2 00

1 00

2 00

2 00

FOR LESSON LEAVES. E. J. Van Horn, Bluffton, Neb. WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

H. Lester, Waterford, Conn..

B. Coon, Albion,

s Josie Higbee, Walworth, Wis.,

ew of the New York market for butter, cheese, for the week ending April 22d, reported for RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Prouce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad reet, New York. Marking plates furnished ETTER. - Receipts for the week were 22,235 pack-

The market is steadier and stronger at the e, the poor odds and ends generally well cleared and stock light. Sales to-day on 'Change of ten extra Delaware at 28c.; 28½c. bid for 20 e, offered at 29c.; 28c. was bid for extra half sall next week, and there was general confidence account of the general opening of cheese factories.

fresh, fair to choice.........28 @30 Spring dairy butter, fancy...........28 @29 fair to choice....23 @27 ry butter, sour, cheesy, poor...........10 @20 poor to common......10 @13

HEESE.—Receipts for the week were 12,507 boxes: orts, 23,758 boxes. The market for old is going well cleared, especially of fine late made, but hout enthusiasm. New cheese are beginning to e and selling for fancy full cream stock up to

cheese, fine full stock......13 @ 134 cy full cream, late made......13 @ 134

ges.—Receipts for the week were 13,860 bbls. and boxes. The market was enthused on Thursday Friday and prices higher than on any other day he week Sales to-day 19 bbls. Indiana firsts at 25 cases Ohio firsts at 174c..; 20 bbls. Red B. at seller next week 75 cases lowa firsts at 16c.; bid for 100 cases and offered at 161. We quote: r-by eggs, fresh, per dozen.......18 @184

EESWAX. Good demand and prices strong, at

EANS.—We quote: tows, 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: porated apples, ring cut, choice..... fair to good..... e and Western, quarter apples...... 54@oles. North Carolina, sliced..... led peaches, evaporated......30 @33 eeled peaches, halves and quarters..... 4 @ 5

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission. ash advances will be made on receipt of property re 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

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK. is address is sufficient both for goods and letters.

the Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

apers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents itional, on account of postage.

If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50

paper discontinued until arrearages are paid,

ansient advertisements will be inserted for 50

an inch for the first insertion, and 25 cents an

for each subsequent insertion. Special con-

made with parties advertising extensively, or

carly advertisers may have their advertisements nged quarterly without extra charge.

Condense of objectionable character will idmitted.

office is furnished with a supply of jobbing erial, and more will be added as the business may and, so that all work in that line can be executed

Communications, whether on business or for Existing should be addressed to "THE SAB

H RECORDER Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

ong terms. egal advertisements inserted at legal rates.

JOB PRINTING.

additional will be charged.

meatness and dispatch.

pt at the option of the publisher.

FRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.

PLANING MILL. Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, &c.

H TOMLINSON, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Supreme Court Commissioner, etc.

New Market, N. J.

V. DUNHAM, A store to Let. Best in the place.

Dunellen, N. J.

he Sabbath

Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, MAY 4 1882.

WHOLE NO. 1943.

TERMS-\$3 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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.

Alfred Centre, N. Y.

VOL. XXXVIII.-NO. 18.

SILAS C. BURDICK, Books, Stationery, Drugs, Groceries, etc. Canned MAPLE SYRUP a Specialty.

A. SHAW, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, &c.

DURDICK AND GREEN, Manufacturers of Bir Tinware, and Dealers in Stoves, Agricultural Implements, and Hardware.

MOICE CULTURE BY LETTER. Address, for particulars, J. G. BURDICK.

ANGWORTHY & DAVIS, IRON FOUNDERS, Manufacturers of, and Dealers in AGRICUL-TURAL IMPLEMENTS. Job Work to Order.

Hornellsville, N. Y.

ILIAS AYARS, ARCHITECT. PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Citizens' National Bank Building. Hornellsville.

Berlin, N. Y.

R. GREEN & CO. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Drugs and Paints.

GREEN. Manufacturer of White Shirts. THE "BERLIN CHAMPION SHIRTS" TO ORDER.

Adams Centre, N. Y. D. TITSWORTH,

DRUGGIST.

TANDY PACKAGE DYE COMPANY. Best and Cheapest, for Domestic Use. Send for Circular.

Leonardsville, N. Y.

RMSTRONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and CONDENSER for Steam Engines. ARMSTRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N. Y.

New York City.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. THE N. Y. SAFETY STEAM POWER CO.

■ Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines & Boilers. GEO. H. BABCOCK, Pres. 30 Cortlandt St. THOMAS B. STILLMAN & CO., CHEMISTS. Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. 40 & 42 Broadway.

M. TITSWORTH, MANUFACTURER OF N. FINE CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specialty. A. L. TITSWORTH.

POTTER, JR. & CO. PRINTING PRESSES. 12 & 14 Spruce St.

C. POTTER, JR. H. W. FISH. JOS. M. TITSWORTH. TYDRAULIC JACK AND PRESSES, PUNCHES AND SHEARS for Iron.

E. LYON & Co., 470 Grand St.

Plainfield, N. J.

MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. EXECUTIVE BOARD. I. D. TITSWORTH, Pres., J. F. HUBBARD, Treas., L. E. LIVERMORE, Sec., New Market, N. J. Plainfield, N. J.

THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL BOARD. CHAS. POTTER, JR., President, Plainfield, N. J., E. R. Pope, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J., L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary, New Market, N. J. Gifts for all Denominational Interests solicited.

Prompt payment of all obligations requested. H. RANDOLPH, DEALER IN GRAINS, FLOUR MEAL, FEED, BALE HAY, STRAW, &c. Bet. Elm and William Sts.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE, from Samples. Agent for WANA-MAKER & Brown, Philadelphia. Rubber Goods a Specialty. 10 per ct. discount to Clergymen. .

ALEX. TITSWORTH. C. POPE & CO., FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

14 E. Front Street. DOTTER PRESS WORKS.

Machinists, and Builders of Printing Presses.

C. Potter, Jr., Proprietor. M. DUNHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Next to Laing's Hotel.

44 W. Fron

44 W. Front St. DOPE BROTHERS, DEALERS IN

SPICER & HUBBARD,

Residence, 2d Street.

CREEN & CO., DEALERS IN FURNITURE, BED O DING, Curtains and Shades. Goods Shipped from New York if desired. FRANK C. GREEN.

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING.

ORTON'S HOUSE-HEATING STEAM GENERATOR. U-Cheapest and best. Satisfaction guaranteed. Daytona, Florida.

AVID D. ROGERS, CIVIL ENGINEER. U. S. Deputy Surveyor for the Dist. of Fla. DAYTONA, Valusia Co., Fla.

Westerly, R. I.

MAXSON & CO., BUILDERS. DEALERS IN LUMBER. Successors to C. MAXSON & CO.

T. CLAWSON, TAILOR. CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, AND TRIMMINGS. Samples sent by mail.

L. BARBOUR & CO., DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. No. 1, Bridge Block.

B. CLARKE, DEALER IN FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. Orders by mail promptly filled.

F. STILLMAN & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES. · Orders for Shipment Solicited.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION ARY SOCIETY. GEORGE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct. L. A. Platts, Recording Secretary, Westerly, R. I. A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, GEO. B. UTTER, Treasurer, Westerly.

All contributions for missions, and communications relating to financial affairs, should be sent to the Treasurer. Reports of labor, and other communications intended for the Board of Managers, or for publication in the Missionary Department of the RECORDER, should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary.

Ashaway, R. I.

THOS. A. BARBER, DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST, AND DEALER IN Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.

LANGWORTHY & CO., GENERAL STORE. Books, Hardware, and Glassware, a Specialty. Send for Catalogue of Garden Seeds.

Maker of Fine Carriages and Wagons.

Chicago, Ill. RDWAY & CO., MERCHÁNT TAILORS.

205 West Madison St. STILLMAN BAILEY, M. D.

3034 Michigan Avenue. PREDERICK D. ROGERS, DRUGGIST 2406 Cottage Grove Avenue.

Office and Residence. - - Hyde Park. N. O. MOORE,
Job Printer. Publisher Sabbath Chronicle.
1439 State St.

B. COTTRELL & CO. CYLINDER PRINTING
PRESSES. for Hand and Steam Down 112 Monroe St. Factory at Westerly, R. I.

Walworth, Wis.

E. A. WALTERS. PATENT HAY ELEVATORS AND CARRIERS. Agents wanted. Best in use

F. D. READ.

DRUGS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

Milton, Wis.

DROF. N. WARDNER WILLIAMS, MUSICAL DEPARTMENT, MILTON COLLEGE. Piano, Voice, Organ, Harmony, &c. Send for circular.

W. H. CORY, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, etc.

W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS, Stationery, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis. W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS,

AVIS BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF HAND and POWER PRESS and SHEARS. TIRE-SHRINKERS and AXEL SETTERS. Circulars.

P. CLARKE.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST, Post-Office Building.

Minnesota.

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

Kansas.

CRIFFIN & 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.

THE MORNING PSALM.

"Read us a psalm, my little one." An untried day had just begun, And, ere the city's rush and roar Came passing through the closed home door, The family was hushed to hear The youngest child, in accents clear, Read from the Book. A moment's space The morning look died from each face-The sharp, keen look, that goes to meet Opposing force, nor brooks defeat.

"I will lift up mine eyes," she read, "Unto the hills." Who was afraid? What had that psalm of pilgrim life To do with all our modern strife? Behold, he that doth Israel keep Shall neither slumber, nor shall sleep. The Lord thy keeper is, and He Thy shade on thy right hand shall be; The sun by day shall not thee smite, The moon shall hurt thee not by night."

And the child finished the old psalm; And those who heard grew strong and calm; The music of the Hebrew words Thrilled them like sweet remembered chords

And brought the heights of yesterday Down to the lowlands of to-day, And seemed to lend to common things A mystery as of light and wings: And each one felt in gladsome mood. And life was beautiful and good.

Then forth, where duty's clarion call-Was heard, the household hastened all In crowded haunts of busy men To toil with book, or speech, or per To meet the day's demand with skill. And bear and do and dare and will, As they must who are in the strife And strain and stress of modern life And would succeed, but who yet hold Honor of higher worth than gold.

These are the days of peace we say, Yet fiercest fights are fought to-day; And those who formed that household band Had need of strength that they might stand In firmness and unruffled calm; But sweetly did their morning psalm Amid the clamor, loud and long, Like echo of a once loved song, Rise in their hearts and make them strong.

At close of day they met again, And each had known some touch of pain, Some disappointment, loss or care. Some place of stumbling, or some snare. 'And yet the psalm is true," said they, The Lord preserveth us alway. His own were safe in days of yore, And from this time, and evermore, If skies be bright or skies be dim, He keepeth all who trust in him.'

-Marianne Farningham, in London Chris. Wor

THE WEST MOVES.

of the Western country. Improvements of thus the new country is becoming an old every grade and variety are pushed with in- one. Amid all these activities, the miscreasing speed. There seems to be no end to sionary of the gospel of Christ feels urged to the building of railroads.

the old ones, and an immense amount of this flood of exciting scenes. stone is being purchased, broken up, and used for "ballast," making the road-bed solid, durable, and level. The trains run with regularity and speed, and indicate increasing business and, thrift. Besides, this

Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean.

Nebraska, is also wending its way to the Pall and temper as that displayed by Mr. Belmont cific with its arms from the north and the and Mr. Blaine. The role of a witness is south, to draw business. Then there are not familiar to Mr. Blaine, who has so long the Kansas Pacific, the Kansas City, Fort posed and spoken only for political effect Scott & Gulf, and the St. Louis and San Fran- | that he becomes restless and angry when this cisco roads, all sending their trains whistling | end is opposed. The only legitimate object and steaming over the prairies of Southern | for the investigation that has been prosecuted and Western Kansas, and also making them- in the committee of Foreign Affairs, was to selves felt as much as possible in Missouri learn the truth regarding the animus of the to the east, and in the territories to the action of the State Department in relation

shops and mechanics. Not long since there signal lamp on the platform of the rear car, | that he would settle with him in private. all it is said were made in the capital city of so fraught with moral danger that young the evil is easy; but to suggest the practical means of reform is difficult. God knows all He neither slumbers nor sleeps. He will

these busy, powerful railroads will be de- plains of the South, is one of the tiniest voted to the interests of Christ's kingdom on the earth in a way we can not now under-

But to the subject, "The West Moves." The wild acres decrease. Cultivated farms to emit a greater amount of light; it is conincrease. The native sod is upturned, and wheat, corn, and the cultivated grasses take the place of the natural products of the un- The widow's mite and the cup of cold water cultivated prairies. Fruit trees of every are accepted, and the intention and desire variety anywise adapted to our climate are would be accepted, if there were no mite and no cup to give. -J. R. Macduff, D. D. planted in astonishingly large quantities. Shade trees are also planted in streets and door yards, along the roadsides, and large groves of forest trees are not uncommon. Towns entirely destitute of trees ten years ago now seem enveloped in a mass of trees and shrubbery. One man at Oswego, county seat of Labette county, Kansas, says he has sixty-five acres of fruit trees. His farm is on the border of the town-site, and a visit to his orchards shows the thrift of this large number of trees. His prospect for fruit, apples, peaches, pears, and cherries, is very for competent workers to occupy it, men promising this year. The population is whose hearts are filled with a fove of the steadily on the increase, the soil and climate work, we recognize the importance of the is being better understood, new industries work, and are willing to consecrate ourselves are developing, land is becoming more valuable, the roads better worked, the It is wonderful to witness the movements streams better supplied with bridges, and of the next year (Sept. 1, 1882). to be active also, that the blessed religion of The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, Jesus may have its effect in restraining the the Alfred Seminary, see but poor prospects under its efficient officers, is spending a large | evil, encouraging the good, bringing sinners amount of money apparently to good ad- to God, and saving professing Christians vantage. Steel rails are taking the place of from being overwhelmed and wrecked in

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1882.

independent Pacific thoroughfare. Its arms | room as a witness, that committee room is | bath in June, showing them the time has are running out in various directions, bringing | transformed into a circus, while the Senate, in the freight and passengers onto the main House, and other world wonders shrink in and to make that preparation possible withcomparison to side-shows. Happy the youth out, the expense and danger of going away The Missouri Pacific road, under the who examines such a witness. His fame is control of the energetic Jay Gould, seeks to made. Six thousand newspapers reverberate overdo every other railroad, and is spreading his name. Profound learning and brilliant all over the country, especially between the oratory, mature experience and eminent service are as nothing for notoriety, when The Burlington & Missouri river road in weighed against such an encounter of wits to the South American belligerants, Chili These roads are doing more and more of and Peru. Mr. Blaine felt that his political their own work, independent of Eastern | fame and fortune were involved, and, proceeded to the Capital as a volunteer witness. was a train of several cars belonging to the I have not space to narrate the words of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad stand- angry quarrel between Mr. Blaine and his ing on the track at Topeka, Kansas, made | questioner, Mr. Belmont. It ended in Mr. entirely in that city. From the nose of the Blaine charging his questioner with falsehood cow-catcher back through the engine, tender, | and by Mr. Belmont telling the distinguished postal, baggage and passenger cars, to the witness that he was a bully and a coward, and

The sole topic of conversation last night Kansas. The men employed on these roads. was the tragic finale of the close of Mr. the wages paid and the business directly and | Blaine's testimony before the Foreign Affairs indirectly created by them, can hardly be Committee. Such a diversity of opinion has estimated or comprehended. These roads, not been heard in Washington for a long as all the railroads of the land, as I suppose, | time. Mr. Blaine's adherents were loud in their are run in the interest of business without praises of what they termed "Mr. Blaine's regard to religion; and probably by far the magnificent victory over his enemies." while largest share of the employees can keep no | those persons who do not view Mr. Blaine in day for a Sabbath. Certain classes of the the light of being a remarkably great man, employees are understood to be reckless and | thought Mr. Belmont had put him in the immoral in their habits. Indeed, to work | correct category. Many express the opinion on a railroad in many of its departments is that Mr. Blaine is crippled for political life. The end of this matter is not yet. There

men are earnestly counseled by Christian is talk of an affair of honor, and Mr. Belparents and true friends to keep off the rail- mont is known to have asked Senator Butler roads, no matter how large the wages. To of South Carolina to act for him in this matus as Sabbath-keepers, as a rule, it is our ter. Senator Butler, however, persuaded spiritual life to keep out of the employ of Mr. Belmont to withhold a challenge; urging the railroads. It is sad to think that such a as a reason that Mr. Blaine would not accept gigantic business has such a demoralizing ef- it, and that, the prevailing sentiment of the fect. Nor have I a doubt but that some of country being against this method of setthe officials are sad at heart as they reflect teling disputes, it would be better to let the upon this condition of things. To speak of matter rest as it is recorded and published.

"LET YOUR LIGHT SO SHINE."-The little work this matter out, and sooner or later firefly-illuminating the darkness in the balmy numbers, 20 cents,

lamps in God's magnificent temple of night; a mere glimmering spark compared with other and nobler altar fires in the same great sanctuary. But that insect does not refuse to rise on its wings of flame because unable tent to shine with the lustre assigned to it in its humble place in the material economy.

FROM THE THEOLOGICAL CLASS.

We, students of Alfred University, hoping to receive a course of theological training therein, before we leave it, respectfully set forth to the people of the denomination to which we belong, and for which we hope to labor as ministers of the gospel in the years

1st. In view of the large field opening to us, as a people, and of the imminent demand

2d. There are nine or ten ready to enter the Theological Department at the opening

3d. The urgent and immediate need of the department is a larger endowment fund for the support of the Theological Professors. and we as young men looking forward to a three year's course of theological study in without sufficient endowment to keep a full corps of teachers in constant employment.

4th. Do you, Seventh-day Baptists, want well-trained men as ministers and workers in your field? and do you want them trained under your own fostering care? Then it will devolve upon you to supply the means. Teachers and students will do what they can, but they can not do all.

5th. We respectfully suggest that the pastors of all the churches, present this matter road is pushing out aid rapidly becoming an When Mr. Blaine appears in a committee to their people in a sermon on the first Sabfully come when no one should enter the ministry without a thorough preparation. among Sunday-keeping institutions, to get it, sufficient endowment funds should at once be raised to keep the Theological Teachers all the while employed, as no school or department can succeed, when its teachers are obliged now and then to take vacations, for the purpose of earning their

own support. 6th. We are confident that when the teachers of the Theological Department of Alfred University are permanently settled, the stu-

dents will not be wanting. E. A. WITTER. Signed,

Secretary of Class.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE CHURCH. - A Methodist pastor writes thus to the Northern

Christian Advocate: The church paper. I. Comes as an educator. It stimulates the intellect of a family. The best cultured find food and the child finds his little story which, with its moral, builds the mental and

moral nature. The department of history and science are full. The editorials discuss the live issues. and the correspondents tell of the varied ex-

periences of the Christian life. II. It comes as an assistant pastor. The members who take the church paper came to understand the great work of the church, the need of the church. All the benevolent causes are better supported, the church is more dearly loved and the pastor is more popular and better sustained.

I have no difficulty in raising money for our general church work when I can appeal to a membership who have looked over these things at home. They are read out to the family and these great benevolent causes come to the conscience. It is an appeal for missions? Then the question comes up, how much more can we give this year than last. The pastor presents the "Cause" and finds that it is not a new subject but has been prayerfully considered and he touches the heart and the purse very soon. Let our members be well educated in the work of the church, and there will be no lack, no debt on any of our societies.

Longfellow's Hyperion.-John W. Lovell Company, 14 & 16 Vesey St., New York, has commenced the issue of "Lovell's Library; a Weekly Publication," in which it is proposed to furnish in a popular form all the best works in current and standard literature. Vol. 1. No. 1, a double number, contains Hyperion, a romance, by H. W. Longfellow. Annual subscriptions, 52 numbers, \$8. Single numbers 10 cents; double

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

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

CORRECTION.—In a recent number of the RECORDER, in this department, it was stated that a school had been organized at Calamus, Neb., with 80 scholars. It should have read

"THE Woman's Missionary and Benevolent Society of the Pardee Seventh-day Baptist Church" was organized April 15th, by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the election of officers. We wish there might be a woman's society and a young people's mission band in every church, similar to those recently organized in Kansas. They systematize, and consequently render more efficient, this kind of Christian work.

WE came from a short but pleasant visit to the three Sabbath-keeping families at Farmington, Ill., with feelings of regret at the thought of "what might have been," had more of our brethren stayed there, and the growth of the church in numbers and spiritual things, kept pace, in some good degree, with the progress in material interests so manifest in that section of the country. There was an appointment for preaching, but a hard storm prevented our holding a meeting.

ONE of our brethren who has been greatly prospered in temporal things, gives as one reason for intending to devote the larger he and his wife owe their health and prosperity to the heavenly Father's blessings, without which their labors would have been in vain, and to whose author all they have belongs. Brethren, do we realize as we ought, how dependent we are upon the blessings of our Father in heaven, and how much we owe him of gratitude and service?

A LARGELY ATTENDED and interesting union Bible School Institute was held at Cummingsville, Kansas, April 16th, conducted by Mr. Isaac Maris, who is, we believe, a Vice President of the county organization. Seventh-day Baptists, men and women, among them Joshua Wheeler, Esq., of Nortonville, took an active part in the work of the Institute. The wife and children of Mr. Maris are members of the Pardee Church, and our brethren there find in him, though a Friend, a friendly and earnest fellow-laborer in church and general religious work.

THE Corresponding Secretary recently spent between five and six weeks in Northeastern Kansas; aud, besides his regular official duties of correspondence, etc., worked in the prayer-meeting and Bible-school, called upon many of the families, and gave fifteen sermons and addresses, in the school-house on "Seventh-day Lane," in a neighboring school-house, in a private house, and at Nortonville, Effiingham, and Cummingsville. Over eighty dollars were received on this field for the missionary treasury. We greatly desired to visit Lyon and Marion counties, but found it quite impossible to do so, this

WE gather the following thoughts from an article in Woman's Work for Woman, and recommend them as suggesting valuable pre remedies for missionary societies and bands: 1. Furnish plenty of wholesome, nourishing food, in the shape of information concerning missionaries and missionary operations. Work, work, directly for Christ. Read, study, pray, give, not forgetting that one woman, with Christ on her side, is in the majority. Stimulants, such as rousing speeches and exhortations, are often helpful but these two things are absolutely essential Follow the above rules faithfully, and "soon you will become so thoroughly aroused yourself, and so fully imbued with the spirit of missions, that you can not help being a diffusive power. Others will see your good | tinued for 1882. works who never heeded your good words, and they will take knowledge of you that you have been with Jesus, and have indeed | 15, 1882, on Southern Illinois field. learned of him. 'In due time ye shall reap

redeemed, if they will. He is rich. We see D. K. Davis, J. C. Rogers, and L. M. Cotmen in danger, and would gladly place their trell. Also, a letter from Geo. H. Babcock, feet in a safe place, if we could. Men are in | Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society, bondage; and we, if we had the power, would relative to the joint employment, by the break the chains that bind them. Men are Boards of the two Societies, of Eld. Rolf, as dead in respect to things heavenly and spir- preacher and tract distributor in Norway. itual; but we are not able to bring them to A letter was also read from Miss Ella F. life. They walk in darkness, often feeling | Swinney, Smyrna, Del, and a large number after a better way; but the light of the world of letters from experienced missionaries, and is not of us. We can help, but not redeem persons having charge of mission work in or save. The Lord, to whom be strength other denominations, called out by letters of and dominion and glory, is rich unto all who | inquiry, by our Corresponding Secretary relacall upon him in truth. The way of life and | tive to the value of, and best methods of consalvation is adapted to all. The rich man's ducting medical missionary work in foreign riches will not make the gates of pearl open for him; the poor man's poverty will not shut him out from the streets of gold within the jasper walls. Men of high degree may wear a crown, but not because of their greatness; for men of low estate there are provided white robes and crowns of rejoicing. The ignorant may become wise unto their soul's salvation, and find the powers of the mind continually expanding, as it is given unto them to know more and more of the "mysteries" of the kingdom of heaven; the most on same terms as past three months. highly cultured may enter the kingdom by thought and research, and abundant oppor- on that field, S. R. Wheeler, to labor in it. tunity for being, in understanding men. shows its power in many ways and under Rolf, by the Tract Board. greatly varying outward circumstances; but | 5. After considering the various questions the genuine products are the fruits of the of re-enforcing and enlarging the work of Spirit of righteousness. But that there the China Mission, raised by the letters bepart of his means to religious purposes, that | might be no possible misunderstanding on | fore the Board upon this subject, it was voted the part of any as to their chances to gain a that the Board does not, as yet, see the way heavenly home, the word of the Lord is, clear thus to re-enforce and enlarge that whosoever calleth, whosoever drinketh, who- mission. soever will. Abounding grace is as free as the air of heaven. It is not withheld; we cation of a missionary paper," were submitted may refuse it. To do missionary work is to to the Board by the Corresponding Secretary. tell men of God who is rich in mercy, and to After a general discussion of the subject, it persuade them to become participators of the | was referred to the Prudential Committee riches of his grace, in his kindness toward us for further deliberation, with authority to through Christ Jesus.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society was held in the vestry of the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist church, in Westerly, R. I., Wednesday, April 19, 1882, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.

There were present: Geo. Greenman, J. R. Irish, Gideon T. Collins, L. A. Platts, J. H. Potter, N. H. Langworthy, Geo. B. Utter, S. S. Griswold, O. D. Sherman, W. C. Titsworth, Jonathan Maxson, S. P. Still- | S man, Geo. B. Carpenter, and Geo. T. Collins. Also, visiting brethren, Horace Stillman, and H. S. Berry.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Horace Stillman.

The Prudential Committee reported their | action upon the various items referred to them at the last meeting of the Board, and the report was approved. The following is a summary of this report:

1. An appropriation to the Church at Long Branch, Neb., at the rate of \$200 per year, from April 1, 1882; for so much of the year as they have preaching by some one acceptable to the Board.

2. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to engage C. J. Sindall to labor among the Scandinavians, beginning March ventives of disease and death; and healing 1, 1882, at \$30 per month, he paying his own expenses, if it shall appear that he is a member of any Seventh-day Baptist Church.

> 3. An appropriation of \$400 for the year beginning April 1, 1882, to C. W. Threlkeld, was voted, for so much of the year as he shall devote to missionary labor on the Kentucky field.

4. The Corresponding Secretary was authorized to spend so much of his time between March 1 and Sept. 1, 1882, in Chicago, as he shall deem consistent with his

5. Appropriation of \$100 to the Church in Hornellsville, N. Y., as heretofore, con-

6. Continuation of appropriation of \$300 to F. F. Johnson, for one year from March

7. Treasurer was instructed to remit salaif ye faint not.' But if you faint, what ries, &c., to China, to close of year 1882,

Reports were then read from the Corre-ALL men need the blessings of redemption, sponding Secretary, and the following mis and all can have them. The same Lord is sionaries: L. F. Randolph, West Virginia; H over all. He in whose name we gather to- P. Burdick, Hebron, Pa., and vicinity; C. W.

The following action was taken:

1. The appropriation of \$150 to the Churches of Greenbrier and Ritchie, W. Va, toward the support of L. F. Randolph as pastor, was continued for the ensuing year, the Board expressing the opinion that the churches themselves should make up to Bro. Randolph any deficiency in his salary.

2. H. P. Burdick is to be continued on the Hebron field for another three months,

3. It was voted that if the Board of the being converted and becoming as little chil- Tract Society wish to maintain a Tent the mission. When the terrible tidings reached dren, and then, all along the highway of ho- ensuing Summer, in Kansas and Nebraska, liness, they can find food for profoundest | we will cheerfully authorize our missionary

4. The suggestion of the Tract Board to Life in the vegetable kingdom manifests its jointly employ Bro. Rolf, in Norway, was power in many forms of beauty and fruitful- referred to the Prudential Committee, to ness; life in the kingdom of spiritual things await the result of inquiries made of Bro.

6. Some "reasons for favoring the publicall a Board Meeting, if they think best.

7. The balance reported in Treasury, April 19, 1882, is \$2,763 56; orders voted on which rolled down his cheeks, he said. It was the practical character of the adthe Treasury, \$1,732 95.

L. A. PLATTS, Rec. Sec.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT. GEO. B. UTTER, Treasurer,

In account with the S. D. B. MISSIONARY Soc. Balance in treasury, Jan. 27, 1882......\$2,190 28 Cash received since, as follows:

| Cash received since, as follows: | |
|---|--------------|
| Sabbath-school, Pawcatuck Church, Chi- | |
| nese schools | 34 |
| Little Helpers, Pawcatuck Sabbath school | |
| ittle Helpers, Pawcatuck Sabbath school, one month's expense Chinese school | 10 |
| adies' Aid Society, Pawcatuck Church | 25 |
| Susan F. Crandall Westerly D I | |
| Busan E. Crandall, Westerly, R. I | 10 |
| martina maxson, westerly, Nelson school | |
| and work | 3 |
| Ladies' Sewing Society, Ashaway | 25 |
| Church at Plainfield, N. J | 71 |
| Sabbath-school, Plainfield; general purposes. | 31 |
| " education of Chi- | |
| nese children | 25 |
| Church at Shiloh, collection | $\tilde{25}$ |
| Prayer-meeting, Shiloh, collection, China | 12 |
| Mrs T. A Stanton Chilch | |
| Floate Woods Dinghamter N. V. Coming | 2 |
| Mrs. L. A. Stanton, Shiloh | 5 |
| rist Affred Church | 34 |
| Women's Auxiliary Tract Society. Second | |
| Alfred | 5 |
| disters of Richburg Charch, Nelson | 12 |
| | 5 |
| Mrs. J. Summerbell, W. D. Crandall, Nile. | Š |
| W. D. Crandall Nile | 3 |
| Church at Nile, collection | 9 |
| Collection at Quarterly Meeting Nile | 5 |
| Collection at Quarterly Meeting, Nile | 2 |
| | 7 |
| Mrs. Benj. Green, Little Genesee | 5 |
| Sabbath school, Albion, Wis | 6 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Babcock, Albion | 2 |
| A. B. Lawton, " | 1 |
| Mrs. A. B. Lawton. | 1 |
| Bertie Stout, Albion, for boy Nathan | |
| Estate of Horace Bliven, Albion | 10 |
| Mrs. G. W. Monroe, Davis Junction, Ill | 3. |
| Church in Southampton. | |
| Friend, New Richmond, Wis | 25 |
| Thursh in Welton Jones | 2 |
| Church in Welton, Iowa. | 4 |
| oung reopie s missionary bociety, Welton, | 6 |
| Young People's Missionary Society, Welton, Betty Woods, Pecan, Texas | 2 |
| Sabbath-school, Dodge Centre. Minn | 4 |
| Estate of A. B. Crandall, Portville, N. Y. | |
| through A. K. C., Executor | 257 |
| | |

By cash paid as follows: . F. Johnson, Stone Fort, Ill., for January and February, 1882..... \$50 00 G. Velthuysen, Haarlem, April, May, and

Total.... E. & O. E. . GEO. B. UTTER, Treasurer, WESTERLY, R. I., April 18, 1882.

King Fu, occupied by members of the China Inland Mission, there is a proclamation placed there by the magistrate of the city, which is of some interest, as an indication of the protection and respect shown to foreign missionaries in this remote inland city of China. A

and serve, is the Lord whose mercies come tory; G. Velthuysen, Haarlem, Holland; in the outer hall, and the women in the in- people.—Foreign Missionary.

on every land, and upon whom men of every and D. H. Davis, Shanghai, China. Also, let- ner. Let there be no noise or uproar. All kindred, tribe, and tongue, may call and be ters from O. D. Williams, C. A. Burdick, idlers are forbidden to enter and loiter about. There are to be no crowds around the doors. Everything must be done according to order, and if any one dare disobey, let him be immediately bound and sent for punishment.' -China's Millions.

HAVE-YOU NOT A WORD FOR JESUS?

Will the world His praise proclaim? Who will speak if ye are silent? Ye who know the Savior's name. You, whom He hath called and chosen, His own witnesses to be. Will you tell your gracious Master, "Lord, we can not speak for Thee!" "Can not!" though He suffered for you, Died because He loved you so! "Can not!" though he has forgiven, Making scarlet white as snow! "Can not!" though His grace abounding Is your freely promised aid! "Can not!" though He stands beside you Though He says, "Be not afraid." -Frances Ridley Havergal.

"READY TO DIE FOR JESUS."

The first efforts made to introduce the gospel to the island of Eromanga, in the New Hebrides group, resulted in the tragical murder by the natives of the devoted misthe distant island of Rarotonga the utmost confusion and distress prevailed among the people, who had themselves, but a few years before, been lifted out of the most debasing idolatry and cannibalism into the light and love of the gospel. Not less than thirteen hundred people came together to hear the house, and asked some of the inmates to buy sad facts from the missionary, Mr. Sill, repeatedly interruping him, as he attempted to value and authorship of the book, that his read the letters he had received, by their request was denied. Still, they were not unlamentations and cries of distress. Having | willing to hear a part of it read to them. at last finished the details he gave a short exhortation, and was followed by several of the | sponding passage in the Epistle to the Epheelder members of the church, who spoke to the people in most touching terms of "Wil- Eph. 6: 1-6.] As he read about the duty of iamu's" first visit to Rarotonga; of his wives, the husband thought he would buy a labors for their welfare, and of their grief at copy for his wife. When he came to the his untimely end. It is said "the whole duty of husbands, the wife thought she scene was deeply impressive, and was worthy | would purchase one for her husband. When of their love to him to whom they owed so he came to the duty of children, both father much."

heart renewed; and on rising to address the posed to buy a copy of the Word of God for congregation, after wiping away the tears the other. sorrow; we have not known such sorrow since the Word of God was brought to our was esteemed an honor. You know we used to say that the warrior who thus fell would have great possessions and honors in company with his chief in the world beyond. This thought warms my heart now; let us weep for ourselves; let us weep for Wiliamu vaine, Mrs. Williams; let us weep for the heathen, but let us not weep for Wiliamu. Brethren wipe away your tears. This is my question to you, What about the work? Who will stand where Wiliamu fell? Who will go and complete the battle which he began? Brethren, I have been remembering the prayer of Jesus when he hung upon the cross, 'Father forgive them, they know not what they do Should not this be our prayer? Now, in conclusion, I look to the missionary, and look to you, and I tell you that the desire of my heart is to be put on board the next shir that comes to our land, that I be taken down to that dark land of Eromanga and be put on shore in the midst of the heathen who murdered Wiliamu. I will tell them what we once were and what the Word of God has now made us; and, it may be, they will understand what I say; but should I fall by their hands "-looking towards another church member, he said, "If I fall, you, my brother, follow me; and if you fall, let another come, and another, and in this way the land of Eromanga and all its people shall be gained for Jesus, and become as we are this day, through the preaching of his Word." Such was the spirit of one redeemed from heathenism, who would have regarded it his highest honor to lay down his life for his Savior. This he was not permitted to do. Before Eromanga was "gained for Jesus," he had joined the great multitude around the throne in heaven .- Woman's Work for

THE North China Herald, in speaking of the attack made by a mob upon our chapel at Chinanfoo, thinks it not strange that such On the wall of a dwelling-house in Chung- chapel was situated in immediate proximity

DR. ARTHUR MITCHELL says, and very justly, that missionary material for the concert must be digested, assimilated, and given forth as one's own product. And a congregation who read missionary literature are the most attractive listeners, even if they have read the same magazine from which the pas. tor speaks. A partial knowledge beforehand is like moisture in the atmosphere and sun. light in the sky; and a genial subsoil en. riched with facts causes the seed sown to spring up apace.

A Missionary in Africa, says: "My last and most urgent request is an old one, but it comes from me with more painful earnest. ness than ever before—pray, PRAY for your missionaries! Pray that Christ-like love may actuate every word and deed, that wisdom from God may direct every movement. every decision!"

THE American Board sent out last year forty new missionaries, including nine ordained men, two physicians, and thirteen unmarried ladies. Fifteen laborers of both sexes were sent to Africa alone.

In Japan 90 per cent. of the people are able to read; in the United States only 80 per cent.; in England, 67; in China, 50; and sionary Williams and his young companion, in India 5 per cent. can boast that accom-Harris, who had just joined the Polynesian plishment.

CHINA spends \$150,000,000 annually in

PRACTICAL RELIGION.—I once heard a good story of a colporteur. He called at a a Bible of him. So little was known of the The agent then read either this or the corresians. [See Col. 3:18-22, and compare with and mother determined to give a copy to Among the speakers was a middle-aged each of their children. When he read on man, who, when the gospel was first preached in Rarotonga, was one of the most daring warriors and inveterate cannibals of his tribe. But his mind had been enlightened and his the corresponding class in each case pur-

Brethren, listen to me! This is a day of vice in each case that appealed to the good sense of the listeners, and induced them to buy a book that urged the discharge of relaland. Wiliamu, our father, is dead; he has tive duties. It is observable, however, that been murdered by the savages-blind sav- each thought of the duty of others, and no ages! Ah! he was a warrior, a great warrior one of the number of his or her own pecuof Jesus, and he has fallen. But, brethren, liar duty to the rest. And this may remind I have been thinking, why should we weep | us, that while we insist that others should for him? You remember how we used to act | bring forth fruit unto holiness, we should in our heathenism. Our warriors would carefully examine ourselves whether we be leave home and wives and children to fight in the faith or no. It is so much more easy the battles of our chief. To fall in battle to censure others than to be right ourselves.

> "Nor Now."—A story is told, among the Russian peasants, of an old woman who was at work in her house when the wise men from the East passed by on their way to find the infant Christ guided as they were by the star going before them in the sky. "Come with us," they said; "we are going to find the heavenly child, come with us." "I will come," she replied; "but not just now, I will follow very soon, and overtake you and find him." But when her work was done the wise men were gone and the star in the heavens had disappeared, and she never saw the infant Savior. It is but a story, but one that is full of instruction and warning, for a similar story could be told of thousands of human hearts, and confirmed by the character and destiny of thousands of human beings. The call to come to Christ sounds in our ears, but we are too busy with our daily work to heed it now. We have no time just yet for the Bible, or the closet, or the serious thought, or for hearkening to the voice of conscience and the whispers of the Holy Spirit. We are like the Duke of Alva, who, when asked to look at a remarkable appearance in the skies, replied, "I am too busy with things on earth to take time for looking up at the heavens." We are pressed with our business, or building our homes, or locking after the needs of our children, or laying up wealth for the future, and the time for seeking Christ is delayed, and by the delay we have missed him forever.

BESETTING SINS LIKE LEECHES. - A traveler in Burmah, after fording a certain river, found his body covered all over by a swarm of leeches, busily sucking his blood. His first impulse was to tear the tormentors from his flesh, but his servant warned him that to pull them off by mechanical violence would expose his life to danger. They must an outbreak should have occurred, as the not be torn off lest portions remain in the wounds and become a poison; they must to the "Examination-Hall of Literates," and drop off spontaneously, and so they will be adds, "If a joss-house were to be put up harmless. The native forthwith prepared a cheek by jowl with Trinity College, Cambath for his master, by the decoction of some bridge, we much fear the graduates of civil- herbs, and directed him to lie down in it. ized England would not view the pagan As soon as he had bathed in the balsam, the building with approval; and the Cambridge leeches dropped off. This illustrates the authorities might be found lukewarm if a fact that every unforsaken iniquity in the gether on the Sabbath day, to whom we lift the voice of prayer and praise for salvation's priceless gift, and whom we seek to worship priceless gift, and whom we seek to worship is a solemn place; everything should be quiet and reverent. Men and children must listen the literation of the literation from the Sabbath day, to whom we lift the voice of prayer and praise for salvation's sas and Nebraska; H. B. Lewis, Nebraska; C. J. Sindall, Minnesota and Dakota Territary and reverent. Men and children must listen their best allies in the enlightenment of the literation runs thus:

| The literation runs thus: | Instruction of the literation from the literation runs thus: | Instruction runs th will instantly let go their hold.

Education

Conducted by REV. J.

We walked beside After a day while Of its own glory. Who, combating the Ge Uttered with burning and sank adown, a hear So runs the Arab

Nor moon, nor st They did not dan Though trembling in the The light was neither which, life like, had a And silences impasssion Secured wanderin For though we no of the gray water Dark wave and

Into the plaintive Of absent friends And, had we see Seen haply each

GARFIELD AS ST

versity. Indiana, Garfield at Chester teacher with him lately given, in a pi of his own observati "I met him first

President H. W.

the same building, the same carpenter intimate. He was on the playground We recited Robinso belonged to a litera ting up, called the I was not classed w of him as a stude teacher. My estim and for many of t tinct illustrations: As a student,

1. His intellection

and easy in all dir in the languages. 2. He did not sti but to know, and for and knowing.

3. It was his m thought, but the la the thought.

4. As study was so to recount and t reading was a frequ

5. He was a mas cations, so that his reproduced what he 6. He had a wid

seemed never to be however unimports attention. 7. He had a grea pose to conquer, t

prove superior to excompetitors, to con 8. With this des found the most g

miration at the suc 9. Over all his st a happy disposition manly courage. As a teacher,

1. He was alway 2. He impressed passed perhaps too nate portions. 3. He had rare

4. He gave more to the book. He dent, not the lesson but sparing of blan 6. He inspired of investigation an 7. By frequent

the whole work i pleteness."

PIRST FRUITS OF T

Floren

Dearest Grandp terday afternoon, good girl last nigl letter to my own good last night, a night, too, and sh well." Papa is do grandmammas qu want to see my gr really and truly as mamma's mamma picture ever so m don't think you do says you are com am so glad: I w ine as soon as you and you and I gether. Won't t They haven't told their letters to yo tell you about m

and hair of an au all respects, phy
(papa taught me morning): I eat
I am a little pig: cry at all, except one (1) nose, two (1) mouth, ten-(4)

l take en anvent

ssionary in Africa, says: "My last ost urgent request is an old one, but es from me with more painful earnest. nan ever before—pray, PRAY for your naries! Pray that Christ-like love ctuate every word and deed, that wisom God may direct every movement. decision!"

American Board sent out last year new missionaries, including nine ormen, two physicians, and thirteen ried ladies. Fifteen laborers of both were sent to Africa alone.

apan 90 per cent. of the people are read; in the United States only 80 it.; in England, 67; in China, 50; and a 5 per cent. can boast that accom-

NA spends \$150,000,000 annually in ral worship.

CTICAL RELIGION.—I once heard a tory of a colporteur. He called at a and asked some of the inmates to buy e of him. So little was known of the and anthorship of the book, that his t was denied. Still, they were not unto hear a part of it read to them. gent then read either this or the correng passage in the Epistle to the Ephe-See Col. 3:18-22, and compare with 1-6. As he read about the duty of the husband thought he would buy a or his wife. When he came to the of husbands, the wife thought she purchase one for her husband. When he to the duty of children, both father other determined to give a copy to their children. When he read on the duties of parents, the children reto give their father a copy; and when s and servants were being appealed to, responding class in each case purto buy a copy of the Word of God for as the practical character of the ad-

each case that appealed to the good of the listeners, and induced them to book that urged the discharge of relanties. It is observable, however, that hought of the duty of others, and no the number of his or her own pecuity to the rest. And this may remind at while we insist that others should forth fruit unto holiness, we should Ilv examine ourselves whether we be faith or no. It is so much more easy isure others than to be right ourselves.

Now."—A story is told, among the an peasants, of an old woman who was k in her house when the wise men from ast passed by on their way to find the Christ guided as they were by the star before them in the sky. "Come with hey said; "we are going to find the nly child, come with us." " I will she replied; "but not just now, I llow very soon, and overtake you and iim." But when her work was done se men were gone and the star in the ns had disappeared, and she never saw fant Savior. It is but a story, but one

s full of instruction and warning, for a rstory could be told of thousands of m hearts, and confirmed by the characd destiny of thousands of human be-The call to come to Christ sounds in irs, but we are too busy with our daily to heed it now. We have no time just the Bible, or the closet, or the serious nt, or for hearkening to the voice of ence and the whispers of the Holy We are like the Duke of Alva, who, seked to look at a remarkable appearin the skies, replied, "I am too busy things on earth to take time for lookat the heavens." We are pressed our business, or building our homes, ting after the needs of our children, ng up wealth for the future, and the r seeking Christ is delayed, and by lay we have missed him forever.

etting Sins Like Leeches. — A r in Burmah, after fording a certain found his body covered all over by a of leeches, busily sucking his blood. et impulse was to tear the tormentors is flesh, but his servant warned him pull them off by mechanical violence expose his life to danger. They must torn off lest portions remain in the and become a poison; they must spontaneously, and so they will be The native forthwith prepared his master, by the decoction of some and directed him to lie down in it. as he had bathed in the balsam, the dropped off. This illustrates the it every unforsaken iniquity in the like a leech, sucking the life-blood. uman determination to have gone with not east the evil thing away. You athe your whole being in God's parmercy, and these venomous creatures utantly let go their hold.

Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

A SEA-SIDE WALK.

We walked beside the sea After a day which perished silently Of its own glory-like the Princess weird Who, combating the Genius, scorched and seared, Uttered with burning breath, "Ho! victory!" And sank adown, a heap of ashes pale: So runs the Arab tale.

Nor moon, nor stars were out. They did not dare to tread so soon about. Though trembling, in the footsteps of the sun, The light was neither night's nor day's, but one Which, life like, had a beauty in its doubt: And silences impasssioned breathings round Seemed wandering into sound.

For though we never spoke Of the gray water and the shaked rock-Dark wave and stone unconsciously were

Into the plaintive speaking that we used, Of absent friends and memories unforsook; And, had we seen each other's face, we had Seen haply each was sad.

-Mrs. Browning.

GARPIELD AS STUDEDT AND TEACHER.

President H. W. Everest, of Butler Uni versity, Indiana, who was a student with Garfield at Chester and Hiram, Ohio, and a teacher with him in the latter place, has lately given, in a private letter, this account of his own observations of Garfield:

"I met him first at Chester. Rooming in the same building, and working for awhile at the same carpenter's bench, we soon became intimate. He was a noticeable student, both on the playground and in the class-room. We recited Robinson's Algebra together, and belonged to a literary society of our own getting up, called the 'Mystic Ten.' At Hiram I was not classed with him, yet knew much of him as a student, but more of him as a teacher. My estimate is briefly as follows; and for many of the items I remember distinct illustrations:

1. His intellections were clear, vigorous, and easy in all directions, but especially so in the languages.

2. He did not study merely to recite well, but to know, and for the pleasure of learning

3. It was his main object to master the thought, but the language was retained with the thought.

4. As study was the easy play of his mind, so to recount and to review his lessons and reading was a frequent pleasure.

5. He was a master at condensed classifications, so that his memory easily held and reproduced what he had learned.

6. He had a wide-awake curiosity, which seemed never to be satiated. A new thing, however unimportant, always attracted his

7. He had a great desire and settled purpose to conquer, to master the lesson, to prove superior to every difficulty, to excel all competitors, to conquer and surpass himself. 8. With this desire to conquer, there was

found the most generous and exultant admiration at the success of another. 9. Over all his study he shed the glory of

a happy disposition; of youth, hope, and manly courage.

As a teacher,

1. He was always clear and certain.

2. He impressed the main things, but passed perhaps too lightly over the subordi nate portions.

3. He had rare ability at illustration.

4. He gave more attention to the boy than to the book. He strove to develop the student, not the lesson or science.

5. He was abundant in praise of success but sparing of blame.

6. He inspired his students with a spirit

of investigation and conquest.

7. By frequent and rapid reviews, he kept the whole work in hand and gave it completeness."

FIRST FRUITS OF THE NEW EDUCATIONAL PRO-

Florence's First Letter.

Dearest Grandpa,-I was a week old yesterday afternoon, and papa said, if I was a good girl last night, that I might write a letter to my own grandpapa to-day. I was good last night, and mamma had a good grandmammas quite too utterly much. all respects, physically and intellectually (papa taught me those two big words this morning). I eat a great deal, and nurse says I am a little pig. I sleep some, but don't cry at all, except when very hungry. I have one (1) nose, two (2) eyes, two (2) ears, one (1) mouth, ten (10) fingers, and (10) toes. I take an inventory every morning to see than anything ever made by sculptor, painter, sion of power, and that the results have been that they are all right. Now, I want to send or artisan. A character modeled in the disatisfactory. that they are all right. Now, I want to send I or artisan.

my love to all my nice relations, and I must | vine ideal as represented by Christ is the stop, because I am tired. I shall be so glad | perfection of art and the crowning beauty of | when you come. We are all well and happy. the world. The tendency to beautify and as well. I hope you will love me, dear grandpapa, as refine life, and make even common things much as I love you, and that you will soon lovely and artistic, deserves encouragement answer this first letter from your loving because it is intrinsically good, and because FLORENCE. granddaughter.

P. S.—Ain't you glad I'm a girl?

MACARONICS FOR CLASSICALS

Mus cucurrit plenum sed. Contra meum magnum ad.

Sic transit drove a tu pone tandem temo ver from the north. He is visiting his ante, Mrs. Dido Etdux, and intends stopping here till ortum. He et super with us last evening, and is a terrible fello. He lambda man almost to death the other evening, but he got his match, the other man cutis nos off and noctem flat urna flounder.

at the table, Dr. Porson pronounced it a lapsus lingue.

Sidney Smith once proposed as a motto for a manufacturer of table sauces, a line from Virgil:

Graví jamdudum saucia cura.—Æneid, iv., 1. A scholar once wrote on his tea-chest,

'Tu doces"—thou teachest.

Dr. Johnson wrote the following epitaph for his cat: "Mi-cat inter omnes."

A gentleman at dinner helped his friend to a potato, saying, "I think this is a mealy one." To which the other replied, "Thank you, it could not be melior.

"Well, Tom, you are sick again?" To which Tom answered, in good English and better Latin, "Sic sum."

When a lady once swept down a Cremona violin with her mantua, Dean Swift quoted Virgil as follows: "Mantua væ miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ," which in English reads, "Ah, Mantua; too near the wretched

In the days when they locked the doors of the pews in churches, a gentleman, going to service, forgot his key, and so declined to enter the pew because "pudor vetat."

A lady, in company with a gentleman, passing some geese, asked whether they were ducks or geese. One of the flock at that moment lifting up its voice, the gentleman instantly replied, "That's your anser."

Somewhat similar was a friend's criticism upon one of Gail Hamilton's books, when he come with emotion. "He has sent me to changed the title from "What Answer?" to take care of you." You should have seen upon one of Gail Hamilton's books, when he "What an Anser!"

O unum skulls—can't you see the joke?

WOMEN AND MEDICINE.—There is one branch in the medical profession for which it has long seemed to me that the educated woman is specially adapted, and which appears to have escaped the attention of those most interested in finding suitable occupation for her. It is the practice of pharmacy. Both in and out of hospitals I apprehend that pharmacy as well as the public would profit by an extensive employment of women. Any one familiar with foreign hospitals, in which the dispensing department is in the hands of women, will be able to say whether they do their work well or ill. I do not hesitate to affirm that I have never seen dispensaries in our own medical institutions to surthe general characteristics of the sex, their definess and neat-handedness, their delicacy of taste, touch, and smell, their conscientiousness, cleanliness, and tidiness, I think that they possess special qualifications for undertaking more generally the work now in these three States reached during the cenleft to men, whose general scientific attainany ordinarily well educated girl. Pharmaceutical work is entirely indoors, it rarely if ever entails night-work, and neither physically nor mentally does there appear to me to be the slightest objection to the employment of well-trained women in the compounding and dispensing of medicines. The physician would often profit by the suggestions and hints which a clever female pharmaceutist would be able to offer, and which do not present themselves to the male chemist, while women by entering upon this career would add largely and legitimately to their sphere of useful and remunerative oc-

THE ART SPIRIT.—The Christian at Work says: "The growth of the art spirit and the night, too, and she and I are both "doing desire for beauty in this country within a well." Papa is doing well too. I like my dozen years is one of the most marvelous facts in our history. The school of enthusiwant to see my grandpapa, and see if he is asts to which Mr. Wilde belongs emphasize really and truly an "elderly gentleman," as this tendency, and carry it one step further. mamma's mamma says he is. I like your Below their extravaganzas there is an elepicture ever so much, dear grandpapa, and ment of nature, of reason, of truth, which is don't think you look elderly at all. Mamma in accord with the best currents of modern says you are coming to see me soon, and I | thought and feeling, and while their eccenam so glad. I want you to come and see tricities may be laughed at, the beauty they me as soon as you can, and stay a long time, crave and insist upon can not be too eagerly and you and I can talk over old times to- sought. There is no connection between gether. Won't that be preciously precious? | virtue and ugliness. The spirit of devout They haven't told you anything about me in | consecration to God, the author of all beauty, their letters to you, so I am just going to should show itself not only in the love of all tell you about myself. I have blue eyes, beautiful objects, but in graceful manners and hair of an auburn hue. I am perfect in and beautiful acts. We have no patience with the people who go into ecstasies over pictures and statues, and even stand entranced over a set of dinner-ware, and are coarse and unfeeling in their ways, and fill their days with selfish and mean deeds. A truly beautiful behavior is a thousand times more artistic and refined and pleasure-giving | practical tests of paper belts in the transmis-

it culminates in the realm of moral and spiritual beauty."

VACCINATION.—Those persons who denounce vaccination in the human subject may have their doubts removed by studying the paper on the "Protective Effect of Vaccination," read by Dr. Henry Tomkins the other day at Owen's College, Manchester. He showed that the most striking evidence of the efficacy of vaccination came from the small pox hospitals themselves. During forty years experience at Highgate, no nurse or servant who had been re-vaccinated was ever attacked. The students who attended When a waiter overturned the sliced tongue | the hospital for clinical instruction, were favored with a like immunity from the disease. This last circumstance gave Dr. Tomkins the opportunity of combating an argument often put forward by the opponents of vaccination, namely, that nurses and others at tached to small pox hospitals become inured to the disease from constant exposure to infection; therefore they are safe. The students referred to only attended the hospital When two malcontents, named Payne and | for a few hours once a week, and yet not Culpepper, were expelled from college, a one of them was attacked. The doctor, in classmate said: "Poenia perire potest; Culpa | conclusion, defied anti-vaccinators to produce | any half-dozen unprotected persons who could go through the same ordeal unharmed. Might not some of the anti-vaccinators themselves be induced to undergo the experiment? -Chambers' Journal.

> A Lesson of Trust.—One time a boy was discovered in the streets, evidently bright and intelligent, but sick. A man who had the feeling of kindness strongly developed, went to him, shook him by the shoulder, and asked him what he was doing there. "Waiting for God to come for me," said he. "What do you mean?" said the gentleman, touched by the pathetic tone of the answer, and the condition of the boy, in whose eye and flushed face he saw the evidences of the fever. "God sent for father and mother and little brother," said he, "and took them away to on Sunday. The Evening Post sent a cirhis home up in the sky, and mother told me | cular to the leading ministers, to ascertain when she was sick that God would take care | "how far Christian sentiment would sustain of me. I have no home, nobody to give me anything, and I came out here and have been looking so long up in the sky for God to take me, as mother said he would. He will come, won't he? Mother never told a lie." "Yes, my lad," said the man, overhis eyes flash and the smile of triumph break over his face, as he said: "Mother never utterances. See how muddy he is the motold a lie, sir; but you have been so long on

THE PINE SUPPLY OF THE LAKE REGION. -The publication of Prof. Sargent's Forestry Bulletin of Michigan completes that portion of the series which treats of the important pine forests of the great lakes, and enables us to offer some considerations upon the present condition of these forests, and the influence they exert upon the prosperity of the country.

It is shown that in the three great pineproducing States-Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—there were standing, according to the carefully-digested estimates of the of his broken theology, by gathering them Census Office, in the Spring of 1880, some pass or equal them. And when we consider eighty-two billion (82,010,000,000) feet of merchantable pine. Of this, nearly one-half, or forty-one billion feet, are credited to Wisconsin; the Michigan peninsulas show thirtyfive billion feet, and Minnesota but a little more than six billion feet. The pine cut sus year a total of over seven billion (7,035, ments are certainly not beyond the reach of 507,000) feet. At this rate of destruction forests in less than twelve years.

> WHAT GOD LOOKS AT.—An old writer has quaintly, but very truly, said: "God looks not at the oratory of our prayers, how eloquent they are; nor at their geometry, how long they are; nor at their arithmetic, how many they are; nor at their logic, how methodical they are; but he looks at their sincerity, how spiritual they are."

Parsees around the "Towers of Silence"whither the corpses of Parsees at Bombay are taken immediately after death to be devoured by vultures will often wait and Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any watch until every atom of the flesh of those they love has been consumed by the birds.

There are many people who falter and tremble as long as there is any mixture o doubt in their minds as to what they can or what they ought to do, but who, the moment that doubt ceases, have power and will to dare everything.

CLIPPINGS.

Never ask a question unless you really car to know the answer

Error is mortal, truth immortal; error is nfinite weakness, truth infinite strength. True liberty does not permit one to claim

rights to the deprivation of others' privileges. If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.

It is said that the Japanese have made

Every lad who buys a cigarette not only wastes his money, but his God-given stren th Sabbath of the Lord thy God? It is a both-

How independent of money peace of conscience is, and how much hapriness can be condensed in the humblest home!

All the chief French lighthouses will soon be lit by electricity, and provided with power-

Kind words produce their own image in men's souls, and a beautiful image it is. They soothe and comfort the hearer. In the past thirty years the Lake Superior

mines have produced over 330,000,000 tons

ful steam trumpets for fog-signals.

of ingot copper, representing a value of at least \$155,000,000. The election of a new president at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, will soon take place. It is understood that Professor Henry Smith

will not be elected, in which case Rev. H. Furneaux is thought to have a good chance. It is estimated that if a man lives to seventy-two years he passes at least twentyfour years in sleep. So you see, a man is a pretty good sort of fellow one-third of the

time, bad as he may be the remaining two-

thirds. Let us be charitable. Land, a leading English agricultural paper, says that the most profitable crop garnered in England this season was on a sandy farm of sixty acres. It consists of pheasants' days of the heathen Romans, which were eggs, which sell at from 25 to 30 cents apiece. The whole crop has been sold for \$10,000.

The population of Europe, according to Behm and Wagner, is now 315 million; Asia, 834 million; Africa, 205 million; America, 95 million; Australia and Polynesia, 431 thousands; Polar regions, 82 thousand. Total population of the globe, 1445 million.

Şabbath Reform.

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

A recent proposition has been made to open the museums, libraries, and art galeries of New York, to the working classes the proposal." Eighteen answered, and of these six favored and twelve opposed the movement. Among the reasons for not opening the museums, etc., on Sunday, are some gems of literature in their way. Take night, he would open the store on Sunday for example the answer of Dr. John Hall, who, morning and sell to them. He was fined \$5. on most subjects, is clear and decided in his It appears to be a trifling matter when we utterances. See how muddy he is the more read of such flagrant profanations of the day ment he strikes the Sunday question:

"I understand the Decalogue to be binding on Jews and Christian in that sense that excludes arrangements for anything on the Sabbath (first day or seventh) except worship and needful or merciful work."

But for that dubious little clause in. the parenthesis, all would be clear about the "binding" nature of the "Decalogue." The Doctor goes along with his proposition swimmingly, till he gets up to the word "Sabbath," and against that he suddenly goes to pieces, and but half conceals the fragments up in his parenthetical enclosure. He understands the Decalogue to be binding on Jews and Christians in that sense that excludes arrangements for anything on the Sabbath (first day or seventh). According, then, to this renowned Fifth Avenue divine, either the first day of the week or the seventh day may be the Sabbath, made "bindthese States would be stripped of their pine ing" by the Decalogue, and the fair inference is that he does not know which. He is estopped from dreaming that the Decalogue makes both the first and the seventh days of the creation week binding for Sabbath purposes, for there are only seven of them all, and the Decalogue consecrates six of them to labor, after the divine example. "Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work." There is only one left for Sabbath, and that is the seventh, and that is with equal emphasis consecrated to rest after the divine example, carefully, and with considerable interest. But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the work." Whence comes this haze of doubt, this sudden whirl of indecision upon the Chronicle, March 17, 1882. usually clear and decided thought of this learned divine? Suppose he had been speaking of the first commandment, and had said, "I understand the Decalogue to be binding

on Jews and Christians, to have no other gods before "-(Me or Baal), the confusion would not have been "worse confounded." Bear in mind he is giving his "understanding" of the "Decalogue" treatment of the Sabbath, and his understanding is that the Decalogue makes either the first day or the seventh day "binding" as the Sabbath-day. Is it possible for a law, on any other thought, to be put in more unmistakable, more explicit term, than is this law of the Sabbath, this Decalouge statement of it? Is the Doctor of that large and intelligent audience that worships in that palatial church on Fifth Avenue, in the great American metropolis, in doubt which day of the seven is the Deca-

parenthesis does (first day or seventh) is the ering question, isn't it, this ten comandment question? but doesn't the bother all come from something else than any obscurity in the document itself? Which?

"SUNDAY LAWS, PAST AND PRESENT."

The Sentinel and Republic, Mifflintown, Pa., gives the following notice of the Chautauqua Address already noticed in the Rr-CORDER. It is hoped that the readers of the RECORDER will aid the cause of Sabbath reform, by purchasing, reading, and circulating this able and instructive address:

"A lecture, delivered at Chautauqua, Aug. 1881, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, on Sunday Laws, Past and Present, lies on our table. It is a pamphlet such as should be in the hands of every student of the Sabbath law question. It contains important data relative to the Sabbath of the Jews, which had its foundation or corner-stone in the fourth commandment. It mentions the formal observances of the Jewish church as regards the Sabbath at the time Christ appeared. Then it passes to a brief review of the festival the foundation of the Sunday edicts of Constantine, who united with the Christians. and joined Church and State. The Sabbath theories of Luther and Calvin are passed in review, and the Sabbath of Continental Europe is stated to be something quite different from that developed by the Puritans of England. It is the Puritan Sabbath, says the lecturer, that has been transferred to America. The dangers that surround the Sabbath question in America are briefly stated. The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the lecture."

From the Newtown Eenterprise, Newtown, Pa.:

"An effort is being made in San Francisco to have the law for the observance of the Sabbath enforced, and strange as it may appear, the first victim under the law was Harper A. Smith, (son of Barclay J., formerly of this place,) who keeps a grocery store at 519 Post St. A San Francisco paper gives the particulars. A certain Max P. Schetzel caused the arrest of some thirty persons for violating the law. Smith had sold him a box of blacking on Sunday, and Schetzel informed on him. Smith stated that when persons forgot to buy articles on Saturday in that city."

"In connection with this subject, we will notice a pamphlet recently received from Rev. A. H. Lewis, Professor of Church History, etc., in Alfred University, Alfred Centre, N. Y. The writer is a learned theologian, and he takes the ground that the State has no business to meddle with the observance of the Sabbath. That Sabbathkeeping is a moral and spiritual requirement, and should not be exacted by law, which is simply blending Church and State. His conclusions is 'Humanity demands a Sabbath. Divine authority alone, clear and explicit, can create a Sabbath. Civil law and human authority can make only a holiday. The true idea of the Sabbath will never be reached until the whole question is removed from the realm of civil legislation. Those who love the Sunday and seek to enforce its observance, must learn that the longer they appeal to the civil law the deeper must be their failure."

"We acknowledge the receipt of 'Sunday Laws, Past and Present;' an able and serious discussion in the light of history of this important subject. The author, Rev. A. H. Lewis, A. M., who is about publishing a book on 'Sunday, and Sunday Legislation,' asserts that civil law only makes a holiday, and that our duty lies in cutting loose from such legislation and leaving the observance of the day to each individual's conscience."—Golden Rule, March 18, 1882,

"Rev. A. H. Lewis, formerly of Shiloh, but now of Plainfield, has issued in pamphlet form a lecture or essay on 'Sunday laws,' past and present.' We have read the lecture It is an argument in favor of Saturday as the Sabbath, and a strong argument it is, too. Mr. Lewis wields a facile pen and argues with much force."—Bridgeton (N. J.)

"Rev. A. H. Lewis, Professor of Church History, Theological Department, Alfred University, delivered an able lecture on 'Sunday Laws, Past and Present,' at Chautauqua, August 8, 1881. The American Sabbath Tract Society, Alfred Centre, N.Y., has published it in pamphlet form."—Christian Mirror, Feb. 25, 1882, Portland

HOW IS THIS!

That most sturdy and excellent paper, the National Baptist of April 8th, in its column of "Literary Notes," has the following:

"The Outlook is the title of an undenominational religious newspaper, published monthly, at Alfred Centre, N. Y., at 25 cents a year. It is a pleasant sheet, particularly devoted to the cause of Sunday observance,

Did you look closely into the Outlook, logue Sabbath? whether it says as his brother Baptist?-ED.

Affred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, May 4, 1882.

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

MORE ABOUT THE OUTLOOK.

The second number of the Outlook has been mailed to the patrons of the RECORDER. In asking again for subscriptions and donations, we are glad to explain to any who may inquire, why the publishing of a new periodical has been undertaken. For years, there has been a wide-spread and deepening conviction that we ought to have a medium whereby we could place our work in direct contact with the great lines of religious thought throughout the United States, and the world. This conviction has also embraced the idea that such a medium should be a periodical, conducted so as to present Sabbath reform as a part of general reformatory work, and a part of the complete gospel. In short, something has been needed for a long time, to meet a great demand, which none of our other publications could meet. This sentiment found more or less expression at the General Conference in Little Genesee in 1880. Doctor C. D. Potter, who has been prominently known in connection with the work of the Tract Society for several years past, became so deeply impressed with this need, during his European tour, last Summer, that | Why do ye not rather take wrong? Why do he determined, if it could not be obtained otherwise, to undertake some such publication as an individual enterprise. On his return, he found the Tract Board fully alive to a similar project. The result is before you in the Outlook.

The first aim of the publishers is to place the Outlook in the hands of every Protestant minister in the United States and Canada. This has been attained, essentially, already. Fifty thousand names are on its list, aside from the patrons of the RECORDER. A liberal plan of advertising has been inaugurated by which the representative newspapers wil place the Outlook before the people of the United States at such rates as promise to give a large increase of subscribers from among the people. Counting two readers to each paper, a very small average, the Outlook now reaches one hundred thousand readers each month. The publishers hope to make it two hundred thousand by the close of the first year.

The Board earnestly solicit a personal subscription from every reader of the RECORDER: also donations for a general fund as set forth in the call by the Treasurer, found in another column. Pastors, auxiliary societies, and friends of the cause, will confer a favor, and bear a direct part in disseminating truth, by keeping the work before the people.

The Outlook is not the outgrowth of passing whim, nor the result of an idle fancy. It is the product of a deep conviction that the hour has fully come when we must under take greater things for the cause of God and his Sabbath. Although this form of work will be pushed as fast and as far as possible, the other departments of work will be prosecuted with no less vigor than formerly. The Board will order forward movements along the whole line of work, just in proportion as the people put the means in their hands, and there is no chance to doubt but that the Outlook will prove to be a help to other forms

By order and in behalf of the Board,

LEGAL REDRESS FOR SLANDER There are some advantages accruing from the power one has to prosecute in court for the offense of slander. The wisdom of such | ising publishing interests, and of our duty as prosecution may depend upon circumstances; educators, to train up young men and women the righteousness of doing so may be called for the great battles for truth before us. in question, but it is a matter upon which This outline of denominational work can best some things may be said pro and con. Were | be given by the associational delegates, each it not a penal offense to utter untruthful representing one of our general societies, and things of another; could no damages be re- going from one Association to another, and covered for injury thus done, there would be rousing all our people by the necessities of no other than a mere moral restraint upon the work and the calls of God upon us. the tongue of scandal. Many have an innate fondness for hearing evil things of others; time is given to Bible study. In the Eastern they would be glad to believe that the worst | Association, last year, Sabbath afternoon was that is told is true; and they have an itching | spent in the Bible service, and Sixth-day aftdesire to tell these things; but the law is in- ernoon in Institute work, to prepare for Bitended to protect society from the fabricator | ble study. Why not spend one full day out or narrator of mischievous falsehoods. This restraint that is thus exercised by the power that one has to prosecute, is wholesome and is much needed. And this power needs to be exercised occasionally, otherwise the law would become a dead letter, just as the law and penalty existing in some States against swearing, is a dead letter, because no one ventures to arraign the offender.

the tongue of scandal.

1st. Because it has been proven to be very difficult to get a jury to bring in a verdict against one charged with this offense, partly because evil gossiping is so universal, and there is very apt to be some apparent basis for the rumors which are set afloat.

2d. Because one rarely succeeds in vindicating his character through the courts. Persons prejudiced for or against him are very likely to be found with their opinions unchanged by any verdict of acquittal or condemnation which may be declared by the

3d. It is next to impossible to permanently injure an innocent man with charges or rumors that are false. There is something grandly vindicatory in the calm demeanor, and unruffled temper of one who heeds not the vile rumors that may be hatched out under the broodings of malice, and circulated by the babbling of mischief-makers.

4th. Taking a matter into court renders notorious what was before comparatively un-

5th. It may be seriously questioned whether a Christian is justified in seeking redress in this way. Paul evidently condemns this course. In 1st Corinthians, 6th chapter, he says, "But brother goeth to law with brother, and that before the unbelievers. Now therefore there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law one with another. ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?" Brethren, when you are maligned, it is hard to bear; but consider well before you attempt to seek redress by a civil prosecu-

THE ASSOCIATIONS.

In reading the history of our denomination, three epochs are plainly marked in the character of our annual gatherings. In the earlier annual meetings in Rhode Island and New Jersey, and also in New York, the brethren met like the apostles and spent the | What shall be the decisions and determinatime almost entirely in religious services. Very little business was transacted supreme moment. What men shall These meetings were great religious assemblies for preaching and prayer. But as the | may churches multiplied and spread over the the different societies organized, to carry forward our general work. When they met together in their annual gathering, there were so many interests to be harmonized, so many questions to be discussed and settled, that much of the time was spent in discussion and business. I think that all will now admit, as they look back upon this transitional period in our history, that there was too much | This is the normal relation, in which characspeech-making and too little preaching, and too much discussion and too little prayer, while the local interests often overshadowed the great work of the denomination.

But the third epoch seems now to be reached from the general desire throughout our beloved Zion to return to the earlier way of making all our annual gatherings, and especially the Associations, spiritual gatherings for the work of the Lord.

There are some very favorable indications: 1st. Greater prominence is being given to our denominational work. We need to survey the wide field of gospel work, and to lift up our eyes to the whitened fields that God is calling upon us, as a people, to enter. We need to take a comprehensive view of our missionary work at home and abroad, of our Sabbath reform work in our churches and in the world, of our rapidly growing and prom-

But the second favorable sign is that more of the four in gathering wisdom and inspiration from the Bible under such teachers as the Association brings together?

ing time given to preaching and prayer. Last year an article appeared in the RECORD ER from Aunt Rhoda, complaining of the poor sermons from the delegates; but if Aunt | surface which, we read ly see, should re-Rhoda comes to West Virginia (and we hope ceive attention. The leader should exercise they can only expect to largely impress truth

dress in this way, for injuries inflicted by glad to listen to all the sermons that may be will secure variety and bring out the talents preached. Let us have far more preaching of the people. There should be animation, and prayer and the study of the blessed Bible, and may the Holy Spirit grant wisdom and a fresh baptism from on high.

REPUTATION AND CHARACTER.

to take up arms whenever a breath of scandal | ple, it is always to be observed that people is breathed upon them, and they call the are drawn and interested. The important warfare, which is thenceforward waged, a vindication of their character. They sometimes put themselves to no small amount of | to secure the attendance of Jesus. How is personal inconvenience in order to win the this to be done? Why, if we are gathered good opinion of others, and call it character- in his name, he will be in the midst. Those building. The mistake of all this, lies in supposing that character is a thing of exter- honor, to worship him. Because their hearts nal appearances—something to be made or unmade at the mercy or caprice of any man, or set of men who may choose to lay hands homes with the definite object of meeting on it. Such is reputation, sometimes, but character, never. A man's character is his own. It is his to make independently of ing. Ah! when the people come together in all external circumstances. It is his to keep | this spirit, how little of management there is in spite of the deadliest hate which can raise for the leader. Every one, standing in line, its wicked hand to smite him. If he so wills it, no other hand than his can ever touch it. A man's reputation is based upon what he seems to be; his character, upon what he is. When a man knows what his reputation is, he is in a position to see himself as others the prayer-meeting does not depend upon see him. When he has a just estimate of one, nor upon a prominent few, but upon his own real character, he then sees himself as | us all. God help us to make it an occasion God sees him. It will thus appear that in this of blessing to our own souls and to others question of reputation and character, as in by cheerfully, joyously waiting on Jesus in everything else, God has placed the kernel the appointed place of prayer. A. B. P. inside, and left the husk without. He makes it a heart question—a question to be settled in the secret chambers of every man's soul, with nobody there but himself and God. tions of that secret council, is a matter of further than hearing the reports from the think of it, is, comparatively, of the very churches (and these related exclusively to least importance. This is not to say that their spiritual condition), and answering character and reputation, what a man is and such doctrinal questions as might arise. what men think him to be, are necessarily at variance with each other. They be so; but whether at variance, or in perfect harmony, there is country, the Associations were formed, and always the same broad distinction between them. Character is what God thinks of man; reputation, what his fellow-men think of him. It is, indeed, one of the rewards of a pure heart-life that, in its outward workings, it is able to command the respect and approbation of most good men. And, so, reputation is built naturally and firmly upon the solid foundation of a noble character. ter is the principal thing. On the other hand, it is one of the seeming annoyances to which the good in a world of sin are exposed, that the tongue of malice and envy may heap reproach upon the name and reputation of the purest woman, or most godly man in any community. Under such circumstances, to have a conscience void of offense toward God, is confort beyond measure. "Blessed are ye, when men shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake." It is one of the temporary world-victories of evil, that a heart of sin may cover its real nature from the eyes of men, under a fair show of outward seeming, and so pass itself for real worth. The hollowness of such a good name needs no exposure. Thus it appears that reputation, about which so many people are almost morbidly sensitive, is a fickle thing, often true and often false, and always more or less exposed to danger from the shafts of jealousy and hatred, at the mercy of friend or foe. And character, real personal worth, about which so many seem comparatively indifferent, is the thing of priceless value, in the keeping of every man's own hand. The foundations of that character which can be stripped of all outward seeming, and stand the searching tests of infinite purity, are laid in a renewed heart. Its capstone is laid in heart-purity preserved by grace, through faith, unto salvation. L. A. P.

THE PRAYER-NEETING.

to be interesting and attractive. That it, remedy? There are some things upon the channel of honest and unvarnished utterance.

momentum, and, when the time comes. prompt termination to every meeting. But and power of the prayer-meeting. A tranawakened by novel and dramatic devices, but charged with making distinctions where no only, can make the prayer-meeting a success. differences exist. It might also be said that | When, after that memorable Week of Prayer, of this latter error is seen in the mistaking | no human devices nor magnetic leaders to | fill it with however sweet scented flowers, of reputation for character. Most men are interest and attract the people. Whenever they will soon learn the trick, and stay be jealous of their reputations. They are ready | the revival spirit is manifest among any peo- | hind. "Feed my sheep." thing for us to do, then, if we would make our prayer-meetings what they should be, is who assemble in the name of Jesus, do so to glow with love for him, they desire his presence, his companionship. They leave their and worshiping their Savior. They have no idea of being an idle spectator in the meetready for orders, receives the direction of the Spirit, bears his part promptly and glad ly, and is blessed. The interest is such that lost souls are attracted, crying out, "We would see Jesus." Brethren, the success of

PULPIT KNICKKNACKS.

The popular taste is no more likely to be healthy on the subject of pulpit ministration than on any other subject. It may be easier for the minister to float along down the stream of a vicious popular taste, than to bravely breast it, and restore it to a healthy tone; but he can hardly fulfill his high calling as a public teacher, who does nothing to create and keep up to a true standard, the tastes of his audience, even at the expense of diminished popularity for a time.

It is none to the credit of the minister's preparation for his calling, if he have not acquired a pulpit taste adequate to leadership in that as in other features of his work. The minister ought to have a better sense of the proprieties of his own calling, than do those who have not "studied to show themselves workmen approved" in that calling. While every minister may learn much from his people, he can hardly be deemed "well settled" who is not more a teacher than learner of his people.

It can not be doubted that there is abroad vicious public taste as to pulpit ministrations which may impose heavy burdens upon the minister's patience and perseverance.

Dr. Robinson, in his recent "Yale Lectures on Preaching," says, "The popular taste is unfortunately averse to compact thought. It delights in large infusions of illustration and anecdote. Light food highly seasoned is keenly relished by the majority | plished. Results are with God. of modern church-goers, and the temptation to eater to the palates of the majority, is, to some minds, irresistible. The taste grows by gratification, and every day the popular demand for the striking and the sensational is growing wider and stronger." If this be true, there is hard work for somebody to do; sealed. The Holy Spirit shed floods of light for if this taste for knickknack preaching be on chapter after chapter as never before, and much longer indulged, it will work sad diminution of pulpit power. It will not be corrected by going over to the other extreme of dry logical formalities; but the correct enunciation of clear, strong, natural thought, will do it, for back of all false habit of thought, and of no thought, there is the aptitude and relish for sound common sense, and for rational thinking. All preaching should, by all means, be sensible and rational, and however much men may enjoy the ease of stop at her door on the Sabbath. "That smooth, gliding, and glittering inanities, they will not fail in the end "to feel that their better natures have been trifled with that day; "Mrs. Wood keeps that day in earn-The prayer and conference meeting ought by such treatment." Just as the body, long est," is the fact they testify. Now, could accustomed to highly flavored confectione- every Seventh-day Baptist realize the respect too often, is not so to very many people, is ries and sweetened pastries, will cry out for and influence they have when firm and un-But the third and best sign is the increas- evident from their conspicuous absence. A more solid food, so the soul will-get hungry changeable in their devotion to an unpopular prayer-meeting may indeed become stereo- for the word that has substance and life in it, truth, they would, I think, be more consisttyped, formal, and lifeless. What is the and that comes through the straightforward

Let our coming preachers be assured that On the other hand it should be said, it is he may), there will be found scores of scat- some judgment and tack in directing the upon others as they can grasp it firmly, and

selves; and when this is done, I am confident they can not stop to dandle it on the finger. ends of studied elegance and luxurious imagery. It will come hot from the crucible beneath all these surface things lie the life of its own laboratory, and go hot into the soul that needs it. The learned and the unsient interest, and even enthusiasm, may be learned alike will listen, and take in the well studied, clearly expressed and pertinent In heated discussions, men are sometimes | the presence and power of the Holy Spirit | thought, and the exhibitation of mind produced by the thought-provoking utterance will inspire them to come again. Let the many broad differences exist where the com- the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the flock be well assured there is corn in the mon mind makes no distinctions. An example | disciples, on the day of Pentecost, it needed | basket, and they will follow, while, if you D. E. M.

THE OUTLOOK FUND.

In looking over the field of duty, and the demands of the hour, the Tract Board did not dare do less by way of advance movement, for the present year, than is involved in the publication of the Outlook. The plan, as already explained to the readers of the RECORDER, demands a special fund, over and above probable receipts, of at least five thousand dollars. If this demand is promptly met by the friends of the cause, it is expected, on carefully considered business principles, that the paper will be self-supporting after the first year. The fund is not asked as a "sinking fund," but as an investment for establishing a grand missionary and reformatory work; one which the Board hopes to extend to English-speaking Europe at no distant day. The whole plan has been carefully formulated in view of well-established facts in the history of similar enterprises. To this end the Treasurer hereby calls for volunteer subscriptions to the Outlook Fund. He would be glad to open the list with at least a half dozen subscriptions of five hundred dollars each. Nevertheless, he will accept any amount which the blessing of God may enable you to give. Address J. F. Hubbard, Treasurer American Sabbath Tract Society, Plainfield, N. J.

THE REPORT of State Superintendent W. C. Whitford, of Wisconsin, for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1881, a volumnious public document, has been received at this office. Thanks to the Superintendent.

Home Mews.

BINGHAMTON

Have been looking up "the remnant" of those who rejoiced in the light of new-found truth as the result of tent labor and tract distribution here two years ago. While many profess conviction, and some openly embraced the Bible Sabbath, yet the test has been too great for the majority, and I find only four remaining. My conviction is, however, that the labors bestowed here are not in vain, for the promise is that God's Word shall not return unto him void. So far as my observation goes, I find that the influence of our tent meetings are lasting, and while but few have spirituality enough to take a decided stand for truth, the many are convinced that the Sunday has no divine claims upon them. Is it not necessary thus to work until all shall have seen the truth of this matter, whether it is embraced or not? We must not be discouraged because of the little accom-

I must mention for those interested, my visit with Sister Wood, now seventy-nine years of age. I found her strong in the Lord, full of faith. Her testimony was, that since she found and accepted the true Sabbath, the Bible seemed almost a new book, no longer Jesus, as a Savior, was more precious than ever. She seems to think her days have been lengthened out in consequence of her willing and cheerful obedience. Upon inquiry among First-day people, I find that her firmness and continual preaching of this truth by word and example, has its effect upon the convictions of others, and she is respected and admired beyond the majority of professed Christians. No city meat peddlers Christian believes and lives out her convictions," they say. No milk is delivered on ent. Sister Wood found and embraced the true Sabbath as the result of reading a tract I left at her door. Her age and the distance to our tent prevented her coming to hear the well to go slow in endeavoring to obtain re- tered Sabbath-keepers who will only be too meeting. Any plans may be adopted that see it clearly, and feel it profoundly them- through Binghamton will find a hearty welpreached Word. All Sabbath-keepers passing

come at her house on W to the Colored Bethel Cl I go from here to Un sist in the good work th brethren. APRIL 27, 1882.

New Jer NEW MAI

The Spring is rather here. Many have been vers, and catarrhal diff the season.

There are three licens Market. The law requir holders (real estate owne plication for license. Th can curse the town with five hundred of the best monstrate! We want change. The Outlook is warmly

for what it really is but als es to be. We have seen ma tary notices and hearty c different periodicals and Our Sabbath Visitor

Sabbath school at first th ty copies. It finally vote now it is proposed to tak taken up so eagerly.

PLAINFI The sociable of the Society, held in the chu a notable affair. The pi of selections from the Longfellow, which were variety of ways, as recitat tableaux, and scenes. T the last social of the seas

Rhode Isl WESTER

The Phenix Manuf have a new steam whistl C. B. Cottrell & Co. have whistle" at their mach which screech excruciati

Dwight R. and Fred carry on the carriage bus and under the old firm n Carriage Company.

The Quarterly Meeting Baptist Churches in Con Island was held Sabbath the Church in Greenman

Sanford P. Stil Peters fell from a stagi noon in the rear of the o cupied by T. W. Segar. bruised about the head ankle, while Mr.Peters scratches on his arm. taken up insensible. compound fracture of physicians have since for amputate his foot.-Hop

Illinoi FARIN

It is hard to tell if Sp us. Winter goes and com The grains and grass are pieces of forward wheat by the hard freeze of the seem to be coming on a aggregate the estimates that freeze, I should thi fruit crop was destroyed age to the grain crop of c berries, peaches, and pe sufferers. We feel enco the prospect for crops t by day and heat by nig more. Garden fruits ar

At the village election temperance, or no-licen rious, by one majority. surprise of all, as severa had left the place to f turned to vote. Since license adherents, out of a disturbance, which wa arrested, fined and rel home madder, but wiser

On Sabbath, April 23 teenth anniversary of it having been postpone count of other services. out, and all but two or ent answered to their n Some six responded by able feature and not a one, was the absence o than were present, a gree resident. It was a ple time, and if the purpose were expressed at that carried out, much good church and society dur grant that all may do the it he may bless us. Brother W. R. Poth

mence of several saton fina. April 7th. His reception from former bors, who were truly g valued members back

ind when this is done, I am confident a not stop to dandle it on the fingerstudied elegance and luxurious im-It will come hot from the crucible wn laboratory, and go hot into the it needs it. The learned and the unalike will listen, and take in the died, clearly expressed and pertinent and the exhilaration of mind proy the thought-provoking utterance ire them to come again. Let the well assured there is corn in the and they will follow, while, if you ith however sweet scented flowers. Il soon learn the trick, and stay be-"Feed my sheep."

THE OUTLOOK FUND.

king over the field of duty, and the of the hour, the Tract Board did do less by way of advance moveir the present year, than is involved ublication of the Outlook. The plan. dy explained to the readers of the ER, demands a special fund, over and robable receipts, of at least five thoulars. If this demand is promptly the friends of the cause, it is expected, ully considered business principles, paper will be self-supporting after year. The fund is not asked as a g fund," but as an investment for ing a grand missionary and reformork; one which the Board hopes to o English-speaking Europe at no lay. The whole plan has been caremulated in view of well-established the history of similar enterprises. end the Treasurer hereby calls for r subscriptions to the Outlook Fund. d be glad to open the list with at alf dozen subscriptions of five hunllars each. Nevertheless, he will ny amount which the blessing of enable you to give. Address J. F. Treasurer American Sabbath ciety, Plainfield, N. J.

EPORT of State Superintendent W. ford, of Wisconsin, for the school ing Aug. 31, 1881, a volumnious ocument, has been received at this Phanks to the Superintendent.

Home Aews. .

New York. BINGHAMTON.

been looking up "the remnant" of to rejoiced in the light of new-found the result of tent labor and tract ion here two years ago. While many onviction, and some openly embraced e Sabbath, yet the test has been too the majority, and I find only four ig. My conviction is, however, that rs bestowed here are not in vain, for nise is that God's Word shall not reto him void. So far as my observaes, I find that the influence of our tings are lasting, and while but few irituality enough to take a decided r truth, the many are convinced that day has no divine claims upon them. necessary thus to work until all we seen the truth of this matter, it is embraced or not? We must not iraged because of the little accom-Results are with God. mention for those interested, my

h Sister Wood, now seventy-nine ige. I found her strong in the Lord, ith. Her testimony was, that since d and accepted the true Sabbath, the med almost a new book, no longer The Holy Spirit shed floods of light er after chapter as never before, and sa Savior, was more precious than ie seems to think her days have been ed out in consequence of her willing erful obedience. Upon inquiry irst-day people, I find that her firmcontinual preaching of this truth and example, has its effect upon the ns of others, and she is respected red beyond the majority of prohristians. No city meat peddlers her door on the Sabbath. "That believes and lives out her convicley say. No milk is delivered on Mrs. Wood keeps that day in earne fact they testify. Now, could enth-day Baptist realize the respect ence they have when firm and une in their devotion to an unpopular wwould, I think, be more consistter Wood found and embraced the ath as the result of reading a tract er door. Her age and the distance c prevented her coming to hear the Word. All Sabbath-keepers passing binghamton will find a hearty welto the Colored Bethel Church.

H. D. CLARKE. APRIL 27, 1882.

New Jersey.

NEW MARKET.

The Spring is rather cold and backward Many have been sick with colds, fevers, and catarrhal difficulties, incident to

There are three licensed hotels(?) in New Market. The law requires that twelve freenolders (real estate owners) shall sign an application for license. Thus these twelve men can curse the town with rum, even though five hundred of the best citizens should remonstrate! We want local option, for

for what it really is but also for what it promises to be. We have seen many very complimentary notices and hearty commendations from different periodicals and people.

Our Sabbath Visitor is a real gem. Our Sabbath school at first thought of taking forty copies. It finally voted to take fifty, and now it is proposed to take sixty, as they are taken up so eagerly.

PLAINFIELD.

The sociable of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, held in the church, Thursday, was a notable affair. The programme consisted selections from the works of the poet Longfellow, which were rendered in a great variety of ways, as recitations, readings, songs, the last social of the season.

Rhode Island. WESTERLY.

C. B. Cottrell & Co. have a "mocking bird whistle" at their machine shop, both of which screech excruciatingly.

Dwight R. and Fred A. Stillman are to carry on the carriage business at the old shop and under the old firm name of the Westerly Carriage Company.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in Connecticut and Rhode he Church in Greenmanville, Conn.

Mr. Sanford P. Stillman and Charles Peters fell from a staging Thursday afternoon in the rear of the old store recently occupied by T. W. Segar. Mr. Stillman was bruised about the head and broke his left ankle, while Mr. Peters escaped with slight scratches on his arm. Mr. Stillman was taken up insensible. He had received a compound fracture of the ankle and the physicians have since found it necessary to imputate his foot.—Hope Valley-Advertiser.

Illinois.

FARINA. us. Winter goes and comes without warning. The grains and grass are doing finely. Some pieces of forward wheat that was damaged by the hard freeze of the night of April 3d, seem to be coming on all right again. To aggregate the estimates of damage done by that freeze, I should think one-half of the fruit crop was destroyed, and perhaps damage to the grain crop of one-quarter. Strawberries, peaches, and pears were the hardest sufferers. We feel encouraged, however, in the prospect for crops this year. More sun by day and heat by night will rush things more. Garden fruits are backward.

At the village election, of April 18th, the temperance, or no-license party, were victorious, by one majority. Somewhat to the surprise of all, as several temperance voters had left the place to find work, some returned to vote. Since the election, some license adherents, out of the village, created a disturbance, which was quieted, the men arrested, fined and released. They went home madder, but wiser men we hope.

On Sabbath, April 23d, occurred the sixteenth anniversary of the Farina Church, it having been postponed one week on account of other services. A fair audience was out, and all but two or three who were present answered to their names, by testimony. Some six responded by letter. One noticable feature and not altogether a pleasant one, was the absence of a greater number than were present, a great portion being nonresident. It was a pleasant and profitable carried out, much good would come to this church and society during the year. God grant that all may do their duty, and through | ings of the writer. it he may bless us.

Brother W. R. Potter and wife, after an absence of several months, returned to Fa- in Concord, Mass., at 9 o'clock, on the evenrina, April 7th. They met with a hearty ing of April 27th. The funeral occurred on reception from former friends and neigh- Sunday, April 30th, and the remains were bors, who were truly glad to welcome such interred in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, near valued members back to their old place in Mr. Emerson's home.

come at her house on Whitney Street, next | this church and society. They resumed house-keeping the afternoon of April 18th. I go from here to Union Dale, Pa., to as- A number of their friends surprised them, sist in the good work there. Pray for me, by coming in to take tea with them. A very pleasant social time was enjoyed.

WEST HALLOCK.

The weather seems to be feeling sorry for the nice, genial rays of the sun which some time ago came pouring down and caused us to think that the pleasant Springtide had fully come, but instead, Mr. Frost has been taking up his abode here, with his cousin, the East wind, and last night whiteness was spread all around. We wish the peach blossoms might be spared.

for which we are very thankful. We are not permitted very often to see our ministers here. This is one unpleasant feature of this section of the country. We are too far from any of our churches. Up to this time there The Outlook is warmly welcomed, not only have been sixteen baptized and added to the Church this Winter and Spring. We hope that it may not stop here. May we not have the prayers of our friends that we may grow in life and earnestness, and be enabled to enjoy the fruit of the coming Association, and add something to its usefulness?

Condensed Aews.

THE INDIANS continue aggressive in Arizona, and the result has been the massacre a month ever made to that point. of citizens and conflicts with the soldiery, A prospector from Gila river reported at Lordsburg, N. M., that he assisted in burytableaux, and scenes. This is expected to be | ing twenty men, on the 23d of April, and | tine. that others were missing. General Forsyth has had an engagement with the hostiles in which six persons were killed on each side. It is reported that 500 White Mountain The Phenix Manufacturing Company | Apaches have broken out from the San Carhave a new steam whistle at their mill, and los reservation and are moving towards the

> A dispatch of April 30th, from Tombstone, Arizona, says: "T. J. Florsey and James Laubray were killed and Jack Fife badly wounded by from fifty to a hundred Indians, who attacked their camp. Fife hid in the brush and the steamer and contents destroyed. until the savages retreated. They stole ten ranches have been burned, including the her destitute circumstance County Treasurer's. Forty-six horses were run off from the soldier's home. The rangers were called on for assistance. Much apprehension is felt for the families in the vicinity of the outrages."

Six men belonging to Stevens's sheep camp were killed on the 18th of April, only a boy nine years old, and a squaw who worked at the camp escaped. The squaw says: "There were ninety-three warriors in the attacking party. They said they were going straight to the San Carlos agency to kill off the whites and get more Indians to join them."

It is understood that three more regiments have been ordered to Arizona, and decisive It is hard to tell if Spring is fully upon instructions given to quell the Indian outbreak and punish the depredators.

> EXPLOSIVES BY MAIL.—An attempt was made April 29th, on the lives of W. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field, by sending them explosives through the mails. The character of the packages was discovered en route from the post-office to the station, from whence they were to be delivered at the residence of these gentlemen.

The packages were placed in the mail bag with other mail for the up-town district, taken to an elevated railway station and deposited on the front platform of the car. The train started, but before reaching Ninth street, an explosion was heard from the mail bag and a fire observed to issue from it. When the train stopped the bag was removed to the post-office at Twenty-ninth street and opened. The package addressed to Mr. Vanderbilt had exploded. The one addressed to Mr. Field was plunged into a bucket of water and then examined. It contained a box covered with flowers and pictures, and had a small drawer in it, from which depended a string, as is supposed, for the purpose of drawing it open and causing an explosion. Inside was found a tin canister containing half a pound of powder and a glass jar containing a white powder and liquid, believed to be some explosive.

THE examination of ex-Secretary Blaine before the Congressional Committee investi gating the Shipherd case has called out a vast amount of comment from the political press. The only conclusion to be reached from these comments is, that Mr. Blaine and Mr. Belmont, the chairman of the Committime, and if the purposes and desires which | tee, in their mutual efforts to injure each were expressed at that meeting should be other, became unduly excited and personal, and that the friends of each color their reports to correspond with the personal feel-

RALPH WALDO EMERSON died at his home

nformed the Senate finance committee that 000,000 gallons, of which fifteen to twentyeight million gallons is of a class that improves with age and is kept in bond while maturing.

Advices from Labrador state that in some of the harbors not an article of food can be purchased, and the people are reduced to the B. F. Titsworth, D. C. Whitford, M. Babcock, Mrs. verge of starvation. A young man named Mary S. Irish, J. W. Randolph, Wm. B. West, Min Sparkes left his home to visit his father 300 nie Tullhart, R. E. Melvin, Geo. H. Wehn, L. C. yards away, got lost on his way in the snow, Eld. Main is making a short stay with us, and was found with both legs frozen so that Robt. P. Morgan, T. N. Gribble, Fannie E. Stillman, they had to be amputated. When his res- F. F. Johnson (all right), C. D. Potter, Horace Still found frozen to death.

is reported that his physician has told him that the most he can promise is that he can

The New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads in Stites, E. R. Pope, L. D. Seager, I. S. West, Alice New York, have withdrawn all authority from scalners to sell tickets over their lines. Randolph, C. V. Hibbard, H. F. Clarke, J. H. Blake, Ne from scalpers to sell tickets over their lines. This action is taken in conformity with the penal code of New York, taking effect May

One hundred sacks of new wheat from Arkansas were sold at St. Louis, April 29th, at \$4 50 per bushel, the highest price ever paid in that market, and the earliest shipment by

The poorer Jews of Odessa are reported to be marrying at the rate of 150 couples a day. They imagine that if they be married they will be transported free to America or Pales-

Secretary Folger announces that the surplus in the treasury is fully up to the amount required, and will warrant him in making a call for \$15,000,000 of continued sixes May

Col. Reed, the attorney for Guiteau, will disregard a considerable part of the voluminous bill of exceptions filed by Mr. Scoville, and confine himself to four points.

The steamer City of Sanford was burned five miles above Jacksonville, Fla., on the morning of April 24th. Nine lives were lost

Secretary Teller has appointed Dr. Mary mules and burned their cabin. Sulphur Walker to a position in the pension office, in Island was held Sabbath and Sunday with Springs valley is a mass of flames. All the consequence of strong representations as to

> The first comptroller has signed a warrant to pay the administrator of the late President Garfield, \$2,672 39, being the balance of his salary to death. The President will soon send a message to

> Congress, asking authority to lend government aid in suppressing the lawless organized oands in Arizona. The Jews are reported to be leaving Wilna,

Russia, in large numbers. Two hundred families started for America April 29th. Twelve per cent. of the population of Port-

au Prince has died of small-pox. The disease was abating at last accounts. Money is being collected in Philadelphia for John Brown's family, who are in desti-

tute circumstances in California. A dispatch from Rome states that the pope is seriously indisposed. His physicians urge

a change of air. Princess Marie, wife of Prince William of Wurtenburg and sister of the Dutchess of Albany, is dead.

eams in Chicago, have struck for five dollars Three hundred Mormons arrived at New

MARRIED

York, April 25th, from England.

At Mystic Bridge (Stonington), Conn., April 26, 1882, by Rev. S. S. Griswold, assisted by Rev. C. H. Rome, Mr. JOSEPH H. HAMMOND, of Stonington Borough, and Miss Annie F. Griswold, of Mystic

At Plainfield, N. J., on Fourth-day evening, April 26, 1882, at the home of the bride, by Friends' ceremony, EDWARD LAIGN and Avis L. Mosher.

In Milton, Wis, April 25, 1882, by Rev. W. C. Whitford, Mr. CHARLES M. Morse, editor of the News, at Lake Benton, Minn., and Miss ALIDA S. HEMPHILL, daughter of Wm. M. Hemphill, of the town of Fulton, Rock Co., Wis.

DIED.

At his residence in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y. April 11, 1882, after a short illness, Benjamin CLARK, aged 92 years. Funeral services attended by Eld. Bates, of Cowlesville, from the text he had chosen a few weeks before his death, "Blessed are he dead which die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." He was one of the first settlers in the neighborhood. having resided in the same place about sixty six years. He sought the Savior in early life, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Rhode Island, and was always ready to defend the cause of truth. He retained his reason and faculties until a few hours before his death. We feel that we do not mourn as those without hope.

Near Adams Centre, N. Y., April 20, 1882, Horace GREEN, aged 75 years and 16 days. His native place was Berlin, N. Y., where, in 1829, he married Samantha Lee, who survives him. In 1830, they moved into the town of Adams, where, for fifty-two years, they have lived. He was a devoted Christian a faithful covenant keeping member of the Adams Church, and very highly esteemed by all who knew him. Fully trusting Jesus, he went down into the dark valley, and now on the other side we trust he is At Ashaway, R. I., April 26, 1882, of consump-

tion, GEO. A. TAYLOR, aged 51 years. In Walworth, Wis., April 16, 1882, of a cancer, WILLIAM M. SIMONS, in the 65th year of his age.

The commissioner of internal revenue has N. Y., and lived there until he moved to Walworth, April 1, 1864. He gave his heart to Jesus when about thirty years old, and has lived an earnest, conthere is now 8,435,000 gallons of distilled scientious Christian life. He removed his memberspirits in bond, the tax on which must be ship from the First Brookfield Church to the Walpaid within twelve months. According to worth Church, of which he was a faithful member. the official data in possession of the committee the present annual consumption of distilled entries in the United States is 70 distilled spirits in the United States is 70,- Church, and the community have lost a good man.

LETTERS.

J. B. Clarke, Oscar Babcock, A. B. Prentice, 2, W. E. M. Oursler, S. Burdick, Joseph West, Robert Lewis, S. G. Burdick, Frank L. Phalen, A. E. Main 2 Emanuel Specht, G. W. Brissey, P. F Randolph Sweet, I. W. Davenport, Daniel Clark, L. L. Allen, cuers took him home his wife and child were man, T. H. Compine, T. R. Gordon, E. A. Stillman, found frozen to death.

L. E. Livermore 2, L. R. Swinney, T. L. Gardiner, M. D. Rogers, C. J. York, J. A. Potter, N. Crow, D. F. It is stated that Senator Ben Hill's family McHenry, E. C. Hibbard, H. A. Conrad, J. K. P. despair of his permanent improvement. It Steen, L. Springer, A. R. Crandall, W. C. Whitford, A. H. Lewis 4, E. R. Green, D. C. Long, Mrs. J Cawood, John Pilkinton, F. Summerville, O. R live six months. The disease has developed into an active cancer of the most virulent live six months. The disease has developed live six months are six months. The disease has developed live six months are six months. The disease has developed live six months are six months are six months. The disease has developed live six months are six months are six months. The disease has developed live six months are six months are six months are six months. The disease has developed live six months are six months are six months are six months. The disease has developed live six months are si trell 2, B. F. Rogers, Alva Fitz Randolph, N. Wardner, J. Greene, S. H. Babcock, Elias Ayars, I. Clawson, S. S. Griswold, Mrs. Belle W. North. R. M Kate Threlkeld, C. H. Bullington, Wm. A. Babcock, Cora J. Williams, E. Lanphear, C. B. Stilson.

BECEIPTS.

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

| | 1.0 | 13 TO | YOL. | NO. | ı |
|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| Stephen C. Burdick, Alfred Centre, | \$ 2 | 00 | 38 | 52 | ١ |
| Lucy Cray, " | 1 | | 38 | 52 | l |
| Mrs. Spencer Sweet, " | 2 | 00 | 38 | 52 | l |
| H. S. Palmiter, | 2 | 00 | 38 | 52 | l |
| Ira B. Crandall, " | 1 | 60 | 38 | 52 | l |
| J. K. Reading, Richburg, | | 66 | 38 | 17 | ļ |
| J. S. Main, Portville, | 2 | 00 | 38 | 52 | Į |
| D. L. Wells, Petersburgh, | 2 | 00 | 38 | 52 | ļ |
| Mrs. P. C. Bassett, West Edmeston, | 2 | 00 | 38 | 52 | |
| Morell Coon, " | 2 | | 38 | 52 | l |
| H. D. Crandall, " | 2 | 00 | 38 | 52 | l |
| H. H. Williams, New Berlin, | 2 | 00 | 38 | 52 | l |
| F. L. Phalen, Adams Centre, | 2 | | 39 | 16 | |
| Simeon Luce, Hebron, Pa., | 2 | 00 | 39 | 13 | l |
| Simeon Luce, Hebron, Pa., Mrs. B. W. North, Bell's Run, | | 00 | 38 | 52 | l |
| Mrs. F. E. Davis, Corry, | 1 | 00 | 38 | 42 | |
| T. A. Elmendorf, Pleasant Mt., | 1 | 40 | 38 | 52 | l |
| Emanuel Specht, Forward, | 2 | | 38 | 52 | |
| A. R. Davis, Jackson Centre, Ohio, | 2 | | 39 | 16 | ĺ |
| F. E. Stillman, Peninsula, | | 00 | 39 | 26 | |
| Mrs. H. Oursler. Stout's, | | 00 | 39 | | |
| E. R. Pope, Plainfield, N. J., | 7 | | 38 | 52 | |
| S. Smalley, Dunellen, | | .00 | 39 | 13 | |
| A. Hakes, West Hallock, Ill., | 2 | | 39 | 19 | |
| E. E. Hakes, " | 2 | 00 | 39 | 10 | |
| J. A. Potter. " | | 00 | 38 | 52 | |
| J. A. Potter, " M. E. Barker, Stone Fort, | | 85 | 32 | 52 | |
| W. F. Van Cleve, New Burnside, | | ŬŬ- | 38 | 19 | L |
| Mrs. G. W. Davis, North Loup, Neb. | , 2 | 00 | 38 . | 52 | |
| Maxson Crandall, " | 2 | 00 | 39 | 17 | |
| C. M. Hill, | 1 | 00 | 38 | 43 | |
| O. B. Fitch, Florence, Kan., | 2 | 00 | 39 | 13 | |
| J. W. Riggs, " | 1 | 00 | 38 | 35 | l |
| J. H. Riggs, " | -1 | 00 | 38 | 39 | |
| Mrs. L. Bower, Marion, | 1 | 00 | 38 | 39 | l |
| R. Godfrey, Milton, Wis., | 4 | 00 | 38 | 52 | |
| S. G. Burdick, " | 2 | 00 | 38 | 52 | |
| D. Clarke, Alden, Minn., | 2 | 00 . | 38 | 52 | l |
| FOR LESSON LEAVES. | | | | | |
| J. H. Babcock, Jackson Centre, Ohio | | • | \$ 3 | 00 | l |

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

A. F. Randolph, Berea, W. Va.,

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending April 29th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER. - Receipts for the week were 19,717 packages; exports, 51 packages. The Butter, Cheese, and Egg Exchange had a house-warming on Thursday at their new rooms in the Eric Building. The Rev. C. S. Harrower gave the boys the benefit of clergy, and commended the freest exchange of all the products of soil, and mine, and manufacture, and fit, and begin work at once. For full particulars, the commerce of the work of men's minds and hands address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. One thousand and one hundred owners of the products of soil, and mine, and manufacture, and everywhere. The business of clergymen, he said, was mainly in futures, and he was not prepared to say but what merchant's dealings in futures were le
say but what merchant's dealings in futures were le
outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM& CO., Boston, Mass.

gitimate, and thought the commercial assurance of the value of crops in advance might be a blessing and a benefit. Vice President Blanchard, of the Erie Railway, illumined the Transportation Question: 'At the inception of the Erie Railway, common freight from Lake Erie to New York was \$1 75 pcr. 100 lbs. To day the rates were one seventh that-25 cents per 100 lbs. Six-sevenths of the cost had gone where the woodbine twineth.' Transportation had conquered starvation. In time of need the commonest root crops from Ireland and Scotland are laid down in storerooms all the way from the seaboard to the base of the Rocky Mountains to the tune this very year of over a million barrels. In the other year, millions of barrels of apples from American orchards were taken to the cities of Europe. Wheat, corn, and oats are carried from the Red River to the Red Sea. Car-loads of grass butter are rolled to your doors from the Pacific. And from the center of the continent to the ocean, either way, the rate of freight to day is less than the rate we started with for a single haul from Dunkirk to New York." Other gentlemen made pleasant addresses. Presidents of other Exchanges congratulated the young bantling, and the occasion was a good one. The market went to its lowest last week, and has since been firm. Extra Delaware tubs sold on Tuesday at 28c., on Wednesday at 28½c., and close to-day, Saturday, offered at 31c. and 30c. bid. Creamery butter sold at 30 @ 33c.

| reamery, new milch, fancy | 30 | @33 | |
|--|-----|-------|--|
| " fresh, fair to choice | | | |
| ew Spring dairy butter, fancy | | | |
| " fair to choice | | | |
| airy butter, sour, cheesy, poor | | | |
| nitation creamery, fine, fresh | 25 | @30 | |
| estern factory, fine, fresh | 20 | @25 | |
| " poor to common | .10 | @13 | |
| CHEESE —Receipts for the week were 10. | 723 | hoxes | |

exports, 21,103 boxes. Cable Liverpool market firm

| t 64s. @ 65s. We quote: | | | ٠, | |
|---|------|----------|------|--|
| New cheese, fine full stock | 13 | @ | 131 | |
| 'ancy full cream, late made | | | | |
| 'all make, fair to choice | 10 | 0 | 12 | |
| Carly make, | 8 | 0 | 11 | |
| 'actory, partly skimmed | 5 | 0 | 7 | |
| oor miserable skims | . 0 | 0 | 21 | |
| Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 17,292 | 3 bt | ols. | and | |
| ,768 boxes. Sales to day of fresh eggs at | 17 | 1@ | 18c. | |

BEESWAY.-Good demand and prices strong, at

BEANS.—We quote: Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime. . \$4 00 @\$4 25 Mediums. " DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice.....

State and Western, quarter apples..... 51@ 61 Peeled peaches, evaporated..... Peeled peaches, sun dried......16 @18 Unpeeled peaches, halves and quarters..... $5 @ 5\frac{1}{4}$ BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

Exclusively and Entirely on Commission. Cash advances will be made on receipt of property where needed, and account of sales and remittances for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime quality property.

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK. This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.

\$50 IN A SINGLE DAY! The AULINO most rapid selling subscription books ever published. Outfits Free. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Ň. Y.

Agents Wanted for Sullivan's

IRELAND OF TO-DAY.

(Introduction by Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P.) Centuries of English oppression set forth. It describes Ireland's ruin and the people's desperation. It shows how the land was confiscated and the industries destroyed. It explains the Land League, the Land Act and the Coercion Bill. Contains 32 engravings and map in colors. Price only \$2 per copy. Sales immense. Send 50 cents for full out-

Rupture

Its Relief and Cure as certain as day follows day by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method, with safety from the dangers of strangulation and without the injury trusses inflict. Those wishing proof should send 10 cents for his book, containing likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, also endorsements of professional gentlemen, 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. Offices, 251 Broadway, N. Y., 302 Walnut St., Phila. Days for consultation, each week—New York, Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays; Phila. Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, every other week.



ESPOSIZIONE MUSICALE IN MILANO Sotto il Patrocinio di S. M. la Regina, Palazzo Del R. Conservatorio AT THE GREAT ITALIAN MUSICAL EXPOSITION

Recently closed at Milan, was probably the MOST EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, old and new; ever brought together; fully illustrating the great progress which has been made and present high excellence in this department of manufactures. After exhaustive examinations, tests and comparisons, extending through a period of several months, more than 250 Awards were made of medals and diplomas, in recognition of degrees of super-excellence attained in the various departments of musical art and manufacture. For REED INSTRUMENTS, including Organs and Harmoniums of all descriptions, European and American,

THE CRAND SILVER MEDAL,

Their manufacturers value this extraordinary distinction the more highly because of the importance of two occasion, especially as an INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION IN A COUNTRY SO PRE-EMINENTLY MUSICAL. The Mason & Hamlin Organs were honored by especial exhibition before the Royal Court by CARLO DUCCI of Rome, and warm commendation from their Majesties the King and Queen. At all the great WOILD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS for fourteen years these Organs have received the HIGHEST HONOIS, being the only American Organs which have received such at only.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year just closed this Company have introduced improvements of greater value than in any similar period since the introduction of the American Organ by them, twenty years since.

ranked with the very finest musical instruments in the world. They are in cases of solid black walnut, belogany, ash, edonized, ec., at net cash prices. \$240, \$330, \$360, \$390, \$480, \$570. \$840, and \$900. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, just issued, fully describing and illustration of the structure of the structur GANS, with net parce lists and circulars, will be sent free to any one desiring them. Certainly no one should buy or rent any organ without having seen these circulars, which contain much useful information about organs.

MASON & HAMLIN ORCAN AND PIANO CO.,

BY AND BY.

BY MRS. R. N. TURNER.

Oh, he's a mischievous fellow As ever sung songs on this earth. He's happy, he's happy and gay, But never a farthing he's worth! "Let us be merry, and let us be free!' This is his song and delight. If you'll but listen you'll hear it: He sings it from morning to night.

Don't notice, don't heed him at all; For duty and work have their place, And these are the very same things This lazy old fellow won't face. He'll go half a mile from his way To dodge any duty or task. "Just leave me alone to sing and be gay, This is all, this is all that I ask!"

He lives in a rickety house
With windows all shattered and gone; Witk everything everywhere 'round, And garden and fences forlorn! He sits by the sunshiny door As gay as a bird on its wings, Enjoying his chaos of life As he lazily loiters and sings.

"Oh. ves! I'll attend to it soon; To-morrow, to-morrow, my friend!" But, alas! for the lazy old soul To-day never reaches its end! O, leave him alone, in his sloth; Scorn him, despise him, the thief! Or he'll bring every purpose and hope Most surely and sadly to grief! -Unistian Union.

CANDLE ENDS.

Once upon a time, when the Boston you know was half under water, and the city could still be well described as Trimountain, before Beacon Hill had lost its beacon, and Fort Hill were realities and not memories, the center of fashion was as nearly as possible | parlor look as if it had been burnt! where is now the center of trade.

It is hard for you to realize that elegant dwelling-houses, really stately mansions and lovely gardens stood where Franklin Street and Summer Street warehouses stretch up to the sky; that there was a park in Franklin Street, and your grandfathers played under the shady trees, where now drays and horsecars block the way. High Street and Federal, South and Purchase—who can think of cosy firesides and princely homes in that vicinity? Yet the Grays and Brookses, the changed; andirons and candlesticks had gone Torreys and the Shaws, the Phillipses and out, gas and furnaces have come in; black Appletons, and many other well-known walnut had taken the place of mahogany, the Bostonians, had their home within a stone's South End had been created, and High Street throw from which this is written. Just off | was a business street. of Summer Street on High Street, stood a in her mother's bridal outfit.

trimmings on the book-cases and commodes), state. was the row of candelabra on the high mantel. I think grandmother at one time had some doubts about their being consistent in the parlor of a "professor;" but then Dr. Wisnar had a set, and the crystal chandelier ly, and they might in a sense help one to become a "bright and shining light;" so when grandpa insisted on the purchase,. grandma "accepted the circumstances," as our dear Mr. Hale would say, and bustled round to have them in place against the next tea-party of the Old South sewing-circle, which in those days met round at the differ-

It was a day's work, I had almost said a weeks work, to get ready for a tea-party in those times. Every old lady delegated one eye, at least, to the duty of spying into every nook and corner of the house, and mentally noting any spot of dust, darn or scratch, anything missing or new since last sewingcircle; the other eye was quite enough to forth from his office to his house. superintend the flannel-petticoats and blue-

I can imagine the smile on her comely face as she removed the soft wrappings from brass and ormolu, dusted invisible particles lovely it would be if she had some pretty the rest, he met his bravely and cheerily. English wax candles such as her mother used to burn, instead of the common white ones; destruction of the previous night, and the structure. But by a compromise with the but she would not ask father to spend another calamity, dreaded by all, was inevitable—a subjugated Moors, a Muzarabic mass (a seemcent, and the white ones would burn as well; dark city; all gas cut off, for fear of explo- ing mixture of Mohammedan ritual with the same regiment in the field. What the anyway, the candelabra were handsomer than | sions.

watching the enchanting process. More old, with oil for their lamps, and candles of this weird, half-Eastern ceremony, which than once had the little hands been rapped any sort, against the coming Winter night. | was conducted with an extraordinary, incessfor daring to set the glass drops ringing, exactly as you love to do to-day, Helen. Suddenly a loud rat-tat-tat on the brass knocker
of oil, not a candle, to be had for love or
startled guilty Harry in the midst of a sly

money! One miserable tallow stick I bought
floor below and in front of the altar steps,

ened to shiver them. To escape comment, Harry slipped into the hall, and opened the door. There stood a small boy with a large

box, addressed plainly in grandpa's writing. Knots were quickly untied, the cover raised, and there, on layers of cotton-wool, were the loveliest English candles, wax of course, in exquisite tints of sea green, pale rose pink and pearl! Six dozen! enough to fill the candelabra six times!

If grandma wasn't proud when each socket was filled, and her mantel-piece received its crowning glory, she never looked more like it. Even Harry's misdeeds were forgotton.

I should like to describe that tea-party, with the stiff brocades and leg-o'-mutton sleeves and the muslin shoulder-capes and the narrow silk sewing aprons, and the fingerstockings and low slippers with broad rib- stairs. bons banded over the instep that the young ladies wore; the blue coats and brass buttons, the frilled shirt-fronts and yellow vests, the high stocks and voluminous neckerchiefs (a whole square yard of silk folded to make a tie!) that the gentlemen wore. I would like to show you the way tea was served in those days: huge waiters carried round, laden with cakes and sandwiches and tarts, coffee and tea, blanc-manges and jellies, nut custards and whips! They were sturdy arms that could carry such trays, but custom made the cumbrous fashion seem fit and proper.

The pink and green and pearl candles, of course, were lit and elicited due admiration and envy, and the evening was an undoubted

candle was carefully snuffed with the big up to the old candelabra. silver snuffers, and then snuffed out. In the morning, the half-burned candles were laid | Under the layers of half-burned candles I away in the box, and fresh ones put in their | found one perfectly fresh dozen, and when I places; for never must a candle in the best fitted up my cosey in my tiny new home,

of candle ends increased; but before the last the firelight. They always seem like bright set had come into use, sudden illness broke happy eyes. It seems as if they too were up the household in High Street; the Lares half conscious of all the changes, and were hickories springing up directly from its heart and Penates were removed to a grim store- glad after many days to have returned to their of stone. The sloping roots have raised and hearth-fire was again lit. When, after long | May Wide Awake. years, Lorrie was grown up and married, it seemed a pity not to look up the old housefurnishings and put them in use again.

Times had changed, and fashions had

It was a curious blending in the midst of block of brick houses: in one of them Daniel the new, fresh house-fittings to have so much Webster lived, I think, and in another Mr. of the old; but grandma was loyal to the old Enoch Train, whose daughter, Mrs. Whit- loves, and wouldn't quite give them up. So, ney, is so deservedly your favorite: In that | in spite of low grumblings from grandpa, same block lived your grandmother; almost who liked everything fresh and new and them an elastic look of growth. They are every bit of furniture in this cosey of mine bright and modern, the old furniture was the giant roots from which the rest has was once a part of that house-furnishing, and exhumed, and, I grieve to say, modernized! had come, long before, from across the water | Marble tops replaced the branch mahogany | jasper steps of the high altar Cardinal Mentops, wooden handles the swinging brasses, The rooms were sombre; for the wainscot-ings were heavy and dark, and the furniture perpetrated. Fortunately, all the "old as substantial and severely dignified as oak junk," as the upholsterer disrespectfully and mahogany can be. The only token of termed it, was tipped into a box and stored triviality, the only attempt at brightness (if in a corner of the attic, and, I am happy to the pale radiance of which are assembled one excepted the brass handles and corner say, has since been restored to its primitive

How grandpa shouted when he came to the candelabra and the box of candle ends! You see, the packing away had been meant for a year, and had lasted over twenty-five. "Do throw those away, mother, or give in the Old South was certainly quite as world- them to the furnace-man to burn in the

> "Not I, father! They'll be of use yet when I'm dead and gone, maybe. So long sembling a fortress, with a stone sentry-box as they're not in your way you needn't be

> Where the offending box went to, no one knew; the candelabra were permitted to adjoining cloister, full of climbing ivy and stand candleless in a dark corner of the library, where they were my secret admiration. laurel-tree, and many other growths, all I could always quiet baby by carrying her to bathed in opulent sunshine, marks the site would stop the hardest fit of crying.

The years rolled by. Grandpa's great warehouse stood across the street from his old home on High Street, and morning and night he rode at least two miles back and

You, all three, are old enough to rememyarn stockings that swelled the charity pile ber the great fire; at least you know about it. | church" it was that Cervantes says he hurof the O. S. S. C. Not that there could be much danger of spying dust, darns or scratchher long rest, but grandpa was still active and busy. The night of the fire has been had bought it for half a real—just two cents notable; but she did delight in always having described too often for me to rehearse it and a half. something new to set the gossips at work again. We were so far away, and communication so impossible on account of the epi- rous, the cathedral dates from the thirteenth zootic among the horses, that, although we century; but it was preceded by one which knew it was a terrible fire, and we had was built to the Virgin in her lifetime, trawatched the grand sight nearly all night dition says; and she came down from heaven from the deep scrolls and leaves, polished, from the roof-top, we never dreamed that to visit her shrine. The identical slab on one by one, the crystal drops, and linked them together, till the long glittering pendants hung in a rainbow fringe round each starting for church, did the news reach him to believers, "Use yourselves to kiss it for standard, and set deep into the metal cups of his own heavy loss. Only a heap of ashes your much consolation," and their obedient the pretty glass frames to hold the candles to mark his stately, well-stocked warehouse! lips have in time greatly worn down the stone and catch the hot wax. One sigh escaped But a common calamity is sometimes easier Later on, the church was used as a mosque her matronly breast as she thought how to bear than an individual one; and, like all by the infidel conquerors, and when they

A second fire Sunday night completed the replaced by the present huge and solemn

lieu of the blaze of light that always marked

A sudden inspiration came to me. I remembered, as in a dream, the good-natured quarrel about the candle ends, so long ago. Oh, if by any chance our careful Martha had really hoarded those precious bits all these years! Where, where, in that great house, in what trunk or closet, in what box or drawer, would they be!

It was already dusk, and the great upper storeroom was an uncanny place; by what good genius I was directed I know not, as I dived and plunged into unfamiliar recesses, and opened bags and emptied barrels. Down in the very bottom of a great chest filled with magazines and pamplets, securely hidden, was the precious box! I could have less mitts that the old ladies wore; the scanty | cried for-joy. I kissed and hugged it in the sprigged muslins and lace tuckers, silk dark, and then marched in triumph down

In less time than I take to tell it, a generous candle end filled each socket of each candelabra. Parlor, dining-room and hall were bright—so bright that the door-bell rang incessantly to know how it happened that we had gas! We revelled in our wealth!

There was a bit of irony in the fate that kept the useless candle ends that had been half burned in one side of High Street, to lighten our darkness by their other halves when all we owned was consumed by fire on the other side of High Street a long generation later.

It was that evening that grandpa told me of the first lighting of those candles whose latter end I have been describing.

"And where did these pretty candles come When the last guest had departed, each | from?" asks one of my listeners, pointing

"Oh, they were some of the original lot. I mounted the candles in their old places Gradually, as the years rolled on, the pile I love to watch them twinkle and sparkle in house, and it was many years before the first estate.—Mrs. Louisa T. Craigin, in

THE CATHEDRAL OF TOLEDO.

This cathedral long the seat of the Spanish primate, stands in the first rank of cathedrals, and is invested with a pondrous gloom that has something almost savage about it For six centuries, art, ecclesiasticism, and royal power lavished their resources upon it, and its dusky chapels are loaded with pre cious gems and metals, tawdry though the style of their ornamentation often is. huge pillars that divide its five naves rise with a peculiar howard curve, which gives spread. Under the golden gratings and doza lies buried, with a number of the older Kings of Spain, in a grewsome sunless vault but at the back of the altar there is contrived with theatrical effect a burst of white light from a window in the arched ceiling, around painted figures, gradually giving place to others in veritable relief, all sprawling, flying, falling down the wall enclosing the altar, as if one were suddenly permitted to see a swarm of saints and angels careering in a beam of real supernatural illumination. A private covered gallery leads above the street from the archbishop's palace into one side of the mighty edifice; and this, with the rambling, varied aspect of the exterior, in portions reon the roof, recalls the days of prelates who put themselves at the head of armies, leading in war as in everything else. A spacious figs, Spanish cypress, the smooth-trunked them, and a tiny chime on the glass drops of an old Jewish market, which Archbishop Tenorio in 1389 incited a mob to burn in order that he might have room for this sacred garden. But the voices of children now ring out from the upper rooms of the cloister building, where the widows and orphans of cathedral servants are given free homes. Through this "cloister of the great

A temple of the barbaric and the barbawere driven out, it was pulled down to be Christian worship) was ordained to be said surgeon could do for them was soon done, any others in the society.

Happy were those who heard in time to in a particular chapel; and there it is recited and they supply themselves, like the wise virgins of still, every morning in the year I attended chaplain. Happy were those who heard in time to in a particular chapel; and there it is recited and they were left to the attention of the By the time we heard the news, every store ant babble of rapid prayer from the priests

to swing and ring with a vigor that threat- a long Winter night, and one tallow dip in in the Caaba, and around it stood lighted candles. During the long and involved mass one of the younger priests, in appearance almost an imbecile, had the prayer he was to read pointed out for him by an altarboy with what looked like a long knife-blade used for the purpose. Soon after an incensebearing acolyte nudged him energetically to hour ago." let him know that his turn had now come. This was the only evidence I could discover of any progress in knowledge or goodness resulting from the Muzarabic mass.—George P. Lathrop, in Harper's Magazine for May.

OLD STONE WALL TENANTRY.

I know a ruined wall whose history dates back a century and more, now a scattered rambling pile of weather beaten, naturesaturated bowlders. Half hidden beneath its covering leaves and creeping plants, it seems almost like a grave, and in many places | he continued, with tears in his eyes, "I have it is lost beneath a covered mound, where no faith in your religion, but when my time Nature has at last entirely reclaimed it, and wrapped it in her bosom.

This ancient landmark follows the border of a lane of equal antiquity, formerly the wood road of the pioneer forester who redeemed its neighboring sunny meadows from the pel, but covet its last blessing.—The Walch. wilderness, and whose hands laid the wall man (Boston). that, like himself, has now returned to earth.

The remnants of his old log hut, it is said, are even now to be traced among the newgrown timber on the mountain-side, surrounded by the crumbled pile of the massive log fence built about his primitive habitation as a barricade of defense against prowling wolves and bears—and even Indians too, if the record of the sod is to be believed; for many are the tomahawks and flint arrowheads that have been turned up by the plow among these meadows.

This wall has long since gone out of service, but its innumerable foster-children have risen up to do duty in its stead; for here are almost impassable thickets of hazel bushes, dwarf cherry and filbert jungles, with here and there at near intervals majestic shagbark rolled away the bowlders on every side. There are occasional whole colonies of pignut trees, and now and then a huge spread ing butternut, and the finest specimens of wild cherry to be found for miles aroundall scattered along the length of this ancient wall in an exquisite abandon.

The sharp whistle of a chipmunk greets you here at almost every step, and in such a spot there is more than ordinary significance in that shrill voice. It is a voice from the heart of the wall, for the chipmunk is its companion and its historian. I am aware that nature has given this little fellow sevthief, often making havoc among the farmer's stores, and taking his regular three meals a day from the granary. As a type of greed his name is almost proverbial. His vast subterranean store houses bear witness to his acquisitive and miserly proclivities, as they are often in a single season packed with provender representing ten times his actual

How often have I seen this little fellow on the homeward jump, his head puffed out with a pig-nut in each cheek and a third between his teeth! But the inference thus conveyed is as undeserving as the black marks which he carries. If his gluttony is proverbial, it is equally providential. He must not therefore be condemned as a professional gourmand, for his true vocation—the one with which he is accredited in the book of nature—is that of a most skillful planter and landscape gardener. We have him to thank for many of our most highly-prized specimens of standard trees. It is from the providential plethora of his subterranean treasure house that have sprung these noble oaks and hickories, these massive chestnuts, and this outburst of hazel and wild cherry among this bed of stone.

There are other tenants that people its crevices. The little weasel has his beaten tracks among them, where he threads his way in search of hiding field mice that make their nests beneath the stones. The chip-munk sometimes encounters him in the hallway of his burrow, where this dreaded enemy has lain in wait for him, and the partridge is surprised by that same stealthy approach while searching for buds among the hazels. -William Hamilton Gibson, in Harper's Magazine for May.

NEITHER BRANDY NOR MORPHINE.

When the converts on the day of Pentecost began to tell what God had done for them, certain cavillers present at the meeting, sneered, and said it was "new wine" that ailed them. There are people enough now who will admit no better explanation of, ing between Ross and. Payne endured until spiritual fervor and high religious sensibility. A Southern surgeon, in the late war, was candid enough, however, though an infidel, to see something more than artificial exhilaration in a Christian's dying triumph.

One day, during the fighting around New Hope Church, three mortally wounded Mississippi soldiers were brought into the hospital together, who, by a strange coincidence, belonged to the same church at home, and

He went from one to the other, and found them all rejoicing in the sustaining love of Christ. Their happy frame of mind and dying utterances were so striking, that he called
the surgeon back to look and listen.

"Oh, that's the effect of the dose of spirits gave him," replied the doctor.

They went to the second soldier, who lav with a smile on his face, whispering the sweet promises of God.

"What is that?" asked the chaplain. "That's morphine. I gave him some an

Then the chaplain took him to the third. This soldier had been a man of marked piety, and his joy as he met death was nothing less than a devout ecstacy. There was a foretaste of heaven on his face, and his last words were hymns of victory. This time the unbelieving surgeon had no reason of his own to give. He gazed long at the helpless but happy patient, and shook his head.

"Well, chaplain," said he, "I must say this time that I don't understand it. That man puzzles me. I couldn't make him take morphine or spirits. He said he wanted to die in his right mind. I tell you, chaplain," comes, I'd give all I'm worth to be able to die like that."

That was about what Balaam said more than thirty-three hundred years ago. It is the involuntary prayer of all who despise the gos-

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

A Reminiscence of its Author, John Howard

A Little Rock, Ark., correspondent of the Chicago Times: From a gentleman who just reached this city from Indian Territory your correspondent learned of a new and interesting chapter in the history of the life of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home." Payne was a warm personal friend of John Ross, who will be remembered as a celebrated chief of the Cherokees. At the time the Cherokees were removed from their homes in Georgia to their present possessions, west of the Mississippi River, Payne was spending a few weeks in Georgia with Ross, who was occupying a miserable cabin, having been forcibly ejected from his former home. A number of prominent Cherokees were in prison, and that portion of Georgia in which the tribe was located was scoured by armed squads of the Georgia militia, who had orders to arrest all who refused to leave

While Ross and Payne were seated before the fire in the hut, the door was suddenly opened, and six or eight militiamen sprang into the room. Ross's wife was seated on a trunk containing many valuable papers and a small amount of money, and at the unexpected intrusion she sprang up and screamed wildly. Ross spoke to her in the Cherokee language, telling her to be seated, as she would thus save the contents of the trunk. and, as she sat down again, the intruders told Ross that both he and Payne were under arrest, and must prepare to accompany the squad to Milledgeville, where they would be imprisoned. The soldiers lost no time in taking their prisoners away. Ross was permitted to ride his own horse, while Payne was mounted on one led by a soldier. As the little party left the hovel, rain began falling and continued until every man was drenched thoroughly. The journey lasted all night. Toward midnight, Payne's escort, in order to keep himself awake, began humming: "Home — home — sweet — sweet home," when Payne remarked: "Little did I expect to hear that song under such circumstances, and at such a time. Do you know the author?"

"No," said the soldier, "do you?"
"Yes," Payne answered, "I composed it." "The devil you did! You can tell that to some fellows, but not to me. Look here, you made that song you say; if you did—and I know you didn't—you can say it all without stopping. It has something in it about pleasure and palaces. Now pitch in and reel it off; and if you can't, I'll bounce you from your horse and lead you instead of it."

This threat was answered by Payne, who

repeated the song in a slow, subdued tone, and then sang it, making the old woods ring with the tender melody and pathos of the words. It touched the heart of the rough soldier, who was not only captivated, but convinced, and who said that the composer of such a song should never go to prison if he could help it. And when the party reached Milledgeville they were, after a preliminary examination, discharged, much to their surprise. Payne insisted it was because the leader of the squad had been under the magnetic influence of Ross's conversation, and Ross insisted that they had been saved from insult and imprisonment by the power of "Home, Sweet Home," sung as only those who feel can sing it. The friendship exist the grave closed over the mortal remains of

PUDDING SAUCE.—Stir a teacupful of white sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter smoothly together; add the juice and half the grated peel of a lemon, and the wellbeaten yolks of two eggs; beat well together and set it on the fire to become well heated. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, and stir in quickly for one minute; turn into a sauce. boat and serve at once. - Country Gentleman.

If I could be heard to day by the people of the land, by the patriotic young men of this country, full of life, vigor and hope, I would say that it is among the highest and the greatest duties which the country, God, and the greatest duties which the country, God, and the love of humanity impose, to work for the asked, as they stood pear the cot of the love of humanity impose, to work for the love of humanity impose, the love of humanity impose is the love of humanity impose. attempt to give one more surreptitious jingle, for seventy-five cents. There was a prospect! was placed a richly draped chest, perhaps he asked, as they stood near the cot of one of the cause of total abstinence.—Henry will the men.

Hopular

THE large whale rec New York, as a "right? be a species of "black" have been extinct. It has mouth and head, much right whale, an enorm finely moulded body. Its of its mouth, and it has n other living animal.

A NEW use was made launching the gigantic E Colossus, March 21st. T connected with a large n way that the latter, by would knock them away, to move. There was also a large music box so arran ing the christening bottle ship's nose, it was set at "Rule Britannia." It wi

"PHANTOM CITY," existence, in the northw emala, has been discovered who is exploring Central joint patronage of the E and Mr. Louis Lorrillard has been reported to be a ruins of that region, only ulation similar to those of and Alvarado. The jour nay has hot yet been ir hoped it may shed much of ancient America.

THE BRILLIANT AU April 16th, so unusual at additional interest from t spot now on the face of t Keeler, of the Allegheny is the largest for many ye be seen by looking at the ened glass, or by throwin sun upon a screen throug in the window blind. L at a thousand million so hundred times the size of sun spots seem to have so tion with the aurora. tionally brilliant aurora such outburst of solar e seem that both must hav same hidden cause, wh nature's deepest mysterie

to light in a singular mai ago several vessels came they had passed through fish, hard and fit to eat, dead on the surface of th tain stated that he saile through this field of float recently brought into Ne Levi N. McLean, of the the Morning. It was flo though alive, but died to hauled on board. It pounds, and was of a yell in scales looking like a d each flecked with a spo The mouth was like the gills were unusually larg the head was a protube fin was long and rather l name is lopholatelus cha species, being distinct fr which it somewhat rese although oily, is good e

A NEW SINGULAR FISH

ERNEST MORRIS, the explorer, of Indianapo home with him from his America 1,800 plants, claimed to be new disco tion is now in possession of Albany, N. Y.

DR. LAMBERT said it that the joints of animal ovial fluid which is in the cant. The elephant, wi erate motions and great ble cartilages but absolu

REV. FREEMAN CLAR story: "On one occasion method of pronouncing in Italy. My wife, happens by, asked me the me Not recollecting its a don't know; there's a phim.' So, not knowing constructed a Latin sent thought, into the Italian to him and said it. 'Ch So I repeated it again derstand. Here, take the He wants to confers his near as I ever came is nunciation of latin as

Oh, that's the effect of the dose of spirits we him," replied the doctor. hey went to the second soldier, who lav

na smile on his face, whispering the et promises of God. What is that?" asked the chaplain. That's morphine. I gave him some an

hen the chaplain took him to the third s soldier had been a man of marked piety. his joy as he met death was nothing less na devout ecstacy. There was a foretaste neaven on his face, and his last words were ans of victory. This time the unbelieving geon had no reason of his own to give. He ed long at the helpless but happy patient.

shook his head.

Well, chaplain," said he, "I must say ctime that I don't understand it. That puzzles me. I couldn't make him take rphine or spirits. He said he wanted to in his right mind. I tell you, chaplain." continued, with tears in his eyes, "I have faith in your religion, but when my time ies, I'd give all I'm worth to be able to die

hat was about what Balaam said more u thirty-three hundred years ago. It is the oluntary prayer of all who despise the gosbut covet its last blessing. - The Watchn (Boston).

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

Reminiscence of its Author, John Howard

Little Rock, Ark., correspondent of the cago Times: From a gentleman who treached this city from Indian Territory ir correspondent learned of a new and inesting chapter in the history of the life of in Howard Payne, author of "Home, eet Home." Payne was a warm personal end of John Ross, who will be remembered a celebrated chief of the Cherokees. At time the Cherokees were removed from ir homes in Georgia to their present possions, west of the Mississippi River, Payne s spending a few weeks in Georgia with ss, who was occupying a miserable cabin, ring been forcibly ejected from his former me. A number of prominent Cherokees re in prison, and that portion of Georgia which the tribe was located was scoured armed squads of the Georgia militia, who dorders to arrest all who refused to leave

While Ross and Payne were seated before e fire in the hut, the door was suddenly ened, and six or eight militiamen sprang to the room. Ross's wife was seated on a ink containing many valuable papers and mall amount of money, and at the unexcted intrusion she sprang up and screamed Idly. Ross spoke to her in the Cherokee guage, telling her to be seated, as she ould thus save the contents of the trunk. d, as she sat down again, the intruders told iss that both he and Payne were under arst, and must prepare to accompany the und to Milledgeville, where they would be prisoned. The soldiers lost no time in king their prisoners away. Ross was pertted to ride his own horse, while Payne ss mounted on one led by a soldier. As e little party left the hovel, rain began ling and continued until every man was enched thoroughly. The journey lasted night. Toward midnight, Payne's escort, order to keep himself awake, began humng: "Home — home — sweet — sweet ome," when Payne remarked: "Little did expect to hear that song under such cirimstances, and at such a time. Do you now the author?"

"No," said the soldier, "do you?" "Yes," Payne answered, "I composed it." "The devil you did! You can tell that to me fellows, but not to me. Look here, on made that song you say; if you did - and know you didn't-you can say it all withit stopping. It has something in it about casure and palaces. Now pitch in and reel off; and if you can't, I'll bounce you from mr horse and lead you instead of it." This threat was answered by Payne, who

peated the song in a slow, subdued tone, d then sang it, making the old woods ring th the tender melody and pathos of the ords. It touched the heart of the rough ldier, who was not only captivated, but invinced, and who said that the composer such a song should never go to prison if could help it. And when the party ached Milledgeville they were, after a preminary examination, discharged, much to eir surprise. Payne insisted it was because elleader of the squad had been under the agnetic influence of Ross's conversation, Ross insisted that they had been saved om insult and imprisonment by the power Home, Sweet Home," sung as only those he feel can sing it. The friendship existbetween Ross and Payne endured until grave closed over the mortal remains of

RUDDING SAUCE.—Stir a teacupful of nite sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter noothly together; add the juice and half e grated peel of a lemon, and the wellaten yolks of two eggs; beat well together d set it on the fire to become well heated. at the whites to a stiff froth, and stir in nckly for one minute; turn into a sauceat and serve at once.—Country Gentleman.

I could be heard to day by the people of c land, by the patriotic young men of this untry, full of life, vigor and hope, I would sthat it is among the highest and the extest duties which the country, God, and couve of humanity impose, to work for a cause of total abstinence.—Henry Wil-

Popular Science.

be a species of "black" whale, supposed to have been extinct. It has a curious shaped mouth and head, much shorter than the right whale, an enormous tail, and a finely moulded body. Its eye is in the corner of its mouth, and it has more jaw than any other living animal.

A NEW use was made of electricity, in launching the gigantic English turret-ship, Colossus, March 21st. The dog shores were connected with a large magnet, in such a way that the latter, by tripping a weight, would knock them away, and allow the ship to move. There was also a connection with a large music box so arranged that in breaking the christening bottle of wine over the ship's nose, it was set at work and played "Rule Britannia." It was all very success-

A "PHANTOM CITY," long of doubtful existence, in the northwestern part of Guatwho is exploring Central America, under the joint patronage of the French Government, and Mr. Louis Lorrillard, of New York. It has been reported to be a city like the ancient ruins of that region, only with a living population similar to those of the days of Cortez and Alvarado. The journal of Mr. Charnav has not yet been received, but it is hoped it may shed much light on the ruins of ancient America.

THE BRILLIANT AURORAL DISPLAY of April 16th, so unusual at this season, receives spot now on the face of the sun, which Prof. Keeler, of the Allegheny Observatory, states, is the largest for many years. This spot may be seen by looking at the sun through a darksun upon a screen through a very small hole at a thousand million square miles, or two hundred times the size of the earth. These tion with the aurora. Nearly every excep- & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bargor, Maine. tionally brilliant aurora has followed some such outburst of solar energy, and it would seem that both must have their origin in the same hidden cause; which remains one of nature's deepest mysteries.

A NEW SINGULAR FISH has been brought to light in a singular manner. A few weeks ago several vessels came in reporting that they had passed through large fields of dead fish, hard and fit to eat, but still floating dead on the surface of the ocean. One captain stated that he sailed over sixty miles through this field of floating fish. One was recently brought into New York, by Capt. Levi N. McLean, of the schooner Herald of the Morning. It was floating on its back though alive, but died two hours after being hauled on board. It weighed forty-three pounds, and was of a yellowish color, incased in scales looking like a delicate coat of mail, each flecked with a spot of bright gold. The mouth was like that of a cod, but the gills were unusually large, and on the tip of the head was a protuberance. The dorsal fin was long and rather low. The scientific name is lopholatelus chameleonticips, a new species, being distinct from the latiliclæ gill, which it somewhat resembles. The flesh, although oily, is good eating.

ERNEST MORRIS, the young naturalist and explorer, of Indianapolis, Ind., brought home with him from his recent trip to South America 1,800 plants, fifteen of which are claimed to be new discoveries. The collection is now in possession of Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Lambert said it is a common error that the joints of animals have always a synovial fluid which is in the nature of a lubricant. The elephant, with his relatively moderate motions and great weight, has admirable cartilages but absolutely no lubrication

REV. FREEMAN CLARKE tells the following story: "On one occasion I tried the new method of pronouncing Latin. I was traveling in Italy. My wife, happening to see a priest pass by, asked me the meaning of the tonsure. Not recollecting its significance, I said, 'I don't know; there's a priest; I will go and ask him.' So, not knowing Italian then, I first constructed a Latin sentence thoroughly, as I thought, into the Italian pronunciation, went to him and said it. 'Eh! Che dite?' he asked So I repeated it again. 'Ah,' said he, 'I understand. Here, take this man to a confessor. He wants to confess his sins.' This was as near as I ever came to the continental pronunciation of Latin, and I have never tried

it since."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS From Dauchey & Co.

THE large whale recently exhibited in SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James River Settlement. Illustrated catalogue New York, as a "right" whale, proves to free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Surry Co., Va.

> HIRES IMPROVED ROOT BEER 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. J. S. McMaster, Cashier. Ave., Philadelphia.

CHEAP FARMS

NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan, having 50 years of improve ments, still contains large tracts of unoccupied lands suitable for farms, some of them subject to free settlement under homestead laws, and all of them for sale at low prices. A pamphlet, prepared under authority of the State and containing a map, descriptions of its climate, soil, industries, crops and resources, and an account of its lands, will be sent free to any one writing for it to COMMISSIONER OF IM-MIGRATION, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS! BOOK AGENTS! SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW By John B. Gough

Indreds of Agents have answered our call to sell this amous book, and yet we want 500 more. For Tender athos, Rich Humor, and Thrilling Interest, it is without a peer. Everyone laughs and crys over it. Ministers say 'God speed it.' Tens of Thousands now want it, and it is the best selling book for Agents ever issued. We want good AGENT'S Men and Women, in this vicinity. \$100.00 amonth Easily made. Special Terms given. Send for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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

TOB AND BOOK WORK

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE

AT THE RECORDER OFFICE.

Orders by mail will receive special care.

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught it untions procured for pupils when competent, end for circular. W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N.Y.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—THE CON-STITUTIONAL AMENDMENT; OR, THE additional interest from the fact of the large | SUNDAY, THE SABBATH, THE CHANGE AND RESTITU-TION. A Discussion between W. H. Littlejohn, Seventh-day Adventist, and the Editor of the Christian | n.all, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, Statesman. 384 pages. Price, cloth \$1; paper 40 | SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Statesman. 384 pages. Price, cloth \$1; paper 40 cents. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

ened glass, or by throwing an image of the Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powin the window blind. Its area is computed ders here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoon to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent



cured of this much dreaded disease, and are now living witnesses that they have been rescued from a terrible and untimely death. Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address DRS. GEO. CRANE & RUSH BROWN, Addison, N. Y.

TAPEWORM

Removed in three hours. No fee asked unless the entire worm with head is expelled.

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

Elegant! Elevating! Entertaining! LULIA MCNAIR WRIGHT'S BOOK "Practical Life." The Key to Fortune in all Avenues of Life. Rev. Theo. L. Ouyler, D. D., says: "I am quite delighted with it. It ought to be in every house." Central Baptist. St. Louis, says: "It is a thoroughty good and beautiful book. The Pittaburg Christian Advocate, says: "Its sessons need to be taught and enforced in every household." 600 pp. Clear type, artistic binding, magnificent full page colored plates. Prices low. Terms liberal. Sales rapid. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for particulars to J. O. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

DLANK CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP. been used, suitable for any church, for sale at this office. Price by mail, postage paid, per dozen, 20 cents; per quire, 35 cents; per hundred, \$1 25. Church Clerks will find them both convenient and



\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

SOLD FREEJ. S. BIROH & CO., 38 Dey St., N. Y

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

A LFRED UNIVERSITY.

EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Academic, Collegiate, and Theological Departments. Classical, Scientific, Normal, Mechanical, Musical, Painting, and Drawing courses of study.

Commencement, June 28th.

SIXTEEN TEACHERS.

Expenses \$100 to \$200 per year. Fall Term begins Wednesday, Aug. 31st, 1881; Winter Term, Dec. 14th, 1881; Spring Term, March 29th, 1882 Send for Catalogue.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THE EYE OF A

This little Curiosity, a Charm, containing the entire Lord's Prayer, word for word, suitable as an ornament for a Lady's Neck-chain, or a Gentleman's Watch chain, will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 15 cents in silver. Address NEW YORK SUPPLY COMPANY, 361 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Agents wanted. Circular free.

PLEASE 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.

THE MITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,

Hornellsville, N. Y.

Capital, \$125,000.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits. JOHN SANTEE, PRESIDENT,

JOHN M. FINCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JAS. H. STEVENS, JR., GEO. W. TERRY, CHAS. HARTSHORN, DAVID CONDERMAN,

WM. RICHARDSON, F. D. SHERWOOD, WM. G. COYE, JOHN M. FINCH, A. T. & M. PRINDLE, JAMES H. RODGERS, H. C. ORCUTT, JOHN SANTEE, J. S. McMASTER.

TESSON LEAVES,

CONTAINING THE

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS,

Prepared by the SABBATH SCHOOL BOARD of the General Conference, and published at the

SABBATH RECORDER OFFICE

75 CENTS A HUNDRED

PER MONTH, FREE OF POSTAGE. Address, D. R. STILLMAN, Alfred Centre, Alle

gany Co., N. Y.

WARNER BROTHERS CORALINE CORSETS.



us to use it in all our \$10 REWARD will be paid for any corset-in which the Coraline breaks with six months ordinary wear. Price by mail, W. B. (coutill), \$2.50; Abdominal, \$2.00; Health or Nursing, \$1.50; Coraline or Flexible Hip, \$1.25; Misses', \$1.00. isses', \$1.00. For sale by leading

merchants.

Reware of worthless imitations boned with WARNER BRO'S., 372 Broadway. N. Y.

LIISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES BAILEY has left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the RECORDER office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by

PATENTS

obtained, and all business in the U.S. Patent Office, or in the Courts attended to for Moderate fees. We are opposite the U.S. Patent Office, engaged in patent business exclusively, and can obtain patents in less time than those remote from Washington. When model or drawing is sent we advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make no charge unless we sun spots seem to have some hidden connective with the appear of the Nordy every every seem to have some hidden connective with the appear of the Supt. of the Money Order Div., and to officials terms, and reference to actual clients in your own State, or county, address—C. A. SNOW & Co., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

NO PATENT NO PAY.

DATENTS OBTAINED FOR MECHANICAL devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for Obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. During the past five years, we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost ever county in the

LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

ENCINES (Traction & Portable) for Farm, Saw Mill & Plantation For prices, etc. write The AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

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

Benson's

The Best Known Remedy for Backache or Lame Back.

Rheumatism or Lame Joints. Cramps or Sprains. Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases. Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains Female Weakness. Are Superior to all other Plasters.

Are Superior to Pads. Are Superior to Liniments. Are Superior to Cintments or Salves. Are superior to Electricity or galvanism They Act Immediately, They Strengthen.

They Soothe. They Relieve Pain at Once. They Positively Cure.

CAUTION Benson's Capcine Porons Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-F-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c.

A MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

MATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND TRACTS

PUBLISHED BY THE

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of Four Sermons on the subject of the Sabbath By Nathan Wardner, late missionary at Shanghai China, subsequently engaged in Sabbath Reform labors in Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cents.

THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. By Rev. A. H Lewis, A. M. Part First, Arguments. Part Sec-ond, History. 16mo. 268 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1 25.

This volume is an earnest and able presentation of the Sabbath question, argumentatively and historically, and should be in the hands of every one desiring light on the subject.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE PERUSAL OF GILFIL LAN AND OTHER AUTHORS ON THE SABBATH. By Rev. Thos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Little Genesee, N. Y. Second Edition, 125 pp. Fine Cloth, 50 cents. Paper, 10

This is in many respects the most able argument yet published. The author was educated in the observance of Sunday, and was for several years a highly esteemed minister in the Baptist denomination. The book is a careful review of the arguments in favor of Sunday, and especially of the work of James D Gilfillan, of Scotland, which has been widely circulated among the clergymen of America. Mr. Brown | 5 has thoroughly sifted the popular notions relative to Sunday, with great candor, kindness and ability. We especially commend it to those who, like Mr. Brown, have been taught to revere Sunday as the

A DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By Geo. Carlow. Third Edition—Revised. 168 pp. 25 cents.

This work was first published in London in 1724. It is valuable as showing the state of the Sabbath argument at that time.

VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH, in 2 parts.

Part First, Narrative of Recent Events. Part Sec one, Divine Appointment of the Seventh Day, by Rev. J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 66 pp. Paper, 10 This work is one of decided value, not only as re-

gards the argument adduced, but as showing the extreme want of liberality and fairness which charactertreme want of liberality and fairness which characterized the trial and excommunication of Mr. Morton Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Alfrom the Presbyterian Church. THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp.

Paper, 10 cents. LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the "Millennial Harbinger Extra." 50 pp. Price,

COMMUNION, OR LORD'S SUPPER. A Sermon delivered at Milton Junction, Wis., June 15th, 1878. By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D. 20 pp.

The Society also publishes the following tracts, which will be sold at cost, in large or small quantities, to any who may desire them. Specimen packages sent free to any who may wish to examine the Sabbath question. Twenty per cent. discount made to clergymen on any of the above-named books, and a liberal discount to the trade. Other works soon to be published.

TRACTS.

No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

16 pp. No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp.

No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath. 40 pp.

No. 16—The Sabbath and its Lord. 28 pp.

No. 23—The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbat.

TOPICAL SERIES—by Rev. James Bailey—No. 1, "My Holy Day," 28 pp.; No. 2, "The Moral Law," 28 pp.; No. 3, "The Sabbath under Christ," 16 pp. No. 4, "The Sabbath under the Apostles," 12 pp. No. 5, "Time of Commencing the Sabbath," 4 pp. No. 6, "The Sanctification of the Sabbath," 20 pp. No. 7, "The Day of the Sabbath," 25 pp.

"THE SABBATH: A Seventh Day, or The Seventh Day. Which?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "THE LORD'S DAY, OR CHRISTIAN SABBATH." By

Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp "DID Christ or his Apostles Change the Sabbath from the Seventh Day to the First Day of the Week?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "Constantine and the Sunday." By Rev. N.

Wardner. 4 pp. "THE NEW TESTAMENT SABBATH." By Rev. N. "Dr Christ Abolish the Sabbath of the Deca-

logue?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "Are the Ten Commandments Binding alike upon Jew and Gentile?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "WHICH Day of the Week did Christians Keep as the Sabbath during 300 years after Christ?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.

***Rev. N. Wardner's eight tracts are also pub

lished in German. Orders for the Society's Publications accompanied with remittances, for the use of its Agents, or for

gratituitous distribution, should be addressed to D.

R. STILLMAN, Alfred Centre, N. Y.



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

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARCE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We CIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 25 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 103 for \$13. Our NEW CUIDE, a complete free ise on the Rose, 70 pp, elegantly illustrated. Free to all. THE DINCEE & CONARD CO.

Bose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

RARE BUSINESS OPENING.—Owing to ill health, the subscriber offers for sale his thriving FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PUBLISHED WRITINGS OF ELD. ELI S. BAL-LEY, for sale at this office. Price One Dollar. Sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price.

PATENTS

Tatents obtained through us are noticed in the Scientific American. This large and splendid illustrated weeklypaper, \$3.20 a year shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of Scientific American, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.



N. Y., LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.

Pullman's Best Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches, combining all Modern Improvements, are run between New York, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, without change.

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

EASTWARD.

| • | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------|---|
| STATIONS. | No. 8‡ | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6 |
| <i>Leave</i> Junkirk ittle Valley | | 1.05 PM 2.52 " | | 7.15 AM 8.54 ", |
| alamanca carrollton clean cuba Vellsville andover | 8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.22 " | 3.50 PM 4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 " | | 9.11 AM 9.25 " 10.00 " 10.31 " 11.25 " 11.43 PM 12.00 " |
| Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis | 1.25 рм | 8.47 " 10.53 " | 1.58 " | 1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 " |
| New York | 10.00 рм | 7.25 AM | 11.25 AM | |

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stop-ping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mils .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, mond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 P. M. 5.42 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.00, Belmont 6.25, Scio 6.43, and arriv-

ing at Wellsville 7.10 A. M. 9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.31, Perrysburg 9.46, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.26, Carrollton 11.45 A.M., Vandalia 12.01, Allegany 12.20, Olean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.15, Cuba 1.42, Friendship 2.25, Belvidere 2.50, Belmont 3.05, Scio 3.21, Wellsville 3.39, Andover 4.14, Alfred 4.47, Almond 5.04,

arriving at Hornellsville at 5 25 P M

5.45 P. M., daily, from Salamanca, stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.10 A. M. WESTWARD.

| STATIONS. | No. 3* | No. 5 | No. 29 | No. 1 |
|---|--|---------|----------|---------------------|
| Leave New York Port Jervis | 7.00 PM 10.55 " | i | 7.15 рм | 9.00 AM 12.13 PM |
| Hornellsville | 8.10 AM | 5.10 ам | 12.50 рм | 8.55 PM |
| Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley | 9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 " | | 3.30 " | 11.15 " 11.39 " |
| Arrive at Salamanca | 11.20 " | 8.00 " | 5.17 " | 11.50 " |
| Leave Little Valley Arrive at | 11.52 AM | | 5.50 РМ | 12.20 AM |

Dunkirk $1.30 \,\mathrm{PM} | \dots | 7.55 \, \text{``} | 2.10$ 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

| | 44,44 | DA 112 | 11117, | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| STATIONS. | | | | | 21. | |
| Leave Carrollton Arrive at | 9.20 | 8.80 | 4.10 | 11.50 | P. M. 8.22 | 11.80 |
| Bradford Leave | 1 | | • | | 9.00 | 1.20 |
| Bradford Custer City Arrive at | 10.45 11.10 | | | 1.05 1.20 | •••• | •••• |
| Buttsville | 12.25 | | 5.45 | | | |

6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.26 A. M., and 6.45 P. M.

11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.85 A. M.

EASTWARD.

| | STATIONS. | | 20. | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| s | Leave | А. М. | | | | P. M. | |
| , | Buttsville | 6.30 | | 8.40 | | 1.10 | |
| | Custer City | 7.18 | | 9.85 | 1.80 | 8.14 | |
| ٠, | Arrive at | | | | | 0.000 | |
| | Bradford | 7.85 | | 9.50 | 1.45 | 8.25 | |
| | Leave | | A. M. | | | | P. M |
| - 1 | Bradford | 7.45 | 6.20 | 10.98 | 2.40 | 4.15 | 6.0 |
| | Arrive at | | | | | | |
| | Carrollton | 8.30 | 6.55 | 10.45 | 8.20 | 4.55 | 7.9 |

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

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

Through Tickets to all points at the very lowest rates, for sale at the Company's offices. including lot and buildings. Will sell reasonable. Baggage will be checked only on Tickets purchase for further particulars, address L. E. TODD, at the Company's office. JOHN N. ABBOTT, Baggage will be checked only on Tickets purchased

S. S. Department.

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

President—A. B. KENYON, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Secretary—E. M. Tomlinson, GEO. H. BABCOCK, Plainfield, N. J L. R. SWINNEY, Lost Creek, W. V. A.B. PRENTICE, AdamsCentre, N.Y. E. M. Dunn, Milton, Wis.

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

SECOND QUARTER.

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

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.

VII.—THE LEAVEN OF THE PHARISEES.

BY W. F. PLACE.

For Sabbath-day, May 13.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-MARK 8: 1-21. (Old Version.)

In those days, when there was again a great

multitude, and they had nothing to eat, he called

unto him his disciples, and 2 saith unto them, I have compassion on the multi-

tude. because they conti

ue with me now three day

and have nothing to eat and if I send them awa

fasting to their home, the

will faint in the way; and some of them are come

from far. And his disciples answered him, Whence shall one be able to fill these men with bread here

in a desert place? And he asked them, How many loaves have ye? And they

said, Seven. And he com-mandeth the multitude to

sit down on the ground and he took the seven

loaves, and having giver

thanks, he brake, and gave to his disciples, to set be-

fore them; and they set them before the multitude.

fishes: and having blessed them, he commanded to

set these also before them. And they did eat, and were

of broken pieces that re-

kets. And they were about

to the boat with his disci-

And the Pharisees came forth, and began to ques-

tion with him, seeking of him a sign from heaven,

tempting him. And he sighed deeply in his spirit.

and saith, Why doth this

generation seek a sign? verily I say unto you, There

this generation. And he left them, and again enter-

ing into the boat departed

And they forgot to take bread, and they had not in

the boat with them more than one loaf. And he charged them, saying, Take heed, beware of the leaven of the Pharisees

and the leaven of Herod. 16 And they reasoned one

16 And they reasoned one with another, saying, We 17 have no bread. And Je-

sus perceiving it saith unto

them, Why reason ye, be cause ye have no bread

do ye not yet perceive, neither understand? have

ye your heart hardened Having eyes, see ye not

not? and do ye not remem-ber? When I brake the

five loaves among the five thousand, how many bas-kets full of broken pieces

took ye up? They say unto him, Twelve. And when the seven among

the four thousand, how many basketfuls of broken

many baskeridis of broken pieces took ye up? And they say unto him, Seven. 21 And he said unto them, Do ye not yet understand?

parts of Dalmanutha.

1. In those days the multitude being very great, and having nothing to eat, Jesus called his disciples unto him, and saith unto them, 2. I have compassion on the multitude, because they have now been with me three days, and have nothing to

June 24. Review.

3. And if I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will faint by the way: for divers of them came from

4. And his disciples answered him, Fromwhence can a man satisfy these men with bread here in the wilderness? 5. And he asked them, How 5. And he asked them, How many loaves have ye? And they said, Seven.
6. And he commanded the people to sit down on the ground: and he took the seven loaves, and gave thanks, and brake, and gave to his disciples to set before to his disciples to set before them; and they did set them before the people 7. And they had a few small fishes: and he blessed,

and commanded to set them also before them.

8. So they did eat, and were filled: and they took up of the broken meat that was left 9. And they that had eaten were about four thousand:

and he sent them away. parts of Dalmanutha. And the Pharisees came forth, and began to question with him, seeking of him a sign from heaven, tempting

12. And he sighed deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why doth his generation seek after a sign? verily I say unto you re shali no sign be giver entering into the ship again departed to the other side.

14. Now the disciples had forgotten to take bread, neither had they in the ship with them more than one loaf.

15. And he charged them, arrive Take head heave no feet and the charged them. saying, Take heed, beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, and of the leaven of Herod. 16. And they reasoned among themselves, saying, It is because we have no 17. And when Jesus knew it, he saith unto them, Why

reason ye, because ye have no bread? perceive ye not yet,neither understand? have ye your heart yet hardened? 18. Having eyes, see ye not and having ears, hear ye not? and do ye not remember? 19. When I brake the five

loaves among five thousand, how many baskets full of fragments took ye up? They say unto him, Twelve.

20. And when the seven among four thousand, how many baskets full of fragments took ye up? And they said Saven said, Seven. 21. And he said unto them, How is it that ye do not un-

[PARALLEL PASSAGES-Matt. 15: 32-39, Matt. 16: 1-12, Luke

CENTRAL TRUTH.—Failure to understand Christ results from a lack of spirituality.

DAILY READINGS. The miracle of the loaves. Mark 8: 1-21. The leaven of the Pharisees. Luke 12: 1-8. The hungry filled with gladness. Psa. 107: 1-9. A hundred men satisfied. 2 Kings 4: 38-44. Bread from heaven. Exod. 16: 4-18. Hypocrisy exposed. Matt. 23: 23-33. The slow-learning disciples. Matt. 16: 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—" Heware of the leaven of the Pharisees which is hypocrisy."—Luke 12: 1

PLACES.—Decapolis, Dalmanutha, on the southwest shore of the sea of Galilee. On the sea sailing toward Bethsaida. RULER.—Herod Antipas, Governor of Galilee.

OUTLINE.

I. The miracle of the loaves. II. The fault-finding Pharisees. III The slow-learning disciples.

QUESTIONS.

I. The miracle of the loaves. What time is meant by "those days?" Where was Jesus at this time? Why had with him? Why did he pity them? Why had they nothing to eat? How much food had the disciples? How many persons would one loaf feed? How many did Jesus feed How much remained? Why were the fragments gathered up? Since the disciples had seen one miraculous feeding of the multitude, why did they ask "Whence shall one be able to fill these men with bread?' Had God ever fed people miraculously before Christ's time? If so, when? Does Christ

II. The fault-finding Pharisces. Where did Jesus and his disciples then go? Where was Dalmanutha? Who came to him there? For what did they ask? What does "tempting him " mean? Why did they seek a sign when miracles were constantly performed? Why did Jesus not give them a sign from heaven? Did he give them any sign? Matt. 16:4. What was that sign? Did the Pharisees receive the sign? Why are miracles not now given? Are the faultso, how? Do some men seek signs now?

sus go now? What warning did he give his disciples? What is the leaven of the Pharisees? What did he mean by his warning? How did his disciples understand the warning Had the disciples ample opportunity to understand Jesus' meaning? Why did they not understand? Are men troub led to understand Christ's teachings to-day? Why are they, and what will make his teachings plain?

COMMENTS.

V. 1. In those days. During Christ's retirenent after his withdrawal from Galilee. "Indefi nite; but the interval between this and the last miracle must have been very brief."—Riddle.

V. 2. I have compassion. Christ's compas sion is extended to us in all circumstances, temporal as well as spiritual. Been with me three days. Parts of days, perhaps, according to the Jewish method of reckoning days. Have nothing to eat. The multitude had probably been supplied with food brought with them, but it is now exhausted. The wilderness was doubtless not a desert, but an uninhabited district remote from towns, and so from supplies. The people lived in towns for fear of robbers.

V. 3. If I send them away fasting, . . they will faint by the way. If Christ cares thus for our bodies, how much more for our

V. 4. From whence can a man satisfy these men with bread? Were there two miracles of feeding the multitude, or only one?

V. 5. How many loaves have ye? cakes or sheets, one-half inch thick, like crackers in | teaching was akin to that of the Pharisees for which form."-L. Abbott. These thin cakes were broken, not cut. Seven. One loaf would not feed a single person, three forming a meal for a single person.

V. 6. Gave thanks. A custom among the Jews. Gave to the disciples. The miracle of multiplying the bread probably took place in Christ's hands, as he brake and gave to his disciples.

V. 7. Small fishes. Fish was a common article of food, especially around the lake.

V. 8. Did eat, and were filled. The disciples desired only that "every one may have a little," but the Lord provided such abundance that 'they were all filled." Meat, in Old English, means food; so used here. The broken meat that remained may have been bread that was broken and not distributed among the multitude. There is no loss in nature, and Christ, as the Author of nature, permits no waste. Seven baskets. "The basket here spoken of was large enough to contain a man's body, as Paul was let down in one from the wall of Damascus. Acts 9: 25. Cress well supposes that they may have been used to sleep in during the stay in the desert."—Alford.

V. 10. Into the parts of Dalmanutha. Matthew. Magadan (according to the correct reading, Magdala, A. V). The site of Magdala (Magadan) now called Madschel (Migdol, Josh. 19: 38), is north of Tiberias, and directly east or Cana, on the western shore of the lake, since the next voyage (chap. 8: 13; Matt. 16: 5,) was across the lake to the eastern side. The theory which places the site on the southeastern shore of the lake is altogether unsupported, to inconsistent and unprofitable lives, and comes un and makes of these journeys of our Lord an aimless wandering. Our Lord, pursued by the hostility of the Jews, and seeking retirement, seems to have landed at an obscure locality between the two neighboring places named by the evangelists.-Rid-

V. 11. A sign from heaven. "In conse quence of our Lord's declaring that his miracles were wrought by the Holy Spirit, they wish to see some decisive proof of this by a sign; not from himself, but from heaven."-Alford. "It was the common belief that visible signs from heaven would attend the advent of the Messiah. Their request implied that the many mighty works he had already wrought were not of heavenly origin."—Riddle. "The peculiarity of the sign which his enemies now sought from him was that it should be from heaven, or something visible in the heavens; perhaps some change in the sun or moon, or a meteor, or fire or thunder and lightning. Denouncing them as hypocrites who could discern the face of the sky, but could not discern the signs of the times, he refuses o give them any other sign than one too late to profit them—his own resurrection."—S. J. Andrews. Such a sign as Joshua gave them when he stopped the sun; Samuel, when he called down thunder; Isaiah, when he made the shade on the sun-dial go back."—Beza. Tempting him. "Not in the ordinary sense of urging or enticing him to sin, but in the primary and wide sense of trying, putting to the proof, a process necessarily implying either doubt or unbelief of his pretensions."-J. A. Alex-

V. 12. He sighed deeply. A real sigh. In his spirit. "Not externally, with 'windy suspisigh proceeding from his heart, and indicating how is was affected."-J. A. Alexander. "The expression, 'there shall no sign be given,' does not, as has been maintained, exclude our Lord's miracles from being signs, but is the direct answer to their request in the sense in which we know they used the word, 'a sign not wrought by him,' and so able to be suspected of

magic art, but one from heaven."-Alford. V. 15. Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees. "The disciples, doubtless, were often exposed to the influence of the conversations of the Pharisees and Sadducees when our Lord was not present."-Whedon. "Leaven is a figure for per- For cuts, paper, printing, postage, and a meating spiritual influence, generally an evil one. small salary to the Assistant Editor, who (Compare, however, Matt. 13: 33.) Their want of bread made the illustration apt."-Riddle. The leaven of Herod. "The Herodians were more a political than a religious sect, the dependents and supporters of the dynasty of Herod, for the most therefore put at 60 cents for single subscrippart Sadducees in religious sentiment. These, tions, and 50 cents where a number were sent though directly opposed to the Pharisees, were yet in the same wrapper. It is Mr. Bliss's wish united with them in their persecution of our Lord. that those who can afford to take only one Matt. 22: 16; Mark 3: 6. And their leaven was the same hypocrisy however it might be disguised by external difference of sentiment."-Alford.

"'He tells us,' they whispered, 'that if we buy bread | ies separately. from a Pharisee or a Sadducee, the bread would defile us, as it would if we bought it of a Samaritan.' So rude was the spiritual material from which Jesus

stance, whether heathen leaven might be employed | number will cost three times the subscription is the subject of rabbinical discussions. The disciples thought that Christ reproved them for their carelessness in forgetting to provide bread, lest they corrupt themselves by using bread mixed with the Pharisees's leaven. The incident indicates the spiritual dullness of the disciples, and refutes the idea of | erously devoted their money for the purpose, one school of modern rationalists, that many of the spiritual ideas of the Gospels originated with the evangelists, and were imputed by them to Christ. So far from originating any, they could not even understand his."-L. Abbott.

V. 17. When Jesus knewit. Perhaps from observation, perhaps by the immediate knowledge of the heart, of which the New Testament affords so many illustrations. Mark 2: 8; Luke 5: 22; 6: 8. -L. Abbott.

V. 18. Having eyes, ye see not. Observe the fact indicated in the account, that the disciples remembered definitely the two miracles, and the exact number of baskets of fragments left, but did not learn their spiritual lessons, a striking illustration of 'having eyes, and seeing not."-L. Abbott.

V. 21. How is that ye do not under stand? "After this explanation, they immediately saw that he referred to their doctrines. In it, and so help reduce the price still further. considering the practical significance of this teaching, observe that (1) Christ rebukes his disciples, not for a flagrant dereliction, but for a lack of spiritual perception; (2) he teaches in enigma, and requires them to study out its meaning for themselves; (3) their Bread in Palestine was baked in large, thin, round dullness to perceive the spiritual meaning of his he had just rebuked them (v. 1-4), and both spring from the same sonrce-lack of spiritual life, and con sequently spiritual perception; (4) false teachings and pernicious influences are ranked by our Lord together, and compared to leaven because subtle, unobserved, and pervasive; (5) the false doctrine of the Sadducees, the worldly spirit of the Herodians, and the religious formalism of the Pharisees are classed together; (6) the disciples are warned to be on the watch against evil teachings in the very quar ters where the nation looked, and had a right to look, for its religious, philosophical, and political leaders.—L. Abbott. Doubtless the hypocrisy of the Pharisees was unconscious. They had blinded themselves by selfishness, formalism, and spiritual inactivity. Are we not guilty of the same hypocrisy? When members of the church cherish hate, resentment, revenge, and a spirit of strife, when they are find it very profitable to make use of these tricky in their trades and other transactions, when they tattle and backbite and slander, and do numberless other things, are they not guilty of the very hypocrisy condemned by Christ in this lesson? There seems to be a wide-spread spiritual blindness in our country to day with its attendant hypocrisies and inconsistencies. The case of Jesse James who, though a robber and a murderer, is called a Christian, and mourned as such, shows a spiritual blind ness which puts emotion, or the expression of emotion, in the place of right living. The Mason "craze" shows a wide-spread blindness, or utter disregard, of moral principles. At such spiritual dullness leads der the direct condemnation of our Lord.

HOMILETIC TREATMENT. Topic: The Leaven of the Pharisees.

I. A Suggestive Figure of Speech.—Leaven 1. A Suggestive Figure of the Power of Influence, Good or Bad. (1) Aggressive; (2) Subtle in its ag gressiveness; (3) Unless resisted, all-conquering in its

2. Our Lord's Suggestive Use of this Figure. (1) To represent the powerful influence of erroneous doctrines: (2) To represent the danger to which his disciples were exposed from erroneous doctrines, notwithstanding their superior advantages, arising from the instructions he gave them.

II. A SUGGESTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE EXERCISE OF BAD INFLUENCE.

1. Its Agency.—Pharisees. (1) The secret of their power. (a) Their ecclesiastical, social, and political position; (b) their great pretensions to piety—in fasting and prayer. 2. Its Mehtod.—Doctrine. (1) Public teaching a

great power for good or evil; (2) As the respect felt | light. And the result will be proportioned to for the Pharisees enhanced their power, so our respect for either the genius or supposed sincerity of a shed forth.—Our Bible Teacher. public teacher enhances his power.

3. An Imperative Duty in View of this Fact. 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."-

OUR SABBATH VISITOR.

Although we hear nothing but compliments for Our Sabbath Visitor, yet the subscriptions do not come in as freely as was ration of forced breath,' but inwardly, the groan or hoped. We fear our people do not realize that they are getting a paper equal to any published, and infinitely better for our own use, at less than half the cost to print it.

When the question of price was up, Bro. Bliss said, "Estimate the cost as carefully as you can, and put the subscription at half." In the estimate it was calculated that there would be, at least, as many wanted as half estimated on an edition of three thousand. gives her whole time to it, it was found that the cost would be about \$3,300 per year, or \$1 10 per copy. The subscription price was copy, shall have it as cheap as those who can afford to take 100-the difference, 10 cents, V. 16. It is because we have no bread. being for wrapping and mailing the 52 cop-

Thus far, instead of 3,000 subscriptions, which were hoped for, less than 2,000 have

Now, the above is written with the sole idea of letting our people know what they are getting. Bro. Bliss and wife have genand they have the right to expect our people to respond by accepting their gift with the same generous feeling with which it is offered. At the price of subscription it is the cheapest Sabbath-school paper published. Even the S. S. papers printed in Chicago, not to be compared with the Visitor in quality, any more than bran is to be compared to superfine flour, are but six cents a year cheaper for the same number of papers. Could we have a subscription list of one-tenth what such papers have, with no more expense to the fund, the price might be placed as lowas 38 cents in clubs. Perhaps our schools can get neighboring Sunday-schools to take

"DAILY READINGS."

In our system of Sabbath-school instruction, provision is made for the daily reading of Scripture. The passages for the "Daily Readings" are selected with much care and with especial reference to the facts and truths taught in the Sabbath lesson. They are parallel passages, the record of similar events, and passages teaching the same truths. The design is to throw light upon the lesson by comparing scripture with scripture. Do the members of our Sabbath-schools, generally, make any account of these readings? Much might be said concerning the importance of systematic daily reading of the Word of God. But aside from that, here are provided some of the most valuable lesson helps attainable, because they are inspired. Certainly we shall helps. A good plan, and one very practicable, is to use this course of reading in our daily family devotions. As each morning we read the selection for that day, we naturally inquire what bearing it has upon the Sabbathschool lesson, and so are constantly studying that lesson. Try this plan. A. B. P.

THE lad whose little store of five barley loaves and two small fishes served an office of so great consequence in feeding the multi-tude, remains to history nameless. There are people who make an inventory of the good things they do, and are sure to find occasion, in an official way if possible, to duly parade them to the public. The best deeds that men do are done in quietness and without display. Like the morning dew, they refresh and bless without ostentation. Like the light of the sun, they expend themselves in beautifying and glorifying the objects on which they fall. - Our Bible

THOUSANDS of millions of rays from the sun fall upon a flower-garden in a single day to be transformed into the varying hues of bloom and leaf. Without this lavish expenditure of luminous vitality there could be neither brilliant flower nor restful tint of foliage, and beauty would be impossible. The Sabbath-school is a kind of flowergarden in which superintendent and teacher may shed forth healthful and beautifying the quality and the quantity of the light thus

IRVING SAUNDERS will be at his Friendship Gallery from May 2d to 8th.

A COMMON MISTAKE.—To consider as consump tion what is really an affection of the liver. To keep your liver healthy and your blood pure, and thus avoid many distressing complaints, use Parmelee's Great Blood and Liver Purifier. It cures sick and nervous headache, and indigestion, and removes all unhealthy bilious secretions of the stomach and bowels. For costiveness, no medicine is so effectual also for bad breath, sour stomach, etc. A positive guarantee of no cure, no pay. Price per bottle, \$1; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

THE HUMAN LOCOMOTIVE should be carefully engineered, otherwise it may run off the track of life at any moment. To keep its delicate internal ma chinery in perfect trim, or put it in good working condition, use Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. The tone and vigor which it imparts to the stomach, its appetizing effects, the relief it affords in headache the membership of our schools, and so we its anti-bilious properties, and its superior merits as a general corrective, makes it the most valuable fam ily medicine of the age. Price per bottle, \$1; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

> HAMILTON'S ORIENTAL BALM, or Magical Beautifier, removes all pimples, freckles, and skin blemish es, and gives a clear, transparent complexion, while its naturalness of operation is such that the use of a cosmetic is not suspected. It is the only preparation that meets the wants of refined ladies. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

WORMS! WORMS!!—Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. In children worms are indicated by paleness, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth, starting in sleep, irregular appetite, bad breath, swelled upper lip, and other symptoms. Matt. 16:4. What was that sign? Did the Pharisees receive he sign? Why are miracles not now given? Are the fault had to create the founders of Christianity.—Grekie. had to create the founders of Christianity.—Grekie. 'Great care was taken by the Pharisaic canons as to what leaven was to be used and what not; for in
No. 16:4. What was that sign? Did the Pharisees receive had to create the spiritual material from which Jesus had to create the founders of Christianity.—Grekie. 'Great care was taken by the Pharisaic canons as printing and mailing 3,000 or 2,000 is only to what leaven was to be used and what not; for in
18. The slow-learning disciples. Where did Je
18. The slow-learning disciples are discipled as the spiritual material from which Jesus had to create the founders of Christianity.—Grekie.

18. The slow-learning disciples are discipled as the spiritual material from which Jesus had to create the founders of Christianity.—Grekie.

18. The slow-learning disciples are discipled as the spiritual material from which Jesus had to create the founders of Christianity.—Grekie.

18. The slow-learning discipled as the spiritual material from which Jesus had to create the founders of Christianity.—Grekie.

18. The slow-learning discipled as the spiritual material from which Jesus had to create the spiritual material from which Jesus had to create the founders of Christianity.—Grekie.

18. The slow-learning discipled as the spiritual material f

\$1.500 per year can be easily made at home work. ing for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE of the Western Association will convene with the Church at Richburg, on Third day, May 16th, at 10 A. M. Introductory discourse by Rev. I. L. Cottrell. Ex. ercises will consist of sermons, and discussion of ruestions pertaining to the minister's work and the well ordering of God's house. Sessions open. All D. E. MAXSON, Chairman of Com.

REV. W. B. GILLETTE, D. D., wishes his correspondents to address him at Shiloh, Cumberland Co.. N. J., as he now has his home at that place.

SOUTH EASTERN ASSOCIATION.—The next session of this body is appointed to he held with the Ritchie Church, beginning on Fifth-day, May 25th at 10 o'clock. The Executive Committee, in accord. ance with instructions given two years ago, made out a programme to be submitted at the opening of the session, subject to such changes as the circumstances may require. They have not allotted as much time as usual to the mere routine of business, and given more room for preaching, Bible school work, and devotional services. It will also be seen that the report of the Committee on Resolutions, bringing up our great denominational enterprises, will come the first afternoon, when it is expected that the delegates from the other Associations who represent our dif. ferent societies, will present the subjects of missions. Sabbath reform, education, and our publishing in terests, in a manner that will make the first day the most important and profitable of all the sessions.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Introductory Sermon, L. R. Swinney. Communications from Churches, corresponding odies, and miscellaneous. Appointment of standing committees.

Afternoon.

Report of committee on resolutions. Essays—S. D. Davis, "Temperance;" James E. Strawther, "Sabbath-schools, and their influence." Sixth-day morning.

Report of committees, standing and special, and ousiness arising therefrom. Sermon, G. M. Cottrell, delegate from North Vestern Association.

Bible school Institute.

Sabbath morning. Sermon, 10 A. M., L. E. Livermore, delegate

rom Eastern Association Communion, conducted by L. F. Randolph, Pastor. Afternoon

Bible-school, conducted by L. R. Swinney. Prayer and conference, S. D. Davis and M. E. First-day morning.

Sermon, H. P. Burdick, delegate from Western

Association, and collection for missions.

Sermon, J. J. White, delegate from Central Asso-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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 74 A. M., where carriages will be in readiness to convey them to Hopkinton City in season for a late breakfast, and the opening session of the Association, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD.

SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet with the Ritchie Church, on Fifthday, 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 the 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 of arrival at Pennsboro, to either Asa F. Randolph, Berea, Ritchie Co., W. Va., or F. J. Ehrett, White Oak, Ritchie Co., W. Va., who will provide, nearly as possible, for all wishing conveyance. L. F. RANDOLPH, Moderator.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents

additional, on account of pistage.

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

except at the option of the publisher. ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Transient advertisements will be inserted for 50 ents an inch for the first insertion, and 25 cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts made with parties advertising extensively, or

Legal advertisements inserted at legal rates. Yearly advertisers may have their advertisements changed quarterly without extra charge. Ne advertisements of objectionable character will JOB PRINTING.

The office is furnished with a supply of jobbing material, and more will be added as the business may demand, so that all work in that line can be executed with neatness and dispatch.

All communications, whether on business or fi publication, should be addressed to "THE SAB-BATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegary coul-

PUBLISHED BY THE VOL. XXXVIII

Business

possible, so that it may become roby. Price of Cards (8 lines

Alfred Cei SILAS C. BURDICK Books, Stationery, Canned MAPLE

A. SHAW, JEWI WATCHES, SILVER BURDICK AND G Implements, and Hardwin

70ICE CULTURE

Address, for

Hornells

ANGWORTHY & Manufacturers of, TURAL IMPLEMENT

DLIAS AYARS, AR Citizens' National Ban Berli

R. GREEN & CO DEALERS IN R. GREEN. THE "BERLIN CHAM

> Adams C D. TITSWORT

Handy Packagi Leonard

RMSTRONG HEAT A CONDENSER ARMSTRONG HEATI New 1

THE BABCOCK & GEO. H. BABCOCK, P. THE N. Y. SAFET

Vertical and Horizo GEO. H. BABCOCK, P TINHOMAS B. STILI Analyses of Ore 40 & 4

R. M. TITSWORT C. POTTER, JR. &

PRINTT 12 & 1 C. POTTER, JR. H. W. HYDRAULIC JAC

Plain MERICAN SABB EXECU I. D. TITSWORTH, Pre L. E. LIVERMORE, Sec New Market, N. J.

THE SEVENTH-D CHAS. POTTER, JR., J E. R. Pope, Treasure L. E. Livermore, S Gifts for all Deno Prompt payment of al C. H. RANDOLPH MEAL, FEED, I Bet. Elm and Willia

MLOTHING MAD MADE, from maker & Brown, Pl Specialty. 10 per ct. 41 W. Front St.

C. POPE & CO FIRE and LI DOTTER PRESS C. Potter, Jr.,

O. M. DUNHAN Next to Laing's Ho DOPE BROTHER Dry Goods, No Oil Cl

QPICER & HUBB PLAN Sach, Blinde, T. H TOMLING

Supreme Co GREEN & CO. I DINE, Curtains from New York If &

Oreon C. GREEN. V DINHA

PLOBIONICE