

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

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

WHOLE NO. 1940.

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It is desired to make this as complete a directory as possible, so that it may become a DENOMINATIONAL DIRECTORY. Price of Cards (3 lines), per annum, \$3.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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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 given 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 glory.

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 Boeschapper* put on a new habit, although the "*Boeschapper*" (Message) remains the same. I had 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 25th 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 *Kerkelye Courant* of 4th inst., a prolix article is published, suggesting the establishing of a "*Nederlandschen Tondagsbond*" (Nederland Sunday-alliance). The *Kerkelye Courant* is the official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church. In the House of Representatives 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, 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 assure you a multitude are convinced of the 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.

The help of the Missionary Board in my labor is a renewed token and clear evidence that the Lord never forsakes them that serve him sincerely. If the brethren did know the circumstances here and the time of their giving me their help, undoubtedly they would praise with joyful astonishing our faithful God and Father. My prayers are that I may be a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. I can tell you, dear brother, my life since I serve the Lord in the gospel, is an unbroken evidence of the truth of Matthew

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

I have paid now for printing, posting, and to the engraver, 170 guilders. 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, stating 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 I 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 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). 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 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 Israel, and this I do experience now literally; but happen to give my breast a knock with the saw so I suffer a good deal of it. Under all my work have no rest, but am urged to work wholly for the Lord, and now I leave all there is of it to him. He will also find means. I am glad that I can resort to you, and you remember me in your prayers, and the Lord what seems good for his cause and whereto he will appoint. I am very glad that dear Brother Velthuisen and his are cared for. He needs it very much.

My thoughts are stayed much on Hamburg, or another place where I might have much to do in a small compass. These distant places, weary me so much, the Lord knows.

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

Your brother in Christ,

H. C. ROLE.

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 writer is clearly traceable to the naturalness of his characters, and his care to introduce nothing calculated to lower the standard of purity and morality with his readers. In the preface to this book he gives a pretty full account of his literary work. "Without a Home," touches upon several modern and very difficult problems, with a view to creating a public sentiment which will finally work out the correction of the evils mentioned. It is published by Messrs. Dodd, Meade & Co., and was advertised in the Recorder of April 6th.

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 Convention.

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 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 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 French fluently, which is an important desideratum at St. Petersburg.

Since I began writing I have learned that Senator Teller has been confirmed; and, if Mr. Chandler shall be confirmed, President Arthur's cabinet by his own appointment will be completed, with the exception of the present Secretary of War, Robert Lincoln, who remains the only cabinet officer appointed by Garfield. The first appointment by the present executive was Judge Folger as Secretary of the Treasury, and this appointment was followed by those of Frelinghuysen, Brewster, Howe, Teller and Chandler.

The House is still debating the tariff commission bill. The Presidential count bill passed the Senate yesterday without amendment. The bill to improve the Potomac River front, which affects the interest of the District in a greater degree than any measure 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.

C. A. S.

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 cigarettes, 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 ceremonies.

Desirable old and new stock. Arrivals of Keil from Germany and the expected arrival of packages from Scotland, afford some relief. Ten fancy creamery butter was offered to-day at 50 cents, and 45 cents bid. 48 cents was bid for extra fresh dairy butter. 33 cents was bid for extra Delaware butter to April 30 cents seller all April; 32 cents bid for fresh in the spot; 36 cents for extra factory, and 35 cents creamery was offered at 45 cents, delivered next week. We quote:

Very new milk fancy.....@45
fresh, fair to choice.....@43
spring dairy butter, fancy.....@40
fair to choice.....@40
butter, sour, cheesy, poor.....@35
creamery, fine, fresh.....@35
factory, fine, fresh.....@33
poor to common.....@25

Receipts for the week were 12,671 boxes, or 21,049 barrels. There is quite a heavy weight of undesirable cheese here, inclusive of skimmed stock, which keeps the market cluttered with undesirable goods, which drags down and carries in its wake better qualities. If, however, the relatively lower price of cheese combined with that of butter should shrink the make of it in April, the rich, mild, well-flavored Fall might then do some better. Exporters of several thousand boxes early meaty cheese at 11 cents, and some late made at 11 @ 12 1/2 cents, cable advanced a shilling. There was sale of 1000 boxes at 13 1/2 cents, and at the same time 400 boxes at 13 1/2 cents, and at the same time 400 boxes at 13 1/2 cents, and at the same time 400 boxes at 13 1/2 cents. We quote:

Make, fine full cream.....13 @ 13 1/2
fair to choice.....10 @ 12 1/2
make.....8 @ 10
partly skimmed.....6 @ 9
poor skims.....nominal

Receipts for the week were 17,370 bbls. and boxes. The market stiffened a little on the 11th of the week, and closed to-day with sale of 10 Nebraska firsts at 17 cents. 36 barrels Western sold at 17 1/2 cents; also 100 barrels seller all at 13 1/2 cents. We quote:

By eggs, fresh, per dozen.....17 @ 18
By eggs, fresh, per dozen.....17 @ 17 1/2

Wheat—Good demand and prices strong, at 60 cents. We quote:

Wheat, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime.....\$3 80 @ \$4 00
fair to good, 3 50 @ 3 70
good to.....3 00 @ 3 85

Choice.....3 00 @ 3 85

Choice.....3 00 @ 3 85

Choice.....3 00 @ 3 85

Choice.....3 00 @ 3 85

Choice.....3 00 @ 3 85

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Choice.....3 00 @ 3 85

Missionary Department

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

Rev. A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I. Rev. Geo. B. UTTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.

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 unfavorable, 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, corner of Clark and Van Buren Streets, Chicago, on Sabbath afternoon, March 25th. Bro. 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 the children awhile, and some stayed to the sermon. I counted over fifty, old and young, that were in at the commencement of the preaching service; but part of the children went out before the services closed. We expect a much smaller number next week, but hope to have enough to organize a school. Quite a number of Jewish children were in attendance." There was also a lady present, a member of the Presbyterian Church, who said she had been keeping the Sabbath for nearly a year. Among the thousands of children in Chicago who are without religious instruction, there is a large field for Christian work and influence; and no better thing can be done for the cause of Sabbath truth than to let good people know that we are laboring for the moral and religious salvation of the children and youth of that great city.

The following reports for the second 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, 3; contributed on the field for preaching, \$8.

H. P. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.: weeks of labor, 7; churches supplied, East Hebron, Hebron; preaching stations, Coudersport, Roulette, Pa.; sermons preached, 42; prayer-meetings, 30; religious visits, 54; pages of tracts distributed, 400 Sabbath, 4,000 Temperance; contributions on the field for preaching \$20 92, for Missionary Society \$4 47.

F. F. Johnson, Stone Fort, Ill.: weeks of labor, 13; churches supplied, Stone Fort, Emón; preaching stations, 3 school houses; sermons preached, 34; prayer-meetings, 3; religious visits, 72; pages of tracts distributed, 3,983; added to the churches, by letter or experience, 3; by baptism, 4; church organized, an arm of the Stone Fort Church, at Carrsville, Ky.; contributed on the field for support of missionary, \$19 30.

The inhabitants of the Fiji Islands were once blood-thirsty cannibals; now it is said

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?

HORNELLVILLE, 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. Of 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 at East Hebron went down. Bro. Fremont Whitford, of Hartsville, N. Y., came out to 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 Bro. Ayers of Old Hebron to teach singing for twenty evenings. They have agreed to build some sheds for teams at their school-house. The Hebron Church is doing a good work, and there is room for "more to follow." I have not been able to visit all the Sabbath-keeping families at Coudersport, having been there only two days; but I gave two talks or exercises in the school, and four in the church. At Roulette I have preached eight or nine times. Order and good attendance have taken the place of great disorder; praise meetings of rowdiness and profanity. I invited a load of our Old Hebron singers to attend one evening meeting at Roulette, and sing; and the chorister, Bro. Dingman, was hired to teach vocal music. They are building a nice brick union church there, and 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 accomplished.

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 (February) is not an important one, as far as it concerns the results that I can perceive. I can not tell you of a single full fruit. I have done as much as I could do. Besides my regular labor in the little church here, and some visits to no-church members, who are pleased to receive me and converse on the truth, and what I have to do for writing, correcting, posting and distributing my paper, I have visited the towns and villages of Ymarden, Beverwyk's Gravenhage, and Rotterdam en Goes (pr Zealand). To go to that last named city, I was three days from home. I believed it to be my duty to go there, because a door seemed to be opened for me by personal contact with people who apparently fear the Lord.

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 addresses 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 utmost 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 I 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 salutation, your brother in Christ, G. VELTHUYSEN. MARCH 5, 1882.

THE RESULTS OF AMERICAN MISSIONS IN TURKEY.

In the year 1880, the United States Government called for reports from its consular agents in different parts of the world upon the condition of affairs at their several stations, especially as bearing upon the commercial relations of these foreign countries with the United States. Among the reports received was one from J. M. 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 endowed by the munificence of Christopher R. Robert, both American citizens. Though established but a few years since, this college now numbers among its students the children of five or six different races—Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, Syrians, and Russians.

Near the bridge which joins Galata to old Stamboul, is located the Bible House of Dr. Isaac Bliss, formerly an American missionary, but now Agent of the American Bible Society of New York. From this house Bibles are daily sent out, printed in the Armenian, the High and Low Turkish, the Greek, and the Slavonic languages, to all parts of the Turkish Empire where these languages are spoken. At Sivas, in the heart of Asia Minor, and at Lake Van, in Koordistan, American missionaries preach and teach. At Aintab, in North Syria, near the passes of the Taurus Mountains, another college is springing up, supported by an endowment secured in the United States by Dr. Trowbridge, an American missionary. There is also at this place a female seminary, directed by Miss Proctor, an American lady. At Latakia (ancient Ladoicea) in Syria, in the only well-built edifice outside the walls, is an American school, crowded to overflowing with the peasant children of the back-lying mountains. At Damascus and at Zahleh, in Mount Lebanon, American missionaries superintend schools which they have established in many of the villages of the neighborhood; and the plain back of Tyre and Sidon is dotted with primitive school-houses, under the same or similar supervision. At Caipha (Mt. Carmel) a German American colony has planted vineyards, and redeemed large tracts of abandoned lands, while at the same time devoting themselves to the improvement of the natives. In Egypt, at Alexandria, Cairo, and Assiout, 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 most prosperous college, in a magnificent stone building, which is doing a grand work

for Egypt. The sales of books by the American 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 Beirut, in Syria; it comprises a Literary and Scientific Department, a Medical College, and an Observatory, all founded and conducted by Americans. Since this college was established, 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 is also an American Female Seminary at Beirut now in successful operation. The books published by the American missionaries 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 conspicuously intelligent and enterprising native young man or woman 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, Assiout, or Beirut.

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:

Yesterday, Sunday, closed our week of quarterly meetings. Sixty applied for baptism, but only eighteen were received. Among these were ten women from the Tze-Le district, a part of our field in which you are especially interested. Five of these were from the village of Ko Ko, referred to in 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 six months ago, he came to the Hospital of the English Mission, and was cured of the habit. Yesterday, he, too, was baptized. Sisters Long and Pio spent the last three months at his village, and the examination of the five women showed that they had been faithful. Two of the women were from the Hakka village Ko Kau. Miss Daniells and I are planning to visit these places soon. Another of the women baptized lives near Sister Lotus' village. Her husband is a good old man, belonging to the students' class. On Saturday, their son, who was among the applicants for baptism, was betrothed to Light Follower, the young teacher of the women, and daughter of Sister Long, who is highly gratified with this arrangement, as indeed we all are. . . . I wrote you a few months ago of Sister Poke's new troubles—how her husband had beaten her, and driven her away with her little girl from her home. The little girl was received into the school, and Sister Poke was permitted to lodge at the women's house while seeking work. As months passed away without her return to her home, her husband became alarmed, and instituted a search. He appealed to her relatives for assistance; but they refused to help him, unless he would pledge his word not to ill treat her nor to sell her, and to allow her to attend the chapel. The result was that yesterday afternoon at our chapel, where two hundred brethren and sisters had assembled for the communion service, the husband appeared, and made a public confession of his former ill-treatment of his wife, and promised to treat her kindly for the future. You should have seen the astonishment and joy depicted on every countenance. The sisters were fairly radiant. 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 members, a sister, said, "Never since I became a Christian did I know anything so wonderful—a man to make such a confession before women and before the wife he had used so badly. It is wonderful." Surely, we may

hope to see Mr. Poke a Christian himself. . . . 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, and another—Sister Mue—I have employed to work the next quarter, with Sui Lang. We have still a good class studying, and it will be left principally in the care of A Khue (Speed) for a few months, as Miss Thompson 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 not done when they have united with the Church; and, indeed, I am beginning to feel that it is just at this time that my responsibility begins. Remember also the Bible-women 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 daughter, and A Khue had a long talk with him about 'the doctrine.' Surely, wonders 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 Northwest 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 coned 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 unrivaled 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 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 and is to-day the richest city per head in the United States. Her day has come for which she has so long waited, and encircled with railroads from all points of the compass, kissed by tide water one hundred miles from the sea, she bids fair to hold the northern 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 Missionary.

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. "Noah 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. The great theologian thanked him, and asked: "Whose boy are you, my little man?" to which the urchin replied: "Noah Clarke's boy, sir; the same man's boy I was a quarter of an hour ago, sir."

Education

Conducted by Rev. J. H. ... Half of the Seventh-day

"Last year

EVERY

Life is a count of Every year For the weak are Every year Lost springs with Unto weary autumn While those we love Every year

The days have less Every year The nights more Every year Fair springs no longer The winds and now The threats of death Every year

There come new Every year Dark days and days Every year The ghosts of death The ghosts of childhood And disappointment Every year

To the past go in Every year As the loved leave Every year Everywhere their In the evening's And to come to Every year

"You are growing Every year You are more alone Every year You can win no You have only deeper sorrow And Every year

The shores of life Every year And we are seaward Every year Old places, changed The living more There are fewer Every year

But the truer life Every year And its morning Every year Earth's hold on us And its heavy burden And the dawn in Every year

Of a More Equal Method of the Church, and Church, 1795.

Whereas, many of their places and do stated meetings, actions, and many count of the church neglect of the poor to the town for supply of lack of keeping Christ in gospel discipline supply the treasury to pay the church's charges of the churching proposals are submitted to and for which a plan shall be adopted.

2. Semi-annual lished, for the whoer, to own their own in the church; and gether, one on the Sabbath in April, a day before the last nually.

3. Those brethren fuse to attend the or render a reason proper to call after It is also proposed miles of the meet church-meetings for iness of the church and good order in church.

4. If any member and do not walk w service for the church and should become support, then, in such an one reside. If a member who it away to his child by becomes dependent holding his property and not to the church the church spend wandering from busybodies in other lect of his own by denying the faithful admonition rat idleness. Scripture our charity to pro bring any unneeded the church.

5. As giving to and noble grace to great reward, let s Lord hath prospered, into the h end, to be distributed proper officers that required for the church. Gift be so designated, object by the prop report, made by the church.

This method of

Education Department.

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

"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 sobbing 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 Every year.

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 Every year; 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 true 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 of the Church, approved by the Hopkinton Church, 1795.

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.

2. Semi-annual meetings may be established, for the whole church to come together, to own their covenant, to learn their duty in the church; and to enjoy the coming together, one on the Sixth-day before the last Sabbath in April, and the other on the Sixth-day 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 service for the church for a number of years, and should become poor and dependent for support, then, in such case, the town where 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 holding his property, or to the town for help, and not to the church. If any member of the church spends much time in idleness, wandering from house to house, tattlers or busybodies in other men's matters and neglect of his own business, it is considered as denying the faith, and ought to have a gospel admonition rather than supported in his idleness. Scriptures and reason should direct our charity to proper subjects, so as not to bring any unnecessary charge or burden on the church.

5. As giving to the poor is a most worthy and noble grace to cultivate, attended with great reward, let each lay by in store, as the Lord hath prospered him, and give not grudgingly, into the hands of the church, to this end, to be distributed at the discretion of its proper officers. The next class of gifts is that required for the necessary expenses of the church. Gifts for this purpose should be so designated, and appropriated to this object by the proper officers, and an annual report made by them of the same to the church.

This method of contribution is proposed

in consideration of the different principles and feelings of members in respect to bearing the burdens and expenses of the Church, so that every member may subscribe and give to that 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 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 of the Church until he comply with the duty admonished to.

Although it is duty to relieve the poor under misfortune, yet if it appears that any member is unskillful or imprudent in his business pursuits or transactions, and likely to get into trouble and want, then, in such 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 submitted to the wise consideration of the Church.

JOHN BURDICK, HENRY CLARKE.

AN ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark Discovered in Italy.

The general feeling of scholars, says the Scotsman, in regard to manuscripts of ancient 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 department have such discoveries been more surprising and more valuable than those in connection with the New Testament. Tischendorf 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 manuscript of the New Testament in existence belonging to an early date. The issuing of a trustworthy edition of the "Codex Vaticanus" in our age may also be deemed a real discovery. In this way the two manuscripts which will be held in future as most valuable in determining the text of the New Testament have become known to scholars only 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 is due to two German scholars, Oscar V. Gebhardt and Adolf Harnack, 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 were said once to have been. They could find no traces of the monastery, but they 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, seime Entdeckung und wissenschaftlicher cher und Kunsterlicher Werth dargestellt von Oscar v. Gebhardt und Adolf Harnack. (Leipzig: Giesecke & Devrient)."

The leaves of this manuscript are made of purple parchment. And the material used throughout in writing is silver, except in the first three lines of each Gospel, where the letters are golden. There is only one other manuscript of this kind in existence containing any portion of the New Testament, and it is in a mutilated condition, four of its leaves being in London, six in Rome, two in Vienna, and thirty-three have been recently discovered in the island of Patmos. The present volume, on the other hand, consists of 188 leaves, and contains the whole of the Gospel of St. Matthew and the Gospel of St. Mark down to the middle of the fourteenth verse of the sixteenth chapter. All the criteria uses in judging of manuscripts indicate the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century as the date of this. The manuscript is written in uncial characters, 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 of the uncials, the Ammonian sections are indicated and the Eusebian canons must have been given, for it contains a portion of the letter of Eusebius to Carpianus, and there is good reason for conjecturing that this was followed by a table of the Eusebian canons. The letters bear the closest resemblance to those occurring in manuscripts of the fifth and sixth centuries. The editors reserve their remarks on the nature of the text until they publish it in full. All that they state now is, that it bears a striking resemblance to that found in the other manuscript

of purple parchment, that it contains some unique readings, and that it rather goes with the later manuscripts where the Sinaitic and Vatican differ from them. Considerable interest 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 have prepared outlines of them, and discuss their merits. The subjects are the "Resurrection of Lazarus," the "Entrance into Jerusalem," the "Purification of the Temple," the "Wise and Foolish Virgins," the "Last Supper" and "Washing the Feet," the "Distribution of Bread and Wine," "Christ in Gethsemane," the "Healing of the Blind," the "Kind Samaritan," "Christ before Pilate," the "Repentance and Death of Judas," "The Jews before Pilate," and "Christ and Barabbas."

EXCAVATIONS IN POMPEII.—An interesting report on some new excavations in Pompeii is given by Dr. R. Schoener in the Allgemeine Zeitung. In the Via Stabiana, a 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 imitable 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 statue; 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 was found injured in the center by a hole, through which evidently the proprietor had entered, after the great catastrophe, for the sake of saving some valuable property. In order to prevent a premature publication, the director of the excavations had the wall-paintings quickly covered with canvas and straw mats; but Dr. Schoener was enabled to obtain at least a glimpse of those remarkable art treasures.

THE HIGHER AND MORE ACTIVE FORCES INVISIBLE.—That all the higher and more active forces in nature are subtle and invisible, is a fact more and more clearly seen every day. Steam is more active and powerful than water, and electricity than steam. Both are invisible. The invisible air which surrounds the earth, and only stored up all the principles and powers of nature, but the vital elements from which moment from moment we draw the forces of our bodies. All the air we breathe becomes impure, and from any cause it is robbed of its due measure of oxygen, disease or depressed vitality will follow; and if these atmospheric 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 with disease, know that the general health of any community is quickly affected by a change in the quality or condition of the 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 very well known that the quality of blood is affected, and all the nervous centers depressed or rendered more active by such changes.

THE WINDIEST CITIES.—The following table shows the comparative windiness of our leading cities, computed in miles, as given by the Signal Service Bureau:

Table with 2 columns: Names of cities, Miles. Augusta, Ga. 35,708; Baltimore, Md. 53,563; Boston, Mass. 66,634; Buffalo, N. Y. 80,314; Charleston, S. C. 65,484; Chicago, Ill. 80,673; Detroit, Mich. 67,572; Duluth, Minn. 61,808; Eastport, Me. 79,503; Erie, Pa. 84,589; Galveston, Tex. 86,781; Philadelphia, Pa. over 81,977; Indianapolis, Ind. 66,375; Louisville, Ky. 90,482; Milwaukee, Wis. 44,107; Montgomery, Ala. 35,931; Nashville, Tenn. 67,076; New Orleans, La. 88,621; New York, N. Y. 70,779; Norfolk, Va. 84,896; San Francisco, Cal. 56,943; Savannah, Ga. 81,646; St. Louis, Mo. 64,619; Washington, D. C. 64,619.

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 had far surpassed this in broiling steaks by lightning and warming coffee with the aurora borealis. As a matter of fact the electric current is as well fitted to produce heat as it is to produce light, and just as electricity will in all probability be made to yield the

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 periodical and book publication.

We shall not aim so much at extended controversy, as at concise statement of questions at issue, and pointed replies to opposing views; and a general survey of the field of operations. Most especially, shall we aim at 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 come to possess us, an esprit du corps, that will make us rather glory in our high calling, than

"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 narrowness of sectarianism, nor with the bitterness of bigotry, we have not much more with that mistaken idea of union and fraternity which ignores eternal distinctions, and covets 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, choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; esteeming the reproaches of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt." That was wise, that was heroic. The great king, with empire stretching from the Nile, away to the Euphrates, "Rather be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord, than dwell in the tents of wickedness." That was noble. Such spirit as that can hardly fail to come out into successful life. A few such spirits linked in denominational fraternity, can not fail to carry any good cause, high up the hills of successful achievement. Many such have been in the line of our denominational ancestry. Sabbath truth has had its heroes and its martyrs; let us hope the race has not died out. Let us learn to respect ourselves, and to be rather proud, than ashamed, of 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 Shakespeare's "Hamlet without the Hamlet." The name of the play is taken from the principal character in it. With this character left out, the name would only be an aggravating misnomer, an unjustifiable pretension, and the play would be emasculated and senseless.

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 any. It comes to this, then, to determine whether there is enough of consequence in the issue between the advocates of the Sabbath and the Sunday, to warrant the existence and perpetuity of a church devoted, as its especial function, to the advocacy of Sabbath reform. This question was settled affirmatively so far as the American aspect of it is concerned, more than two centuries ago, by the organization of the Newport Church, as one of the centers and radiating points of Sabbatarianism. It was reaffirmed a few years later by the establishment of two more centers of growth, independent of each other; and of the Newport center, the one in Eastern Pennsylvania and the other in Northern New Jersey. From these three centers, the tide has moved westward, till nearly a hundred Seventh-day Baptist Churches have been organized, situate in fourteen different

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 excised 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 organization, then, is legitimate. We have not only a valid title to denominational existence, but we have a high, a divine calling. 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 gospel's whole liberty. Are we enough for 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 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 fines and imprisonments, to enforce Sabbath observance, there is a confession of weakness, which can not fail to recoil, with telling effects, upon the appellants. A correspondent of the Oakland (Cal.) Tribune, in reply to "Lex," put the question in this vigorous form:

"If 'Lex' had taken pains to inform himself, he would have ascertained that society is divided upon the question whether Sunday keeping is a part of the moral law of God, or not; and that many intelligent and 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 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 procure the largest number of votes to promote them to power? Then comes religious intolerance, and we have not far to look back in the history of the world to see what that means. 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 coercion 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 let it be.

COME OVER AND HELP US.—For items of information, which we would like to gather for our new Department, we would be thankful for any statement of what may happen, or be going on purposely, in any part of the denomination, in relation to the Sabbath. Send us short statements of what our own people may be doing to further our cause, or of what others may be doing to hinder it. We would be glad also if, once in a while, a short, fresh, and no matter if spicy, article, in exposition of any point of the Sabbath doctrine, or in refutation of any point of opposition. Neither time nor space for long dissertations and prolix arguments. If anything new is published on the subject of Sabbath or of Sunday, please send us title, &c. Let's help one another, let's understand one another, in order that we may compact our forces, homogenize our thoughts, so as to send them, "heavy with logic and hot with fire," right down upon the nail's head. Any pertinent questions, send them to our box.

Mr. Poke a Christian himself. Thompson and I have shared the of the women during the last six leaving Miss Fields free to pursue ordinary work. We have had a very class. One of the women will at Thompson in her country visits, Sister Mue—I have employed the next quarter, with Sui Lang, still a good class studying, and it left principally in the care of A Khue for a few months, as Miss Thompson to spend some time, while the is suitable, in our country work. I urge upon our sisters at home to re- our various needs, I mean our spir- ed—the women in class, the women ve just entered the Church—for, as bridge justly remarked, the work is when they have united with the and, indeed, I am beginning to feel is just at this time that my responsi- begins. Remember also the Bible- who return to their work this week, fear of the Catholics, who, during three months, have been a source of annoyance, and in some cases of serious to our Christians; and do not forget go to the country. Pray that we wise in winning souls, and in helping ristians scattered throughout so many villages. I feel so sensibly my own divine help and guidance that I know to write without asking the prayers

script dated October 9th gives news of Mr. Poke, that he has been school, "with new clothes for his er, and A Khue had a long talk with out 'the doctrine.' Surely, wonders ver cease."

OUR NORTHWEST EMPIRE.

BY REV. D. J. PIERCE.

muses a Pacific Coast man to hear of West from a region fifteen hundred ast of his truly western home. er the distant perspective this North- mpire dwindles to a dot on the map. Idaho, and Washington form an im- area out of which New England, New and Pennsylvania could each cut a and have enough left to match the .e., 250,000 square miles. They about 282,000 inhabitants. vast area, five hundred miles wide orth to south, and over nine hundred st to west, represents the most diverse is, commercial, agricultural, pastoral, neral.

600 miles of inland sea coast on Pu- nd, and 700 miles inland navigation of the Columbia, Snake, and Willa- rivers this region sends its ships to ool and China, laden with wheat and salmon, the finest in the world, with of unlimited extent, with coal that fires of the entire Pacific Coast, with that are unrivaled in their flavor.

three transcontinental railroads the Pacific, Union Pacific and Northern thrusting their iron fingers into every valley, the future is rich with promise rior development.

was hopefully begun before San sco was born, but the gold fever with- attention from the rich soil of the west and only poor men came to settle. id boasts that it has made every rich now figures in its railroad stocks to-day the richest city per head in ited States. Her day has come for she has so long waited, and encircled railroads from all points of the compass, by tide water one hundred miles from she bids fair to hold the northern or the present generation.

Sound bides her time which will when the largest ships shall sail with- vol up to the wharf, where the com- of an empire awaits lading. roads are being built this year into the of Eastern Washington, along which ns are springing up like magic. An- ine is being hewn out over the Blue ains, destined to reach Baker City, ndred miles from the sea the present here it will be met by the Granger of the Union Pacific within two years.

orth Pacific is urging its way into na, and by connecting with the Co- road, will probably be a continuous the Sound within two years, and will ntly build a line direct from Ains- ear Walla Walla, to Puget Sound.

eastern part of Washington and Oregon ily filling up with emigrants who come tle on a quarter section, and de- the country. Where, for fifty miles was not five years ago a dozen farms, I his year through a continuous line of fields without a break, from seven to miles deep.—The Home Mission

MITED transfer from the East to the of pastors beloved and honored in the if we mistake not, sure to deepen ke more intensely personal the interest rches of the East now have in our Western work.—American Home Mis-

en 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 and opened the gate for him again. great theologian thanked him, and "Whose boy are you, my little man?" the archon replied: "Noah Clarke's the same man's boy I was a quarter hour ago, sir."

Home News.

New York.
RICHBURG.

In the necessary changes that have taken place in our condition as a Church since we became 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 advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom than ever before.

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 direct their letters to the Church Clerk, J. P. DYE.

ADAMS CENTRE.

The town of Adams has again rendered its verdict at the polls against the rum traffic. The majority for no-license was 49. A temperance convention was recently held in 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.

The recent donation for the benefit of the 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 have made a good profession. A young people's prayer-meeting is held weekly with much interest, and from which we expect to see good results in spiritual growth among the young. A. B. P.

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, twenty-one 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 those who most need healing are yet unwilling to step into the troubled waters, so fraught 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 strengthened.

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 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 surprise that came upon the pastor and his wife at Rockville, April 2, 1882. A voice was heard at the door about 8 P. M., "Is the Elder at home?" He arose from his chair, expecting to hear Uncle Harris say that some

person was sick unto death. But in he stepped, followed by a multitude of "raiders." The pastor came down from the study and, surrendering, asked if they had a pair of handcuffs. Some one said, "a string will do." Perhaps so, for the pastor is not a 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 speech-making and singing, and prayer by the pastor, we all sang "Shall we gather at the river?" when the party left as peacefully as they came, leaving tokens of their kind regards in the shape of the many necessities 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 highly esteemed by him, and makes him feel that 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 come. 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 following, in addition to what has heretofore appeared 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, Chorister; Miss Ella Covey, Organist. It 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 work in hand, and for the study of the weekly lesson, the International series of lessons to be used. A picnic in July was decided upon, and attendance tickets for 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 far there has been no cause for regret in the change of our school system.

The terrible mud which has so long been an annoyance is fast disappearing, and the 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 corn. Some corn already planted. Fruit of 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 school-house 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. E. W. Petty. The stone was placed in position by Elders Wheeler and Main. Remarks, well suited to the occasion, were made by both ministers, Eld. Main then pronounced the benediction. The site for the new

church is midway between the old settlers of "Seventh-day Lane" and the newer settlers of Nortonville, and, all things considered, is the best selection that could have been made. May we be prospered in the erection of this house of worship.

X. Y. Z.

Condensed News.

REMARKABLE MORTALITY.—In Philadelphia, 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 that another official has been assassinated by the Nihilists.

Because of the activity of the Nihilists of Moscow, the question of holding the coronation of the Czar elsewhere is being seriously discussed.

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 gendarmery. Every Egyptian between the ages of 19 and 40, regardless of religion or race, is liable to military 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 in the second reserve, which can only be called out in case of invasion.

On the 7th inst., the President nominated Henry M. Teller for Secretary of the Interior; Wm. E. Chandler for Secretary of the Navy; Wm. H. Hunt for Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; Roland Worthington, for Collector of Customs at Boston; Adih 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 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.

Jesse James, the leader of the Missouri 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 Court.

The bill of exceptions taken in the Guiteau case and signed by Judge Cox, make a printed pamphlet of thirty-nine pages. There are thirty-two exceptions as to the matter occurring 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 foreigner.

Sara Bernhardt was married at St. Andrews church, London, April 4th, to Dama, a Greek gentleman of position. It is reported that her company will be broken up, and that she will retire from the stage.

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 education."

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 Pennsylvania and New York Central Railways will 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 at Cincinnati, states that post-office employees may hold municipal offices, and actively participate in politics, provided they do not neglect their regular duties.

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. Of course it was a rabbit of famous breed, but it seems an exorbitant price to pay for so insignificant an animal.

Work at the Washington navy yard has been suspended for three months, and nearly all the hands discharged. The yard is used almost wholly in manufacturing naval outfitings, 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, destroyed the city buildings and some important manufacturing establishments, causing an estimated damage of \$40,000. Five engines were sent from Cincinnati to assist in subduing the fire.

It is announced that the Maryland coal companies will replace the three thousand striking men with new hands this week. The Knights of Labor have decided to "boycott" them, and disturbances are probable.

A building occupied by several firms of manufacturing jewelers of North Attleboro, Mass., was burned April 5th, causing a loss of \$150,000, and throwing two hundred and fifty men out of employment.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to report favorably the resolution recommending an appropriation of \$500,000 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 shot himself in getting over a fence. He died Sunday. Was it "Sabbath desecration" that caused his death?

Scattered through the classes in the Wesleyan 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 peacefully to the agency at Winhua. It is thought that this ends the possibility of an Indian outbreak in the Spring.

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 of government for the entire Territory of Alaska.

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

Three thousand coal miners in the Panhandle district have struck against a reduction in their wages.

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

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 Northern, 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. PLATT, 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 7 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 10 A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD.

MARRIED.

In Milton, Rock Co., Wis., April 4, 1882, by Eld. N. Gardner, Mr. ALBERT S. MAXSON, M. D., and Miss DOLLY C. BARCOCK, 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.

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. SPIGEE, aged 56 years and 7 days. For more than two years he had been confined by his illness to 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 of her brother, Joseph Potter, Miss MARY J. POTTER, in the 54th year of her age. For several months she had been a great sufferer from an internal tumor which resulted in her death. In early life, she professed faith in Christ and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Independence with which she remained until death.

At Leonardville, N. Y., April 1, 1882, from injuries received 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 had been twice elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and had not yet completed his second term of service, when so suddenly removed. He was intelligent, upright, and conscientious in the discharge of his official duties, and will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

In the town of Hounsfield, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1882, Mrs. ADLAIDE 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 God.

Near Adams Centre, N. Y., April 2, 1882, ANN 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 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. Barron,) 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 ALLES, aged 64 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.

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 of many of our people who came here in an early day to settle. An aged Christian, after many years of toil, anxiety, and varied experiences, for a long time in poor health, has, in Christian faith and steadfastness, gone to her rest and her reward.

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 observation.

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 have brought a flush of shame to his cheek and an indignant flash to his eyes; for, boy as he was, he had his own code of honor, to which he strictly adhered, but which, I am sorry to say, conformed to his own desires and wishes, and rarely compelled him to do anything distasteful or disagreeable. He was thoughtless and careless, perhaps a little selfish, but there were qualities in this boy's character which, under proper influence, would make him a ready tool in the hands of the evil associates to work out his own ruin.

He was naturally indolent, seeming to prefer that which could be done with the least exertion and trouble. He had never aroused 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 lighten the burdens of his stricken, sorrowing mother. He had not only ignored the duties and responsibilities which his father's death had necessarily thrown upon him, but had also formed the acquaintance of some idle, dissipated associates; and by following 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, unobserved, he might indulge in a cigar which one of his companions had given him the night before.

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. If 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."

A few days previous, Mark had been offered fifty cents a day to work in Mr. Anderson's garden; but the work had seemed hard and the pay small, and he had decided to wait for something better to turn up; but now, with his own resolve burning in his breast, he settled his hat in a decided manner, 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 succeed.

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 heart, and aroused all that was truly good 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. Anderson is going to give me fifty cents a day and my dinners. It is so far from home 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 his."

Mark laughed merrily, but his face suddenly sobered, and coming a little closer he added in low tones: "You may count on the whole fifty cents, mother, for never a cent of my money shall go for cigars, or any thing worse again."

"O Mark!" she exclaimed joyfully, for his words, answering the earnest desire of her heart, had thrown her completely off her guard. "I believe that you 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 my last cigar, and I've drunk my last glass of wine. I heard about the mortgage this morning, and I believe the knowledge has 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 I'm so hungry."

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

"The idea of my letting her go out to work, such a frail little mother as she is, too!"

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 upon the sea of prosperity! Adversity calls in to life all the latent energies of heart and brain, it arouses the indomitable will, and sets in action those qualities by which the coveted prize—no matter how lofty the object may be—is sure to be attained. The highest 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 and the strength of young arms with which 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 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 cream of tartar as now found in the stores.

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 high-priced, thorough-bred stock or not, the main idea with all is usually one of profit,

and the proper way to commence as well as carry out, is to try to make a fair profit, even if the surplus stock is sold in the open market at ordinary fowl-meat prices, and not at the usual advanced prices obtained for fine, pure-bred stock. Where this is done, there 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 more. There is always a large demand for these young "broilers," and at prices which are not merely satisfactory to the breeder, but astonishing to those who are new to the business. As they are marketed when about 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 father had better do as my father does—hire 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 time for play. Now, Will, I would not do 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 me I began to think myself a poorly used boy indeed.

"There is work for you, Willie," said mother, as I idled in 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 thankful hearts, I am sure; the girls chatted as usual, while I sat brooding over that "awful wood-pile." I am afraid my chief dish was a dish of pouts. Father asked me several questions, but I took no part in the pleasant table-talk.

"Well, my boy," said father, after dinner, "there's that wood to be put in. No school this afternoon; so you have time enough. You had better do it the first thing."

"It will take the whole afternoon," I said coldly. "The boys are going nutting." I was not sure of this, but anything in the way of an objection to the wood. My father said nothing. Dear, dear father! God forgive me for wounding his feelings!

"Mother," I said, following her into the pantry, "Ned Blake's father hires a man to get his wood in. His mother thinks it is too much for a boy to do. Why does not father hire one?"

"Ah!" said my mother, sadly, "the Blakes are better off than we. Your poor father—"

Tears came into her eyes; she stopped. Mary ran in where we were, and I, half-ashamed 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 wind blow off the fumes of the foolish grumbling which made a coward of me. I sat down on the wood-block, my hands in my pockets, and shuffled my feet among the chips in sour discontent.

"It is such a monstrous pile!" I said to myself a dozen times.

Presently out came mother. I jumped up. "Willie," she said cheerfully, "I would go to work earnestly. You will soon get it in."

"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 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, Willie, I am sure—only one at a time; yet one stick at a time will make that pile vanish quicker than you think for, Willie. Try it now."

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 glow, "please tell me what time it is."

"Eight minutes after three," answered he, looking at his watch.

"Whew!" I shouted, "and the pile is mastered!"

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 hold of it, as work many a time will, remember it is only one stick at a time, and go at it.—*Christian Standard.*

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 you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine and shadows she was always ready to cure by the magic of a mother's kiss, the little dirty chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with this rough old world. And then the midnight kiss with which she routed so many bad dreams as she leaned above your restless pillow, have 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 more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet if you were sick that face would appear more beautiful than an angel's as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear face. She will leave you one of these days. These burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those rough, hard hands that have done so many unnecessary things for you will be crossed upon 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 Journal contains an important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, construing the Civil Damage law. It has been held in the Third Judicial department that this statute does not cover damages as to "means of support" caused by the death of the husband, in cases where the widow brings the action. Lawyer C. A. Hammond, of Syracuse, was non-suited in this department, last October, on that ground, in a case brought by him in behalf of the widow of one Frank L. Brooks, who was killed by the cars at Bldgett's Mills, Cortland county, in June, 1880. He took steps preparatory to appealing to the Court of Appeals to get a construction of the law from that tribunal, but the decision mentioned covers the case. The Court of Appeals holds squarely that a cause of action under the Civil Damage law does exist under such circumstances. Judge Miller writes the opinion, and all concur except Judge Rapallo, who takes no part.

PREVENTING the spread of scarlet fever is the subject of a very important article in the Sanitary Engineer of January 2d. Briefly stated its substance is the complete isolation of the patient so far as possible. If the sufferer can be accommodated with a separate room, it should be immediately stripped of everything which can possibly be dispensed with—carpets, stuffed couches and chairs, curtains, &c.—in order that what may be called furniture can not disseminate the disease. All discharges from the patient, and every article of clothing used at the sick-bed, 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 private manner.

SHORT SERMON.—Why can not men begin to glorify God with a yard-stick, a pair of shears, a hand-saw, or a pen in their hands, and not wait for golden harps?—*Christian Standard.*

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THE EYE OF A NEEDLE.

This little Curiosity, a Charm, containing the entire Lord's Prayer, word for word, suitable as an ornament 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.

CARD COLLECTORS.—A handsome set of cards for three cent stamp.

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

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

Section 1. Whenever a dangerous or 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 abatement and remedy therefor.

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

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

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

§ 5. No tanner, refiner, or manufacturer of gas, starch, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, or of any product whatsoever, shall permit or have any offensive substance or water, or other liquid, whether refuse, or for use in any trade or otherwise, on his premises, or throw, deposit or allow to run, or to be thrown into any public waters, street or public place, lake, pond, river or stream, any offensive or deleterious liquid, or any gas, tar or refuse, or any offensive matter; or befool or render impure any natural stream of water, or fail to use the most approved, and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases and odors.

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

§ 7. Any householder in whose dwelling there shall occur a case of cholera, yellow-fever, typhus, typhoid fever, scarlet-fever, diphtheria or small-pox shall immediately notify the board of health of the same; and until instructions are received from the said board, shall not permit any clothing or other property that may have been exposed to infection to be removed from the house. Nor shall any occupant change his residence elsewhere without the consent of the said board during the prevalence of any public danger from said disease; and all physicians and other attendants upon any person sick with small-pox, cholera, typhus, typhoid or scarlet-fever, diphtheria, 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 disease.

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

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

§ 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 cleaned and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholesome or offensive matter to be therefrom removed, at least once in every twenty-four hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to; and shall also, at all times, keep all wood-work, saw floors and counters, in any building, place or premises 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 permission of the board of health thereof. No animal having the glanders or farcy shall be kept, used or retained or be permitted within the said limits.

A. E. CRANDALL, Supervisor.
W. H. SMITH, Town Clerk.
H. G. WITTER,
D. G. VINCENT,
A. 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 of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the Recorder office for sale, at \$1.50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Popular

AT A MEETING of the Society of England, Dec. 31, Phillips, F. R. S., described the characters of the Neufud Desert of Northern Arabia a series of parallel ridges, a series of parallel ridges, no doubt at some the action of strong wind er undergoing much change is evidenced by the fact that remain for many days on face, and that the landm crossing the desert appear The composition of the s protoxide of iron, 0.28; and alkalis, trace.

DELICATE TEST-PAPER If fuchsine is dissolved sulphuric acid be added red color changes to Strips of unsized paper d tion, assume, after drying low color, resembling tur ammonia coming in paper imparts to the latte tint. The substance su ammonia is mixed with a strip of the test-paper su portion, the vessel being ered. Decomposition salts may be hastened by vapor of water does not

PORCELAIN.—The orig ture in England, and on every sort of translucent to produce a fac-simile of The desired translucency with greater or less success ways. The pate tendre quality a glass rendered suff artificial admixture to clay, and fired at a temper to fuse the glass, but not the form of the ware. It was so fragile, and the diluting the mixture, of during firing, and of adjusting the mixture, were manufacture of pate tendre done on the discovery of English china is rendered addition to a pure plastic able proportion of glass; but the proportion is so though the ware does not heat for its firing, its pla to facilitate manipulation balance of fusibility and just as to allow the in cipient calcic phosphate age of the ware to a mi same time greatly to ad English china is easily and easily decorated. Th of Berlin, Sevres, and manfactories, resemble celain, in being produced itic materials. They di china in being more diffi in requiring a higher tem and in being less suscep color and other forms of are superior, however, in sisting corrosion, and o treme changes of temper

A CHEAP VOLTAIC C read recently before the G ical Society, is a descripti cheap form of voltaic ce not thoroughly tested, pr Take an old tinned iron contained preserved meat place within it a porous o bly of earthenware, thou 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 commo tion, connect the zinc and of an electric bell, and at once indicated. This should be carefully pres by an air-tight stopper to contrivance, but the iron fully exposed.

THE most notable part new volume of "Famili is 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 of a tremendous momen will show itself in the fo increased heat. The pro the burning up of all the mal life existing on the system, and an extremely pearance of this world

S. S. Department.

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

President—A. B. KENTON, Secretary—E. M. TOMLINSON, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Treasurer—E. S. BLISS, GEO. H. BABCOCK, Plainfield, N. J. L. R. SWINNEY, Lost Creek, W. V. A. B. PRENTICE, Adams Centre, N. Y. E. M. DUNN, Milton, Wis.

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

SECOND QUARTER.

- April 1. The Mission of the Twelve. Mark 6: 1-13. April 8. Death of John the Baptist. Mark 6: 14-29. April 15. The Five Thousand Fed. Mark 6: 30-44. April 22. Christ Walking on the Sea. Mark 6: 45-56. April 29. The Tradition of Men. Mark 7: 1-23. May 6. Sufferers Brought to Christ. Mark 7: 24-37. May 13. The Leaven of the Pharisees. Mark 8: 1-21. May 20. Seeing and Confessing the Christ. Mark 8: 22-33. May 27. Following Christ. Mark 8: 34-38; 9: 1. June 3. The Transfiguration. Mark 9: 2-13. June 10. The Afflicted Child. Mark 9: 14-32. June 17. The Child-like Believer. Mark 9: 33-50. June 24. Review.

IV.—CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA.

BY REV. E. M. DUNN.

For Sabbath-day, April 22.

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

45. And straightway he constrained his disciples to get into the ship, and to go to the other side before unto Bethsaida, while he sent away the people. 46. And when he had sent them away, he departed into a mountain to pray. 47. And when even was come, the ship was in the midst of the sea, and he alone on the land. 48. And he saw them toiling 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 not afraid. 51. And he went up unto them into the ship, and the wind ceased: and they were sore amazed in themselves beyond measure, and wondered. 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 the land of Gennesaret, and drew to the shore. 54. And when they were come out of the ship, straightway they knew him, and began to carry about in beds those who were sick, where they heard he was. 55. And whosoever he entered, into villages, or cities, or country, they laid the sick in the streets, and besought him that he might touch if it were but the border of his garment: and as many as touched him were made whole.

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

- 1. Mark 6: 45-56. 4. John 4: 46-53. 2. Matt. 14: 22-36. 5. Isa. 43: 1-11. 3. John 6: 15-24. 6. John 9: 1-12. 7. Luke 6: 17-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee."—Isa. 43: 2.

TEXT.—A. D. 28, on the evening after the events of the last lesson. PLACE.—The sea of Galilee. 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. v. 53-56.

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 hardened?" 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 to him?

NOTES.

V. 45. He constrained. He urged them 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 in their course; where, after the multitude had departed, Christ purposed to rejoin them.—L. Abbott.

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 already 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 endeavored 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 Savior finally came into the ship, they were already quite close to the western shore.—Lang.

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 till his own time came.—J. P. 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 mountain 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. P. 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 it was some hours old. But this new illustration of the superhuman power of their Master was so transcendent that their wonder passed into worship. The impression, like many before, might soon lose its force; but for the moment they were so awed that, approaching him, they knelt in lowliest reverence, and through Peter, ever their spokesman, paid him homage in words then first heard from human lips—"of 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 district four miles long and two or three wide, on the west side of the sea of Galilee, to which it gave

one of its names. (Capernaum was situated in this district.) Josephus describes it as the garden of the whole land, and possessing a fertility and loveliness almost unparalleled.—Alexander. V. 55. Ran through that whole region. Informing the people of the arrival 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 cure people's bodily diseases, what multitudes would 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 Bible-class, 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 year.

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 special charge, and send yearly the necessary funds for his support in school. They hope he will 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 give them clearer ideas of the people and customs of that far-off country. As they look upon the miniature idols, may they be 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 mankind.

The masses of gold-bearing rock on being detached from their original beds are submitted first to the huge might of the crushing-mills. After this they go to the smelting furnace, and by progressive steps the pure gold is eliminated. The residuum, or

slag, which remains is immensely out of proportion to the virgin metal which has been released. So at the last our life must be subjected to the process of searching, and 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 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, dizziness, 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. Parmentier'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.

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

Why We Do It.—We offer you Parmentier's Dyspepsia Compound because we know it will cure you. We are tired of seeing that sad, dispirited air, tired of seeing you suffer so when you have only to use the compound to find speedy relief. We know that this disease, dyspepsia, unless cured, may continue for years, embittering your life and leading to an early decline. Then secure the compound and be once more restored to life and vigor. Price, \$1 per bottle; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."—That "thing of beauty" is Hamilton's Cough Balsam, and in every household where tried, it has proven itself a thing of "joy" that will last "forever." It has permanently cured that beautiful young daughter you thought a victim of that dread disease, Consumption. Price per bottle, 50 cents; sample bottles, 25 cts. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

VALUABLE REMEDY FOR A PAINFUL DISEASE.—Parmentier's Pile Suppositories act promptly in allaying all inflammation of the rectum, and by being easily dissolved, are readily absorbed into the system, healing the diseased and irritated condition of those organs. They are convenient for self-application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satisfactory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be met, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price, 50 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

LETTERS.

B. F. Tisworth, R. T. Stillman, O. D. Sherman, O. Maxson 2, O. P. Freeborn, A. B. Lawton 8, S. S. Griswold, J. E. Mosher, L. R. Lyon, Kate Davis, A. H. Burdick, L. E. Livermore 3, J. H. Babcock; David C. Long, D. G. Stillman, Daniel Staver, W. A. Babcock, P. F. Randolph, Oscar L. Burdick, J. Candlin, Mrs. W. W. Bigelow, W. J. Haight, A. A. Tisworth, O. W. Babcock, M. S. Hill, J. Duane Washburn, E. A. Lewis, T. Thomas, E. L. Maxson, Mrs. S. P. Maxson, M. J. Stockwell, G. D. Holmes, A. B. Prentice, H. M. Ernst, Paul M. Green, Robert Lewis, G. J. Crandall, Alva F. Randolph, T. B. Collins, E. D. Spicer, Mrs. L. C. Hunting, J. C. Rogers, M. L. Briggs, W. W. Jacques, O. G. Stillman, T. L. Gardner, A. B. Burdick, Ed. J. Bowen, S. H. Winkley, S. A. Creveling, E. P. Mundy, C. G. Fritsche, S. R. Wheeler 2, J. A. Millikin, W. H. Aflatter, C. R. Green, L. T. Rogers, A. W. Coon, M. D. Rogers, Varnum J. Saunders, E. P. Bond, W. F. Lloyd.

RECEIPTS.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for D. K. Davis, Alfred Centre, E. P. Fenner, W. N. Burdick, Alfred, H. W. Green, C. B. Bardeen, Richburg, C. A. Burdick, Nile, D. C. Green, W. E. Hornblower, Portville, Mrs. B. B. Livermore, Independence, E. D. Spicer, Adams, Mrs. Dr. Penny, Hornellsville, A. B. Lawton, Albion, Wis., B. Oviatt, Mrs. S. P. Maxson, N. T. Langworthy, D. J. Green, A. M. Dunham, Plainfield, N. J., N. R. Stillman, Nortonville, Kan., W. C. Davis, H. D. Babcock, E. C. Gruffy, S. P. Mundy, Mrs. E. F. Williams, Topeka, C. M. Kenyon, Cummingsville, Elizabeth Calkins, Pardee, Eunice Petty, J. M. Longfellow, Florence.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for F. D. Rogers, Hyde Park, Ill., E. Lewis, Stone Fort, Mrs. Eliza Wood, McConnell Ga., P. M. Barber, Westerly, R. I., J. T. Spicer, Ashaway, Mrs. N. K. Lewis, FOR LESSON LEAVES, Mrs. W. W. Bigelow, New Auburn, Minn., A. B. Lawton, Albion, Wis., M. D. Rogers, Union Dale, Pa., Mrs. L. C. Hunting, Villa Ridge, Ill.

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 packages; exports, 320 packages. The market has been more freely supplied, receipts well taken, but with the interruption of a partial holiday the week closed a cent lower in price. Some portion of the dairy butter is coming in in tins, 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 23c. The market closes with receipts well cleared up. We quote: Creamery, new milk, fancy, 43 @44 " fresh, fair to choice, 40 @42 New Spring dairy butter, fancy, 40 @41 " fair to choice, 35 @38 Dairy butter, sour, cheesy, poor, 20 @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: Fall make, fine full cream, 13 @14 " fair to choice, 10 @12 Early make, 8 @10 Factory, partly skimmed, 5 @8 " poor skims, nominal

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 20,005 bbls. and 7,206 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 18c. bid for choice marks, and for Monday's delivery at 18c. with 16c. bid. Offerings all next week at 17c. with 15c. bid, and 12c. bid for all May. We quote: Near-by eggs, fresh, per dozen, 18 @19 Western, 17 @18

MAPLE SUGAR.—Choice new sugar sells: for light colored choice cakes, 10c. @ 12c.; maple syrup, per gallon, 75c. @ \$1.

BEESWAX.—Good demand and prices strong, at 25 @25c.

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