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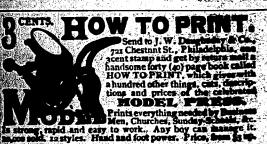
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HE CARETH.

What can it mean? Is it aught to him That the nights are long and the days are dim? Can he be touched by the griefs I bear Which sadden the heart and whiten the hair? About his throne are eternal calms, And strong, glad music of happy psalms, And bliss, unruffled by any strife,— How can he care for my little life?

And yet I want him to care for me While I live in this world where the sorrows be! When the lights die down from the path I take, When strength is feeble, and friends forsake, When love and music that once did bless Have left me to silence and loneliness, And my life song changes to sobbing prayers-Then my heart cries out for a God who cares.

When shadows hang over the whole day long, And my spirit is bowed with shame and wrong, When I am not good, and the deeper shade Of conscious sin makes my heart afraid, And the busy world has too much to do To stay in its courses to help me through. And I long for a Savior—can it be That the God of the universe cares for me?

Oh, wonderful story of deathless love! Each child is dear to that heart above; He fights for me when I can not fight, He comforts me in the gloom of night, He lifts the burden, for he is strong, He stills the sigh, and awakes the song; The sorrow that bowed me down he bears, And loves and pardons because he cares!

Let all who are sad take heart again. We are not alone in our hours of pain; Our Father stoops from his throne above To soothe and quiet us with his love: He leaves not when the storm is high, And we have safety, for he is nigh. Can it be trouble which he doth share? Oh, rest in peace, for the Lord will care! -Marianne Farningham, in Christian World.

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society was held in Plainfield, N. J., May 14, 1882.

Present—I. D. Titsworth, Geo. H. Babcock, C. Potter, Jr., J. F. Hubbard, Dr. T. H. Tomlinson, J. D. Spicer, A. H. Lewis and L. E. Livermore.

After prayer by Bro. Spicer, and the read ing of the minutes of the last regular and one special meeting, the business of the session was transacted, including the following

A letter from Mr. Mills, who, having made an offer to purchase the Rake Shop property in West Edmeston, now declines to carry out the terms of the agreement, in consequence of ill-health, which has necessitated his aban- | all who have forsaken all to serve the Lord doning the business.

A letter was read from J. B. Clarke, relative to securing a new agent for the Rake Shop property.

The Reports of the General Agent were presented, and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Letters were read from the General Agent, asking for instructions in the matter of paper for the Outlook. It was voted to refer the matter to the

Prudential Committee after seeing specimens and prices of paper from Rochester. A letter was read from E. M. Tomlinson

Corresponding Secretary of the Sabbath School Board, in answer to inquiries respecting the desirability and feasibility of publishing a Sabbath school quarterly. In the opinion of the Sabbath School Board, such a pub- | instructed to pay all bills for printing said lication is very desirable.

The Tract Board voted that they would favorably consider the feasibility of publishing such a quarterly, if the Sabbath School Board would undertake its preparation.

A letter was read from L. M. Cottrell, in refence to canvassing for the publications of the Tract Society.

The reports of L. C. Rogers in reference to labors performed in the vicinity of Union Dale and Clifford, Pa., during March and April, were read, from which we make extracts as follows:

"I began, by request, a series of evening meetings at that place [near Union Dale] early in March. Several hopeful conversions have resulted, and a decided improvement in the state of religious feeling in the Church and society.

"Two more persons have embraced the Sabbath, one of them an active Christian lady in her eighty-fifth year; the other, man past sixty, has experienced religion in our meetings, and is expecting to go forward in baptism.

"The habit of cider drinking, so common in this part of the State, and of chewing, smoking, and among the females as well as the males the habit of snaffing tobacco, has, with Sunday-keeping Sabbath-breaking, received a fair share of mintion, and the results, though not all that could be desired, have been quite satisfactors and encouraging, several having put away these corrupting and destroying evils.

"You will remember that after the discussion with Bro. Miller was concluded, I invited him to defend the Sunday in a further discussion. He declined, and the excuse of the ministers was (there were three of them), and refused to discuss. They have proved false prophets, though their discretion in retiring may have been the better part of their valor.

Greenfield Township, have commenced keeping the Sabbath since meetings began. Others have received light and I trust will vet walk in it.

among the hopeful hearen

the letter.

and L. C. Rogers, respecting the use of tents | No other voice can reach the heart of a wayin Sabbath reform work, also their location for the Summer campaign.

It was voted that Dr. C. D. Potter be a committee to advise with L. C. Rogers in reference to the most suitable place for Summer

A letter was read from A. E. Main, concerning the use of a tent in missionary work in the West.

It was voted to refer the question of the use of tents in missionary work, to Dr. Potter, to whom the tents belong.

Letters from A. E. Main, dated respectively May 2d and May 10th, from Chicago, were | great work? read, relating to tract and publishing interests in Chicago.

Also from Bro. Rolf, of Norway, and other brethren, concerning this work among his countrymen. Bro. Rolf, under date of April 5th, writes to the Corresponding Secretary as follows:

"Dear Brother,—Your much esteemed and welcome letter of March 13th came to hand on the 1st inst., which informed me of two postal orders of \$100 (\$50 each), which sum I received on the 3d inst., in Christiana, which amount is appointed for the gospel cause of the Lord Jesus, in this country, and to assist me in my feeble efforts among some of this mountainous people. The sure reward of the Lord is reserved for you and for in his vineyard. I thank you for all your love toward me. May the Lord make me truly useful, honest and faithful, in his la bors to hold forth Christ and him crucified, and give all the truth involved in the faith once delivered to the saints. . . .

"There is of late much more encouragement, as a greater number of people attend with much interest. . . . Of late, I have not been so well, yet have walked from eight to twelve miles, with bad roads, and preached once a day. Dear brother, pray for me. My Christian regards to you and all the churches."

Communications were read from Bro. Joel tion except "legitimately." How money Greene, concerning the publication of Sabbath documents in Pennsylvania.

It was voted that the Corresponding Secretary reply to the questions raised in Bro. Greene's letters, and that the Treasurer be documents, when received and found correct.

An interesting communication was read from Bro. S. R. Wheeler, concerning the plans and purposes of the Tract Board, as set forth in their announcement in the SABBATH RECORDER.

On motion, it was voted that the Secretary of the Tract Board be appointed to attend | covers an area of territory larger than all the the coming sessions of the Central and Western Associations, in the interests of the Tract L. E. LIVERMORE, Sec.

LADY MINISTERS.

The demand of the church, for able and

devoted ministers, is apparent to all. Many have dwelt upon the call, the gift, the manner, and time when men should preach the ters, as a rule, come through revivals. They are born into the church. The church scarcely feels the need of them unless she is state, the membership prays that the Lord It only grasps one-half of the human family. this supplication? It is strange indeed if Christ to dying men. It is said that there are many ways of preaching Christ without that it helped to give me an audience, and taking the pulpit. Very true; but this fact its action so far. that I could not get one if they withdrew applies to men as well as to women. It is too late to assume that they are not compe- priates one hundred million dollars. It has tent for such a work. Their scholarship is been proved that the frauds on the pension acknowledged by the highest authorities in list are between five and twenty per cent. of "A Brother Crandall, in Clifford, and two our country. As lawyers, as medical students, the just awards. At the lowest figure, this widowed sisters by the name of Cobb, in as practical dentists, as tradesmen, their would be \$5,000,000 of the present bill; at ability has been verified. In every intellectual | the highest \$20,000,000. Fraud has become pursuit, these devoted women have proved a regular business with perfected machinery, themselves sufficient for the work of the handled by a host of pension agents who "A band of Free Metholists in Benton are ministry. The reasons why woman should have grown so rich within a few years, that not be consecrated to this work as well as it has been said the increase of pensions A bill of \$12 60, expenses of Bro. Rogers, men has long since been canvassed. Perhaps | bill was passed through their influence, and was ordered paid, and the Treasurer was in- they are the same in all ages. But when we for their benefit. Congress should do somestructed to forward a draft for the amount | consider her moral nature, the power of her | thing to protect tax-payers from this robbery, due for one-quarter's salary, as indicated in love, the pathos of her language, the undy- which could not be carried on without coling anxiety for those committed to her care, lusion in the Pension Office.

Letters were also read from C. D. Potter | we see in her the very elements of success. ward son as the appeals of a loving mother. It is this natural endowment which is to make her efficient as a gospel minister. We think the time has come when the membership who read this paper should seek for efficient ministers among the devoted young women in our churches. The young ladies should be encouraged to pursue a course of study with this object in view. If the praying band should unite in their pleadings for the "divine call" to be extended to these Christian women, would they not hear the voice with pleasure, and prepare for this L. M. C.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Lawyers in Congress—The Whisky Ring and other Rings-Fraud and Jobbery-Too much money

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1882.

Our National Legislature is composed largely of lawyers. The first instinct of a lawyer is to get a retainer. It is suspected that there are firms, organizations, corporations, and even individuals in the United States wealthy enough to retain Congress. The suspicion that a national legislature is purchaseable is a terrible and a deplorable suspicion. The Hon. James Beck, a native of Scotland, but at present a Senator from Kentucky, delivered this week a long argument in favor of a bill to enable distillers to hold their whisky eight years without tax. The principal distillers and whisky merchants of the country have formed a ring to procure legislation that will enable them to age their whisky at the expense of the Government. Senator Beck from Scotland, via. Kentucky, is the advocate for the ring. He asserts that no money has been used to influence legisla-

can be used legitimately to influence legisla-

tion he has not explained. The law that the

whisky men want will enable the distiller to

bond his poison unstamped for ninety-six

months, which is the longest period of bond-

ed stoage allowed in the bill, and it will de-

prive the National Treasury of an immense

Several years ago, Congress granted to

railroad corporations over 180,000 square miles of land, or about 115,000,000 acres, on condition that they should complete these roads within a limited time. The grant New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland thrownin. Up to the present time these roads have earned about 33,000,000 acres, and there remain about 82,000,000 not yet earned but claimed by these roads, and withheld from settlement. Divided up into 160 acre homesteads, these forfeited grants would give homes to a population as large as that of the State of Ohio. These lands, forfeited through gospel; but it must be admitted that minis- failure to complete the roads within the legal limit, and worth \$300,000,000, belong to the Government, but are claimed by the railroads which no longer consist of seven in a high state of religious interest. In this corporations, but are consolidated into three or four powerful ones, that, like the Whisky would "qualify and send forth" laborers | Ring, have their advocates in the House and into the harvest. We fear that this prayer in the Senate, and are able to show a coris not sufficiently liberal and far-reaching. ruption fund beside which that of the Credit Mobilier would seem a bagatelle. The Are young ladies as candidates for the Chris- House committee on the Judiciary are entian ministry ever sought, or prayed for in gaged in the investigation of the status of the land grant railroads and reports will be one-half of the human family shall never be made as soon as conclusions are reached. deeply impressed that they ought to preach The committee adopted a resolution some ten days since enjoining absolute secrecy upon its members, so that little is known as to

The Pension Bill for the next year appro-

Missions.

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

ABOUT sixty years ago, tent preaching by Rev. John Pyer, of Bristol, England, was almost marvelously successful in winning souls to Christ, and a writer in the Baptist Magazine, of London, Mr. Pyer's daughter, says, "In these later times it is cheering to witness the renewal of this primitive and attractive mode of Christian worship and work."

THE Corresponding Secretary preached in Chicago, Sabbath afternoon, May 6th, for the Seventh-day Baptists; on Sunday and Tuesday evenings in Ben Hogan's Mission; Monday evening at the State Street Mission and Thursday evening at Col. Clarke's Mission. The teachers and officers of our mission-school are holding a meeting on each Sabbath evening for Bible study.

Seventh-day Baptist Church of Delaware, hope, godliness, brotherly-kindness, temper-Christian Co., Mo.:

Resolved. That we tender or a thanks to the Seventhday Baptist Missionary Board for their love of the great cause of Christ in this part of God's vineyard, in that they have sent our beloved brother, Elder Samuel R. Wheeler, to our aid in this our time of great need, to organize us into a Seventh-day Baptist Church, thus planting the standard of truth more firmly; and our prayer to Almighty God is, that the Board may continue in this work in other parts of God's vineyard, and we resolve to do all we can to aid in this great cause, God being our helper. W. K. Johnson, M. D., Moderator.

J. J. PEARCE, Clerk. BILLINGS, Mo, April 30, 1882.

THE way and the means by which God offers to rescue the perishing; the great facts have it, teach us the brotherhood of man. The depraved, the ignorant, and superstihave the power to give, they have a brother's | answers, "Envy." Write it where it beclaim to our beneficence. Christianity is the longs. The third answer, perhaps is, happiman. Millions need it. Millions in city, all see, understand, yes preach. Now what village, and country, all over our beloved a blackboard sermon you have. How easily land; millions in other lands, need it. Has the Bible and the religion of the Bible proved a valuable possession for us? Is Christ indeed precious to us? Then the first and pressing duty of Christians and churches is to help bring men to a saving knowledge of wrote enemy. Fill your board as before: the light and truth of the "wonderful words of life." How plain the gospel is; how reasonable; how free. It can be received by the child's simple trust; it is great enough to order, inuendoes, criticisms, and the misconchallenge investigation by and furnish study for the strong man's reason; it is indeed for all. Whosoever! "Tell it out among the nations."

"NO PREACHING."

"I will not go to meeting to-day; we have no preaching." How many times will this saying appear in the final history of some of -the members of our pastorless churches? Friend, when you entered into your covenant obligation with God and the church, did you reserve the right to stay at home when there - was no preaching? Or did you covenant to meet upon the Sabbath to worship God? But it is so dull to go and sit there, with nothing going on;" you say. Well brother, go and work; do your part and your blessing is sure. The idler grows weaker. The worker grows stronger. "Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the Lord." Psa. 27:14. Besides your Sabbathschool and Bible class, there are many ways ble, accountable beings. If the minister, by husband has sons as old as I, and they a earnest prayer and hard work during the week, can collect ideas enough, and words to language to express it, that others can understand. Three, five, twenty, more or an interesting meeting. If we, as Christians, hope to hold up the truth, and do our work, members who hear preaching must not die of gospel dyspepsia, and those who hear no preaching must not die of starvation; but all as one earnest devoted man must work for God and salvation. Cease to mark out the way, and by whom the gospel must come If it comes by any one whom God shall send, and upon any one of his many plans of sending it, accept it; it is his truth, and "able

meeting. You are not necessarily confined to the God-blessed plan of your forefathers, in conducting your prayer and conference meetings. There is a pleasant and interesting variety of channels through which the truth may reach the heart. Usually, it is known a week or more previous to your meetings, who will lead. After the preliminary exercises, the leader may say, "The topic for thought and discussion given out at our last meeting for to-day, is Prayer." He now reads Eph. 6:18. After his own remarks, or without any, he calls for Script ural testimonies. Now one at a time arises and repeats the verse committed to memory during the week, upon the subject. Or if it is your plan, you read from your Bible the selected verse. Any, or all, may or may not make brief remarks, after their quotations. When through, you will have such a sermon upon prayer, as no man ever preached, and a more elevated idea of prayer than you ever had before. Unless the congregation is much larger than the usual pastorless congregations, there will be enough of this topic to last and interest you six months! Any THE following resolution was adopted by the time you see fit to substitute: faith, love, ance, charity, or any of the Christian graces or any of God's invitations or promises, you can do so.

Or, here is another way, that you can interestingly conduct your meetings, in the absence of a minister. The leader, or some one that he selects at the time, may draw across the blackboard a perpendicular line. Let this represent the line that God has drawn between right and wrong. Then your left hand is God's right hand, as his face is towards you. At the top of the board on God's right hand side of the line, write with Roman letters so the children can read that all men need redemption, and all can it, What does Christ give? On the other side of the line write, What does the enemy Our fellow-men—how much the words mean! give? Now the leader calls for answers, and he, or the person at the board, writes them tious, idolaters, the pure and impure, the in their proper places. Some one in the high and low, are our fellow-men. Men of congregation arises and answers "Christ all religions, of all lands, and of all languages, | gives us love." Write Love. Now the leader are our brethren; and if they need what we | says; "What does the enemy give?" Another universal religion, because it alone can meet ness. The fourth may be misery, and so on the wants of the universal brotherhood of until the board is full. Old and young can remembered, how hard to forget. It may reach hearts that have withstood the most powerful sermons. If you wish a temperance sermon, write temperance where you wrote Christ, and intemperance where you see what temperance and intemperance will give. Perhaps some who have taken charge of meetings may at this point remember dis struing of good intentions, into bad purposes Where can you find a teacher, leader, or minister that has not experienced these things? Paul and others have met them. They led to the nails, the hammer, and the cross, at the crucifixion. But Christ overcame for our sake. Let us overcome for his sake. The more faithful you are, the more liable the authors of these wrongs will be to send past a whole dozen of their craft, to invite you to pray for them when dying. Persevere, they may ask your prayers, while mercy's door is open. You can not afford to have no meeting, even when you have no preaching. There is so much to do and so many pleasant ways of doing it. God, work to convert and save souls. James H. P. BURDICK.

"In the case of the death of a man in Constantinople, the question was asked, What will the widow do? and the answer was, 'The only thing to be done is to marry her to another man as soon as possible.' week later she had been taken for one month on trial by a man who had recently become to use the time profitably. Minister and a widower. When asked afterward how she people belong to the same family of responsi- was faring, she said: 'Not at all well. My beat me. I might get along with one to beat me, but I can not bear it when they all do it.' She soon fled from the cruelty of express them, to occupy thirty minutes, any this home, and became a servant in a family. person is enough like him to pick up one One day she was left scouring the floor, and thought, upon hope, love, or faith, and some when her mistress returned she had gone. She afterward found that the frieud of the woman had appeared, and told her that if she would come immediately she had found less of such persons, could, under God, make a man who would marry her; and she had wiped her hands and hurried off to be married. The great hope for the women of Turkey is the education of the younger ones in Christian schools."—Mrs. Geo. Washburn of Constantinople.

> IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION. - The folowing extracts from a letter in the Missionary Herald, of London, contain suggestive thoughts for our people:

"Upon looking over the lists of annual subscribers and donations, I am surprised to

Not belonging to your denomination, I have grim Fathers" forsook their homes, took no right to find fault; but I do think that refuge for a time in Holland, and then cast the noble cause of foreign missions generally does not meet with that earnest support which ought to be given to it. Some of your members, I observe, give liberally; whilst a the evils of that English Church. Since the inadequacy of the sum raised does not arise from poverty.'

"I can not help thinking that the apparent indifference arises, in a great measure, from ignorance of what has been done, and what is needed for the future."

THE STRANGE, SWEET WONDER OF THE UNI

BY ABRAHAM PERRY MILLER

Yet Love itself shall be the cure of Love, And heal all wounds in earth and heaven above. Keep faith in Love, the cure of every curse-The strange, sweet wonder of the universe! God loves a Lover, and, while time shall roll, This wonder, Love, shall save the human Soul! Love is the heart's condition: youth and age, Alike are subject to the tender rage; Age crowns the head with venerable snow, But Life and Love forever mated go; Along life's far frontier the aged move One foot beyond, and nothing left but Love, And when the Soul its mortal part resigns, -The perfect world of Love around it shines!

O beauteous dream? the early dream of Love! When Heaven runs, through channels from above, An undercurrent through the blooming heart! O gray-beard men! amid the busy mart, Would you not give all gain you ever knew To have your boyhood dream of Love come true? O early Love! far streaming up life's height, And tinging it with gold and purple light, As when, at dawn, before the coming sun, Far up the sky the hues of morning run! O riper Love! that gives a rosy hue, To all men suffer and to all they do! Thou one true joy! howe'er subdued thou art, Strength, inspiration, bliss of every heart!

O sweet old story! told ten thousand times In honied prose and in delicious rhymes, Forever old and yet forever new, A Fairy Tale forever coming true!

CHRISTIAN HEROISM.

Organization of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Christian County, Mo., April 29, 1882.

A hero is one who, disregarding self, braves difficulties and dangers to accomplish noble deeds. The church of God furnishes as true heroes as the world can possibly produce. Christ had scarcely finished his work on earth and gone to the Father, before heroic men and heroic women began to do heroic deeds, in order to promulgate the doctrines of their blessed Master. In fifty days after the cruel cry, "Crucify him, crucify him," rang through all the streets of Jerusalem, the apostles openly declared in favor of Christ, and denounced as murderers those who had put him to death. It is easy to speak for Jesus now in a religious and Bibleloving country; but preaching Christ in Jerusalem on that Pentecostal occasion was nothing less than the truest heroism. Stephen the Martyr was a hero. So were all the apostles, facing the scorn and contempt of their own family friends, bearing stripes, imprisonment, and death, with unflinching fortitude. John only was permitted to die a natural death, and his long life was one long series of heroic words and deeds. The church became corrupt, taking on

heathenish customs and yielding to the schemes of ambitious men selfish in the extreme, until it was bound down, into an iron system of priest-craft with a pope at the head. Yet there were those who would not sell their birth-right into the kingdom of God for all the inducements which could be held out, or the persecutions which could be inflicted. They were heroes willing to brave all dangers for Christ's sake. Such was John Wickliffe, born 1324, who so enraged the papal power that his bones were dug up and burned. Such was John Huss, burned at the stake in 1415, while still at reformers of the sixteenth century, headed mer and Ridley, burned in the same flames in 1555. Such also was Cranmer who came to the burning fagots the following year. Note the various ages of these martyrs. Latimer at the advanced age of 85 years, Ridley only about 37 years, while Cranmer at 65 years was still in the height of wisdom exhibited in former years. But as tyrants, like bloody Mary, have no respect for youth rather than deny the truths of the blessed

But the Church of England, established by a great sacrifice of liberty and life, retained within itself the seeds of corruption. Its doctrine of "Baptismal regeneration" brought unconverted men to officiate at her ty and funds of the government, it could the place of true worship, and the whole body to commence and carry forward the reform from the "Established Church of England." to save." If you have no preaching, have a find them so short, and the amounts so small. Early in the seventeenth century, the "Pil-

themselves among the rocky wilds of the New England coast rather than countenance great many contribute nothing at all. I hope | that time, America has also furnished Christians of the same heroic type. The Baptists -reformers from the church founded by the pilgrims from the old world-had occasion to forsake their faith or show themselves heroes. That New England church, enwrapped in the arms of civil law and State power, inflicted stripes, imprisonments, fines, confiscation of property and banishment, to those Christians held that there should be a "thus saith the Lord" for their faith and practice. Had they held to this, the entire Baptist denomination would now be keeping the Sabbath of the Bible. For beyond all controversy, a "thus saith the Lord" never has been claimed for the first-day Sabbath. And in just so far have our First-day Baptist brethren faltered from their faith. Nor is it a surprise that among these early Baptists in New England there should be found some who were brave enough to take the "thus saith the Lord" in regard to the Sabbath. Backus, in his Church History, makes this statement when speaking of the Newport Baptist Church: "A small church was formed out of that in December, 1671, holding to the seventh-day Sabbath, which still continues. (1844.) This was the sixth Baptist Church in America." Those seven persons forming that first Sabbath-keeping Church were heroes. It was no small matter to face the popular church and be a Baptist It was much more to come out against the day which everybody regarded as the Sabbath. There was then no company in America to whom they could resort for counsel or comfort. They were alone in the entire continent with no human shield to save them from the bitterness and contempt of those from whom they ventured to differ.

So, too, have there been heroes in this same great item of reform from that time till the present. God alone knows how many amidst struggles of soul, tears, prayers and groans, alone and unaided by human power, have come out in favor of God's holy day. The missionary finds these bold men and him and his work for me, I could not rest in women wherever he goes. The recent ex- God. If God's demand in righteousness, perience in Christian country, Missouri, is not new. The same thing occurred in Southern Illinois, in Marion county, Kansas, and in I was God's debtor—debtor to die under the numerous other places. Nearly two years ago the Sabbath was brought to the attention of a Baptist Church in Christian county, Mo., by a Seventh-day Adventist living not far distant. After a careful examination, several began the observance of the Sabbath. | demand upon me, and against me. Among the number were the two ministers resident in the Church, W. K. Johnson and L. F. Skaggs, aged about 45 and 37 years, respectively. But as usual, bitterness was soon manifest toward the Sabbath and its observers. They were threatened with the | in Christ as the purger of sins, by the mouth law in a very threatening manner. Under the pressure, some turned back to the old way; while others apparently just ready to move, stopped. In this case, as in other like cases, were fufilled the words of Christ (Matt. 10: 35, 36), "For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daugh ter-in-law against her mother-in-law. And a man's foes shall be they of his own household." Yet these other words of Christ immediately following should not be forgotten, (Matt. 10: 37-39), "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me; and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me. And the vigorous age of 39 years. Such were the he that taketh not up his cross and followeth after me, is not worthy of me. He that by Martin Luther. Such again were Lati- findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." But when it was resolved to organized the Church, only four ventured to take the decisive stand. These are their names: James J. Pearce, Eld. L. F. Skaggs and his wife, Rosa Skaggs, and Eld. W. K. Johnson. The organization of this Church, though thus limited in number, so far from its being a little matter, is one of the most important and heroic acts it or age, so bravery is seen at every stage of has ever fallen to my lot to participate in. life. These all were heroes, braving death It is easy to keep Sabbath, living where Sabbath-keepers are numerous and respected: but to turn to the Sabbath when learned men brow-beat with illusive arguments, when adult members of one's own family oppose, and when neighbors with whom one has lived in confidence and respect a quarter of a century ridicule and make light of you, altars. These sustained by both the authori- is quite another thing. To organize the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Delaware, not be long until empty forms would take | Christian Co., Mo., cost an effort that few in our older societies can understand. Let it become poisoned. Nor were herces wanting | be remembered in our prayer circles, in our closets, and in letters of encouragement. S. R. WHEELER.

Post Office, Billings, Christian Co., Mo.

THE present condition of the Madura and Cevlon Missions calls for devout gratitude to the great Captain of salvation. Long work and hard work finally tells. India, bound for centuries to immovable caste, at length moves. Henry Martyn declared that one Brahman converted to Jesus Christ would be the greatest miracle of modern times. Today one-fifth of one per cent. of the population of India, all castes included, is reckoned as Christian. Six, eight, ten, even twelve castes are found in a single church, sitting at one table of the Lord. In the Madura district, of a population comprising 1,600. 000, three-quarters of one per cent. are Prot. estant Christians, and more than three hundred have been added to the churches the early Baptist brethren. These persecuted last year. The fourteen native pastors in this district are all supported without foreign aid. The contributions of the several churches have risen to \$4,500. A significant fact, suggestive to many churches in America. is that more than half of all the offerings for various benevolent objects comes from hand. fuls of grain and tithes.—Missionary Herald THE weekly offering system, in whatever

part of the world it may be adopted and faithfully carried out, adds to the revenue of the Church. A Congregational Church in Somerville, Boston, in 1878, commenced systematic giving. The first year their gifts increased \$1,054, and the congregation has advanced 40 per cent. in its rate of giving. Such examples should lead to the universal adoption of the weekly offering system,- $Advocate\ of\ Missions.$

ONE fact in the Madura Mission of the American Board is exceptional, if not unparalleled. Seven of the oldest missionaries have completed an average of thirty years' labor. Five have reached an average of onethird of a century, and of these four have visited America but once during the time. These veterans in faith and toil have found the promise fulfilled, "In due season ve shall reap if ye f int not.

MRS. BAINBRIDGE, of Providence R. I. says that going out from one of the missionhouses in Foochow, China, she met a man with a pole across his shoulders with a basket on each end filled with girl babies, which he was trying to sell at 40 cents each.

THE GROUND OF PEACE.

My peace with God depends on his satisfaction in Christ. If God did not rest in against me, had not been answered, I could have had no warrant for talking of reconciliation, or taking my place in peace before God. penalty he had righteously put upon sin. Christ acted as my surety with him. He undertook my cause as a sinner. If God had not been satisfied as to my responsibilities to him, I should still be at a distance from him -he would still have a question with me, a

Therefore, I ask, has, God been satisfied with what Christ has done for me? I answer he has; for he has let me know this by the most wondrous, glorious, magnificent testimonies that can be conceived. He has pub lished his satisfaction in the cross of Christ of the most unimpeachable witnesses that were ever heard in a court where justice or righteousness presided to try a matter. He tells me that all his demands against me as a sinner are fully, righteously discharged.

The rent vail declares it. The empty sepulchre declares it. The ascension of Christ declares it. The presence of the Holy Ghost here (gift as he is, and fruit of the glorification of our surety,) declares it.

Were ever such august testimonies delivered on the debating of a cause? Were witnesses of higher dignity or of such unchallengeable credit, ever brought forward to give in their depositions? Were depositions ever rendered in such a convincing

The sequel is well weighed. Peace with God is our condition, a condition settled by God himself. For we plead the cross of Christ as our title to peace. God himself having declared that he and all his demands against us are satisfied in and by that cross, God rests in Christ, and so do we.

WHY MEN ARE LOST.—I remember very well, when I first went out to Australia, that one fine evening a little bird was seen to be following the ship, evidently a land bird driven out to sea. When the little thing got tired it tried to alight on some portion of the rigging, though it seemed afraid to do so. On one occasion the captain stretched forth his hand, and tried to take hold of the little bird, but it eluded his grasp and went back far away into the darkness of the night, falling upon the waves without the hope of

I have thought what a picture this is of a sinner who has been flying over the waste of waters without finding rest for the sole of his foot, and who at last comes to understand that no rest can be found except in Jesus, and tremblingly comes to him. Then the great Captain stretches forth his hand, and wishes that it would rest within his bosom; but no, it is too timid, too fearful. Back it goes to death and doom, to rise no more forever .- Thomas Spurgeon.

The estimated cost of the erection of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, is \$173,000.

Education Conducted by Ray, J. At. half of the Beventh-day Ba

> LONGFE BY WM. C. 1

Gathered, his harvest and The reaper laid his ringi His feet forsook their long And, for his one sad task Over a hundred happy field His keen blade in the go. Whose mellow fruits their.

Where tender eyes his de And they will weep, afar-O'er crowded continents In whose pure homes his p The fancy and the heart

Oh, cruel Death, to mock of And snap the strings of To quench upon our heart And leave the halls of C

The bard of Cambridge by Dwelt in the soldier hom Their lustrous names, thus Be severed while the tid

If "first in war and first in Within our hearts, the c We'll crown the author of With still undying, thou

From the Al DOMINION

BY PRESIDENT

[Continued from Again, what is it th stantly changing, the condition of men? W plying the comforts, the socialties of civili that is strengthening the affections, waking thies of the soul, arou tions, governing, enn humanity? It is educ

gives vitality and effic schemes for the pro the education of the f of the masses, but the quent elevation of al for illustration, tha people, keen in percei ests, and quick in sele ing valuable ends, eve frosts and rocks into very ponds of ice are tive of wealth to New gold and silver mines America have ever be

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It is the very natur velop and utilize all r it need not be surpris cated people, every ri spindle, drive a shutt or, converted into ste port the products of l It is mind fairly arou of its own powers tha out the resources of an increased amount partment of public | its energizing efficien ed people the fields a yield a richer harvest order, the fruit is li flavor, and more of i taken of, and conseq smoother, fatter, 1 lambs are prettier, si gracefully. Everythealthy, cheerful; chickens to the hor den to the meadow green fields, from th

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show themselves. This is a very pla people are necessar Ignorance is the ver the sensuality, bigo has blasted the worl agent of the power. all that is noble, ger the earth. It is plied the torch of tending factions drenched the eartl ignorance that conc plays along the sw robes of fiery hue, i makes the cringin homeward with qu footsteps. It was i less than two cent children and dec through the air on through keyholes was ignorance rol paneled juries, exa nounced sentence o

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Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

LONGFELLOW.

BY WM. C. RICHARDS.

Gathered, his harvest and the "aftermath," The reaper laid his ringing scythe aside; His feet forsook their long accustomed path, And, for his one sad task, he died!

Over a hundred happy fields of song His keen blade in the golden sunlight swept; Whose mellow fruits their sweetness shall prolong Where tender eyes his death have wept.

And they will weep, afar-from sea to sea, O'er crowded continents and lonely isles. In whose pure homes his purer minstrelsy The fancy and the heart beguiles.

Oh, cruel Death, to mock our fond desire, And snap the strings of our supremest lute, To quench upon our hearths song's mystic fire, and leave the halls of Craigie mute.

The bard of Cambridge by a happy lot, Dwelt in the soldier home of Washington; Their lustrous names, thus aptly linked, shall not Be severed while the tides flow on!

If "first in war and first in peace," we shrine Within our hearts, the chieftain's deathless name We'll crown the author of "EvangeLine" With still undying, though another, fame!

> From the Alfred Student. DOMINION OF MIND.

BY PRESIDENT WM. C. KENYON.

[Continued from last week.]

Again, what is it that has changed, is constantly changing, the individual and social condition of men? What is it that is multiplying the comforts, the refinements, and the socialties of civilized life? What is it that is strengthening the reason, purifying the affections, waking up the deep sympathies of the soul, arousing the tender emotions, governing, ennobling, and dignifying humanity? It is education. It is this which gives vitality and efficiency to all the grand schemes for the progress of society. Not the education of the few and the degradation of the masses, but the education and consequent elevation of all. Would any other for illustration, than a highly educated people, keen in perceiving their own interests, and quick in selecting means for securing valuable ends, ever have converted their frosts and rocks into gold and silver? The very ponds of ice are made far more productive of wealth to New England than all the gold and silver mines of Mexico and South America have ever been to Spain. Her rugged rocks and frozen water produce more wealth than do the cane-growing and cottonbearing plantations of Louisiana. It is the very nature of education to de

velop and utilize all natural resources, hence it need not be surprising if among an educated people, every rivulet is made to turn a spindle, drive a shuttle, or direct a needle, or, converted into steam, is made to transport the products of labor to distant markets. It is mind fairly aroused to the consciousness of its own powers that is fruitful in bringing out the resources of a country. Bring ou an increased amount of mind, and every department of public or private business feels its energizing efficiency. Among an educated people the fields are better cultivated, and yield a richer harvest, the fences are in better order, the fruit is larger, fairer, of better flavor, and more of it, the cattle are better taken of, and consequently more productive, smoother, fatter, fairer, larger, the very lambs are prettier, smarter, and gambol more gracefully. Everything is more cleanly, healthy, cheerful, and vigorous from the chickens to the horses, from the flower garden to the meadow and pasture lands and green fields, from the stable to the cottage. Nay, an educated people are themselves a nobler people. They are better dressed, a handsomer people. The lustre of the eye and the bloom of the cheek are not as early lost, and the marks of old age do not as soon

This is a very plain matter. An ignorant people are necessarily a degraded people. Ignorance is the very center and soul of all the sensuality, bigotry, and persecution that has blasted the world. It is the right-hand agent of the power of darkness for thwarting all that is noble, generous, and God-like on the earth. It is the demon that has applied the torch of persecution, brought contending factions into deadly strife, and drenched the earth in human gore. It is reasoning, willing, enjoying we call mind. ignorance that conceives that what at evening | The soul is the active force, mind is its acplays along the swamp, fantastic, clad in robes of fiery hue, the devil in disguise, and makes the cringing, cowering spirit flee homeward with quivering heart and winged footsteps. It was the eye of ignorance, that,

drudgery of society, I speak not disrespect-fully of labor. Not only is every kind of cal organs. That it may not always be necessary or useful labor honorable, but every man and woman is laid under the highest obligation to be industrious. By the sweat of his brow man shall eat his daily bread, and this wise arrangement may never be repealed. But it is labor directed by knowledge that manage economically, take the advantage of nature, and make new methods of instruction in the Boston possible on the subject." He says in reply on all hands that there has been no divine day are giving it up?

securing such an education?

ance were the most appreciated by a people | child's mind. destined to the camp. A courage that would sooner die a hundred deaths than turn a back upon an enemy, a hardihood that would sooner plunge the dagger to the heart, than die a natural death. An education that developed these, well suited the purpose contemplated by the Spartan lawgiver. The Athenian was educated, yet only in part. He studied the arts of peace. In philosophy, in logic, and in rhetoric, he could cope with the world. And yet in all his system there was no conservative elements that prevented universal decay. The Roman was educated yet only in part. He inherited his martial spirit. He borrowed his philosophy, logic, and rhetoric from the Greek; but it was unsubstantial. The Frenchman, the German, the Englishman—they are all educated, yet only in part. The education that shall develop the perfect man, that shall bring out every constituent of mind in perfect proportion and symmetry, is yet to be sought. An education that shall diffuse peace, order, harmony, happiness, over the wide earth, that shall give sanction to law, and permanency to all noble institutions, such an education is wanted. It is not enough that men be taught the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, or even the elements of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and the remedies most appropriate. It is not enough for the lawyer that he be taught the elements of law, the workings of the human passions, and the oratory that will move judge and juror. It is not enough for the mechanic that he be taught strength of materials. It is not enough for their particular professions they should be English). instructed in every thing that is necessary to give success; but men are not mere machines. this life, and the life to come, are based. It

foundation upon which to build for all time. "The mind's the measure of the man." If the poet's notion of man be not correct, if prove that the ox were the better man. Maim and cripple the body as you will and the man is man in despite all that. Hence the inference that neither bone, muscle, nerves, essentials of manhood. But the mind is the man; mind is the measure of his stature.

'Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps, And pyramids are pyramids in vales."

But what is mind? By mind we mean the manifestations of the soul. The soul is the principle that thinks, wills, enjoys. The tivities. The soul is not simply a passive recipient, nor animal life and instincts; but a real, active existence, constituted by the Almighty, and prepared to know the realities of a material world and the realiless than two centuries ago, saw sporting ties of spiritual existence. It is a grand children and decrepit old women flying thought that there is a universe of mind as through the air on broomsticks, or crawling | well as a universe of matter, and that man through keyholes on fiendish errands. It is of the universe of mind, of an ethereal was ignorance robed in legal majesty, im- mold, a spirit allied to angels and to God, a paneled juries, examined witnesses, and pro- noble being with a nobler destiny unfolded nounced sentence of death upon those accused to his view. And still more enchanting is the thought that mind is not always to be Again, it is the ignorant who do the hampered in its activities and blunted in its chained; but after a brief stay in this frail tenement, it shall, if pure and holy, range the universe of God, hold communion with celestial spirits, learning the untold and un-revealed glories of the Godhead.

ery that distinguish an educated from an ig- worked wonders, the only drawback being the malarial poison producing intermitnorant people. Who toil the hardest and the want of time to enable the teachers to sweat the most on the hardest kind of work acquire the needful knowledge and skill. position, especially the decomposition caused and get the smallest compensation? Who These methods are in effect those of Quincy are the street cleaners, coal shovelers, hod —methods which teach children to think exposing them to heat and moisture. He is entirely arbitrary and chimerical; there is carriers, ditch diggers of our country? They | rather than to merely remember. Naturally | are those who have but little else than a ro- their introduction met with opposition from bust physical constitution to recommend the tribe of cut-and-dried teachers—princi- know," he frankly admits, "whether the them to places, and of course must expect to pally from the grammar masters, who saw miasm is an organic gas, the vapor of organic find employment in doing those kinds of work which require but little skill. 'Tis from them and given to three supervisors have we yet learned what the specific condimind that commands salaries beyond a mere | skilled in the new work. The Boston Herald | tions are that secure the production of the pittance of food and clothing of the coarsest says: "It was supposed by many of the mas- miasm, nor the means of its distribution. kind; mind that can plan, arrange, adjust ters to be necessary to keep their grammar We have some facts and plausible theories the complicated movements of machinery, schools filled, in order to retain their rank on all these points, but no theory that I have and the more complex movements of society. and salary and the full quota of teachers for heard of which accords with all the facts I conclude, then, that popular education their schools. The consequence was that in now known. Malaria abounds in wet and is the noblest work that man can engage in. | many cases pupils were hurried away from | dry places, in valleys and on mountains. It That which augments the comforts of life, the primary to the grammar schools before appears in places where it has before been whole race of man, as soon as the representrefines and elevates, must commend itself to they were properly prepared, and retained unknown, without any change of condition the consideration of every lover of his species. in the grammar schools much longer than But here an important thought presses for the regular grammar school course conconsideration. What is the education that templated." There is a movement in the shall make a people great, good, and happy? School Board to place the supervision of the cleanest parts of the Rocky Mountains; and And what are the means and appliances for primary schools again in the hands of the masters—a movement which, it is to be The education demanded is one that shall | heartily hoped, will be unsuccessful. The reach the whole man. The Spartan was day of rote-teaching, of averages and percenteducated, yet only in part. Those athletic ages, is passing away, and a new generation exercises which gave the firmest and strong- of teachers will not seek to cultivate memory est muscle and the greatest ability for endur- at the expense of every other faculty of a

THE OPAL.

BY PROF. C. GILBERT WHEELER.

various colors, but with a uniform wax-like or resinous appearance. One of its varieties is that most lovely gem the "noble" or 'precious opal" in which minute fissures apparently striated with microscopic lines, due, it may be, to laminae formed by an incolors of the purest and most brilliant hues. The color is not due to any coloring matter, but is a consequence of the diffraction of the light produced by these fine lines. The comof yellow and of brown, and are marked by the characteristics common to all the minerals of the opal kind, a waxy texture and resinous lustre. The fire opal of Mexico is a rich hyacinth red variety of the same stone, though a white with rich play of colors is a kind most sought for and valued.

A visit to Mexico by the writer gave an science and art. It is not enough for the opportunity of learning further as to the rinciples of the anatomy and physiology of Indians to a considerable extent. Guaenajuata is one of the leading points where they occur. The Indians not only mine the de posits but also grind and polish the gems in a very satisfactory degree, and the opals supplied by them are leading features in the jewelry stores of the Capital.

The opal mines of Dubrick, Hungary, are the construction and use of machines, the among the most important in Europe. These mines are situated on the eastern slopes the merchant that he be taught how to esti- of the Labanka Mountains, not far from mate the value of stocks, how to regulate Dubrick, the workings and waste heaps thereand control the market. Undoubtedly men from stretching for a distance of nearly oneshould be educated for their business. In half of a German mile, (one and a half miles

The interstices of the Andesite (a trachytic lava that forms the matrix of the precious The all of life does not consist in gathering mineral) are filled up with opal and hyalite. up dirt and dollars, nor in feeding and cloth- The feldspathic ingredient of the rock is ing the body, nor yet in a round of fashion-able pleasures. There are those principles changed partly into kaolin and partly into that humanize, refine, purify, and exalt, opal. The workings are quite extensive, the truths upon which man's hopes for good in total length of the several galleries being about two-thirds of a mile (about two Enis these that constitute the grand conserva- glish miles). The opal bearing rock is not tive powers of society. These must be the disposed in vein or bed form; on the conpockets, and it not unfrequently happens that considerable distance may be passed in the size, the firmness, and strength of the the workings without showing a sign of an corporeal organs be the standard of measure opal. It will therefore be obvious that the for humanity, then it were not difficult to annual product of these mines will depend largely upon accident or good fortune.

Although the iridescent variety only pos sesses a commercial value, it is of interest, from a mineralogical standpoint, to note the neither color of hair, shape of face, complex- fact that all the varieties, milk opal, wax opal ion of skin, neither one nor all these in any fire opal and hyalite occur here in abundance most graceful stalactitic forms.

The origin of the opal by the infiltration of water containing silica in solution, is here demonstrated in the most convincing manner. Large precious opals, it is said, are now rarely found; no specimens of the size of a hazel-nut have been found for a number of years. The opals described by Pliny are said to have come from this locality.

'Hence in fine streams diffusive Acids flow, Or winged with fire o'er earth's fair bosom blow; Transmute to glittering Flints her chalky lands, Or sink on ocean's bed in countless sands. Hence silvery Selenite her crystal moulds, And soft Asbestus smooths his silky folds; His cubic forms phosphoric Fluor prints, Or rays in spheres his amethystine tints. Soft cobweb clouds transparent Onyx spreads. And playful Agates weave their colored threads; Gay pictured Mochoes glow with landscape dyes, And changeful Opals roll their lucid eyes;
Blue lambent light around the Sapphire plays,
Bright Rubies blush, and living Diamonds blaze.

MALARIA. - President Chadbourne, of Williams College, is an expert in Chemistry, especially in its relation to health. Malaria has recently appeared in Western Massachusetts, and its cause has been attributed to the millponds, reservoirs, and drains, of various manufactories. One company was indicted for maintaining a nuisance in the form of a

tent fever was the result of vegetable decomby stirring soils rich in organic materials and now thinks he was wrong, and that very little is known on the subject. "We do not that can be seen." Dr. Chadbourne is convinced that moisture has nothing to do with it, because malaria abounds in the dryest and while he discards the old theories, he says that he has no new ones to offer.

THE WEATHER AFFECTING THE MIND. Dull, depressing, dingy days produce dispiriting reflections and gloomy thoughts, and small wonder when we remember that the mind is not only a motive, but a receptive organ, and that all the impressions it receives from without reach it through the medium of senses which are directly dependent on the condition of light and atmosphere for their action, and therefore immediately in-Opal is silica in a peculiar physical and | fluenced by the surrounding conditions. It chemical condition, not crystalline, perhaps is a common-sense inference that if the im- mouth. God did not rest on any one of the incapable of crystallization, generally com- pressions from without reach the mind bined with water, and presenting itself with | through imperfectly-acting organs of sense, and those impressions are themselves set in a minor æsthetic key of color, sound, and general qualities, the mind must be what is called "moody." It is not the habit of sensible people to make sufficient allowance for this rationale of dullness and subjective weakcipient crystallization of quartz, flash out ness. Some persons are more dependent on external circumstances and conditions for their energies—or the stimulus that converts potential kinetic forces—than others; but all feel the influence of the world without, and moner varieties of opal are of various tints to this influence the sick and the weak are especially responsive. Hence the varying temperaments of mind changing with the weather, the outlook, and the wind.

ROUTINE is always easier than intelligence. And some of the most worthless of all routine is, not the traditional routine of the medieval schools-which is known to be physician that he be taught the elementary opportunity of learning further as to the mechanical, and is accepted as such—but principles of the anatomy and physician of the anatomy and the and afterwards adopted by dull, uninspired tative by all the sanctions of God's holy law, method of Socrates, of Arnold, or of Froebel, as they could learn a system of calisthenics or of short hand.

> pupils, dread most in yourself-stagnation, just the same after it. If, then, that day acquiescence in routine, torpor of mind, indifference to knowledge. When your own soul loses the receptive faculty, ceases to give a joyous welcome to new truth, be sure you have lost the power of stimulating the mental activity of others.

Sabbath Reform.

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

SABBATH CHANGED, OR NOT?

Though the general drift of thought on the part of those who reject the Sabbath of because Christ rose upon the first day of the things or in the written Word to sustain it. week. This divine authority for the change,

is capable, as all reasoning is, of sillogystic says that "Mary Magdalene and the other form, which, by the laws of logic, will have | Mary came to the sepulchre late in the Sabto be as follows:

ever after be the Sabbath day.

the dead on the first day of the week. week must ever after be the Sabbath day.

and therefore the conclusion is as far as pos

wind, water, and brute force do the drudg- primary schools have in the past three years that he used to teach without misgiving that injunction sanctifying the first day of the week to sabbatic uses. The assumption: then, that the day on which Christ rose from the dead must therefore be the Sabbath day, indicate it. If there had been no divinely appointed Sabbath in existence at the time, and men and beasts had been in imminent need of it, there was nothing in the resurrection to suggest it even, and surely nothing to enjoin it.

But this is not the whole case. The world

was not Sabbathless, and never had been, when Jesus rose from the dead. Jehovah himself had instituted a rest day for the ative man of that race had taken his place atthe head of created things, and had commanded the whole race of man to observe it in commemoration of his own rest after a finished creation. In that Sabbath, "made for man," as soon as he came into existence, there was a divine and imperishable reason, a grand and beautiful adaptation, a perpetual fitness; and the reason of the Sabbath as a memorial of God's rest from his finished creation binds it with iron links to the one day of the seven on which that rest occurred—the seventh day of the week. To attempt its removal to any one of the other days of the week, severs it from its divinelyset reason, and puts false testimony in its other days; he wrought, grandly wrought, on every one of them, and rested from all his six days' work on the seventh day, and therefore, for that reason, chose and instituted that day for the day of rest and sacred service to man, so much needing it.

Now, all the reason for the Sabbath, and all the need for it, went right on after the resurrection the same as before it; the reason for putting the divine blessing and sanctification upon the last day of the week, and setting apart all the rest of them for labor and secular purposes, was a reason that is unchangeable and eternal, such as neither the resurrection of Christ, nor any other act of his could in the least affect. The resurrection, then, if it had any relation whatever to Sabbath time and service, must do more than make a Sabbath; it must first unmake one as old as the world, existent and authoripeople who think that they can learn the one sacredly observed by God's people, through a long dispensation, and by Christ himself, and by his disciples and apostles, The one thing you dread most in your both before the resurrection and right on upon which Christ arose must be the Sabbathday, it can only be so because there is some act of annulment and enactment in it adequate to repeal a clearly-defined and longstanding law of Jehovah, and of putting another and different law, based on a different reason, in the place of it. But so far from doing that momentous thing, as we have seen, the resurrection did not so much as suggest the repeal of any old Sabbath law, or instituting any new one in its place. In fact, it had no relation whatever to the Sabbath institution, except its cronological relation. If, as the minor proposition of the the Decalogue, is toward no-Sabbathism and argument asserts, Jesus rose on the first day trary the precious stone is found in nests or no-lawism, making that the present and fut- of the week, then all there is of it is that he ure battle-ground of the controversy, there rose the next day after the Sabbath, and it are not a few who shrink from the conclu- had no more necessary or implied effect to sion so full of evil portent, and cling to the change the time of the Sabbath than it had delusion that somehow in connection with to affect the time of the rising and setting of the resurrection of Christ the time of the the sun. The major proposition of this Sabbath was transferred from the seventh to argument, then, is a sheer assumption, withthe first day of the week, by divine authority, out a single fact either in the reason of

With the major proposition, the argument combination or arrangement constitute the The last named mineral is often found in though not anywhere announced in the New fails; the conclusion does not follow, how-Testament, is inferred from the supposed ever true it may be, as the other proposition affrms, that "Christ rose upon the first day practice of the apostles after the resurrecof the week." But is that true? Did Christ The argument, if there be any argument, rise upon the first day of the week? Matthew bath, as it began to draw on toward the first Major Proposition—That day of the week of the week," and found Christ had already upon which Jesus rose from the dead must risen. This fixes the fact beyond cavil that the resurrection occurred before the begin-Minor Proposition—But Jesus rose from ning of the first day of the week. Other visits by these same disciples, and by others, Conclusion—Therefore, the first day of the "early the first day of the week, while it was yet dark," confirm this fact, for in each Most arguments have at least one of their instance they find an empty sepulchre. In propositions true; but if one be false, the Lewis's "Sabbath and Sunday," the history conclusion is false, however true the other of this transaction is set right, according to may be. The misfortune of this argument | the Bible account, p. 61, "Christ was cruciis that both its propositions are erroneous, fied and entombed on the fourth day of the week. He lay in the grave 'three days and sible from the truth. If it be admitted ac- three nights,' and rose 'late in the Sabbath,' cording to the minor proposition, that Jesus at an hour corresponding with the hour of rose from the dead on the first day of the hisentombment," on the fourth day. With both week, that rising does not of itself so much the propositions of this celebrated Sunday as suggest a sabbatic memorial. There is argument so at variance with facts as narrated neither precept nor example of rest in the act in the Bible account, is it any wonder that bourne was asked to "throw all the light of rising from the dead; and it is admitted the more astute advocates of the change of

The Sabbath Becorden.

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THE CHURCH AND THE MINISTRY.

It has been well said that the church is before and greater than the ministry. The ministry springs up in the church, and not the church in the ministry. The ministry is the servant of the church, and all are servants of God. Or, to state the case more fully, God calls men, as individuals, out of the world into his love and service. When a number of individuals have thus been called out, by the same spirit, and united in the same service, they constitute the church. It is to the church, the whole body of the faithful, and not to a few individuals, that God looks for the accomplishment of those results which are to be accomplished by human agencies. But divine wisdom has pointed out, and human experience has proven that the church may best do her work in the world by choosing from among her own numbers men who have the requisite qualifications, to instruct and arouse the church, and lead her on to the conquest of the world. It is the church, the whole body of believers, that is, under Christ, the light of the world. It is to the church the great commission comes, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." The ministry, springing up in the bosom of the church thus constituted and thus commissioned, is the right hand which the church puts forth to do her heaven-appointed work. It will thus be seen that no great work is laid upon the minister which was not first laid upon the church. Of course, in the details of his work, he will do many things which the individual members of the church will not do. He will write and preach sermons. They will not! He will devote much time to study. They may not.

specially to the minister's office, are only means to certain ends, the attainment of which is laid primarily upon the church. The ultimate aims and ends of the ministry are one and the same with the great commission to the church. This being true, there is no more effective way to defeat the grand work of the church and the ministry in the world, than to delegate that work to the ministry alone, while the mass of the church folds its hands in idleness and indifference. There is no guaranty of success like the consecration of all the people, under the leadership of a wise and devoted ministry. Thus the duties of the church and the ministry, all tending to the same great end, are reciprocal. They answer one to the other. Let it be supposed to be the duty of the ed it should be, in sending the Pilgrims to ministry to instruct the people. Then it is Plymouth. The one duty of the race now equally the duty of the people to be instructed. The ungodly man will, of course, be indifferent to, possibly he will resist, this effort of the ministry. But by what right ing here is day by day becoming more obviwill the church member join himself to the man of the world to defeat this aim of the ministry, by neglecting it? Or, if it be the duty of the ministry to edify the church by confirming the faith, quickening the zeal, intensifying the Christian love of the membership, then it is equally the duty of the church to put itself into such relations to that work of the ministry that it may be thus edified. Or, again, if it be the duty of the ministry to seek to enlarge the borders of the church by acquisitions from the world, it is equally the duty of the church to join in such endeavor, and to welcome and assimilate such acquisitions when made, that the body may be one, though composed of many members. If it be the duty of the ministry to lead the church to conquest, it is certainly the duty of the church to be led. Conquest, in the name of the Lord, is the aim of both the ministry and the church. Is it not true that a failure to recognize the mutual relations of the church and the ministry, and poverty and barrenness in the church?

hands. A consecrated church led by a consecrated ministry would constitute an invincnow in rebellion against God would be won to him. Shall Seventh-day Baptist churches form any part of that grand army? Would that they all stood in the front ranks, and in the thickest of the fight! L. A. P.

JUSTICE TO WHOM JUSTICE

Every year adds interest to the question of the relation of the races that are gathering in the American Republic. The wide world is looking on anxiously to see if the present dominant race is capable of solving the problem clamoring for solution. The question for American society to settle is, whether it shall accept the mission God has evidently assigned it, in sending the Mayflower to the shores of the western world, to the one best land where

"Freedom's sons might freely come And find at length a genial home."

The relation of the white to the colored races has not yet reached it's settled conclu-Six hundred bloody battle-fields did not determine the final status of the African race in America. It determined this beyond peradventure, we may hope, that the American Republic is not to be borne down and dominated by a slaveholder's oligarchy, in the interests of the chattelism of the negro; but that, much as it is, does not settle the whole question. Here are not less than six millions of the African race among us, and But these, and other duties, belonging by constitutional provision made the equal of the whites in respect of political rights. Whether they are to be educated, intelligent, and therefore healthy constituents of the body politic, depends upon how they are met and treated upon the platform of equal political rights on which the inexorable logic of events has placed them.

> Our civilization, our philanthropy, our Christianity, all feel the impulse that comes from so large an element of our population. Now add to these, the not yet extinct aboriginal race of the country, and the already large and growing larger infusion of the Teutonic, Celtic, and Mongolian races, and it will not be long in the future before no one race can claim exclusive right of domain. This is just as it should be, just as God evidently intenddominant is to educate, lift up the weaker to their own level. They are a fixed fact, and the interdependence of the races gatherous. Dr. Storrs says truly: "The future of our country depends on its weak members. Out of the marshes and lowlands the fevers come, out of the tenement the disease comes, and out of our injustice to the Indian national death will come. I do not fear Indian wars; the Indian is like a blind beetle rushing against a locomotive. But I do fear national corruption, and I remember that it has had one of its radiant centers in our treatment of the Indian. Patriotism means equal justice to all, Indian, African, and Chinese, and this, its greatest meaning, has yet to be learned by the American people. Let us see what we can do to solve this great problem at our doors nobly, grandly, and righteously."

THE MISSION OF SUFFERING.

The word mission is derived from the Latin word Mitto to send, and implies that some one, some thing is sent for a purpose. Sufthe common duties resting upon both toward | fering never comes without its mission. God and the world, is the real cause of weak- Whether directed by God or permitted by ness and inefficiency in the ministry, and of him to happen, it is alike providential, and always has its uses; and they are two fold. Much time and energy, on the part of the First, in the influence it is intended to have minister, is expended in an effort to keep the upon the individual who suffers; second, membership of the church in fellowship with | upon those who witness the sufferer. It is the spirit and aims of the gospel, which this latter effect which I now have especially ought to be used in leading a zealous people in mind. Here is a woman who has suffered to great conquests in the name of the Lord. | for over twenty-five years from inflammatory Many persons seem to have come into the rheumatism; her hands are twisted through and who are even generous to the needy and church with about as clear conceptions of its acute pains, until she is left with but little the suffering, who yet will deliberately rob real significance, as the little child placed in use of them; her limbs and feet have become God. For selfish interests, for gain or pleasthe nursery. They want to be petted and distorted and shrunken so that she can no ure, they withhold from God the services coddled when they are tired and cross, and longer walk. Oh! how much suffering has then seek their own way fighting against all slowly wrought all this distortion, yet not a retain, and appropriate to their own uses,

ment and weariness of those who have been and her conversation a marvel and a delight. placed over them for their good. In view of | She is wheeled every Sabbath to the house | the great work which God calls us to do, as of God in her little carriage, and no more his people, it is high time that we put away | appreciative listener sits under the sound of such childish things, and gave heed to the the gospel. The preacher gets more inspiraexhortation of the apostle to quit ourselves | tion from her spiritual face and listening atlike men. It ought to be true that every titude than from a score of his ordinary new member received into the church is a hearers. She preaches by her patience and new workmen added to the Lord's hosts, and | resignation and serenity far more eloquently not another invalid brought to the hospital | and effectively than her pastor. She is livto be taken care of. Brethren, God requires | ing a wonderously useful life, beautiful in | this of us. The times demand it at our its effects upon her husband, her children, the church and the community. You see suffering has its heaven-sent mission in her case, ible army, before which the strongholds of not only upon her spirit which has grown sin would fall, and by means of which many | beautiful under suffering, but upon all who | have the opportunity to witness it. So we might allude to others, suffering variously, some under wicked persecution, others through poverty or sickness; and when these are endured with Christian heroism and an unmurmuring spirit, the world is made better by the spectacel. Such individuals often wonder why God loiters so long in coming to repudiates his agreement with God and his take them home. Ah dear sufferer, you are | church, though he may scrupulously meet performing a noble mission! Be patient still, and we who are ministered unto by such a spectacle of patient waiting and calm endurance as you present, shall be called to account, if we have not wisely improved the | neighbor and still defraud God. Men proud lesson, and become the better through the pains which you have endured.

E. M. D.

STEPPING IN HIS TRACKS.

I was walking around the house a few days ago, and just as I came to the front door heard some one behind me, and, on turning around, I saw our little boy following after and doing his best to step right in my tracks. I looked at those little feet coming after me, and then into that childish face and those deep blue eyes so full of confidence, saying by their actions, that "whatever Pa does is right," and I confess that some very sober thoughts passed through my mind. In the first place I thought that God made that little child to follow his superiors and especially his parents; and wherever they lead, whether down or up, he will be likely to go. He will learn to follow before he can reason and long before he can tell the right from the wrong, and I could but feel the importance of setting a good example before him even in his

Now, there are some things I want to keep as far as possible away from these precious little children. And first of all bad words. How quick their little ears catch them, how long they remember, and how sure they are to repeat bad words. While I may not be able to prevent others from using bad language, I can see that our own home is pure and clean in this respect. I think it my duty also to refuse to take them to any other home where improper language is used, at least till they learn to distinguish between the good and bad.

2d. I want to keep their little eyes away from the bad habits of drinking and the use of tobacco which even those who indulge in them, admit are not proper for children. If at any time such examples are brought before them, let the first opportunity be used to show them the error of all such habits, because they enslave the higher nature to the

But the best prevention of bad habits is the previous formation of good ones. Let them learn first of all to speak the truth. Let the atmosphere of home be pervaded with the truth, and they will grow up to love it and despise falsehood. But the child scarcely begins to think till it is called upon to act, and this involves the question of right. Then may the parent continually ask, Is it right? Not what is smart or cunning or what will pay, but always and everywhere, is it right? May God help us as parents to walk in-the truth, and grant us grace to lead the little feet in the paths of righteousness, and then we may say with the beloved disciple, "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in the truth."

HONEST WITH GOD.

If honesty be correctly defined, "rendering unto all their dues," then many people, though dealing uprightly with their fellowcreatures, are dishonest with God. There are those who would spurn the idea of touching a penny which does not belong to them, or of taking advantage of another for their own profit in a business transaction, which they confess they owe him. They

the services of his house. They even take for their own uses his time, the sacred hours of his holy day, "doing their own ways and finding their own pleasures," perhaps even visiting on that day. The gratitude and love of the heart is not given to God, while still acknowledging that "every good and perfect "treat no other friend so ill."

But not only do we owe ourselves to God in the very nature of things, but the dictates of honor and gratitude and love should prompt us to render unto him what is his due. Very many of us have solemnly contracted to be his in heart and life forevermore. Did any one ever bind himself by a more sacred obligation when, in a civil matter, he stood up and kissed the Book, than have we, when receiving the word into our very hearts, we gave ourselves to him and entered into covenant with his people? Can he be an honest man who deliberately and persistently his civil contracts, may pay his notes always when due? A man dishonest with his fellowcreatures necessarily dishonors God, but a man may fulfill all his agreements with his of their honor and who proudly claim to be promises to God, not thoughtlessly or under | by letter; total 76. the stress of great temptation, but deliberately and intentionally. There are many in the church who, doubtless, cling to the Christian's hope, who yet have no idea of doing as | in their joint communion season, held with they agreed when they entered into covenant | the Second Church, May 6th, and a precious with God and his people. Is this honest, is it honorable, is it Christian? A. B. P.

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 | bless him in his visits. 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 hones 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. volunteer subscriptions to the Outlook Fund. | furnace fires are yet in demand. 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.

In the North American Review for June Senator W. B. Allison has a paper on "The Currency of the Future." "A Memorandum at a Venture," by Walt Whitman, is an explanation of his purpose and point of view in trenching upon topics not usually regarded as amenable to literary treatment. "Andover and Creed Subscription," by Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, is a philosophical review of the present state of dogmatic belief in the churches. Hon. George F. Seward, late minister to China, in an article entitled "Mongolian Immigration," makes an argument against anti-Chinese legislation. Dr. John W. Dowling, Dean of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, comes to the defense of the Hahnemannic School of medicine. O. B. Frothingham has a sympathetic article on Swedenborg. "Has Land a Value?"by Isaac L. Rice, is a criticism of one of the fundamental postulates of Henry George's political economy. Finally, Charles F. Lydecker essays to prove that a "National Militia" is a constitutional impossibility.

"THE ENGLISH REVISERS' GREEK TEXT," shown to be unauthorized except by Egyptian copies discarded by the Greeks, and to be opposed to the historic text of all ages and churches. By George W. Samson, D.D. LL.D., Ex-President of Columbian University, and also of Rutgers College, and now President of the Bible Workers' College. 132 pp. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. The author endeavors in this work to prove that the text used for the "Revised Edition" of the New Testament is far less authentic than that used for the King James translation. The treatment of the subject is mild, and the evidence brought to bear shows the result of careful study. Dr. Samson's position as an orthodox clergyman, and his reputation as an anthor, are sufficient guaranty that gui le them aright, to the infinite discourage- is intelligent, her eye is radiant with peace, will not take from their business or their viceable in determining which is the "in-

pleasures the time they ought to spend in spired text." Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Moses King, Publisher, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

MESSRS. DODD, MEAD & Co., 755 Broadway, New York, have issued a pamphlet edition of E. P. Roe's work, "Barriers Burned Away," which they sell for 20 cents. gift" to them comes from him. Truly they | thus placing one of the most popular works of this popular writer within the reach of all.

> "PLEASE direct my RECORDER to Fairgrove, Tuscola Co., Mich."

The above is the entire letter. Will some one tell us who the person is, and where the paper is now sent?

Home Mews.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

Having been absent for one week from the First Alfred Church, Eld. J. E. N. Backus preached with great acceptance to our people on Sabbath, May 13th. The Lord is still blessing this Church and people with a steady and growing interest in the Master's service. Yesterday (Sabbath, the 20th), five more were added to our membership, two by letter, and three by baptism; making in men of their word, constantly violate their all, since Feb. 11th, 66 by baptism, and 10 C. M. LEWIS.

On a recent visit in Verona, I found the two Seventh-day Baptist Churches in session season it was indeed. The Lord was present by the gracious influences of his Holy Spirit. The two Churches are walking together in harmony, and were greatly blessed by the preaching of the gospel by Eld. Alexander Campbell, who has just entered upon his missionary tour among the smaller Churches of the Central Association. The Lord C. M. LEWIS.

> New Jersey. PLAINFIELD.

Our venerable and beloved brother, Eld. W. B. Gillette, spent last Sabbath in Plainfield, on his way to Brooklyn for medical treatment.

The Executive Board of the National Temperance Association, at its late meeting in New York, appointed Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., one of its delegates to the International Temperance Conference, to be held in London next August.

The cold storm which has turned May into November for the past week, has given up its mission, but still May declines to meet To this end the Treasurer hereby calls for us with her usual warmth; and overcoats and

The measles are quite prevalent in this city, and a number of our Sabbath-school scholars have been visited by them.

A project is on foot for providing a suitable memorial to our much lamented Dr. Chas. H. Stillman. In answer to a letter addressed to them by a number of prominent citizens, the Trustees of the Plainfield Library have called for a public meeting, to consider the propriety of erecting a suitable building to be called Stillman Hall, for the use of the Public Library, and the cabinets of the Public Schools, with which Dr. Stillman was so long identified.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction for Union County, has appointed Geo. H. Babcock to fill the vacancy in the Board of Education, caused by the death of Dr. Chas. H. Stillman, he having been duly nominated for the position by that body.

The corps of teachers in the public school has received a valuable addition in Estelle V. Babcock, formerly of Scott, N. Y., a graduate of the State Normal School in Cortland.

Messrs. Phillips & Hunt of New York, publishers of "The People's Cyclopedia," have arranged with Eld. A. H. Lewis of this city, to write a history and statement of the belief of the Seventh-day Baptists to fill one page in the next edition of their Cy.

NEW MARKET.

Eld. Livermore left on Wednesday, for West Virginia, to spend a week or two, and at end the meeting of the South-Eastern Associa ion.

SHILOH.

The good people of Shiloh have not lost their interest in matters of education, even though the pressure of circumstances has compelled them to abandon the hope of supporting an Academy. The community has been quite stirred of late in an effort to purchase the Academy building and grounds for the public school, and the district voted almost unanimously to do so. It is now wholesome restraints and loving efforts to murmuring word escapes her lips; her brow the money which they owe his cause. They faith, and in the hope that it will be ser- of the RECORDER, the Shiloh Union Academy building will have become the Shiloh

"Public School" build good step toward a gr high school department. were the pioneers in educ Jersey, and we hail with that they mean to "go fo We are glad to know "can-house" in Shiloli. why our people can not fruit, and so make but people at home, and save matoes and peaches for Bridgeton. W. H. Bair merchant, is the moving prise. The canning of ness in South Jersey. 1 ises to be large. There were five memb

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ASHAW We are having rema Northerly and north-eas The sun has ventured ing one or two days o

Rhode I

week. Vegetation is ve The parties engaged have not yet arrived, alt is cleared, ready for ope part of the four hund quired for blockings, While the church is bei will be held in Ashaway

Cold, frost, ice, corn in some instances.

HOPKIN

The Association will ever the weather may whether from Weste Waterford, Plainfield, Market, Marlborough, further west or south. ance from the depot at ton City, a distance of accommodated, if they S. Griswold, Hopkinton neglecting thus to do left out in the cold. ought to be sufficient. renders the above appare

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been contemplated. was a man who was of tion. He had long be Ireland. He stood be chief secretary and the practically dictated th stone. So far as the s went they were all on cion bill was so rudel forced. This was just wanted_ther wished more tyranny and opp better their game coul been informed of fecta importance to certain ciation, and of which the eve of making im

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"Public School" building. This is one that they mean to "go forward."

people at home, and save the carting of tomatoes and peaches four miles away to Bridgeton. W. H. Barret, our enterprising merchant, is the moving spirit in this enterness in South Jersey. The peach crop promises to be large.

There were five members received into our Church on Sabbath. May 6th, four by baptism and one by profession of faith. T. L. G.

Rhode Island.

ASHAWAY.

We are having remarkably cold weather. Northerly and north-easterly winds prevail. The sun has ventured to show his face during one or two days only for more than a week. Vegetation is very backward.

The parties engaged to turn the church have not yet arrived, although the building is cleared, ready for operations; and a large part of the four hundred railroad ties, reouired for blockings, is on the grounds. While the church is being repaired, services will be held in Ashaway Hall.

HOPKINTON. Cold, frost, ice, corn planted has rotted in some instances.

The Association will be welcomed whatever the weather may be. All persons, whether from Westerly, Greenmanville, Waterford, Plainfield, New York City, New Market, Marlborough, Shiloh, Berlin, or further west or south, wishing free conveyance from the depot at Westerly to Hopkinton City, a distance of eight miles, will be accommodated, if they notify the pastor, S. S. Griswold, Hopkinton, in season. Persons neglecting thus to do may find themselves left out in the cold. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient. A seeming neglect renders the above apparently necessary.

Condensed News.

THE IRISH ASSASSINATION.

The mystery of this stupendous crime has Christ Church, Alexandria. not yet been solved. Various rumors have been in circulation, all of which may be received with due allowance. One was that the crime was planned in this country and executed by parties going from here for that express purpose.

The latest revelation that we have seen from New York dated May 20th, which says:

"A gentleman now in the city, who is known to be intimately connected with the movements now in progress in Ireland to effect reforms, has just made public some assassination of Cavendish and Burke. He the other is an Irishman. Both are men of fine education and in comparatively good cir- | States. cumstances. I may as well say that the American Fenians had nothing whatever to do with the deed.

The assassination of Mr. Burke had long been contemplated. He for some reasons was a man who was of service to the association. He had long been the real ruler of Ireland. He stood behind and directed the chief secretary and the lord-lieutenant. He practically dictated their acts, and he was in the most intimate relations with Mr. Gladstone. So far as the sympathies of the man went they were all on the side of the landlords, and it was due to him that the coercion bill was so rudely and extensively enforced. This was just what the association wanted—they wished just such a policy; the more tyranny and oppression in Ireland the better their game could be played. He had been informed of facts which were of extreme importance to certain members of the association, and of which they believed he was on the eve of making immediate use.

"It is probable that within twenty-four hours after the day of his assassination he husband. She found instead a gray and would have caused arrests to be made in Dublin, Limerick and London of men who have thus far escaped even suspicion, on to pay her fare back home, but she declined charges that would have covered them with infamy, and perhaps consigned them to the gallows. The new and conciliatory policy which Mr. Gladstone was on the eve of adopting, would not have been at all interfered with by these arrests and the disclos-

ures which would have followed them. "Mr. Burke's movements had been so closely watched by the agents of the association that they knew everything he did, and they were aware that he carried with him certain documents that were of the utmost secret societies to facilitate emigration en importance to them, and the contents of masse. A Brody dispatch of May 19th says which, they believed, he had not yet com- that the misery among the Russian Jews municated even to the lord lieutenant or to there is indescribable. Ten thousand are with-Mr. Gladstone. It was determined that he out shelter. There are fresh arrivals daily, should be killed, and that the papers should and the population are nnable to afford the President's approval, and the appointments B. T. Bliss, Little Genesee, be taken from him.

THE OIL MARKET has met a regular Water good step toward a graded school, with a loo during the past week, the price having high school department. The Shiloh people gone lower than at any time since 1879. were the pioneers in education, in all South The cause of the fall was the development in Jersey, and we hail with joy any indication the Warren district by the opening of a well known as "the 646 mystery," in Cherry We are glad to know that there is to be a Grove township, Warren Co., Pa., of which "can-house" in Shiloh. There is no reason | it is said that "the general opinion of those why our people can not put up their own who have closely watched the well places its fruit, and so make business for our young calibre, when drilled through the sand, at a thousand barrels per day, which is by far the largest well at present in the world. This may be an extravagant estimate, though it prise. The canning of fruit is a great busi- made 800 barrels from 10:30 Thursday morning to 8:30 Friday morning of last week." Of course the effect upon the market is the result of what may be expected from a district furnishing such a well rather than the production of the well itself.

> MR. JAMES VICK, of Rochester, the well known cultivator and dealer in flowers and seeds, died of pneumonia, May 16th, aged 64 years. He was born at Portsmouth, England, in 1818, and came to America, with his parents, in 1833. His father was a skill ful gardener in England, and at his childhood home Mr. Vick acquired that love for the cultivation of flowers that has rendered him distinguished in America.

Dokota is said to be filling up rapidly with immigrants, largely German. The advantages of locating there are summed up in fertility of soil, which makes a satisfactory pecuniary return almost a certainty. The total cost of going there, buying a 160-acre section of Government land, breaking it up, cultivating it, and reaping the first crop is estimated at about \$650. The value of the first crop is fixed at \$900, and after that the expense will be much smaller and grow smaller every year, while the return will constantly increase. The disadvantages are deficient wood supply, the bitter winds that blow over the exposed prairie land, the severe winters, and the complete isolation during

Judge Hagner had in his court at the City Hall (Washington, May 20th,) the original Washington family Bible, containing the record of the birth and baptism of Gen. George Washington. The venerable book is much time-worn and somewhat defaced. It was sent to that city by Mrs. Basset of New Kent county, Va., and is offered to the government at \$10,000. If bought, it is understood it will be placed at Mount Vernon. Washington's own Bible, presented to him by the Bishop of Sodar and Man, is at

The directors of the Mechanics' national bank of Newark have begun settling with the depositors on the basis of seventy-five per number of depositors have been paid. Receiver Frelinghuysen paid a dividend of ten per cent., making fifty-five per cent. that he society than the Fenians. has paid up to date, and the directors paid

An international, colonial and general 6th. export exhibition will be held in Amsterdam, Holland, during the month of May, 1883. startling disclosures in connection with the Arrangements are pushing forward rapidly to make the exhibition a success, and exhibits a number have been poisoned by the use of it. says: 'The murders were the work of a have been requested from all parts of the secret association composed partly of Irish- world. Morris Coster, of number 1,162 consulat Amsterdam states that transactions men, partly of Frenchmen and partly of Broadway, New York, has received plans in United States bonds have almost ceased Italians. One of the murderers is an Italian; and programs for distribution among persons owing to the reduction in interest. and firms interested throughout the United

> Shortsightedness has increased to so great an extent among the youths at the great have gone to parts unknown. mittee was appointed some time ago to in- islature have unanimously reported in favor stowing upon Mary better facilities for the growth Government schools in France, that a comcommittee point out that the cause of the a committee of bondholders. prevalence of the infirmity is to be found in the fact that the school books are printed in too small type, and that printing upon white paper is still more hurtful.

American corned beef has become a suspicious article of import in Germany ever first quarter of the year are recorded at 1,since a Schleswig Custom House officer 417, including six murders, for which no opened a case of it and found, instead of sound and edible meat, a supply of Socialistic circulars and pamphlets that had been sent rested, and corned beef, says the Sun, will trapped many thousand. be carefully investigated hereafter.

A Vermont girl corresponded with a stranger in California, made a marriage engagement, and went across the continent to men. get, as she supposed, a young and wealthy ugly crank, whose sole property was a leaky hut in a lonely canon. His neighbors offered it, and has married him.

A special dispatch from Oshkosh, Wis., reports a great scarcity of cattle in that vicinity, and fear of a beef famine. That section has been completely scoured for live stock, with but little success. Farmers have raised but few cattle because of the scarcity of corn, and an effort is being made to secure the importation of cattle from other points.

The wealthier Jews in Russia are forming refugees further relief.

The many friends of the lily of the valley will be sorry to learn that a practical Scotch professor, writing in the Edinburgh Medical Tournal, calls their favorite flower a "drug," and has even gone so far as to destroy millions of them to make an extract with which to experiment on frogs. From all accounts the little favorite will hold a distinguished place in the materia medica.

For fear of being arrested in connection with the murders of Cavendish and Burke, now so general in Ireland, the peasantry, traveling outside of their own district, apply to the police for passports. Many emigrants leaving south Ireland for America resort to the same course.

The clippings of sole leather in New Engand shoe factories were formerly regarded as worthless, and the smell of their burning was a peculiarity of such towns as Lynn and Salem. These scraps are now stamped into buttons for clothes and fancy tack-heads for upholstery.

Mr. Trescott, American envoy to Peru, has had an interview with General Montero. The latter refused to accept the Chilian conditions for a truce, viz., the surrender of the province of Tarapaca and the sale of the province of Arica to the Chilians.

The steamship Hidalgo, with Lieutenant Danenhower, Mr. Newcomb, the naturalist, Jack Cole, the insane seaman, and Long Sing, survivers of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, has arrived at Hull, England. All are in good health.

The President has assured the committee in charge of the arrangements for the proposed centennial celebration next year at Washington's headquarters at Newburg, that he will do all he can to promote the success died a veteran in the Lord's army. of the celebration.

The annual campaign against the locusts has been in progress some weeks in the Island of Cyprus. The rewards offered by the Government last year resulted in the collection and destruction of more than 1,200

A snake charmer who was exhibiting a large rattlesnake at Oneonta, N. Y., recently, was bitten by the reptile in his right hand, which swelled to an enormous size, and the chances of recovery were considered doubtful.

W. L. McLean, of Philadelphia, has presented to the wife of Sergeant Mason \$3,-542 62, which is in addition to \$125 previously collected for her. She will set aside \$1,000 for the exclusive benefit of the baby.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that riots have broken out among the peasants in the southwest. They de- | 46th Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war.

Advices from Little Rock, Ark., say that a general round-up of cattle, in the Indian nation, embracing a tract of forty miles by fifty, is now in progress. The drive is larger than has even been known.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed in Dubcent., according to the agreement. A large lin over the remissness of the police in the search for the assassins. Mr. Parnell lays the murder to the account of a more violent | whom he lived twenty-two years. He married his

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the was an Elmira Sunday Telegram special the other twenty per cent. Any future divi- minister of the household has issued a circu- tist Church, and became a constituent member of dend the receiver may declare will be paid to lar announcing that the coronation of the the Milton Junction Seventh-day Baptist Church in Czar will take place at Moscow on September | 1875. In his Christian character he was not demon-

by arsenic have been carted away from the wrecked steamer Pliny off Long Branch, and A Washington correspondent says that the

Four United States prisoners in jail at

Asheville, North Carolina, for terms of six and three years, have made their escape, and

San Francisco and New Orleans. It will be completed by September 1st.

The agrarian outrages in Ireland for the convictions have been made.

A pigeon roost near Sparta, Wisconsin, is half a mile wide and ten miles long. The there from Chicago. The consignee was ar- birds number millions and sportsmen have

The ship Western Belle, Captain Frew, from Greensrock, was lost in the ice on the from Greensrock, was lost in the ice on the J. Maxson, C. Sanborn, Wm. N. Severance, E. R. first of May, with the captain and thirteen Maxson, Kate Threlkeld, Lena E. Potter, E. Lua

Seventy-five men have been brought from Liverpool to Montreal by the Allen steamship company to load and unload vessels.

General Sheridan telegraphs to the War Department that the troops in Arizona are strong enough to cope with the Indians. The Ohio redistricting bill, giving the Re-

publicans fifteen Congressional districts and the Democrats six, has become a law. Twenty-three thousand five hundred emigrants arrived at New York during last

week, the largest number on record. The government officers at Washington are now of the opinion that the small-pox is no longer epidemic in this country.

Stilwell Russell, U.S. marshal of the western district of Texas has been arrested for presenting fraudulent accounts.

The tariff commission bill has received the

Mrs. Garfield has written a letter to Senator Sherman expressing her gratitude for the pension granted her by Congress.

The will of Benjamin Lavin, of Philadelphia, devises \$30,000 to the Jewish Hospital Association of that city.

Most of the new hotels and boarding houses at Cape May have been rented by Baltimore parties.

The tannery of Thomas Southwick, at Kingston, N. Y., was burned May 20th; loss

A Chicago dispatch says that the long lost Charley Ross has been found in that city.

MARRIED.

In Stonington, Conn., May 3, 1882, by Rev. A. G. Palmer, D. D., Mr. Solomon C. Burdick, of Westerly, R. I., and Miss HANNAH DOTY, of the

In San Francisco, Cal., April 26, 1882, by Rev. S. G. Lines, Mr. Azro N. Lewis, of Westerly, R. , and Miss MIRANDA W. SHELDON, of San Fran-

At Shiloh, N. J., May 17, 1882, by Rev. T. L. Gardiner, Mr. L. HOOVER HARRIS, of Shiloh, and Miss KATE HOLMS, of Fairfield.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Albion, Wis., May 9, 1882, by Rev. Thos. R. Williams, Mr. ABNER S. FLAGG, of Edgerton, and Miss EDITH Maria Coon.

DIED.

In Petersburgh, N. Y., May 13, 1882, Mr. LUTHER CLARK, aged 88 years and 8 months. The deceased was for a good many years, an active and efficient member of the Petersburgh Seventh-day Baptist Church. He continued a Sabbath observer till his death, though he did not connect himself with any other church. He was a man greatly respected by those who knew him, the last one of the soldier in Petersburgh, who fought in the War of 1812. He

In Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 12, 1882, of heart disease, Mrs. Amelia M. Williams Wetmore, wife of Solomon D. Wetmore, and daughter of the late Harrison J. Williams, aged 40 years, 6 months, and 6 days. She was born in DeRuyter, but came with her parents to Verona, where she lived until her marriage, about two years since, when she settled in the village where she died. She spent twenty 18 vears of her life in the school-room as teacher of the young, having commenced at the age of sixteen. She was very successful as an educator, gaining an enviable reputation. She made a profession of religion at the age of twenty, in the ordinance of Chris tian baptism, administered by Eld. C. M. Lewis. She was a lady of rare virtues, unselfish, living for the good of others, and none will miss her more than the sick and helpless poor. She leaves a husband and large circle of kindred and friends to mourn an irreparable loss. "Absent from the body, present with

In Newark, Ohio, April 24, 1882, of internal cancer, Wm. L. Green, aged about 51 years. He was at different times a resident of Alfred, Allegany county and of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., of Hebron, Pa., and Farina, Ill. He served his country in the er able to leave the house after reaching there, and was cared for at the home of his brother-in-law, H. B. White, until his death.

In Milton, Wis., May 6, 1882, of consumption, Mr. Frederick Buton, in the 70th year of his age. He was born in Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass., Dec. 8. 1812. When a young man he settled in Alfred. N. Y., where he married Miss Mary Ann Edwards, Dec. 12, 1834, with whom he lived nine years. In March 7, 1844, he married Bathsheba Edwards, with moderate in order to place the trade in a healthy third wife, who survives him, Charlotte Crumb. June 23, 1866. He professed hope in Christ about 1853, and united with the Milton Seventh-day Bapstrative, but reliable, firm, prompt, and liberal, and in his quiet way ever exhibited a deep and abiding Thousands of bushels of coffee poisoned interest in the prosperity of the cause. He was remarkable for his hospitality, and his open-handed benevolence to the needy. His fervor of spirit rapidly developed toward the last, and death was welcomed as a friend. He leaves, besides his widow. three sons and a daughter, and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss. His funeral services were by his request, held in the Milton church, of which he was master-builder in the early history of the so-The sermon was by his pastor from 2 Peter

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Truman Davis, in Byron, Waseca Co., Minn., April 24, 1882 of consumption, MARY A. CRUMB, youngest daughter of E. A. Crumb, deceased, and Calista J. Wilson, The joint committee of the Tennessee leg- in the 18th year of her age. For the purpose of bequire into the subject. In their report the of the refunding bill already assented to by and development of her intellectual powers, her parents moved to Dodge Central least Fall bearing and development of her intellectual powers, her parents moved to Dodge Central least Fall bearing and development of her intellectual powers, her parents moved to Dodge Central least Fall bearing and development of her intellectual powers, her parents moved to Dodge Central least Fall bearing and development of her intellectual powers, her parents moved to Dodge Central least Fall bearing and development of her intellectual powers, her parents moved to Dodge Central least Fall bearing and development of her intellectual powers, her parents moved to Dodge Central least Fall bearing and development of her intellectual powers, her parents moved to Dodge Central least Fall bearing and development of her intellectual powers are not also be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already assented to be a second of the refunding bill already as a secon believing, that by so doing the end sought might be Ninety miles of track-laying in Texas will accomplished. A few days before death, she desired make a through railway connection between to be brought back to see her old home and friends, Her request was granted, and loved ones tenderly

" She sleeps beneath her native earth And near the spot that gave her birth,"

LETTERS. Mrs. L. E. Spicer 2, A. H. Lewis, Mrs. Morris C.

Clarke, L. Pound, Mrs. M. Macaulay, Mrs. G. T. Clarke, L. Pound, Mrs. M. Macaulay, Mrs. G. T. Brown, M. L. Rice, Maggie E. Young 2, Charles Whiteley, Mrs. F. M. Todd, A. W. Coon, Mrs. Phebe D. West, W. E. Porter, Mary L. Briggs, G. B. Van horn, Geo. H. Babcock 2, C. Jamieson, R. A. Barber 2, S. P. Witter, W. I. Shaw, W. H. Loughhead, Clarke 2, Lyman Pratt, N. A. Davis, W. F. Place, N. A. Morgan, Wm. F. Danill, Mrs. M. E. Sprague, Lester R. Davis, G. M. Cottrell, A. Bixby, J. J. Wenner, Isaac Cundall, Ira J. Ordway, H. Fairbank, Chas. F. Randolph, Warren J. Moore, W. M. Pryor, W. H. Boyce, N. Richardson, Wm. E. Horn-blower, J. W. C. Willoughby, W. S. Bonham, J. L. Shaw, Mrs. B. L. Burdick, J. Borlana, A. B. Prentice, I. H Persing, R. D. Burdick, W. H. Ernst, W. H. Singley, T. L. Gardiner, C. W. Purington, E. R. Crandall, Thos. R. Williams, D. W. Cartwright, Wm. E. Moore, L. E. Todd, P. C. Kenyon, Mrs. N. S. Moses, J. G. Babook, R. L. Davis, S. C. Smith, Mrs. W. W. Crandall.

BECEIPTS. All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are ac-

knowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

E. R. Maxson, Syracuse, Mrs. S. M. Estee, Canisteo, Mrs. B. L. Burdick, Hornellsville. Mrs. Louisa Green, Adams Centre, C. A. Chapman, Westerly, R. I., Mrs. Caroline Clarke, Ashaway, W. J. Moore, Mrs. Phebe D West, Bridgeton, N. J., 2 00 J. S. Van Horn, New Hampshire, O., 2 00 Mrs. L. E. Spicer, Emporia, Kan., J. L. Shaw, Freedom, Minn. Mrs. C. J. Stillman, Albion, Wis., 2 00 2 00 S. C. Smith, 1 50 J. P. Putnam, Cartwright, Clark Green, Raymond, Pa. 2 00 P. C. Kenyon, Carbondale, 2 00 Wm Hurley, Humboldt, Neb., 2 00 FOR LESSON LEAVES. Lena E. Potter, State Bridge,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending May 20th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro-duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 28,245 packages; exports, none.

The demand was good for extra quality present week's make of dairy butter at 25c. prompt. Creamery makes went at 27@28c. for specials, and the first run of some creameries fodder make, not quite up would drop to 25@26c. Receipts have been quite free, but the market closes well cleared of stock.

10 quoto.		1,	
Creamery, extra		.26	@27
" firsts		.25	@26
Dairy butter, extra			
" firsts		. 23	@25
" seconds and thi	irds	.12	@20
Western factory extra and fir	sts	.21	@24
Western factory extra and fir seconds and the	hirds	.12	@14
CHEESE.—Receipts for the	week were 30,	278	boxes;

Liverpool cable 60s.@62s. 6d. for finest. Market here quick for regular made full cream stock decently cured, which were all taken. The following table, compiled by Mr. Henry Kemp, gives receipts and exports for the undermentioned years, ending

	Receipts.	Exports.
882	2.883.110	2,217,024
881	2,770,482	2,368,635
880	2,464,171	1,955,065
879	3,282,902	2,763,945
Exports from Montreal for		April 30

1880......553,800 Taking the combined exports from New York and Montreal, for the big year of 1879 at 100 when prices went out disastrously, the next year 1880 showed 22 per cent less exports than in 1879, and prices went out high. The following year, 1881, with exports

10 per cent less than in 1879, the price of cheese went out fairly well. Yet strange to say, the past year with 12 per cent less exports than in 1879, and 2 per cent less than in 1881, Summer make cheese the peasants in the southwest. They demand re-distribution of the land. Two mand re-distribution of the land. Two mansions of the nobility have been sacked.

| Atth Regt. Femisylvania volunteers during the first two years he had lived at Barre Centre, Orleans county, N. Y., and moved from there to Newark, Ohio, about the 1st of April. He was nev money having been paid for the Summer cheese, the per centage of loss must have been great. The conclusion to be drawn from last year's business is that either high prices last Summer checked consumption in England, or that the English make itself was larger than for many years. It seems therefore self-evident that with a make equivalent to or in excess of last year, Summer prices for cheese should be

and normal condition. We quote:
State factory fine full cream
" " poor to fair 6 @ 8
Skimmed cheese as in degree 2 @ 8

The northeast wind of last week has continued through the entire week, and price of eggs remained firm, closing to-day at same price as then quoted

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 13,494 bbls. and

Western firsts......194@20 BEESWAX.—We quote: 23@25c. BEANS.—We quote:

Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime. \$3 90 @\$4 10 "fair to good, 8 70 @ 3 80 " good to Mediums. DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......18 @14 State and Western, quarter apples...... 5426 64
Apples, North Carolina, sliced...... 7 2 8 Peeled peaches, evaporated......30 Peeled peaches, sun dried......16 @18

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.

WAYANTED—A PARTNER

STOCK BUSINESS.

Can make fifteen per cent. on money invested. E. D. COON. PARKER, Turner Co., Dak.

Notice to Present Claims. DURSUANT to an order of James 8. Green. Surrogate of the County of Allegany, made on the 17th day of May, 1882, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Amos Burdick, late of the town of Alfred, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the indersigned, at his office in the village of Alfred

Dated, May 17, 1882. W. C. BURDICK, Administrator.

Centre, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December.

PARE BUSINESS OPENING.—Owing to ill health, the subscriber offers for sale his thriving FURNITURE and UNDERTAKING BUSINESS including lot and buildings. Will sell reasonable.

For further particulars, address L. E. TODD.

Brookfield, N. Y.

Selected Miscellany.

Only a smile that was given me In the crowded street one day! But it pierced the gloom of my saddened heart ·Like a sudden sunbeam's ray. The shadow of doubt hung over me, And the burden of pain I bore, And the voice of hope I could not hear, Though I listened o'er and o'er.

But there came a rift in the crowd about And a face that I knew passed by, And the smile I caught was brighter to me Than the blue of a summer sky; For it gave me back the sunshine, And scattered each sombre thought,
And my heart rejoiced in the kindling warmth
Which that kindly smile had wrought.

Only a smile from a friendly face On the busy street that day! Forgotten as soon as given, perhaps, As the donor went her way, But straight to my heart it went speeding To gild the clouds that were there, And I found that of sunshine and life's blue skies I also might take my share.

MAKING IT WORK.

texts were not only to be learned, but also measured out a full, good lesson for the ness. If they get provoked, they are soon lived. When the verse had been repeated, the kindly mother would say, "Now let us all make it work to-day." Sometimes the same text was given day after day, that it might be fully interwoven into the life.

One evening all the members of the family found on the slips of paper which were hall. What a noise he makes. And see the but I cared most about it as it gave me some —only twenty cents a pound. I got it at the pinned to the pin-cushion in each sleeping room the reference, "Matt. 7: 2;" and accordingly at the breakfast table next morning, father, mother, and children, just before the blessing, repeated together, "With what mar school. "Jack hit me, and I measured measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto to him again a lick of the same kind, only you." "Now," said Mrs. Ransom, "let us more so. You should see his black eye. all see what a good report we can bring tonight to each other and to God of making that text work."

About three o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Ransom found her little Mamie, twelve years old, sitting on the floor and looking thought- govern his temper and his tongue as you fully at six sheets of fancy paper, three of have. You evidently forgot all you had red and three of blue, which she had been learned. Now if you had such a home and wishing for a long month, and had just re- heart as Jack, as you see it now, you would this month is outrageous; perfectly exorbiceived. It had not been convenient for her | wish that boys from better homes might | tant," Mr. Mullen said, as he sat back from father to get it before, but at last he had teach you better things than fighting, in the table and looked over the bill his wife ordered it sent to her, and she was now able which you can never hope to equal savages had just handed him. to make the paper dolls and dresses and toys and animals. After you have thought it all "It seems to be all right, however," said Anderson's, and could rely upon their being Brown, have been taught to revere Sunday as the which she had been planning. But her half- over, you will measure to him something Mrs. M. quietly. "I looked over the bill open scissors remained motionless in her hand, better than blows. I shall be glad to have carefully; there is nothing charged to us we and her head was in a posture of deep you invite him to my class in the mission have not had.".

"Well, Mamie," said her mother, after watching her, unobserved, for a few moments, "what are you thinking about?"

"Oh! mother, that's a hard one."

"What?" "The text."

"What text?" "The one you gave us for to-day, my Sunday-school teacher does. But there's set of tea plates." two other little girls just round the corner that are in my class, and they have been much as I have, but they have no father, and

waited for it so long, and I need it so much." "I am not going to tell you anything about what you ought to do," said the mother. "You must think it all out yourself. It is all between you and God."

"But, mother," said Mamie, "they don't know I've got the paper. But I heard them | be lacking. say the other day when we were looking into

mother. "The paper is yours."

divide the paper with them?"

heart, and lifting her heart also to God in prayer that the right might be victorious.

About half an hour after her conversation with her mother, Mamie suddenly jumped said. "It is surely a hard one to work in had received a stinging rebuke for her alleged up and ran toward the door. Her mother the fruit business. As I took up a box of extravagance. Of course she knew her huswas just then absorbed in one of Adelaide strawberries with a raised bottom, which band didn't mean a word he said, but that Proctor's Poems, and had forgotten the bat- made it really only two-thirds as large as it didn't prevent it from stinging. Two or tle for a few moments, and so she said in

surprise, "What's the matter?" "Don't stop me," said Mamie, eagerly, "don't stop me! If I stop to think any more, I may not do what I ought to."

She had learned already that there is a time when deliberation is dangerous, because duty is clear and delay makes room for temptation. Away she ran with two of the red sheets and two of the blue in her hand. She ised to do better this year, and were let off. were alike forgotten. He chatted pleasantly from this register that at present the tribe of was soon back again with a very happy face, exclaiming, "I made it work, and it paid At last I concluded I wouldn't keep up the potatoes, reserving his appetite for the apple which always occupy that side of the rock me, for they were so happy- and thankful to lie any longer, even if everybody else did, dumplings and delicious sauce that was sure which is sheltered from wind. It is sup-

long as I live."

Brown as long as I live."

"Why?" said his mother.

hate him for it."

'Forgive us.'"

wardly resolved he would make up with Sam er, that I did make the text work in one way, teacher and for myself. I understand now over it, and do the fair thing. Our boss is what the teacher meant when she said that genuine, sure. See what a day we have had one who cheats another, cheats himself most of reforms. If he never was thoroughly con--loses his good conscience and self-respect. verted before, it's done now, sure.' The A man who swaps those off for anything remark was as much a criticism on my past asked, in indignant surprise. "The man else is cheated sure. There's Tom in the as a commendation of my present course; said it was perfectly splendid, and so cheap blood on his cheek. Well, Tom, I guess you hope I could get the boys at the store some day to be Christians. I shall never forget

"Yes, but I have," said Tom, a boy of fourteen, who was in the last year at gram-'When this you see, remember me,' was my

parting message to him."
"But," said the mother, "you seem to forget that Jack has a drunken mother and a reckless father, and has never learned to Sunday-school."

brought a quick flush to Mrs. Ransom's face, | er than ours. I don't see how you can posas she hurried down to see what sort of de- sibly make way with so much; here is enough struction her sometimes careless servant had sugar charged in this month's bill to have wrought this time. Angry words came to done my mother, with her large family, half Mrs. Ransom's lips as she saw several broken plates on the floor that had fallen on the way to the tea table. But she thought, I years old, if you don't stop making so much what measure ye mete.' You told us to would not like to have my husband speak rich cake, and so many pies and puddings. make it work, but it's a hard one. You angrily to me when I break a dish, and this And I don't see why you will persist in tradknow father sent up these pretty sheets of girl is far away from friends and home, and ing at Millard's; he's the highest priced man paper for me a little while ago. I've been of course did not do this from malice or in- in town, and I've told you time and again." wanting just six sheets ever so long to make tention. So she swallowed the angry words, some clothes for my paper dolls, and to cut and said as calmly as she could, "Never and you always want the best of everything." out some stars and crosses and hearts to write mind this time. Only try and be more care-texts on the back of and give them away as ful next time. I will bring down another it's you that wants the best of everything.

was prepared to receive it in the same spirit, | not half the nutriment in it—and other wanting some blue and red paper just as but the kind words were a surprise that things accordingly; and then you cook such touched her far more deeply, and as she said, their mother is too poor to buy any. Do | "Thank you, I will be more careful," and terday as was eaten, and who cares for you think I ought to give them a part of my turned to hide a tear, she resolved to do her warmed-over steak?" pretty paper to make the text work? I have utmost for so kind a mistress. She was a with the rest, as she stood behind Mrs. Ran- accordingly," said Mrs. Mullen. som's chair, and now she saw with delight how that lady had made the text work, and reason for its costing us more to live than resolved that her part in measuring back any one else in town, Mr. Mullen said anagain the kindness she received should not grily, as he snatched his hat and started out

A little while before tea, Mr. Ransom came hand.

"The text was a great bother to-day," he This was not the first time Mrs. Mullen seemed, and so a full third less than a quart three times she had wept bitterly over his which the people suppose the baskets to hold, unkind words, once or twice she had talked that text popped into my mind, 'With what | back with considerable vim, to-day she did measure ye mete, it shall be measured to neither; only, after her husband had gone you again.' But I didn't make the false out, she shut her lips together firmly, and boxes. All of them are short measure, and went to work. so illegal. The police made an arrest of a Mr. Mullen came home to his dinner in hundred dealers last year for using boxes excellent spirits. Things had gone well at that were not full measure, and they prom- the store, and dyspepsia, and the poor-house curious facts regarding them. It appears

part of the paper. Oh! mother, that is a has his cranberries picked over, and the poor splendid text. I'll try to make it work as ones thrown-not into the swill-barrel-but into the centers and bottoms of the boxes, Just then Frank, sixteen years old, came that are as different from the berries on the in from school very much excited. You top of the boxes which are put there as repcould hear him scolding with the tramp of resentative ones (really misrepresentative), his boots in the hall before he said a word. as a lie is different from the truth. Every When he reached the sitting room the storm | basket of peaches is another such lie, and burst out of his lips, "I shall hate Sam every barrel of apples. I will this year advertise fruit as the same at the bottom of the barrels and boxes as the top, and be con-"He kept me from winning a game of tent to lose the trace of those who are cheatfoot-ball for our side after school by tripping ed by such tricks as false outsides, while I that the good seed sown in the morning at the steepest part of the rock. They make me up. He looked very sorry when he saw keep those who find that my fruits are what had taken deeper root than was desirable. I didn't take it as a joke, but I wouldn't | they seem, and seem what they are. I will accept any of his apologies. I shall always not sell such goods that I shall fear to meet meal, he saw some luscious strawberries of which are perpendicular. In their gamthe buyer lest he reproach me as a cheat. "Oh! no," said Mamie, "I would forgive I will measure to others such genuine goods and forget. You know we must make the as I hope to have measured to me in other text work, 'With what measure ye mete, it stores. By the way, I had another trouble shall be measured to you.' Surely we with the text. One of my clerks was carewouldn't want God not to hear when we say, less—sent some fruit to the wrong address, and so the family did not get it in time for luxuries." Frank loved Mamie very much, and in- dinner, and sent it back with a curse or two. I dismissed the clerk at once. But while the next day, but he didn't want to acknowl- he was getting ready to leave I thought that edge that he had done wrong, before his I had made similar mistakes as a clerk in mother and Mamie, and so he changed the other days, and in my own business, and subject, and said, "That reminds me, moth- should have felt it very unjust to be so dismissed, and so I recalled him. He was very In Mr. Ransom's home it has been the this forenoon. I was just planning to cheat grateful. I overheard him talking to one of custom for several years to have a text given | the teacher by putting some of the geometry | the clerks just before I came, about religion, out by the mother each night for every mem- lesson on my cuffs instead of putting it into more favorably than I had ever heard him ber of the family to commit to memory dur- my head, and then I thought to myself that speak of it before, for he has been quite ing the morning toilet, and repeat in con- short measure for the teacher, was short skeptical. This time he was defending recert at the breakfast table, and then apply measure for myself, and I was really cheat- ligion. 'Christians are not all hypocrites,' during all the experiences of the day. The ing myself worse than the teacher, and so I he said. 'Some of them take it into busi-

our text for this day. It is another way of putting the Golden Rule. Let us call it the no doubt, at having learned that this fair Golden Measure, and as a carpenter carries his rule always about him, carry this golden measure all our lives. There's the supper bell."—The Advance.

MRS. MULLEN'S ECONOMY.

"I declare, Elizabeth, our grocery bill

"Then I must say that we have had an A sudden crash in the kitchen below awful sight of groceries, for a family no larg-

"I trade there because I get better articles, et of tea plates."

You are not willing to cook, unless you have the girl had expected some rebuke, and the very finest of flour—although there's quantities, there was as much steak left yes-

"But we were expecting company yester-Protestant Swede, and had repeated the text | day, you remember, and I prepared dinner

> "O yes, of course there's always some good of doors.

Mr. Mullen was not an unkind husband, a store window, how much they wished for in from business. In going away in the nor was he at all inclined to be niggardly. just one sheet of the pretty red paper. And morning, he had said, "Be a good girl, He was fond of good living, and not only they havn't near as nice dolls as I have. Oh, Mamie;" and she had answered frankly, appreciated his wife's excellent cookery, but that text is a hard one to work! Mother, do | "Be a good man, papa." Surely the father's | knew that she was very saving and economiyou think it would be very wrong if I didn't going forth to the temptations of business cal. But business had been very dull the life needs such reminders no less than the past week, and when business was dull Mr. "I have nothing to say about it," said the children, in the smaller temptations of the Mullen was apt to feel depressed in spirit; home and school. Mr. Ransom was a whole- and when he felt depressed in spirit, he was Mrs. Ransom sat down at the window and sale fruit dealer, and breaches of conscience very apt to be unreasonable, and inclined to went to reading, often lifting her eyes to watch the battle between selfishness and duty watch the battle between selfishness and duty which was going on in her little Mamie's and bottoms of barrels and baskets, whited in business, and it wasn't advisable to scold sepulchers, and dead men's bones on every the clerk, without reason; so whom should he scold if not his wife?

think how unwilling I was to give them a new difficulty. Every dealer on our street with a boyish flourish quite charming.

they didn't agree with you, and I wouldn't | side of the rock to the other, they look out make them just for myself," his wife said for a change of weather. The apes eat grass

cheerfully. "Ah! yes, it's better for us to date which grows naturally on the rock. go without them, I perceive, if one only | They will not touch any fruits the soldiers knew where to leave off;" and having found put in their way, except grapes, of which a suitable place to leave off—on the first half they are very fond. They sometimes deof a very plain molasses cookie—Mr. Mullen scend to the gardens of the town in search went down town with an unsatisfied stomach, of figs. The apes drink at a spring in a

temptingly displayed in the store windows. | bols their favorite amusement is to disappear He would have bought some, but supposed | behind the borders of the precipice, and let his wife had already done so. He was very | themselves down from one projection to anfond of strawberries, and had often paid an other until they are a few feet from the line extravagant price for them—"the season of the breakers, then to climb the giddy was so short, when one could enjoy such height again with an equal agility.—Scien-

"I see strawberries are in the market," Mr. Mullen said, as he took his seat at the table, and dished out the dried-apple sauce. "Yes, but they are so very high," said

the economical Mrs. M. "It would seem-" "Good gracious! Lizzie, what ails this bread?" interrupted Mr. Mullen, holding up a slice for inspection.

Nothing; only I have been trying a different grade of flour! It is rather dark, but it seems light and sweet."

"And very nutritious, I dare say "-Mr. Mullen remembered his own words, and resolved to stand by them. "But it looks a little odd; your bread was always so nice and

The next morning Mr. Mullen found fault with the butter.

"Why, isn't that butter good?" his wife new store just started at First street."

Mr. Mullen ate the rest of his bread bare and in silence. His heart filled with grief, earth contained "so foul a blot" as a man that would lie about butter. The dinner was very good that day, but there was hardly enough of it. Mrs. Mullen didn't want anything left over, and of course couldn't tell exactly how much would be eaten.

The food for supper was well cooked, but not rich nor dainty enough to be at all ob-

The next morning Mr. Mullen arose with a terrible goneness at his stomach. He told his wife he wasn't feeling well, and would like some soft boiled eggs for his breakfast. He liked boiled eggs, and usually ate three | Sunday, with great candor, kindness and ability. or four. His wife always got her eggs at We especially commend it to those who, like Mr. fresh. But his countenance fell as he sat down to the table and saw the eggs (there were only two) by his plate. Somehow, they didn't look natural.

"Where did you get these eggs?" he asked

eyeing them suspiciously. "I got them at Dean's; and just think I only paid ten cents a dozen, and I've been paying Anderson twelve cents all Summer. Why they're neither of them good," she added in a tone of deep regret, as she saw her husband start for the kitchen door, with a terrible grimmace on his face, and the eggs

"Shall I cook you some more?" she kindly asked on his return.

"No, thank you," was the stiff reply. Mr. Mullen nibbled a cracker, and drank his coffee, which Mrs. M. had not the heart to economize on; then he sat back from the table and looked at his wife.

"Elizabeth," he said in a tone so calm that it startled her, "you have been sufficiently tried; as an economist, you are a success. I have no fear for the future; should misfortune overtake us, I feel assured that vou could readily obtain a position as the matron of some 'Home,' or you could support the family by keeping a genteel boarding-house.

"But (pathetically) I should not long remain a burden upon your hands; I should soon die—die of starvation,—don't think I could possibly survive beyond the third day. And now (cheerfully) I propose that we cel-ebrate your victory by having, this day noon, a liberal discount to the trade. Other works soon to a regal feast, consisting of such dishes as your judgment and good taste shall dictate. Go to Miller's, go to Anderson's, get whatever vou require, and tell them to send in their bills at the end of the month, or at the end of the week, if they prefer. It will make no difference. They will be cheerfully paid. And here take this; there may be some little luxury which your appetite craves, that you can not procure at those places," and giving his wife a hearty kiss, he was gone.

It is needless to say that the feast was prepared, and that ample justice was done to it by Mr. Mullen and the friend whom he brought to dinner. It is quite as needless to add that Mrs. Mullen found time in the afternoon to run down town and get the little luxuries her own appetite craved, viz., two tickets for the concert, and a love of a necktie-returning in season to pick over the strawberries she had ordered for tea.

EUROPEAN BABOON.—As the chamois is the only antelope found in Europe, the baboon is the only quadrumana on that continent. It is found on the rocks of Gibraltar. The commandants of the fort have orders to protect these apes, and record all get a sheet of the red paper and a sheet of the blue for each of them! And the poor the blue for each of them! And the poor mother was so grateful. I was ashamed to cranberries and apples will soon bring up a pushed away his plate, and used his napkin greatest care; and they can detect a change

"I didn't make any to-day; I thought the officers see the apes shifting from one with avidity; roots, bulbs (especially those Mr. Mullen looked disappointed, but spoke of oxalis), wild olives and the fruit of a small light of the difficulties of a rock which is As Mr. Mullen came home to the evening four hundred metres in height, and the sides tific American.

> Impatience is a proof of inferior strength and a destroyer of what little there may be. -Landor.

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TEA DRUNKARDS.

is now extensively m grease. In the prepare bones of every descrip of putrefactive deco into a fine powder, action of water boili Papin's digester. In there remain fine p which, when the soar lacerate the skin, and duced are, according noxious matters or bones, and which all faction—extraction a even saponfication—h

SOAP A CAUSE OF

A NEW process for oxidation consists in t dilute hydrochloric little of the metal graphite adhering we ticle is then washed. steam, to remove al that has been forme with a solution of Ind or gum-resin in nept solid enamel on the a Another plan is to !! treatment, with hy washing, into a bath 80da. Byake double of sodium emains in torus of the metal als Anderson III were cers see the apes shifting from one the rock to the other, they look out hange of weather. The apes eat grass widity; roots, bulbs (especially those is). wild olives and the fruit of a small thich grows naturally on the rock will not touch any fruits the soldiers their way, except grapes, of which every fond. They sometimes deo the gardens of the town in search The apes drink at a spring in a near the level of the Mediterranean steepest part of the rock. They make the difficulties of a rock which is undred metres in height, and the sides h are perpendicular. In their gameir favorite amusement is to disappear the borders of the precipice, and let lves down from one projection to anntil they are a few feet from the line breakers, then to climb the giddy again with an equal agility.—Scien-

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TEA DRUNKARDS.—Dr. Arlidge, one of the Pottery Inspectors in Staffordshire, has put forth a sensible protest against a very pernicious custom which rarely receives sufficient attention, either from the medical profession or the public. He says that the | Mass. women of the working classes make tea a principal article of diet, instead of an occasional beverage. They drink it several times a day, and the result is a lamentable amount of sickness. Tea, in anything beyond moderate quantities, is as distinctly a narcotic poison as is opium or alcohol. It is capable of ruining the digestion, of enfeebling and disordering the heart's action, and of generally shattering the nerves. S.

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

STATIONS. | No. 8‡ | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6

EASTWARD.

	1			
<i>Leave</i> unkirk ittle Valley		1.05 рм 2.52 "		7.18am 8.54 "
alamanca arrollton lean uba Vellsville Indover Ifred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.22 "	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 PM 2.59 "		1.58 " 3.44 "	1.50PM 4.30 " 7.30 "
Vew York	10.00 рм	7.25 AM	11.25 AM	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills 5.57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.58, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.25, Great Valley 9.56, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 1.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 P. M. 5.42 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.00, Belmont 6.25, Scio 6.43, and arriving at Wellsville 7.10 A. M. 9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.31, Per-

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.

rysburg 9.46, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little

alley 10.31. Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.26,

No. 3* | No. 5 | No. 29 | No. 1 STATIONS. 7.00 PM 6.00 PM 7.15 PM 9.00 AM New York Port Jervis 8.10 AM 5.10 AM 12.50 PM 8.55 PM Hornellsville 9.13AM 6.07AM 2.15PM 9.57PM Wellsville 10.01 3.30 " 10.49 " 4.07 " 11.15 " 10.29 7.22 5.02 " 11.39 " Carrollton 11.09 " 7.50 ' Great Valley 5.13 " Arrive at Salamanca 11.208.00 4 5.17 " 11.50 " Little Valley 11.52 AM. 5.50 PM 12.20 AM Arrive at

1.30 рм 7.55 " 2.10 " Dunkirk 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, Wêllsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M.
Sunday, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and

Dunkirk; Train 29 will make the stops of Train 9.

* Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

STATIONS. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. -Leave Carrollton 9.20 8.30 4.10 11.50 8.22 11.80 Arrive at 10.03 9.30 4.51 12.35 9.00 1.20 Bradford 4.55 1.05 Bradford Custer City 11.10 5.07 1.20 Arrive at Buttsville 12.25 5.45

6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. 11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at I imestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.35 A. M.

EASTWARD. STATIONS.

Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. 8.40 . . . 1.10 9.35 1.30 8.14 Buttsville Custer City Arrive at 9.50 1.45 8.25 Bradford Leave. 7.45 6.20 10.03 2.40 4.15 6.00 Bradford Arrive at 8.30 6.55 10.45 3.20 4.55 7.20 Carrollton

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

SECOND QUARTER.

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

LESSON X.—THE TRANSFIGURATION.

June 17. The Child-like Believer. Mark 9: 33-50.

BY J. J. WHITE.

For Sabbath-day, June 3.

And after six days Jesu taketh with him Peter, and

James, and John, and bringeth them up into a

high mountain apart by

themselves: and he was

transfigured before them

glistering, exceeding white; so as no fuller on earth can whiten them.

And there appeared unto them Elijah with Moses;

Jesus. And Peter answer-

eth and saith to Jesus,

Rabbi, it is good for us to be here; and let us make

three tabernacles: one for

thee, and one for Moses,
6 and one for Elijah. For
he wist not what to answer: for they became
7 sore afraid. And there
came a cloud overshadow-

ing them: and there came a voice out of the cloud,

This is my beloved Son

hear ye him. And sudden

ly looking round about, they saw no one any more, save Jesus only with them-

serves.

And as they were com-

ing down from the mount-

ain, he charged them that they should tell no man

what things they had seen

save when the Son of man should have risen again 0 from the dead. And they

kept the saying, question

ing a mong themselves what the rising again from the dead should mean.

11 And they asked him, say-

3 and his garments became

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-MARK 9: 2-13. (Old Version.)

2. And after six days Jesus taketh with him Peter, and James, and John, and leadeth apart by themselves: and he was transfigured before

June 24. Review.

3. And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can white them. 4. And there appeared unto them Elias with Moses: and they were talking with Jesus.

said to Jesus, Master, it is

And Peter answered and

let us make three tabernacles one for thee, and one for Mo ses, and one for Elias. 6. For he wist not what to say; for they were sore afraid.
7. And there was a cloud that overshadowed them: and a voice came out of the cloud, saying, This is my be-loved Son: hear him. 8. And suddenly, when they had looked round about, they saw no man any more, save Jesus only with themselves.

9. And as they came down from the mountain, he charged them that they should tell no man what things they had seen, till the Son of man were risen from the dead.

10. And they kept that saying with themselves, questioning one with another what the rising from the dead

should mean. 11. And they asked him, the scribe that Elias must first come?
12. And he answered and

at nought.
13. But I say unto you, That

1. Mark 9 : 2–13. 2. Matt. 17 : 1–13. 3. Luke 9 : 28–36.

total them, Ellas verily cometh first, and restoreth all things; and how it is written of the Son of man, that he must suffer many things, and be set

Elias is indeed come, and they have done unto him whatsoever they listed, as it is writ-

Elijah must first come. and restoreth all things the Son of man, that he should suffer many things 13 and be set at nought? But I say unto you, that Elija

is come, and they have also done unto him whatso-

CENTRAL TRUTH .- Christ is the King of

4. 2 Peter 1: 12-21.

6. 2 Kings 2: 1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT. — "And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."—Matt. 3: 17.

DAILY READINGS.

OUTLINE.

I. Christ's glory seen. v. 2-6. II. God's voice heard. v. 7, 8. III. The prophet's prophecy fulfilled. v. 9-13. QUESTIONS.

I. Christ's glory seen. Is the expression "after six days," and similar ones, definite? Compare Luke 9:28 and John 20: 26. Which of the disciples were especially favored and on what occasions? Was this glory real or only an

appearance? In respect to this, how did these disciples understand it? How did Christ himself speak of it? How many of the evangelists give an account of this vision? Wherein do they differ? What relation do Moses and Elijah sustain to the Lord Jesus Christ? II. God's voice heard. A symbol of what is a cloud

frequently spoken of in Scripture? On what other occasion did "a voice from heaven" speak in a similar way of the Lord Jesus? Which of these three apostles have made reference in their writings to this vision and experience? What is meant by the expression "well pleased?" -What was the design or purpose of this manifestation? How may men most honor God? Have men a reason for being afraid of God? Where is their refuge and comfort? III. The prophet's prophecy fulfilled. Why did

our Lord command not to publish this vision until after his resurrection? What was the understanding of these disciples' minds as to the resurrection of the dead? What does "the rising again from the dead" mean? What prophet made this prophecy? Who and what is meant by the coming of Elijah? In what sense did he "restore all things?" In his prophecy, to what time does the prophet refer when he speaks of "the coming of the great and notable day of the Lord?" To what in his own and in John's experience did Christ refer in verses 12 and 13? Why did they have such experiences? Would similar characters, and similar lives, be likely to bring similar experiences at the present

COMMENTS.

er." &c. By comparing these, we conclude that these and the similar expression by John concerning Christ's second meeting with his disciples after his resurrection, "and after eight days," were not designed to be at all definite. Jesus taketh with him Peter, and James, and John. On at the chosen ones. See chap. 5:37; and 14:33. There were three witnesses to this vision—as many as the law required in order to establish any testimony. And bringeth them up into a high mountain. Jesus would seem to be still in his retreat in the highlands of Gaulonitis. The highest mountain verse 9, 'and as they were coming down,' from its the Baptist. See Matt. 17: 13. "Restore" means Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

disciples were at this time in "the villages of Cæsabe a strictly private occasion. Luke says, "And went up into a mountain to pray." And was transfigured before them. This was not a change in appearance merely, but in substance, not a beautiful illusion but real glory. Christ himself speaks of it, (verse 9) as "things they had seen." Peter says in reference to this oceasion (2 Pet. 1:16), 'But were eye witnesses of his majesty." John says (1: 14), "And we beheld his glory, glory as of the only begotten of the Father" Paul uses the same word (Rom. 12:2), "And be not fashioned according to this world, but be ye transformed by merely. It is evident our Lord was on this occasion that he had palmed off upon his disciples, and the world, through them, a master piece of deception. Those men evidently thought they saw glory and Christ glorified. And his garments became ing. glistening, exceeding white; so as no fuller on earth can whiten them. Matthew says, "And his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light." All this was surely a veritable change of substance, and verily glory. And there appeared unto them Elijah with Moses. Literally, "And there was seen," &c. Were Moses and Elijah there, or did it only appear so? The language conveys the idea they were there, and were heard talking with Christ. Luke (9: 31) tells what was some of the conversation; and yet according to the process of reasoning on the part of some of the Doctors, this must have been only an appearance and illusion too. And they were talking with Jesus. Moses, Elijah, and the Lord Jesus, are representative persons-Moses representing the law, Elijah the prophets; and Christ the gospel. So, from this we learn that these three are in perfect harmony, and speak together the same sentiment and truth. There is no dissonance between Moses and Elijah and Christ. Christ said. "I came not to loosen down the law or the prophets; I came not to loosen down, but to fill full." Luke says they "spake of his decease which he was about to accomplish at Jerusalem." The law and the prophets both testify and agree as to the sacrifice of the Lord Jesus. And Peter answereth and saith to Jesus, Rabbi, it is good for us to be here; and let us make three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elijah. For he wist not what to answer; for they became sore afraid. Peter in all probability spoke the feelings of James and John also. This was a strange and wonderful experience. They were greatly wrought upon, and were much excited; and yet their intense feeling seemed to be all in the his personality in the tomb of the universe. right direction. They wanted to stay right there, We can not afford to ignore the teaching of Discussion. and have the same thing continued indefinitely They were filled with awe and worship.

there came a cloud. A cloud was the sym- as far as the nature of the things would albol of God's presence. Overshadowing them. low, a vesture of personality for God. Then God's presence was upon them; how awful, and yet | came Christ into the world chanting, "A grand and glorious, must have been this experience! | body hast thou prepared me." And the And yet, no more so than will be that of every saint | sceptre will never depart from the pulpit in heaven. What a hope is the Christian's! And | while it stands between personality and perthere came a voice out of the cloud, This is my beloved Son. The idea of Sonship one hand and the soul of man on the other. here is not that of descent, but of likeness, oneness, equality in character. Here, then, in addition to the presence and agreement with the Lord Jesus, of Moses and Elijah, we have the presence of the Father and his testimony. Hear ye him. "Ye"_ probably one of the designs of this vision was to confirm the faith of these disciples in the Lord Jesus. "Hear him"—God is honored in man's obedience to his Son Jesus Christ. And suddenly knowledge as to awaken mind, to quicken looking round about, they saw no one thought. This brings us to the underlying Sermon, J. J. White, Delegate Central Association any more, save Jesus only with themselves. Matthew says, "And when they heard filled, but a plant to be taught to grow. it, [the voice] they fell on their faces, and were sore | Education is not a pouring in, but a drawing afraid; and Jesus came and touched them and said, out of the powers of the pupil. You can Arise and be not afraid." The sensible presence of not develop the body of your scholar unless God, and the audible voice of the Almighty, will, | you get that scholar to exert his bodily muswe think, make any man sore afraid. However, in their great fear, Jesus, the "one Mediator between God and man," touches them, and speaks kindly to them. Let God touch man, and man dies, because of God's great holiness; let God speak, and man falls on his face and is sore afraid, because man is a sinner. Let God in Christ Jesus touch, speak, and man is comforted, and lifts up his eyes, because he is the sinner's Savior and friend.

III. The prophet's prophecy fulfilled. v. 9-13. And as they were coming down from the mountain, he charged them that they should tell no man what things they had seen, save when the son, of man should have risen again from the dead. The reason why he did not want this vision told then is not stated. It does not occur to us that it was on account of regard for his own personal safety; but it was not according to his plans, purposes, and wishes to have it told then. One thing is suggested, and it is this: it would not be in order to preach Christ glorified before preaching Christ crucified and raised again from the dead. This was one of those glorious truths to be preached under the dispensation of the Holy Spirit, and borne I. Christ's glory seen. v. 2-6. And aft- witness to by him. And they kept the sayer six days. Luke says, "About eight days aft- ing, questioning among themselves what the rising again from the dead should mean. They were not in a condition to fully comprehend Christ's glory at this time, and hence not fit to tell it, since they were not able yet to understand his rising from the dead. And they asked him, saying, The scribes say that least two other occasions these same disciples were Elijah must first come. This belief was doubtless founded on Malachi 3:1, 4; 5:6. This prophecy referred doubtless to the time of John the Baptist and Christ; aud the "great and dreadful day of the Lord" meant, not the "second coming of Christ," nor the "day of Judgment," but the gospel day. Compare Malachi 4: 5 with Matt. 17: 9-13, and this cosmetic is not suspected. It is the only preparation top in Gaulonitis was Mount Hermon. . "From the lesson. "And he said unto them, Elijah indeed com-

height, it seems likely to have been Hermon,"— also to re-establish, reinstate. Before the coming of Lange. From 8: 27, we learn that Jesus and his John, the people's religious views were very erroneous, and their conduct largely bad. John preached rea Philippi," which were situated at the base of repentance, and taught them proper ideas of the Hermon. Apart by themselves. This was to coming Messiah, and thus "restored" things. "And how is it written of the Son of man, that he should suffer many things, and be set at naught." Whether this is given as being a part of John's mission and preaching, or whether it is a question Christ here put to the disciples in view of their questioning concerning his resurrection from the dead, is not very plain. Probably, however, the latter. 'But I say unto you, that Elijah is come, and they have done unto him whatsoever they listed, even as it is written of him." What was done unto John is recorded in Matt. 14:10, and Mark 6:14-29. Matthew says, "Even so shall the Son of man also suffer of the renewing of your mind," by which he evidently them." John suffered because of his plain, faithful, means something more than a change in appearance | truthful, personal preaching; and he lived what he preached. This was why they "listed," willed, to just what he appeared to be. If not, it would seem | do what they did unto him. "Even so" also did Christ suffer. "Even so" have many of his followers suffered. And peradventure there would be more of John's and Christ's even so suffering to-day, majesty, and so they have spoken of it. They saw if there were more of their even so preaching and liv-

> "I REMEMBER riding through the tunnel of Mont Cenis, quite eight miles in length, cut out in the solid rock of the mountain. was more impressed with the work, when I saw in the Museum, at Turin, the instrument with which it had been done, a cutting instrument, the cutting edge of which was hardly thicker than the edge of a carpenter's chisel, did the whole work, so elaborate and ingenious was the machinery behind it. A small instrument producing great effect, that comes most nearly to the level of His plan who hangs the worlds on a web of His power, not building them on pillars of adamant, in order to establish them on visible bases, but simply holding them up on his word of power forevermore. Words of power conquer the world; words of power renovate the world by God's love and under his grace; and words of power, taught to the children, are to be the renovation and salvation of the whole earth. Of course it does not come in a hurry; it takes a great while. a great period of sowing before the reaping, and many years of instruction before the fruits of it appear. But it will come."—Dr. R. S. Storrs.

A Personal Christ.—The living soul is not content to be spoken to by a book alone, but by a Person. The word is mighty when it is "made flesh." The necessities underlying the incarnation are imperative as ever. We can have no sympathy with the "stream of tendency" that would distribute Christ as a pale presence pervading all things, or bury sacred history. . We remember that the strength of Judaism was bent on incarnation. II. God's voice heard. v. 7, 8. And The bush, the pillar of fire, the temple, were, sonality, between the heart of Christ on the -James Stirling.

> THE first and great principle for all teachers is —Gain the co-operation of your scholars, induce them to put forth all their energies in searching for truth, in unfolding and expressing it in their lives. The work of the teacher is not so much at first to impart principle, that the soul is not a basket to be cles: no more can you develop his mind un less you induce him to use his mental powers for himself.—Rev. J. A. Worden.

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THE following is a list of names of the Jurors drawn May 19th, to serve at a term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, commencing on Monday, June 5, 1882:

Amity.—Frank VanCampen, Elizar I. Davis.

Andover.-F. F. Bundy, E. R. Carpenter, H. P. Cuba.—Albert H. Bishop, Leonard S. Amsden, William Campbell, James G. Olive.

Genesce.—Myron P. Keyes. Scio.-George Elliott, Alanson Harris. Ward.—William Fuller, Eldridge K. Black,

James Farwell, Jr. Wellsville.—Charles A. Ball, Hugh Jones, Aaron R. Hill, William Pooler, Brigham Hanks.

Wirt.—Daniel E. Babcock. Willing.—Elhanan W. Jenison. Charles Palmer.

Orville T. Perkins. TRIAL JURORS.

Amity.—C. A. Windus, M. W. Pike, Grove Gillet, David Margeson, Theodore Austin. Alfred -James W. Hoard, J. Chandler Green, J. Green Allen, Robert Niles, H. W. Green.

Alma.—Leroy Champlin, Jesse B. Easton. Andover.—Deloss D. Remington, Jeremiah Clark, Clarksville.—Horace Foster, B. H. Shearer, W. B.

Cuba.—J. Medbury, Guerdon Gallup, Spencer D.

Friendship.—Judson Bellamy.

Genesee.—Edwin C. Foster, Ira J. Burdick, James W. Youngs, Alonzo C. Taft, Amos Parsons. Independence.—Cyrus Harris. Scio.—Charles Youngs, Charles E. Hull.

Ward.—E. P. Kaple. Wellsville.—E. H. Shepherd, Seymour Daniels, Henry Heers, E. B. Tuller. Wirt.—Rowland Burdick. Willing.—A. J. Johnson.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EASTERN ASSO-CIATION.—The Forty-sixth Annual Session is to be held with the Second Hopkinton Church, Hopkinton, R. I., commencing Fifth day, June 1, 1882. ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Fifth day, 10 A. M.

Introductory Sermon. T. L. Gardiner Appointment of Committees. Afternoon.

Communications. Our Missionary Interests. L. A. Platts

Discussion. Evening.

A Layman's View of the Revised Version, Wm. A. Rogers

Sixth-day Morning Interests of the Tract Society. L. E. Livermore

Reports of Committees.

Spiritual Interests of the Sabbath-school Work. L. R. Swinney, Delegate S. E. Association Evening.

Prayer and Conference Meeting.

Sabbath Morning. Sermon, A. H. Lewis Communion.

Collection for Missionary Society. Overflow Meeting—Sermon, U. M. Babcock

Sabbath-school Service, Wm. L. Clarke

Evening after Sabbath. Historical Sketch—Second Hopkinton Church. First-day Morning.

Business.

Afternoon The Deacon and his Office. S. S. Griswold Sermon—"Where are the Reapers?" G. M. Cottrell, Delegate N. W. Association

Evening. Sermon—"Temperance." H. P. Burdiek, Delegate W. Association

Time of opening and closing sessions will be determined by the Association. Each session will be opened with devotional exercises.

B. F. ROGERS, Moderator. O. D. SHERMAN, Rec. Sec.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.—Associational Delegates, Church Delegates, and all persons intending to attend the Eastern Association, who reside west of Rhode Island, are requested to notify the pastor (S. S. Griswold). of the 2d Hopkinton Church, at their earliest convenience of such intention, in order that sufficient carriage arrangement may be made for conveyance from Westerly to Hopkinton City. Post Office address, Hopkinton, Washington county. Rhode Island. Delegates coming via New York City will find the pleasantest route via New York and Stonington boat, where they can obtain supper and a good night's rest, and arrive at Westerly at 71 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 101 A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION will meet with the Church at Adams Centre, N. Y., on Fifth-day, June 8, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. Persons coming by rail can leave Rome at 6.10 A. M., 1.05 P. M., or 5.15 P. M.; or they can leave Syracuse at 5,55 A. M., 12.55 P. M., or 8.05 P. M. An effort will be made to secure reduced rafes on return tickets.

C. D. POTTER, Clerk of the Association.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.—The Fortyseventh Session of the Western Association will be held with the Second Church of Alfred, on Fifthday, June 15, 1882, at 10.30 A. M. Introductory discourse by D. E. Maxson. Essay on "Church Discipline," C. A. Burdick; "How to keep our young people faithful to the Sabbath," B. E. Fisk: "Practical means of interesting the members of the churches in the Bible-school." J. Summerbell; "How best to meet the attacks of infidelity," I. L. Cottrell.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon. at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath. keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

ORDERS for Missionary Concert Exercises should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, A E. Main, Ashaway, R. I.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Quarterly Meet. ing of the Friendship, Scio, Richburg, West Genesee, and Portville Churches, will meet with the Portville Church, on Sixth-day evening, at 7½ o'clock. Preach. ing Sixth-day evening, by Eld. George Kenyon, followed by conference; Sabbath morning, 11 o'clock. preaching by Eld. C. A. Burdick; evening after the Sabbath, preaching by Eld. Summerbell, with conference: First-day morning, preaching by Eld. J. Kenvon, if present; if not, other arrangements will be made as may seem best.

WM. E. HORNBLOWER, Church Clerk.

THE Ministerial Conference of the Seventh. day Baptist Churches of Southern Wisconsin will be held at Milton Junction, on First-day, May 28th. in connection with the Quarterly Meeting. The following programme has been arranged.

"Do we need any change in our denominational organization to promote greater unity and harmony; and if so, what change is to be recommended?"

"Church discipline." L. T. Rogers.
"Second Coming of Christ." T. R. Williams. "What are the present needs of the church?"

Mrs. N. A. Brightman. "Comparative advantages of sermons delivered

extemporaneously, with those delivered from manu-

If the works of creation, because they are wonderful in their design, prove a designer, and therefore a God. how will we avoid the same conclusion concerning God who is more wonderful in his nature than anything ascribed to him as Creator?" N. Wardner.

All are invited to attend.

script." Chas. B. Hull.

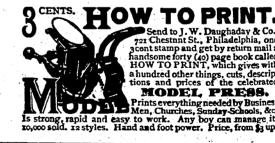
E. M. DUNN, Secretary,

REDUCTION OF FARE TO THE NORTH-WEST-ERN ASSOCIATION, BY THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Persons who pay full fare on the Chicago and North-Western Railway, from any point on said line to Chicago, and attending the Association at West Hallock, will be returned for one third fare, up to June 30th. Reduced tickets must be obtained at the Chicago Depot, on certificate of the undersigned. IRA J. ORDWAY,

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