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at 131 cents. We quote: swax, Good demand and prices strong, at

ins.—We quote: ows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime..\$3 80 @\$4 00 "fair to good, 3 50 @ 3 70

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d peaches, evaporated............30 @33 eled peaches, balves and quarters..... 5 @ 51 BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

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WHOLE NO. 1940.

TERMS-82 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXVIII.-NO. 15.

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EVENING PRAYER.

I come to thee to-night. In my lone closet where no eye can see, And dare to crave an interview with thee. Father of love and light.

Softly the moonbeams shine On the still branches of the shadowy trees While all sweet sounds of evening on the breeze Steal through the slumbering vine.

Thou gav'st the calm repose That rests on all; the air, the birds, the flower, The human spirit in its weary hour Now at the bright day's close.

'Tis nature's time for prayer; The silent praises of the glorious sky, And the earth's orisons profound and high, To heaven their breathings bear.

With them my soul would bend In humble reverence at thy holy throne, Trusting the merits of thy Son alone Thy scepter to extend.

If I this day have striven With thy blessed Spirit, or have bowed the knee

To aught of earth in weak idolatry, I pray to be forgiven.

If in my heart has been An unforgiving thought, or word, or look, Though deep the malice which I scarce could brook Wash me from the dark sin.

If I have turned away From grief or suffering which I might relieve, Careless the cup of water elen to give, Forgive me, Lord, I pray.

And teach me how to feel My sinful wanderings with a deeper smart; And more of mercy and of grace impart, My sinfulness to heal.

Father, my soul would be Pure as the drops of eve's unsullied dew— And as the stars whose nightly course is true-So would I be to thee.

Not for myself alone Would I these blessings of thy love implore; But for each penitent the wide earth o'er Whom thou hast called thine own;

And for my heart's best friends, Whose steadfast kindness o'er my painful years Has watched to soothe affliction's griefs and tears, My warmest prayer ascends.

Should o'er their path decline The light of gladness, or of hope, or health. Be thou their solace, and their joy and wealth, As they have long been mine.

And now, O Father, take The heart I cast with humble faith on thee, And cleanse its depths from each impurity, For my Redeemer's sake.

-Hymns of the Ages.

ELD. WARDNER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

HAARLEM, Feb. 6, 1882. REV. N. WARDNER, Milton Junction:

Dear Brother, -Your good letter of Jan. 11th reached us at due time. We thank you for your ever lively interest in our efforts for the spreading of the truth in this country. We pray that the Lord may continually bless you in all your labor for his name's

My dear wife and children and self are

perfectly well, thanks be our Lord! I suppose you have received the first number of my renewed paper. You have perceived de Boodschapper put on a new habit, although the "Boodschap" (Message) re mains the same. I all print 1,200 copies, and sent the greater part per post through the country. I do the work as well as I can do it, consulting the set ads and praying the Lord to guide us. I published also last month a new tract and sent 1,000 copies, or almost 1,000, to persons I thought they will reflect perhaps the matter. In the Kerkelyhe Courant of 4th inst., a prolix article is published, suggesting the establishing of "Nederlandschen Tondagsbond "(Nederland Sunday-alliance). The Kerkelyhe Courant is the official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church. In the House of Representants of the people (Tweede Kamer der Staten Generaal) we are expecting the deliberation on a new Sunday law. So you see there is something to do here. And you may understand why I did print anew a tract. We can't do too much for stirring the waters. From the tracts the Tract Society had the kindness to send me some months ago, at least one has done its work by clearing up the mind of a Baptist in Alsatia. I read his name accidentally in a German paper and sent him a set of your tracts translated in German, and some days ago I received a letter from him. He thanks me for the instruction, and is asking for more. His brethren and sisters, so he writes, calls him a Sabbatarian, because he can't but defend the contents of the tracts. So you see, dear brother, your work reaches far. May the Spirit of God move the hearts of them who are enlightened, to walk in the light of God that is the Master. I can astruth here in Holland, but they are till now not yet_converted by it. We have to labor patiently, but in all faithfulness, not fearing anybody but our Lord and Savior. As for me, I should say, when I could forsake the Sabbath, then I must first become an Atheist, for as true as God lives, as true is of his former works will secure a host of his holy Sabbath.

unbroken evidence of the truth of Matthew | corder of April 6th.

6:33. Our God is indeed the living God of the Bible.

I have paid now for printing, posting, and to the engraver, 170 guilder. Except the members of our little band of Sabbath-keepers, I received ten subscribers, verily not much. As much as I can I myself will go out to offer in the houses my paper for subscription, enjoying in that way the occasion to converse with the people. As soon as I can I hope to publish again tracts. Accept with your dear ones and all the friends, our

the Church. Yours in Christ,

salutations, as well from my house as from

EIDSVOLD, in Norway, March 23, 1882. My Dear Brother Wardner,—Your very kind favor of the 25th ult., with draft, £6,

G. VELTHUYSEN.

I received vesterday, for which return, you and all who are interested in the spread of the gospel in this and other countries, my grateful thanks. The reward of the Lord Jesus is reserved for them in the mansions above with Christ, where no thieves can rob

I wrote to you on the 22d January, stat

ing my labor for the Lord since 1st September, and from 1st December have preached more regular, as it appears the people are more inclined to hear the good news of Christ and his salvation who is willing to save sinners from the wrath to come. As my general mission tour is up in the forest, so had much to contend with, as also the Winter has been so very changeable in this country, as roads have been so difficult, Up here, where we seldom have rain in Winter, has been rain, snow, and frost, so the roads were so slippery that I have been obliged to use ice-spurs even for seven miles; and going to a meeting the one day walked in water, and ice underneath, so I would often have turned round for home, but thank the I really had begun to return home, but again turned, and said to myself, Shall I half way end my journey with shame? The Lord can alter all this to-morrow, and we had pleasant weather and a good meeting, (but this was the time it had become so slippery). Since this time, I have had some blessed meetings; and it appears that the dear Lord has changed the minds of the people, so they receive me more willing, and they appoint meetings themselves. May the Lord let much good out of it.

I continue working at tools, and what lays unfinished, may I succeed to dispose of French fluently, which is an important dethem. When quite young, I desired of the Lord only to save me, if even he would make me like one of the Gibeonites of old, with Israel, and this I do experience now literally; Mr. Chandler shall be confirmed, President but happen to give my breast a knock with Arthur's cabinet by his own appointment the saw so I suffer a good deal of it. Under | will be completed, with the exception of the all my work have no rest, but am urged to present Secretary of War, Robert Lincoln, work wholly for the Lord, and now I leave | who remains the only cabinet officer appointall there is of it to him. He will also find ed by Garfield. The first appointment by means. I am glad that I can resort to you, the present executive was Judge Folger as and you remember me in your prayers, and | Secretary of the Treasury, and this appointthe Lord what seems good for his cause and | ment was followed by those of Frelinghuywhereto he will appoint. I am very glad sen, Brewster, Howe, Teller and Chandler. that dear Brother Velthuysen and his are cared for. He needs it very much.

burg, or another place where I might have ment. The bill to improve the Potomac much to do in a small compass. These River front, which affects the interest of the distant places, weary me so much, the Lord | District in a greater degree than any meas-

None has made any signs to join me in the Sabbath. The Lord give patience and endurance. I received also of Bro. Potter, sure you a multitude are convinced of the a letter with \$25. The Lord is good, and will reward him.

Your brother in Christ,

H. C. Rolf.

WITHOUT A HOME is the title of E. P. Roe's latest book, and the great popularity readers for this. Mr. Roe's success as a writ-The help of the Missionary Board in my er is clearly traceable to the naturalness of labor is a renewed token and clear evidence his characters, and his care to introduce noththat the Lord never forsakes them that serve | ing calculated to lower the standard of purihim sincerely. If the brethren did know the ty and morality with his readers. In the circumstances here and the time of their preface to this book he gives a pretty full acgiving me their help, undoubtedly they count of his literary work. "Without a would praise with joyful astonishing our Home," touches upon several modern and faithful God and Father. My prayers are very difficult problems, with a view to creatthat I may be a workman that needeth not | ing a public sentiment which will finally to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of work out the correction of the evils mentruth. I can tell you, dear brother, my life tioned. It is published by Messrs. Dodd, since I serve the Lord in the gospel, is an Meade & Co., and was advertised in the RE- WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1882. The new cabinet nominations which have been so long anticipated, have at last been

made. That of Senator Teller for the Interior Department will be confirmed without opposition by the Senate. Mr. Chandler for the Navy Department, it is also thought, will be confirmed, but not without opposition. Mr. Chandler was born at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1835. He graduated at the Harvard Law School and began the practice of law in 1856. He has been a member of the Legislature several times, and was, for two years, Speaker of the House. In March, 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln the first solicitor and judge advocate general of the Navy Department. In June following he was made first assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and held the office for nearly two years. He was Secretary of the National Republican Committee during the Grant campaign of 1868. In 1876 he was counsel for the Hayes electors in Florida; and it may be said that, if it had not been for his presence in Florida during the count, Hayes would not have been President. He

Senator Henry M. Teller, who has been nominated to succeed Secretary Kirkwood, is a native of Allegany county, N. Y., and is now fifty-two years old. He practiced law in his own State and afterwards removed to Illinois, where he resided four years prior to his residence in Colorado, which dates from 1861. Upon the admission of Colorado as a State, he was elected to the United States Senate, which is the first public office he ever held. During the present session he has been chairman of the Committee on Pen-Lord, although my boots were not tight, and sions, and also a member of the Judiciary,

was the head of the Blaine delegation from

New Hampshire at the last Chicago Conven-

claims, and Railroads Committees. The reasons for the removal of Secretary. Kirkwood seem to be that he is old and very slow in the transaction of business. Secretary Hunt of the Navy has been sick much of the time, and unable to attend to the duties of the department. He has been appointed Minister to Russia, where he will have nothing to do but to maintain the dignity of his position, which he can do quite as well as his predecessors Curtin, Jewell, and Stoughton. Few men can carry more dignity than Judge Hunt. Besides, he speaks

sideratum at St. Petersburg. Since I began writing I have learned that Senator Teller has been confirmed; and, if

The House is still debating the tariff commission bill. The Presidential count bill My thoughts are stayed much on Ham- passed the Senate yesterday without amendure that has been before Congress for years, will come up on Monday.

Mr. Farley introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to execute certain treaty stipulations. It is identical with the vetoed bill except that the term of suspension is made sixteen years.

INDIAN RITES.—The Zum Indians performed a series of religious rites at the sea shore, at Boston, March 28th. The chiefs walked into the water and sprinkled the sea with "sacred meal." Returning, they squatted in a semi-circle, the wash of the waves wetting their limbs, and smoked consecrated eigarettes, after which they chanted an invocation to the "Father and mother of the world," the "Father and mother of the waters," "God under the waters." "God above the waters," "God underneath" and "God above the earth." The ceremony of taking up the waters in sacred gourds and cans was then performed, after which Cushing received a preliminary initiation in the Order of the Bow." They take to New Mexico a number of large vessels filled with water, which will be consecrated and used for religious ceremonics.

ry, partly skimmed...... 6 @ 9 poor skims.... is.—Receipts for the week were 17,370 bbls. and boxes. The market stiffened a little on the alf the week, and closed to-day with sale of 10

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TERMS—82 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 15.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 13, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 1940.

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The Sabbath Recorden.

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

EVENING PRAYER.

I come to thee to-night. In my lone closet where no eye can see, And dare to crave an interview with thee, Father of love and light

Softly the moonbeams shine On the still branches of the shadowy trees, While all sweet sounds of evening on the breeze Steal through the slumbering vine.

Thou gav'st the calm repose That rests on all; the air, the birds, the flower The human spirit in its weary hour Now at the bright day's close.

'Tis nature's time for prayer; The silent praises of the glorious sky, And the earth's orisons profound and high, To heaven their breathings bear. With them my soul would bend In humble reverence at thy holy throne,

Frusting the merits of thy Son alone

Thy scepter to extend. If I this day have striven r have bowed the knee

To aught of earth in weak idolatry, I pray to be forgiven.

And teach me how to feel

If in my heart has been An unforgiving thought, or word, or look, Though deep the malice which I scarce could brook Wash me from the dark sin.

If I have turned away From grief or suffering which I might relieve, Careless the cup of water even to give, Forgive me, Lord, I pray.

My sinful wanderings with a deeper smart; And more of mercy and of grace impart, My sinfulness to heal. Father, my soul would be Pure as the drops of eve's unsullied dew-

So would I be to thee. Not for myself alone Would I these blessings of thy love implore; But for each penitent the wide earth o'er

Whom thou hast called thine own;

And as the stars whose nightly course is true—

And for my heart's best friends, Whose steadfast kindness o'er my painful years Has watched to soothe affliction's griefs and tears, My warmest prayer ascends.

Should o'er their path decline The light of gladness, or of hope, or health. Be thou their solace, and their joy and wealth,

As they have long been mine. And now, O Father, take The heart I cast with humble faith on thee,

And cleanse its depths from each impurity, For my Redeemer's sake -Hymns of the Ages.

ELD. WARDNER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

HAARLEM, Feb. 6, 1882.

REV. N. WARDNER, Milton Junction: Dear Brother,—Your good letter of Jan 11th reached us at due time. We thank you for your ever lively interest in our efforts for the spreading of the truth in this country. We pray that the Lord may continually bless you in all your labor for his name'e

My dear wife and children and self are

perfectly well, thanks be our Lord! I suppose you have received the first number of my renewed paper. You have perceived de Boodschapper put on a new habit, although the "Boodschap" (Message) remains the same. I and print 1,200 copies, and sent the greater wart per post through the country. I do the work as well as I can do it, consulting the 22 dds and praying the Lord to guide us. I published also last month a new tract and sent 1,000 copies, or almost 1,000, to persons I thought they will reflect perhaps the matter. In the Kerkeluhe Courant of 4th inst., a prolix article is published, suggesting the establishing of a "Nederlandschen Tondagsbond" (Nederland Sunday-alliance). The Kerkelyhe Courant is the official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church. In the House of Representants of the people (Tweede Kamer der Staten Generaal) we are expecting the deliberation on a new Sunday law. So you see there is something to do here. And you may understand why I did print anew a tract. We can't do too much for stirring the waters. From the tracts the Tract Society had the kindness to send me some months ago, at least one has done its work by clearing up the mind of a Baptist in Alsatia. I read his name accidentally in a German paper and sent him a set of your tracts translated in German, and some days ago I received a letter from him. He thanks me for the instruction, and is asking for more. His brethren and sisters, so he writes, calls him a Sabbatarian, because he can't but defend the contents of the tracts. So you see, dear brother, your work reaches far. May the Spirit of God move the hearts of them who are enlightened, to walk in the the Sabbath. The Lord give patience and light of God that is the Master. I can assure you a multitude are convinced of the a letter with \$25. The Lord is good, and truth here in Holland, but they are till now not yet_converted by it. We have to labor patiently, but in all faithfulness, not fearing anybody but our Lord and Savior. As for me, I should say, when I could forsake the Sabbath, then I must first become an Atheist, for as true as God lives, as true is

his holy Sabbath. unbroken evidence of the truth of Matthew | corder of April 6th.

6:33. Our God is indeed the living God of the Bible.

Recorder.

I have paid now for printing, posting, and to the engraver, 170 guilder. Except the members of our little band of Sabbath-keepers. I received ten subscribers, verily not much. As much as I can I myself will go

out to offer in the houses my paper for subscription, enjoying in that way the occasion to converse with the people. As soon as I can I hope to publish again tracts. Accept with your dear ones and all the friends, our salutations, as well from my house as from

the Church.

Yours in Christ,

G. VELTHUYSEN.

EIDSVOLD, in Norway, March 23, 1882. My Dear Brother Wardner,—Your very kind favor of the 25th ult., with draft, £6, I received yesterday, for which return, you and all who are interested in the spread of the gospel in this and other countries, my grateful thanks. The reward of the Lord Jesus is reserved for them in the mansions above with Christ, where no thieves can rob I wrote to you on the 22d January, stat-

ing my labor for the Lord since 1st September, and from 1st December have preached more regular, as it appears the people are more inclined to hear the good news of Christ and his salvation who is willing to save sinners from the wrath to come. As my general mission tour is up in the forest, so had much to contend with, as also the country, as roads have been so difficult, Up here, where we seldom have rain in Winter, has been rain, snow, and frost, so the roads were so slippery that I have been obliged to use ice-spurs even for seven miles; and going to a meeting the one day walked in wahave turned round for home, but thank the Lord, although my boots were not tight, and I really had begun to return home, but again turned, and said to myself, Shall I half way end my journey with shame? The Lord can alter all this to-morrow, and we had pleasant weather and a good meeting, (but this was the time it had become so slippery). meetings; and it appears that the dear Lord has changed the minds of the people, so they receive me more willing, and they appoint meetings themselves. May the Lord

let much good out of it. lays unfinished, may I succeed to dispose of them. When quite young, I desired of the Lord only to save me, if even he would make me like one of the Gibeonites of old, with the Lord what seems good for his cause and whereto he will appoint. I am very glad that dear Brother Velthuysen and his are cared for. He needs it very much.

My thoughts are stayed much on Hamburg, or another place where I might have ment. The bill to improve the Potomac much to do in a small compass. These River front, which affects the interest of the distant places, weary me so much, the Lord | District in a greater degree than any meas-

None has made any signs to join me in endurance. I received also of Bro. Potter, will reward him.

Your brother in Christ,

H. C. Rolf.

WITHOUT A HOME is the title of E. P. Roe's latest book, and the great popularity of his former works will secure a host of readers for this. Mr. Roe's success as a writ-The help of the Missionary Board in my er is clearly traceable to the naturalness of labor is a renewed token and clear evidence his characters, and his care to introduce noththat the Lord never forsakes them that serve | ing calculated to lower the standard of purihim sincerely. If the brethren did know the ty and morality with his readers. In the circumstances here and the time of their preface to this book he gives a pretty full acgiving me their help, undoubtedly they count of his literary work. "Without a would praise with joyful astonishing our Home," touches upon several modern and faithful God and Father. My prayers are very difficult problems, with a view to creatthat I may be a workman that needeth not | ing a public sentiment which will finally to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of work out the correction of the evils mentruth. I can tell you, dear brother, my life tioned. It is published by Messrs. Dodd, since I serve the Lord in the gospel, is an Meade & Co., and was advertised in the RE-

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D C., April 8, 1882. The new cabinet nominations which have been so long anticipated, have at last been made. That of Senator Teller for the Interior Department will be confirmed without opposition by the Senate. Mr. Chandler for the Navy Department, it is also thought, will be confirmed, but not without opposition. Mr. Chandler was born at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1835. He graduated at the Harvard Law School and began the practice of law in 1856. He has been a member of the Legislature several times, and was, for two years, Speaker of the House. In March, 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln the first solicitor and judge advocate general of the Navy Department. In June following he was made first assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and held the office for nearly two years. He was Secretary of the National Republican Committee during the Grant campaign of 1868. In 1876 he was counsel for the Hayes electors in Florida; and it may be said that, if it had not been for his presence in Florida during the count, Hayes would not have been President. He was the head of the Blaine delegation from New Hampshire at the last Chicago Conven-

Senator Henry M. Teller, who has been nominated to succeed Secretary Kirkwood, is a native of Allegany county, N. Y., and Winter has been so very changeable in this is now fifty-two years old. He practiced law in his own State and afterwards removed to Illinois, where he resided four years prior to his residence in Colorado, which dates from 1861. Upon the admission of Colorado as a State, he was elected to the United States Senate, which is the first public office he ever ter, and ice underneath, so I would often held. During the present session he has been chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and also a member of the Judiciary claims, and Railroads Committees.

The reasons for the removal of Secretary Kirkwood seem to be that he is old and very slow in the transaction of business. Secretary Hunt of the Navy has been sick much of the time, and unable to attend to the Since this time, I have had some blessed duties of the department. He has been appointed Minister to Russia, where he will have nothing to do but to maintain the dignity of his position, which he can do quite as well as his predecessors Curtin, Jewell, and Stoughton. Few men can carry more dig-I continue working at tools, and what | nity than Judge Hunt. Besides, he speaks French fluently, which is an important de-

sideratum at St. Petersburg. Since I began writing I have learned that Senator Teller has been confirmed; and, if Israel, and this I do experience now literally; Mr. Chandler shall be confirmed, President but happen to give my breast a knock with Arthur's cabinet by his own appointment the saw so I suffer a good deal of it. Under | will be completed, with the exception of the all my work have no rest, but am urged to present Secretary of War, Robert Lincoln, work wholly for the Lord, and now I leave who remains the only cabinet officer appointall there is of it to him. He will also find ed by Garfield. The first appointment by means. I am glad that I can resort to you, the present executive was Judge Folger as and you remember me in your prayers, and | Secretary of the Treasury, and this appointment was followed by those of Frelinghuy-

> sen, Brewster, Howe, Teller and Chandler. The House is still debating the tariff commission bill. The Presidential count bill passed the Senate yesterday without amendure that has been before Congress for years, will come up on Monday.

Mr. Farley introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to execute certain treaty stipulations. It is identical with the vetoed bill except that the term of suspension is made sixteen years.

INDIAN RITES.—The Zum Indians performed a series of religious rites at the sea shore, at Boston, March 28th. The chiefs walked into the water and sprinkled the sea with "sacred meal." Returning, they squatted in a semi-circle, the wash of the waves wetting their limbs, and smoked consecrated eigarettes, after which they chanted an invocation to the "Father and mother of the world," the "Father and mother of the waters," "God under the waters," "God above the waters," "God underneath" and "God above the earth." The ceremony of taking up the waters in sacred gourds and cans was then performed, after which Cushing received a preliminary initiation in the "Order of the Bow." They take to New Mexico a number of large vessels filled with water, which will be consecrated and used for religious ceremonics.

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

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

A BAPTIST missionary says, "We can not take Kansas for Christ until we put more meeting-houses in Kansas."

On Sabbath-day, March 25th, four young persons offered themselves to the Pardee Church for baptism and church membership; and it is expected that a few others will soon do the same.

ALL communications intended for the Board of Managers, or for publication in this department, should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, whose address is at the head of this column.

THE completion of the foundation walls for the new meeting-house of the Pardee Church, Kansas, was appropriately celebrated on Monday, March 27, 1882, by the following exercises: Singing; Historical Sketch of the Church by R. J. Maxson, Clerk; Poem, by Mrs. Eunice Petty, read by Mrs. C. T. Buten; depositing in a box in the wall, of copies of the RECORDER, Sabbath Visitor, Conference Minutes, the Sketch, poem, and programme of the exercises, and laying of the corner stone; address, by S. R. Wheeler, the late pastor; remarks by the Corresponding Secretary; prayer, S. R. Wheeler; singing; benediction. The weather was un favorable, and the attendance not large; but the exercises were interesting and impressive. May the doctrine of the earnest address, and the spirit of the prayer, be fully exemplified by our brethren and sisters upon this important and promising field for Seventh-day Baptists.

By means of a little advertising through the circulation of hand-bills in that section of the city, about one hundred children were gathered at the Pacific Garden Mission, coron Sabbath afternoon, March 25th. Bro. Whitford, of Hartsville, N. Y., came out to Ordway writes: "Mr. Moore talked to them about snow-flakes, and had drawings for illustration. The larger part promised to come again next week. Mr. Dunn talked to Bro. Ayers of Old Hebron to teach singing the children awhile, and some stayed to for twenty evenings. They have agreed to the sermon. I counted over fifty, old and build some sheds for teams at their schoolyoung, that were in at the commencement of house. The Hebron Church is doing a good the preaching service; but part of the children went out before the services closed. We low." I have not been able to visit all the expect a much smaller number next week, Sabbath-keeping families at Coudersport, but hope to have enough to organize a school. Quite a number of Jewish children were in two talks or exercises in the school, and four attendance." There was also a lady present, in the church. At Roulette I have preached a member of the Presbyterian Church, who eight or nine times. Order and good attensaid she had been keeping the Sabbath for tion have taken the place of great disorder; nearly a year. Among the thousands of children in Chicago who are without relig- I invited a load of our Old Hebron singers ious instruction, there is a large field for to attend one evening meeting at Roulette, Christian work and influence; and no better and sing; and the chorister, Bro. Dingman, thing can be done for the cause of Sabbath truth than to let good people know that we building a nice brick union church there, and are laboring for the moral and religious salvation of the children and youth of that great

THE following reports for the secon quarter are at hand:

W. J. Haight, Watson, N. Y.: weeks of labor, 10; church supplied, Watson; preaching station, Shaw Hill; sermons preached, 20; prayer-meetings 8; religious visits, 24; pages of tracts distributed, 704; added by letter or experience, 1; contributed on the field for preaching, \$96 12.

B. E. Fisk, Alfred Centre, N. Y.: weeks of labor, 8 (one month previously reported); church supplied, Hornellsville; sermons preached, 8; religious visits, 2; contributed on the field for preaching, \$8.

H. P. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.: weeks of labor, 7½; churches supplied, East Hebron, Hebron; preaching stations, Coudersport, Roulette, Pa.; sermons preached, 42; prayermeetings, 30; religious visits, 54; pages of tracts distributed, 400 Sabbath, 4.000 Temperance; contributions on the field for preach- tell you of a single full fruit. I have done ing \$20 92, for Missionary Society \$4 47.

labor, 13; churches supplied, Stone Fort, visits to no-church members, who are pleased Enon; preaching stations, 3 school houses; to receive me and converse on the truth, and sermons preached, 34; prayer-meetings, 3; what I have to do for writing, correcting, religious visits, 72; pages of tracts distribut- posting and distributing my paper, I have ed, 3,983; added to the churches, by letter | visited the towns and villages of Ymurden, or experience, 3, by baptism, 4; church or- Beverwyk's Gravenhage, and Rotterdam en ganized, an arm of the Stone Fort Church, Goes (pr Zeeland). To go to that last named at Carrsville, Ky.; contributed on the field city, I was three days from home. I be for support of missionary, \$19 30.

once blood-thirsty cannibals; now it is said | the Lord.

every village in the eighty inhabited isles has built for itself a tidy church, and a good house for its teacher or native minister, for whom the village also provides food and clothing. Can you realize that there are nine hundred Wesleyan churches in Fiji, at every one of which the frequent services are crowded by devout congregations, that the schools are well attended, and that the first sound that greets your ear at dawn, and the last at night, is that of hymn-singing and most fervent worship, rising from each dwelling at the hour of family prayer?

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

I did not like to ask the Board for an appropriation to the Hornellsville Church so long as I was the one to receive it; but since it has been made at their request, I will speak of the prospects as I understand them.

There are advantages that make the place a desirable one for Sabbath-keepers, and no doubt many will avail themselves of them soon. Business is flourishing, and for the most part the leading men seem willing to befriend our people where they can do so without injury to their own interests. One brother from Berlin, N. Y., has lately come among us and found work at once. O course we meet with some opposition; but who of any account does not? Still our people are determined to persevere until we have a church of our own and ability to sustain it. At present the building is one of the things needed and we hope at no distant day to possess one. If some one with a few thousand dollars would come and improve an opportunity that is now offered for business and employ Sabbath-keepers, our numbers would double in a few months; without it the growth will be slower. I think it would be a mistake to neglect such an interest.

Yours fraternally, B. E. Fisk. ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., March 19, 1882.

PENNSYLVANIA.

For some time, one-third of the amount

received for a temperance lecture or sermon

has gone back in temperance tracts. Usually I

give Bible readings and blackboard exercises from six to seven o'clock, and then a temperance sermon. Soon after Bro. C. A. Burdick left this field, the meetings and Sabbath-school help me in my work. He was valuable aid. and very successful in teaching vocal music. When he had to go away, the people hired work, and there is room for "more to folhaving been there only two days; but I gave praise meetings of rowdyism and profanity. was hired to teach vocal music. They are Bro. Laroy Lyman is a good man around whom to rally in an effort to build up a Seventh-day Baptist interest. Four persons are now waiting for baptism; but very bad going prevents the desired arrangements at present. Last night, this message came to me from some point on the Oswayo: "Tell Eld. Burdick I never professed religion. I am a very wicked man; but I want him to come here and hold a series of meetings." It takes a great deal of labor to hold our own in this country, and keep the people who begin a religious life from falling back. The work increases upon our hands; and I am sad at heart that no more good has been accom-

·H. P. BURDICK. HEBRON, Pa., March 22, 1882.

HAARLEM, HOLLAND. The report of my labor in the cause of the Lord during the last month (Februari) is not an important one, as far as it concerns the results that I can perceive. I can not as much as I could do. Besides my regular F. F. Johnson, Stone Fort, Ill.: weeks of labor in the little church here, and some lieved it to be my duty to go there, because a door seemed to be opened for me by person-THE inhabitants of the Fiji Islands were all contact with people who apparently fear

I have, as well by conversation, as by distributing tracts and papers, tried to preach the gospel truth, particularly in its connection with the Sabbath of the Lord and Baptism. I wrote anew, a little tract to be printed on post cards, and so sent through the country, and two tracts of 4 pp. (3,000 copies) to go the same way. I find the ad dresses in different Christian or religious papers. You must know we have to expect in this kingdom a new Sunday law, and therefore I judge it the time to do the ut most I can. The copies of Rev. Mr. Lewis' "Sunday Laws," the Tract Society had the kindness to send me, I posted to Christian statesmen, who are engaged in the preparation of the new Law. So I did with the Sabbath Memorials Bro. Jones was pleased to hand me.

When in the houses, or by the way, or in cars, or steamer, leading the thoughts of people on the sublime truths the Lord has in his grace confided to us, I commonly have the experience that although beginning with objections against the truth, finally they must give way, and confess that the great majority of the Christian Church does not keep the commandments of the Lord, neither his institutions, as he has ordained them. But how far that conviction, or rather that confession, reaches the very heart, and will convert it, I can not say. I pray for faithfulness to bring as much as I can the truth to the heart, but I pray also, that the Lord himself may put it in the heart.

Lectures I could not give, because I had not the means for it. And, so, as far as know, I have told you all I have to tell the brethren. May the blessing of our God and Father rest continually on all your labor, and may our struggle here like that of all faithful servants of the Lord, be remembered before the throne, by all who have learned to pray, in the name of Jesus Christ!

Respectfully, and with Christian saluta tion, your brother in Christ,

G. VELTHUYSEN. MARCH 5, 1882.

THE RESULTS OF AMERICAN MISSIONS IN TURKEY.

In the year 1880, the United States Govner of Clark and Van Buren Streets, Chicago, at East Hebron went down. Bro. Fremont ernment called for reports from its consular agents in different parts of the world upor the condition of affairs at their several stations, especially as beating upon the commercial relations of these preign countries with the United States. Among the reports received was one from han. E. F. Noyes, then our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, who had been requested to visit the East, and report upon our commercial relations with the Ottoman Empire. While his report refers chiefly to matters of trade and commerce, Mr. Noyes writes incidentally, and yet somewhat at length, of his observations respecting the work of American missionaries in the East. We are greatly indebted to the courtesy of the Department of State at Washington for a manuscript copy of this portion of Mr. Noyes's report, which has not till now appeared in print.

> At Constantinople, on the magnificent shores of the Bosphorus, stands a fine college building, founded by Cyrus Hamlin, and enestablished but a few years since, this college

> odicea) in Syria, in the only well-built edifice | outside the walls, is an American school, ing themselves to the improvement of the natives. In Egypt, at Alexandria, Cairo, and Assioot, the American missionaries have day and boarding schools, for both boys and girls, and in Upper Egypt considerable progress has been made. At Cairo there is a

for Egypt. The sales of books by the Amer- hope to see Mr. Poke a Christian himself. ican missionaries in Egypt in the year 1878, aggregated twenty-one thousand volumes, about one-half Bibles and religious books, the other half educational and miscellaneous. But perhaps the most important and successful of the educational institutions established by Americans in the East, is the College of and another—Sister Mue—I have employed Beirut, in Syria; it comprises & Literary and to work the next quarter, with Sui Lang. an Observatory, all founded and conducted will be left principally in the care of A Khue by Americans. Since this college was estab- (Speed) for a few months, as Miss Thompson lished, the Jesuits, the Papal Greeks, the Greeks and the Maronites, have opened high schools in that city, so that now there are in Beirut fifty-six schools, with about six thousand scholars, all of which is undoubtedly due to the impulse given to the cause of education by the American missionaries. There at Beirut circulate wherever Arabic is read, from Mesopotamia to Tripoli and Tunis, in North Africa. These publications include the Bible in four or five sizes and forms, three or four works on Arabic grammar, three school arithmetics, algebra, geometry, logarithms, full text book on astronomy, small school astronomy, geography, hymn books, large and small, elements of music, dictionary of Arabic language, botany, chemistry, anatomy, surgery, practice of medicine, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, books for primary schools, and many others.

The salutary influence of American missionaries and teachers in the Turkish Empire can not possibly be overrated. By actual observation, I know that wherever a conspic- | daughter, and A Khue had a long talk with uously intelligent and enterprising native | him about 'the doctrine.' Surely, wonders young man or women is found in the East, one imbued with the spirit of modern civilization, it is always found that he or she was educated at an American school or college in Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Assicot,

And with these educational influences comes a demand for the refinements and comforts of civilized life. The Arab youth who has graduated at the college in Beirut is no longer content to live in a mud pen, to clothe himself in filthy rags, or not at all, and to eat raw sugar cane. He aspires to live as his teachers do, who came from the Great Republic on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. He tells his family and friends something of what he has learned; and an ambition, a longing for something better than they have known, is inspired in them. It is this influence, powerful and pervading, that is year by year creating a demand for those things which centuries of progressive civilization have produced in Europe and the United States. I see no good reason why America, the pioneer in this educational movement, should not reap something of the advantages which must inevitably accrue to that civilized Christian country having the sagacity and enterprise to avail itself of the opportunity.—Missionary Herald.

WOMAN'S WORK IN CHINA.

The following communication from a Baptist woman missionary in China is taken from the Helping Hand:

quarterly meetings. Sixty applied for baptism, but only eighteen were received. Among these were ten women from the Tie-Ie district, a part of our field in which you are especially interested. Five of these were and is to-day the richest city per head in from the village of Koi, referred to in the United States. Her day has come for my printed letter of last year. They are all wives of Christians, three are sisters in-law, and one is the daughter-in-law of the brother who could not give up his opium. About the sea, she bids fair to hold the northern six months ago, he came to the Hospital of the English Mission, and was cured of the dowed by the munificence of Christopher R. habit. Yesterday, he, too, was baptized. Robert, both American citizens. Though Sisters Long and Pio spent the last three months at his village, and the examination now numbers among its students the children of the five women showed that they had been of five or six different races—Greeks, Bulga- faithful. Two of the women were from the rians, Armenians, Syrians, and Russians.

Near the bridge which joins Galata to old

I are planning to visit these places soon. Stamboul, is located the Bible House of Dr. Another of the women baptized lives near Isaac Bliss, formerly an American mission- Sister Lotus' village. Her husband is a ary, but now Agent of the American Bible good old man, belonging to the students' Society of New York. From this house class. On Saturday, their son, who was Bibles are daily sent out, printed in the among the applicants for baptism, was be-Armenian, the High and Low Turkish, the trothed to Light Follower, the young teacher Greek, and the Slavonic languages, to all parts of the women, and daughter of Sister Long, of the Turkish Empire where these languages who is highly gratified with this arrangeare spoken. At Sivas, in the heart of Asia Minor, ment, as indeed we all are. . . . I wrote you and at Lake Van, in Koordistan, American a few months ago of Sister Poke's new missionaries preach and teach. At Aintab, in | troubles—how her husband had beaten her, North Syria, near the passes of the Taurus | and driven her away with her little girl from Mountains, another college is springing up, her home. The little girl was received into supported by an endowment secured in the the school, and Sister Poke was permitted to United States by Dr. Trowbridge, an Amer- lodge at the women's house while seeking ican missionary. There is also at this place | work. As months passed away without her a female seminary, directed by Miss Proctor, | return to her home, her husband became an American lady. At Latakia (ancient La- | alarmed, and instituted a search. He appealed to her relatives for assistance; but they refused to help him, unless he would crowded to overflowing with the peasant | pledge his word not to ill treat her nor to children of the back-lying mountains. At sell her, and to allow her to attend the chap-Damascus and at Zahleh, in Mount Lebanon, el. The result was that yesterday afternoon American missionaries superintend schools at our chapel, where two hundred brethren which they have established in many of the and sisters had assembled for the communvillages of the neighborhood; and the plain ion service, the husband appeared, and made back of Tyre and Sidon is dotted with prim- a public confession of his former ill-treatment itive school-houses, under the same or similar of his wife, and promised to treat her kindly supervision. At Caipha (Mt. Carmel) a for the future. You should have seen the German American colony has planted vine- astonishment and joy depicted on every yards, and redeemed large tracts of aban- countenance. The sisters were fairly radidoned lands, while at the same time devot- ant. A Khue stood in the door, ejaculating, "Thank the Lord, thank the Lord!" Miss Fielde said her one thought was, "The Lord reigneth." One of our oldest church mem-

. Miss Thompson and I have shared the teaching of the women during the last six months, leaving Miss Fielde free to pursue her dictionary work. We have had a very promising class. One of the women will attend Miss Thompson in her country visits, Scientific Department, a Medical College, and | We have still a good class studying, and it and I hope to spend some time, while the weather is suitable, in our country work. I would urge upon our sisters at home to remember our various needs, I mean our spiritual needs—the women in class, the women who have just entered the Church-for, as Mr. Partridge justly remarked, the work is is also an American Female Seminary at | not done when they have united with the Beirut now in successful operation. The Church; and, indeed, I am beginning to feel books published by the American missionaries | that it is just at this time that my responsibility begins. Remember also the Biblewomen who return to their work this week. in much fear of the Catholics, who, during the last three months, have been a source of great annoyance, and in some cases of serious trouble to our Christians; and do not forget us who go to the country. Pray that we may be wise in winning souls, and in helping our Christians scattered throughout so many heathen villages. I feel so sensibly my own need of divine help and guidance that I know not how to write without asking the prayers of my sisters. . . .

A postscript dated October 9th gives farther news of Mr. Poke, that he has been to the school, "with new clothes for his will never cease."

OUR NORTHWEST EMPIRE

BY REV. D. J. PIERCE.

It amuses a Pacific Coast man to hear of the Far West from a region fifteen hundred miles east of his truly western home.

Under the distant perspective this Northvest empire dwindles to a dot on the map. Oregon, Idaho, and Washington form an immense area out of which New England, New York, and Pennsylvania could each cut a pattern and have enough left to match the original, i. e., 250,000 square miles. They report about 282,000 inhabitants.

This vast area, five hundred miles wide from north to south, and over nine hundred from east to west, represents the most diverse interests, commercial, agricultural, pastoral,

and mineral. With 600 miles of inland sea coast on Puget Sound, and 700 miles inland navigation

by way of the Columbia, Snake, and Willamette rivers this region sends its ships to Liverpool and China, laden with wheat and conned salmon, the finest in the world, with lumber of unlimited extent, with coal that feeds the fires of the entire Pacific Coast, with fruits that are unrivalled in their flavor.

With three transcontinental railroads the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific thrusting their iron fingers into every fertile valley, the future is rich with promise for interior development.

Oregon was hopefully begun before San Yesterday, Sunday, closed our week of Francisco was born, but the gold fever withdrew all attention from the rich soil of the Northwest and only poor men came to settle. Portland boasts that it has made every rich man that now figures in its railroad stocks which she has so long waited, and encircled with railroads from all points of the compass, kissed by tide water one hundred miles from palm for the present generation.

Puget Sound bides her time which will come when the largest ships shall sail without a pilot up to the wharf, where the commerce of an empire awaits lading.

Railroads are being built this year into the heart of Eastern Washington, along which new towns are springing up like magic. Another line is being hewn out over the Blue Mountains, destined to reach Baker City, four hundred miles from the sea the present year, where it will be met by the Granger route of the Union Pacific within two years. The North Pacific is urging-its way into Montana, and by connecting with the Columbia road, will probably be a continuous line to the Sound within two years, and will subsequently build a line direct from Ainsworth near Walla Walla, to Puget Sound.

The eastern part of Washington and Oregon is rapidly filling up with emigrants who come to stay, settle on a quarter section, and develop the country. Where, for fifty miles there was not five years ago a dozen farms, I rode this year through a continuous line of wheat-fields without a break, from seven to twenty miles deep. - The Home Mission Monthly.

A LIMITED transfer from the East to the West of pastors beloved and honored in the East is, if we mistake not, sure to deepen and make more intensely personal the interest the churches of the East now have in our great Western work .-- American Home Mis-

When the great Jonathan Edwards was out riding one day a little boy, opened a gate for him. "Whose boy are you, my little man?" asked the great theologian. Clarke's boy, sir, was the answer. On the return of Edwards soon after, the same boy appeared and opened the gate for him again. bers, a sister, said, "Never since I became a The great theologian thanked him, and Christian did I know anything so wonderful asked: "Whose boy are you, my little man?" -a man to make such a confession before to which the urchin replied: "Noah Clarke's most prosperous college, in a magnificent women and before the wife he had used so boy, sir; the same man's boy I was a quarter stone building, which is doing a grand work badly. It is wonderful." Surely, we may of an hour ago, sir.

The sur

Conducted by Ray. J. M of the Seventh-day

> Life is a count of Every year For the weak are Every year Lost springs with Unto weary autui While those we lo Every year The days have le Every year

The nights more Fair springs no lo The winds and w The threats of de Every year There come new Every year Dark days and di Every year The ghosts of der The ghosts of chi

And disappointm Every year To the past go m Every year As the loved leav Every year
Everywhere their
In the evening's a
And to come to t
Every year

''You are growii 'Every you are more alo "Every yo You can win no You have only re Deeper sorrow a

The shores of life Every year And we are seaw Every yea Old places, chan The living more There are fewer Every year But the truer life Every yea And its morning

Every yea Earth's hold on And its heavy by And the dawn in

Of a More Equal Meth of the Church, a Church, 1795.

Whereas, many their places and do stated meetings, ac tions, and many co count of the chu neglect of the poor to the town for su of lack of keeping Christ in gospel dis supply the treasury to pay the church? charges of the chur ing proposals are su

1. All cases of d be submitted to a and for which a pla shall be adopted. 2. Semi-annual lished, for the who er, to own their co in the church; and gether, one on the Sabbath in April, a day before the last nually.

3. Those brethro fuse to attend the or render a reason proper to call after It is also proposed miles of the meeti church-meetings to iness of the chur and good order n church. 4. If any member

and do not walk w zervice for the chu and should become support, then, in s such an one reside If a member who l it away to his chil by becomes depend holding his proper and not to the chu the church spend wandering from busybodies in othe lect of his own b denying the faith, pel admonition ra-idleness. Scriptu our charity to pro bring any unnece the church.

5: As giving to and noble grace t great reward, let Lord hath prosperingly, into the hierory, to be distributed proper officers. that required for the church. Gif be so designated, object by the pro-report made by church. This method o

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

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OUR NORTHWEST EMPIRE.

BY REV. D. J. PIERCE.

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about 282,000 inhabitants.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

EVERY YEAR.

Life is a count of losses Every year; For the weak are heavier crosses Every year; Lost springs with sobs replying Unto weary autumn sighing; While those we love are dying Every year.

The days have less of gladness Every year; The nights more weight of sadness Every year; Fair springs no longer charm us. The winds and weather harm us, The threats of death alarm us

There come new cares and sorrows Every year; Dark days and darker morrows

Every year; The ghosts of dead loves haunt us. The ghosts of changed friends taunt us. And disappointments daunt us Every year.

To the past go more dead faces As the loved leave vacant places Every year; Everywhere their sad eyes meet us, In the evening's dusk they greet us, And to come to them entreat us Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us, "Every year; You are more alone," they tell us, ''Every year; You can win no new affection. You have only recollection. Deeper sorrow and dejection, Every year.'

The shores of life are shifting Every year; And we are seaward drifting Every year; Old places, changing, fret us, The living more forget us, There are fewer to regret us Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher Every year; And its morning star climbs higher Every year; Earth's hold on us grows slighter, And its heavy burden lighter, And the dawn immortal brighter, Every year.

PLAN Of a More Equal Method of Defraying the Charges

Whereas, many members neglect to fill their places and do their duty in our public stated meetings, according to gospel obligations, and many complain of burdens, on account of the church's neglect—especially neglect of the poor and needy-voting them to the town for support, and also complain of lack of keeping up ye spirit and rules of Christ in gospel discipline, and neglecting to supply the treasury and trustees with money to pay the church's debts and to defray the charges of the church; therefore, the following proposals are suggested:

1. All cases of difficulty and burden shall be submitted to a general church-meeting, and for which a plan of annual contributions shall be adopted.

in the church; and to enjoy the coming to-gether, one on the Sixth-day before the last Sabbath in April, and the other on the Sixthday before the last Sabbath in October, annually.

3. Those brethren who shall neglect or refuse to attend these semi-annual meetings, or render a reasonable excuse, it is thought proper to call after them in a gospel manner. It is also proposed that members within seven miles of the meeting-house attend the other church-meetings for doing the necessary business of the church, to the end that peace and good order may be maintained in the church.

4. If any member move into a distant place, and do not walk with the church, nor do any first three lines of each Gospel, where the service for the church for a number of years, letters are golden. There is only one other and should become poor and dependent for manuscript of this kind in existence containsupport, then, in such case, the town where ing any portion of the New Testament, and such an one resides ought to support them. If a member who has property and conveys it away to his children or friend, and thereby becomes dependent, he ought to go to those cently discovered in the island of Patmos. holding his property, or to the town for help, The present volume, on the other hand, conand not to the church. If any member of sists of 188 leaves, and contains the whole of the church spends much time in idleness, idleness. Scriptures and reason should direct bring any unnecessary charge or burden on

5. As giving to the poor is a most worthy and noble grace to cultivate, attended with of the uncials, the Ammonian sections are great reward, let each lay by in store, as the indicated and the Eusebian canons must Lord hath prospered him, and give not grudg- have been given, for it contains a portion of ingly, into the hands of the church, to this the letter of Eusebius to Carpianus, and there end, to be distributed at the discretion of its is good reason for conjecturing that this was proper officers. The next class of gifts is followed by a table of the Eusebian canons. that required for the necessary expenses of | The letters bear the closest resemblance to the church. Gifts for this purpose should those occurring in manuscripts of the fifth be so designated, and appropriated to this and sixth centuries. The editors reserve object by the proper officers, and an annual their remarks on the nature of the text un-

in consideration of the different principles of purple parchment, that it contains some and feelings of members in respect to bearing | unique readings, and that it rather goes with | the burdens and expenses of the Church, so that every member may subscribe and give to | Vatican differ from them. Considerable inthat part of the expense that suits him best, according to his ability and freedom, that the whole expense may be easily and more equally borne, and prevent the injustice of some being burdened and others eased, as heretofore hath been the case. If any member that is | have prepared outlines of them, and discuss judged able to do something toward bearing said expenses, and shall refuse, when called upon, he ought to be admonished to his duty, and not entitled to the charity and fellowship | the "Wise and Foolish Virgins," the "Last of the Church until he comply with the duty admonished to.

Although is is duty to relieve the poor under misfortune, yet if it appears that any member is unskillfull or imprudent in his late," the "Repentence and Death of Judas," business pursuits or transactions, and likely | "The Jews before Pilate," and "Christ and to get into trouble and want, then, in such | Barabbas." case, it is considered the duty of the elders or deacons or some other suitable brethren, appointed by the church, to consult with, advise, and direct such brother in the way of prudence, for his safety and advantage in his temporal living, as well as for his spiritual interest and comfort, and if such an one shall refuse to take their advice, then he must abide the consequence of refusing instruction.

The foregoing prudential rules are submit ted to the wise consideration of the Church JOHN BURDICK, HENRY CLARKE.

AN ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark Discov ered in Italy.

The general feeling of scholars, says the

Scotsman, in regard to manuscripts of an-

cient writers is that almost all have been discovered that there is any hope of discovering. This feeling, however, has been happily disappointed in several cases. The recent find of a manuscript of Clemens Romanus, and other early ecclesiastical writers in Constantinople, gave an agreeable surprise to students of church history. In no de partment have such discoveries been more surprising and more valuable than those in connection with the New Testament. Tisch- sake of saving some valuable property. In endorf in his wanderings among libraries in all parts of the world came upon many leaves of old New Testament manuscripts, and crowned his investigations by unearthing in the Sinaitic monastery the most complete obtain at least a glimpse of those remarkable manuscript of the New Testament in existence belonging to an early date. The issuing of a trustworthy edition of the "Codex Vatiof the Church, approved by the Hopkinton which will be held in future as most value which will be held in future as most valua- ble, is a fact more and more clearly seen in the tents of wickedness." That was noble in determining the text of the New Testa- every day. Steam is more active and powerment have become known to scholars only ful than water, and electricity than steam. within the last twenty years. We have now to record the discovery of another manuscript of a portion of the New Testament, written at a very early period. The merit of the discovery of another manuscript of a very early period. The merit of the discovery of another manuscript of a very early period. The merit of the discovery of another manuscript of nature, but the principles and accordance of our the hills of successful achievement. Many the hills of successful achievement. Many of the hills of successful achievement. Many the hills of successful achievement. covery is due to two German scholars, Oscar V. Gebhardt and Adolf Harnach, whose edition of the "Apostolic Fathers" has deservedly received the warmest commendation. These scholars were enabled, through the munificence of the German government and an endowment attached to Leipzig university, to make a journey in March of this year to southern Italy and Sicily, in which they resolved to search for manuscripts. Their attention was specially directed to notices of a monastery at Rossano, near the Gulf of Tarentum, in which important manuscripts 2. Semi-annual meetings may be estab- | were said once to have been. They could lished, for the whole church to come togeth- | find no traces of the monastery, but they er, to own their covenant, to learn their duty | heard that there was a very old book preserved in the palace of the archbishop of Rossano. Accordingly they asked permission to see it, and to their great joy found that it was a very valuable manuscript of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark. They now issue an account of it in a volume just published, "Evangeliorum Codex Græcus Purpureus Rossanensis (E) Litteris Argenteis sexto ut videtur sæculo scriptus picturisque ornatus, seine Entdeckung sein wissenscaft cher und Kunstlerischer Werth dar-

The leaves of this manuscript are made of throughout in writing is silver, except in the by the Signal Service Bureau: it is in a mutilated condition, four of its leaves being in London, six in Rome, two in Vienna, and thirty-three have been more rethe Gospel of St. Matthew and the Gospel of wandering from house to house, tattlers or St. Mark down to the middle of the fourbusybodies in other men's matters and neg- teenth verse of the sixteenth chapter. All lect of his own business, it is considered as the criteria uses in judging of manuscripts denying the faith, and ought to have a gos- indicate the end of the fifth or beginning of pel admonition rather than supported in his the sixth century as the date of this. The manuscript is written in uncial characters, our charity to proper subjects, so as not to with two columns in each page. There is no separation of words, no breathing, no accent and only the slightest attempt at punctuation. There are capitals double the size

Harnach. (Leipzig: Gieseche & Devrient)."

the later manuscripts where the Sinaitic and terest attaches to this manuscript from the circumstance that it contains a number of painted miniatures illustrating the life of Christ. These are among the earliest works of this kind that are extant. The editors their merits. The subjects are the "Resur rection of Lazarus," the "Entrance Into Je rusalem," the "Purification of the Temple," Supper" and "Washing the Feet," the "Distribution of Bread and Wine," "Christ in Gethsemane," the "Healing of the Blind," the "Kind Samaritan," "Christ before Pi-

EXCAVATIONS IN POMPEIL.—An interest ing report on some new excavations in Pom peii is given by Dr. R. Schoener in the Allgemeine Zeitung. In the Via Stabiana, a periodical and book publication. large and elegantly-decorated private mansion has been entirely laid bare. It contains some of the most beautiful frescoes yet discovered; several of the paintings have come to light with almost spotless freshness and integrity. Unfortunately, much injury was occasioned afterward by the carelessness and rough procedure of the workmen employed. There are medallion wall-paintings of Mercury, Minerva, Juno, Mars, Vulcan, and Venus; frescoes representing the wounded Adonis, together with the goddess of Love and a Cupid with an inimitable expression of grief; an Ariadne left by Theseus; a Danae with the young Perseus; Paris surrounded by his flock; Bacchus on the panther, painted on the wall in the shape of a gilt statute; a Homer, and various other paintings, not a few of which are provided with Greek inscriptions of names or of verses. Some portions of the house are got up in a pure Greek style; others are a mixture of the nobler Hellenic and of the showier and less congruous Roman style. One of the wall-paintings | nity which ignores eternal distinctions, and was found injured in the center by a hole, through which evidently the proprieter had entered, after the great catastrophe, for the order to prevent a premature publication, the director of the excavations had the wall- ing rather to suffer affliction with the people paintings quickly covered with canvas and of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for straw mats; but Dr. Schoener was enabled to art treasures.

THE HIGHER AND MORE ACTIVE FORCES INVISIBLE.— That all the higher and more moment we draw the third forces of our bodies. If the air we breathe becomes impure, or if from any cause it is robbed of its conditions remain unchanged for any considerable time, death will be the consequence. Considerations like these naturally lead to the question of atmospheric influence upon health and disease, and the extent to which modern investigation has gone in this direction, and the results which have been obtained. All intelligent observers, and especially physicians whose profession leads them to the study of causes in connection common air. While it is almost impossible to determine by known chemical tests, with any degree of certainty, what the exact nature of any atmospheric change may be, it is play would be emasculated and senseless. very well known that the quality of blood is affected, and all the nervous centers depressed or rendered more active by such

gestelit von Oscar v. Gebhardt und Adolf THE WINDIEST CITIES.—The following table shows the comparative windiness of our purple parchment. And the material used leading cities, computed in miles, as given

. 1		
	Names of cities.	Mile
.	Augusta, Ga	35,70
٠ ا	Baltimore Md	. 53,56
	Roston Mass	, 66, 68
:	Ruffalo N Y	. ov, o i
	Charleston S. C	. 65,48
١,	Objects III	.80.67
۱ ٔ	Detroit Mich	.07,97
.	1 M M LO. M M M M M M M M M	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Eastport. Me	.79,80
•	Erie. Pa	. 84,88
e	Galveston, Tex	. 86, 78
L	Philadelphiaover,	81,5
-	Indianapolis. Ind	.49,38
1	Louisville, Ky	.56, 3'
3	Milwankee, Wis	.90,48
f	Montgomery, Ala	.44,10
_	Nashville, Tenn	.35.93
Э	New Orleans, La	.67,0
,	New York, N. Y	.88,6
S	Norfolk, Va	.70, 7
•	San Francisco, Cal	.84,8
-	Savannah, Ga	.56,9
-	St. Louis, Mo	.81,6
9	Washington, D. C	.64, 6
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COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.—At the last Paris exhibition, M. Mouchot roasted mutton in condensed sunshine and literally turned his spit on the hearth of the sun; but an enthusiastic admirer might say that M. Salignac lightning and warming coffee with the aurora borealis. As a matter of fact the electric report made by them of the same to the til they publish it in full. All that they current is as well fitted to produce heat as it

principal artificial light of the future, so will doubtless it be applied to the household heating. The same machines which light the house by night will heat and cook by day, besides performing other duties, such as driving a coffee mill or a sewing machine.-Scientific American.

RUSKIN says, "It sometimes takes me a week to think over, what it does not take me a minute to say."

Sabbath Reform.

EDITED BY - - - REV. D. E. MAXSON, D. D.

In opening a Sabbath Reform Department in the RECORDER, the Tract Board, and the editor they have employed to conduct it, agree that an exhaustive treatment of the large Sabbath question can not be undertaken. That belongs out in the larger field of

We shall not aim so much at extended controversy, as at concise statement of questions at issue, and pointed replies to opposing organization, then, is legitimate. We have views; and a general survey of the field of not only a valid title to denominational exoperations. Most especially, shall we aim at | istence, but we have a high, a divine calling. the education of our own people, our young people, into the doctrines that distinguish us. We hope, not only to stimulate intelligent apprehension, but enthusiastic acceptance of Sabbath truth, such that there may gospel's whole liberty. Are we enough for come to possess us, an esprit du corps, that will make us rather glory in our high calling,

'Shrink from the burdens our fathers have borne, And beg the world's pardon for having been born.

While we have no sympathy with the narness of bigotry, we have not much more with that mistaken idea of union and fratercovets peace above purity, union in external forms, above oneness in the truth. "Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter, choosa season; esteeming the reproaches of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt." | fines and imprisonments, to enforce Sabbath That was wise, that was heroic. The great observance, there is a confession of weakness, king, with empire stretching from the Nile, away to the Euphrates, "Rather be a doorble. Such spirit as that can hardly fail to come out into successful life. A few such such have been in the line of our denominational ancestry. Sabbath truth has had its due measure of oxygen, disease or depressed | heroes and its martyrs; let us hope the race vitality will follow; and if these atmospheric | has not died out. Let us learn to respect ourof the distinction God has conferred upon us to make us repositories of sacred truth.

SABBATH REFORM.

When literary men wish to depict an excess of literary absurdity, they speak of Shakeswith disease, know that the general health of | peare's "Hamlet without the Hamlet." The any community is quickly affected by a name of the play is taken from the principal change in the quality or condition of the character in it. With this character left out, power? Then comes religious intolerance, the name would only be an aggravating mis- and we have not far to look back in the hisnomer, an unjustifiable pretension, and the tory of the world to see what that means.

The "Seventh-day Baptists," addressing the world, through the SABBATH RECORDER, would present a parallel absurdity, should the "Sabbath" subject have no place, or less than a prominent place in their utterances. It is for the purpose of Sabbath reform mainly that they justify their separate denominational organization. There are churches enough, and religious periodicals enough, to meet all the wants of society so far as general Christian culture is concerned, without the Seventh-day Baptists and their publications; but since all these either ignore the question of Sabbath reform, or take the wrong side of the question, either the reform must have special advocacy, or go without er for our new Department, we would be any. It comes to this, then, to determine thankful for any statement of what may whether there is enough of consequence in happen, or be going on purposely, in any the issue between the advocates of the Sab- part of the denomination, in relation to the bath and the Sunday, to warrant the existence and perpetuity of a church devoted, as our own people may be doing to further our its especial function, to the advocacy of Sab- cause, or of what others may be doing to bath reform. This question was settled af- | hinder it. We would be glad also if, once in firmatively so far as the American aspect of a while, a short, fresh, and no matter if it is concerned, more than two centuries ago, spicy, article, in exposition of any point of by the organization of the Newport Church, | the Sabbath doctrine, or in refutation of any as one of the centers and radiating points of point of opposition. Neither time nor space Sabbatarianism. It was reaffirmed a few for long dissertations and prolix arguments. years later by the establishment of two more If anything new is published on the subject centers of growth, independent of each other, and of the Newport center, the one in East- &c. Let's help one another, let's understand had far surpassed this in broiling steaks by ern Pennsylvania and the other in Northern one another, in order that we may compact New Jersey. From these three centers, the our forces, homogenize our thoughts, so as to tide has moved westward, till nearly a hunstate now is, that it bears a striking resem- is to produce light, and just as electricity dred Seventh-day Baptist Churches have been fire," right down upon the nail's head. Any This method of contribution is proposed blance to that found in the other manuscript will in all probability be made to yield the organized, situate in fourteen different pertinent questions, send them to our box.

States. All this has fixed the fact if not the philosophy of our denominational existence.

Exactly what is our organic function, and

what the most effectual means of performing it, has not been quite so well settled, and yet there is no need that we misunderstand ourselves. If the Sabbath question is vital, it is so because it is religious, and can be best wrought when set in its right relations to the whole Christian scheme; and it follows that they can be the best propagators of Sabbath truth, who are most thoroughly permeated with the whole truth. No man can study all the Bible teaches about the Sabbath, and study it never so faithful separate from the rest, with reasonable hope of coming to any large knowledge of it; and no more can a man keep the Sabbath holy while he ignores the other Christian duties. Is it not just as obvious, on the other hand, that if the Sabbath be exscinded from the other Christian doctrines and duties, it is not possible to adequately understand them or faithfully keep them? It is vital, it is fundamental. Our We must exist, not for the sake of existence, but for a positive function, a God-given work —the work of calling men to the knowledge and observance of God's whole law, and the our work, or are we a denominational Hamlet, to be played over by some future dramatist, "a character on whom is imposed some great duty, but who, while recognizing the obligation, is incapable of rising to the moral heroism of its accomplishment." Such was: rowness of sectarianism, nor with the bitter- | Shakespeare's Hamlet-such may we not be as Sabbath reformers.

SUNDAY LAWS.

The advocates of Sunday laws are beginning to find up-hill work, as they are put upon the task of showing Divine authority for the Sunday they are seeking to force upon the people. When appeal is taken from Divine to human law, from moral motives to which can not fail to recoil, with telling ef fects, upon the appellants. A correspondent

"If 'Lex' had taken pains to inform thinking men are taking the position that the sanctity of the Sabbath of the Lord never was transferred to Sunday, and that the law of God does not require that the first day of the week should be kept holy, and, so far as selves, and to be rather proud, than ashamed, | Bible truth is concerned, they seem to have the best possible grounds for their belief, in the fact that the Sabbath commandment, as it reads, declares that the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord.

"Now, can not 'Lex' see that by bringing this question into the election, there will be but one effect, and that is to array one class of Christians against another, and when that is done, there will not be wanting those who will promise anything to secure the largest number of votes to promote them to Do we want such a state of things here? It would seem that all right-minded men would do all in their power to avert an issue of this kind. It would seem that the wisest course to pursue is to leave it where it belongs—between men's consciences and their God."

Unto this wise conclusion, we must strive vigorously to bring the public mind. The movement for coersion of men's consciences, by civil penal enactments, may be another illustration of how "the wrath of man may be made to praise the Lord," and advance the truth it aims madly to crush out. So

COME OVER AND HELP Us .- For items of information, which we would like to gath-Sabbath. Send us short statements of what of Sabbath or of Sunday, please send us title, send them, "heavy with logic and hot with

the great Jonathan Edwards was ing one day a little boy, opened a gate "Whose boy are you, my little asked the great theologian. "Noah boy, sir, was the answer. On the of Edwards soon after, the same boy ed and opened the gate for him again. reat theologian thanked him, and Whose boy are you, my little man?" the urchin replied: "Noah Clarke's the same man's boy I was a quarter our ago, sir."

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RICHBU

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, April 13, 1882.

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

SERVICE HONORED.

The dignity and nobility of service was fully exemplified in the life of our Lord, who "took upon him the form of a servant." It was the glory of his mission that in humiliation and suffering he served his own rebellious creatures. And so, too, the followers of this greatest of all servants can only find the place of honor in the place of service. "Whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant." Men rise in power and influence because they serve, not because they are slaves. True service is mastery, not servitude. Diligent, persevering pursuit of any worthy object is honored in greater power and efficiency, as well as in reaching the object sought. Greatness is not the result of fortuitous circumstances. Character which commands respect, abilities which are commanding, are the result of patient, persevering discipline. God honors faithful, earnest work. Garfield was honored because his life was one of service-such service as necessarily develops the elements of greatness. He gained the mastery by untiring labor. So, too, the Christian not only receives the recompense of the reward when his work is done, but his life of service is honored. Moral power and Christian efficiency are not obtained in the new birth, but in the life of faithful Christian service. God will honor his faithful servants in giving them victory over besetting sins, in giving them spiritual joys, in giving them increasing strength to do his will, and in extending their influence over the world of sinners. It is faithfulness that develops power and insures success in the Christian life. The weak and inefficient have not honored the service, and are not honored. Said Jesus, "If any man serve me, him will my Father honor."

MORE TROUBLE THAN ANY ONE ELSE.

When the shoulders are bending under a great burden, or the heart weighed down our minds that we have more trouble than any one else. This is especially the case free from trouble, while a double portion seems to rest upon our heavy hearts. When our lives seem to be given up to constant toil and drudgery, when our poor bodies beand suffering, when sickness and death invade our homes and take away our loved ones, it does seem, at times, that we have more trouble than those around us. But if our lot is to be only an humble toiler when others live in idleness and ease, so that we almost believe that Providence is against us, the story of the Hebrew captives in Egypt | new method can more effectually attract the late him to the eternities. He is not so and then their song of deliverance on the banks of the Red Sea, proves that Providence is on the side of those who toil and suffer and trust in him. Some time ago, a man who was afflicted with many complaints, said to me, in all earnestness, that he believed he was worse off than good old Job. I looked into his thoughtful, but sad, face, and then around upon his pleasant home and devoted family, and felt, as I never did before, that while he was sincere in his belief, and could realize his own sufferings, there were still depths of sorrow and affliction in the case of Job that he had not reached. But sometimes, in sickness and death, the heart bleeds so freely that we certainly think that our sorrow is deeper than that of any Lost Creek, and our precious children were hour for burial (3 o'clock), it seemed that our sorrow was deeper than it could be for any one else. But one day a dear old sister came to see us (Aunt Amelia Bond). She allowing some one to come in and supplant no force of the will, but should be drafted was nearly ninety years of age, yet with face | them in the affections of the people? When | into so noble a service. The severest logic, so fair and step so light, that one could I was a boy, I remember the pastor desired the keenest wit, the boldest imagination, the hardly believe she had passed through the a revival in his church; he began to hold deep waters, she sat down in her quiet way special meetings; no particular interest was and spoke of her long and eventful life, and | manifest; a minister on his way home provthen told, as only a mother can tell, of the identially stopped for a few days in the vildeath and burial of nine children, and then, lage, was invited to preach, the people flocked | crucible where stern discipline compels them but think how little it revealed of the sorrow | jealousy was manifest, and in consequence her family to the quiet graveyard.

own burdens, and feel our own sorrows, and er was nipped in the bud." it may be imagine that they are heavier than

then our life of toil seems hard, read the his- | and if they do not, they are made extremely and pain seem unendurable, read carefully the history of Job and of the early martyrs. If our eyes get blind from weeping over the up our eyes from the little graves to the visions of glory on the better shore. Blessed be God, these light afflictions which endure but for a moment work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

L. R. S.

LORD, SEND BY WHOMSOEVER THOU WILT.

Have we not heard a good deal said by pas tors against the special labors of evangelists? There is undoubtedly much truth in what has been thus said and written; but is there not another side to this question? I have not seen a single evangelist come forward to vindicate his course. Perhaps they are too busy, too much engaged in the work of saving souls to stop to reply to these criticisms.

1. It is claimed that evangelists do the work that ought to be done, and can be better performed by the pastor.

2. It is claimed that evangelists come, and win the affections of those who become converts; when their work is done, they go, and it is usually found that the hearts of those evangelist, than upon Christ; and when he has departed, there is a rebound in their feelings, and the church—new converts and all-relapse into a state of feeling as bad or worse than before.

the evangelist, giving him the control of affairs during his brief stay, has a tendency to enthusiasm, and win the preacher wide repweaken the influence of the pastor, who, under Christ, is the shepherd and bishop of | not indeed actually mischievous. The spirit the church.

4. It is claimed, that the methods emthe people, are objectionable. Too much excitement and sensation are produced to be productive of good and lasting results; and as a consequence, a majority of those added to the church soon fall out by the way, and bring reproach upon the cause.

There is some truth in these objections, but it is not all truth; and, besides, the evanwith deep sorrow, the thought comes into gelist is not entirely responsible for the inarising from it. Without attempting to rewhen we see others happy and apparently | ply to these objections seriatim, I wish to state briefly some things on the other side. Granting that under the present condition of full of matter, the spirit within me constrainreligious activity, or inactivity in our churches, there are occassionally demanded special come worn and weary with constant pain | revival efforts, to awaken the people upon the subject of the soul's salvation, we reply.

> 1st. That many good and fairly faithful pastors have no especial adaptation to revival work. Where a minister has had a pastorate of a number of years, the péople have become so familiar with his voice and modes of presenting truth, that a new voice and a attention of the people; and this is desirable, even though the settled pastor may have such qualifications as make it desirable that he continue pastor for years to come. The special work desired to be performed can be or go over with the lofty strides of his elobetter accomplished by a wise evangelist. One man can not be everything. A minister may be a good preacher, an excellent pastor; he may have that diligence and versatility that will make him wear for a score of years, vet not combine within his range of qualifications what is needed in a revival preacher.

2d. Granting that during the revival season, the evangelist may be more to the young converts than the pastor—what matters that? Their power of loving is not exhausted, and if the pastor is truly lovable, they will love one else. When diphtheria prevailed on him too; what the pastor should do, upon the departure of the evangelist, is to direct carried out so fast that we had a standing the affections of the young convert away from the evangelist and himself, and fasten them upon Christ.

3d. Are not some pastors too jealous of hardest of all, the burial of her husband. in to hear him, an interest was soon mani-As I looked upon that patient face, I could fest, but the pastor flagged in his zeal; his the divine likeness. No man can fully know of that heart that had followed so many of thereof, in the language of this same un-So it seems to me, that while we know our | ridiculous metaphor, to be sure), "the show-

We should be careful to avoid any appearthe sorrows and burdens of others, all around | ance of a desire "to lord it over God's herius the shoulders are bending under heavy tage." Some pastors want to officiate at all loads and the hearts breaking with sorrows the funerals, and perform all the marriage the heart, the word that hath healing, and that may be even heavier than our own. If ceremonies that occur within their society, life and joy in the Holy Ghost. D. E. M.

tory of those who made the brick under | unhappy. Not long since, I met upon the Pharaoh's task masters. If our suffering cars a classmate of mine in the theological seminary; we compared notes. Among other things, he remarked that he gave his young people to understand that if he was broken families and burial scenes, let us lift | not called upon to perform all the marriage ceremonies, he should resent it. He insisted upon it, it was his right, and all departures from this rule would meet with his expressed disapprobation. How foolish! One of our own ministers recently told me, if any one of his society should call upon any other minister to officiate upon a wedding occasion, he might not say anything, but he should feel so grieved he would lie awake of nights thinking about it. How foolish! And just so, some ministers want all additions to their church, to come through their direct labors. Brethren, let us be careful how we exercise any exclusive restriction upon the agencies God has employed. God will not honor men who want all the honor themselves. The evangelical mode of labor is quite as apostolic as the pastoral method. Lord, send by whomsoever thou wilt! E. M. D.

PREACHING.

Preaching is teaching; it is more. Vinet says, "Preaching is an action." Dr. Dale says, "To carry the vote, and fire the zeal added to the church, are more set upon the of the hearers, is the true aim and result of preaching." Whately says, "Some preachers | epitomized in these two or three days! Who aim at nothing and hit it." It may as truly be said of other preachers, that they always aim at something, and generally hit it; but that the object aimed at and hit, is not the 3. It is claimed that this honor shown to true object of gospel preaching. It may be effective, may attract large crowds, arouse point to the words of the Great Teacher, utation, and yet be practically worthless, if and the demand of our times are mischievous, and as bold as they are mischievous, ployed by evangelists to excite and arouse for they do not stop with corrupting the public taste, and the public morals through the sensuous literature of the dailies and the weeklies, and the floating periodicals of larger pretentions, but they clamor up into the pulpit, and demand a "melo-dramatic, and hysterical kind of preaching," which, however it may tickle the fancy and stimulate the passions, leaves no solid residiuum either of refined sensibility or of stout Christian completeness of his work, or for the evils manliness, such as true gospel preaching is Also, when you have beaten your own carpet, adapted to produce. Libelieve therefore and it shall, possibly, be found that it might have I spoken," said the Apostle to the Gentiles. "I will show my opinion, for I am eth me," said Elihu the Buzite. Herein is revealed the most important item in the credentials of the successful preacher. The truth as it is in Jesus possesses him, encharacters him, and just as naturally as the full cloud empties itself upon the earth, he tells the story of "Jesus and his love." "Woe is him if he preach not the gospel," and right home.) But, not to dwell longer on this down upon his soul rest the solemn questions of man's duties and his destinies, as they remuch concerned what immediate reputation he may gain for himself, what excitement he can arouse, what opposing doctrine he can go through with the keen edge of his logic, quence, or submerge with the smooth onflow of his rhetoric, as he is to know what nobleness of character he can help construct, what moral courage inspire, what sweet hope confirm, what broken-heart bind up, what tempted man he can help to stand, what sorrowing heart he can comfort, what good cause he can help on, by the ministration of the Word. Can he make heaven seem nearer, and the dear heavenly Father seem dearer? can he help lift human life up to its divine and tragic grandeur, as it comes to its crucifixion with Christ? There is solemn grandeur in such a ministry. To the production of such a ministry, every faculty, every resource of the minister should be devoted, and no toil of preparation spared. There is no power of the intellect, no passion of the heart, most exuberent fancy, every faculty of the soul should come to the work, but O, how needful that they all come from the altar where infinite love sanctifies them, and from the into the harmony, proportion, and beauty of a truth so as to tell it effectually, till he has so encharactered it, that it comes forth as taught, but effective evangelist (a mixed and | from its native home. There is no way of knowing the power of religious truth like giving it full sway over our own lives, and no way of proclaiming it with power and telling effect, except as from a vivid experi-

HOUSE-CLEANING.

Spring has come again. Its first harbin gers were the blue-birds and the robins, then came the small boy with marbles and kite and, finally, house-cleaning, with its attendant woes and joys, leaves no room to question the fact. Next to moving, house cleaning is one of the most useful and interesting occupations. It is to the house-keeper what an account of stock is to the merchant, or what the annual exhibit of the affairs of the bank, to the banker. How else could the thrifty house-wife know how many valuable things she has stowed away in sundry and divers corners, or how these valuables have in creased in numbers during the past twelve months? Then, there is nothing else which puts to such practical uses the Christian graces—patience, meekness, forbearance, long-suffering, gentleness, endurance—and, as use is the means by which our graces are increased and strengthened, it becomes kind of laying in of stock process. But woe to him whose stock runs out during the process! This is most likely to happen on the last day in the afternoon, often just at night in fact, when everything is clean, the Summer carpets are down, and the new stove is to be set up. Bridle your tongue, my brother, grasp the reins with a determined hand, and hold on, else, in an evil moment, all will be lost. How much of real human history is has not seen the one rash act committed, the one mistake made which ruined completely an otherwise beautiful life? The provocation was great, the strain was severe, but the ruin came, and was remediless. This gives "He that endureth to the end shall be saved." Such is the "Perseverance of the saints."

There are also the lessons which it teaches about "Ways of Working"-a practical subject in these days of hurry, and of conventions. Take the beating of carpets by way of illustration. The easiest way to beat a carpet is to give some other man fifteen cents to beat it for you. The best way, undoubtedly, is to do it yourself, and thus you will learn that the best way is not always the easiest. And then, perhaps, you will better understand the saying which was written many years ago on a subject of momentous interest, "Strive to enter in at the straight gate." have been better done, you will not be so much inclined to find fault as you would, if the other man had taken your fifteen cents and left the dust. And so, having apoloof yours (charity always begins at home), and having reflected that you have many such apologies to make, you would naturally feel a little softening of heart toward several of your fellow-sinners. (But it never ends at suggestive theme, the end comes at last, and with it the sweet rest of a clean, quiet, and orderly house. When this visible cleanliness and evidence of taste shall be the emblem of purity of heart and unsullied domestic affection, and when this earthly love is informed and sanctified by the love of God, then will our houses, of whatever material made, or style of architecture, be always "swept and garnished." And then, when the evil spirits, which have been cast out of our hearts and homes, shall seek again to enter in, they shall not find them "empty," but filled full of purity, love, and God. May such a house-cleaning as this come, if it has not already come, to every reader of the SAB-BATH RECORDER.

THE MINUTES of Conference, and four of the Associations, have been received from the bindery, and will be distributed as fast as practicable. The Associational Minutes have been the entire cause of the unusual lateness of publication of the Minutes of Conference, which would otherwise have been issued earlier than for a number of Minutes and Reports were completed, which was as soon as room could be found for their of the Associations had to be set up exclusively for the pamphlet, by such help as could be spared from the work of the regular publications of the office, with such incidental delays as necessarily arise when something in the minutes as furnished, gives occasion for correspondence with persons remote, before the work can proceed. We have done the best we could, under the circumstances, and submit the work to the denomination, hoping it may meet with ap-

ence of it. O, for power to so speak to the ear, that another voice may be speaking to THE January Supplement to the Agricultural Review and Journal of the American Agricultural Association contains a large tricts along the Mississippi.

amount of valuable information for the progressive farmer. Its contents embrace fourteen addresses, eight papers on live questions. Ensilage, a subject which is largely attracting the attention of dairymen, receives attention proportioned to its importance. Pub. lished by the Agricultural Review Company, 26 University Place, Cor. 10th Street, New York. Price 50 cents.

Bright's Disease.—"What is Bright's Disease? Its Curability," is the title of a new work by Seth Pancoast, M. D., Specialist in the treatment of chronic diseases, of Philadelphia, Pa. The increasing prevalence of this disease, and the stubbornness of its resistance to ordinary treatment, will cause a work of this kind to be eagerly sought by persons who have reason to suspect themselves troubled with this disease. It is published by the author, and is sent by mail on

OUR SABBATH VISITOR will necessarily be late in reaching some of the Sabbath-schools this week, as it is two days late in reaching this office from the New York printers, which brings it at the time when the RECORD. ER claims the entire force of the office to get it out, which necessitates further delay with the Visitor. If the Visitor is received on time, it will be mailed with or before the RECORDER, but when two days late, it is impossible to do it.

Communications.

THE CHRISTIAN'S WORK

One of the most destructive evils of the age is that of idleness. We were created for work. I know there is a prevailing opinion that labor is the result of Adam's fall. Man was made to till the ground. Before he partook of the forbidden fruit, his duty was plainly pointed out. Gen. 2: 5. He was put in the garden to dress it, and to care for it. After the curse was denounced upon the earth for man's sake, it produced briars and thorns; they must be subdued in order that fruit congenial to man's wants might be obtained, for by the sweat of the brow man was to earn his bread. From the beginning, man's enjoyment and prosperity has been inseparably connected with labor. There is no greater punishment, in my opinion, than idleness. Take from the convicts in the prisons their daily toils, and it would be to them a hell upon earth. To have nothing to do but to think, think; oh, how awful. gized, to yourself, for this little short-coming | Both the mind and the body have need to be occupied. We must have something to do, or life will be a burden, though in the midst of luxury and plenty.

> If so in the common relations of life, is it not equally or more so in our relations as Christians? True religion means work; it is a life of labor and toil. The prosperity of a church depends upon the amount of labor performed by its members. In the early days of Methodism, one gentleman says to another, "Why is it that they have been so prospered?" "I can tell you," he says, "they are all at it, and they are always at it." The farmer reaps as he has sowed. He does not expect a crop where no seed has been scattered, and the one that plows and sows does not always reap; but the sower and the reaper will rejoice together. There are often ingatherings in the churches that add but little to the working department. It should not be so. Some years since I was a helper in a revival interest, when I remarked to a young lady who was a convert, "I suppose you will go to the female prayer meeting this evening?" "No," she says, "that is the old women's prayer meeting. It is mother's meeting; she will go." Thus they excuse themselves often, saying it is not my

Let me say, you will never get in the way of others in doing your duty. The true convert must have something to do; they should years. After the Conference and Society be taught industry for the cause's sake. Make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. Lay up in store for the furtherance of appearance in the RECORDER, the Minutes Zion, that you may have to give to the needy, and to replenish God's treasury. Be faithful in self-discipline, that evil of every kind may be overcome, and spirituality abound. Work as you have ability and opportunity, that you may do good to all. Fill your place punctually in all the appointments of the church. The path of duty will be made plainer as you grow and progress in the cultivation of truepiety. The world is our parish, and we are God's husbandry. Work while you can; age and infirmities may disqualify you from the work you can now do. Work while the day lasts. W. B. GILLETTE.

The water is falling in the inundated dis-

residences, and we m prayer and Sabbath n families have moved aw lies of the old residen eleven families have mo which makes forty-one ilies in and about Richbi been very great, yet we sistance of God's grac from dissolution. We greater opportunity to Bible gospel truth thi while we miss many of have received new recri are veterans, faithful a nestly engaged in all Cl us in this our time of courage to faithfulness Our pastor, Eld. James ly respected by the I have come among us, influence outside our while he is faithful in truth. We have a gre to work for Sabbath re and with the help of G

> before. Sabbath, April 22d, nant meeting and the pastor and others invit bers who have moved far as they can, to mee sion, and those who ca practicable, are reques may feel their Christia rect their letters to the

> our brethren, we may,

accomplish more for tr

ment of the Redeeme

ADAMS The town of Adams verdict at the polls s The majority for no-li perance convention Watertown very fully town in the county which measures were canvass of the county stitutional prohibition

The recent donation pastor of the Sevent amounted to ninety makes grateful acknow

Thirty-eight have Church this Winterand two by letter; a ing the good work have made a good people's prayer-meeti much interest, and fr see good results in the young.

The number baptiz 25th, was fourteen in ported last week. ers went forward in the Of the twenty-two al

one have united with Rev. A. H. Lewis Friday, to labor for tion with the Church lost around us. He ing since his arrival, bath. It seems that been said and done pent and to help the those who most need! to step into the trou with curative proper full and free salvation ady of sin. Pray th yield, and that the la

The Spring Term Monday, April 3d, w

On Sabbath-day, sons were baptized, other, were received ous to the communit

Sometimes a mutt the distance, and yo but at last it surpris upon the earth with prise that came upoi at Rockville, April heard at the door Elder at home?" expecting to hear U

of valuable information for the profarmer. Its contents embrace fourdresses, eight papers on live questions. a subject which is largely attractattention of dairymen, receives attenportioned to its importance. Pubw the Agricultural Review Company. rersity Place, Cor. 10th Street, New Price 50 cents.

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Communications.

THE CHRISTIAN'S WORK.

of the most destructive evils of the that of idleness. We were created for I know there is a prevailing opinion bor is the result of Adam's fall. Man ide to till the ground. Before he parthe forbidden fruit, his duty was pointed out. Gen. 2: 5. He was put garden to dress it, and to care for it. the curse was denounced upon the for man's sake, it produced briars and they must be subdued in order that ongenial to man's wants might be obfor by the sweat of the brow man earn his bread. From the beginning. enjoyment and prosperity has been inbly connected with labor. There is no r punishment, in my opinion, than Take from the convicts in the s their daily toils, and it would be to hell upon earth. To have nothing to to think, think; oh, how awful. he mind and the body have need to be ed. We must have something to do, will be a burden, though in the midst ury and plenty.

o in the common relations of life, is it ually or more so in our relations as mans? True religion means work; it is of labor and toil. The prosperity of a a depends upon the amount of labor med by its members. In the early Methodism, one gentleman says to er, "Why is it that they have been so ered?" "I can tell you," he says, are all at it, and they are always at The farmer reaps as he has sowed. es not expect a crop where no seed has cattered, and the one that plows and loes not always reap; but the sower and aper will rejoice together. There are ingatherings in the churches that add ttle to the working department. It lnot be so. Some years since I was a in a revival interest, when I remarked oung lady who was a convert, "I supou will go to the female prayer meeting vening?" "No," she says, "that is d women's prayer meeting. It is mothecting; she will go." Thus they exhemselves often, saying it is not my

iers in doing your duty. The true connust have something to do; they should ught industry for the cause's sake. friends of the mammon of unrighteous-Lay up in store for the furtherance of that you may have to give to the needy, o replenish God's treasury. Be faithful discipline, that evil of every kind may rcome, and spirituality abound. Work have ability and opportunity, that you o good to all. Fill your place punctin all the appointments of the church. ath of duty will be made plainer as you and progress in the cultivation of true The world is our parish, and we are husbandry. Work while you can; age inemities may disqualify you from the fou can now do. Work while the day W. B. GILLETTE.

me say, you will never get in the way

e water is falling in the inundated dis-

Home News.

New York.

RICHBURG. In the necessary changes that have taken place in our condition as a Church since we hecame an oil center, some of our best members have found it necessary to change their residences, and we miss them from our prayer and Sabbath meetings. Thirteen families have moved away, and thirty families of the old residents still remain, and eleven families have moved into our society, which makes forty-one Sabbath-keeping families in and about Richburg. The change has been very great, yet we feel that, by the assistance of God's grace, we shall be kept from dissolution. We feel that we have a greater opportunity to work for the spread of Bible gospel truth than ever before; and while we miss many of the old soldiers, we have received new recruits, some of whom are veterans, faithful and true, and are earnestly engaged in all Christian effort to help us in this our time of need, which gives us courage to faithfulness in our Master's cause. Our pastor, Eld. James Summerbell, is highly respected by the First-day people who have come among us, which gives us a good influence outside our own people, even while he is faithful in holding up Sabbath truth. We have a greater opportunity now to work for Sabbath reform than ever before, and with the help of God and the prayers of our brethren, we may, if faithful, expect to accomplish more for truth and the advance-

Sabbath, April 22d, is our regular covenant meeting and the Lord's Supper. The pastor and others invite those of our members who have moved out of our society, so far as they can, to meet with us on that occasion, and those who can not attend, as far as practicable, are requested to write, that we may feel their Christian sympathy, and di rect their letters to the Church Clerk,

ment of the Redeemer's kingdom than ever

J. P. DYE.

ADAMS CENTRE.

The town of Adams has again rendered it verdict at the polls against the rum traffic. Watertown very fully attended, nearly every town in the county being represented, at which measures were taken for a thorough canvass of the county in the interest of constitutional prohibition.

pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church, amounted to ninety dollars, for which he makes grateful acknowledgments.

Thirty-eight have been added to the Church this Winter—thirty six by baptism and two by letter; and we are not expecting the good work will stop yet. Others far there has been no cause for regret have made a good profession. A young in the change of our school system. people's prayer-meeting is held weekly with the young.

Rhode Island.

ASHAWAY.

The number baptized Sabbath-day, March 25th, was fourteen instead of twelve, as reported last week. Last Sabbath, eight others went forward in the ordinance of baptism. Of the twenty-two already baptized, twentyone have united with this Church.

Rev. A. H. Lewis came among us last Friday, to labor for a short time in connection with the Church for the salvation of the lost around us. He has preached every evening since his arrival, as well as on the Sabbath. It seems that everything possible has been said and done to persuade men to repent and to help them come to Christ; still with curative properties, and thus receive full and free salvation from the fearful malady of sin. Pray that the stony hearts may yield, and that the laborers may be strength-

The Spring Term of our school opened Monday, April 3d, with about 130 pupils.

ROCKVILLE.

On Sabbath-day, the 25th ult., eight persons were baptized, seven of whom, with one other, were received into the Church previous to the communion, April 1st. A.

A SURPRISE.

Sometimes a muttering storm is heard in the distance, and you think it may be far off, but at last it surprises you by sweeping down upon the earth with fury. Such was a sur-Elder at home?" He arose from his chair, both ministers, Eld. Main then pronounced expecting to hear Uncle Harris say that some the benediction. The site for the new and that she will retire from the stage.

stepped, followed by a multitude of "raid- of "Seventh-day Lane" and the newer setdo." Perhaps so, for the pastor is not a erection of this house of worship. Samson. Yet the surprise was so complete that it would have taken something to have kept him still. Then they pounded away with all manner of curious things, among which was a pound of common cents. They also turned the good woman of the house into a woman of gold, a young lady having given her a five dollar gold piece, but that did not make her one whit better than she was before. When the party first came in, some one replied in answer to our questioning looks, that it was a party of friends, and from their actions we, as a family, have reason to believe it. After a time of speechmaking and singing, and prayer by the pastor, we all sang "Shall we gather at the riv er?" when the party left as peaceably as they came, leaving tokens of their kind regards in the shape of the many necessaries of life, amounting in all to the sum of about forty dollars. But these things sink into insignificance when compared with the hearty goodwill and cheer which was manifested by both the giver and the receiver.

The pastor and his family feel very grateful for your gifts and for the hearty expression and manifestation of the friendly feeling exhibited by all, and from our hearts we thank you. A call on the pastor is always high ly esteemed by him, and makes him feel that | that another official has been assassinated by | lect their regular duties. he is not a mere cypher, just used to fill vacancies. Call again; but remember, that he does not wish to be pounded every time you U. M. B.

Illinois. CHICAGO.

From a communication from some unknown person purporting to have been secretary pro tem. of the meeting to organize a Sabbath Mission School, we gather the folappeared in the RECORDER:

"The officers of the school are N. O Moore, Superintendent; I. J. Ordway, Assistant Superintendent; C. C. Eaton, Secretary; J. M. Maxson, Treasurer; Geo. Post, The majority for no-license was 49. A tem- Chorister; Miss Ella Covey, Organist. It perance convention was recently held in was decided to buy class books, collection envelopes, and the Sabbath Visitor; also it was decided to hold a teachers' meeting every week for prayer and consultation on the same to be issued in two weeks."

Wisconsin.

WALWORTH.

The Winter term of our graded school closed with a literary entertainment the evening after Sabbath, March 25th. Thus

The terrible mud which has so long been much interest, and from which we expect to an annoyance is fast disappearing, and the see good results in spiritual growth among | fine Spring weather is gladly welcomed by anxious farmers who are now busy with plow and harrow.

The Death Angel has, this Winter, several times, made his presence felt around and among us, and we fear, still waits to claim others of our number soon. The open Winter has seemed to be very unfavorable for the health of old people.

Kansas. PARDEE.

With few exceptions, the health of our community is good. The past Winter, and Spring thus far, have been unusually mild. Refreshing rains of late have settled the dust and greatly benefited grass and small grain. Winter wheat is in excellent condition. Oats are all sown and farmers are plowing for those who most need healing are yet unwilling | corn. Some corn already planted. Fruit of to step into the troubled waters, so fraught all kinds promises an abundance. Peach trees are in full bloom, and apple, pear, plum and cherry trees blooming.

The Sabbath-school is well attended. The superintendent and teachers seem to understand how to make the school interesting and profitable.

Eld. A. E. Main is now temporarily with this Church. His interesting sermons make the congregations too large for the schoolhouse in which meeting are held.

On Monday morning, March 27th, the "corner-stone" of the new meeting-house was laid. The tin box placed in the wall contained copies of the SABBATH RECORDER, Our Sabbath Visitor, Minutes of General Conference and of Missionary Society, together with a statistical history of the Church, and a poem written for the occasion by Mrs. prise that came upon the pastor and his wife | E. W. Petty. The stone was placed in posiat Rockville, April 2, 1882. A voice was | tion by Elders Wheeler and Main. Remarks, heard at the door about 8 P. M., "Is the | well suited to the occasion, were made by

person was sick unto death. But in he church is midway between the old settlers ers." The pastor came down from the study | tlers of Nortonville, and, all things considand, surrendering, asked if they had a pair | ered, is the best selection that could have of handcuffs. Some one said, "a string will been made. May we be prospered in the

X. Y. Z.

Condensed Mews.

REMARKABLE MORTALITY.—In Philadel phia, on the night of April 8th, Mrs. Winsmore, aged fifty-eight, heard a noise in the room of her sister, Mrs. Watson, fifty-two years old. Finding Mrs. Watson in a dying condition, medical aid was summoned, and Mrs. Smith, another sister, was sent for. Mrs. Watson expired in a few minutes. Almost immediately Mrs. Winsmore fell to the floor in an unconscious state, and in ten minutes died. Ten minutes later Mrs. Smith, the third sister, was a corpse. The physicians were non-plussed, and great consternation spread throughout the household. The only theory upon which their deaths was accounted for is, that Mrs. Watson had a congestive chill, and died from apoplexy, which ensued, and that Mrs. Winsmore and Mrs. Smith died from nervous prostration, which caused attacks of heart disease or apoplexy. There is no suspicion of foul play.

THE NIHILISTS are not so awed by the efforts to overcome them as to desist from their bloody work. A St. Petersburg dispatch of April 8th says that a Kief telegram states the Nihilists.

Because of the activity of the Nihilists of Moscow, the question of holding the coronadiscussed.

The Egyptian army as at present organized consists of nine regiments of infantry, two regiments of artillery, three regiments of coast guards, three regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of gendarmerie. Every Egyptian between the ages of 19 and 40, regard less of religion or race, is liable to military lowing, in addition to what has heretofore service. The term of service in the active army is three years for the infantry, and four years for the cavalry and artillery. After leaving the active army the soldiers retire to their villages, and for a period of six years are inscribed in the first reserve; after the expiration of the six years they are inscribed called out in case of invasion.

On the 7th inst., the President nominated Henry M. Teller for Secretary of the. Interiwork in hand, and for the study of the week- or; Wm. E. Chandler for Secretary of the ly lesson, the International series of les- Navy; Wm. H. Hunt for Envoy Extraordisons to be used. A picnic in July was de- nary and Minister Plenepotentiary to Russia; The recent donation for the benefit of the cided upon, and attendance tickets for the Roland Worthington, for Collector of Cus toms at Boston; Adin B. Underwood for Surveyor of Customs at Boston; and John Jay Knox for Comptroller of the Currency. The Senate unanimously confirmed Senator Teller's nomination and referred the other nominations to the proper committees.

> The Russian farmer suffers much from the ravages of wild animals among his crops and live stock. By imperial decree, troops are hereafter to be quartered in localities where this nuisance is especially burdensome, with recommending an appropriation of \$500,000 orders to exterminate the beasts. The double purpose is to be served by this arrangement of benefiting the farmer and of giving the soldier work to do to protect him against Nihilistic infection.

train robbers, was shot by Robert Ford, one of the gang, April 3d, near St. Joseph, Mo. The shot was fired from behind, the ball entering the back of the head and coming out over the eye. It is believed that Ford's object in killing James was to escape punishment for past crimes, and to secure a reward which had been offered for his capture.

It is understood that the Secretary of War has recommended the mitigation of Mason's sentence to four or five months confinement in the guard-house, to forfeit all pay and to be dishonorably dismissed from the service. The President will give the case his serious attention should the petition for a writ of habeas corpus be refused by the Supreme

The bill of exceptions taken in the Guiteau case and signed by Judge Cox, make a print-ed pamphlet of thirty-nine pages. There are thirty-two exceptions as to the matter occuring up to the time the case was given to the jury, and exceptions also to the rulings of the court in denying a new trial and overruling the motion in arrest of judgment.

The third section of the Edmund's bill is beginning to be understood in Utah, and promises to trouble the polygamists much more than disfranchisement. President Taylor has turned out all his wives, saying that if he could not have them all he would not have any. They still live in his houses, or houses provided by him.

The female employees of a number of Paterson, N. J., laundries made a strike, and the citizens took their clothes to the Chinese laundries, but the Chinamen refused to accept the work. It would seem that a Chinaman can learn, with a little experience, to protect the profits of his own labor as well as any other

Sara Bernhardt was married at St. Andrews church, London, April 4th, to Damale a Greek gentleman of position. It is reported that her company will be broken up,

A session of the General Conference of the World, of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, (Anti-Polygamy Mormons,) was held at Independence, Mo., last week. Over five hundred delegates were present from all over the United States and Canada, and several from England. The President and Prophet, Joseph Smith, presided.

The National Mohammedan Association have addressed a long memorial to the Viceroy of India, demanding that the large funds appertaining to the various Mohammedan endowments, "which still exist under the control of Government should be scrupulously applied to promote Mohammedan educa-

The government counsel is so confident that Judge Wylie will deny the motion to quash the indictments in the Star Route cases, that witnesses are being summoned from a distance. The government will have from eighty to one hundred witnesses, and the defense as many more.

Commencing with April 10th, the Pennsyl vania and New York Central Railways wil charge an excess of fare on the fast trains leaving for the West at six P. M. The excess from New York to Chicago will be four dollars and from Philadelphia will be three dollars and a half.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the New York State Assembly has agreed to report favorably the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the Experimental Agricultural Station near Geneva, and setting aside a portion of the Adirondack for a public park.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General replying to an inquiry of the postmaster a Cincinnati, states that post-office employees may hold municipal offices, and actively participate in politics, provided they do not neg-

It is stated in an English journal that at a recent sale of rabbits the enormous sum of \$200 was given for one of these little animals. tion of the Czar elsewhere is being seriously | Of course it was a rabbit of famous breed, but it seems an exorbitant price to pay for so insignificant an animal.

> all the hands discharged. The yard is used almost wholly in manufacturing naval outfittings, of which the government has an ample stock on hand.

> Forty thousand acres of land in Arkansas have been secured for an Italian colony. The immigrants are to come from the Tyrol, principally, and will be agriculturists. About a thousand Italians have already settled in that region. A fire at Hamilton, Ohio, April 9th, de-

in the second reserve, which can only be stroyed the city buildings and some important manufacturing establishments, causing an were sent from Cincinnati to assist in subduing the fire.

> striking men with new hands this week. The Knights of Labor have decided to 'boycott" them, and disturbances are prob-

A building occupied by several firms of manufacturing jewelers of North Attleboro, fifty men out of employment.

has agreed to report favorably the resolution | by a large circle of friends. for the purchase of the latest and most effective torpedo for the navy.

Rev. Lorenzo Barber, of Troy, N. Y., while hunting on Saturday, April 8th, accidentally Jesse James, the leader of the Missouri died Sunday. Was it "Sabbath desecration" that caused his death?

Scattered through the classes in the Weslevan University are sixteen young women, the standing of every one of whom for scholarship is above the average, while several are close to the top.

It is reported that the White River Utes have all gone peaceably to the agency at Winhua. It is thought that this ends the possibility of an Indian outbreak in the

Representative Thomas Allen, of Missouri, who has been lying ill at the Arlington Hotel in Washington for several weeks, died at three o'clock on the morning of April 8th.

A fire at Otter Lake, Mich., April 2d, destroyed twenty buildings, and burned four and a half million feet of lumber. Fourteen families were rendered homeless.

Constantinople is to be defended by torpedoes. Gen. Burden has agreed to construct two torpedo batteries in the Dardanelles and two at the mouth of the Bosphorus.

At the recent Methodist Conference at Sing Sing, it was stated that the entire Methodist church property in the New York district amounts to \$7,000,000.

The manufacture of oleomargarine in St. Louis has been investigated by the Board of Health, and proof was obtained of the use of fat from horses and dogs. The House Committee on Territories has

agreed to report a bill providing a civil form government for the entire Territory of

The Dagblad says that Sweden has engaged to invade Finland in the event of a war between Russia and Germany.

The House Committee on Education has directed Mr. Sherwin to draft a bill recommending an appropriation of ten millions, to be expended throughout the United States

for educational purposes. The Treasurer has issued a call for \$15,-000,000 extended sixes for payment on the first Wednesday in June.

The schooners Victor and Northerner, with twenty-two men, are supposed to have been lost on George's Bank.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE next regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held in Westerly, R. I. Wednesday, April 19, 1882, at 9.30 A. M. A full meeting of the Board is desired, and all friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend.

L. A. PLATTS, Rec. Sec.

WESTERLY, R. I., March 28, 1882.

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 for conveyance from Westerly to Hopkinton City. Post Office address, Hopkinton, Washington county, Rhode Island. Delegates coming via New York City will find the pleasantest route via New York and Stonington boat, where they can obtain supper and a good night's rest, and arrive at Westerly at 74 A. M., where carriages will be in readiness to convey them to Hopkinton City in season for a late breakfast, and the opening session of the Association, at 10½ A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD.

MARRIED.

In Milton, Rock Co., Wis., April 4, 1882, by Eld N. Wardner, Mr. Albert S. Maxson, M. D., and Miss Dolly C. Babcock, both of Milton.

In Milton, Wis., March 31, 1882, by Eld. J. C. Rogers, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. BENJAMIN C. WILLSON, of Oconomowoc, and Miss MARY L. ROGERS, of the former place.

Work at the Washington navy yard has been suspended for three months, and nearly all the hands discharged. The yard is used

At the home of the bride's parents, in the town of St. Croix Falls, Polk Co., Wis., by Samuel Emery, Esq., Mr. Gustave C. Pfaff, of Cartwright's Mill, and Mrs. Alace Smith, of St. Croix Falls.

DIED. In Independence, N. Y., March 31, 1882, DANIEL

W. Spicer, aged 56 years and 7 days. For more than two years he had been confined to his home by a disease called consumption of the flesh, which, towards the close, was very painful. His lungs remained sound and his mind unclouded. He was anxious to die that he might be at rest. He has left a wife, four children, and a very large circle of other relatives. His funeral was held on Sunday, at Whitesville, a large congregation being present.

In Andover, N. Y., March 30, 1882, at the home estimated damage of \$40,000. Five engines of her brother, Joseph Potter, Miss Mary J. Potter, had been a great sufferer from an internal tumor which resulted in her death. In early life, she pro-It is announced that the Maryland coal fessed faith in Christ and united with the Seventhcompanies will replace the three thousand day Baptist Church of Independence with which she

At Leonardsville, N. Y., April 1, 1882, from injuries recieved by a piece of hard wood lumber thrown from a circle saw, while at work in the wood shop of H. D. Babcock, Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, aged 71 years. He was an affectionate and devoted husband and father, a kind and helpful neighbor and friend, and worthy and much esteemed citizen. He Mass., was burned April 5th, causing a loss had been twice elected to the office of Justice of the of \$150,000, and throwing two hundred and fifty men out of employment.

Peace, and had not yet completed his second term of service, when so suddenly removed. He was in-The House Committee on Naval Affairs of his official duties, and will be sincerely mourned

In the town of Hounsfield, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1882, Mrs. Adelade P. Trowbridge, wife of John R. Trowbridge, aged 36 years. She had been for a good many years a member of the Adams Church. although living where she could not often enjoy the privileges of meeting with the people of God. She leaves her husband, a large family of children, and a mother, to mourn, but with the hope that she is enjoying the rest that remaineth to the people of

Near Adams Centre, N. Y., April 2, 1882, ABBL G. Lewis, aged 76 years and 9 months. Bro. Lewis was quite extensively known among our people, having lived in Scott, Verona, and Adams, in each of which places he was an active church member. For the last fourteen or fifteen years he had been a resident of the latter place. He was a man of genial generous nature, fond of society, and always making friends. He loved the house of God and was devoted to the Redeemer's cause. He knew for some weeks that his end was approaching, and, commending all his interests to God, he calmly awaited the summons It is only about seven months since his companion was called. So soon does he go to join her.

In Hopewell Township, N. J., March 17, 1882, Mrs. Melissa B. Barratt, wife of Jesse P. Barratt, in the 45th year of her age. The evening previous to her death, she had entertained friends, in her usual health and spirits. But before the morning death had called her away. She, with her former husband, (Richard A. Baron,) united with the Marlboro Seventh-day Baptist Church in April, 1863, of which she remained an honored and worthy member until she was called up higher. She was a warm friend, a cheerful companion, and a zealous Christian. Her funeral was very largely attended at the Marlboro church, on Third day, March 21st. Text, Ezekiel 24: 16, 18. In Jackson, Mich., March 25, 1882, after several

months of suffering, CATHARINE, wife of H. W. Titus, and daughter of Benjamin Clark, of Darien, N. Y., aged 52 years. In early life she found the Savior, who has ever been her comfort and support. She leaves a husband, four children, and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss, but with the assurance that it is her gain.

March 18, 1882, at his home in Montra, Shelly Co., Ohio, of consumption, ALFRED AILES, aged 54 years, 7 months, and 15 days. He was born on Lost Creek W. Va., and came to Ohio with his parents in the Fall of 1840. He never made a public profession of religion, but in his last sickness expressed willingness to die, and perfect hope in Christ. H. M. S.

In Walworth, Wis., March 18, 1882, of old age and general decline, Mrs. HARRIET DOWSE CRUMB, widow of Joseph T. Crumb, aged 84 years, 2 months and 16 days. She and her husband were among the early settlers on Big Foot prairie, moving here Three thousand coal miners in the Pan-Handle district have struck against a reduction in their wages.

Nearly one thousand persons daily leave Chicago for Dakota, Manitoba, and Montana.

Selected Miscellany.

IT MAY BE YOUR TURN NEXT.

Judge not too harshly, oh my friend, Of him your fellow man, But draw the veil of charity About him if you can. He once was called an honest man. Before sore trial vexed; He stepped from out the narrow way— It may be your turn next.

Fainting upon the great highway
A suffering soul doth lie; Go staunch his wounds and quench his thirst. Nor pass him idly by. God will not brook the swift excuse. The thoughtless, vain pretext; A fellow-mortal bites the dust— It may be your turn next.

You heard one day a single word Against a person's name; Oh, bear it not from door to door, To further hurt his fame. If you're the man you claim to be, Remember, then, the text,

To "speak no evil," true or false-It may be your turn next. The world is bad enough, we own, And many need more light;

Yet, with true love to all, may we Help in the cause of right: Lift up the sinful and the weak, The soul by care perplexed, Well knowing that to drink the gall It may be our turn next.

-Downsville News.

MAKING A MAN OF HIM.

Two men stood by the side of Mrs. Mathews' little cottage, conversing in low tones. There was a subdued gravity about their faces, which indicated that their conversation was not a pleasant one. A large lilac bush grew close to the porch where these men stood, and just on the other side, not three feet distant, a youth had thrown himself on the grass in the shade of the lilac bush, whose green foliage completely hid him from

Mark Mathews had not sought this retreat in order to listen to a conversation not intended for him to hear. The base thought that such a motive had actuated him would brought a flush of shame to his cheek and an indignant flash to his eyes; for, boy as he distasteful or disagreeable. He was thoughtless and careless, perhaps a little selfish, but there were qualities in this boy's character I'm so hungry." which, under proper influence, would make him a ready tool in the hands of evil associ-ates to work out his own ruin.

exertion and trouble. He had never aroused | work, such a frail little mother as she is, himself to any special action, not even when death had robbed him of a kind father, and had left his poor mother desolate. He had wept and lamented over his loss, without once thinking that his own hands might that many a noble life has been wrecked uplighten the burdens of his stricken, sorrowing mother. He had not only ignored the to life all the latent energies of heart and duties and responsibilities which his father's brain, it arouses the indomitable will, and death had necessarily thrown upon him, but sets in action those qualities by which the had also formed the acquaintance of some coveted prize-no matter how lofty the obidle, dissipated associates; and by following | ject may be—is sure to be attained. The their example, had laid another and a heavier burden upon his mother's frail shoulders. His very act of secreting himself under the lilac bush that Spring morning was that, un-

The two gentlemen, who were conversing so earnestly on the other side of the bush, were friends of Mr. Mathews, who had come in at the widow's request to examine her husband's accounts and papers, and to ascertain, if possible, just what her prospects for the future were.

Mark was leisurely watching the smoke arise from his cigar, when the voice of one of the gentlemen speaking in an indignant tone aroused his attention,

"A mortgage will have to be put upon the place to meet the indebtedness incurred during Mr. Mathews' sickness. Mrs. Mathews is in a poor condition to meet this extra demand upon her strength. Her long confinement during her husband's illness, together with the grief and mental suffering following his death, have made a heavy drain upon a constitution naturally fragile. Mark would only arouse himself to action now, and apply all the energies of which he is capable, to the task, I am sure that his strong, young arms might be a blessing to her who needs his assistance so much."

"There is far more danger of his being a curse than a blessing," answered the other, sadly. "Young as he is, he has already formed habits which, I fear, will drag him down to ruin. Mrs. Mathews will be allowed to remain in the cottage for a while, and then her pretty house will be sold, and she will be obliged to go from house to house earning her livelihood, as many another delicately reared woman has done before."

The two men walked away, down the path, and passed out of the gate together. Slowly Mark arose to a sitting position, the light of aroused energy burning in his eyes. Taking the half-consumed cigar from between his lips, he tossed it far from him, then arising to his feet he walked down the lane, pondering over the truths that had come to him in so disagreeable a form.

"I will show them that Mark Mathews can care for his mother," he said firmly, the lines about his mouth assuming a determined expression; "and things they said would come to her, never shall! She shall never go from house to house asking employment while I live."

now, with his own resolve burning in his ner, and going directly to Mr. Anderson's, engaged to do the work. Throwing aside his coat and vest, he took the garden tools and entered upon his new duties with an energy that looked as though he meant to suc-

When Mark entered the gate on his return home at night, he beheld his mother standing in the door. She was a frail, little woman, and her face had a tired, sorrowful expression that went straight to the boy's

and noble in his nature.
"Poor little mother," he thought, "they've told her that her home must be mortgaged, and she is grieving over it."

Going to her side, he put both strong, young arms about her, and snatched a hasty kiss ere she was aware of his presence. This loving act on the part of her boy brought a happy flush to her pale cheeks and a joyous sparkle to her eyes.

"I'm as hungry as a bear, mother," he said, wiping the perspiration from his heated brow. "I've been at work in Mr. Anderson's garden all day. See, my hands are almost blistered, but they'll get used to it. I've babied them too much. Mr. that he thinks I'll lose more time coming after them here than the dinners are worth, and the economy will help us as well as him."

denly sobered, and coming a little closer he added in low tones: "You may count on the whole fifty cents, mother, for never a

words, answering the earnest desire of her heart, had thrown her completely off her guard. "I believe that I could endure any hardship if I knew that you—"

She hesitated, lest her words should anger him, but he answered solemnly,

"You need not fear that I will disgrace you in that way again, mother. I've smoked was, he had his own code of honor, to which | my last cigar, and I've drank my last glass he strictly adhered, but which, I am sorry to of wine. I heard about the mortgage this say, conformed to his own desires and wishes, morning, and I believe the knowledge has and rarely compelled him to do anything made a man of me. One can never tell what stuff he is made of until he is pushed against the wall, and has to fight his way out. But

As she hastened out to prepare his supper, his eyes followed her, and as he remembered the words he had that morning overheard,

on the sea of prosperity! Adversity calls inhighest standard of human ambition and excellence has often been attained by the untiring energy and determination of boys who had nothing but the wealth of willing hearts observed, he might indulge in a cigar which one of his companions had given him the to push themselves through the barriers of opposition and difficulties.

When Mark Mathews arose from under the lilac bush that Spring morning, he arose with the determination that a mortgage should never be placed upon his mother's home. And, though the future seemed dark and uncertain, still he began the task of industriously and energetically applying himself to the present duties, not waiting in idleness for great ones, but advancing, step by step, until one day he had the satisfaction of laying in his mother's hand a receipt for all their indebtedness.

The look of pride and admiration with which she regarded him; the loving words that quivered on her lips; the pressure of her hand, in silent blessing, laid on his head, were sufficient recompense for what he had done, to say nothing of the self-respect which his new mode of life had gained for him.— Rose Hartwick Thorpe.

THE OLD AMOUNT OF CREAM OF TARTAR will not raise the old amount of flour. Why is it? How often this question is asked the grocer! The most complete answer to this inquiry that we have seen, comes from the Health Inspector of the New York Board of Health. After samples of cream tartar purchased in various parts of the city had been subjected to analysis, he found in all cases that article to be adulterated with terra alba to such an extent in some instances that the cream tartar was really terra alba with a little cream tartar added. The Inspector further stated that, when baking powders are put up in packages ready for use, the honest and skillful manufacturer experiences no difficulty, in the first place, of securing pure material, and secondly, in mixing them in the proper proportions. Hence, the Inspector recommends the use of a good, reliable brand of baking powder in preference to the area of the second of th ence to the cream of tartar as now found in the

The manufacturers of the well-known brand called the "Royal Baking Powder," import their own cream tartar from the Wine Districts of France, expressly for this purpose. This company are said to be the largest users of cream tartar in the world, and in these days of adulteration and fraud, it is most gratifying to know of one article of food that we can get pure, namely, the Royal Baking Powder.-Portland Daily Press.

EARLY SPRING CHICKENS.—In breeding poultry, no matter whether they are the slow, "please tell me what time it is." high-priced, thorough-bred stock or not, the "Eight minutes after three," answered high-priced, thorough-bred stock or not, the main idea with all is usually one of profit, he, looking at his watch.

A few days previous, Mark had been of and the proper way to commence as well as fered fifty cents a day to work in Mr. Ander- carry out, is to try to make a fair profit, even son's garden; but the work had seemed hard if the surplus stock is sold in the open marand the pay small, and he had decided to ket at ordinary fowl-meat prices, and not at wait for something better to turn up; but the usual advanced prices obtained for fine, pure-bred stock. Where this is done, there breast, he settled his hat in a decided man- is rarely, if ever, any reasonable cause for dissatisfaction. Where a person has the conveniences, there is no way in which as much profit can be made from poultry as breeding extra early Spring chickens, those which are ready to market with early asparagus, and weigh from two to four pounds per pair or hold of it, as work many a time will, rememmore. There is always a large demand for ber it is only one stick at a time, and go at these young "broilers," and at prices which it.—Christian Standard. are not merely satisfactory to the breeder, but astonishing to those who are new to the business. As they are marketed when about heart, and aroused all that was truly good three months old, they have cost but little for food, and pay double and triple the profit they would if kept until Fall and then sold in the market at a dollar apiece, which price is much above the average. Aside from this, the loss from accidents and sickness, which is no inconsiderable item, between the ages of three months and eight or nine months, is avoided.—American Agriculturist.

THAT AWFUL WOOD-PILE.

Coming home from school one day, I found a large pile of wood before our door.

"There's work for you, Willie," said Ned Blake, the boy who was with me. "Your Anderson is going to give me fifty cents a father had better do as my father does—hire day and my dinners. It is so far from home a man to get it in. It is too much for a boy (mother says), and it will take the whole of Wednesday afternoon. You will have no Mark laughed merrily, but his face sud-that, I tell you."

This was the substance of Ned's talk as he stood before the wood-pile, and the more he said the bigger it grew. By the time he left cent of my money shall go for cigars, or any thing worse again."

"O Mark!" she exclaimed joyfully, for his

"There is work for you, Willie," said

mother, as I idled into the kitchen. "Did you see that beautiful wood at the gate as you came in?"

"I should think I did!" I muttered to myself, but said nothing aloud, only asking how father was. He was ill, and had been for many months, and the family funds, I knew, were becoming low.

"It is a monstrous pile," I at length said, getting a glimpse of it from the window.

"So much the better for us, Willie," said the mother cheerfully. "A long Winter is before us, you know."

Dinner was soon ready, the table spread in the little kitchen, and father was helped out from an adjoining room by his two little daughters, one on each side. Father and mother sat down to our frugal meal with He was naturally indolent, seeming to prefer that which could be done with the least

"The idea of my letting her go out to as usual, while I sat brooding over that "awful wood-pile." I am afraid my chief

this afternoon; so you have time enough. band, in cases where the widow brings the You had better do it the first thing."

"It will take the whole afternoon," said coldly. "The boys are going nutting." I was not sure of this, but anything in the by him in behalf of the widow of one Frank way of an objection to the wood. My father I. Brooks, who was killed by the cars at said nothing. Dear, dear father. God forgive me for wounding his feelings!

pantry, "Ned Blake's father hires a man to struction of the law from that tribunal, but get his wood in. His mother thinks it is the decision mentioned covers the case. The too much for a boy to do. Why does not Court of Appeals holds squarely that a cause father hire one?"

Blakes are better off than we. Your poor father "—

Tears came into her eyes; she stopped Mary ran in where we were, and I, halfashamed of myself, escaped out of the door.

Still Ned Blake's words rankled in me, and I thought it was too bad; nor did the brisk west winds blow off the fumes of the stated its substance is the complete isolation foolish grumbling which made a coward of of the patient so far as possible. If the me. I sat down on the wood-block, my sufferer can be accommodated with a sepahands in my pockets, and shuffled my feet rate room, it should be immediately stripped among the chips in sour discontent.

myself a dozen times.

"It is monstrous, mother!" I said in a self-pitying tone. "It will take me forever, and half kill me in the bargain."

"'For ever' is a long, long while," she private manner. said. "Come, let us look at the pile. It is big, but all you have to do is to take a stick at a time. That will not hurt you, ish quicker than you think for, Willie. Try

There was a kindness yet a decision in mother's tone which were irresistible. She could put even hard things, or what we thought hard, in a very achievable light.

"Only one stick at a time!" I cried, jumping up and following her. Really the pile seemed already to lessen under this new mode of attack. "Only one stick at a time!" That seemed easy enough. "Only one stick at a time: What was the need of a man

to do that? One stick at a time! If Ned Blake could not do that he was a poor tool." Ah! and a poor tool he proved to be. My mother had got my mettle up, and I boldly went to work.

"Father," said I, bolting into the house at a later hour in the afternoon, all in a "Whew!" I shouted, "and the pile is

Never did I feel such a strong and joyous sense of the power of doing. Finding mother, I put my arm round her neck and said, "Mother, I was a naughty boy, but 'one stick at a time' has cured me."

I did not then know the full value of the lesson I had learned. Years of labor—successful labor—have since tested and proved its value. When the work looks unsurmountable, and you seem to have no heart to take

KISSES ON INTEREST.

A father talking to his careless daughter said: I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to morrow morning and get breakfast, and when mother comes and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides you owe her a kiss or two. Away back when you were a little girl she kissed for each and every offense, in addition to the liabiliyou when no one else was tempted by your ty to fine and imprisonment as for a misdemeanor, as fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You provided by law. were not as attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine | uct whatsoever, shall permit or have any offensive and shadows she was always ready to cure by substance or water, or other liquid, whether refuse, the magic of a mother's kiss, the little dirty or for use in any trade or otherwise, on his premises, chubby hands whenever they were injured in into any public waters, street or public place, lake, those first skirmishes with this rough old world. And then the midnight kiss with which she routed so many bad dreams as she | ter; or befoul or render impure any natural stream leaned above your restless pillow, have all of water, or fail to use the most approved, and all been on interest these long, long years. Of course she is not so pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of the work during the last ten years the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has such use, nor any animal or fish that died by disease more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet or accident, and no carcass of any calf, pig or lamb, if you were sick that face would appear more weeks old, and no meat therefrom shall be brought beautiful than an angel's as it hovered over within the limits of the town of Alfred, or offered or you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those tion shall be liable to a penalty of twenty five dellar wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of for each and every offense in addition to the liability sunshine chasing each other over the dear to fine and imprisonment, as for a misdemeanor, as face. She will leave you one of these days. provided by law. These burdens, if not lifted from her shoul-These burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those rough, hard hands that have done so many upper typhoid fever, scarlet-fever, diphtheria or small. hard hands that have done so many unnecessary things for you will be crossed upon of the same; and until instructions are received her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your first baby kiss will be forever closed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother, but it will be to late.

CIVIL DAMAGE LAW.—The Albany Law The very thought caused his chest to expand, and his lips to quiver with the emotions that filled his heart. How true it is that many a noble life has been wrecked upthat an important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, constructions that filled his heart. How true it is that many a noble life has been wrecked upthat the court of Appeals of this State, constructions that filled his heart. How true it is that many a noble life has been wrecked upthat the court of Appeals of this State, constructions and important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, constructions and important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, constructions that filled his heart. How true it is the court of Appeals of this State, constructions that filled his heart. How true it is the court of Appeals of this State, constructions and important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, constructions and important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, constructions and important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, constructions and important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, constructions and important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, constructions and important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, constructions and important decision of the Court of Appeals of action. Lawyer C. A. Hammond, of Syracuse, was non-suited in this department, last October, on that ground, in a case brought Blodgett's Mills, Cortland county, in June, ve me for wounding his feelings!

"Mother," I said, following her into the ing to the Court of Appeals to get a conof action under the Civil Damage law does by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute "Ah!" said my mother, sadly, "the exist under such circumstances. Judge Miller writes the opinion, and all concur except Judge Rapallo, who takes no part.

> the subject of a very important article in the others. Sanitary Engineer of January 2d. Briefly of everything which can possibly be dispensed "It is such a monstrous pile!" I said to with-carpets, stuffed couches and chairs, curtains, &c .- in order that what may be Presently out came mother. I jumped called furniture can not disseminate the disease. All discharges from the patient, and "Willie," she said cheerfully, "I would every article of clothing used at the sick-bed, go to work earnestly. You will soon get it must be treated as containing contagion. In case of death of the patient, it is recommended that the body be wrapped in a sheet treated with a solution of chloride of zinc, and buried as soon as possible in a strictly

SHORT SERMON.—Why can not men begin to glorify God with a yard-stick, a pair of Willie, I am sure—only one at a time; yet shears, a hand-saw, or a pen in their hands, one stick at a time will make that pile van- and not wait for golden harps?—Christian Standard.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THE EYE OF A

This little Curiosity, a Charm, containing the entire Lord's Prayer, word for word, suitable as an orna ment for a Lady's Neck-chain, or a Gentleman's

Watch-chain, will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 15 cents in silver. Address NEW YORK SUPPLY COMPANY, 361 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Agents wanted. Circular free. ARD COLLECTORS.—A handsome set of cards for three cent stamp. A. G. Bassett, Roches

TO WHEELWRIGHTS—THE SUBSCRIBER Shiloh, N. J., with good will and fixtures. The latter comprise tools, horse-power and necessary ma-

RDERS 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 sided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support, continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and also be liable for the expense of the abate. ment and remedy therefor.

\$ 2. No privy-vault, cess-pool or reservoir, into which a privy, water-closet, stable or sink is drained, except it be water tight, shall be established or 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.

§ 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 vend. or 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

§ 5. No tanner, refiner, or manufacturer of gas, starch, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, or of any prodpond, river or stream, any offensive or deleterious liquid, or any gas, tar or refuse, or any offensive matreasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke.

§ 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 which, at the time of its death, was less than four ever shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars

pox shall immediately notify the board of health from the said board, shall not permit any clothing or other property that may have been exposed to infec-tion to be removed from the house. Nor shall any and other attendants upon any person sick with smallpox, cholera, typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever diph 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 to, or promote the spread of disease from any such person, or from any dead body. And it shall be the duty of this board to order such separation and isolation or domestic quarantine of the sick from other persons not necessary as attendants, and also such special care and disinfection as shall be needed in PREVENTING the spread of scarlet fever is order to prevent the spreading of such disease to

§ 9. There shall not be a public or church funeral f 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 occupant of any room or stable, where any cattle may be kept for market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stall and market, and their yards and appurtenances to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwhole some or offensive matter to be therefrom removed, at least once in every twenty-four hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to; and shall also, at all times, keep all wood-work, save floors and counters, in any building, place or prem ises aforesaid, thoroughly painted or whitewashed.

§ 11. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of this town of Alfred, except by the per mission 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. E. CRANDALL, Supervisor. W. H. SMITH, Town Clerk. H. G. WITTER, D. G. VINCENT, B. COLLINS, J. R. CRANDALL, W. M. TRUMAN. Health Physician.

M. A. GREEN, Health Officer. HISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES BAILEY has left a few copies of the History chinery. Ample buildings, with paint room, on a good corner For further particulars, call on, or address, "Box 54, Shiloh, New Jersey."

of the Seventh-uay Dapus, General Conference of the Recorder office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y. of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at

Yoyalar

AT A MEETING of the ciety of England, Dec. 2 Phillips, F. R. S., de characters of the Nefud Desert of Northern Arab a series of parallel ridges vation, no doubt at some the action of strong wing er undergoing much chais evidenced by the fact th remain for many days ur face, and that the landm crossing the desert appea The composition of the protoxide of iron, 0.28; and alkalies, trace. DELICATE TEST-PAPE

If fuchsine is dissolved sulphuric acid be added red color changes to Strips of unsized paper of tion, assume, after dryin low color, resembling tu ous ammonia coming in paper imparts to the latt tint. The substance su ammonia is mixed with tube, moistened with a strip of the test-paper sus portion, the vessel being ered. Decomposition salts may be hastened by vapor of water does not

Porcelain.—The original ture in England, and or every sort of translucent to produce a fac-simile of The desired translucency with greater or less succe ways. The pate tendre of ality a glass rendered sui artificial admixture to clay, and fired at a tempe to fuse the glass, but not the form of the ware. was so fragile, and the di ulating the mixture, of a during firing, and of adj ture of the kilns, were manufacture of pate tend doned on the discovery of English china is rendere addition to a pure plastic able proportion of glass but the proportion is so though the ware does no heat for its firing, its pla to facilitate manipulation balance of fusibility and justed as to allow the in cient calcic phosphate to age of the ware to a m same time greatly to ad English china is easily w and easily decorated. The of Berlin, Sevres, an manufactories, resemble celain, in being produced itic materials. They di china in being more diff in requiring a higher ten and in being less susce color and other forms of are superior, however, in sisting corrosion, and o treme changes of temper

A CHEAP VOLTAIC read recently before the C ical Society, is a descript cheap form of voltaic ce not thoroughly tested, pr Take an old tinned iron contained preserved mest place within it a porous bly of earthenware, thous canvas will answer. Pac the porous cell with iron which may be swept from gineer's workshop. Fill. lution of commercial pot Insert a strip of common tion, connect the zinc and of an electric bell, and a lat once indicated. The should be carefully press by an air-tight stopper to contrivance, but the iron fully exposed.

THE most notable part iew volume of "Famili g his republished essay Comet." In fifteen years there is a considerable ch of 1880 may return and with all its meteoric app case there will certainly i of a tremendous momen will show itself in the fo ncreased heat. The prothe burning up of all the mal life existing on the postern; and an extremely

DERS AND REGULATIONS adopted by the card of Health for the town of Alfred, county

egany, State of New York. ealth, whatever building, erection, or part or thereof is overcrowded, or not provided with ate means of ingress and egress, or is not suffisupported, ventilated, sewered, drained, dor lighted, and whatever renders the air or nd water or drink unwholesome, are declared inisances, and to be illegal; and every person sided in creating or contributing to the same, may support, continue or retain any of them, be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordiand also be liable for the expense of the abateand remedy therefor.

No privy-vault, cess-pool or reservoir, into a 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 aned, and the contents thereof removed, at least efore the first of May in each year.

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nerchandise of any kind, shall leave any refuse he streets, or uncovered by earth, upon the this town of Alfred; and all putrid and deanimal or vegetable matter must be removed ill cellars and outbuildings at least once in each and on or before May first in each year. Whohall violate any of the provisions of this secsall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars th 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 nce or water, or other liquid, whether refuse, use in any trade or otherwise, on his premises, w, deposit or allow to run, or to be thrown iy public waters, street or public place, lake, river 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 able means to prevent the escape of smoke. and odors.

No meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruit, vegetables, and nothing for human food, not being then y, fresh, sound, wholesome, fit and safe for ise, nor any animal or fish that died by disease ident, 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. Whohall 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 ed by law.

Any householder in whose dwelling there ccur a case of cholera, yellow-fever, typhus or d fever, scarlet-fever, diphtheria or small. hall 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 it of the said board during the prevalence of blic danger from said disease; and all physicians her attendants upon any person sick with small-holera, typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, diphor 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 have been infected from exposure to any

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

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

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

No animal affected with an infectious or ious disease shall be brought or kept within its of this town of Alfred, except by the perof the board of health thereof. No animal

the glanders or farcy shall be kept, used or door be permitted within the said limits. A. E. CRANDALL, Supercisor. W. H. SMITH, Town Clerk.

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

Justices.

J. R. CRANDALL. W. M. TRUMAN. Health Physician.

M. A. GREEN, Health Officer. ORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at COMPAND office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by contage paid, on receipt of price. Address, THECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Popular Science.

AT A MEETING of the Royal Geological Society of England, Dec. 21, 1881, Mr. J. H. Phillips, F. R. S., described the general characters of the Nefud, or the Great Red Desert of Northern Arabia, which consists of a series of parallel ridges of considerable elevation, no doubt at some period piled up by the action of strong winds, but now no longer undergoing much change of position, as is evidenced by the fact that sticks and stones remain for many days uncovered on the surface, and that the landmarks made use of in erossing the desert appear to be permanent. The composition of the sand is, Silica, 98.53; protoxide of iron, 0.28; alumina, 0.88; lime and alkalies, trace.

DELICATE TEST-PAPER FOR AMMONIA. If fuchsine is dissolved in water, and dilute sulphuric acid be added to the solution, its red color changes to yellowish-brown. Strips of unsized paper dipped in this solution, assume, after drying, a handsome yellow color, resembling tumeric paper. Gaseous ammonia coming in contact with this paper imparts to the latter a lasting carmine tint. The substance suspected to contain ammonia is mixed with slaked lime, in a testtube, moistened with a little water, and a strip of the test-paper suspended in the upper portion, the vessel being stoppered or covered. Decomposition of the ammoniacal salts may be hastened by warming the vessel; vapor of water does not color the paper. s.

PORCELAIN.—The origin of the manufacture in England, and on the continent, of every sort of translucent ware, was the wish to produce a fac-simile of Chinese porcelain. The desired translucency has been attained with greater or less success in a variety of ways. The pate tendre of Sevres was in reality a glass rendered sufficiently plastic by artificial admixture to be manipulated as clay, and fired at a temperature high enough to fuse the glass, but not so high as to injure the form of the ware. The resultant ware was so fragile, and the difficulties of manipulating the mixture, of supporting the ware during firing, and of adjusting the temperature of the kilns, were so great, that the manufacture of pate tendre was gladly abandoned on the discovery of kaolin at St. Yricix. English china is rendered translucent by the addition to a pure plastic clay of a considerbut the proportion is so regulated that, although the ware does not require excessive heat for its firing, its plasticity is sufficient to facilitate manipulation; moreover, the balance of fusibility and plasticity is so adjusted as to allow the introduction of sufficient calcie phosphate to reduce the shrinkage of the ware to a minimum and at the same time greatly to add to its brilliancy. English china is easily worked, easily fired, and easily decorated. The hard porcelains of Berlin, Sevres, and other European manufactories, resemble true Chinese porcelain, in being produced from purely granchina in being more difficult to manipulate, in requiring a higher temperature for firing, I tion FOR CASH until May 1st. and in being less susceptible of receiving color and other forms of decoration. They are superior, however, in their power of resisting corrosion, and of withstanding extreme changes of temperature.

A CHEAP VOLTAIC CELL.—In a paper read recently before the Glasgow Philosoph- UPRIGHT PIANOS ical Society, is a description of a new and cheap form of voltaic cell, which, though not thoroughly tested, promises to be useful. Take an old tinned iron can—one that has contained preserved meats answers well—and place within it a porous cell, made perferably of earthenware, though a diaphragm of canvas will answer. Pack the space around the porous cell with iron borings or filings, which may be swept from the floor of an engineer's workshop. Fill the cell with a solution of commercial potassium hydroxide. Insert a strip of common zinc in the solution, connect the zinc and can with the wires of an electric bell, and a powerful current is at once indicated. The alkaline solution should be carefully preserved from the air by an air-tight stopper to the cell or other contrivance, but the iron borings should be

new volume of "Familiar Science Studies" is his republished essay on "A Menacing Comet." In fifteen years, Mr. Proctor holds, there is a considerable chance that the comet $^{
m of}~1880$ may return and fall into the sun with all its meteoric appendages—in which case there will certainly be an abrupt arrest of a tremendous momentum, which arrest will show itself in the form of enormously increased heat. The probable result will be the burning up of all the vegetable and aniNEW ADVERTIS MENTS. From Dauchey & Co.

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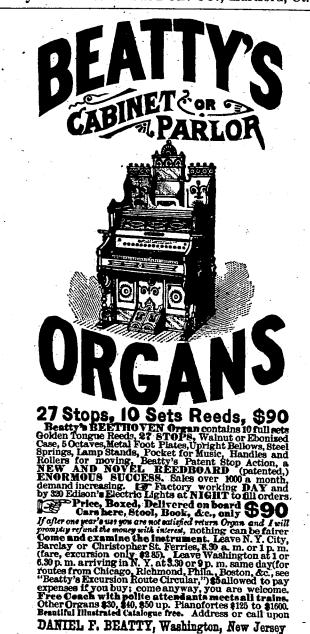
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mal life existing on the planets of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system, and an extremely unpleasant disaption of the solar system of the pearance of this world and its delights. Send for Catalogue,

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

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8‡	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "	• • • • • • •	7.15 AM 8.54 "
Salamanca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.22 "	3.50 PM 4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "		9.11 AM 9.25 " 10.00 " 10.31 " 11.25 " 11.43 PM 12.00 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	11.40AM 1.25PM 2.59 " 7.08 "	8.47 "	1.58 " 3.44 "	1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 "
New York	10.00 рм	7.25 ам	11.25 ам	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills 6.57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.53, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.25, Great Valley 9.56, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 4.18, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 5.58, Alfred 6.58, Alfred 6. mond 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.

	WEST	WARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 5	No. 29	No. 1
Leave New York Port Jervis	7.00 рм 10.55 "		7.15рм	9.00 Al 12.13 Pl
Hornellsville	8.10 AM	5.10 ам	12.50 рм	8.55 PM
Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.18 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	6.07 AM 7.22 " 7.50 " 8.00 "	3.30 "	••••••
Leave Little Valley Arrive at	11.52 AM		5.50 РМ	12.20 AM

1.30 рм...... 7.55 " 2.10 "

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

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

* Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. BRADFORD BRANCH

WESTWARD. STATIONS. Leave . M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. Carrollton 9.20 8.30 4.10 11.50 8.22 11.30 Arrive at Bradford 10.03 9.30 4.51 12.35 9.00 1.20 Leave Bradford 4.55 1.05 Custer City 11.10 5.07 1.20 Arrive at Buttsville 12.25 5.45 6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays,

from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M.

11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and errives at Bradford 11 35 A. M.

EASTWARD. STATIONS. A. M. 6.30 8.40 1.10 7.18 9.35 1.80 8.14 Leave Buttsville Custer City Arrive at 9.50 1.45 8.25 Bradford Leave 7.45 6.20 10.03 2.40 4.15 6.00 Bradford. Arrive at Carrollton 8.30 6.55 10.45 3.20 4.55 7.20

3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

7.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.30 P. M. Trains 17, 18, 20 and 21 run daily. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 3.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.80 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-

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.

IV.—CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA.

BY REV. E. M. DUNN.

For Sabbath-day, April 22.

the wind was contrary un

to them, about the fourth

watch of the night he com

eth unto them, walking or the sea; and he would have passed by them; but they

when they saw him walk-ing on the sea; supposed that it was an apparition,

and cried out: for they a

saw him, and were troub

spake with them, and sait

unto them, Be of good cheer: it is I; be not 51 afraid. And he went up

unto them into the boat; and the wind ceased: and

2 themselves; for they un-derstood not concerning

53 And when they had

crossed over, they came to the land unto Gennesore

and moored to the shore

the loaves, but their heart

But he straightway

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-MARK 6: 45-56. (Old Version.)

45. And straightway he constrained his disciples to get into the ship, and to go to the other side before unto go before him unto the other side to Bethsaida, while he himself sendeth away the people.
46. And when he had sent after he had taken leave them away, he departed into 47. And when even was come, the ship was in the midst of the sea, and he alone them, he departed into 17 the mountain to pray. And when even was come, the the sea, and he alone on 48 the land. And seeing them 48. And he saw them toiling distressed in rowing, for

June 24. Review.

in rowing; for the wind was contrary unto them: and about the fourth watch of the night he cometh unto them walking upon the sea, and would have passed by them.

49. But when they saw him walking upon the sea, they supposed it had been a spirit, and cried out: 50. For they all saw him, and were troubled. And immediately he talked with them, and saith unto them, Be of good cheer: it is I; be

51. And he went up unto them into the ship; and the wind ceased: and they were sore amazed in themselves beyond measure, and won 52. For they considered not

the miracle of the loaves: for their heart was hardened. 53. And when they had passed over, they came into drew to the shore.

54. And when they were come out of the ship, straightway they knew him,

55. And ran through that whole region round about, and began to carry about in bade these that ware side.

in beds those that were sick where they heard he was. 56. And whithersoever he entered, into villages, or cities, or country, they laid the sick in the streets, and be sought him that they migh sought him that they might touch if it were but the bor-der of his garment: and as many as touched him were-made whole.

way the people knew him 55 and ran round about that whole region, and began to carry about on their beds those that were sick, where they heard he was as many as touched him

6 And wheresoever he en tered, into villages, or into cities, or into the country, they laid the sick in the marketplaces, and be sought him that they might border of his garment: and

CENTRAL TRUTH.-The saving and healing power of Christ.

5. Isa. 43: 1-11. 6. John 9: 1-12. 7. Luke 6: 17-36.

through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee.?—Isa. 43: 2. TIME.-A. D. 28, on the evening after the events of the

GOLDEN TEXT. - "When thou passes

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Matt. 14: 22-36; John 6: 15-24.

OUTLINE. I. Jesus walks upon the sea. v. 45-52. II. Jesus heals in the land of Gennesaret.

QUESTIONS.

I. What other names are given to the sea of Galilee What were its dimensions? Which side of the lake did the disciples start from? Why did Jesus constrain the disciples to enter into the boat? Why did he send the multitude away? In v. 46 it is stated Jesus departed into a mountain to pray, what need had he of prayer? Have we any account of any other person attempting to walk upon the sea? What sea? Where is the account? What is the meaning of the statement, "they were sore amazed in themselves, beyond measure?" Why "beyond measure?" Has Christ now the same power to calm the waves of the sea, that he had when he was upon the earth? What is meant by the statement "they understood not concerning the loaves?" And also by the statement "their heart was hard-

II. What do you know about "the land of Gennesaret?" Which side of the lake was it upon? Why did Christ heal so many sick persons when he was upon the earth? Has he the same power to heal now? The same willingness? Was there any curative property in the border of Christ's garment? Had any one been healed in this region before, by simply touching the hem of his garment? Where is it recorded? Was there any superstition connected with the faith of these persons who came to Christ for healing? Why should we go to Christ? Are you in the habit of going

NOTES.

against their will, and urged them to the extent of compulsion. Why were they unwilling to go? We should be wholly at a loss to know, did not John (6: 15) state the fact that the multitude wished to make Jesus a king. It is, therefore, highly probable that the disciples were anxious to stay and see his promotion to the Jewish crown. But this design of the multitude was alike contrary to the divine order, and likely to expose Jesus to the hostility of Herod Philip.-Whedon. To the other side. When the meal was ended and the multitude were dismissed, Christ directs his disciples to take a boat and "go away to the other [that is, the western] side," in the direction of Bethsaida, which would lie

V. 46. Sent them away, i. e., the people. They were in an excited condition; hence great prudence, perhaps an exercise of some constraining power was necessary. -Schaff. Into a mountain to pray. It was, we may reverently say, as if in this unwonted stir of popular excitement-not against him, but in his favor—this nearness to a path of earthly greatness, instead of that which led onward to the cross, he saw something like a renewal of the temptation in the wilderness, needing special communion with his Father, that he might once again resist and overcome it. And once again, therefore, he desired to pass through the conflict alone, as afterwards in Gethsemane, with no human eye to witness the temptation or the victory.—Ellicott.

V. 47. When even was come. The late evening, that extended from sundown onward. In the Jewish division of the day, there were two evenings, one commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., and the other at sunset. In the midst of the sea. About twenty-five or thirty furlongs, or three and a half miles from the shore (John 6: 19), about the middle of the lake. When Jesus had dismissed the people, and ascended the mountain, the ship was al ready a prey to the wind and waves, and driven, contrary to the will of the disciples, into the middle of the sea. During three watches, or till about three o'clock in the morning, the disciples had vainly en deavored to bring the ship back to the northeastern coast, in order to meet the Master near Bethsaida They were only driven farther westward; and when the Sa vior finally came into the ship, they were already quite close to the western shore.—Lange.

V. 48. **Toiling** is an inexact and feeble version of a Greek word, meaning properly tormented, here applied not merely to the labor or exertion, but to the distress and pain by which it was accompanied, both bodily (the violent exercise of rowing) and mental, (their anxiety and fear.)-J. A. Alexander. In rowing. Putting forth all their strength to buffet the waves and bear on against a head-wind, but to little effect. There had arisen one of those sudden and violent squalls to which all inland waters, surrounded by lofty hills intersected with gullies, are liable. Many travelers bear witness to the fact that such storms beat with peculiar force upon the sea of Galilee.—Schaff. He saw this from his mountain top, and through the darkness of the night, for his heart was all with them; yet would he not go to their relief tell his own time came.—J.. F., and B. The wind was contrary. The sea of Galilee lies low, six hundred feet lower than the ocean, and down to it there converge deep ravines and mount ain gorges which have been cut by the water-courses; through these gorges as through funnels, there sweep down from the mountains over the surface of the lake fierce winds, which lash its waves into fury. The fourth watch. The Jews, who used to divide the night into three watches, latterly adopted the Roman division into four watches, as here, so that, at the rate of three hours to each, the fourth watch, reckoning from six P. M., would be three o'clock in the morning. The lake is about seven miles broad at its widest part. So that in eight or nine hours they had only made some three and a half miles. John 6: 19. By this time, therefore, they must have been in a state of exhaustion and despondency bordering on despair. - J., F., and B. Would have passed by them. That is, he set his face and steered his course as if he would have gone farther, and took no notice of them; this he did to awaken them to call to him. Providence. when it is acting designedly and directly for the succor of God's people, yet sometimes seems as if it were giving them the go-by, and regarded not their case. They thought that he would, but we may be sure that he would not, have passed by them. -M. Henry.

V. 49 Supposed that it was an apparition. An unreal appearance of a real person. The word in the original is not that usually translated

"spirit." V. 50. For they all saw him and were troubled. A proof that this story was not due to the over-heated imagination of a few of them. Be of good cheer. So soon as they had made proof that without him they could do nothing, he was with them once more. For it had been his purpose in all this to discipline and lead them up to higher things than they had learned before. When he has tried them to the uttermost, he appears beside them, thus teaching them for all their after-life, in all coming storms of temptation, that he is near them, a very present help in the needful time of trouble.—Trench. Be not afraid. The presence of Christ always brings with it this cheering injunction. May this be our assurance always, that we have Christ with us,

then we shall not be afraid! V. 51. Amazed. . . . beyond measure. It here denotes a moral and not merely physical excess, implying that they wondered more than they had any right or reason, as expressly stated in the next verse. - J. A. Alexander. Like the mass of men, the twelve were slow at reasoning or applying broadly the plainest lesson. Had they realized the greatness of the miracle they had seen the day before, even the walking on the sea, and the calming of the wind, would have seemed only what they might have expected. But their minds were dull and unreflecting, and their amazement knew no bounds. It is the characteristic of the uneducated, that they think without continuity, and forthwith relapse into stolid vacuity after the strongest excitement. The miracle of the loaves had ceased to be a wonder, for cendent that their wonder passed into worship. The impression, like many before, might soon lose its V. 45. He constrained. He urged them force; but for the moment they were so awed that, ap proaching him, they kneeled in lowliest reverence, homage in words then first heard from human lipsof a truth thou art the Son of God."-Geikie.

> V. 52. For they understood not concerning the loaves, literally " on the loaves.' There was no intelligent comprehension founded on the miracle of the loaves. They did not, from the miracle they had seen, infer the power of the Lord over nature.—Alford. For their heart (i. e., their mind) was hardened. The reference is to "sluggishness and obtuseness of intellect," not to

callous feeling or insensible affection.—Alexander. V. 53. The land of Gennesaret. A small ing-mills. After this they go to the smeltin their course; where, after the multitude had de district four miles long and two or three wide, on ing furnace, and by progressive steps the Eunice Petty.

almost unparalleled.—Alexander.

V. 55. Ran through that whole region. Informing the people of the arrivial of the wonderful Healer. Those that were sick. The people of the district, when informed of the arrival of the Great Healer, began immediately to trace his steps, carrying with them from place to place, in their pursuit, the invalids whom they wished him to heal.—Morison. To carry about in beds. We do not find that they were desirous to be taught by him, only to be healed. If ministers could now attend them! But it is sad to think how much more concerned the most of men are about their bodies than about their souls.—M. Henry.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The Sabbath-school of Little Genesee, N. Y., at its regular session, Sabbath, March 18th, offered its tribute of love and respect to the memory of our beloved Superintendent, who died March 9th, 1882. A large congregation gave evidence of the affectionate regard in which he was held. The world acknowledged him an honest, manly man; the Sabbath-school, a devout and sincere Christian, whose cheering voice and helping hand were so freely offered, "In his name." After several appropriate exercises, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, it hath seemed good to our heavenly Father to remove from us, by the hand of death, our esteemed Superintendent, JAMES W. YOUNG; and, WHEREAS, we have always seen and admired his earnest Christian character, his undimmed faith, and his zeal for the Master; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of James W. Young, our Sabbath-school has lost an able officer, and an efficient teacher, and the prayer-meeting a faithful worker; and,

Resolved, That we take this method of expressing our own sorrow because we "shall see his face no more," our resignation to the will of the Lord who "gave and hath taken away," and our tender sympathy for the bereaved family.

THE 2d Hopkinton Bible-school was reorganized on Sabbath, April 1st. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Superintendent, K. W. Lewis; Recording Secretary, M. E. Buffington; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. B. Griswold; Treasurer, K. W. Lewis, who is also Church Treasurer; Librarian, Elbert Clarke; Chorister, B. P. Langworthy, 2d; Organist, left for the choir to select. The school is divided into four classes: the senior and junior Bibleclass, the intermediate, and the primary. Nearly every member of the school is a member of the Church. The church and school are manifestly increasing their interest in each other, and give promise of a successful

THE total attendance at the Alfred Centre Sabbath-school last Sabbath was 223.

WE take the following complimentary notice from the Sunday School Times, substituting Sabbath for Sunday in two places: "A bright little weekly for children's Sabbath reading has been commenced by the American Sabbath Tract Society, under the title of Our Sabbath Visitor. Its four pages are filled with short, simple stories, poems, and articles; its illustrations are good, and there is one special column of Sabbath-school news for the little ones. Mr. George H. Babcock, who is so well and favorably known to the readers of the Sunday School Times, is the editor."

On Sabbath afternoon, April 8th, the Alfred Centre Sabbath-school was very pleasantly and profitably entertained for a half hour after the regular class recitations. Mrs. Hull read to the school some extracts from letters received from Miss Nelson and exhibited an interesting collection of Chinese articles sent by her from China for this purpose. Some of the articles are to be distributed among the members of the school, thus giving each child, at least, a keepsake from that distant land. These Chinese curiosities have an added interest in the minds of the children of this school, since they regard little Nathan, the Chinese boy adopted by Miss Nelson, as their especial charge, and send yearly the necessary funds it was some hours old. But this new illustration of for his support in school. They hope he will the superhuman power of their Master was so trans- be a good boy, and become a useful Christian man. They have cause to feel very grateful to Miss Nelson for her thoughtful kindness in sending the curious Chinese articles to W. E. Hornblower, Portville, and through Peter, ever their spokesman, paid him give them clearer ideas of the people and Mrs. B. B. Livermore, Independence, customs of that far-off country. As they look upon the miniature idols, may they be A. B. Lawton, Albion, Wis., reminded to pray that many more may come to know, worship, and love the only true God and Jesus his dear Son who died to save all

THE masses of gold-bearing rock on being detached from their original beds are submitted first to the huge might of the crushparted, Christ purposed to rejoin them. -L. Abbott. the west side of the sea of Galilee, to which it gave pure gold is eliminated. The residuum, or J. M. Longfellow, Florence,

mankind.

one of its names. (Capernaum was situated in this | slag, which remains is immensely out of prodistrict.) Josephus describes it as the garden of the portion to the virgin metal which has been whole land, and possessing a fertility and loveliness released. So at the last our life must be P. M. Barber, Westerly, R. I., subjected to the process of searching, and J. T. Spicer, Ashaway, the trial will determine how much of pure gold we have wrought into it, and how much must be rejected as worthless slag. "Every man's work shall be made manifest; for the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is."—Our Bible Teacher.

REV. T. L. CUYLER makes this energetic declaration: "Every day intensifies my conviction that the most effectual method of cure people's bodily diseases, what multitudes would | saving society and building up the kingdom of Christ is to strike for the children." And he characterizes the efforts to save the men and women to the comparative neglect of the children, as an attempt "to transplant grown trees instead of shoots and saplings." -National S. S. Teacher.,

> It is estimated that there are in the State of New York eight hundred thousand children who are not under direct religious influence of any kind. This fact does not suggest a cheerful outlook for the future, the less so because the majority of these children are in the cities, and in more direct contact with the busy schools of vice.

> MR. AND MRS. GRISWOLD, of Hopkinton City, desire hereby to express their grateful appreciation of the social and generous visit made them on the evening after the Sabbath of April 1st, and especially as it was one irrespective of any denominationalism. Its social and friendly character, enlivened by music and song, was one bequeathing most pleasant memories, and will serve to continue the many social and religious endearments of past years. To one and all, we tender our sincerest thanks for generous gifts and expressions of kind remembrance.

Hopkinton, R. I., April 1, 1882. BILIOUSNESS.—Are you bilious? Do you suffer from sick headache, sick stomach, dizzines, constipation? Does your appetite fail? Are you averse to all exertion, dull and languid? Is life almost a burden? If so your blood is impure, your liver torpid; you need a medicine that will relieve you. Parmelee's Blood Purifier will meet your case in every instance. It is simple but efficacious. Price \$1 per bottle; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm.R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

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WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending April 8th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 22,919 pack. ages; exports, 320 packages. The market has been more freely supplied, receipts well taken, but with the irruption of a partial holiday the week closed a cent lower in price. Some portion of the dairy but. ter is coming in tin pails, which as the weather grows warmer are a less desirable package. There were sales "on 'change" of 150 packages of extra Western creamery June make, deliverable any time in June, at 23½c. The market closes with receipts well cleared up. We quote:

Creamery, new milch, fancy.43 @44 fresh, fair to choice.........40 @42 New Spring dairy butter, fancy...... @40 fair to choice....35 @38 Dairy butter, sour, cheesy, poor.....10 @20 Imitation creamery, fine, fresh...........35 @37 Western factory, fine, fresh......30 @35 poor to common......10 @16

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 12,669 boxes: exports, 12,728 boxes. Holidays here and in Europe, and the effect of the estimate of the stock of cheese here as being upwards of 87,000 boxes, has depressed the market. Export buyers are offish, and demand from home trade limited; the market has worked at lower prices, and all kinds of seconds in stock are hard to move. We quote:

poor skims..... nominal

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 20,005 bbls, and 7,296 boxes. The market was quick and prompt all through the week and prices well kept up, but on Saturday, Easter trade being over, there was less activity. Offerings were at 18½c. with 18c. bid for choice marks, and for Monday's delivery at 18c. with 16½c. bid. Offerings all next week at 17c. with 15½c. bid, and 12¾c. bid for all May. We quote:

Near-by eggs, fresh, per dozen.......18 @19
Western " " 174@18 Western MAPLE SUGAR.—Choice new sugar sells: for light

colored choice cakes, 10c. @ 12c.; maple syrup, pe gallon, 75c. @ \$1. BEESWAX.—Good demand and prices strong, at

BEANS.—We quote:

Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime. . \$4 00 @\$4 25 "fair to good, 3 25 @ 3 75 ims, " 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...... 510-Apples, North Carolina, sliced...... 7 @ 74 Peeled peaches, evaporated......30 @33

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AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

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Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents dditional, on account of postage. If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50 cents additional will be charged. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid,

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