2 00 39 2 00 39 20 1 00 2 00 2 00 38 52

FOR LESSON LEAVES. W. Bigelow, New Auburn, Minn., \$2 00 Lawton, Albion, Wis., Rogers, Union Dale, Pa., L. C. Hunting, Villa Ridge, Ill.,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET! w of the New York market for butter, cheese for the week ending April 8th, reported for RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro-

e Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad et. New York. Marking plates furnished FFER.—Receipts for the week were 22,919 pack. exports, 320 packages. The market has been

freely supplied, receipts well taken, but with cruption of a partial holiday the week closed a lower in price. Some portion of the dairy but. coming in tin pails, which as the weather grows ner are a less desirable package. There were "on hange" of 150 packages of extra Westmery June make, deliverable any time in e at 231c. The market closes with receipts well red up. We quote:

fresh, fair to choice.......40 @42 Spring dairy butter, fancy....... @40 fair to choice....35 @38 butter, sour, cheesy, poor......10 @20 dern factory, fine, fresh..................30 @35 poor to common......10 @16 HEERE.—Receipts for the week were 12,669 boxes:

orts, 12,728 boxes. Holidays here and in Europe, the effect of the estimate of the stock of cheese as being upwards of 87,000 boxes, has depressed market. Export buyers are offish, and demand n home trade limited; the market has worked at er prices, and all kinds of seconds in stock are d to move. We quote:

fair to choice.........10 @ 12 tory partly skimmed...... 5 @ 8 poor skims..... nominal

iggs.—Receipts for the week were 20,005 bbls. and boxes. The market was quick and prompt through the week and prices well kept up, but on urday, Easter trade being over, there was less vity. Offerings were at 18½c. with 18c. bid for ice marks, and for Monday's delivery at 18c. with c. bid. Offerings all next week at 17c. with c. bid, and 124c. bid for all May. We quote: ar-by eggs, fresh, per dozen..........18 @19

.....17‡@18 TAPLE SUGAR.—Choice new sugar sells: for light ored choice cakes, 10c. @ 12c.; maple syrup, pe lon. 75c. @ \$1.

Breswax.—Good demand and prices strong, at

mans.—We quote: grows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime. \$4 00 @\$4 25 "fair to good, 3 25 @ 3 75 " good to choice...... 3 00 @ 3 35

RIED FRUITS.—We quote: aporated apples, ring cut, choice......131@14 le and Western, quarter apples...... 51@iles, North Carolina, sliced...... 7 @ 74 ed peaches, evaporated......30 @33 pecied peaches, halves and quarters..... 4 @ 5kberries......13 @14

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission. hash advances will be made on receipt of property ere needed, and account of sales and remittances the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for own account, and solicit consignments of prime

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The Sabbath Recorden.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

— AT — LERED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50 ts additional will be charged. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid,

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The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXVIII.-NO. 16.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 20, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 1941.

Business Directory.

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

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FLLIS AYRES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST. COPYING IN INDIAN INK, OIL, CRAYON, &C. Dodge Centre, Minn.

Kansas. RIFFIN & SON, DEALERS IN DRUGS AND GROCERIES. Nortonville, Kansas.

The Sabbath Recorden.

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

MEMORIAL BOARD MEETING.

At the regular meeting of the Trustees of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial Fund, held in Plainfield, N. J., April 9, 1882, there were present C. Potter, Jr., I. D. Titsworth, Geo. H. Babcock, E. 'R. Pope, R. M. Titsworth, J. F. Hubbard, J. A. Hubbard, and L. E. Livermore.

After prayer by G. H., Babcock, and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. the Secretary presented his reasons for not publishing the bi-monthly report of the Treasurer, and moved that as a substitute for the instructions given at the last meeting, the Treasurer be instructed to present quarterly reports in detail, at each regular meeting in December, March, June, and September, and that the Secretary cause such reports to be published in the SABBATH RI-

The explanation was accepted, and the motion adopted.

On motion, it was voted that hereafter the regular meetings of the Memorial Board be held quarterly, instead of bi-monthly, and that such meetings occur on the second Sunday in December, March, June, and Sep-

The resolution concerning the Note of Rev. Stephen Burdick, which was laid upon the table for consideration and action at this meeting, was taken from the table, and, aft er careful consideration, it was amended and Rents, Theological Department, houses... adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we instruct our Secretary to reply o the request of Bro. Burdick that the Memorial Board will surrender the note entrusted to their care upon receiving the receipt of the Treasurer of the Chair of Physics, Alfred, dividend, City Board will surrender the note entrusted to their care Education Society, to whom it was made payable; National Bank Stock..... Theological Department, dividend, City U. S. Deputy Surveyor for the Dist. of Fla. that said note has been paid, and the money credited to the Endowment Fund of the Theological Depart.

ment of Alfred University, interest only to be used, Theological Department, rents of house. in accordance with the provisions of the note.

The Treasurer presented a report covering the two quarters, from Sept. 1, 1881, to March 1, 1882, showing

Amount received up to March 1, 1882.... 27,915 83 Paid out and invested.....\$21,747 13

Total.....\$30,994 72 Theological Department, six months' in-The report was received, and ordered published in detail in the SABBATH RECORDER, as follows:

E. R. Pope, Treasurer, In account with the MEMORIAL FUND. From September 1, 1881, to March 1, 1882.

RECEIPTS. Income from Burdick Farm...... 167.00 A Friend, Shiloh, N. J., interest, Bi-Cen-of Physics, Alfred University, N. Y., 10,000 00 Rents from houses, Theological Dep't.... 12 00 Truman A. Saunders, West Hallock, Ill., note, Alfred University..... Truman A. Saunders, West Hallock, note, 12 50 terest, Milton College. Truman A. Saunders, West Hallock, in. terest, Alfred University.....

Mrs. M. A. Dean, Farina, note, Bi-Cen tennial Fund..... Mrs. M. A. Dean, Farina, interest.... Rents, mills, Spicer & Hubbard, Theological Department, three months..... Chair, Church History, Alfred, N. Y., interest, six months, J. A. Rogers, Bond and Mortgage.....A. E. Main, Ashaway, R. I., interest,

120 00

6 00

3 00

25 00

2 00

450

12 50

1 69

1 00

5 00

1 49

1 48

18 00

40 00

Theological Department..... A. E. Main, Ashaway, interest, Milton College.....Varnum Hull, note, Albion Academy.... 100 00 interest. Geo. H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J., Chair

Theological Department, one month's rent, Church History, interest, Hetfudd, six months, Bond and Mortgage.
From sale of thirty-four acres of Burdick
Farm to F. Babcock, \$35 per acre...
Dr. George Tomlinson, Shilor, N. J., interest, Bi-Centennial Fund, one year,

Cottrell & Babcock, Westerly, R. I., note, Chair, Church History, Alfred..... Cottrell & Babcock, Westerly, interest, Chair, Church History, Alfred.....
John J. Price, Otselic, N. Y., note, Bi-Centennial Fund......John J. Price, Otselic, interest, Bi-Cen-

to Sept. 1, 1883, Bi-Centennial Fund: Theological Department, rents, houses...

J. H. Babcock, Jackson Centre, Ohio: Note, onc-third Missionary Society.... Bi Centennial Fund... Interest, Missionary Society.... Emeline Babcock, Jackson Centre, Ohio: Tract

Note, Missionary Society..... Davis Babcock, Jackson Centre, Ohio: Note, one-third Missionary Society.... Tract ".... Bi-Centennial Fund... Interest, Missionary Society...

Tract S. R. Babcock, Jackson Centre, Ohio: Note, Missionary Society..... Bi-Centennial Fund..... " Missionary Society.... James Babcock, Jackson Centre, Ohio: Note, Misssonary Society.....

Interest, "Elizabeth Babcock Jackson Centre, Ohio: Note, Bi-Centennial Fund..... Interest,
G. F. Randolph, Jackson Centre, Ohio: Note, Bi-Centennial Fund.....

James A. Hughes, Jackson Centre, Ohio: Note, Centennial Education Fund..... Athelia E. Babcock, Jackson Centre, O.: Note, Bi-Centennial Fund..... Alice E. S. Babcock, Jackson Centre. O.:

Note, Missionary Society..... Lewis F. Randolph, New Salem, W. Va.: Note, Milton College..... Interest. Mrs. Elizabeth J. F. Randolph, New Salem, W. Va: Note, Milton College.....

Interest, Ahva F. Randolph, New Salem, W. Va.: Note, Milton College..... Curtis F. Randolph, New Salem, W. Va.: Note, Milton College..... Rent account, Spicer and Hubbard, The ological Department, seven months' 280 00

months, estate of Clark Rogers..... Chair of Physics, Alfred, interest, stock six months, Bond and Mortgage, J.

National Bank Stock.....

Interest,

George H. Babcock. Plainfield, N. J., Chair of Greek Language and Liter-

ature...... 5,000 00 Cash on hand..... " in Savings Bank, 1,093 60 DISBURSEMENTS. Theological Department, insurance on

75 00

\$30,994.72

mill and house..... Chair of Church History, investment, Bond and Mortgage, bought, I. Jackson.....
Interest, thirteen days, I. Jackson..... Fract Society, loan, estate of Clark Rogers, collateral security.....

terest, Bond and Mortgage, mill property..... Insurance, mill property, Theological De-Elias C. Millikin.... Chair of Physics, Bond and Mortgage,

Daniel Martin..... Interest advanced on Martin Bond and Mortgage..... Paid Buffalo Savings Bank on account, Bond and Mortgage, Burdick Farm, 1,000 00 Burdick Farm, six months interest, Buf-

falo Savings Bank, on Bond and Mortgage, \$2,700. Wm. H. Crandall, Treasurer of Alfred University, Chair of Church History, Burdick Farm, taxes, \$21 10; over payment of agent, \$14 44..... Theological Department, taxes, 1881, on mill, bank stock, and houses.... Twenty shares of stock of First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J..... Chair of Physics, Alfred, Theological

Department, expense of bell repair, Spicer & Hubbard..... Chair of Physics, twenty shares of stock, City National Bank, Plainfield. . . . 1,900 00 Chair of Physics, Bond and Mortgage, Chair of Physics, interest advanced.... Petty expense account from Sept. 1,

1881, to March 1, 1881..... Cash in Savings Bank...... 1,093 60

E. R. Pope, Treasurer. of Physics, Alfred University..... 10,000 00 | having made two investments of \$1,500 each, | before the adjournment of the present ses-10 00 and one of \$400, all secured by bond and sion. And the way to furnish cheaper post-

mortgage, since the last meeting. and Progress of the Seventh-day Baptist in the United States to two cents. The Memorial Fund up to the time of the Incor- proposition to carry a heavier letter for three poration of the Board of Trustees. Not cents than is now carried for that sum does having had time to complete the history, it not meet the case. That change would be in was approved, as far as presented, and its the interest of the few, and not for the benecompletion advised previous to the regular | fit of the many, whose letters do not, as a

meeting in September. L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

THE CASE OF REV. MORTON S. WARDNER. The undersigned, officers of the council called by the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Genesee, "to investigate rumors detrimental to the moral and Christian character of their late pastor, Rev. Morton S. Wardner," do hereby certify and declare, that the said council did give thorough and exhaustive investigation to the said rumors, and did unanimously agree and repor to the Church that they did not find then lased in such facts as are "detrimental to

community and of Sister Churches in the Signed, E. R. CRANDALL, Chairman of Council, S. L. Maxson, Secretary of Council,

D. E. MAXSON, Examiner of Witnesses.

the moral and Christian character of Rev.

M. S. Wardner," or such as should in the

least degree impair the confidence of the

Мп.тол, Wis., March 22, 1882. Inasmuch as scandalous reports against the Rev. M. S. Wardner have been circulated in

heard.

various places, and especially as reports of a very damaging character in regard to his Western-life have lately appeared in Bolivar and Richburg (N. Y.) papers, we, the undersigned, after careful investigation of the statement recently published, deem it proper to state that we know it to be utterly false, and to express our unchanged confidence in the integrity and Christian character of Mr.

> THOS. R WILLIAMS, D. D., Acting President of Milton College. W. F. PLACE, Professor of Milton College. O. Allen, M. D., Milton. S. H. BABCOCK,

Pastor of Albion Church. ZINA GILBERT, Deacon of Milton Junction Church. CHARLES C. CLARKE, Esq., Milton Junction.

TRUMAN SAUNDERS, Deacon of Milton Church. E. M. DUNN. Pastor of Milton Church.

Professor in Milton College. IRA J. ORDWAY, Chicago. From our personal knowledge and investigations, we can heartily endorse the above.

I. D. TITSWORTH, Dunellen, N. J. L. E. LIVERMORE, Pastor of New Market Church. seen around the jail very frequently of late.

ALBERT WHITEORD,

Although the undersigned have made no personal investigation of the reports above referred to, nevertheless because of their confidence in the brethren whose names are at-\$30,994 72 tached to the foregoing certificate, and because of their acquaintance with Rev. M. S. Wardner, they do not hesitate to express their unshaken confidence in his Christian character and integrity.

A. H. LEWIS. L. A. Piarra W. C. TITSWORTH

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C. April 15, 1860. The California statesmen have decided to take a more rational view of the Chinese matter and are getting right to work to have another bill passed. Messrs. Miller and Page have been in consultation with the President several times within a week, and the result is that they are confident that they can frame a bill which will meet the President's approval and still be perfectly satisfactory and effective. The programme is, to have it brought up first in the House, and the Committee on Education and labor hope to be able to agree upon a new bill to-morrow. Then Mr. Page will try next Monday to secure its passage under suspension of the rules, when Mr. Miller will at once call it up in the Senate. Mr. Miller is confident he can get it through with-Miss E. E. Kenyon & Co..... 10,000 00 out much delay, and if the House will suspend the rules and pass it, he thinks he will have it once more before the seedlent before the close of next week.

Now that the House has disagreed to the Senate's proposition to restore the franking privilege, there is a chance for the passage of a measure providing cheaper postage for the The Committee on Investments reported people, and such a bill ought to become a law age is to reduce the charge for carrying a The Secretary read a History of the Origin | half-ounce letter through the mails anywhere rule, exceed half an ounce in weight. The objection that a two-cent rate for a halfounce letter might create a deficit in the postal department, is not worth consideration. In the first place, there is no certainty that it would do so. On the other hand, experience has shown that a reduction of rates always popularizes the service adopting them and increases its profits. Most likely the latter result would follow in this case; the first certainly would. But, suppose there should be a deficit for the first year or two, what of it? Why should the postal service be made self-supporting, or a source of profit, any more than the other departments of the government? Cheap postage is of vastly more importance to the people of this country than that there should be a balance on the credit side of the post-office books, and if Congress is wise, it will provide it at once. Let the voice of the people be

> Early this evening rumors were thick at the hotels and other public places that Capt. Howgate had escaped. Inquiry made in the proper quarters soon confirmed the truth of the rumors. As will be remembered, Capt. Howgate has been in confinement for some months on the charge of extensive embezzling of the funds of the signal service bureau during the period that he was disbursing officer. Since his confinement he was upon four different occasions permitted by order of the court to visit his home in company with a baliff, the last occasion until this afternoon, being during the Christmas holidays, when he was allowed to remain all night. Very severe criticism was looked for in consequence of the extension of such unusual privileges, and it was generally understood that there would be no recurrence of it. Up to midnight nothing had been heard of him. Marshall Henry telegraphed the fact of the escape to the chief of police of all the large cities, with a description of his person. The general supposition is that Howgate is secreted somewhere in the city. and will await a favorable opportunity to escape. The police are of the opinion that he will be recaptured. From all the developments the general belief is that the escape is the result of a deeply laid plan, of which the family and friends of Howgate were cognizant, although some do not hold to this view, and some of the officials say they believe Howgate will return. It is mentioned as a significant fact that the woman with whom Howgate's name has been connected has been

Missionary Department

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

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

ELD. WHEELER is to spend Sabbath-day, April 8th, in Emporia, Kan., and then prothis new point.

Six young persons were baptized at Nortonville, Kan., Sabbath-day, April 1st, by Eld. S. R. Wheeler. Among the candidates was his little daughter, a girl of ten years. They were to have been welcomed into the membership of the Pardee Church on the evening following, by the laying on of hands and prayer and the right hand of fellowship, by the writer, but a severe storm prevented a meeting. Before these lines are read, however, this pleasant service will, no doubt, have been observed. Eleven were added to this Church last Autumn, making seventeen in all.

At the Chicago Seventh-day Baptist Mission, Sabbath-day, April 1st, a mission school was organized with thirty-seven scholars. A better beginning could not well have been expected. It is, we think, a right and wise undertaking; and, with the requisite amount of tact, patience, and faith, can not but meet with a measure of success that will reward the earnest workers. Dr. Wardner preached at the mission that day; and Bro. O. U. Whitford was expected the following Sabbath.

Among the encouraging incidents reported from the Hebron field, Pa., by Rev. H. P. Burdick, is the following: "A man who had not been to meeting for some years is now actively and prayerfully engaged in religious work, for which there is gladness." He also says: "The field is large, and the going bad; and I am writing religious letters to such as write them." Persons are found on this field of home missionary labor, who know almost nothing concerning the denominational matters; one woman, for example, not having heard of Dr. Hull's death. If any one is willing to send the RECORDER to a very poor woman for one year or more, Eld. B. will gladly furnish the address.

RAISED to higher heights of vision than ordinary mortals are permitted to reach, the prophet Isaiah, seeing far into the future, exclaims, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth." Deliverance from Babylonian captivity may have occupied the nearer vision; but on and on the seer looked, until he saw the ministers of the new dispensation beginning from Jerusalem, as the heralds of salvation and peace, and going unto the uttermost parts of the earth. The work of spreading the gospel is beautiful and glorious, like proclaiming deliverance to prisoners, and freedom to slaves. How beautiful the approach of Jesus and his apostles to cities, villages, and homes, that received their messages of redeeming grace. How glad and beautiful the coming of Christ's later servants, ministers, and missionaries, who bring to willing ears and honest hearts the wonderful words of life. The good work of honest and faithful preachers, pastors, missionaries, teachers, and all Christian workers, help to make up the glory of the latter day, foretold by prophets, who, though they searched diligently, received only a partial revelation of the glories that should follow the sufferings of Christ. May all bear some part in helping forward the beautiful work of announcing the things of salvation through them that preach the gospel in the Holy Spirit sent forth from heaven; which things we are told angels desire to look into.

This is the way a Western Bible-school raised money to buy books, instead of sending to the Bible House and asking for a sup-

"After full announcement of the plan and object, and time enough, but not too much, for making ready, nearly every scholar and teacher brought to the school-room some fruit trees, hen-coops, wheat-stacks were represented. Even the pig-sty of one liberal

A brother gifted with 'the art of putting mitted by minors? . . . willing to pay—in no case for more, in most | a question as to popular self-government in a cases for less, than it was honestly worth. large city. Masses of ignorance and degra-After a cheerful hour or two, all went home | dation are accumulating here. Cowper's dewell pleased with their bargains and with the scription is applicable to-day, not only to occasion. I can think of no way in which | Chicago, but to many an American metropwe could so quickly and easily have raised olis: the amount, \$22 59. It will put our library ceed to Christian county, Mo. We shall wait in a condition far beyond anything before with interest for news respecting his labor at known here, and I look to see all these homes the happier for it."

CONSECRATION

BY MRS. ALICE HOWARD.

Father, I offer now My heart to thee. For all thy mighty love Shown unto me; Here, on this happy day, My love shall with thee stay; Oh, may I never stray, Dear Lord, from thee

All through the fleeting years Thy hand I see, Guiding my falt'ring steps Upward to thee; Weary the path may be, But mercy pure and free, At thy divine decree, Shall lead me home.

Lord, grant my pilgrimage Be not alone; But many souls be brought Unto thy throne: Thus may I faithful be In all my work for thee; Oh! consecrate thou me Unto my Lord.

-Life and Light.

THE PERILS OF CHICAGO.

The following extracts are from a sermon by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., of Chicago:

"What now is the actual state of things in Chicago as resulting from these perilous features of city life? This, in substance. Politics seized by unprincipled aspirants for place and power; official patronage dispensed with no regard whatever to the public weal; ballots sometimes served out like fixed ammunition and dropped into the box at the word of command with a kind of military pride in not caring what they contain, provided they come from the proper quarter; a and I am writing religious letters to such as I think most need advice, instruction, and encouragement. These epistles are not much like Paul's; but if mine will influence the people to read his, I think it will pay to the impolicy of paying such a salary by a to the impolicy of paying such a salary by a to the impolicy of paying such a salary by a to the impolicy of paying such a salary by a to the impolicy houses flaunting their shameless and lawless infamy in open day; dago dens and low varieties visited, and often crowded, by hundreds and thousands of young men and young women (1,180 actually counted as entering one of these vile establishments on one evening between the hours of 7 and 12 P. M.); 4,000 places for the sale of liquor, i. e., more saloons than lamp posts-fifteen miles of solid grog-shops; liquors sold to minors, in fla-grant violation of law, and boys and girls found drunk in the street; a Sabbath that, in some portions of the city is a kind of high carnival, where men and women trample on everything sacred with defiant and insolent scoff; over 70,000 children between the ages of 6 and 21, without any religious instruction whatever; the majority of crime in the city committed by minors, criminal classes controlling the juries and packing them to their urpose, etc. . . . Meanwhile, no law whatever relating to

these classes is enforced, neither the license law, nor the law forbidding the sale of liquors to minors and drunkards, nor the law

concerning the Sabbath. Not long since I heard a police magistrate of the city say at a public meeting, that 'the majority of the crimes of this city are committed by minors.' A previous speaker had expressed his surprise that men could be found so debased and inhuman as to sell liquor to children. 'Sell liquor to children!' said this magistrate; 'they will sell to children who can hardly walk!' He stated that a girl of 11 years and a boy of even 7 years, had been brought before him drunk. Only the week before two criminals were before him for burglary, and they were mere boys.

Last year the total of all ages in our Protestant Sunday-schools was 54,410. In Romish and Jewish, 15,645. Together, in round numbers, 70,000. Deduct one-seventh for those under 6 and over 21 years, and we have 60,000 between the ages of 6 and 21 in attendance on Sabbath-schools. The entire number of that age in the city is 136,000, leaving 76,000 between the ages of 6 and 21 who get no instruction in the Sunday-schools whatever, and who, therefore, in the vast majority of cases get none at all. This is surely bad enough. But some other items make the matter far worse. The total number in the Sabbath-schools is never all in attendance. But the total number out is always out. The average attendance is probably four-fifths, or 48,000. The average number not in attendance is therefore 88,000. Again, the churches and Sabbath-schools in the city are somewhat in groups, leaving great destitute districts without any religious influences whatever. And such localities become, inevitably, breeding places of crim-

Another and still worse fact is this: Statistics show that 35,000 children and youth are article, mostly harvest fruits, as a contribu- neither at school nor at work. They are on tion for the library fund. Gardens, fields, the street without occupation, without education. Is it matter of surprise that the general criminal records show the average donations was expended in communicating intellifarmer furnished a tempting young 'roaster' age of criminals to be 24? And in the light gence and in administration.

As to a common and most noisome sewer, The dregs and feculence of every land.'

Thanks be to God for the good in our city and going out from it. I know what homes of refinement and courtesy and culture are mittee will be surprised at reading these senhere; what splendid examples of piety and | tences here, that there is a large amount large-hearted Christian benevolence; what of gratuitous service rendered at these Misits foulness to keep from spreading?

Steadily the dark area is widening, covered by those whose votes have vices, but no centage of expense incurred in administraprinciple behind them. Steadily and more | tion so low as it is in these benevolent soand more, the poor in our city, the vicious and criminal poor who have nothing to eat, are eating the rich, and by and by, unless the process stop, the rich will feel it to their sorrow. We must put out some of these evil fires, or ere long they will put us out."

GRATUITOUS SERVICES.

was unknown, but whose appearance and into any regular habits of giving. Occasion-bearing indicated a person of at least ordinalally a very generous collection will be taken, ry intelligence, appeared at the Rooms of but if continued, the collections dwindle out the Board to make an inquiry. He had to almost nothing. heard a story which he confessed he hardly believed, yet he said it had been repeated so place of worship provided, and some definite often in his hearing that he wished to know organized effort made, before money can be the truth about it. The question he desired | secured; and even then the amount realized | to ask was whether it was a fact that the will generally be painfully small. The fact President of the American Board received for is, the people in these new towns have no his services an annual salary of \$25,000. | money to spare. They need every penny There was no question raised as to whether they possess, and more, to make any respectthese services were worth that sum, but a able beginning at opening a farm or place of meaning and significance of our untold somewhat vigorous expression was given as business. I did not get money enough at L. | wealth, our marvelous enterprise, our difunder legal obligation to suppress; gambling the privilege of paying yearly his own exhouses flaunting their shameless and lawless penses to whatever part of the country the them with the necessaries of life; and have Board might meet in, he went away both been obliged to go largely in debt besides. surprised and relieved, saying that he would take pains to deny the story in whatever my hands. But oh! there is so much needed quarters he heard it. How do such stories to be done for Christ and souls in this new originate? A few weeks ago a daily newspaper, ordinarily regarded as thoroughly re- so few to do such work, that I would like to spectable, and claiming for itself wide liberality, in announcing a bequest to the American Board of \$50,000 (an announcement, not a Baptist minister within a hundred by the way, for which there was no warrant) appended a query as whether the heathen would get \$50 out of this large sum. When remonstrated with for such a slanderous utterance the proprietors of the newspaper replied that it was "only a joke." Such 'jokes" as this at the expense of missionary societies are born of malice, though after they have come to life they may find a home among the ignorant. What if a newspaper should raise the question whether a certain bank or trust company received a deposit of \$50,000 would ever pay over \$50 of it? The paper might call it "a joke," but is there any doubt that the courts, if appealed to, would call it a libel? Does any one think that the public credit of a great benevolent society is less valuable than that of a bank? Would a "joke" against the one be any less brilliant than it would be against the other?

There is no excuse whatever for these stupid utterances as to the cost of administering the foreign missionary work. The reports of expenditures are published and open to every one: they are detailed, so that everything can be traced. There is not a bank in the country whose operations are spread before the public so fully as are the pecuniary accounts of the American Board. It would be interesting to know how many of these libellers ever examined thoroughly, or even

looked into, one of these Reports. Very few of the friends of the Board, to say nothing of the public generally, appre ciate the amount of service gratuitously rendered, so that the Board has been able for several years past to distribute among the missions ninety-four per cent. of all contributions and legacies coming to its treasury, using but six per cent. in collecting and distributing its funds.* Not to dwell on the free aid of pastors and others in making | missionary addresses, the invaluable services rendered by the Prudential Committee may be referred to. Their office is by no means a sinecure, as many suppose. Every Tuesday in the year, with almost no exception, during a session of nearly three hours, these ten men, a majority of them practical business men of the highest character, give their undivided attention to the details of administration at home and abroad. For years, with a single exception, there has not failed to be a quorum present. Aside from the weekly meeings, special meetings are not infrequent, and sub-committees are at almost

* The record of the past three years has been even better than this. Last year only four and threefourths per cent. of the receipts from legacies and

prepared for the spit. None of the contri- of these figures does the statement of the every session charged with important duties progressive ideas. There is public foreboding butions were large enough to burden the magistrate seem at all incredible that the requiring much time and labor. A special with regard to the dynasty; but the root of givers. The plan was heartily carried out. majority of the crimes in this city are com- finance committee examines each item of ex- the evil lies deeper than the presages of penditure and scans each voucher. This comets and other natural phenomena of the things' pleasantly acted as salesman, and The truth is, we are reaching a crisis in work subsequently passes under the eyes of year. When the late emperor died seven sold each article for what the buyers were morals such as the war was in politics. It is three able auditors who freely give their years ago, at the age of seventeen, the dow. services for a protracted examination of all ager, by a bold coup d'etat, brought forward accounts. It need not be said that such the present boy emperor, then four years of men act independently, and are not satisfied age, and presenting him to the magnates of with simply recording the opinions of the executive officers. Their labors are exacting, and they bring to them, with the utmost conscientiousness, all their abilities as guardians of a great trust. Such services from lumbering Chinese cart to the palace, crying such men could not be bought by money. all the way from his warm bed to an unwel-It is but fitting that it should be said to the come throne. That crying was considered an public, though the members of the Com- evil omen at the time, and the Celestial disorganized and thoroughly efficient charities sion Rooms, invaluable to the work of the education, has been discussed in China as we can call the roll of; what magnificent Board. The Christian wisdom and the bus- well as here. In was done ostensibly to preachievements in material directions and in iness ability of these men who meet in coun- vent the denationalization of the young men, the interests of trade and commerce have cil every week, give every assurance to the but partly also to utilize their acquirements made this city the wonder of the world. But constituency of the Board that its work will in the new departure of Chinese progress, I submit it to you, friends, whether the populations left to ignorance, profligacy, crime, and the devil, are not getting too much for us. Can we leave untouched such a festering sore as that bounded by Clark, State, uable time and labor to the supervision of to help carry out that policy by which China Van Buren, and Twelfth streets, and expect | these interests, the jibes about the cost of shall hereafter help herself, instead of demissions will cease, and that men will learn | pending on the enterprise and controlling inthat in a few business institutions is the per- | fluence of foreigners. - Foreign Missionary. cieties?—Missionary Herald.

A TYPICAL FRONTIÈR FIELD.

The following from one of our frontier missionaries in Dakota, will answer as a description of many other fields.

"Money comes hard in this new country; and, it is only after months of labor that the A few weeks ago a gentleman whose name people in these new towns can be brought

"A church must be gathered; a suitable

"I am not afraid or unwilling to work with country, filling so rapidly with people, and give all my time to the Lord's service. look North, West, and South, and there is miles of me. To the East it is forty-two miles to a church and a missionary.

"The people in this country will not long be poor. The soil is wondrously productive, and a farm once opened will soon make its possessor well off.

"Let the Home Mission Society help us for a few years, and then we will help the Society, ever after."-The Home Mission Monthly.

attitude. It waits upon God and his people. It waits for providential openings and provi- how to sit as gracefully on a board as on a dential guidance. It waits for money and cushion. Table manners, clean, well-fitting for men. While vigorously using the most clothes, pass for all they are worth in Arizona, effective arguments and agencies to secure the same as in Maine. Pre-emption by such them, it waits until results may be foreseen men will hold. Somebody will sooner or as rationally secure before counting them its later "jump the claim" of the opposite class own. Whatever its rights, its duty, or its of spiritual settlers.—L. H. Cobb, D. D., in desire of leadership in this great work, the the Home Missionary. Society is compelled, in common prudence, to measure its steps, like our great Lincoln during the war, by the amount and cordiality of ascertainable support from behind. If at | classes in China, so often commented upon, demanded, this has not been of its own de- Atterbury writes from Peking to the Foreign sire. Most of us are sufficiently pronounced in New England theology to recite its central axiom that power in any case is commensurate with obligation. The speed of revolution, the force in this machinery, is exactly measured by the volume of the stream falling upon its wheel. It is easy for men who bear little direct responsibility to urge the administration, saying: "Go forward; throw yourselves upon the churches; enter every possible opening, regardless of cost; seize and occupy every strategic point; advance upon every State; pre-empt every Territory; let no town wait; follow up every railway, whatever | dire calamities, and the death of their ruler. happens, without an instant's delay; if any Hence the great alarm felt this year. Offisection of the country, if all of it, leaps for | cials also throughout the Empire have been ward with sudden expansion, and settlements implored to conduct themselves with the spring up as by magic, at a hundred points greatest circumspection, so as not to offend wide apart, let your missionary, your Sundayschool and church be first on the ground at all hazards and at any expense. Trust the churches. 'Debt?' No matter; push on, and you will be sustained." Brethren, permit us to say that plan has been tried on and tried out! Other societies and missionary boards have tried it and condemned it. If does not work.—Henry M. Storrs, D. D. Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society.

This was done in the middle of the night, and in the depth of Winter, the child having been awakened from sleep, and brought in a turbances of 1881 have not tended to quiet the general fear. The removal of the young men who had been sent to this country for

ticular duty and responsibility. The Apostolic Church was commanded to preach the gospel to the nations then known, and the command was fulfilled. There have been periods since that time when missionary effort on a large scale seemed scarcely possible. In the times of the "Non-Jurors" in England, when three thousand evangelical ministers were debarred from preaching the gospel, one of them wrote: "Oh that the Pagan nations were within our reach, that we might bear the gospel to them; but alas! the way is closed against us!" It was true that that generation lacked the open door and the many facilities which we have in our day; but now all things are ready for an onward movement, and the summons which God, alike by his Word and his Providence, makes to us, is to rise up, lay hold on the gigantic forces of this nineteenth century, and utilize them in hastening the promulgation of the Word of Life to all mankind. To a truly Christian mind, is not this the great common impulses? It is fearful to bear responsibilities measured by the power and the opportunities of such a period.— Foreign Missionary.

EVERY age of the Church has had its par-

THE farther one travels Westward, the closer he studies Western life and character. the more thoroughly is he convinced that the very best talent is absolutely demanded in the West. By this we do not mean the most learned men, though no amount of genuine culture will be lost here, but talent adapted to and equal to the peculiar demand. Men of all faiths and of no faith; men once church-members, but not now; men full of business schemes and worldly plans are here. They are sharp; their minds are on the alert. They will gladly go and hear a sermon that is full of life and vigorous thought; but they will not listen to learned dullness. Again, our Western man must be a man among men. He must know how to shake hands as FIRST of all, the Society holds a waiting well as make a gesture; how to make a call in a shanty or mud-hut as well as in a palace;

THE general intelligence of the higher any time this Society has advanced less rap- does not keep them from being the victims idly than some earnest brethren have almost of a multitude of silly superstitions. Dr. Missionary of the causeless terror now prevailing among the officials: "The next Chinese month has been fixed upon for the burial of the late Empress. Many of the high Chinese and Manchu officials are expected to attend the ceremonies. The young Emperor will not accompany the remains to the imperial tomb, for fear of some accident befalling him. The Chinese astrologers declare that the recent comets have badly disturbed the celestial bodies, and that the greatest care must be exercised over him. Comets portend to the superstitious Chinese in any way the heavenly deities."

> TEN years ago no church had been organized in Japan, where now there are 90 organizations, under 20 different societies, and having a total membership of 3,792, with 28 ordained native preachers, besides other

In China, 28 societies are at work; and where thirty-six years ago there were but two converts, there are now reported by the latest THE Imperial Government of China has statistics 19,668, with 1,139 native preachers shown a strange mixture of superstition and land helpers.

Conducted by Ray. J. A of the Seventh-day B The sunset tips with n The rolling waves of And lights, with gold Aspens and oaks the For fair October crow With ripened leaves The frost grape hangs And loosened nuts Ah! Koshkonong, fati No lake renowned i Can lovelier be than R A crystal river stops to A moment on its see Its wayward waves fo

Education

And half forget their Rare plants some soft. Beyond the limits of Ah! Koshkonong, fair Like wave, and bird To stay forever, Kosh I stand, among the m Where warriors of a Sleep in their happy h Is it in fancy, that I Those dusky forms in Passing against the Or do these fairy scen The wraiths of those Ah, Koshkonong, fair Thy subtle magic, st May well recall them Another spirit haunts

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Not one of all thy ran Or passing birds esc Or passing birds esc Our savants listen wh And Europe waits h But where thy soft wa His voice and step a Ah! Koshkonong, fair Thy name with his a When mine has perish And yet there is a sw

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INTELLIGENT

It is coming to be m

admitted that differe quire different prepared foundations of laid, it is a great adv them, if possible, with to the future occupation clear of the stern and times, which perempts man's future for him his taste or talent; we into the opposite ext whole subject entirely tion. Meanwhile ther deal of time wasted in ever good in themselve to another person, are qualify him for his multiplicity of branc the high degree to w compel us to make a as the whole of life. vigorous, would be even a moderate profic most of our higher i are now offering differ and even within the electives are introduce opportunity for a disti life's duties. This, however, is br portant work. Oppor

excellent for the wellif used without discre wayfarer far away fi How is the young and to know which of thes take, and which to to friends to advise him work, except in rare utterly at sea. The aptitude for some busi marked as to be unmi Whim, impulse and continually mistaken actual fondness for on always a sure indication it. Still oftener it ha faint indications are rises into manhood w erence as to his future into something which way, or which promis fair remuneration, bu be the very thing for Yet, could we but a

some definite aim, and aim; and suggest som For the most part, the by parental affection traordinarily strong, of development, and man men and women who the average quality, y come distinguished in had a respectful consist to bear upon their ear are certain youths we become good physicial merchants, good farm good teachers, or process. never fill these posit

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Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

KOSHKONONG.

BY MRS. A. L. CORNWALL.

The sunset tips with roseate beams. The rolling waves of Koshkonong; And lights, with gold and crimson gleams, Aspens and oaks the woods among. For fair October crowns the year With ripened leaves and fruitage rare, The frost grape hangs its clusters near, And loosened nuts drop through the air. Ah! Koshkonong, fair Koshkonong. No lake renowned in classic song Can lovelier be than Koshkonong.

A crystal river stops to rest A moment on its seaward way: Its wayward waves forgot their quest, Amid these sylvan scenes to stay. The wild fowls haunt its reedy shores And half forget their passage time; Rare plants some soft enchantment lures Beyond the limits of their clime. Ah! Koshkonong, fair Koshkonong Like wave, and bird, and flower Ilong. To stay forever, Koshkonong.

I stand, among the mystic mounds, Where warriors of an ancient race Sleep in their happy hunting grounds. Is it in fancy, that I trace Those dusky forms in measured file Passing against the twilight sky? ()r do these fairy scenes beguile The wraiths of those who buried lie? Ah, Koshkonong, fair Koshkonong, Thy subtle magic, still, and strong, May well recall them, Kcshkonong.

Another spirit haunts thy shores, A human spirit, sweet and wise. Not one of all thy rarest flowers Or passing birds escapes his eyes Our savants listen when he speaks And Europe waits his modest word. But where thy soft wave gently breaks His voice and step are oftenest heard. Ah! Koshkonong, fair Koshkonong, Thy name with his will live in song When mine has perished, Koshkonong.

And yet there is a sweeter spell Wrought by a charm beyond thy power, Often, with one who loves thee well, I've lingered till the twilight hour; Have rowed into the sunset sky And rocking in the waning light, Have watched the startled wild duck fly, The golden eagle's shoreward flight. Ah! Koshkonong, fair Koshkonong, Thy happy murmurings end my song, They tell no secrets, Koshkonong.

INTELLIGENT PREPARATION.

It is coming to be more and more generally admitted that different pursuits in life require different preparations. When the broad foundations of a solid education are laid, it is a great advantage to build upon them, if possible, with a distinct reference to the future occupation. In trying to steer clear of the stern and rigid rule of olden times, which peremptorily decided a young man's future for him without reference to his taste or talent, we have perhaps drifted into the opposite extreme of leaving the whole subject entirely to his own predilection. Meanwhile there is frequently a great deal of time wasted in studies which however good in themselves, or however essential to another person, are not such as will best qualify him for his life-work. The very multiplicity of branches now taught, and the high degree to which they are carried, compel us to make a very limited selection, as the whole of life itself, however long or even a moderate proficiency in them. Thus, and even within the various courses, many opportunity for a distinctive preparation for

This, however, is but one step in this imexcellent for the well-informed traveler, but, if used without discretion, likely to lead the wayfarer far away from his destination. work, except in rare instances, the youth is utterly at sea. The cases where a special marked as to be unmistakable are very rare. continually mistaken for talent. Even an actual fondness for one kind of work is not way, or which promises an easy time and be the very thing for which he is least fitted.

Yet, could we but discern them, there are certain general indications in the child, which, if watched with care, might point out some definite aim, and suggest some definite aim, and suggest some definite preparation. For the most part, these are unnoticed, even by parental affection. Unless they are extraordinarily strong, they fade out for lack of development, and thus we have many men and women whose work is below even of head flattening. In one of these, that of the average quality, yet who might have be- an old man, there is a decided suture in the come distinguished in some specific manner frontal bone. One of these skulls is comhad a respectful consideration been brought pressed on the back of the head in a most reto bear upon their early indications. There markable manner; another is in the shape of are certain youths who have it in them to a sugar loaf. become good physicians, good lawyers, good merchants, good farmers, good mechanics, good teachers, or good artists, but who

The work of the world is spread out in Well, I'll give you five," was the reply. countless directions, and the powers of humanity are able to perform it well and successfully, but the degree to which this will be accomplished must depend largely upon the fitting of each one to his proper sphere of labor. How is this to be accomplished? . Certainly not by the old rule of arbitrary authority, ignoring all personal preferences, and as certainly not by the newer notion that throws all the responsibility of so weighty a decision on shoulders too young and frail to support it. What the young need is the help, suggestion, encouragement and counsel of those older and wiser than themselves, who are yet interested in their welfare. What parents or older friends need is the wisdom, discernment and foresight to give such aid intelligently and efficiently. It is not generally more affectionate anxiety that is needed, nor more money, nor more opportunity, but more respectful attention to peculiar aptitudes, more clear-sighted discrimination between transcient fancy and permanent ability, more knowledge of the best methods of development, more wisdom in educational plans and preparations for

distinctive labor. There are two important studies, which, if pursued diligently by competent persons, might in time reach the rank of professions, and meantime might afford most valuable instruction, either in the form of books or lectures. One is the study of child-nat ure, with a distinct reference to the discov ery of inherent capacities or tendencies, with a view of directing them into appropriate channels. The other is the study of how to treat these capacities when found; how to provide for each an education that shall be broad without being diffusive, that shall recognize the need of proportion and balance, without once losing sight of the particular direction in which the special forces of each youth may be conducted to the greatest usefulness. We hardly know which of these is the more essential. At present both are in their infancy. It is largely a matter of chance now whether the qualities best fitted for any particular work ever find their way into that work, and thus it is that so much poor, shiftless, inefficient labor is palmed off upon the world. All this would disappear if we could learn how to interpret nature in her most delicate touches, and to adapt her manifold gifts, so as to meet the ever-pressing wants of humanity.

The Museum of Natural History at Central Park has recently received a collection which will excite much interest among ethnologists. The collection is the gift of a well-known New Yorker, and represents the life and mythological history of the littleknown tribes of British Columbia and the great Northwest. Many of the objects are remarkably curious, and some show decided artistic ability. The collection includes everything from a

skeleton of one of the Indians down to the smallest articles used in their houses. There is even a model of one of the latter—an exact copy in rich dark slate stone of a house made by the Haydah Indians. Other fine work is seen in a number of plates or dishes cut from solid dark slate or catlinite inlaid with fancifully cut ivory or bone. One is evidently a fish plate, and contains an ivory vigorous, would be utterly inadequate for | fish, inlaid in the center. Another has for its decoration the American eagle and flag most of our higher institutions of learning | inlaid, the design evidently taken from a are now offering different courses of study, United States army button. But it is in the matter of jewelry that these Indians astonish electives are introduced, thus offering every us, as in the collection are a number of solid silver bracelets and pins, which would not be out of place upon the arms of our fashionable women. They are quite equal in an artistic portant work. Opportunities are like roads | point of view to many of the silver bangles to be found in the jewelry stores of the day One pair of pracelets, about three inches wide, has hammered on its front a curious How is the young and inexperienced person face surrounded with strange marks and to know which of these many advantages to lines. Some of them clasp upon the wrist take, and which to decline, or how are his by the tension of the silver, while others Whim, impulse and transitory interest are bear. The only weapons are bows and ar- he undertakes. A good motto for the schoolrows. The former are of hard wood richly room is, "Labor has a sure reward." carved, requiring the strength of a strong always a sure indication of ability to pursue man to even bend them. The arrows are clusion of the argument of a case containing it. Still oftener it happens that even these tipped with bone points, and one is poisoned a long statement of facts, summed them up faint indications are absent, and the youth | ready for use. With the bows and arrows | in ten lines, and concluded thus: "This is rises into manhood with absolutely no pref- are a number of fish-hooks and fish-clubs, the whole case, as it appears to me, spread erence as to his future occupation, and drifts | the latter being merely so kill fish after they | as it has been, and as lawyers do spread it into something which chance throws in his are alongside or in the boat, and though the and as lawyers sometimes can not help fair remuneration, but which may possibly some very nicely; one is a fine model of a paper." seal's head; others represent the sea-lion, while others again show a curious face carved in relief. All have convenient handles, and are admirable for the use for which they are intended. Even the fish-hooks are decorated wherever their rude forms will allow it.

Among the objects from British Columbia are a number of skulls which are of great interest, being those of the Kose Kee Mo Indians, showing several different methods a sugar loaf.

never fill these positions, because inherent a store and inquired the price of a yard of source of profit and pleasure.

capacities are never discovered. Eminence ribbon. The clerk informed him that the in any pursuit is, of course, very rare, but | price was six cents. "Sixteen? I'll give excellence might far oftener be attained were you fifteen." "I did not say sixteen, I said the germs of ability discerned and cultured. six cents," said the clerk. "Oh, six cents.

> Lorenzo Dow said of an avarieious farmer, "Give him the whole world, and he would cry out for a small patch outside, to plant potatoes in."

CLIPPINGS.

F. H. Cushing, of the Ethnological Bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, is on the way east, accompanied by six chiefs of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of Western New Mexico, known as the Zunis. The object of the trip is to enable the Zunis, who have a civilization similar to the ancient Taltic and Aztec, to perform a religious ceremony which can only in the seeming of the somewhat distorted visbe performed at the ocean. The ceremony, ion of the Cynosure. in its minutest details, has been handed down from the past by tradition, but so old is it that not even their traditions say when it was last performed. It is an interesting scientific problem, therefore, when these people were on the shore of the ocean and at what point. The ceremony will probably be performed at Plymouth Rock. Mr. Cushing has been adopted into the tribe.

The old grouping of the States into New England, Middle, Southern, and Western, has become so inconvenient from the growth of the West, that a variety of new arbitrary divisions have been adopted by geography makers, but Harry Gannett, the geographer of the tenth census, proposes a comprehensive plan based on the natural configuration of the country, which may well take the place of all others. Taking the three great natural division, the Atlantic slope, the Mississippi basin, and the Pacific slope, he cuts the first two on Mason and Dixon's line, and has the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the North and South Central, and the West ern groups. The four Atlantic and Central groups, it happens, are somewhere nearly

equal in area and population. The public schools of the State of New York were last year attended by 1,021,282 children—a smaller number by 10,000 than was recorded in 1880. Of the 30,826 teachers employed, 23,157 were women. The average annual salary of each teacher was \$375 06—the whole amount expended in salaries being \$7,775,505 22. The State has 11,248 school districts, and 11,894 school houses. The whole amount expended upon the schools last year was \$10,808,802 \(40. \) It may well be questioned whether the education provided ETHNOLOGICAL CURIOSITIES FROM BRITISH CO- was worth this enormous expenditure. It the highest form of legal recognition to a certainly was not if it ran in the ruts of the principle or practice, with one breath, while, old methods.

There are now in operation in the South sixty-seven cotton-oil mills, and the price of cotton seed has advanced from \$6 to \$12 per ton. Over \$2,500,000 worth of oil was manufactured last year, and \$1,000,000 more cotton. This, however, is declared to be but a mere fraction of the whole crop, where it is all utilized. The cotton crop of last year produced about 3,000,000 tons of seed. Of this no more than 180,000 tons, or onesixteenth of the whole, were manufactured

Daughter (home from school): "Now Papa, are you satisfied? Just look at my testimonial—'political economy, satisfactory; fine arts and music, very good; logic, ex cellent'-" Father: "Very much so, my dear; especially as regards your future. If your husband should understand anything of housekeeping, cooking, mending, and the use of the sewing machine, perhaps, your married life will, indeed, be happy.'

Baron Nordenskjold tells us that the only song-bird he found in the extreme north was the snow bunting (*Emberiza nivalis*, Lin.). Its merry twitter was often heard near heaps of stones and craggy cliffs, where it builds its nest of grass, feathers and down. Delighting in cold and snow, this cheerful ernmost Spitzbergen with its lively notes, and defies the rigor of the Arctic Winters.

Every young person should be made to know and feel that it is the consecration of friends to advise him? As to his future have clasps of various designs. Some of the time and ability that wins success in scholarbangles are plain, the ends resembling the ship or anything else. It is not only a head of a bird, the two bills forming the teacher's duty, but his privilege as well, to aptitude for some business or profession is so clasp. A large brooch was an oval piece of direct his pupil's attention to the necessity silver, with the head and paws of a dog or of thoroughness and earnestness in whatever

> Lord Justice Knight Bruce, at the concommonest articles in use, they are all carved, | spreading it, over a multitude of sheets of

> > "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." True; but also out of the emptiness of the heart the mouth can speak even more volubly. He who can alwhose emotions are deepest; warmth of feeling is one thing, permanance is another.

Every man who has lived out a grand ideal, who has uttered a grand thought, who has done a grand deed, who has become an inspiration to thought, an impulse to the moral | polities. life of his age, all these in their spheres, and to the extent of what they have done, are the

Wealth in this world is just so much baggage to be taken care of, but a cultivated

Sabbath Reform.

THE "CHRISTIAN CYNOSURE."

This vigorous journal, published at Chicago, and devoted mainly to opposition to secret societies, finds occasion of "regret" that the SABBATH RECORDER "misstates the principle of the National Reform Association, and seems to champion the strange worships of this-earth." Our regretful neighbor may be assured that no intentional misstatement has been made by the RECORDER, of the "principle of the National Reform Association," and that its championship of the "strange worships of this earth" is only ion of the Cynosure.

Ostensibly the object of the National Reform Association is to procure a formal " constitutional recognition of Christianity as the religion of the American Republicthe "declaring ours a Christian and not a heathen nation." These definitions we take from the Cynosure editorial, under review, in its issue of March 23d. Without stopping now to inquire of the tendencies, ulterior ends, and side-issues, liable to come, of such a National constitutional recognition o Christianity, let our inquiry be of the prin ciple itself at the bottom of this somewhat persistent movement.

Stripped of all gloss, a "constitutional

recognition of Christianity," or a making "Christianity the religion of the Constitu tion," is nothing less than making it a State religion; and since the Constitution is the fundamental and supreme law of the land it can do nothing less than guarantee and support the religion it nationalizes, and i would amount to nothing less than a distract ing contradiction of its own provisions, to "recognize Christianity as the religion of the Constitution," its own religion, the re ligion of the nation, should it retain its pres ent guarantee that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." It is not easy to see why the Constitution, or the people of the United States, should give with another breath it deprives itself of all power to establish and support the same. The Constitution recognizes "the general welfare, and the blessings of freedom to ourselves and our posterity," and, to secure was realized by planters than ever before for | them, goes on to give all adequate power of legislation, adjudcature and execution. It would have been heartless mockery to have recognized freedom as a national, constitu tional principle, and then done nothing to secure it to all the inhabitants, by prohibiting and breaking down all opposing principles and practices.

If the Christian religion needs and claim recognition by State authority as a State religion, then it needs and ought to claim support and guarantee at the hands of the State, else its recognition is only a solemn and provoking mockery. The advocates of civil authority for Christianity must not shrink from the necessary consequences of their claim. If they succeed in getting the religion of Christ back into the arms of civil government, even so good a government as ours, they must not be disappointed if history repeats itself on to the last chapter, and that songster enlivens the gloomy shores of north- chapter turns out to be but the record and defense of such proscription, persecution, usurpation, and general misrule, as such an unholy alliance of Church and State has always produced.

The first marriage of Christianity to civil polity was in the forepart of the fourth century, by a crafty Pagan Emperor, who hoped by the alliance to bring a new vitality into his decaying empire, and it was the most stunning blow Christianity ever received. It has not yet recovered from it. The head of the Roman State was, ex-officio, head of the Roman Church, as she floated along on "dark ages." It is the distinctive feature nition or patronage from civil authority. Its authority is divine, and all sufficient for the ways find the word which is appropriate and | purposes of its institution. An appeal from adequate to his emotions is not the man the higher to the lower, is retrogression and its grand distinction discarded, by incorporation into State constitutions and civil

clearly enough defined in both the Old Testament and New, to have jurisdiction only in matters of difference between man and man. HUMAN NATURE.—A customer went into brain is easy to carry, and is a never-failing To incorporate the principles of the second which designates its holy office, the rest day. table of the Decalogue into the well-ordering the "Sabbath of the Lord our God

of society, i. e., to make sure that no man shall infringe another man's rights, is the sole function of civil government. When a man comes before God as a worshiper, civil government has no voice in the matter of his worship, except he claim immunity therein to do some wrong to his fellow, under cloak of piety. God can no more accept such an act as worship, than civil law can allow it. But it by no means follows that, in order for government to defend one man's rights against another man's invasion, the Christian religion needs incorporation into constitutional law. Without this provision, Congress has just enacted a long-needed prohibition of polygamy with its endless train of outrage and wrong, notwithstanding they were committed under cloak of religion. Congress has just as adequate power and imminent duty to lay prohibitory hands upon the crimen criminum lying at the heart of the rum power, as if the name of God, and the religion of Christ, were in capital letters. put into every line of the National Consti-

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

The first annual session of the Seventh-day day Baptist General Conference was held with the Church in Petersburg, N. Y., in September, 1802. It was made up of delegates from eight Churches, situated in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, with an aggregate membership of 1,130. There were, in all, nine ordained ministers. Eld. Abram Coon pastor of the Hopkinton Church, was chosen Moderator.

The last session of the same body was held with the Church in Farina, Ill., in September, 1881. It was made up of 90 Churches, with an aggregate membership of 8,720, and there were 110 ordained ministers reported. The Churches represented were situated in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Dakota Territory, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Eld. Joshua Clarke, of DeRuyter, N. Y., was presiding

The next session of the Conference will be with the 1st Church of Hopkinton, R. I., held on the 20th day of September, 1882. Prof. A. R. Crandall is President elect. Each Seventh-day Baptist Church is entitled to send to the Conference two delegates at large, and one additional for every twentyfive members. The Conference is opened by an Inaugural Address of the President.

. A CORRESPONDENT thinks we have departed from the customs of our fathers in using the heathen name "Saturday" for the seventh day of the week, instead of using the numeral itself or its equivalent Bible name. "Sabbath," and asks if it would not be advantageous to us to use the Bible terms in our-publications and conversation when we wish to designate the Sabbath-day?

In the heathen mythology, each day of the hebdomidal cycle is named after and dedicated to some heathen god. The first day of the cycle was the "wild solar holiday of all Pagan antiquity," and was dedicated to worship of the sun, hence named "Sunday." For a similar reason the second day was called "moon-day" (Monday). The third day, Tnesday, was named from the Anglo Saxon "Tuisco," or god of war, like the Roman Mars. The fourth day, Wednesday, from the Scandinavian "Woden or Odin." The fifth day, Thursday, from the Danish "Thor," god of thunder, corresponding to the Greek Jove. The sixth day, Friday, from the Danish "Vrydag," goddess of beauty, like the Roman Venus. The seventh day, Saturday, from the Saxon Sæter-dæg, like the Roman and Greek Kronos, god of

When the Creator fitted up this earth for human habitation, he wrought six days and rested on the seventh, thus originating the weekly cycle, which has never been lost as a base of chronology. He designated these seven periods in their numerical order, as first day, second day, &c., on to the cuttingoff period, which was the seventh day. That the heavy waves of her apostasy down to the last day of the cycle he made a sabbath day. moral midnight of humanity, known as the i. e., rest day for man, and commanded that it be kept holy. In all Bible history these seven days have no other names except of Christianity, that it stands on its own their numerical designation, and the "Sabbroad base, and neither asks nor needs recog- bath" for the seventh. Seventh day and Sabbath are throughout both Testaments terms indicating the same day of the creation cycle, the last day, e. g., "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the a confession of weakness and want. The seventh day is the Sabbath," &c. Nothing is very genius of Christianity is ignored, and gained in ease of pronunciation, or in any other way, by substituting the heathen names of the days for the Bible names, while they are thus taken out of their association with sacred things, by which they may be The functions of civil government are helpful to the devotional spirit; and something is thus lost which the pious heart needs to help it keep near unto God. Most especially is this true of God's holy Sabbathday. By all means let us call it by the name

The Sabbath Becorden.

AHred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, April 20, 1882.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to "The Sabbath Recorder, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N.Y."

THE HALF WAS NOT TOLD ME. When the Queen of Sheba, in her own land, heard of the fame of Solomon—his wisdom and his wealth—she thought the report greatly exaggerated, and determined to put came, and saw, and confessed that the report phase of it in which this experience is constantly repeating itself. We read in books, beautiful landscape until we feel familiar with it, in every outline and minor feature. we discover a thousand details of which, beexternal sort, and that obtained, not by a whole, but by wresting a doctrine here and to designate the proportion arithmetically. there from its proper connections in the sysgood; blessed is the man that trusteth in | when you know his attainments are very mitted to the brighter realms of experimentstudent, in the nature of the case, is excluded, whether he be friend or foe, there is also a sense in which the Christian student is yet | Dr. Hopkins of Williams, or Dr. Anderson loves is infinite in all his attributes. All his you could not call them by any other title if resources are boundless, and his love past finding out. When the Christian heart, with and-so-you can not if you would. About a its earth experiences and earth conditions, has taken its fill of the divine love, it is still true, "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them | tional, clownish, half-educated preacher, that love him." God is holding in reserve | simply because he has impudence and skill the glories of his kingdom for those who in begging. But in order to make him have thought them, in this life, worth the striving for. "It doth not yet appear what | titled; so they traveled far out in the West we shall be, but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him, for we shall see | him the title of D. D., and another in the him as he is." This, then, is God's order from nature to grace, and from grace to glory. | fer upon him the title of LL.D-how hu-In each successive stage, truths are revealed to the believing heart, which are not, and a grand title; but let it be conferred judican not be known in the preceding stage. At each advance step the joyful confession in the olden-time, for learning as well as must be, "It was a true report, but the half was not told me." That which is true of these grand stages of Christian progress, is true also of the daily life of each individual Christian. There is a satisfying abundance to-day. To-morrow there shall be a larger peace. To-morrow, when these wants are ing: multiplied. God's infinite resources are at hand to meet them. If we are faithful today, to-morrow shall bring to us a range of vision broader than we have had before, a depth of meaning in the truths of the gospel we have not fathomed to-day, a degree of blessedness in Christ's service we have not yet found. Such are the promises and the rewards of the gospel. Such are its holy in spirations. Who would exchange it for that

WHAT IS THERE IN A TITLE?

Much, if judiciously conferred. Passing by all titles of rank and nobility, we are led to inquire into the significance of the learned titles of LL.D. and D. D., which are so easily conferred by some of our colleges. Our dictionaries tell us that LL.D., Doctor of Laws, properly attaches to one who has attained the highest rank in general literature: D. D. to one who has attained marked pre-eminence in the study of divinity or theology. Some years ago, when Exit to the test of personal observation. She | President Grant was at the zenith of his glory, Yale College conferred upon him the was true, and still the half had not been told. | title of LL.D. What attainments had he In almost everything in life there is some | made in general literature that should give him the rank of a master mind and a preeminent proficient in the sciences and general or receive from a friend, a description of a learning? Yale College did a very foolish and absurd thing when she did this, yet General Grant was in no sense to blame for We look upon the scene with our own eyes, it. Had some equestrian school, or noted and lo, the vision has extended beyond all patrons of the turf, in solemn conclave, our previous conceptions! It has so extended | manufactured the title of D. E., (one skilled that we not only see grander outlines, but | in horsemanship, an adept in the selection of horse-flesh), and conferred this title upon fore, we had no word or hint. Indeed, there | him, it would have been appropriate. Ma are some things of which, it may be truly | jor General Grant, President Grant, these said, we know nothing until personal obser- | titles are all proper, but General Grant, LL.D. vation, or personal experience has put us in | how absurd! Just so D. D., if it means close contact with them. This is particular- | anything, means that one is a master ly true of the Christian life. One may be | mind in the department of theology, and familiar with every doctrine of Christianity, | has made not only commendable, but marked may be master of the arguments by which it | and pre-eminent progress in this science. He is defended against the attacks of skepticism | should be able to read the Word of God with and infidelity, and yet if he have not had ex- proficiency in the original Hebrew and perimental knowledge of its saving power, Greek; should have thoroughly studied the the richer fields of Christian thought and History of Doctrines and Church History, life are still, for him, an undiscovered coun- and have a clear outline of systematic try. When he shall come into this realm | theology, and these latter branches should of experimental truth, and with his own eyes | have been preceded by a course of menta behold its beauty, his joyful confession shall | discipline and liberal culture equal to what be, "It was a true report that I heard in my is furnished in the curriculum of our firstown land, and, behold, the half was not told | class colleges; and added to all this, years of And if it be thus with one who has successful teaching from the pulpit or classbeen intellectually well disposed toward | room, of Bible truths, as they stand related Christianity, what shall it be to him who has | to practical life, should supervene, ere one is stood in an attitude of hostility toward it? | justly entitled to the distinguished title of What, then, shall be said of him whose | D. D.; and when I say successful teaching. knowledge of Christianity is wholly of the I mean he should have attained to that de gree of success that would make him stand careful, thorough study of the system as a out prominently, one in a hundred at least,

To confer the degree, simply because one tem, and then perverting its apparent mean- is an old man, or a good man, or a pleasing ing for the sake of holding it up to ridicule, | speaker, cheapens the title, and is cruelty to and yet, who sets himself up as an expound- | the victim who is thus honored. It places a er of religion or a teacher of morals? To all | load upon him too heavy for him to bear such, and to the larger number of their fol- | He knows that he can not meet the requirelowers and admirers, the Scriptures propose | ments that will be demanded of him, and he a more reasonable way in the exhortation of is thereby embarrassed. Moreover, it is dif-David, "O taste and see that the Lord is | ficult for honest people to call a man Doctor him." While thus the Christian heart is ad- | meagre. You have to pucker up your mouth several times, and stifle your conscience, beal truth, from which the merely intellectual | fore you can give utterance to so big a word attaching to so little a man.

It is not so always. Here is a man like only in the border-land. The God whom he of Rochester, or Dr. Northrup of Chicago, you would; but Doctor ----, and Doctor Sohundred miles from where I am writing, is a large denominational school; it was very much in debt; they must raise funds; they selected as a President a young, bold, sensa-President of the College, he must be duly and procured a small college to confer upon opposite direction, equally obscure, to conmorous, if it were not such a cheat! D. D. is ciously, so that it may continue to stand, as

DR. VINCENT ON PREACHING.

This celebrated "Bishop of Sundayschools" is accustomed to say sensible things. demand and an unfailing supply. To-day Among other things, the March number of the experience of God's love or mercy or | The Word, the Work, and the World credits power fits into the soul wants with perfect | him with saying sensible things about preach-

"I am convinced that many of us forfeit these larger and worthier opportunities through excess of solicitude about the socalled proprieties, which, after all, are devised and adjusted by the very world which employs its forces in other ways to neutralize the power of the gospel. I look back into other years, and see in my earliest ministry how that false notions of taste weakened my power; and I often think that, through this of his family. Saul of Tarsus had to reap spirations. Who would exchange it for that cheerless philosophy which, believing nothing, hopes for nothing, and out of its nothing. We are to do our work in this world ingness says to its votaries, "Let us eat and | wisely, to avoid confusion, to consult the | chiefest apostle. And think not thou, oh | year 1688, the first resting-place of a perse- | should welcome and work with an evangelist,

restriction is to limit the divine Spirit in his of our nature, or avoid the penalty that we free working.. If, incidentally, through the free play of the divine powers within us our tastes are afflicted, our spiritual sense may thereby be quickened, and the power of holy living enhanced. May God save us from misunderstanding, misrepresenting, or in any way retarding the mighty work of his grace through his truth among men. however lowly, uncouth, or lacking in worldly wisdom his agents may be!"

Is not that sensible? More than Dr. Vincent may have to lament lost power, by crucifying their best methods of expression at the behest of a false and imbecile popular taste. "Propriety" is a very proper virtue, if perchance it happen to be proper, but since de gustibus, non disputandem est is an adage as true as it is old, who shall determine for the preacher, what is just his best method of expression? Since spontaneity is a large factor in impressive utterance, who shall determine for the speaker, through what choice of words, and inflections of voice, and gestures of body, he shall utter his thought? The best culture the schools can give any student for the ministry, or any other profession, is that which gives him best facility in expressing his individual egoism. There is no so sure way to dilute a strong individual minister as to put him upon the stretch of accommodation to a diluted and bloodless popular taste, which will have smooth, pretty D. E. M.

MUST REAP WHAT HE SOWS.

The beautiful Antietam rises in the cold ocky heights of the South Mountain in Southern Pennsylvania. On the banks of this historic stream, many years ago, stood a large but old fashioned mansion house. The land around it was the richest in the Cumberland Valley, and the grounds and buildings indicated wealth and comfort. The | tions and sorrows. As the bruised flower | sented in the tracts, for it caught the edge family was of German origin, but far more progressive and liberal than most of their neighbors. On their tables could be seen books and papers and the facilities for study. The large family of children were industrious and refined, and withal so tenderly attached to each other that they formed the model family of the community. Everything gave the appearance of comfort and happiness but one little fact-too well known, and abroad; and yet he was only a moderate | William Black, and the conclusion of drinker, never known to be drunk, and generally did his drinking at home and before his own children. The boys grew up under this influence, and under his repeated statement that "he despised a man who could | not occasionally take a glass and not be a drunkard," and yet they were so manly and withal so careful that they refused to give way to the habits and influence of their own father. But one day a great company gath- the Editorial Departments are filled with ered at the marriage of the eldest daughter. It was a joyous occasion, and the choicest liquors were placed on the table, and their age and fine flavor loudly praised. The oldest son, one of the most noble boys I ever met, then just entering manhood, yielded to the fascinating occasion, and drank of the tempting cup. Little more was thought of it till in a few short years he too stood beside the altar and was united to a lovely woman, and the occasion was so joyous that he drank again. When he was settled in his own home he must have his own side-board like his father, and he soon began to drink steadily, and drank deeply. His devoted wife wept and prayed and pleadd, but only to find that his solemn vows were broken. His father, awakening at last to the fearful reality, came to talk with his beloved boy, but only to learn the awful fact that it was his example and his words that had started him to ruin. Soon he was called to sit beside him, foaming in delirium tremens, and during the long dark night, amid screams and prayers and curses, he tried to pacify him. Then he thought it all over: what an example he had set, how often he had declared that he despised a man that could not take an occasional glass and not be a drunkard. As he looked backward on the past he could realize as never before that during all those years he had been sowing a fearful crop, and now he must reap it all, though it brought the tears and even the blood. His words and acts had all taken root, and he must reap in sorrow and shame the accursed crop. Then he looked forward to the death of his boy, that came so soon, and to the crop that he must reap of eternal shame. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Jacob had

must reap whatsoever we sow.

LOSS AND GAIN.

In all that relates to intelligence and morals, he has most who gives most. And in- of government officers sent to apprehend deed sometimes loss is gain. The teacher, them. From the year 1659, the date on the in imparting instruction, does not diminish, old communion cup still reverently preserved but increases his own knowledge. When the this pilgrim Church had wandered and soul lavishes its wealth of love upon others, it is not impoverished, but enriched. When district, until allowed at last to settle in it in sympathy, it enters into others' sorrows and shares others' burdens, it is not weakened, but made stronger. He who lives for | place, a mere hovel at first, stood near the self will grow lean and die-will lose self; while he who resigns his life to God is saved. Victory is in unconditional surrender. "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, of the Quantock and Brendon hills, whose and whosoever will lose his life for my sake, shall find it," were the words of Jesus. All we give up to God, all we sacrifice for his en blossoms of the gorse, seemed to keep a cause, is made up to us in manifold measure, | kingly guardianship over the peace of the in purer, sweeter joys, the earnest, the pledge of the full reward in heaven. Whatever we give to God is most advantageously invested. It is not only treasure laid up in heaven, safe from moth, and rust, and thieves, to enrich | the faster torrent, which raced through the us in glory, but treasure which brings us good interest here on earth. Did not our Lord say "it is more blessed to give than to receive?"

en from us, is often profit. It is not he that morning, sent by Elder Wardner, of upon whom fortune smiles, but he who can | Wisconsin, then staying at Glasgow, N. B. smile upon misfortune that makes the most | They had been opened with some curiosity, of life. The so called hardships of life, but a glance at the word "Sabbath," in the which we would gladly escape, are often our | titles, had, at first, put the tracts in some best friends, revealing to us our power, danger of consignment to the waste-paperand affording us the training we basket, for, with a shrug of impatience, he need. The spirit that rests in faith on God, exclaimed, "Ah! I see, more Sabbath tracts and is in fellowship with him, will grow from Scotland." A second glance showed stronger and sweeter amid all life's afflic- that it was no Scotch Sabbatarianism presends forth the sweetest fragrance so the soul of the various questions printed in capitalsunder these severest trials of life, disciplined | questions keen and weighty as the stroke of and elevated, becomes the radient center of pure and holy influences.

"Not what God gives, but what he takes,
Uplifts the soul to holiest hights;
On grief's rough crags life's current breaks
To diamond lights."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May is signalized by the beginning of a new serial story by "Anne," by Constance Fenimore Woolson. Robert Herrick's poem, "To Dianame," is beautifully illustrated by Abbey. "Spanish Vistas: II.," Mr. George P Lathrop describes the ancient city of Tole-Besides the numerous illustrations printed in the text, from drawings by Reinhart, there is a frontispiece called "A Spanish Peasant," exquisitely engraved by Juengling from a drawing by Chase. The whole number is replete with interest, and timely matter.

Communications.

COUNTING BY TENS.

BY J. LAWTON.

How swift the dial-hand is turning Round upon the level mark. How the waves are hurrying, dashing, 'Gainst my frail and trembling bark.

How swift, how soon our visions faded, Of sprightly youth, and prime, And the bell tolls seven decades In the silent halls of time.

Ten and twenty, gladness ringing, Happy, happy, buoyant, I! Now a boy, and now a lover, On the path of destiny.

Thirty, forty, oh, the changes! Fixed my sail, and known my haven, I have sown, and I must reap. Fifty, sixty, paler, paler Glow the fires on twenty's shore,

I can see the golden city Where the breakers never roar. Loud the murmuring waters whisper, Dark the clouds before me rise,

Now the golden steeples glitter

In the kingdom of the skies.

Ten and three-score, nearer, nearer, Close the billows round the wreck: Pale the helms-man now is waiting, Waiting on the shattered deck.

Now the fearful storm increases, Now it sobs itself to sleep, And the clear transparent sunbeams, Shine upon the tranquil deep.

HOW HE FOUND THE TRUE SABBATH.

The Baptist pastor sat in his tiny study. It was a holy place to him, for it had been occupied by the saintly and talented son of the celebrated Andrew Fuller, and by the to reap the crop of deception and lying, even | equally saintly son of the useful writer, Pasfrom his own sons. David had to reap his | for Pike of Derby. But memories older and own crop of shame and death in the bosom | more intensely spiritual radiated from those ancient walls; for the little manse and chapthe crop of persecution, chains and impris- el, pent up in a narrow patch of ground not onment, even though he became the very many yards square, had become, in the

manner; meeting, now here, now there, in various hamlets and farms in quiet sheltered glens, while one of their number watched from some tall cliff, for signs of the approach watched near to the central village of the by the government of William, the Netherland king of England. Their holy restingbottom of a glen dipping suddenly from a spur of the Brendon hills and opening out into the broader vale between the two ranges red shoulders and giant round heads, enrobed with purple heather and crowned with goldfertile vale. As the pastor sat at his study window, in the year 1875, he could hear the murmur of peace with which the streamlet at a little distance gurgled on its way to join central vale towards a little harbor on the Bristol Channel, five miles away. But although the hush of peace was all around him. there was no peace just then in his own So also what, in God's providence, is tak- heart. A bundle of eight tracts had arrived an Oriental sabre. The perusal of the tract entitled "Constantine and the Sunday," quite produced an immovable conviction that the heathen festival of the sun had been substituted for the Sabbath of the Lord, among other corruptions introduced by the Great Apostasy of the Middle Ages. This conviction fermented and stirred in the pastor's brain as he went about his much-loved work. It led to correspondence with Eld. Wardner; to fresh light on various questions that hitherto had blinked faintly in the mind, like tall trees through an autumnal mist; to various efforts for the spread of Sabbath truth, including discussions in Bible classes, private conversations and the distribution of some thousands of Elder Wardner's tracts in various ways. These efforts, more than anything previously read on the subject, strengthened conviction, and induced the wish to be associated with others willing to keep the Sabbath with him. This wish was inflamed by the perusal of the SABBATH RECORDER, which was always a welcome guest in his home. As it was impossible to find any persons who could gratify this wish in the community around him, he wondered whether in a larger place he would be more successful in his effort to find them. The question thus arising was soon answered in the negative by his removal to a larger sphere of labor, where he was even less successful than in the smaller one, in finding persons favorable to the consideration of the Sabbath of the Lord. He was thus driven back upon the fellowship of the Christian brethren whose thoughts breathe and whose words burn in the RECORDER; and there he continues to find an influence like a bracing wind from the heights of communion; a tonic from the medicine-chest of principle; a bread basket of loaves from the finest of the wheat of simple eternal truth, and a record of the works of men who can dare the frowns and despise the smiles of the world for the sake of being exactly right, men who know how to go forward in the face of wind and tide. This influence is all that cheers his loneliness in adhesion to the endeavor to

several towns in western Somersetshire, and

clinging together in worship in a wilderness

GEORGE HIDER. WINCANTON, Bath, England, March 18, 1882.

revive the neglected command to "Remem-

ber the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy."

Home Mews.

LEONARDSVILLE.

Bro. Huffman closed his labors with us the 2d inst. Many prayers will follow him. If there be objections and prejudices against the coming of a revivalist to conduct a series of meetings, they are found mostly outside of Leonardsville.

We give as a good reason why our people drink, for to-morrow we die?" L. A. P. laws of decency and order; but no human young man, that thou canst change the law cuted band of baptized Christians exiled from the words of Paul: "When he [Jesus] as

cended up on high men," "some, apostles, and some, evangelists; teachers; for the peric for the work of the mir ing of the body of Chris the unity of the faith, unto the measure of th Eph. 4: 8, 11-13. One tian labor is not to were the offices of apor gelists, pastors and merged in one and place All were to work in giving God all the glor all jealousy. The eval essarily be a D. D., an or even one who has our theological mill. work and have a comm Jesus Christ, he may g Philip (Acts 6:5; 8:5) ings in different place promoting revivals of n Last Sabbath, April verts put on Christ in

letter and hand of fe expecting to go forw The meetings now ple's prayer and confe house to house, every usual Sabbath evening meetings, besides the

with the Church. E

service. While we greatly rej tion of God's love, we fact that some carne have met with such b professed friends as obedience or any m Christ. We commend Jesus as recorded in Jo

May we hope that work may be marked in the whole community. here who need the gerr ter life implanted in religion that carries wherever it goes. Bre every opportunity to c virtues, and also to car gives to other home dened hearts with the promises of the gospel.

Pennsy

The Quarterly Meet April 8th, at Honeoye terest. But many w meeting on their heart Some were detained by people of Hebron were C. S. Wells was the on Run. Preaching on Summerbell, followed bath morning by C. A ing by G. P. Kenyon ing by J. Kenyon, and M. Cottrell. Confer pied a share in all the tendance of so many r

The brethren at H to make this meeting enjoyed it. Usually t bath service among th weeks Eld. Summerb evening after the Sabl gathers from differe who are interested i In this way they hop ders, and become a s

Eld. Lewis is still night. He will prol the remainder of th people were baptized conversions thus far young. Many midd vinced, but for some yet yielded. It seer persuasion has been t is weak, but God i must carry on the wo APRIL 12, 1862,

A letter from Bro Potlatch, Nez Perces that the colony of Sa North Loup in the their destination in twenty-five or thirty iston, on the Clear W tributaries of the Sn gable for sixty miles. up of bills, valleys, p a mild, healthful clin anxious for other joinsthem. Any in

towns in western Somersetshire, and together in worship in a wilderness meeting, now here, now there, in hamlets and farms in quiet sheltered while one of their number watched ome tall cliff, for signs of the approach ternment officers sent to apprehend From the year 1659, the date on the mmunion cup still reverently preserved, ilgrim Church had wandered and ed near to the central village of the t; until allowed at last to settle in it government of William, the Nethersing of England. Their holy restinga mere hovel at first, stood near the n of a glen dipping suddenly from a if the Brendon hills and opening out ie broader vale between the two ranges Quantock and Brendon hills, whose coulders and giant round heads, enrobed purple heather and crowned with goldssoms of the gorse, seemed to keep a guardianship over the peace of the vale. As the pastor sat at his study w. in the year 1875, he could hear the fur of peace with which the streamlet ttle distance gurgled on its way to join ster torrent, which raced through the divale towards a little harbor on the I Channel, five miles away. But alh the hush of peace was all around him. was no peace just then in his own A bundle of eight tracts had arrived morning, sent by Elder Wardner, of nsin, then staying at Glasgow, N. B. had been opened with some curiosity. glance at the word "Sabbath," in the had, at first, put the tracts in some r of consignment to the waste-papert, for, with a shrug of impatience, he med, "Ah! I see, more Sabbath tracts Scotland." A second glance showed t was no Scotch Sabbatarianism pred in the tracts, for it caught the edge various questions printed in capitals ions keen and weighty as the stroke of iental sabre. The perusal of the tract ed "Constantine and the Sunday," produced an immovable conviction that eathen festival of the sun had been subted for the Sabbath of the Lord, among corruptions introduced by the Great tasy of the Middle Ages. This convicfermented and stirred in the pastor's as he went about his much-loved work. to correspondence with Eld. Wardner: sh light on various questions that hithhad blinked faintly in the mind, like rees through an autumnal mist; to vaefforts for the spread of Sabbath truth. ding discussions in Bible classes, private ersations and the distribution of some sands of Elder Wardner's tracts in variwavs. These efforts, more than anypreviously read on the subject, strengthconviction, and induced the wish to be iated with others willing to keep the 🛵 th with him. This wish was inflamed d e perusal of the Sabbath Recorder. was always a welcome guest in his As it was impossible to find any perwho could gratify this wish in the comty around him, he wondered whether arger place he would be more successful effort to find them. The question arising was soon answered in the negaby his removal to a larger sphere of lawhere he was even less successful than smaller one, in finding persons favoro the consideration of the Sabbath of ord. He was thus driven back upon fellowship of the Christian brethren thoughts breathe and whose words in the Recorder; and there he conto find an influence like a bracing from the heights of communion; a from the medicine-chest of principle; ad basket of loaves from the finest of theat of simple eternal truth, and a recthe works of men who can dare the s and despise the smiles of the world e sake of being exactly right, men who how to go forward in the face of wind de. This influence is all that cheers meliness in adhesion to the endeavor to

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Huffman closed his labors with us linst. Many prayers will follow him. re be objections and prejudices against ming of a revivalist to conduct a series ectings, they are found mostly outside

give as a good reason why our people welcome and work with an evangelist words of Paul: "When he [Jesus] ascended up on high . . . he gave gifts unto securing a home there, addressed to John men," "some, apostles; and some, prophets; Furrow, or William Stewart, Big Potlatch. and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and Nez Perces Co., Idaho, will be promptly anteachers; for the perfecting of the saints, swered.

for the work of the ministry, for the edify-

ing of the body of Christ, till we all come in

the unity of the faith, unto a perfect man,

unto the measure of the stature of Christ."

Eph. 4: 8, 11-13. One department of Chris-

tian labor is not to do all that work, nor

were the offices of apostles, prophets, evan-

gelists, pastors and teachers, all to be

merged in one and placed on one individual.

All were to work in harmony, however,

giving God all the glory, and putting aside

all jealousy. The evangelist need not nec-

essarily be a D. D., an ordained clergyman,

or even one who has been ground through

our theological mill. If he be fitted for the

Last Sabbath, April 8th, nine happy con-

virtues, and also to carry the hopes religion

gives to other homes. Lift up other bur-

dened hearts with the story of the cross, the

Pennsylvania.

The Quarterly Meeting held last Sabbath,

April 8th, at Honeoye, was one of good in-

terest. But many who have carried this

meeting on their hearts for years were absent

people of Hebron were well represented. Bro.

Run. Preaching on Sabbath evening by J.

Summerbell, followed by conference; Sab-

bath morning by C. A. Burdick; in the even-

ing by G. P. Kenyon; and First day morn-

ing by J, Kenyon, and in the evening by L

M. Cottrell. Conference and prayer occu-

pied a share in all these services. The at-

tendance of so many ministers was unusual.

enjoyed it. Usually they maintain the Sab-

bath service among themselves. Every two

gathers from different neighborhoods, all

who are interested in the gospel message.

In this way they hope to enlarge their bor-

Rhode Island.

ASHAWAY.

people were baptized last Sabbath. All the

conversions thus far have been among the

young. Many middle-aged men are con-

persuasion has been tried. The arm of flesh

is weak, but God is powerful; his Spirit

must carry on the work in such hearts. S.

Idaho.

A letter from Bro. John Furrow, of Big

Potlatch, Nez Perces Co., Idaho, informs us

that the colony of Sabbath-keepers that left

North Loup in the Fall of 1880, reached

their destination in September, and settled

twenty-five or thirty miles northeast of Lew-

iston, on the Clear Water, one of the largest

tributaries of the Snake River, and is navi-

gable for sixty miles. The country is made

up of hills, valleys, prairie and timber, with

a mild, healthful climate. The colonists are

APRIL 12, 1882.

L. M. C.

ders, and become a strong Church.

HEBRON.

promises of the gospel.

promoting revivals of religion.

service.

Condensed News.

THE LOST JEANNETTE.

The following account of the loss of the Jeannette was communicated by Dr. Ledvard, who learned them from Lieutenant Danenhower, at Irkutsk, and reported them to a friend at San Francisco. We find it in the Elmira Advertiser's Associated Press dispatches of April 15th:

caught by the ice in trying to reach Herald long, the boundaries of Wrangle Island and work and have a commission from the Lord as in the jaws of death. Every timber quivered; the vessel turned this way and that, Jesus Christ, he may go forth like Deacon Philip (Acts 6:5; 8:5), engaging in meetand was thrown about like a cork. Every hour they were in suspense, never knowing ings in different places, for the purpose of when the ice would close upon them. Throughout this strain the crew were well and trying to be cheerful, working very hard, verts put on Christ in baptism, and united for the engine was barely able to make the with the Church. Five others united by water act. They had to pump a year and a half. On June 11, 1881, the crisis came. letter and hand of fellowship. Others are The ship showed greater straining than beexpecting to go forward in baptism soon. fore, and it was evident that she could not The meetings now held are young peohold out much longer. The men prepared ple's prayer and conference meetings, from the boats and made a camp beside the vessel. house to house, every Tuesday evening, the She rose and turned in her cradle till the usual Sabbath evening and Sabbath afternoon | yards touched the ice. Then the rigging gave way and the masts lay prostrate. A meetings, besides the regular preaching four o'clock in the morning they parted and all went down. The cry of alarm called all While we greatly rejoice in this manifesta- to escape from the crevice in the ice. It opened just through the captain's tent. Then tion of God's love, we are made sad by the began the retreat. For twenty-nine days fact that some earnest seekers after truth they struggled southward, and three hunhave met with such bitter opposition from dred miles of broken ice were then passed professed friends as to cause them to delay over. Four miles a day was thought to be good fortune. After one series of fourteen obedience or any more publicly confess days they were twenty-seven miles further Christ. We commend to such the words of north than at first. While working over the Jesus as recorded in John 15: 10, 14, 18, 20ice and dragging three heavy boats, they discovered Bennett Island, to explore which May we hope that the influence of this they spent three weeks of their precious Sumwork may be marked in the outward life of ed supply of food. To this detour those who of them reside in this State. the whole community. There are yet many survived attribute much of their suffering here who need the germ of the new and betand the death of their commander with nineter life implanted in their hearts. Blessed teen men. After three months in this perilreligion that carries peace and happiness ous and exhaustive work, they came to blue wherever it goes. Brethren, be earnest, seize water, and then with fair winds took a course for the mouth of the Lena river." every opportunity to develop the Christian

in the Guiteau trial. In a letter to Congressman Farwell, Mr. Scoville says that the Guiteau business has nearly ruined him, and suggests that if the Judiciary Committee object to leaving the amount of compensation to the Attorney-General, they might limit it to the sum proposed to be paid the experts, twenty-five dollars a day for the time actually given to the case or even less. Mr. Scoville one of the most important posts. says that he will probably continue in the Some were detained by sickness. The young says that he will product to stand Gui-C. S. Wells was the only member from Bell's again brought into court will not be perwill not argue the case unless the assassin | concurrence of the Cabinet. agrees to keep quiet.

Gen. Francis E. Spinner's inimitable sigexplained by himself: "It was when I was practicing law in Herkimer county—well, let | Four persons were drowned. me see—it was in 1830. Judge Osborn was to make this meeting a success. They really several times in that manner. Osborn haphooks. I'll bet you can't do that again.' I said, 'I bet I can;' and I did it. I adopted weeks Eld. Summerbell meets them in the it as my signature then, and I have writevening after the Sabbath, and in this service ten my name in that way ever since."

The number of postal stamps, cards and stamped envelopes, issued during the nine months ending March 31st, was 1,290,983,-000, and valued at \$30,697,000, an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year of 165,285,000 pieces and a value of \$4,667,000. The receipts from the sale of stamps for the quarter ending March 31st, was \$11,075,000, an increase over the corre-Eld. Lewis is still with us, preaching every | sponding quarter of last year of \$1,694,000. The requisitions received for stamps one day aggregated in value \$694,000, the largest sum night. He will probably remain through the remainder of this week. Four young yet received in a day.

A storm on Wednesday night of last week, at New Iberia, La., wrought general destruction to the parish. Houses were torn to vinced, but for some reason they have not pieces, and fences, provisions, forage, furniyet yielded. It seems that every means of persuasion has been tried. The arm of flesh the floods, were destroyed. Fifteen thousand persons are homeless and without means of support or shelter. The storm swept away forty houses at Fausse Point, and the corncribs floated off with their contents.

Secretary Folger will not call in any of the continued five per cent. bonds before the continued sixes have been called in. The last call for sixes may contain a call for some When Secretary Folger made the first call there were outstanding \$178,055,000 sixes. There are \$60,000,000 still to be called. It is anticipated that the surplus revenues will warrant the calling of\$ 15,-000,000 a month hereafter.

The Mexican government has granted a subsidy to a new line of first-class steamers between England and Mexico. The steamers are to touch in France, Spain, and Cuba, and \$2,000 is to be given for each round trip anxious for other Seventh-day Baptists to during thirty years. Within a year the com-join them. Any inquiries looking toward pany must start another line from Italy.

Four miners from Washington county in this State write that they have been cast into a dungeon at Chihuahua, Mexico, having endeavored to leave the mines at that place. They say that the Mexicans fired on their party from an ambush, killing two and fatally wounding another. They complain that the United States Consul at Chihuahua refuses to help them.

pointed Senator to succeed Hon. H. M. Tel- | 000 gallons of spirits, and 687,000 gallons ler. Mr. Chilcot is a lawyer. He was a were lost by casualties. member of the Territorial Legislature of 1861, having also filled that position in Nebraska in 1856. He has since represented Pueblo county, Nevada, in the State Legislature. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

The Hydrographic office at Washington has perfected a new circum-polar chart, showing the course of the steamer Jeannette, "From the first Fall, when they were the location of the islands discovered by De-Island, they never took course, but were held other valuable data, embraced for the first time in a chart of the polar regions. The sale of the chart authorized at cost.

> The minister of the Russian imperial household has issued a circular announcing the coronation of the Czar to take place in August, and by imperial command all the dignitaries of the empire must attend the ceremony in Moscow. The festivities will last a fortnight, and the expenses will amount to 10,000,000 roubles.

In the House, a letter of Joseph Smith, the Mormon elder, was read, thanking Congress and the President for the passage of the Mormon bill. It was greeted with a prolonged laugh, the smiling parties not probably being aware that Mr. Smith beonged to an anti-poligamous branch of the Latter Day Saints.

The House Naval Affairs Committee has voted to report favorably the bill providing that when an officer nominated for promotion, is found unfit to perform the duties of his new position, by reason of drunkenness or previous misconduct, he shall not be retired but discharged with a year's pay.

The Senate has passed the "omnibus claims" bill for supplies and stores furnished the army during the rebellion. The claims, which number 1,359, have all been allowed and the amount appropriated is \$291,000. mer days, and expended much of their limit. The claimants are mostly farmers, and some

> Twenty-four wagon loads of furniture and household articles, taken from the White House and sold at auction April 14th, real ized \$6,000. The crowd included many prominent persons, and numbered fully five thousand. The bidders were very spirited.

A letter has been received in Paris, dated A petition has been filed in Congress to January 16th, from Henry M. Stanley, enpay Mr. Scoville as counsel for the defense gaged in the exploration of Africa, which says that the expedition is prospering and that he hopes to accomplish its object this year. He was far up the Congo River.

> It is stated that the President will send to the Senate this week nominations to all the important diplomatic missions, where changes are contemplated for the present. Ex-Attorney-General Taft, it is said, is booked for

The President has notified Gen. Fitz John Porter that he can do nothing in the latter's teau's abuse. He states that Guiteau if case, as it is entirely beyond his power. This action is based upon the opinion of the Atmitted to interrupt the Court. Mr. Scoville | torney-General and received the unanimous

On the morning of April 12th, the schooners Thomas Parsons and Clayton nature, which became so familiar to the Belle collided when about ten miles north of greenback holders during the war, is thus | Port Huron. The Belle sank in a few moments, and the Parsons was badly damaged.

A nine hundred dollar diamond pin, watch my law partner. I was scrawling with my and chain, taken from ex-Gov. Burbank, in eight years ago, were found among Jesse can attend are requested to notify the Secretary. the property.

expeditions to take observations of the transit of Venus on the 6th of December. Four expeditions will be stationed in the northern hemisphere and four in the southern hemi

George W. Morse, of Washington, who olds that he is the original inventor of the modern metallic cartridge breech-loading system of firearms, has put in a claim for \$200,000 compensation from the government.

The firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. having become tired of business, is to be entirely closed out, including all the branch houses in Europe, and the mills and factories. The firm employed six thousand persons.

The First National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., closed its doors on the 14th inst. The cause Examiner, is mismanagement, no defalca- yon. tions having been discovered.

The Court has refused to quash the indictments in the Star Route cases, and the charge of conspiracy in the Straw Bond cases has been sustained, and the parties are re quired to plead.

Mrs. Nicholas Smith (Ida Greeley), eldest daughter of Horace Greeley, died April 11th, of diphtheria, at Chappaqua. She leaves three children, the youngest only four weeks

During February one hundred and thirtythree sailing vessels were lost, including twenty-two American. Sixteen steamers were also lost, including one American.

The bituminous miners in the Clearfield region of Pennsylvania demand an advance of fifteen cents a day. If refused, three thousand of them threaten to strike.

in the Interior Department.

In the Spanish Cortes recently, Sig. Catalan, a Deputy, stated that great excitement ironclads at Barcelona.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro states that jewels, valued at \$100,000, belonging to the ladies of the imperial family of Brazil, have been stolen. No clue.

There were produced in this country dur-George M. Chilcot, of Pueblo, has been ap- ing the year ending June 30th last, 720,190,-

The House Committee on Education has igreed to report favorably the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for general educational

The New York General Term has rendered a decision upholding the right of a married woman to sue her husband for damages for

The Senate Committee on Territories has igreed to report favorably the bill providing for the organization of the Territory of

A dam across Rock River at Janesville, Wis., was taken out by high water, stopping a factory and eleven mills. The faculty of Trinity College, Hartford,

recently suspended thirteen Seniors for hazing three Sophomores. Hiram O. Alden, one of the projectors of

the Atlantic cable, died at Belfast, Me., on the 15th of April. A fire at Titusville, Pa., on the morning Lillie Hanley, R. Dayres, C. V. Hibbard, Elias Duday, I. L. Cottrell, V. F. Potter, J. J. White, G. W. of April 14th, destroyed property valued

Twelve hundred trackmen on the Hudson River railroad are on a strike for an increase

Rear Admiral Cooper has been ordered to the command of the North Atlantic sta-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.—Associational Dele gates, 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 break fast, and the opening session of the Association, a S. S. GRISWOLD. 10½ A. M.

SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.—This Asso ciation will meet with the Ritchie Church, on Fifth day, May 25, 1882, at 10 A. M. Ritchie is about thirteen miles south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Persons coming by rail, and wishing conveyance to the Association furnished by th Ritchie Church, will leave the cars at Pennsboro where passenger trains going East stop at 8:54 A M. and 7:03 P. M.; going West at 9:13 A. M. and 3:34 and 10:20 P. M. Conveyance for foreign delegates will be provided on Fourth-day, May 24th leaving Pennsboro, for Ritchie, at about 3:34 P. M All other delegates and friends desiring conveyance will please give timely notice, of day and train o arrival at Pennsboro, to either Asa F. Randolph Berea, Ritchie Co., W. Va., or F. J. Ehrett, White S. C. Stillman, Scott, Oak, Ritchie Co., W. Va., who will provide, nearly as possible, for all wishing conveyance.

L. F. RANDOLPH, Moderator.

THE third re-union of the Christian Commission, the Sanitary Commission, and all the Chaplains of the late war, will be held at Lake Bluff, near Chicago, Ill., Wednesday and Thursday, July 5th and The brethren at Honeoye spared no pains pen at my desk one day, and wrote my name a stage robbery near Hot Springs, Ark., 6th, 1882. All delegates are invited, and those who pened to see it. He said: 'Hello, old Fish- James's effects. Gov. Burbank will recover | The Chicago & Northwestern railroad gives reduced rates to all attendants at Lake Bluff. We can aid The French government will dispatch eight | you, doubtless, over other lines if requested.

JOHN O. FOSTER, Secretary, Sandwich, Ill. SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS IN CHICAGO, ILL.-Religious services are held in Chicago on the Sabbath at the Pacific Garden Mission Room, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets; preaching at 2 o'clock P. M., Bible-class immediately following. The services are conducted by the pastors and ministers of the Southern Wisconsin Seventh-day Baptist Churches, in turn. All are most cordially invited to attend.

MARRIED.

In Hopkinton, R. I., April 6, 1882, by Rev. Horace Stillman, at the residence of Nathan B. Palmer, Mr. JOHN C. BURDICK, of Stonington, Conn., and Miss H. MARIA PALMER, of Hopkinton.

At Wyoming, R. I., April 13, 1882, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. U. M. Babcock, closed its doors on the 14th inst. The cause Mr. George G. Chipman, of Hope Valley, and so far as has been ascertained by the Bank Miss Ella M. Kenyon, daughter of Godfrey A. Ken-

In the town of Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., April 12. 1882. Mrs. Huldah Bliven Sisson, wife of George Sisson, aged 77 years. She was born in Rhode Island, and married there fifty six years ago, and soon after came to Alfred, where she has resided ever since. She obtained hope in Christ under the labors of Eld. John Green, and by him was baptized, and recieved into the First Alfred Church, where.

as Christian, wife, mother, and friend, she has long been known and loved. Her death was sudden, but she was ready. She has left an aged husband, and had been caused by the arrival of five French three sons and three daughters, with hope that death to her is gain.

At Alfred, N. Y., April 14, 1882, WM. M. HUNT,

n the 60th year of his age. At Ashaway, R. I., April 11, 1882, BERTHA, daughter of John and Lily Babcock Campbell, and granddaughter of Geo. A. Babcock, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 24 days. "Of such is the kingdom of

In Albion, Wis., April 4, 1882, of cancer in the face, Stillman Main, in the 48th year of his age. Bro. Main was born in Hebron, Pa., Oct. 10, 1834. but the greater part of his life has been spent in Wisconsin and Nebraska. When his country's life: was threatened, he responded to her call, served his term of enlistment, endured some of the severest campaigns, passed through many hard-fought battles, and returned honorably discharged from the service. For the last three years of his life, he suffered greatly with the disease which resulted in death. For a number of years he has been a member of the Albion Church. 8. H. B.

LETTERS.

W. Macomber, L. E. Livermore 2, A. B. Lawton, O. U. Whitford, J. Q. Swim, Geo. B. Utter, N. W Irish, A. B. Prentice (no), V. C. Bond (correct), David Hyde, I. Cowpland, Richard S. Geer, S. R. Wheeler 2, Mrs. B. O. Burdick, W. Post, J. E. Ramsey, N. Wardner, James Pierce, J. W. Osborn, A. M. West, L. F. Randolph, Samuel Tomlinson, G. D. Holmes, P. J. Kern, M. E. Martin, Ella F. Swinney, John Furrow, Paul Crandall, Mrs. Helen Benners, W. A. Rose, Augustus R. Wright, I. J. Ordway, J. H. Vandemark, W. R. Burdick, J. B. Whitford, Wm, R. Gorgas, E. R. Green, Paul M. Green, D. W. Cooper, Mrs. E. C. Burr, W. B. Stillman, Mrs. Vira L. Rogers, John E. Parry, B. F. Titsworth, Cox, Lottie Baldwin, S. G. Barber, L. H. Babcock, E. L. Maxson, S. C. Stillman, Geo. H. Babcock, John C. Moore, Wm. L. Clarke, L. H. Kenyon, S.

RECEIPTS.

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

-	E. Kenyon, Little Genesce,	\$2 00	00
-	Mrs. Ezra Babcock, Scott,	2 00	37
۱ ۲	E. J. Clarke, "		38
3	S. C. Stillman,	2 00	38
t	Mrs. E. G. Potter.	88	
r	Hiram Babcock, "	2 00	
	Mrs. D. A. Green, "	1 00	38
t	J. J. White,	2 00	88
r	E. G. Curtis, Brookfield,	2 00	
e l	C. B. Crandall. "	2 00	38
	E. L. Maxson, Woodhull,	62	
	Mrs. D. T. Burdick, Andover,	2 00	
,	R. H. Satterlee, Berlin,	2 00	38
k	Chas Saunders, "	2 00	39
k	D. K. Green, "	2 00	38
- 1	V. A. Willard, Belmont,	8 00	<u> </u>
r	Mrs. A. Williams, Adams Centre,	2 00	39
1/2	E. D. Greene.	2 00	38
y	Tina Greene, "	2 00	38
Ç-,	Gould Trowbridge, "	2 00	
	N. A. Whitford,	2 00	39
it	Mrs. A. Trowbridge, Adams,	1 00	38
- 1	Clark Whitford, Leonardsville,	2 00	
-	Mrs. L J. Worden, "	2 00	
)	Ellen Fitch.	2 00	38
1-	Mrs. Geo. B. Clarke, "	2 00	88
ıt	Jesse Burdick, Bridgewater,	2 00	38
o	Nathan Burch, South Brookfield,	5 00	38
- 1	V. F. Potter, Alta, Ill.,	2 00	39
$g \mid$	D. E. Potter, "	2 00	39
e	G. W. Cox, Aurora,	1 00	38
) ,	Lottie Baldwin, Glenbeulah, Wis.,	2 00	39
٠.	O. Allen, Milton,	5 00	37
••	W. R. Gorgas, Harrisburg, Pa.,	2 00	39
٠,	Mrs. Vira Rogers, Shingle House,	1 00	38
n	Mrs. B. O. Burdick, East Sharon,	2 00	39
1,	Mrs. Libbie Mix. Boyne.	1 50	38
Ī.	Mrs. E.C. Burr, Manchester Depot, Vt.	, 2 00	39
	W. B. Stillman, Saginaw, Mich.,	2 00	38
е	Paul Crandall, Salem, Oregon,	2 00	
of	Samuel Tomlinson, Roadstown, N. J.	., 1 00	38
1,	FOR LESSON LEAVES.		

DLEASE YOURSELF .- All kinds of Chairs for repairing left at G. C. Sherman's shop will be promptly attended to, before the evil days of house cleaning draw nigh. Splint seats, 25 cents; Rattan in place of Flag, 30 cents; Cane and Wire. 50 cents.

M. LIVERMORE.

ALFRED, N. Y , April 16, 1882.



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Rupture

Its Relief and Cure as certain as day follows day by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method, with safety from the design of strangulation and without the injury trusses inflict. Those wishing proof should send to centile his book, containing likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, also endorsements of profession gentlemen, Ministers, Merchants, Farmers and others who have been cured. Trusses and Rupture Secretary Kirkwood, on the afternoon of April 15th, bade farewell to the employees in the Interior Department.

Slow agentemen, Ministers, Merchants, Farmers and others who have been cured.

Trusses and Rupture sooner or later affect the nervous and mental system, bring on organic diseases, impotency, destroy energy and social desires, making the young old and the old useless.

St., Phila. Days for consultation, each week.—New York, Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays; Phila.

Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, every other week.

IS THIS TO BE EVER SO?

'Tis cold, dark midnight, yet listen To the patter of tiny feet! Is it one of your dogs, fair lady, Who whines in the bleak, cold street? Is it one of your silken spaniels, Shut out in the snow and sleet?

My dogs sleep warm in their baskets, Safe from the darkness and snow: All the beasts in Christian England Find pity wherever they go—
These are only the homeless children Who are wandering to and fro.

Our beasts and our thieves and our chattels, Have weight for good or for ill; But the poor are only his image, His presence, his work, his will:-So Lazarus lies at our door step,

And Dives neglects him still.

-Gerald Massey.

. THE STORY OF ONE WOMAN'S WRONGS.

The following story is narrated by a wellknown lecturer as one that had been told to him by an aged woman, in the same words, as nearly as may be in which he gives it, and is published in the Church and Home Illus-

"I was married young, too young-Oh, that was the terrible mistake of my life. My husband determined to go West. I must leave my home. Father was a drunkard, mother an invalid, with a large family younger.than myself about her. Many a time I father maddened with liquor. O, those were sad days, from which it is not to be wondered at if I longed to escape. The day came for parting. My dear invalid mother clung to me in a passionate flood of tears, and it seemed as if she could not let me go. knew I never should see her again. Oh, ing looks of my gentle mother; the unrestrained grief which filled the room with sobs and cries from my dear little brothers and sisters. The end came and as I journeved to my Western home it seemed to me that no heavier sorrow could ever befall me. We bought a tract of land on the banks of a small river, put it under a heavy mortgage, for our purse was light, and began a struggle for life. Children blessed our home and we were gaining slowly, when the demon which had made all my life thus far miserable came on again in hot pursuit. My husband, in his visits to a neighboring city for market, was ensuared by designing men. I was too well skilled in reading even the smallest signs of the presence of alcohol not to mark the beginning of my husband's ruin. pleaded with him. I told him the history of | my father. He promised, but it is the old story I have to tell.

"Meantime our oldest child was stricken with a fever, we hung breathless over him for seven days and nights, and then at sunset one evening—while a crimson glory filled the west-our little one was taken in the unseen arms of angels and carried to the bosom of the Father. And as we stood above the calm and painless features of our first-born once so pain-distorted, I asked my husband solemnly to pledge himself never to touch, taste or handle the accursed poison. He promised, and a star of hope shone in the rayless darkness of this great sorrow. A year passed, and the star sank to rise no more.

"Late in autumn while my husband was reveling in drunken orgies in the city, a terrible storm arose, the river overflowed its tanks, and in the morning, a scene terrible enough to chill the stoutest heart burst upon my view. The waters were threatening pleasant odors in the locality. A sanitary officer to carry away our little house every moment visited the factory, and reports that while he discovand we must flee for our lives. Upon boards and logs we tried to float; but one by one I saw the helpless little dears cast a white and frightened look at me, utter a cry of despair and sink beneath the waves. I escaped with then mixing acids with the powder, producing a babe upon my bosom. When the father compound highly dangerous to health. The matter became sober enough to comprehend the situation, he uttered a groan of despair and from that time forth, yielded himself entirely to his appetite for strong drink and in less than three months died in a drunken fit.

"At each of these blows, I thought I knew what sorrow was; a still deeper revelation awaited me. After my husband died the the Royal Baking Powder and found it composed of land was wrested from me by fraud and I was alone with my babe in the world. I can not tell you what a fearful struggle I had to supply our daily wants. Oh, those were years of loneliness, poverty, want, toil and suffering. I would bear till my heart seemed bursting, then an uncontrollable flood of tears would restore to calmness. I determined by the help of God that my son should not follow the footsteps of his father and grandfather. If I could leave him no dowry of wealth, I would leave him my own untarnished name and those godly principles of truth and soberness which should make a man of him. He was bright and receptive, and promised to be the fulfillment of the fondest mother's expectations. But necessity compelled me to bind him over as an apprentice, to a man I knew little of, but who held out flattering inducements.

"Soon I found out my sad mistake. With his other work he kept a bar. My son objected to tending a bar; I had filled his soul with a mortal hatred to the traffic, fearing lest if I did not fortify his principles, inherited tendencies to drink might destroy him. Oh, it was a demon to whom I had committed my son. He used brute violence to

to let him go back. But I was helpless. The man was rich, and influential, and determined. So I told my boy to bear it the best he could till his time expired. It is a long and terrible story, the story of that boy's wrongs. I could see that blows and taunts and brow-beatings, were doing their devilish work. Besides, by some art or other, he had been induced to drink. I shorten the story. In a rage one day he slew his drunken master; was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hung. I spent the last night of my poor boy's life with him in prison. He made a full revelation of all the wrongs he had suffered. At times, I felt my brain whirling, seething like molten metal on fire.

"The memory of that night, after the lapse of thirty years, often turns my days and nights into sleepless agony. Rum has been the bane of my life. I woke to consciousness in a drunkard's home. Rum robbed me of a father's love, and killed my mother by inches. Rum bereft my children of a father's help, and buried them beneath the waters of a flood. Rum filled my youngest son's life with all the bitterness and degradation of slavery, and at last stole away his senses, his manliness, his sweet young life itself. When this last blow came, so crushing, so terrible, I knew then what sorrow is—never before."

I can not reproduce the pathos of this story, nor tell how it has burned in my memory ever since. That sorrow-laden life was soon ushered into that Presence where the weary are at rest. But woman's wrongs remain.

O alcohol, thou withering curse, drying up the springs of domestic love, social haphad stood between her and an infuriated piness, eternal hope, as if a sirocco blast had swept a desert into the human soul. Pile mountain high the wrongs that woman has borne from every other source, and they dwindle to mole-hills beside what she has suffered from alcohol. O! rum will put a consummation to the deepest human miseries which makes them all but faint shadows that last scene in my father's family! It is of this terrible spectre. Over the doors of present with me to-day—those sad, despair- one of the horrible places of his imagination, Dante wrote:

"Who enters here must leave all hope behind."

My young friend, he who crosses the threshold of the dramseller leaves more than hope behind; he leaves his honor, his reputation, his earthly prospects and hopes of immortal glory.

ASKED FOR BREAD AND GIVEN A STONE.

Many of the self raising flours and bread prepara tions sold for baking purposes, are not made it ap pears from cream tartar at all. The composition and process of manufacture taken from the records of the Patent Office at Washington, of a well known

500 Pounds Burned and Ground Bones placed in 400 Pounds Sulphuric Acid (oil of Vitrol) fresh-

ly diluted with 1,000 Pounds Water, and stirred from time to time for three days. The paste is mixed with farinacious material, or with freshly burned gypsum, or with stearine, and dried and pulver-This pulverized acid is to be used with bicarbonate of soda in baking pow

Bones of defunct animals gathered from in and about the great cities, on battle-fields and wherever else they may be found in quantities. These bones white face of the dead and gazed into the are reduced to a powder with sulphuric acid, and this powder is the cheap substitute used in self-raising flours and yeast powders in lieu of the whole

some and more expensive cream tartar. The following article is copied from one of the leading daily papers of St. Louis, headed, A Yeast

"A complaint, signed by a large number of citi zens, has been filed in the office of the Health Com missioner, alleging that the yeast factory on the corner of State and Mallett streets, Caronde let, was a nuisance and asking that it be investigated ered no flesh on the bones, he discovered a large quantity of bones and obtained a new and interest ing insight into the manufacture of yeast powders entirely unknown to him. He states the process consists in grinding the bones into a powder, and

will be investigated by the Board of Health." No article of daily food appears to be so brazenly and persistently adulterated as that of yeast powders and the so-called self-raising flours appear in the same category of fraud. We know pure baking powder can be had, for at the time Dr. Mott, the government chemist, exposed the adulteration of baking powders and flour in the Scientific American. The Doctor made special mention of having analyzed pure and wholesome material. This powder, says the Doctor, "I use in my own kitchen."

John Ploughman's Almanac has the following adages among others: He who closely clings to God, oft escapes

the chastening rod. Unlaid eggs, are doubtful chicks.

Heart of gunpowder! Shun the candle of

temptation. A clear head is desirable, but a clean heart is essential.

Brotherly love is the livery of God's serv-Expect to be disappointed to-day.

Every man can be managed, if you find out his handle. A broken Sabbath is never mended.

Read your Bible as you would read your

father's will. How will it look by daylight? Pray for the minister, and you pray for

One hour's cold, drives out seven years'

SAVED FROM THE STORM.

BY ARTHUR EVERETT COTTON.

Christmas out on the plains of Kansas is very different from the Christmas of our New England towns and cities. There, no churchbell calls to matins, no merry children romp along busy streets, no loaded Christmas trees fill with gladness expectant little ones; but everything is snow, snow, snow.

Five years ago come Spring, Milton Farr with his wife Nettie and two children, aged seven and ten, came out to Kansas. Milton had been a soldier in the late war, and his land came to him by gift from the govern-ment; so with the few hundred dollars that he possessed he was able to build a small house, buy farm machinery, and still have something laid by for a rainy day. Milton worked hard and soon had his seed in the ground; after this came comparative leisure. Nettie settled down into her new home much better than many others would have done, considering the limited conveniences which she had to put up with. True to woman's nature, her fingers when not engaged in household duties, were busily plying to adorn the cosy rooms.

Nettie was a Christian woman. Her Bible she read daily and always of evenings she and in the rivers and inland lakes of tropical joined in prayer to Him upon whom she eaned for support. Milton was not, I am sorry to say, a believer in divine writ. He was what you would call a scoffer at religious ceremonies. His breach of the third | Lake Tchad; in the East African Lake

voured every vestige of a green thing and all of an elongated barrel, slightly flattened Milt's crops went by the board. This ill above and below, with two fore-limbs, but turn of fortune fell heavily upon the family. no sign of hinder extremities, and a hori-With all the rest Milt went to drinking, an | zontally flattened or spatulate tail of about old weakness. In a short time he ran one-fourth the extent of the body. Its skin through what money he had salted down, is much like that of the hippopotamus, and and the outlook, to say the least, was not is very sparsely covered with hair. Its forevery flattering.

The day before Milt went to town as usual, and may be used as claspers, flexed over the and Nettie expected nothing but that he chest, for swimming or dragging the animal 600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. Box 2833. would return in the same shocking condition along the bottoms, or up the banks of the that he had done night after night. In the rivers in which it feeds, and to assist in the morning it was clear, but towards noon the prehension of food. The finger-bones may horizon became obscured with ominous storm. be felt through the skin, with which they clouds, and a furious snow-storm set in. All are connected; but no evidence of digital orday it snowed, harder, thicker, faster beat gans is outwardly visible, except the rudithe flakes against the pane. God shield both mentary nails on the edges of the flippers. man and beast from the mercilessness of The flippers, flexible and possessing much of

She knew well if Milt was out in the storm | The head is conical, with a fleshy nose, like he must be lost. Guy and Bennie neglected that of a cow, and large nostrils, and aptheir playthings and sat by the fireside, but pears as if joined immediately on to the neither spoke.

opening at the second chapter of Luke read | ebræ, of which there are generally seven in it through. The words, "For unto you is mammals, including the dugong, is wanting. born this day in the city of David a Savior, The mouth is small, and without front teeth, which is Christ the Lord." Guy and Ben- but is provided with two mobile, lateral, nie had often read these words before; for bristol-covered pads, with which it seizes its

Nettie knelt on the cold, bare floor and man being as to make it easy to believe that asked God's protection. After she had gone the fable of the mermaid was derived from from the room, Bennie raised his head from | this animal. the pillow and said he "felt sure God would | save papa out in the storm." Guy thought toms of rivers and the shallow waters along so too, and then turned towards the wall, the shore, where they browse on algae and when both fell asleep. The wind howled aquatic herbs. They associate together in and shricked out in the cold, stormy night, the most peaceable manner, and show a great deeper and deeper grew the snow, but the community of feeling. They combine for

When Bennie got up, he ran over to neigh- ence Monthly. bor Martin's and communicated the facts . to him. This was easy to do, as it had rained on top of the snow, then frozen; the house being in sight. The neighbor thought the chances as against finding Milt alive, if at all. Bennie on his way back thought that God was angry with his father because he was wicked and he resolved to grow up a good man. At the house, he told his mother how Mr. Martin had gone in search, and how he had doubts of ever finding him alive, which fears Nettie shared to the fullest ex-

By this time Guy was up and dressed, while it was yet very early. When told that papa had not come home, he began to cry, but was soon quieted again and commenced

on the breakfast, assisted by Bennie. The morning service of prayer which followed, was hardly over, before all anxiety of wife and children was speedily removed by the appearance of the neighbor, bringing Milt alive, but with limbs benumbed by exposure to the cold, hungry and exhausted.

It seems he had started from town just as the storm broke out, hoping to reach home, but soon becoming bewildered wandered off toward the river side where there was a belt The other side of the road always looks of timber. Here was an old hollow tree which had been blown down by the wind, and the top had lodged among the other trees. On the lower side of the old log, so high up that it could not be covered by the

well, after an hour's walk regained the road, talk, and being hard up for something to off which he had wandered in the storm. It say, remarked, as he watched the snow fall. was soon after this that the neighbor met him. ing: "This will be hard on the old man's How he suffered, how through the long, fierce | calves and sheep." "Never mind, dear," night he waited for the storm to cease, he said she, slipping her arm around him, "I told to his wondering family. Bennie said will take care of one of them."—Cincinnati that night he "knew God would answer his Commercial. prayers. He had sent the birds to save his. father.'

And as the boys grew older they thought great deal of these things.

Fenimore Cooper has it, that we are apt to scoff at the prayers made in the hour of danger, and because the petitioners' daily teaching and ordinary life is not elevated to the same standard of purity, we are apt to re gard such pretensions as mere mockeries and to think they are homages paid to the power of the Deity, which perhaps has re quired the present to awaken. Ever after this Milton Farr lived a Christian life, and no Christmas passes without some good deed

HABITS OF THE SEA-COW.

The manatee, or sea-cow, is the most widely diffused of the sirenians, and, being American, has the first claim to consideration. Its various species are found along the coasts America; the length of the entire opposite coast of Africa, around the Cape; and as far north up the Mozambique coast as the Zambesi River; in the upper Niger River; in article of the decalogue was at times painful. | Shirwa; and in the Tana Sea in Abyssinia. The children perhaps minded the change Agassiz has termed the animal the modern as little as any one. Whether at school, or representative of the dinotherium, and it is with their father about the farm, or over to most probably the creature which Columbus a neighbor's, they, at least, were contented. mistook for a mermaid. It grows to be The fancy of the child can create surround- sometimes as long as seventeen or twenty ings of its own which to them are as reali- feet, but generally not more than from eight to twelve feet, and to weigh from one to In July the grasshoppers came and de- three or four tons, having a body the shape limbs are far set forward, are more free in Things went along thus till Christmas. their motions than those of the cetaceans, the power of the hand, have given the ani-Indoors, Nettie was pale and nervous. mal its name, from the Latin manus, a hand. body, without visible neck. Anatomy fur-Nettie took the Bible from the shelf and thermore shows that one of the cervical vetthey hung in a frame on the unfinished wall. | food quite dextrously. The mamma are on At 7 o'clock the children were put to bed. | the breast, and so resemble those of the hu-

The manatees feed in herds on the bottwo brothers lay in peaceful sleep till day-break. Unable to sleep, troubled about Milt, Nettie spent the time in prayer.

Community of feeling. They combine for defense when attacked, taking especial care of their young, by putting them in the cen-ter of the group, and, it is said, showing so ter of the group, and, it is said, showing so The sun rose cloudlessly up the heavens much intelligent sympathy as to try to pull on Christmas morn, its warming rays carry- out the weapon from one of their companing cheer to many snow-bound homes, but ions which may have been struck with a alas! no tidings of the missing parent harpoon .- W. H. Larrabee, in Popular Sci-

> NEVER OPENED THE BOOK .- The folly and fraud of rich young men who their parents or guardians suppose are studying very hard in Paris, are shown up rather forcibly in this grim little story of exposure and re-

> Last November, an old merchant, sending his nephew to study law at Paris, presented him with an old copy of the code, with the remark: "I will come to see you in March, and if

> you have been diligent, I will make you a handsome present." At the appointed time the old gentleman

was on hand. "Well, my boy," said he, "have you worked hard?"

"Oh yes," answers the nephew, confi-"In that case you have already got your

"I don't know what you mean, uncle," "Hand me the code, my boy." He opens the volume, and between the first two leaves finds a 500 franc note, which he had intended for his nephew, but which he forthwith puts into his own pocket .- Youth's Companion.

In Good Hands.—He was a country young fellow, a little awkward and bashful, snow's drifting, was a hole rotted away, large | but of sterling worth of character. She was enough to admit the entrance of a man's a Cincinnati belle and had sense enough to body. The old tree served as a covert for appreciate his worth, despite his awkwardbirds in storms. Seeing them fly into it, mess and bashfulness, and was his fiancee. Milt sought its shelter till the storm should On a gloomy Sunday evening this Winter, make him tend that bar. My boy would come home some nights—he had to run away to do it—and show me great blue marks to do it—and show me great blue marks to do it—and show me great blue marks the cold. When the glad morning broke, the cold. When the glad morning broke, build begin to select the cold. When the glad morning broke, the cold. When the glad morning broke, build and worm Milt browning the country in society small. bright and warm, Milt, knowing the country ing outside. He was not up in society small

To-DAY is a king in disguise. To-day always looks mean to the thoughtless, in the face of a uniforn experience that all good and great and happy actions are made up precisely of these blank to-days. Let us not be so deceived. Let us unmask the king as he passes. Let us not inhabit times of wonder. ful and various promise without divining their tendency. Let us not see the foundations of nations, and of a new and better order of things, laid with roving eyes and an attention preoccupied with trifles.

NEVER be worried by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will he repair it again. Make up your mind to do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not if troubles come upon you; keep up your spirits though the day be a dark one.

"Troubles never stop forever— The darkest day will pass away."

If the sun is going down, look at the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven. With God's promise a man or child may be cheerful.

"Never despair when fog's in the air!
A sunshiny morning will come without warning."

FRIED MUSH.—This simple breakfast dish is much improved if the slices of mush are first dipped in beaten egg and then in cracker crumbs, frying in a mixture of lard and butter to a light brown. The meal should be thoroughly cooked, and the mush allowed to become cool before slicing.

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Gold is much more at than was formerly suppo been found in Fulton con rites, and at Lenni, Dela

METAL WIRES cool on: become heated on contra of vulcanized caoutchoud posite comportment, bec stretched, and cooled a

ALLEGED SACCHARIF BY-WATER UNDER HIGH F. Sohxlet says that the formed is greater, the le one part of starch, It presence of a trace of fre in the potato, and the commerce, is necessary. moved, no sugar is gene

COTTON-SEED OIL this oil is assuming the tinct industry in the T there are upwards of quantity of seed treated 400,000 tons. The aver lbs. of seed is 490 lbs. 6 ton, 365 lbs. cake, and 1879 the United States gallons of cotton-seed of

INFLUENCE OF TELE BIRDS.—In the neighb forests of Norway, the t have been freshly impre of copper, are often fou forated by the woodpeck which is produced by wires, leads the bird to are worms and insects holes are consequently ceedingly large. They near the insulators.

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Experiments are be tize in Europe, the co ink-plant of New Gren this plant, locally term of a somewhat reddish intensely black in a fer can be used for writin any further preparation pens less than ordinary over, the advantage of ical agents. When th named above, was unde all public documents

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ELECTRICITY IN PL which has been establi and plant electricity, tion to the latter, with of Du Bois Reymond's of animal electricity. terior of electro-motiv with small peripolar in a conducting substance (joining the poles of parallel to the axis of containing them. T electro-motors suppose to have two negative positive equatorial. electricity requires, on each of the molecule zones, and one negative

THE editor of Scient of Prof. Wiley, prop. "Amylose" be applie from starch. As a th this class of sugar wi market daily within a tainly desirable that s upon, so that the con satisfaction of euphon

According to Poni menters, the heat rad equivalent to that wh by the combustion eve mass of coal as great a millionth part is inter the rest passes into sp absolutely wasted. enormous loss of heal-has not diminished se

and being hard up for something to remarked, as he watched the snow fall-This will be hard on the old man's and sheep." "Never mind, dear," she, slipping her arm around him, il ake care of one of them."-Cincinnati

EDAY is a king in disguise. To-day allooks mean to the thoughtless, in the of a uniforn experience that all good and and happy actions are made up preof these blank to-days. Let us not be ceived. Let us unmask the king as he Let us not inhabit times of wonderand various promise without divining tendency. Let us not see the foundaof nations, and of a new and better orif things, laid with roving eyes and an ition preoccupied with trifles.

EVER be worried by trifles. If a spider s his thread twenty times, twenty times ne repair it again. Make up your mind a thing, and you will do it. Fear not publes come upon you; keep up your is though the day be a dark one.

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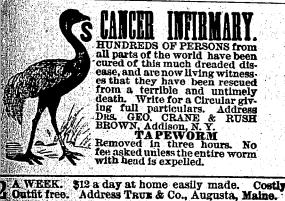
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Popular Science.

GOLD is much more universally distributed than was formerly supposed. It has recentbeen found in Fulton county, N. Y., in pyrites, and at Lenni, Delaware Co., Pa. s.

METAL WIRES cool on being stretched, and become heated on contraction; but threads of vulcanized caoutchouc have quite the op- ment and remedy therefor. posite comportment, becoming heated when

BY WATER UNDER HIGH PRESSURE.—Prof. F. Sohxlet says that the proportion of sugar formed is greater, the less water acts upon one part of starch, It was found that the in the potato, and the wheat starches of commerce, is necessary. If this acid is removed, no sugar is generated.

COTTON-SEED OIL.—The utilization of this oil is assuming the importance of a distinct industry in the United States, where there are upwards of forty oil mills. The quantity of seed treated now amounts to over 400,000 tons. The average result from 1,000 lbs. of seed is 490 lbs. of husks, 10 lbs. eotton, 365 lbs. cake, and 135 lbs. of oil. In 1879 the United States produced 8,175,000 gallons of cotton-seed oil.

INFLUENCE OF TELEGRAPH WIRES UPON gases and odors. BIRDS.—In the neighborhood of the pine forests of Norway, the telegraph posts which have been freshly impregnated with sulphate of copper, are often found to be entirely perforated by the woodpeckers. The resonance which is produced by the vibrations of the wires, leads the bird to suppose that there are worms and insects in the interior, and for each and every offense in addition to the liability holes are consequently made which a exceedingly large. They are generally found near the insulators.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, who has recently been making an investigation into the subject of electric lighting for the/insurance operatives in a mill who have worked some in better physical condition than those who being cooler, and not being vitiated by the products of combustion.

EXPERIMENTS are being made to acclimatize in Europe, the coriaria thymifolia, or ink-plant of New Grenada. The juice of this plant, locally termed clauchi, is at firet of a somewhat reddish color, but becomes intensely black in a few hours. This juice can be used for writing without requiring any further preparation; it corrodes steel pens less than ordinary ink, and has, moreover, the advantage of better resisting chemical agents. When the portion of America named above, was under Spanish dominion, all public documents were written with

ELECTRICITY IN PLANTS.—The similarity which has been established between animal and plant electricity, warrants the application to the latter, with certain modifications, of Du Bois Reymond's molecular hypothesis | not had the disease of which the deceased person of animal electricity. We may suppose the interior of electro-motive parts of plants filled with small peripolar molecules imbedded in such diseases are, of all persons liable to become ina conducting substance, the axes of these (joining the poles of each molecule) being parallel to the axis of that part of the plant plant such diseases are, of an persons hable 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 containing them. The theory of animal manner which is, or is generally reputed or known electro-motors supposes each of the molecules 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 cettle sheep or positive equatorial. The law of plant swine have been or are killed or dressed, and every electricity requires, on the other hand, for person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any each of the molecules, two positive polar market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and room, building, stall and market, and their yards and yar zones, and one negative equatorial.

THE editor of Science, at the suggestion of Prof. Wiley, proposes that the name of "Amylose" be applied to the sugar made from starch. As a thousand tons or more of this class of sugar will be thrown on the this class of sugar will be thrown on the market delir within a short time, it is cermarket daily within a short time, it is certainly desirable that some name be decided upon, so that the consumer may have the satisfaction of euphony as well as knowledge.

According to Pouillet and other experimenters, the heat radiated from the sun is equivalent to that which would be produced by the combustion every thirty-six hours of a mass of coal as great as the earth. Of this vast amount of radiant heat only the 225millionth part is intercepted by the planets, the rest passes into space and appears to be absolutely wasted. Notwithstanding the

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

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

§ 2. No privy-vault, cess-pool or reservoir, into which a privy, water-closet, stable or sink is drained, stretched, and cooled when they contract. 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 pur poses. And every privy-vault and cess-pool shall ALLEGED SACCHARIFICATION OF STARCH | 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 presence of a trace of free acid, as met with 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 iquid, or any gas, tar or refuse, or any offensive matter; or befoul or render impure any natural stream of water, or fail to use the most approved, and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke,

§ 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 to fine and imprisonment, as for a misdemeanor, as provided by law.

§ 7. Any householder in whose dwelling there shall occur a case of cholera, yellow-fever, typhus or typhoid fever, scarlet-fever, diphtheria or small pox shall immediately notify the board of health of the same; and until instructions are received 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 companies of Boston, Mass., makes mention, consent of the said board during the prevalence of among other points, that it is conclusively any public danger from said disease; and all physicians proved that at the end of a day's work the pox, cholera, typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, diph theria, or other disease dangerous to the public health shall forthwith report the same to the board of time by an electric light are more alert and 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 have worked by gaslight—the atmosphere that may have been infected from exposure to any

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

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

to be, best adapted to secure and continue their saferoom or stable, where any cattle may be kept for appurtenances to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholesome or offensive matter to be therefrom removed, at least once in every twenty-four hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to;

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.

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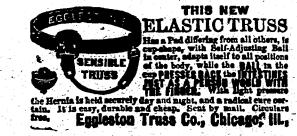
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Dec. 19th, 1881.

| No. 8t | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6

EASTWARD.

<i>Leave</i> nkirk tle Valley		1.05 рм 2.52 "		7.15 AM. 8.54 "
amanca rollton an ba ellsville dover red	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.22 "	3.50 PM 4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "		11.25 " 11.43 P m
Leave rnellsville Arrive at mira nghamton rt Jervis	1.25 PM 2.59 "	6.50 PM 8.47 " 10.53 " 3.38 AM	1.58 ". 3.44 ".	4.80'" 7.30 "
w York	10.00 РМ	7.25 AM	11.25 АМ	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Milks 5.57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.53, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.25, Great Valley 9.56, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 P. M. 5.42 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.00, Belmont 6.25, Scio 6.43, and arriving at Wellsville 7.10 A. M.

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

5.45 P. M., daily, from Salamanca, stopping at The Society also publishes the following tracts, all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.10 A. M.

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

... | 1.30 рм|...... 7.55 " | 2.10 " ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

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

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

* Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

STATIONS.					21.	
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M. 9.20	P. M. 8.30	P. M. 4.10	Р. М. 11.50	P. M. 8.22	P. M. 11.30
Bradford Leave		- '		ļ		1.20
Bradford Custer City Arrive at	11.10		5.07	1.20	••••	••••
Buttsville	12.25		5.45		ļ	1

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

STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M. Leave 8.40 1.10 Buttsville 7.18 9.35 1.80 8.14 Custer City Arrive at 7.35 9.50 1.45 8.25 Bradford Leãos 7.45 6.20 10.03 2.40 4.15 6.00 Bradford Arrive at 8.30 6.55 10.45 3.20 4.55 7.20 Carroliton -

3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M. 7.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.30 P. M.
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Contributions for this department are solicited, and may be addressed to the President or Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS. 1882.

SECOND QUARTER.

April 1. The Mission of the Twelve. Mark 6: 1-13. April 8. Death of John the Baptist. Mark 6: 14-29. 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.

LESSON V.—THE TRADITION OF MEN. BY REV. IRA LEE COTTRELL.

For Sabbath-day, April 29.

And there are gathered ogether unto him the

Pharisees, and certain of the scribes, which had 2 come from Jerusalem, and

had seen that some of his disciples ate their bread with defiled, that is, un-B washen, hands. For the Pharisees, and all the Jews, except they wash their hands diligantly and

not, holding the traditio

of the elders: and when

they come from the mar ketplace, except they wash

themselves, they eat not: and many other things there be, which they have

received to hold, washing

of cups, and pots, and bra

zen vessels. And the Phar isees and the scribes asl

disciples according to the tradition of the elders, bu

eat their bread with de-filed hands? And he said unto them, Well did Isaiah prophesy of you hypo-crites, as it is written,

This people honoreth me with their lips,

But their heart is far

But in vain do they wor

ship me, Teaching as their doc-

trines the precepts of

ment of God, and hold fast

well do ye reject the commandment of God

that ye may keep your tra-dition. For Moses said,

Honor thy father and thy

mother; and, He that speaketh evil of father or mother, let him die the

death: but ye say, If a man shall say to his father

or his mother, That where-

with thou mighest have been profited by me is

Corban, that is to say, Given to God: ve no longe

his father or his mother

making void the word of

which ve have delivered

and many such like things ye do. And he called to him the multitude again,

and said unto them, Hear

me all of you, and under-

stand: there is nothing from without the man, that going into him can

defile him: but the thing

which proceed out of th

man are those that defile

the man. And when he

was entered into the house from the multitude, his

disciples asked of him the

out understanding also

Perceive ye not, that what

soever from without goeth into the man, it can not

19 defile him; because it go-eth not into his heart, but into his belly, and goeth out intothe draught? This he said, making all meats 20 clean. And he said, That

which proceedeth out of the man, that defileth the

out of the heart of men

evil thoughts proceed

ders, adulteries, covetings,

civiousness, an evil eye railing, pride, foolishness:
23 all these evil things proceed from within, and defile the man.

22 fornications, thefts, mur

5. Matt. 23: 13-33. 6. Rom. 14: 12-23.

For from within,

8 parable. And he saith unto them, Arc ye so with

he said unto them,

from me.

Why walk not thy

SCRIPTURE LESSON .- MARK 7: 1-23. (Old Version.) (New Version.)

1. Then came together unto him the Pharisees, and certain of the scribes, which came from Jerusalem. 2. And when they saw some

of his disciples eat bread with defiled that is to say, with unwashen hands, they found fault.

3. For the Pharisees, and all the Jews, except they wash their hands oft, eat not, holding the tradition of the

elders.
4. And when they come from the market, except they wash, they eat not. And many other things there be, many other things there which they have received to hold, as the washing of cups and pots, brazen vessels, and

5. Then the Pharisees and scribes asked him, Why walk not thy disciples according to the tradition of the elders but eat bread with unwasher

6. He answered and said unto them, Well hath Esaias prophesied of you hypocrites, as it is written, This people honoreth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me 7. Howbeit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments

of men.
8. For laying aside the com ent of God, ye hole the tradition of men. as the washing of pots and cups: and many other such like

mandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition. 10. For Moses said, Honor thy father and thy mother and. Whoso curseth father or mother, let him die the

11. But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is Corban, that is thou mightest be profited by me: he shall be free.

12. And ye suffer him no more to do aught for his

father or his mother: 13. Making the word your tradition, which ye have elivered; and many such like things do ye.
14. And when he had called

all the people unto him, he said unto them, Hearken unto me every one of you, and un-15. There is nothing from without a man, that entering into him can defile him: but

him, those are they that de 16. If any man have ears to hear let him hear.
17. And when he was entered into the house from he people, his disciples asked

Are ye so without understanding also? Do ye not perceive, that whatsoever thing from without entereth into the man, it cannot defile 19. Because it entereth not into his heart, but into the belly, and goeth out into the

draught, purging all meats? 20. And he said, That which cometh out of the man, that lefileth the man. 21. For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, tornications, murders, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness:

23. All these evil things

. Matt. 15: 1-20. Gal. 1: 13-24.

Isa. 29: 13-24

PLACE.—Capernaum.

I. The accusation. v. 1-5.

IV. The explanation. v. 17-23.

II. Jesus' answer. v. 6-13.

III. A discourse. v. 14-16.

come from within, and defile

CENTRAL TRUTH .- True religion is of the

DAILY READINGS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—" In vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men."—Mark 7: 7.

TIME.—29 A. D. "The third passover since the beginning

of Christ's ministry had taken place a short time before;

but he did not go up to Jerusalem, because he knew the

QUESTIONS.

Review. What was the subject of the last lesson

Outline? Golden Text? On what previous occasion did

scribes come down from Jerusalem and accuse Jesus?

(Mark 3: 22.) What was their charge at that time? About

what did the Pharisees complain of the disciples in Mark

How does it appear that Jesus and his disciples had been

watched? What do the Pharisees and Jews hold? What

are traditions? Mention those given in the lesson. Explain

marketplace, cups, pots, and brazen vessels." What word

I. Accusation. v. 1-5. What is meant by defiled hands?

Jews sought to kill him, and his time was not come."

RULER.—Herod Antipas, Governor of Galilee.

II. Jesus' answer. v. 6-13. Tell all you can about

(Deut. 4:14; 17:10.)

4? Could they quote any Scripture for adhering to traditions?

Isaiah. How long before this was the prophecy written? Why were they hypocrites? What is vain worship? Can you mention any traditions that the mass of the Christian Church of the present day has accepted in place of the commandments of God? What usually follows holding the traditions of men? Explain "full well." What commandment did they reject by their traditions? Did Christ in any way suggest that he had abolished the commandments? How did their traditions excuse them for disobeying the fifth commandment? Was this the only offense of the accusers of Jesus? v. 13, "And many such." etc.

III. Discourse. v. 14-16. To whom does he now speak Is it safe to refuse to hear? What defiles a man?

IV. Explanation. v. 17-23. Which of the disciples asked the question? (Matt. 15: 15.) Were the Pharisees offended? What helped to blind the understanding of the disciples? What truth concerning a distinct physical and spiritual being does Christ teach? Where does sin originate? How many forms of evil are here mentioned? Define them. Why are the first seven in the plural number? May one be guilty of a crime without committing the overt act? Is one responsible for his thoughts? How can evil thoughts be expelled from the heart?

NOTES. I. v. 1--5. Christ now commences the last year of his ministry. The Pharisees and scribes are present from Jerusalem, as spies, to discover if possible, some irregularity in the life of Christ or his followers, by which they might accuse him. In Mark 3: 22, we have an account of scribes from Jerusalem, blasphemously ascribing his miracles to the power of Beelzebub. Eat bread. This incident naturally brings to view the constant and intrusive surveillance, to which our Lord and his disciples were subiected.—Alexander. Defiled . . . hands. This was a ceremonial term of the Jews. It is evident that this Gospel was to be read by the Gentiles; for Mark farther explains by saying "unwashed." Diligently. It is, literally, with the fist, and that appears to me to be the better rendering. It is, then, a reference to the Rabbinical rules, which are said to have required the rubbing of the open palm with 3:15. Adulterers. Christ's definition. Matt. the closed fist .- Abbot. Tradition. That which is handed down or bequeathed.—Liddell and Scott. That which is transmitted orally from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity! knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials.— Webster. Market-place. The market or forum in the cities of antiquity was very different from our markets. When we read in Acts 17:17, of the Apostle Paul disputing with philosophers in the market ing to arrogance towards God and man. Foolishat Athens, . . . we are apt to wonder why the disputants did not seek a place better fitted for investigation and discussion of abstruse and difficult subjects; but the fact is, that the forum (market-place), was usually a public market on one side only; the of iniquity from which he would save sinful men!other side of the area being occupied by temples, Schaff. All these evil things proceed from theatres, courts of justice, and other public build within. Which teaches us that man's most danings. Here the philosophers met and talked; here gerous enemy is his own wicked heart, and the nelaws were promulgated; and here devotions as well as amusements occupied the populace. The nearest also encourage us when our heart is right toward approach to the composition of an ancient forum is God, and the world defame us. "For the Lord Covent Garden in England; hence the Pharisees de- seeth not as man seeth: for man looketh on the outsired salutations in the market place. Mark 12:38. ward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart." -Calmet. Cups. Drinking vessels. Pots. Ves- 1 Sam. 16:7. Evil thoughts can be expelled by sels holding about a pint and a half. Brazen filling our minds with thoughts that are pure; tempvessels. In the original, copper vessels; probably tations overcome by engaging in the service of God; copper is meant, as brass is a mixed metal, and is kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. not known to have been discovered until the thirteenth century, by the Germans. Some suppose all the vessels here mentioned, were either of wood or metal; for earthen ones were broken when defiled. (Lev. 15:12.) Except they bathe, (so the American Committee, to indicate that this is not the same word as that used in verse 3), literally, "baptize." Why walk not. Deut. 4: 14, and 17:10 af fords stronger reason for adhering to the traditions, than is often found for doctrines held by men. Yet Christ tells them, "In vain do ye," etc.

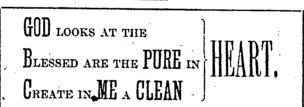
II. v. 6-13. Isaiah was the son of Amos, and discharged the prophetic office "in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah," who successively flourished between A. M. 3194 and 3305. - Watson. The prophecy here referred to was probably written about 741 years before. In vain. A rebuke of such religion as rests only on human authority. In this case, as applied to the Pharisees, it shows that such religion becomes contrary to God's commandments, and hence positively false.—Schaff. Ye leave the commandment of God. Mankind is prone to conservatism, and the respect for the "tradition of the elders" here exceeded their respect for the commands of God. The Bible was like water, the traditions like wine, the commentaries on them like spiced wine." My son, says the Talmud, give more heed to the words of the Rabbis than to the words of the law. - Geikie's Life of Christ. We believe the Roman Catholic Church are imitators of the Pharisees, who hold the authority of the Church superior to the Bible; and that the Evangelical Church has copied after them in infant baptism, sprinkling, and observing "the memorable day of the sun." Full well. Ironical; the same word as in verse 6. For Moses said. Matt. 15:4, "For God said" (new version). Christ's testimony to the inspiration of Moses, (Ex. 20:12). Our Lord quotes not the promise in the Decalogue, but the penalty given elsewhere. - Schaff. Die the death. "He shall surely die." It is Corban. The Hebrew word means, a gift, (to God) —a sacrificial gift. It was literally applied to that which had been consecrated. The Pharisees did not openly deny the obligation of the fifth commandment. In all probability, they professed to attach as much importance to it, as any men, and yet they contrived to make it void! He had only to say, that all his money was "Corban," that is, given over to holy purposes, and no further claim could be made upon him, for his father's or mother's support. The time of fulfilling the vow of consecration was left to his own discretion. He might defer the fulfillment of his vow to the last hour of life, and no one had a right to call him to account for delay. With this loop-hole, the Corban practice

III. v. 14-16. Hear me. Christ commands attention from all. Nothing from without .. can defile. This may teach that nothing from without, whether sin, temptation; or evil in any form, can defile the man, so long as it remains porated in the man, and becomes a part of him.

became an easy method of evading natural obliga-

'Knowest thou that the Pharisees were offended?" The declaration in verse 15, was a hard saying to world.—Chrysostom. those who were born Jews, and hence Peter might have called it a parable, especially as our Lord had so often taught the deeper truths in that form .-Schaff. So without understanding. The tendency to regard the external and formal as a vital and leading characteristic of religion, was well nigh | "The whole church can go into the school, unconquerable, in minds habituated to Jewish conceptions.—Geikie. Do ye not perceive. The truth affirmed was one easy to be perceived by the their help, or even presence, unless it may be at spiritually minded. - Schaff. Making all meats some Christmas or other high festival." clean. May be joined, as in the old version, with | Those who entirely neglect the school are draught. It then refers to the purifying process, not just the ones to complain that the which takes place in the body. "How absurd to church does not control it.—The Baptist make the spiritual condition depend on food. A grammatical difficulty, however, attends this view." The new version has inserted "this he said making all meats clean." "This view is very old but open to grave objections; the variations in readings are against it." Out of the heart. In this explanation, Christ plainly teaches that man has a spiritual and a physical being, which are separate and the heart. "The laboratory and fountain head of all that is good and bad in the inner life of man." Evil thoughts, etc. Thirteen forms of evil are here mentioned. Seven in the plural, which seems to indicate, that the sins are common, and notorious. Thoughts. A balancing of accounts, consideration, reasoning, conversation, discussion, doubt .-Liddell and Scott. Thefts. "The act of stealing"-a secret act or transaction-fraud." Fornication. The incontinence or lewdness of an unmarried person, male or female; also the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman. - Webster. Murderers. See 1 John 5:28. Covetings. Greediness, grasping, selfishness, advantages .- Liddell and Scott. Wickednesses. Literally, "malignities"; evil dispositions. **Deceit.** Fraud as distinguished from actual theft. Lasciviousness. Sensual excess. An evil eye. Afigure of envy. Blasphemy. Proud and spiteful anger, manifesting itself in abusive language against God. Pride. Self-exaltation, leadness. Senselessness, unreasoning folly in thought, as well as in the words and acts which result-a fearful catalogue; true to nature still. How well our Lord, the purest of the pure, knew the depths cessity of the warning, "Watch and pray." It may in all the places where brass is used in the Bible, Satan dethroned in our hearts by setting up the

FOR THE BLACKBOARD.



CHILDREN'S COMPANIONS.

"Tell me who are your friends, and I will tell what you are," is an old proverb. This saying should be, if applied to children, "Tell me your companions, and I will tell what you will be;" and there can be no better test of the probable future of boy or girl than the character and conduct of their associates. Children must have and will take companions, whenever and wherever they can get them; and since the influence of York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars. their associates is so great upon their characters, it behooves parents to be on the constant watch to observe the conduct of those whose companionship may be sought. Many rest quite contented with the injunction to disease, dyspepsia, unless cured, may continue for their children, "Don't play with this shabby boy, or associate with that common girl." They do not apply any test to the fitness for companionship but their own yulgar sense of Burdick, Alfred, N. Y. respectability, which is, as we all know, a something that the tailor and the dressmaker have more to do with than has the moralist. Lace and broadcloth are as often the drapery of vice, as homespun, and we advise parents to scrutinize the surface less and the texture more, of their children's

MAN may lose his faith for awhile, or be tossed for a longer or shorter season upon a value it the more highly for the labor which it has cost him to regain it, and the renewed joy with which he has recovered his prize. false methods of injury, and sold himself to sophistical ways of judgment and shallow and unworthy reasons for unbelief, he can rarely recover from the fatal lesson to his intellectual and moral nature.-President

MALICE.—When I say one "ought not to bear malice," and then do all manner of evils outside of himself; but defiles only when incort to mine adversary, how shall I be able by words to win him, while by my deeds I am was preferred to wash by the American Committee in verse IV. v. 17-23. Disciples (Matt. 15:12,) asked, frightening him away! Let us catch them

then by our mode of life; and by their souls out it seems to have been "Peter" (Matt. 15:15) who let us build up the church, and of these let freely and declined in price, closing to day with of. 'asked concerning the parable." If Peter was us amass our wealth. There is nothing to ferings of fresh half firkins and new Welch at 28@ Mark's informant, there is modesty in this variation. weigh against a soul, not even the whole

> THERE are some that complain that the church does not control the Sabbath-school The Christian at Work suggests a very excellent way by which it can do so. It says: and teach or be taught, instead of leaving the Sabbath-school to get along without

Dr. Mark Hopkins tells us of a mother who sent four sons into the world to do for themselves, taking from each of them, as they went, a pledge not to use intoxicating drinks, profane language, or tobacco, before he was twenty-one years of age. They are distinct from each other, and that sin originates in now from sixty-five to seventy-five years of age; only one of them has had a sick day; all are honored men; and not one of them is worth less than a million dollars.—New York Observer.

> THE LIFE WORTH LIVING .- The man who strives to put something into the world that shall make it better, not simply seeking to get the most possible out of it, never has his head bothered over the question whether life is worth living. It is the greedy life, and not the generous one, that has doubt as to the worth of existence.—Examiner.

Young teachers are commonly the more successful teachers. When you find a successful old teacher, you find one who has kept young, and who feels young to-day. The aim of the superintendent should be to find teachers with young hearts-however old they are."—Sunday School Times.

In the North American Review for May, Carl Shurz, treating of "Party Schisms and Future Problems, presents many well-considered observations which can not fail to interest in the highest degree that large and growing class of citizens who refuse to be influenced by obsolete party cries. "Days with Longfellow," by Samuel Ward, contains personal reminiscences of the beloved poet just deceased, extending over a period of forty-five years. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in an article entitled "What does Revelation Reveal?" seeks to prove that the objections brought against the Bible by modern unbelievers are based upon a misconception of the true intent and scope of the sacred volume. Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe writes of "The Navy," with abundant knowledge of its needs, and with a degree the naval service. W. H. Mallock, the well-known English essayist, in the first of a series of "Conversations with a Solitary," very ingeniously contrives to put the advocates of democracy and modern progress on the defensive. Finally, Gail Hamilton contributes a paper, "The Spent Bullet," in which science, the pulpit and the law are with exquisite

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WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending April 15th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro-duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER. - Receipts for the week were 24,917 p

ages; exports, none. Fresh dairy make has arrived 30c. and 25c. bid; extra Western creamery 35c. bid: firsts creamery offered at 32c.; firsts Western factory offered at 24c.; seconds ditto offered at 15c.; thirds ditto offered at 11c. with 10c. bid. A feature of the movement of food was the receipt here this week of over 200,000 bags of Irish and Scotch potatoes. We

Creamery, new milch, fancy.	35 @-
i ireni initio como	00 ~
New Spring dairy butter, tancy	30 ã
l iair to choic	ne 95 an
Dairy Dutter, sour cheesy noor	10 60
1 Imitation creamery, fine, tress.	95 @90
western factory, fine, fresh	20 താ
poor to common	10 തി
CHEESE.—Receipts for the week wer	e 14,584 boxe

exports, 16,564 boxes. Good sound early cheese are plenty and too sharp for home trade, shippers pay. ing 10@11c. for good to choice parcels. Fancy Western full cream cheese are out of stock and wanted, Fancy N. Y. Octobers are few and firmly held. Skimmed cheese are of doubtful value, and range from a cipher up to 6½c. We quote:

Fancy full cream, late made......13 @ 134 Fall make, fair to choice.................10 @ 12 Factory, partly skimmed...... 5 @ 7 Poor miserable skims...... 0 @ 21 Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 441,560 dozens

The market has been steady and strong at a drop of about 1c. per doz. on price, closing to-day with sales 10 bbls. extra Mich. at 18c.; 10 bbls. Iowa firsts at 172c.; April offered at 142c. seller the month and 141c. bid with sales 50 bbls. at last price; 13c. was bid to May 15 and offered at 14 c. We quote:

Near-by eggs, fresh, per dozen......18 @184

MAPLE SUGAR.—Choice new sugar sells: for light colored choice cakes, 9c. @ 11c.; maple syrup, per gallon, 75c. @ \$1.

BEESWAY.-Good demand and prices strong, at

BEANS.—We quote:

Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime.. \$4 00 @\$4 25 "fair to good, 3 25 @ 3 75 Mediums, " good to choice..... 3 00 @ 3 35

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......131@14 fair to good......10 @12 State and Western, quarter apples...... 51:20-Apples, North Carolina, sliced....... 7 @ 74 Peeled peaches, evaporated......30 @33

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