own use. What a pity it is Finally, as I was taking the men's time, one and prevent flatulence. Lime water is a evening, I stopped and spoke with him. simple antacid, and is a little tonic. It ofter Stowe," said I, "you used to take consident counteracts pain from acid fruits, from erable liquor. "Don't you miss it?"

"Yes," said he, emphatically. "How do you manage to keep away from

"And, further, I deny your right to tax month. From seven till eight I asked that

"How long shall you keep this up?" I in

"It keeps me sae full o' peace an' happiness of rain or other pure water, and let it stand the criminal expenses of our court are purely and solely on your account. There, for example, was that poor fellow who was hung, be fearful. You teck care o' year regular and solely on your account. There, for example, was that poor fellow who was hung, be fearful. You teck care o' year regular and solely on your account. There, for example, was that poor fellow who was hung, be fearful. You teck care o' year regular and solely on your account. There, for example, was that poor fellow who was hung, be fearful. You teck care o' year regular and solely on your account. There, for example, was that poor fellow who was hung, be fearful. You teck care o' year regular ed. Some carbonic acid will enter, but the ter, N. Y.

not long ago, over in the next county. He wark an' I'll see to the de'il an' the thirst, was a quiet man, except when he was crazed an' they shallna' trouble ye.'"—Henry C.

THE BLACK BEAR'S CUNNING.

I really think that Bruin possesses the sense of humor; at all events his actions he is extremely cunning and observing. once had an English friend visiting me, who played the flute. He was in the habit of a tame bear I had at the time. The bear had | President's knowledge of conchology. Enhe tossed about for amusement. After a time he came to handle the stick very much as my friend did his flute. This annoyed my sensitive friend, and in revenge he teased | Professor got the following reply: the bear with uncouth noises. Bruin sniffed and whined, and waited his opportunity for delivering a tremendous blow with his paw at his enemy, whose tall hat was knocked completely over his eyes. He escaped being scalped by dropping flat and rolling out of the reach of the bear. This bear spent much of his time in the tree to which he was chained, and when climbing usually got his chain twisted over and under the branches in a most intricate manner, but never failed to take out every turn as he descended. A friend who owned a tame bear told me that, for a long time, he could not account for the mysterious way in which the poultry disappeared. Observing, at different times, a picions. When Bruin thought he was unob- generation. Thus, if a liquid be boiled for into any public waters, street or public place, lake, served, he would seize any unfortunate hen a considerable length of time, the younger or chicken within his reach and devour it; germs will be killed, but the older ones will but if any one approached before he could only be softened, and not devitalized. Only complete the meal, he would sit upon his by successive boiling can all the germs of vaprey until the danger of discovery had passed. rious ages be killed, and a sterile fluid, suit-He was betrayed, at last, by the cackling of able for the crucial test, be secured. an old hen, that he had failed to silence.— The Century.

NATURE'S UNDERTAKERS.

How often do we hear the query, "What becomes of all the dead birds?" The secret of their mysterious disappearance was but just now half told by the buzz of those brown wings, and the other half is welcome to any one who will take the trouble to follow their lead. This beetle is one of man's incalculable benefactors. It is his mission to keep fresh and pure the air we breathe. He is the sexton that takes beneath the mould not facturers of baking powders, who are endeavoring to only the fallen sparrow, but the mice, the squirrels, and even much larger creatures

and the grave-diggers were in the midst of their work. Already the rampart of fresh earth was raised around the body, and the cavity was growing deeper with every moment, as the busy diggers excavated the turf beneath.

Now and then one would emerge on a tour of inspection, even rummaging among the feathers of that silent throat, and climbing upon the plumy breast to press down the little body into the deepening grave.

These nature burials are by no means rare, and where the listless eye fails to discover them, the nostril will often indicate the way, and to any one desirous of witnessing the operation without the trouble of search, it is only necessary to place in some convenient spot of loose earth the carcass of some small not fail soon to be attracted by the orangespotted beetles. Entomologists assert that these insects are attracted by the odor of decay; but from my own humble investigations self to this theory.

If it were the question of odor alone in this dead bird, for instance, it would be difficult to explain the bee-line flight of these humming beetles, two of which came swiftly toward me even from the direction of the wind and dropped quickly upon these feathers hidden from sight among the grass. Perhaps in such an instance we might imagine that they had been there before and knew the way, that they had noted this clump of yarrow, maybe; but I have observed the fact before when there was every reason to be-lieve that no such previous visit had been made.—William Hamilton Gibson, in Harper's Magazine.

KEEP A BOTTLE OF LIME WATER -H good milk disagrees with a child or grown But right through the hottest months he person, lime water at the rate of 3 or 4 table-"wind on the stongch," and from acids produced by eating dindies and other sweets; also "stomach-ache" (indigestion) from overeating of any kind. A tablespoonful for "Weel, to-day is the twentieth o' the a child of two years old, to a gill or more for an adult, is an ordinary dose, while considergrains of lime, and warm water still less. the air, which unites with the lime and setalways ready and good, and at no cost, put into a tall pint of quart glass bottle, of any kind, a gill or so of good lime just slaked "All o' my life," was the earnest reply. with water. Then fill the bottle nearly full

carbonate will settle, often upon the sides of the bottle, and freshly saturated water remain. The lime should be removed and a new supply put in once a year or so, unless kept very tightly corked.—Americam Agriculturist for December.

HARD TO FOOL.—We find the following in point that way, and there is no doubt that the Edgerton (Wis.) Reporter: In exchanges of shells with Pres. Allen, of Alfred, N. Y., Prof. Cornwall, having found a Spiracle in a marching up and down, while playing, near box of raisins, thought he would try the a piece of stick about two feet long, which closing the beautiful little shell for the mail, he wrote on the wrapper, "How is this for Koshkonong? It is a wonderful lake." The

ALFRED, N. Y. Nov. 4, 1881.

Prof. Cornwall, Dear Sir,—I have the the land-snail shell you sent. Thank you. Glad to get it. Think I sent it to you in that collection of shells. Send back the rest of them before your students steal them and plant them in Lake Koshkonong to fool you or raise more snails. Helix Pisania-found in Southern Europe and Western Asia. Wonderful lake! you will next find eagles and hawks, stuffed, and all that, at the bottom of Koshkonong.

Yours, J. ALLEN.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SPONTANEOUS GENEgood many feathers around Bruin's pole, he ERATION.—The difficulty of keeping a fluid began to suspect that the bear was the cul- free of living germs has misled many physiprit. Close watching confirmed his sus- cists who attempted to prove spontaneous



THE BEST LAST.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

CORELL'S PATENT, PORTABL, FARM FENCE.

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

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



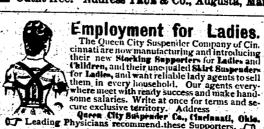
PARM HANDS WANTED.—Two or three Sabbath-keepers can find steady employment at good wages by applying soon, to WM. B. WEST, Utica, Dane Co., Wis.



TTO WHEELWRIGHTS -THE SUBSCRIBER Shiloh, N. J., with good-will and fixtures. The latter comprise tools, horse-power and necessary machinery. Ample buildings, with paint room, on a good corner For further particulars, call on, or address, "Box 54, Shiloh, New Jersey."



I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St. N. Y. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.



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 abatement 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 permitted within fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes. 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.

3.4. No house offal, dead animals or refuse of any kind shall be thrown upon the streets or left exposed 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 decaying 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 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.

§ 5. No tanner, refiner, or manufacturer of gas, starch, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, or of any produc: 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 pond, river or stream, any offensive or deleterious iquid, or any gas, tar or refuse, or any offensive matter; or befoul or render impure any natural stream of water, or fail to use the most approved, and all 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. Who. ever 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 shall occur a case of cholera, yellow-fever, typhus or typhoid fever, scarlet-fever, diphtheria or small pox shall immediately notify the board of health of the same; and until instructions are received from the said board, shall not permit any clothing or other property that may have been exposed to infection to be removed from the house. Nor shall any occupant change his residence elsewhere without the consent 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 smallphoid or scarlet fever theria, or other disease dangerous to the public health shall forthwith report the same to the board of health. And it shall be the duty of such physicians and attendants to avoid exposure to the public of 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 disease. 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 isolapersons 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

§ 0. 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 butcher 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 occurpant 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 unwhole some or offensive matter to be therefrom removed, at thereof or a series after the use thereof or and shall also use the series referred to; and shall also use the series are work, save floors and counters in any balking place or premise. ises aforesaid, thoroughly painted or whitewashed.

§ 11. No animal affected with an infectious of contagious disease shall be brought or kept within 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.

A. E. CRANDALL, Supervisor. W. H. SMITH, Town Clerk. H. G. WITTER,

A. B. COLLINS,

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

Hopular

According to a Ger Muller, of Vienna, an a per cent. silver, 30 per cent. zinc, 9 per cent. to lead, is equal in hardnes leable than, hammered will prove very valuable small machinery.

SODA FOR BURNS. that common baking so one of the most efficient and scalds. Keep the cloth or other porous si saturated solution of th soon relieve the pain a structive processes. A is carbolic acid, 3 parts

NEW METHOD OF PR _I. Townsend, of Stassft by mixing a heated solu chloride of 40° to 50° 1 per cent. of manganese posing it to the action o the chlorine is liberated the ordinary manner. itated by the addition of of calcium chloride.

THE OPIUM HABIT. the opium habit is incre States with frightful rap much faster since the hypodermic syringe, and tent which is partially payment of five million the drug, and by the es now not less than 500,0 country against 225,000

DANGER FROM CALON has made experiments whether calomel is lial in the human system, corrosive sublimate. calomel may be slowly rosive sublimate formed as the temperature of the change is accelerated citric acid, sodium chlo

A NEW CLOVER INS has described a new im has been found preying at Barrington, New 🖫 were first observed in th when small patches of leaves to be badly eater the end of July, when were ruined. The ine its eggs till October, a the plant, but most of t and hollow stems. Th known as the *Phytonom*

ARTIFICIAL QUININI rumors for some time t could be made, and was manufactured. The pr cal Record, was one of and consisted only in bi drolepin, dihydroethylp ranhydride of chloropy stance obtained in this way, and called chinolil quinine has been used be the Jewish Hospital, P found to have slight an but to be far inferior to

HEART DISEASE. - Th profession as to the pro cases of valvular disease going very considerable opposite to the hopeless have been regarded in murmur which may be is a sign that the patier den death from the act produces the sound, no of organic cardiac disea ably produced by defe valves; but anæmic, so pulmonary murmurs, ognized.

of the Vega," tells of f the snow in the Arctic tals of carbonate of lin powder on being expos perature above freezing nothing known on ear the ice north of Spitzl which must have faller He estimates the quant to 1 milligram per squ states would, if it fell s globe, be half a millio veigh 70 the earth. this grobe his grown

Baron Nordenskio

DERS AND REGULATIONS adopted by the ard of Health for the town of Alfred, county gany, State of New York.

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

nd remedy therefor. No privy-vault, cess-pool or reservoir, into privy, water closet, stable or sink is drained it be water tight, shall be established or perwithin fifty feet of any well, spring or other of water used for drinking or culinary pur-And every privy-vault and cess-pool shall ned, and the contents thereof removed, at least

fore the first of May in each year. All sewers or drains that pass within fifty feet source of water used for drinking or culinary es shall be water-tight.

No house offal, dead animals or refuse of any all be thrown upon the streets or left exposed person; and no butcher, fish-monger or venderchandise of any kind, shall leave any refuse ie streets, or uncovered by earth, upon the this town of Alfred; and all putrid and deanimal or vegetable matter must be removed I cellars and outbuildings at least once in each nd on or before May first in each year. Whoall violate any of the provisions of this secall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars and every offense, in addition to the liabiline and imprisonment as for a misdemeanor, as

No tanner, refiner, or manufacturer of gas. leather, chemicals, fertilizers, or of any prodatsoever, shall permit or have any offensive ce or water, or other liquid, whether refuse, ise 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, nver or stream, any offensive or deleterious or any gas, tar or refuse, or any offensive matbefoul or render impure any natural stream er, or fail to use the most approved, and all ible means to prevent the escape of smoke,

No meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruit, vegetables. ind nothing for human food, not being then fresh, sound, wholesome, fit and safe for se, 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 or 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 small all immediately notify the board of health same; and until instructions are received he said board, shall not permit any clothing or property 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 physicians her attendants upon any person sick with smallholera, typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, diph-da other disease dangerous to the public health orthwith report the same to the board of 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 such limits he shall immediately give notice to the said board, together with the location f. No person shall, within the built-up por-city or village, without a permit from the of health thereof, carry or remove from one ng to any other, or from any vessel to the any person sick of any contagious disease. 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 eedless exposure of himself, cause or contribute promote the spread of disease from any such is or from any dead body. And it shall be the if this board to order such separation and isoladomestic quarantine of the sick from other not necessary as attendants, and also such licare and disinfection as shall be needed in to prevent the spreading of such disease to

There shall not be a public or church funeral spreas who has died of small-pox, diphtheria, fever, yellow fever or Asiatic cholers; and mily of the deceased is required to limit the atoce 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 is concerned, where a death occurs from any cousor pestilential disease, to prevent need-sembling in the apartments and house, where incases are, of all persons liable to become in-

The keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, and swine, and the preparation and keeping of a and fish, birds and fowls, shall be in that er which is, or is generally reputed or know, best adapted to secure and continue their pate. best adapted to secure and continue their sales wholesomeness as food; and every batched wholesomeness as food; and every batched cry person owning, leasing, or occupating any room or building where any cattle their or laye been or are killed or dresset and every being the owner lesses or occupation of tay or label, where any cattle may be keep for any disable where any cattle may be keep for any leasing the owner lesses or occupation of tay or label, where any cattle may be keep for any leasing the owner lesses or occupation of tay of their sales where any cattle may be keep for any label, patition stall and market and their varies and label, take gardege recease and understall the use the case is not any of the case is not

oresaid thoroughly painted of white was ed.

No animal affected with an infectious or is disease shall be brought or kept within cits of this town of Alfred, except by the per-sof the board of health thereof. No animal the glanders or farcy shall be kept, used or all or be permitted within the said limits.

A. E. CRANDALL, Supervisor. W. H. SMITH, Town Clerk. H. G. WITTER,

D. G. VINCENT. Justices. A. B. COLLINS. J. R. CRANDALL.

W. M. TRUMAN. Health Physician.

M A GREEN, Health Officer. HERE!—Will the Housekeepers please to maker that the wants of their broken chairs supplied with Cane, Rattan, or Wire bottoms. ding them to G. C. Sherman's Shop, Alfred, M. LIVERMORE.

Popular Science.

ACCORDING to a German patent of A. Muller, of Vienna, an alloy consisting of 25 per cent. silver, 30 per cent. copper, 9 per cent. zinc, 9 per cent. tin, and 7 per cent. lead, is equal in hardness to, and more malleable than, hammered steel. If true, this will prove very valuable for time pieces and small machinery.

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NEW METHOD OF PREPARING CHLORINE. _I. Townsend, of Stassfurt, prepares chlorine by mixing a heated solution of magnesium chloride of 40° to 50° Bounic with about 10 per cent. of manganese dioxide, and then exposing it to the action of heated air, whereby the chlorine is liberated and may be used in the ordinary manner. The process is facilitated by the addition of 25 to 50 per cent. of calcium chloride.

THE OPIUM HABIT.—It is believed that the opium habit is increasing in the United States with frightful rapidity. It has spread much faster since the introduction of the hypodermic syringe, and has reached an extent which is partially represented by the payment of five million dollars annually for the drug, and by the estimate that there are now not less than 500,000 consumers in the country against 225,000 in 1876.

DANGER FROM CALOMEL.—Mr. P. Hoglan has made experiments toward ascertaining whether calomel is liable to decomposition in the human system, with the production of corrosive sublimate. He has found that calomel may be slowly decomposed and corrosive sublimate formed by the action of water as the temperature of the body, and that the change is accelerated by the presence of citric acid, sodium chloride, or sugar. s.

A NEW CLOVER INSECT.—Professor Riley has described a new imported insect which has been found preying upon the clover fields at Barrington. New York. Its damages were first observed in the latter part of April, when small patches of clover showed the leaves to be badly eaten, and increased till the end of July, when acres of the clover were ruined. The insect continued to lay its eggs till October, a part of them outside the plant, but most of them inside of the old and hollow stems. The insect is a beetle, known as the Phytonomus punctatus. s.

ARTIFICIAL QUININE.—There have been rumors for some time that artificial quinine could be made, and was indeed being largely manufactured. The process, says the Medical Record, was one of childlike simplicity and consisted only in bringing together dihydrolepin, dihydroethylpyridin, and the chloranhydride of chloropropinic acid. A subway, and called chinolin tartrate or artificial quinine has been used by Dr. Schopringer in the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia. It was found to have slight antiperiodic properties, well to write-us for prices. but to be far inferior to quinine.

HEART DISEASE.—The views of the medical profession as to the prospect for the future of cases of valvular disease of the heart, are undergoing very considerable changes, in a direction opposite to the hopelessness with which they have been regarded in the past. Not every murmur which may be heard over the heart is a sign that the patient is destined to a sudden death from the action of the cause that produces the sound, nor is it always evidence of organic cardiac disease. It is only probably produced by deformity in the cardiac valves; but anæmic, aortic, and, still more, pulmonary murmurs, are now generally rec-

BARON NORDENSKIOLD, in the "Voyage of the Vega," tells of finding on the top of the snow in the Arctic region, peculiar crystals of carbonate of lime which crumbled to EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES AND powder on being exposed to air and a temperature above freezing. They were like nothing known on earth. He also found on the ice north of Spitzbergen, metallic dust, which must have fallen from cosmic space. He estimates the quantity found at from 1-10 to 1 milligram per square meter, which he states would, if it fell equally over the whole globe, be half a million tons added to the weight of the earth. His conclusion is that this globe has grown by accretions of cosmic



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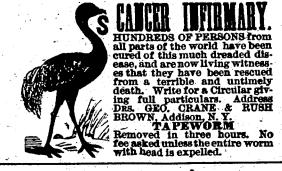
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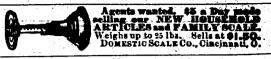
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Dec. 19th, 1881.

	EAST	WARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 8‡	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave	-			
Dunkirk		1.05 PM		7.15 AM
Little Valley		2.52 "		8.54 "
Salamanca	8.25 AM	3.50 рм		9.11 AM
Carrollton	8.35 "	4.06 "		9.25 "
Olean	9.00 "	4.33 "		10.00 "
		4.58 "		10.31 "
Cuba	9.25 "			
Wellsville	10.22 "	5.50 ''		11.25 "
Andover				11.43 PM
Alfred				12.00 "
Leave				-
Hornellsville Arrive at	11.40 AM			1.50 PM
Elmira	1.25 PM	8.47 "	1.58 "	4.30 "
Binghamton	2.59 "	10.53 "	3.44 "	7.30 "
Port Jervis	7.08 "	3.38 AM		
Fort Jervis	1.00	0.00AM	0.10	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

New York

10.00 PM 7.25 AM 11.25 AM

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopoing at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills 5.57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.58, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.25, Great Valley 9.56, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 P. M. 5.42 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.00, Belmont 6.25, Scio 6.43, and arriving 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.

	44 17/2 1	WAID.	- * * * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 5	No. 29	No. 1
Leave New York Port Jervis	7.00 PM 10.55 "	6.00 рм		9.00 AM 12.13 PM
Hornellsville	8.10 ам	5.10 ам	12.50 рм	8.55 PM
Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	7.22 " 7.50 "	3.30 " 4.07 " 5.02 " 5.13 "	11.15 " 11.39 "
Salamanca Leave	11.20 "	8.00 "	5.17 "	11.50
Little Valley Arrive at	11.52 AM		•	12.20 AM
Dunkirk	1.30 PM		7.55 "	2.10 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

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

4.15 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.40, Alfred 5.00, Andover 5.54, Wellsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M. Sunday, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk; Train 29 will make the stops of Train 9.

* Daily. 17 Daily, except Monday. BRADFORD BRANCH

	WE	P.T.W	AKD.		-	
STATIONS.			-		21.	
Leave Carrollton Arrive at					11.70	P. M. 11.80
$egin{aligned} \mathbf{Bradford} \ \mathbf{\textit{Leave}} \end{aligned}$	10.03	9.30	4.51	12.35	9.00	1.20
Bradford	10.45		4.55	1.05		
Custer City, Arrive at		••••	5.07	1.20		
Buttsville	12.25		5.45			<u> </u>

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

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		20.				
Leave	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Buttsville	6.30		8.40		1.10	
Custer City Arrive at	7.18		9.85	1.80	8.14	• • • •
Bradford	7.35	l	9.50	1.45	8.25	
Leave Bradford Arrive at	7.45	A. M. 6.20	10.03	8.40	4.15	P. M. .6.00
Carrollton	8.30	6.55	10.45	8.20	4.55	7.90

8.80 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 8.84, Limestone 8.44, 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. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.85 A. M. Leave Bradford 3.39 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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Contributions for this department are solicited and may be addressed to 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: 1-21. 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.

II.—DEATH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

BY REV. A. B. PRENTICE.

For Sabbath-day, April 8.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .- MARK 6: 14-29. (Nean Version.)

And king Herod heard

thereof; for his name had become known: and he

said, John the Baptist is risen from the dead, and

ers said, It is a prophet,

17 risen. For Herod himsel had sent forth and laid

hold upon John, and bound him in prison for the sake of Herodias, his brother Philip's wife: for he had

18 married her. For John said unto Herod, It is not law-ful for thee to have thy

19 brother's wife. And Herodias set herself against him, and desired to kill

him; and she could not 20 for Herod feared John

knowing that he was righteous man and a holy

and kept him safe. And when he heard him, he

was much perplexed; and

was come, that Herod o

his birthday made a sur

high captains, and the 22 chief men of Galilee; and

when the daughter of He-rodias herself came in and

said unto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou

wilt, and I will give it thee

Whatsoever thou shalt ask

dom. And she went out and said unto her mother

What shall I ask? And she said, The head of John

the Baptist. And she came

in straightway with haste unto the king, and asked, saying, I will that thou forthwith give me in a charger the head of John 86 the Baptist. And the king

was exceeding sorry; but for the sake of his oaths,

and of them that sat at

meat, he would not reject her. And straightway the king sent forth a soldier of his guard, and command

to bring his head: and went and beheaded

And he sware unto her

21 he heard him gladly. And when a convenient day

(Old Version.) And king Herod heard | 14 of him; (for his name was spread abroad;) and he said, That John the Baptist was isen from the dead, and there fore mighty works do shew forth themselves in him.
15. Others said, That it is Elias. And others said, That t is a prophet, or as one of 16. But when Herod heard hereof, he said, It is John,

thereof, he said, It is John, whom I beheaded: he is risen 17. For Herod himself had sent forth and laid hold upon John, and bound him in prison for Herodias' sake, his brother Philip's wife; for he 18. For John had said unto Herod, It is not lawful for

thee to have thy brother's 19. Therefore Herodias had a quarrel against him, and would have killed him; but 20. For Herod feared John,

knowing that he was a just man and a holy, and observed him: and when he heard him, he did many things, and heard 21. And when a convenient day was come, that Herod on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief estates of Galilee; 22. And when the daughter

of the said Herodias came in, and danced, and pleased Herod and them that sat with him, the king said unto the damsel, Ask of me what-And he sware unto her.

Whatsoever thou shalt ask of me, I will give it thee, unto the half of my kingdom.
24. And she went forth, and said unto her mother, What shall I ask? And she said, The head of John the Baptist. 25. And she came in straightway with haste unto the king, and asked, saying, I will that thou give me by and by in a charger the head of John the Baptist.

26. And the king was exceeding sorry; yet for his oath's sake, and for their sakes which sat with him, he would not reject her. king sent an executioner, and commanded his head to be brought; and he went and beheaded him in the prison, 28. And brought his head in a charger and gave it, to the

a charger, and gave it to the damsel; and the damsel gave it to her mother.
29. And when his disciples heard of it, they came and his corpse and laid took up his corpse, and laid

brought his head in a charger, and gave it to the damsel; and the damsel gave it to her mother. And when his disciples heard thereof, they came and took up his corpse, and laid it in a tomb. CENTRAL TRUTH. - Hatred and murder of the faithful reprover.

The lesson. Mark 6: 14-29. Jeremiah's message. Jeremiah imprisoned. Micaiah imprisoned. 2 Chron. 18: 12-27. The wicked husbandmen. Matt. 21: 33-46. The murder of Jesus. John 19: 1-18. Those who despise reproof. Prov. 1: 20-33.

-GOLDEN TEXT. — "The wicked plotteth against the just, and gnasheth upon him with his teeth."—Psa. 37: 12.

TIME.-A. D. 28, 29, PLACE.—Castle of Machærus, on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea.

OUTLINE.

I. The imprisonment. v. 14-20. II. The riotous feast. v. 21-26. III. The murder. v. 27-29.

QUESTIONS.

I. The imprisonment. v. 14-20. Of what country was Herod ruler? (Luke 3: 1; also Perea.) Whose son was he? What had he heard? What did he think of Jesus? What did others say? What was John's mission? (Chapter 1: 2-8.) What reproof did he give Herod? (The husband of Herodias and the wife of Herod were both living.) What did Herodias desire to do with John? Why? What did Herod do with him? How did Herod regard John? How did he regard his words? Was there any other reason why he refused to kill John? (Matt. 14: 5.)

H. The riotous feast, v. 21-26. What was the occasion of this feast? Who danced before the company Were not this company probably under the influence of wine? How did they regard this dance girl? Was her dancing thus proper and modest? Does not public dancing generally call forth evil passions? What did Herod swear he would give her? Why did she consult her mother before asking? What did she ask? How would she have it presented? What is a charger? (A platter or large dish.) How was Herod affected by this request? Should this wicked oath have bound him? Did the company approve the

III. The murder. v. 27-29. What did the king command? Where was John killed? Where was this prison? (Castle of Machærus.) To whom was the head given? Who buried John? What else did they do? (Matt. 14: 12.)

Herodias hated John because his pure life and truthful words condemned her. Although Herod did not wish to harm John, influenced by this woman, (1) he imprisoned him, entrapped by her in a drunken revel, (2) he made wicked oath, and, at her demand, (3) he took his life.

NOTES.

office he was appointed by the last will of his father, the union of the two will doubtless result in Herod the Great. He is distinguished in history by | making the Times still more efficient. the name of Herod Antipas, and is called also the 'Tetrarch." Matt. 14: 1; Luke 9: 7. Tetrarchy really signified one fourth of a country, but was often used to designate any part, a province, under the control of a governor, the governor himself being called "Tetrarch." This is the same Herod to whom Pilate sent Jesus, and who, "with his men of war, set him at naught and mocked him." Luke 23: 7-11. **Heard.** The fame of Jesus began to reach the courts of the rulers. In addition to the wonderful works he personally performed, his disciples, in his name and by his commission, had gone out, teaching and working miracles. John the Baptist . . . risen from the dead. Herod's guilty fears led him to think that the good man whom he had slain had risen from the dead. Mighty works. These "powers" which Jesus exhibited were manifestly supernatural, and so Herod and others thought he must be John from the other Masters," and I have been thinking, since, world. Others said it is Elias. The cur of publishing a book and giving it as a title, rent opinions of the people were that he was either Elijah, or a prophet like one of the old prophets. Masters! There are no other masters. For Herod . . . bound him in prison. | Christ stands absolutely alone. No man This imprisonment probably took place about a year knows that God is love, save as Christ after our Lord's baptism. The place was the Castle | teaches it. Can a man who has wandered of Machærus, situated on the eastern side of the Dead Sea in Peræa. For Herodias' sake. Herodias was the daughter of a half brother of Herod, viz., Aristobulus, and had married her uncle Philip. While her own husband was living, Herod had married her, repudiating his own legal wife, the daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia. John had said. Fearlessly reproved wrong doers. He had said to the proud Pharisees and Sadducees "generation of vipers," "bring forth fruits meet for repentance," and now he says to the king himself, "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife." Herodias had a quarrel against him. therefore do these powers to work in him. But others said, It is Elijah. And oth-The revised version, "set herself against him," is the better rendering. She hated him, and desired to even as one of the proph-16 ets. But Herod, when he heard thereof, said, John, whom I beheaded, he is kill him, because his faithful words of reproof and warning disturbed her guilty conscience. She could not. Hitherto she had failed to persuade

Herod to commit this crime. For Herod feared John. He acknowledged him to be a just and holy man. He respected John for his faithfulness to truth and duty, and he feared to harm him. Matthew says he also feared the people. Matt. 14: 5. Perhaps this vile woman, under whose influence he was, would have prevailed with Herod against his weak conscience, had there not been a political reason in the revised version has it, is, no doubt, correct. Did many things. The new version gives us, "was est manuscripts. The way of duty was plainly pointdanced, she pleased Herod and them that sat at meat with him; and the king John, for he "heard him gladly."

.II. The riotous feast. v. 21-26. A convenient day. An occasion suited to Herodias's purpose. The expression shows that she had planned beforehand to take advantage of this annual festival to destroy John. Chief estates. "Chief men" is better. Daughter of Herodias. She was not the daughter of Herod, but her father was Hero- Temple, for the study of the Sunday-school dias's proper husband, whom both mother and lesson for the Sunday following. It is made daughter had abandoned. Her name, according to up of persons from all denominations, many Josephus, was Salome. Came in and danced. This girl came into the presence of these drunken revelers, and made an immodest exhibition of herself, that she might incite to the terrible crime of murder. Pleased Herod. With passions excited with wine, the whole company greatly enjoyed the performance of this dance girl, and with drunken recklessness Herod is ready to promise her anything. She went forth. If she did not know beforehand her mother's object, she certainly shows no reluctance to its furtherance now. Her mother is ready to tell her what to ask, and she as ready to ask it. She comes "straightway with haste," and says, "I will that thou give me." Of all the things she might ask in the kingdom, she chooses the ghastly head, streaming with blood, of a good man-By and by. "Forthwith," revised version. Charger. A platter or large dish. Exceeding sorry. He did not wish to kill John, but he had now sworn to do it. His oath's sake. He will keep his oath and commit the crime of murder, not because it would be so much worse to violate his wicked word, but because he is a moral coward. He has pledged his word in the presence of others and with their approval. He dare not let them know he has a conscience. If he should refuse to do this deed, because it would be wrong, his companions would regard him weak, not a man of honor (!). But Herod is not the only one who has failed to do right

through fear of ridicule from others. III. The murder. v. 27-29. An executioner. "A soldier of his guard" was commissioned to behead him. He may not have been the regular executioner, but this business must be at tended to "immediately," and so one at hand is sent to do it. The head is given to the damsel, and by her to the mother. They both require the bloody evidence that their fiendish object is accomplished. His disciples. Loving hands bury his body. After his faithful followers have buried him, they go and tell Jesus. Matt. 14: 12. Where better could they go? John must have been in prison about a year before his execution. He had done his work in "the spirit and power of Elijah." He had fearlessly faced and faithfully warned an Ahab and a Jezebel. He had turned many "disobedient to the wisdom of the just," and had prepared the way for the Lord. He was "more than a prophet." No man born "greater than he." Matt. 11: 9-11. And now he is translated, not in a chariot of fire, but as truly to heaven as was Elijah.

The National Sunday School Teacher of Chicago has been purchased by the Sunday School Times of Philadelphia, and has ceased to exist as an independent magazine. Mr. M. C. Hazard, the able editor of the Teacher. becomes a member of the editorial staff of I. The imprisonment. v. 14-20. King the Times. Both the Teacher and the Times

FOR THE BLACKBOARD.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

CHRIST ALONE.—I have lately seen the title of a book—I have not read it: it may be a very good book—"Christ and Other "The Sun and Other Fire-flies." Other away from the right come back? Save as Christ teaches us. we have no light. Science. philosophy, teaches nothing at all on this point. No one has authority to speak. But do not find fault. As well might a man seek to gather up the light of the Pleiades; Alfred, N. Y. it is out of the range of human power.

Christ came down into the world to teach us of God, and he taught us of man—his need and the way of atonement. He was not one of many teachers; he was the only Teacher. And the only question for us to consider is this: is he who speaks thus worthy to be trusted? No man has a right to be a Christian minister unless he believes Christ fully. But some men will not take Christ as final authority. We reply, that man is a minister only in a mitigated sense who disagrees with his teaching. If there is any one quality marking the gospel, it is that of personality. "Believe on me.' I am the way, if you have lost your route; I am the truth, if it is truth ye seek; I am the life, if ye are dying, and I am the resurrection, if you are longing to know of the future life. The last chapter of John—that holy of holies of the Scriptures—is full of the way. Observed him. "Kept him safe," as the personality of Christ. Men are to trust in me. "I give unto them eternal life." Study the Gospels. Life is short. Find out any man can do.—Alexander Mackenzie.

Dr. R. R. MEREDITH'S class of Sundayschool teachers and superintendents in Boston, usually about two thousand persons, fully sustains its extraordinary interest. It meets every Saturday afternoon, in Tremont of them coming regularly by the railroads over long distances from the country. Dr. Meredith proceeds rapidly and with singular power. His method is catechetical; he draws quick answers, many of which he repeats that all may catch them clearly. He is instant in answering a question, and cutting in repartee to unlucky adventurers who seek to ventilate pet notions; genial withal, and thoroughly magnetic. After hearing him at his great success is maintained.—Our Bible

THERE is a great deal of wise suggestion for teachers in the following quotation: "I passed a florist so absorbed with his 'cuttings' that he did not hear my 'Good morning' till twice spoken. 'I beg your pardon, sir,' said he, 'but you see one must put his whole mind on these young things, if he would have them do well; and I can not bear that one should die on my hands, for I should almost feel as if I had murdered it by neglect. Young plants need a great deal more care than old ones that are used to storms and blight." There is no need to write out the thoughts which these words start in our minds.—Westminster Teacher.

No Place for Anybody.—An infidel young lawyer, going to the West to settle for life, made it his boast that he "would locate in some place where there were no to Alfred, where he married Nancy Stillman, Sept. churches, Sunday-schools, or Bibles." He 25, 1817, who survives him. To them were born found a place which substantially met his three sons and three daughters; of them the oldest conditions. But before the year was out he and the youngest daughters only are living. He wrote to a former class-mate, a young minister, begging him to come out and bring First Alfred Church. In the Fall of 1839, he moved plenty of Bibles and begin preaching, and Christians, and Sabbaths, and churches, cle of friends. and Bibles, was too much like hell for any living man to stav in."

TIME.—He who can not find time to consult his Bible will one day find he has time to be sick; he who has no time to pray must find time to die; he who can find no time to reflect is most likely to find time to sin; he who can find no time for repentance will find an eternity in which repentance will be of no avail; he who can not find time to work for others may find an eternity in which to suffer for himself .- Hannah More.

the prescription is quite as appropriate for the teacher as the preacher. The listless or tempted to be "fed with an empty spoon." -Baptist Teacher.

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

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Hebron, Hebron Centre, Bell's Run, Roulette, Oswayo, and Honeoye Churches, will be held with the Honeoye Church at East Sharon, April 8th, services to begin Sixth-day evening, with preaching by Eld. J. Summerbell, followed by prayer and conference; preaching Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, by Eld. C. A. Burdick, and on First day by Eld. Jared Kenyon. H. S. BURDICK, Church Clerk.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.—Associational Delegates, Church Delegates, and all persons intending to attend the Eastern Association, who reside west of Rhode Island, are requested to notify the pastor (S. S. Griswold) of the 2d Hopkinton Church, at their earliest convenience of such intention, in order that sufficient carriage arrangement may be made much perplexed," a translation from two of the old- what man is to do to be saved. Get all the for conveyance from Westerly to Hopkinton City. light possible on that subject. In this world | Post Office address, Hopkinton, Washington county, ed out, and his conscience approved it, but he was | there must be a division of labor. Let the | Rhode Island. Delegates coming via New York entangled in meshes of sin. To do the right thing | minister forego science and philosophy, and | City will find the pleasantest route via New York would cost more than he was willing to undertake. study the Bible. To preach the gospel, in and Stonington boat, where they can obtain supper Still he may have followed some of the directions of all its simplicity and power, is more than and a good night's rest, and arrive at Westerly at 7½ A. M., where carriages will be in readiness to convey fast, and the opening session of the Association, at S. S. GRISWOLD.

MARRIED.

At Leonardsville, N. Y., by Rev. Stephen Burdick, Feb. 22, 1882, Mr. Ellis H. Roberts and Miss MARY S. BATTY, both of Bridgewater.

By Eld. N. Wardner, March 21, 1882, Mr. FRED-ERICK BRANT and Miss ZELLA JANE ISOM, both of Milton, Rock Co., Wis.

DIED.

In Genesce, N. Y., March 9, 1882, of pneumonia, after one week's illness, JAMES W. YOUNG, in the 49th year of his age. Bro. Young first united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Independence, but afterward moved to Genesee, and united with the Third Church of Genesee, of which he remained a member until his death. He has lately attended meetings at Little Genesee, and was chosen, the past Toronto last Summer before a class of some | Winter, superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the twenty-five hundred we do not wonder that | First Genesee Church, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a devoted Christian, and possessed the entire confidence of his brethren and neighbors. He leaves a wife in deep affliction by this sudden separation. His funeral was attended by the writer, at the church in West Genesee, and notice was given that a memorial service would be held at Little Genesee on Sabbath, March 18th.

> In the town of Brookfield, N. Y., March 20, 1882 Mrs. Lydia Brown, wife of Charles Edwin Brown. aged 41 years. She was a consistent and worthy member of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield, and died as she had lived, a steadfast believer in the Lord Jesus Christ.

> At Unadilla Forks, N. Y., March 21, 1882, Mrs. TABITHA SPICER, wife of Loammi Spicer, aged 63 years. She experienced religion in youth, and during the latter years of her life, which were those of affliction and suffering, found its consolation and support just what was needed to carry her through. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." In Westerly, R. I. March 12, 1882, EUNICE BAR-

BER, aged 68 years, 11 months, and 12 days.

In Milton, Wis., of old age, Mr. GARDNER HALL, March 13, 1882. He was born in Petersburg, N. Y. January 26, 1796. When a young man, he removed professed religion while a young man, and was baptized by Eld. Wm. Satterlee, and united with the with his family to Rock county, Wis., where he start a Sunday-school, for he said he had spent the remainder of his days, respected of all who become convinced that a place without knew him. At his death he was 86 years, 1 month, and 17 days old, missed and lamented by a large cir-

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending March 25th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 12,892 pack ages; exports, 651 packages. The Spring opens with the highest price in gold for fodder butter ever known, and as the equinox has cleared off cold, it is quite probable (if old judges are correct) that we may have a very backward Spring. The market here is bare of stock, and receipts are taken as fast as WHAT is the secret of securing attention? they come. Sales were at 40 @ 41 cents for fresh asked a youthful theologian of a sage profes | dairy up to Thursday, when from scarcity buyers bid sor. "Give the people something to attend up to 42 cents for fine fresh dairy. The markets of Herod. Governor of Galilee and Peræa, to which have attained high degrees of excellence, and to," was the prompt and proper reply. And the country from Chicago to Boston are swept clean ty, N. Y.

of all desirable old and new stock. Arrivals of Keil butter from Germany and the expected arrival of disorderly class is commonly one that is at- 350 packages from Scotland, afford some relief. Ten packages fancy creamery butter was offered to day on 'change at 50 cents, and 45 cents bid. 43 cents to 44 cents was bid for extra fresh dairy butter. 33 cents was bid for extra Delaware butter to April 10th: 28 cents seller all April; 32 cents bid for fresh rolls on the spot; 36 cents for extra factory, and Springville creamery was offered at 45 cents, deliverable next week. We quote:

Creamery, new milch fancy. @45 fair to choice....35 @40 Dairy butter, sour, cheesy, poor.....10 @20 Imitation creamery, fine, fresh.......35 @40 Western factory, fine, fresh......33 @35 poor to common.....10 @20

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 12,671 boxes: exports. 21,049 boxes. There is quite a heavy weight of early and undesirable cheese here, inclusive of partly skimmed stock, which keeps the market cluttered up with undesirable goods, which drags down prices and carries in its wake better qualities. If however, the relatively lower price of cheese compared with that of butter should shrink the make of cheese in April, the rich, mild, well-flavored Fall cheese might then do some better. Exporters bought several thousand boxes early meaty cheese at 10 @ 11 cents, and some late made at 11 @ 121 cents. and the cable advanced a shilling. There was sale Sandusky October 400 boxes at 131 cents, and at the close fancy October were offered at 13½ cents, and 13½ bid. We quote:

poor skims..... nominal Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 17,370 bbls. and

5.452 boxes. The market stiffened a little on the last half the week, and closed to-day with sale of 10 cases Nebraska firsts at 17 cents. 36 barrels Western firsts sold at 17½ cents; also 100 barrels seller all April, at 13½ cents. We quote:

BEESWAY.-Good demand and prices strong, at 23@25c. BEANS.—We quote:

Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime.. \$3 80 @\$4 00 "
"fair to good, 3 50 @ 3 70

Mediums, "good to choice...... 3 00 @ 3 35

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......131@14 fair to good......10 @12 State and Western, quarter apples..... 6 @-Apples, North Carolina, sliced............ 7 @ 9 Peeled peaches, evaporated......30 @33 Péeled peaches, sun dried......16 @18 Unpeeled peaches, balves and quarters..... 5 @ 51 BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

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