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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 8, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 1948.

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

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> For the Sabbath Recorder. "THY WILL BE DONE."

### BY IDA FAIRFIELD.

How shall I seek for what my soul desires, How ask for that which seemeth best to me, With strong importunate pleading which aspires To move the throne of Heaven on bended knee? With faith which mountains can remove, and cast Into the sea of difficulties passed?

What consciousness of power must rest on them. Who, rising from long sickness, can attain To touch of His celestial robe the hem. And know no more of weariness or pain; Who ask believing, and the answer see, "According to thy faith be it to thee."

But all too weak my hands, too dim mine eyes, Too short my sight, such swift response to see; I know not if the thing I seek were wise, If that which seems so fair were best for me; dare not claim by right the fruit whose wine Might change to bitterness on lips of mine.

Whose prayers unanswered claim a larger stress

Of gratitude than things by prayer acquired; Who asked unwittingly, and blindly sought What countless evils in its train had brought.

But this I know, dear Lord, thy loving hand, All seeming ill, can overrule for good; Though leading through what looks a barren land, Thy care will well supply the needed food; And kept in perfect peace his soul shall be, Whose trust, in storm or calm, is stayed on thee.

This then my prayer, that thou would'st grant each

The strength required its duties to fulfill, And grace sufficient for whatever may My portion be, of earthly good or ill, In joy or sorrow with each rising sun To say, "Father, thy holy will be done."

#### THE SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The South-Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association convened for its Eleventh Annual Session with the Church at Ritchie. W. Va., Fifth-day, May 25, 1882, at 10 o'clock

The Introductory Sermon was preached by L. R. Swinney, from Acts 26: 19, "Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient our cheerful co-operation and material support. unto the heavenly vision."

L. F. Randolph, the Moderator, called the Association to order, and Jacob Davis led in

In the absence of the clerks, L. R. Swinney

was appointed clerk, and P. F. Randolph assistant. The report of the Executive Committee

was read and adopted, as follows: In accordance with instructions given two years ago, it is made the duty of this committee to conduct Sabbath School Institutes, appoint a Committee on Resolutions, and also Obituaries, and draw up an Order of Exercises for the coming Association.

Pursuant to the above, arrangements were made for a Bible School Institute at West Fork Church, on the 4th and 5th of last November, but a protracted meeting being then in progress in the church, the programme was but partially carried out, Believing that a part of the time can be wisely spent at our annual gatherings, in Institute work, we have arranged the afternoon of Sixth-day to be spent that way, and are very happy to announce that Eld. L. E. Livermore, of New Jersey, has consented to conduct the

We have appointed as Committee on Resolutions, L. R. Swinney, L. E. Livermore, J. J. White, H. P. Burdick, and G. M. Cottrell.

We would recommend that instead of the Standing Committee on Obit Wies, it be made the duty of the Committee on Nominations to nominate an Annual Committee on Obituaries. We would submit the following programme, sub-

ject to such changes as the Association may see fit to

ORDER OF EXERCISES. Fifth day, 10 A. M.

L. R. Swinney Introductory Sermon, Communications from churches, corresponding bod ies, and miscellaneous. Appointment of Standing Committees. Afternoon.

Essays—S. D. Davis, "Temperance;" J. E. Strawther, "Sabbath-schools and their influences." Sixth-day Morning. Report of Committees, Standing and Special, and business arising therefrom.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Sermon—G. M. Cottrell, Delegate from North-Western Association. Afternoon. Sabbath School Institute, L. E. Livermore

Sabbath Morning. Sermon, 10 A. M., L. E. Livermore, Delegate from Eastern Association. L. F. Randolph Communion, conducted by,

Afternoon. L. R. Swinney Bible-school, conducted by Prayer and conference meeting, S. D. Davis and M. E. Martin

First-day Morning. Sermon, H. P. Burdick, Delegate from the Western Association.

Collection for missions. Sermon, J. J. White, Delegate from Central Associ-

L. F. RANDOLPH, Chairman. Letters were read from the Lost Creek, New Salem, Middle Island, Ritchie, Greenbrier, and West Fork Churches.

L. E. Livermore appeared as delegate from the Eastern Association, J. J. White from the Central, and H. P. Burdick from the Western, read their letters, and greatly encouraged us by their words.

A communication from the Bear Fork Church, asking for admittance into the Association, was received and referred to the Committee on Petitions hereafter to be appointed.

The Moderator, by vote of the Association, appointed the following Standing Commit-

On Nomination of Officers and Committee on Obituaries—Jacob Davis, Judson F. Randolph, Fenton R. On Petitions-F. F. Randolph, Gideon Maxson, F.

On Education-S. D. Dayis, Corliss F. Randolph Levi B. Davis. On Sabbath-schools—Perie F. Randolph, E. J. Da vis. L. A. Bond. On the State of Religion-Jacob Davis, G. H. Davis, M. E. Martin.

Abel Bond, Richard Ford.

o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 1.30 to 4.30 P. M.

Adjourned with benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Association called to order, and prayer of-

fered by H. P. Burdick. In the absence of the Treasurer, the gen-

dolph appointed Treasurer pro tem. The Report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented, and considered by items,

as follows: 1. Whereas, in the wise and good providence of marks by M. E. Martin, S. D. Davis, L. R. God, the earnest, sacrificing, life-long labors of our Swinney and A. E. Main, as follows: reverend forefathers, and the free offering of so much of the scanty, hard-earned means that came from the dense forests, the gospel of Christ has come

to us; therefore, Resolved, That in this Associational year we ought over our beloved Zion, we see abundant reason to to place more means and more laborers in both the | thank God for the evident tokens of divine favor. home and foreign missionary fields than ever before. 2. Resolved, That we reaffirm our confidence in the | are not as many additions to the Churches, reported cause of Sabbath reform; and while we see and ap- to this Association, this year as in former years, yet prove the extensive plans of the Tract Board to wisely press the claims of God's holy day, we also pledge

3. Resolved, That we urge upon the families of our Association the importance of patronizing our own Publishing House by promptly subscribing for the Sabbath Recorder, Our Sabbath Visitor, and The Eld. L. F. Randolph, as a missionary pastor in the

logical education, is necessary law, underlying and | more and more impressed with the importance of governing the proper development of the human mind and soul; therefore, Resolved, That as God's children, we, by our sym-

pathies, prayers, efforts, and means, encourage and sustain as we have ability and opportunity, every divinely appointed educational institution. The first resolution was spoken to by H.

P. Burdick, A. E. Main, and E. P. Bond,

and adopted. The second was spoken to by L. E. Livermore, H. P. Burdick, E. P. Bond, J. J. ed, and the report was adopted, as follows: White, S. D. Davis, and S. Dilly, and adopted.

The third resolution was discussed by A. E. Main and H. P. Burdick, and adopted. The fourth was discussed by J. J. White and L. E. Livermore, and adopted.

By vote, the session was extended. The Corresponding Secretary, P. F. Ran-We have also appointed Jacob Davis as Committee | dolph, reported that no occasion for correspondence had presented itself.

> The report was adopted. On motion, the essay of S. D. Davis, and the temperance lecture of H. P. Burdick | were regarded as pillars in the Church. But while were set down for the night after the Sab-

SIXTH-DAY-MORNING SESSION.

the congregation joined in singing "I hear | from Gal. 6: 14, "But God forbid that I thy welcome voice," and prayer was offered | should glory save in the cross of our Lord by S. D. Davis. The minutes were read and corrected.

regard to the work in the northwest the past | W. H. H. Davis, Perie F. Randolph, J. J. The report of the Committee on Nomina-

Western Association, appeared, read their

adopted, as follows: Your Committee on Nominations and Obituaries would respectfully report as follows: Moderator-Preston F. Randolph. Recording Secretary—F. F. Randolph.
Assistant Recording Secretary—C. N. Maxson. Corresponding Secretary—L. B. Davis. Treasurer—G. W. F. Randolph. Committee on Obituaries—S. D. Davis.

JACOB DAVIS, Chairman of Com. The Committee on Petitions reported, and

the report was adopted, as follows: Your Committee on Petitions report that the Lost Creek Church requests the next session of the Association to be held with them, and the Bear Fork Church asks admission as a member of this body; F. F. RANDOLPH, Com. we recommend that these petitions be granted.

GIDEON MAXSON, F. M. KILDOW, The report of the Committee on Education was adopted, after remarks by S. D. Davis,

Your Committee on Education would respectfully report, that while there does not seem to be a great deal of enthusiasm in the cause of education, yet there seems to be a steadily growing interest on the part of the young to fit themselves for the duties of life, by securing the advantages offered by our de-nominational schools. We hope, also, that there will soon be academic school privileges offered by a graded school at Salem, and while the school is not denominational, yet Church and Sabbath-school privieges, together with denominational society, are pro-S. D. DAVIS,

The report of the Committee on Sabbath schools was read and adopted, after remarks by L. E. Livermore, Perie F. Randolph, and J. J. White, as follows:

Your Committee on Sabbath-schools would re

L. B. DAVIS, CORLISS F. RANDOLPH,

pectfully submit the following report: We have istened with much interest to the letters from the churches of our Association, in regard to the Sabbath school work; we are happy to report that all On Finance-G. W. F. Randolph, C. H. Davis, the churches, with a single exception, have kept up the Sabbath-school the entire year; the Lost Creek On Delegate, Preacher of Introductory Sermon, and the Sabbath-school the entire year; the Lost Creek Sabbath-school was very interesting during the six Sabbath-school was very interesting during the six months it was in session. This is a very happy change, | adopted as follows:

The time for daily session was fixed at 9 | and speaks much for the advancement of Sabbathschools among us as a people, as so many of the schools never before kept up their sessions during the entire year. The interest among the children seems greater than among the older members. There is, in several places, lack of those who are willing to fill the offices of the Sabbath school. A sad thought; little ones wishing to learn about God, and older ones not so earnest in teaching as they should be. We hail with gladness the feeling need of more Institute and Normal class work among us which, in our minds, is a means for educating and culturing persons known eral order was waived, and G. W. F. Ran- to be better Sabbath-school teachers and officers.

PERIE F. RANDOLPH, ) E. J. DAVIS, S. A. BOND,

The report of the Committee on the State of Religion was read and adopted, after re-Swinney, and A. E. Main, as follows:

Your Committee on the State of Religion would respectfully report, that they have had the matter assigned them under consideration, and, in looking A good degree of harmony prevails, and while there we praise God for the faithful seed-sowing of the blessed Word of God among us. We regret to say that the Church of New Salem reports no pastor, and the same with Middle Island Church. We trust that they will soon have settled pastors among them. We WHEREAS, true education, and especially theo bless him in this good work of the Master. We are calling a pastor who may spend his entire time in the work of the ministry. We would therefore recommend that our churches would awake to a greater interest in this work and that our pastors and minis. ters would do more missionary labor in the outposts

> JACOB DAVIS, Com. M. E. MARTIN,

The Committee on Delegate, Preacher of Introductory Sermon, and Essayists, report-

of this Association.

Your Committee to Nominate Delegate, Preacher, and Essayists, for the next year, would respectfully Delegate—S. D. Davis; alternate, Jacob Davis. Preacher of Introductory Sermon-Jacob Davis.

Essayists—Corliss F. Randolph, subject: "Educatin of our young people;" Perie F. Randolph, subject; "Sabbath-school, and its influence." A. F. RANDOLPH, Chairman.

The report of the Committee on Obituaries was read and adopted, as follows: Your Committee on Obituaries would report that five deaths are reported in the Churches of this Association during the past year; four of them were members of the Lost Creek Church, three of those being aged members and firm supporters of the cause, we bow in humble submission to the will of our

heavenly Father, we rejoice that no official members have been taken from us. JACOB DAVIS, Com. At 11 o'clock G. M. Cottrell, delegate from The Association was called to order, and | the North-Western Association, preached

Jesus Christ." On motion, the Moderator for next year G. M. Cottrell, delegate from the North- | nominated the following Executive Committee: P. F. Randolph, ex-officio, Jesse F. letter, and added words of encouragement in Randolph, L. R. Swinney, L. F. Randolph,

> forward forever." conduct the Bible School Institute, then proceeded with the following programme:

P. F. Randolph 8. Temperance in Sabbath-schools, H. P. Burdick 9 Question Box. L. F. Randolph 10. How to review a sermon,

11. Singing. The motion in regard to the temperance meeting to-morrow night was reconsidered, and it was voted that the essay of S. D. Davis be postponed one year, and that we have the lecture by Dr. Burdick.

FIRST-DAY-MORNING SESSION. The Association was opened with prayer by L. E. Main.

The list delegates was read and cor-The following resolution was unanimously adopted after remarks by S. D. Davis, and responses by L. E. Livermore, H. P. Bur-

Resolved. That we hail with delight the coming of the delegates from our Sister Associations whom we receive with profound gratitude to God, and many thanks to those Associations that send them.

dick, J. J. White, Levi B. Davis, P. F.

The report of the Treasurer pro tem W:

Randolph, and M. E. Martin:

Hevener, William Flesher. On motion, J. L. Huffman was invited to tion of Officers and Obituaries was read and preach at the opening of the afternoon ses-Benediction by A. A. Meredith. AFTERNOON SESSION. After singing and prayer, J. L. Huffman preached an impressive sermon from Matt. 21:19, "Let no fruit grow on thee hence-L. E. Livermore, who had consented to

> 1 Introduction, by the Conductor. 2. Singing, led by Singing in Sabbath-schools, J. J. White G. M. Cottrell 4. How to Study the Lesson, 5. How to Teach the Lesson, Perie F. Randolph 7. How to secure the attendance of parents,

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G. H. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer pro tem. The report of the regular Treasurer, D. H. Davis, is yet to be received.

The Secretaries were instructed to prepare the minutes and forward them to the SAB-BATH RECORDER, and ask for their printing in that paper only...

On motion, it was ordered that when this Association adjourns, it adjourn to meet with the Lost Creek Church on the fifth-day of the week before the last Sabbath in May, 1883, at 10 A. M.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to the brethren and sisters of the Ritchie and Pine Grove Churches, and to all the other dear people of this vicinity, for their generosity so lavishly bestowed during this session of the Association.

The report of the Committee on Finance was read and referred back to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, G. W. F. Randolph, and the regular Treasurer, D. H. Davis, to be corrected and forwarded to the nations;" and the method, "teaching all RECORDER for publication.

his expenses to the other Associations.

At 11 o'clock, H. P. Burdick preached from John 4:35, "Say not ye there are yet four months and then cometh harvest."

The Corresponding Letter was read and adopted, as follows:

The South-Eastern Association convened with the Ritchie Church at Berea, W. Va., May 25, 1882, to Sister Associations, sends Christian greeting:

The preserving hand of our heavenly Father has been over us with tokens of divine favor. A new Church at Bear Fork has been added to our sisterhood. More than the usual number of our Bibleschools have been kept open during the Winter. This session of our Association is marked with promptness and harmony; business resulting partly from new plans of previous preparation, avoiding lifeless routine in the sessions, and thereby giving large portion of time to religious services, Bibleschool work, and the presentation of denominational interests by the delegates from Sister Associations and representatives of denominational enterprises. How largely the interests and even the life of this. the youngest, and weakest of the Associations, are dependent upon these visiting brethren, may hardly be appreciated by the stronger bodies. We can not express the gratitude felt to our heavenly Father and to you for sending Brethren L. E. Livermore from the Eastern, J. J. White from the Central, H. P. Burdick from the Western, and G. M. Cottrell from the North-Western Associations, together with Brethren A. E. Main and J. L. Huffman, to encourage, in terest, and aid us. We ask you to continue to send laborers to our sessions, the next of which is appointed to be held with the Church at Lost Creek, on Fifth-day before the last Sabbath in May, 1883. send to your Sessions our beloved fellow-laborer L. R. Swinney. Praying for our Father's richest blessng upon you, and asking your prayer's in our behalf, we are yours in Christ, In behalf of the Association.

P. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec. Prayer by J. J. White.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Prayer was offered by the Moderator. The minutes were read and approved.

A sermon was preached by J. J. White, from Eph. 6:11, "Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil."

The Association adjourned to meet with the Lost Creek Church at 10 o'clock A. M., on Fifth-day before the last Sabbath in May, L. F. RANDOLPH, Moderator.

L. R. SWINNEY, Secretary. P. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Secretary.

Lost Creek-L. R. Swinney, L. A. Bond, C. H.

dow, G. W. Brissey, Lydia Kildow, Minerva Kildow, G. W. Brissey, Lydia Kildow.

New Salem—S. D. Davis, P. F. Randolph, R. Ford, Corliss F. Randolph, F. F. Randolph, Hattie F. Randolph, J. Bee, I. F. Randolph, G. W. F. Randolph, Luther F. Randolph, Asa Kelley, Amanda Kelley, Delia Kelley Kelley, Delia Kelley.

Middle Island—J. J. Lowther, J. O. Davis, Viola

C. Davis, Nathan Kelley, G. H. Davis and wife, W. H. H. Davis, John A. Polan, Hamlin Davis, Rosa Davis, Nancy E. Leason. Ritchie-L. F. Randolph, Ziba Davis, A. F. Randolph, Luther Bond, Perie F. Randolph,

Greenbrier-L. F. Randolph, Jacob Davis, Albert Bee, Gideon Maxson, Milton Clark, J. F. Randolph, E. J. Davis, Fenton Clark, Cornelius Maxson.

West Fork-S. D. Davis, M. E. Martin. Bear Fork—M. E. Martin, Jabez Spurgeon.

like in its unquestioning trust, but manly in | terms to students. its intelligence, earnestness, and constancy interests greater than the mind of man can wavering constancy. There should be nothing childish or trifling in our intercourse

do-God; and the character of the interests | yond her control; and that if from any cause, | about which we are concerned—guilt and at any period of the course, or at her graduhell. Our highest powers should be put to medical mission work on a foreign field, she their best when we transact business with | will refund either at once or in the course of God; not that there is merit in this, but as | three years, all that has been expended for due to God, to the nature he has given us, her by this Society. The Society will not be and to the interests at stake. With this there | responsible for wardrobe or traveling expensmay be the profoundest humility, and the es. most sincere penitence.—Western Christian

### Missions.

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

THE Sabbath-school at West Hallock, Ill. is to take collections for missions on the second Sabbath in each month.

PRESIDENT NORTHUP, of the Baptist Theological Seminary, Morgan Park, Chicago. condemns the course of those pastors who practically identify themselves with almost no religious work beyond the bounds of their own parish, and believes this is one great reason why churches are not more interested and benevolent in respect to missions and the cause of education. May a word to the wise be sufficient.

In a recent missionary sermon, Dr. Lori mer, of Chicago, said that the foundation of our work is the "all power;" the scope, "all things." We stand on solid ground when Moved, that the delegate, L. R. Swinney, supported by the authority and power of our have an order on the Treasurer for \$75 to pay | Lord. How great the field of our labors and how far-reaching our obligations—the whole world. How sublime our work—to teach all the commandments of Him from whom our commission came.

#### MEDICAL MISSIONS.

Rev. and Dear Sir, -Your note asking two questions, was duly received. In reply to the first question, What value do you place upon the work of lady medical missionaries in foreign lands? I inclose you printed opinions which we have carefully sought for, and which we heartily endorse. Practically, we have had few laborers in that special field; but those we have had have convinced us of very convenient to those who may have the prove me; it shall be an excellent oil, which the wide door of usefulness open to such laborers; and we are now using our best efforts | feel that I am suggesting too much when I to train and equip those fitted for the medical missionary service, as well as to find out any who seem to be called of the Lord to go having now a knowledge of medicine.

I also send a form of agreement which is to be signed by applicants for medical training. We have a small fund, a few hundred dollars only, from which we draw for expens-We expect this will be added to from time to time, and we hope for endowments of a few thousands each, the interest of which money will support a lady while in her medical course. We could not wait for large funds, and believe the need will be met as i will arise, by Him who callsus to undertake this new branch of service.

The Medical College (Women's) of this city gives very low rates for pupils who have missionary work in heathen lands as their object. If you desire it, a Catalogue of the Institution will be sent you by addressing the Dean, Miss Brodly, North College Avenue, corner North 22d Street, Philadelphia. No woman's college in the country stands higher than does this. Any other help I can give you will be cheerfully rendered. Hoping 1 have given satisfactory replies to your ques-I am yours truly,

MRS. W. E. SCHENCK. "The Woman's Foreign Missionary Socie ty, recognizing the great need of thoroughly educated women physicians to labor in connection with the work now carried on by the missionaries of the Presbyterian Church, and knowing that some who are fitted by natural gifts and by inclination to undertake such work, are yet withheld from it by want of means to procure a medical education, have resolved to use such money as may be put into their hands from time to time for this purpose, in providing such persons with the funds needed for a medical course in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the faculty of that institution having most God is pleased with a manly faith—child- generously made a large reduction in their

"In order to guard against any intentiona faith which holds the soul in a poise sub- al or unintentional diversion of the funds limely calm amid the awful verities of its condition. God is infinite intelligence; sal
given for this sacred purpose, the Woman's regular school programme, once in three confusion of face. But that is not true love our religious papers! If it were possible to or friendship which withholds reproof for report what was said during those forty condition. God is infinite intelligence; salvation is a momentous subject, involving of any one who shall avail herself of them to

"On the part of the Society it is agreed, insurmountable but for gracious aid. All the three years' course, and provide suitable the more easily recruited and handled for chasteneth." thoughtfulness, intense earnestness, and un- attending the lectures and pursuing her

"On the part of the student it is agreed,

[Signed by both parties.]

CHINA.

To establish another station, with hospital, means, in addition, a missionary family and a dwelling in which to live. I have been to see the plot of land located in the city of Ga Ding, and I think we could not select a more desirable location for a mission. think I shall take steps to have the land turned over to the mission at all events, hop ing that we may soon put up some small building and open a day school at least the present year so as to secure the land for more extensive use in the future. What do the Board say about this matter? If I could see a hospital, a girls' and a boys' boarding school put into good working order I should greatly rejoice, and I think we should not be content until these are all in operation. I now have worked out a plan of building, boarding schoool buildings on the lot where we live, for both girls' and boys' boarding school. I think it would be sufficently large, and it would be less expensive to run the two by having them close to each other. Six or seven hundred dollars would provide all the buildings for both schools. We could not expect to have more than twenty-five or thirty scholars. If we had that number, it would be larger than the average boarding-school. For a number of years we could not expect that number, as we could not accept only those who gave promise of making good men and women. I would think there might be found persons enough in our denomination who would be willing to contribute enough to defray the expense of one boy or girl, or if there were not individuals enough found, perhaps some of the Sabbath-schools would be glad to enter into a work of this kind. wish I had the money to commence the school building at once. We have always contemplated this work, and I am sure have found the cheapest possible way of carrying it out, and one that will I think be schools in charge. I hope the Board will not mention these various interests. They are not personal interests, only as the extension of the Lord's cause is my interest. I very much desire to see the work go forward.

I am preaching as usual nearly every afternoon. The place at the West Gate, I rented when Mr. Thomson gave it up, as he was going away. It is a convenient and very good place. I am to pay 3,000 cash per month, (i. e., between \$2 and \$3.) It is rather high rent, but the best we could do. The Presbyterian Mission wanted it, but I thought the place should belong to us, as it was nearest to us; and as I had the preference I concluded to take it. The expense of native preachers is now, Erlow \$8 per month, Ching Sah, \$6, for six months would be \$84, rent, about \$16, total \$100. I have got out a Sabbath tract; will send you one in next mail; have none quite ready just now. I wish the Tract Society would send me a small parcel of Sabbath tracts for distribution here. Perhaps they would be willing to make me a small appropriation for the purpose of printing tracts in Chinese. would be very glad if they would do so. had the pleasure of addressing the missionaries and others on last Thursday evening on the faith, history, and work of the Seventhday Baptist denomination. I was requested to do so by the pastor of the Union Church. I took great pleasure in so doing. The subject of the Sabbath and the faith of our people has certainly been impressed upon the minds of the English speaking people. We hope good may come from it. I intend to do all I can to impress the people favorably with the doctrines we hold.

With kindest regards to yourself and the Board, I remain yours in the Master's serv-DAVID H. DAVIS.

"How can I interest the boys?" is an in-

SHANGHAI, April 10, 1882.

quiry often made. Here is one way. Bring

this suggests the propriety of profound board for the student while she is in the city | the wider sympathy awakened. Bands will | educate the select few, and call them out,

individuals of tact to lead them; but every | break of an angry one. Such reproof can pardon, pollution and holiness, heaven and ation, she finds herself unable to undertake organized. Get the boys, by taking the the means of leading men to Christ. Many work.—Missionary Herald.

> THE pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Rev. W. F. Crafts, suceeeds in reaching large audiences on Sabbath evenings with his series of missionary addresses. A musical service preceeds each of the "Round-the World-Talks on God in History," which are illustrated by maps and charts, the pastor presenting the results of his personal observations in missionary lands together with the latest news from the front. If ministers only knew it, there are no themes better adapted to interest and rightly inspire a congregation than those pertaining to the story of God's work in the world, both at present and in the past.—Missionary Herald.

#### THE DUTY OF REPROOF.

There is no duty more plainly enjoined in the Word of God. We are commanded to "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them." And again: "Reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine." Christ commands: "If thy brother trespass against the saloon, and the girl sat down. In five thee, rebuke him;" or as it is in another minutes she was nodding and in seven she place, "Go and tell him his fault." The was sound asleep and leaning her head upon wise, rebuke thy neighbor, and shalt not suf- in a tight grip between her thumb and fer his sin upon him.

There is no duty more important than the duty of reproof, because it is a service that is constantly needed. Men often need to be told their faults in order to see them. Alkeep his faults and sins out of sight, and en- some feeling left." "And I can add a doldeavor to shield himself from the rebukes of lar," observed one. "And I'll give another." conscience in some refuge of lies. Though keen-sighthed enough in seeing the mote in lars, and the spokesman carefully put the our brother's eye, we are blind to the beam in our own eyes.

"O, would some power the giftie gie us To see ourselves as ithers see us, It would from many a blunder free us."

But since we are not likely to have any miraculous aid in the matter, we very much need some faithful friend, who will not hesitate to tell us the truth, however disagreeable it may be. Instead of resenting the service, we should be thankful for it, and profit by it. Indeed, there is no truer friend or benefactor than one who, by faithful reproof. helps us to see our faults, in order that we may correct them. Faithful are the wounds of such a friend; and we should be ready to say with the psalmist: "Let the righteous smite me; it shall be a kindness; let him reshall not break my head."

A service which every right-minded man values so highly, he certainly ought to render to others. It is an obligation not to be evaded. We are solemnly bound to reprove the wayward, whenever it is at all likely to do good. And yet no duty is so much neglected. In many cases this neglect springs from indifference to the welfare of others. It is astonishing to mark the apathy with which many regard the peril of their fellowmen. Professing Christians, who believe that many about them are in constant and imminent danger of eternal ruin, make no effort to save them. Absorbed in their own affairs, they give no thought to their neighbors' condition. There is nothing that does so much to weaken faith in the doctrine that sinners are in danger of eternal misery, as the fact that those who profess to believe that doctrine show so little concern for their welfare; and neglect to "reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine." "Here are men of our own flesh and blood, with hearts that yearn and ache like ours, with souls just as precious as ours, and can we regard them with unfeeling eyes and stony hearts, as if their welfare in time and eternity were nothing to us?"

A still more amazing fact is that this indifference is sometimes manifested toward kindred, and even by parents towards their children. Many parents allow their children to grow up in vicious courses for want of reproof and correction. Careful and anxious about their physical health and temporal welfare, they seem to have little or no care for their souls. We once heard a Christian minister say he believed that if his children were lost, it would be his own fault. It is more than probable that many who are not, might now be saved, if their parents had been faithful in this duty of reproof, warning, and earnest entreaty to be reconciled to God. If one should refuse to give his sick child medicine, he would be considered inhuman; how much more he who neglects the salvation of

same weakness hinders friends from renderlike to hurt the feelings of a friend by tell- the spirit or the show of competitive zeal. ring his displeasure keeps us silent. We more than a hundred persons spoke in forty the Missionary Concert Exercises into the can not bear to look upon his blushes and minutes, as approvingly reported by one of has set the children of men, in families. unfaithfulness towards children is cruelty. would be much impressed or edified thereby.

any appearance of wrath or enmity. If it is by a like count? If so, then by all means Would that there were ten times as many; reproachful, bitter, and denunciatory, it will let each worshiper have his rosary in hand but withal, let us have the schools as such. do no good. It must be tender and loving and watch the clock. But we believe there

live church has its Sunday-school already hardly fail to do good, and has often been school into the heart of this missionary whose hearts are hardened against every other influence, may yet be moved by the affectionate reproof and entreaty of kindred friends. We should go to such and lovingly, but faithfully, show them the error of their ways, the danger they are in, and their need of the Savior. They may be offended at first, and resent the admonition, but their consciences will not let them forget it. It will set them to thinking; their sins will trouble them; and their repentance, confession of sin, and refuge in Christ for salvation, may result from our fidelity to them. Thus we may be instrumental in saving souls from death, and hide a multitude of sins. - North-Western Christian Advocate.

#### AN ANGEL'S TOUCH.

One evening, not long ago, a little girl of nine or ten entered a place in which are a bakery, grocery and saloon in one, and asked for five cents' worth of tea. "How's your mother?" asked the boy who came forward to wait on her. "Awful sick, ain't had anything to eat all day." The boy was just then called to wait upon some men who entered law is as old as Moses: "Thou shalt, in any a barrel, while she held the poor old nickel finger. One of the men saw her as he came to the bar, and after asking who she was, said: "Say, you drunkards, see here. Here we've been pouring down whisky when this poor child and her mother want bread. most without knowing it, one will carefully Here's a two-dollar bill that says I've got

They made up a purse of an even five dolbill between two of the sleeper's fingers, drew the nickel away, and whispered to his comrades: "Jist look a there—the gal's dreaming!" So she was. A big tear had rolled out from her closed eyelid, but the face was covered with a smile. The men tiptoed out. and the clerk walked over and touched the sleeping child. She awoke with a laugh, and cried out: "What a beautiful dream! Ma wasn't sick any more, and we had lots to eat and to wear, and my hand burns yet where an angel touched it." When she discovered that her nickel had been replaced by a bill, a dollar of which loaded her down with all she could carry, she innocently said: "Well, now, but ma won't hardly believe me that you sent up to heaven and got an angel to come down and clerk in your grocery."—San Francisco News-Letter.

#### A HINT.

When Lydia Newman's old Quaker uncle saw that she had fastened her pretty little Newport ties with poppy-red ribbons he frowned and told her it was not seemly. But Lydia laughed, "I don't care for them myself," she said, "but I want my little boy to remember that his mother wore red bows on her shoes."

The reason was worse than the offense, the old Friend retorted, and so Lydia received a lecture, but she kept the ribbons. And who does not remember the pretty things that 'mother" wore! Her dainty laces, the pale lilac dresses, the scent of violets, the rose tucked under the lace on her breast, seem half divine when they become but memories to us. "Mother" is "mother," be she gentle or rough, but what a different ideal we have when we recall how proud we were when we brought our friends home from school and rather surprised them with her graceful, pretty ways. Her hair was so soft, her eyes so tender; she talked so well and knew how to make a boy feel at home. It was not necessary to make excuses for her and say she was so busy. The boys themselves praised her, and we felt sorry for them because we knew they must feel how much sweeter and prettier she was than theirs could be.

It is wise for a mother to take time to dress and be fair in her children's eyes: to read for their sake, to learn to talk well and to live in to-day. The circle the mother draws around her is more wholesome for the child than the one he has to make for himself, and she is responsible for his social surroundings. It is not easy to be the child's most interesting companion and to make home his strongest magnet, but the mothers who have done this have been the mothers of good men.—Our Continent.

PUBLIC PRAYERS.—The effort to get the greatest possible number of prayers and talks Neglect of reproof does not always spring into a religious meeting within a given time from indifference. In parents it is often is not helpful to genuine devotion. The caused by an over-fond affection which dis- religious showman who boasts of such an likes to afflict the child by correction. The achievement, ought to be employed in other feats of dexterity, and leave the worship of ing this service to one another. We do not God for those who can engage in it without ing him of his faults, and the fear of incur | That must have been a lively scene, in which principles higher, and deeper, and broader the following agreement, to which on their and mothers too, all together, just as God if you hide from him his faults; and such we doubt if any devout, intelligent person Out of this general interest will come a de. True love never withholds needed pain, and Is it not enough to wind bobbins and head comprehend; difficulties, on the part of man, that they will bear the college expenses for mand for special Bands, which will be all discipline. "Whom the Lord leveth he pins by the count in minates, and do other such like dexterous hand work? Must we Reproof, to be effective, must be free from also worship God-meditate, pray, and think with God; nothing rash or presumptuous. that she will take the full course, unless prewe should remember with whom we have to vented by circumstances unforeseen and betry this. Bands thrive only where there are of a sorrowful heart, and not the violent outwho walk in it.—Christian Secretary.

Education

Conducted by REV. J. A self of the Seventh-day I

> · Let ther THE PAR-

As torrents in Su Half dried in the Suddenly rise, the Sky is still cloud! Far off at their f So hearts that are Grow full to o'er And they that be Marvel, and know That God at their Far off has been

A-LEAF FROM THE

There is lying before vellow with age, and ries and associations, port of the Agent, A the Stockholders of th February 20, 1840. statements are gleane The whole number

were made in sums, v lars and fifty cents, t as follows: One, \$400... One, \$200... Four. \$150. Twenty two, \$100 .... One hundred and ninetee

two hundred and thin

Eighty-two, \$25.... Eight, \$12 50.... Free subscriptions...

Institute building and f Land.....Boarding house, woodshrubbery, &c... Agencies and traveling e Incidental expenses....

Expenditures in excess o The ratios of exper about seventy-one pe eighteen per cent. for law suits, four per traveling expenses, of

superintendence and DeRuyter Institut day of October, 1837 report contains a st income and expendi years of its operation REVENUE AND EXP

State .....

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State..... For Selary of Teachers

Total ..... The report adds: in a flourishing conagainst it have been dreds of dollars sin Such was the ve

of a school, which, paratively brief exi amount of good, in higher education, a mental training, have reached wide

Now here is a yo to-day, Look at after he has been establishment. He to-day his cheeks the hills. He u counter in gentle mends them to d out all the good effects the sale: 1 and he dismisses t ful "good mornin chant departs so in forwardness of the come again and ag Autumn, imless in man has bein now years. He unroll Ha say (7) (16)

ingalls hereis

#### AN ANGEL'S TOUCH

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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."

#### THE FAR-OFF RAIN.

As torrents in Summer, Half dried in their channels, Suddenly rise, though the Sky is still cloudless, For rain has been falling Far off at their fountains: So hearts that are panting Grow full to o'erflowing: And they that behold it Marvel, and know not That God at their fountains Far off has been raining.

#### A LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

There is lying before me a little pamphlet, vellow with age, and sacred from old memoport of the Agent, Alexander Campbell, to the Stockholders of the DeRuyter Institute, statements are gleaned:

The whole number of stockholders were two hundred and thirty-two. Subscriptions were made in sums, varying from twelve dollars and fifty cents, to four hundred dollars, | conduct.—Talmage. as follows:

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about seventy-one per cent. for buildings, eighteen per cent. for lands, five per cent. for lowest level on the west side, where was a law suits, four per cent. for agencies and gateway 13 feet wide flanked on either side is altogether a new species. traveling expenses, one per cent. for general superintendence and incidentals.

DeRuyter Institute opened on the second day of October, 1837, and the above named report contains a statement of the annual income and expenditure for the two first

years of its operations. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1837-8. REVENUE.

| "State       60 00         Total       \$1,526 39         EXPENDITURES.         For Salary of Teachers       \$1,481 67         "Interest       132 12         "Incidentals       104 12         Total       \$1,717 91         1838-9.       REVENUE.         From Tuition       \$823 63         "Interest and rentals       427 00         "State       306 37         Total       \$1,557 00         EXPENDITURES.         For Salary of Teachers       \$1,151 67         "Incidentals       137 88   | " Interest and Rentals | . 365          |                 |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| EXPENDITURES.  For Salary of Teachers. \$1,481 67  "Interest. 132 12 "Incidentals. 104 12  Total \$1,717 91  1838-9. REVENUE.  From Tuition \$823 63 "Interest and rentals 427 00 "State. 306 37  Total \$1,557 00  EXPENDITURES.  For Salary of Teachers \$1,151 67 "Incidentals. 137 88  | " State                | . 60           | 00              |
| EXPENDITURES.  For Salary of Teachers. \$1,481 67  "Interest. 132 12 "Incidentals. 104 12  Total \$1,717 91  1838-9. REVENUE.  From Tuition \$823 63 "Interest and rentals 427 00 "State. 306 37  Total \$1,557 00  EXPENDITURES.  For Salary of Teachers \$1,151 67 "Incidentals. 137 88  | Total                  | . \$1,526      | 39              |
| For Salary of Teachers. \$1,481 67 " Interest. 132 12 " Incidentals. 104 12  Total \$1,717 91  |                        |                | Ì               |
| "Interest  |                        | .\$1.481       | 67              |
| Total  | "Interest              | 132            | 12              |
| Total  | "Incidentals           | . 104          | 12              |
| 1838-9.  REVENUE.  From Tuition. \$823 63  "Interest and rentals. 427 00  "State. 306 37  Total \$1,557 00  EXPENDITURES.  For Salary of Teachers. \$1,151 67  "Incidentals. 137 88  | •                      |                | <del></del>     |
| 1838-9.  REVENUE.  From Tuition. \$823 63  "Interest and rentals. 427 00  "State. 306 37  Total \$1,557 00  EXPENDITURES.  For Salary of Teachers. \$1,151 67  "Incidentals. 137 88  | Total                  | \$1,717        | 91              |
| From Tuition. \$823 63  "Interest and rentals 427 00 "State. 306 37  Total \$1,557 00  EXPENDITURES.  For Salary of Teachers. \$1,151 67 "Incidentals. 137 88  |                        |                |                 |
| From Tuition. \$823 63  "Interest and rentals 427 00 "State. 306 37  Total \$1,557 00  EXPENDITURES.  For Salary of Teachers. \$1,151 67 "Incidentals. 137 88  | REVENUE.               |                |                 |
| " Interest and rentals   | From Tuition           | . \$823        | 63              |
| ** State   | " Interest and rentals | . 427          | 00              |
| Total  | " State                | . 306          | 37              |
| EXPENDITURES.  For Salary of Teachers\$1,151 67  "Incidentals  |                        |                |                 |
| For Salary of Teachers\$1,151 67 "Incidentals  | Typhynimipes           | Ψ,             |                 |
| " Incidentals  |                        | <b>41</b> 151  | R <sup>17</sup> |
| Including the second se | For Salary of Teachers | 191,101<br>191 | 9 88            |
| " Interest   | "Incidentals           |                |                 |

The report adds: "The Institution is now in a flourishing condition, and the demands against it have been diminished some hundreds of dollars since the date of this report."

Such was the very auspicious beginning of a school, which, though having a comparatively brief existence, did a very great amount of good, in awakening an interest in higher education, and giving to not a few a mental training, whose vigor and activity have reached wide and far.

#### IN FIVE YEARS.

Now here is a young man. Look at him Look at him five years from now, after he has been under trial in such an establishment. Here he stands in the shop to-day, his cheeks ruddy with the breath of the hills. He unrolls the goods on the ICA.—At this time, while the Prussian Ar counter in gentlemanly style. He com- cheological Society is still prosecuting its mends them to the purchaser. He points discoveries on the site of the Ancient Olympout all the good points in the fabric. He | ic, a similar society in America is exhuming effects the sale. The goods are wrapped up, and interpreting the ruins of the old Greek and he dismisses the customer with a cheer- city of Assos, on the shores of the Ægean. ful "good morning," and the country merchant departs so impressed with the straightforwardness of that young man that he will ton is its president, Martin Brimmer vicecome again and again every Spring and every Autumn, unless interfered with. The young | Higginson treasurer; and these gentlemen man has been now in that establishment five years. He unrolls the goods on the counter. He says to the customer, "Now those are Ware constitute the executive committee.

he says: "Well I got rid of those goods at so good a beginning. last, I really thought we never would sell them; I told him we were selling them less than cost, and he thought he was getting a good bargain; got rid of them at last." And the head of the firm says: "That's well done, splendidly done; let's go over to Delmonico's." Meanwhile God has recorded eight lies-four lies against the young man, four lies against his employer, for I undertake to say that the employer is responsible for all the iniquities of his clerks, and all the iniquities of those who are clerks of these clerks, down to the tenth generation, if those employers inculcated iniquitous and damning principles. I stand before young men this morning who are under this pressure. I say, come out of it. "Oh!" you say, "I can't; I have my widowed mother to support, and if a man loses a situation now he can't ries and associations, entitled, General Re- get another one." I say, come out of it. Go home to your mother and say to her, "Mother, I can't stay in that shop and be upright; what shall I do?" and if she is February 20, 1840. From it the following worthy of you she will say, "Come out of it, my son—we will just throw ourselves on Him who hath promised to be the God of the widow and the fatherless; he will take care of us." And I tell you no young man ever permanently suffered by such a course of

#### RUINS OF THE PUEBLO PECOS.

#### BY A. F. BANDELIER.

The ruins known under the name of th Old Pueblo of Pecos, are situated on the Rio Pecos, a branch of the Rio Grande about thirty miles southeast of the city of Santa Fe, in New Mexico. The valley of the Rio Pecos being near the sources of the Rio Grande averages more than 6,000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico; the plateau on which the ruins are situated is 2,000 feet higher, and the mountains in sight rise to an elevation of 10,000 to 12,000 above the level of the sea. The ruins are for the most part enclosed in a wall of circumvallation, constructed of rubble and broken stones, with occasional earth thrown in between the The ratios of expenditures were as follows: stones, whose height seems to have been some six or seven feet, and its periphery 3,220 feet, with only one entrance, at its by round towers 13 feet in diameter. The most interesting ruins are those of two communal buildings, the one of stone forming a rectangle 440 feet long, 66 feet in average breadth and of a height varying according to the elevation of the rock surface on which it was built, say 36 feet at the highest, divided vertically into four stories, longitudinally by five long partition walls into six rows of small square rooms or cells, and transversely by a great number of short partition walls into the same number of these six-cell rows, so that the whole rectangle resembling in its ground plan a long and narrow checkerboard, contained in its four stories 517 of these rooms or cells, which vary in area from 9 feet by 16 to 9 feet by 6, and average 7 feet and 6 inches in height. The building as a whole seems to have resembled an oblong rectangular four story beehive, and gives evidence of having been built with a bee-like regularity of architectural structure, beginning at one end, filling the capacity of the hives so to speak with the first block of twenty-four cells, then adding another block and so on according to the growth of the community, and in like manner as the population decreased, abandoning them in successive sections to gradual dilapidation and

> The cells give no evidence of doors or windows, though they must of course have had breathing holes, and the entrance is believed to have been through openings in the roof which was reached by movable ladders, whether from without or within the buildings, each family perhaps occupying the four rooms which were entered by one such

The other buildings was on the same ground plan but it was built of adobe bricks instead of stone, and instead of a single rectangle there were four, enclosing an open court, which had entrances at three of the angles and in one of the sides, and these entrances apparently guarded by watch-towers or outlying walls or forts. This building also was four stories in height and contained 585 cells similar in plan and structure, and of about the same dimensions as in the other building.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMER-

The Archæological Institute of America was chartered in 1879. Charles Eliot Norpresident, E. H. Greenleaf secretary, H. L. with Francis Parkman, W. W. Goodwin, H. W. Haynes, Alexander Agassiz and W. R.

want to sell the same thing. He says: American students and facilitate their stud"Now that is a durable article, it will wash;" lies of Greek language, literature and art, at yes, it will wash out. The sale is made, the that fountain-head of ancient culture and acquainted with the Scriptures, "Really goods are wrapped up, the country merchant goes off feeling that he has an equivalent for his money, and the sharp clerk goes into couragement it so well deserves in researches us. Our Shestras say nothing but what is the private room of the counting-house, and in which Young America has already made hard of us."

#### ZOOLOGY IN JAPAN.

In a recent pamphlet entitled "Zoology in the University of Tokio," Prof. C. O. Whitman shows what an attractive field for the zoologist is Japan. Nature, he says, has provided liberally for the Japanese biologist. She has cut off a strip of land from the Continent of Asia, by means of seas and straits, and divided it into a chain of many islands, stretching through fully 25° of latitude, from Kamt Chatka on the north to the southern-most limit of the Liu Kiu Islands. These islands are so many great zoological gardens, which for immeasurable periods of time have been isolated from one another and from the mainland by the encircling ocean, which forms around each a vast marine aquarium. Prof. Whitman has specially studied a small fresh-water fish very common about Tokio. There is in Europe a well known little fish, called Rhodeus amarus, which has the very curious habit of hatch and the embryos have attained a considerable size. For the deposit of the eggs the fish is provided with a tube, one to two inches long, by means of which the eggs are delivered to the care of the mollusk. The three varieties of this fish are to be found in the brooks and ponds of Tokio, possessing and in the rivers of Japan. This interesting fish, transparent as a jelly-fish, is unquestionably a congener of the "white bait" of Macao (Salanx Chinensis). Prof. Whitman

#### CIGAR-STUBS, AND OPIUM.

I ran across a cigaratte factory the other day. Whew! I wouldn't write—or, rather, you wouldn't dare print what I saw. Dirty butts of cigars fresh from the filth of the muddy streets are the cleanest and nicest of the material used in compiling these precious roads to ruin. I came down town on a Madison avenue car recently, and on the tail end there were three little chaps, the oldest about 14. Each smoked a cigarette and spat his little life away. I ventured to ask if they enjoyed the odor. They said they did. And the taste? Certainly. On inquiring, I found they had a well-known brand of cigarette, noted for its "opium soak" and its terrible smell when burning.

Day by day vice grows stronger. There was a time when cigarette smoking was confined almost entirely to Cubans, who knew what good tobacco was, and made their own cigarettes. Gradually the habit spread. Dealers followed suit. Makers became unscrupulous. Little dirty boys were sent out to pick up cigar stumps. Other equally disgusting material was also utilized. Opium was made to do duty. Cheap paper took the place of rice paper. I wish these boys

could see the stuff their paper is made from. The cheap paper, the old stumps, the opium, and the chemicals used to make them strong" deserve to be shown up, Parents have no influence with their sons. not? Because they smoke cigars or pipes themselves. The boys charge all the good advice they get to their fathers' desire to keep them down. There is but one way to deal with American boys. Reason with them through their eyes. If every nicotined stomach was made public, if every time a fellow died of too much cigarette, the fact was made known, if the proud boys could be shown a rag factory and stump grindery, it seems to me the cigarette business would be wound up very soon.

#### CLIPPINGS.

Among the libraries of Florence, more than 300 Dante MSS. are scattered, and it has been decided to collect them in one place at as early a date as possible.

Late studies in craniology have done away with the theory of Quatrefages and others that the earliest race on European soil was one markedly different from that first known to history.

Harvard College proper has been living beyond its income for four years to the average amount of \$12,500 a year. The deficit for 1880-81 amounting to \$34,460 18, is the largest the college has ever incurred.

Girard College by the conditions of its founder's will was constrained to apprentice The Executive Committee of the Archæo- the graduates in various trades. The apment;" they have better on the next shelf. logical Institute are now particularly inter- prentice system becoming obsolete, the man-He says: We we selling these goods less ested in an effort to establish at Athens an agement has had much difficulty with this cent. He says: "There is nothing like them in all the city;" there are fifty shops that founded there, which it is hoped will attract of the orphans.

Said a young wife in an Indian Zenena to a Christian German lady who had made her

Whether infusoria have definite organs has been disputed by microscopists. Recently a French naturalist has demonstrated that in the days of their youth, when the world's these objects, of one-sixth millimetres in pleasures are most alluring, and when its length, have a complete anatomical organiza- | wealth and honors seem to lie within easy tion, a mouth, stomach, alimentary canal, grasp. Many who make it are most thorskin, and even a well-defined muscular sys-

A good story is told of Professors Day and Dwight of Yale. The former is long of speech, and the other concise and pithy. The two were out taking a walk, spiced with conversation, when they were met by a friend, who greeted them with this paraphrase of a Bible text: 'Day unto Dwight uttereth speech; Dwight unto Day showeth know-

In the Catacombs of Domitilla near Rome a tomb has recently been opened whose proprietor or occupant was Ampliatus. Much labor and honor were bestowed upon it, and from its decorations it is inferred that Ampliatus was a man of distinction among the Christians. Paul, in his Epistle to the Rodepositing its eggs in the gills of a muscle mans, 16:8 (Revised Version), says, "Salute (Anodonta), where they remain until they Ampliatus, beloved in the Lord." A writer in the Athenaum who mentions these facts does not claim that the Ampliatus of the tomb is the Ampliatus mentioned by Paul, but he says there is no doubt that this Chris- trust, he declined the offer and went bravely tian tomb was hollowed out and decorated coloring of the male fish during the breeding season is remarkably brilliant. Now, at least of Paul's friend of Paul's friend.

all the above-named peculiarities and habits, shows that the whole race of Pacific Islandmarkable white fish found along the coast | brides have run down from 12,000 to 2,000. | —now not a quarter that number. The Marquesas Islanders are reduced to one-tenth. also refers to a crayfish found in Yezo, whose | 100,000. The Sandwich Islanders are reaffinities with the river crayfish of Europe, duced to one-tenth. All these people conare shown not only by its structure and tinue to perish, though not a spear is lifted with these alone, she purchases McClin habits, but also by the parasites it bears. against them; on the contrary much self-The European species bears two small leaches (Branchiobdella), and the Japanese crayfish has three distinct species of these parasites, leading to the every side. Their annals are for the most and butch in South leading to the every side. Their annals are for the most leading to the every side. two of which are more or less closely related with those found in Europe, while the third as it has gone. The only inferior race that tiny. They suffer in silence. Their tears, is holding its own in the contact with civil- if there be any, are shed in secret. They ization is the Africo-American. But for are the successors of the apostles and marthis exception, though it is under exceptives and confessors. They endure as seeing tional circumstances, we would be led to the | Him who is invisible. They are the world's conclusion that the civilization of the tem- greatest paradox. Though sorrowful they ing, not the education, of the natives.

## Sabbath Reform.

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

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following letter from Brother A. E. Main speaks for itself, showing how the Sabbath controversy is esteemed from a Jewish stand-point.

Bro. Ordway and myself recently called upon Dr. Felsenthal, a prominent Jewish minister of Chicago; and during a very pleasant conversation, he made substantially the following statements: 1. As a rule, the Jews still hold, in theory, to the old Sabbath doctrine; but many practically disregard it, on the ground that, from a business point of view, this is a necessity. 2. The Apostle Paul taught the passing away of the rite of circumcision, and of other ceremonial observances; but he held, in his doctrine, to the ancient Sabbath. This is in harmony with the teaching of Jesus, and of the whole New Testament; and they who believe in the divine origin of this part of the Bible, ought, in order to be consistent, to keep the seventh day as a Sabbath. 3. The principal cause of a change of the day was this: in the first three centuries Jews and Christians both kept the seventh day, and were therefore associated together in the minds of their enemies, and, to some extent, were the objects of a common prejudice and hostility. The Christians then said, in order that we may be more readily distinguished from the Jews, and be still more separate from them, we will give up the Sabbath, and keep the Sunday. 4. Some of the leading Christian ministers of Chicago have admitted that there is no Bible ground for the Sunday-Sabbath. If Christians would come to the observance of the Bible Sabbath, their efforts to secure the religious regard of a Sabbath day would be much more effectual. I might add, that it was my privilege,

yesterday, to attend the examination of a class in theology in the Chicago Baptist more than for your own, you will glorify God Union Theological Seminary, and they had evidently been taught that the "law of God can neither be abrogated nor changed." It seems to me that the doctrines of baptism by immersion, and of the seventh-day Sabbath, must stand or fall together, and I wish our help the work of a confirming ministry,

#### MINISTERIAL HEROISM.

Heroism is not wholly a thing of the past. It is the heritage of the church in all time. It animates every Christian heart. It inspires every minister called of God to the sacred office and imbued by him with the baptism of his Spirit. It will be remembered that decision with most men is made oughly prepared to contend successfully for the world's prizes; and finally these temptations come to them again and again through the interval of years, often in the hours of their greatest weakness and in the seasons of their greatest despondency. To illustrate: I have known a man richly

endowed by nature and thoroughly cultured, who has turned away from the most tempting offers that place and wealth and power, can make, and is preaching the gospel upon circuits far removed from the refinements for which he is fitted and to which he has been accustomed, and who, for his services, receives from \$400 to \$600 per year. I have known another compelled to leave a fond and affectionate people at the close of his second year with them, and after a glorious revival. He was sent to "Break Neck Hill," at a salary of \$350, fifty of which it cost to reach the place. He was offered by another church, in the town from which he was sent a salary. of \$1,000 and a furnished house to remain and become their pastor. But true to his on to toil and suffer on his lonely field. I four sermons in as many different languages A recent volume of travels in Australia in a single day; yet he is preaching in an shows that the whole race of Pacific Island- obscure church at a salary of \$600 per year. but with differences so pronounced that they ers are rapidly following the Tasmanians to And yet another who has never received a may be easily distinguished from one another atter extinction. Not a solitary specimen salary of over \$500, with a large and dependand from the European species. Among of the aboriginals of Van Dieman's Land is ent family, yet hungering for knowledge he the marine fishes may be mentioned the re- now living. The natives of the New He- stints himself in every possible way, that he may buy the freshest and ablest books as Thirty years ago there were 50,000 Tongese they come from the press, and thus keep abreast of the age, while his noble wife sympathizing with her husband in his desire for The Marois have lost 60,000 out of their knowledge gathers and hoards with the avidity of a miser, the three, the five and the ten cent pieces until, after years of effort with these alone, she purchases McClintock

perate regions of Africa will be the supplant- | are always rejoicing. Though poor, they make many rich. Having nothing, they possess all things. For such service earth has no rewards. Weighed against these, the world's jewels are baubles; its gold is dross. It has nothing wherewith to pay for such service and so comes all too near to paying nothing. Meanwhile, God watches their toil and heaven waits their coming. Already they are blessed, for "theirs is the kingdom of heaven."—Dr. J. E. Smith.

### MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

When God gives you a rare plant, you cultivate it, and thus show your sense of its value. Creation is not in your power, but culture is; and it is not his way to do for man what man can do for himself. So as to the gift of ministers. When, in answer to our fervent cries, the right men are given, and, in the days of their youthful promise, 'discerners of spirits" point them out to us, of course we show our thankfulness by caring for their education. It would be a bad policy and a burning shame, after the Lord of the harvest has sent forth laborers into the harvest, if, owing to any thrift or indolence of ours, they go to work with blunt sickles and broken scythes. Ministers, like other workers, must have the needful training and equipment; the same kind is not wanted for all, but each one should have what is wanted for the particular time he has to live in and the particular post he has to fill. Directive hints are given to us in the Acts of Apostles. Paul, not Peter, was sent to Athens, to Corinth, to Rome, and to the ancient centers of intellectual intensity—that is, an educated man to educated people. Let us respect the divine order, and act on the old lines. These considerations have growing force. You, fathers, have already sent your sons and your daughters to the best schools, because you know that, in the technical sense of the phrase, they have been born in an educated world, and you would have them fitted to fill their own fair place in it. It would break your hearts to see them forsake you on Sabbth days. Having been educated you are surely glad for them to have pastors who are naturally likely to gain their ear and win their confidence before they are decided for Christ, that they may continue under their ministry until, by the grace of God, they are first converted and then confirmed. For their sakes, even for pastors who, in the quaint, fine phrase of puritan antiquity, are "the poor gentlemen and scholars of Jesus Christ." When you long for the confirmation of the churches, you think of the future as well as the present; of your children as well as yourselves; and you see that even fit human training will

### The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, June 8, 1882.

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

#### POLITICAL EVILS.

The evils, or more properly the abuses of our political system are attracting the attention of many good men at the present time. The dictation of political and party bosses is beginning to be vigorously resented by the average American citizen. The venal corruption of office-holders is no longer passed in silence, because offenders swear by the same party platform. If we were to judge by the denunciations which we hear on every side, we should conclude that the popular condemnation would soon stamp out these evils. The remedy certainly rests in the hands of the people. If good men will not feel above attending the caucus, it may be made to register the will of the people instead of the boss. If the people will themselves be honest, and support only honest men for office, pure and economical administrations will surely follow. But it must be confessed that the immediate prospects in these respects are not very flattering. Men of intelligence and refinement, acting from the disinterested principles of patriotism and manhood, do not exert a controlling influence in the primaries. Too often they are not there. If there be revolt from a political dictator, it is organized by other leaders who in turn aspire to control. It is but changing the place and keeping the pain.

Again, dishonest officials are too often but enlargements of their constituencies. words are too severe in condemnation of the public officer who steals from the government, but they are little better than the cry of "stop thief," when coming from those who will deceive the assessor and cheat the government of its taxes. What better in principle is the man who evades paying the taxes which are due the State, and which ought to go into the treasury, than the man who takes the same or a greater amount out custom dues on a pair of kid gloves, is an unly needs greater opportunities to become a who are the source of power in our system of government, become corrupt, if they stand ready at all times to cheat the government, is it any wonder that their servants learn the lesson and practice it well? Reform must begin with the people in this matter. Cleanse the fountain and the stream will be pure.

#### DECORATION DAY.

A. B. P.

All honor to Wisconsin and the States which have recently, by act of their legislatures, made the 30th of May a legal holiday, in order that business may be suspended, and all citizens may be encouraged to observe the day in memory of those brave men who fell in the defense of our liberties. It will naturally occur to one to inquire, why the thirtieth of May was selected as the day upon which to visit the graves of these patriots, and to shed the tear of chastened sadness and precious memory, and strew with flowers the sacred spot where repose the remains of our fathers, sons, and brothers who died in defense of the noblest and best government, the grandest country the sun ever shone upon. Perhaps some one will tell us.

The war of the rebellion was brought to an end, it is true, in May, 1865; yet we do not remember that there was any declaration of peace on the 30th of May. Who will tell us? It is a time when the wild flowers are in bloom. It is eminently proper that the day be observed. In the busy bustle of the world we soon forget the past, and without some set times to recall with gratitude and solemn sadness the memory of those to whom we owe so much, there is danger of our for-

getting them entirely. time from an absorption in things of tem-

in the beautiful park; the large and popular | wine when it is red." band of the village furnished suitable music, and after prayer by the chaplain and the reading of an appropriate selection by Miss Clara M. Dunn, excellent addresses were given by J. C. Bartholf, Esq., Rev. T. R. Williams, and F. C. Benton Esq. After these addresses under the direction of the marshal, W. P. Clarke Esq., led by the band, the cadets of the college, and the veterans, the large concourse of men, women and children proceeded in order to our beautiful cemetery, and in sad solemnity strewed with flowers the graves of the honored dead.

We have but few festive days in the yearmay Decoration Day long be observed, that we may keep fresh the memory of our long and bitter struggle, and those whose patriotism nerved them to risk and endure all in defense of the best government upon the face of the earth.

#### SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

In the late session of the South-Eastern Association there were some features that deserve special mention. The Association had never before been held with the Ritchie Church, and there was great enthusiasm in making preparation and especially in entertaining the brethern and sisters. The meeting-house dedicated last February was made more comfortable, and the seating capacity doubled by stretching canvas on both sides in the form of a half tent. At the door, a well had been dug, so that all could get a cool drink of water, so refreshing at meetings in this climate. At their homes and at the church, where dinner was served by the brethren of the Ritchie Church, heartily assisted by the Pine Grove brethren and the people of the community, their hopitalities deserve commendations.

But the second feature was the presence of all the Associational delegates, L. E. Livermore, J. J. White, H. P. Burdick, and G. M. Cottrell, and also A. E. Main and J. L. Huffman. They preached the gospel, unfolded the denominational enterprises, and stirred of the treasury after it has been collected? | the hearts of the people mightly, to do more The man who will evade payment of his dog- in the work of the Lord. I never attended tax, or will defraud the government of its an Association where there was so much preaching and so well adapted to the wants safe man to send to the Legislature. He on- of the people. Coupled with this and growing out of it, was the able presentation of criminal on a greater scale. If the people, the temperance cause, by Dr. H. P. Burdick, so timely and appropriate. Of the fifty-four counties of West Virginia, at least thirtyeight have refused to grant licenses, but we are not satisfied with that and will not be satisfied till prohibition is reached. A great impulse was given, we think, in this direction, by the three temperance meetings and lectures to the children.

The Bible School Institute, a new feature at our annual gathering, was an admirable arrangement in two ways: First, we had the workers from all parts of the Association together; and second, we had the very best helpers in the persons of the Northern brethren, led by Bro. Livermore. The business was dispatched so rapidly that most of it was finished by Sixth-day noon, and so more time could be devoted to religious services.

On First-day, the enthusiasm of the people rose so high towards the Associational delegates that they did what many thought they could not do, raise the money to send a delegate to the other Associations. This was so unexpected and so gratifying that the congregation bowed together in prayer to God. And now I am on my way bearing to the East and North and West the Christian greetings and love of the beloved brethren and sisters of West Virginia.

#### POISONED BY ALCOHOL.

One of the heavy indictments which Moses makes against his people, is the use of intoxicants, i. e., poisons. The word intoxicate is from the Greek, toxikon. All intoxicants are poisons. The two words are synonymous. The sad-hearted leader of God's as compared with their abilities and opporcovenant people said of them, "Their wine Solomon says, "It is better to go to the is the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom | question? house of mourning than to the house of of asps." Years after, Solomon said of the feasting." We have all realized the profit same poison of the wine cup, "At the last that comes from attending a funeral; how it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an we are impressed with the soberness and adder." All the century long and bitter upon ourselves than upon the messages. And death fell with painful suddenness upon us. the depot to Williard's hotel, where about and cruel venom of asps," has only added ed by our own abilities and opportunities, morning, he rose and dressed by the aid of to give him a cordial welcome home. Mr. poral to a consideration of things spiritual testimony to its deadliness. It is no wonand eternal. Still, decorating the graves of der God, by his prophet, says, "Woe to him dropped into the contribution box one day a sitting in his chair on the farm where he had committee, introduced Lieutenant Danenit ought to be made a solemn and impressive thy bottle to him and makest him drunken." | a foreign missionary society, bought a little occasion. It teaches our children, by a grand | The toxikon of all intoxicants is the same. object lesson, at what cost our liberties have Alcohol is that "cruel venom of asps"

There are few more deadly poisons than alcohol, and when taken undiluted and in its ultimate essence, produces immediate death, although but a drop or two be taken. The strongest brandy or whisky contains forty or fifty per cent. of water. The effect of alcohol on the system is that of a powantidote known. Its action is specially on the nervous centers, to which it is conveyed almost instantaneously by the blood. Prussic acid is not more deadly or instantaneous in its action as a poison. If not enough is taken to so seriously shock the nervous centers as to produce death instantly, the effect closely resembles apoplexy, and we say of the man, "He is dead drunk," face suffused, pulse la boring, breathing heavy, totally insensible. The hand of alcohol is on his throat, choking him to death. Heart beats slower and slower, breathing more faint, body grows cold, death ensues. Poisoned by alcohol. Had the victim taken a large dose of the poison he would have died by shock instead of by coma. Had the dose been smaller and repeated at intervals, death would have been slow and lingering—a gradual wasting of both bodily and mental powers—all the horgrave, and perdition.

Such the poisoning to death that is going on in our country, and on a scale of magni tude that is most appalling; but the most fearful and most infamous part of the dreadful tragedy is that it is a licensed process of death. To my own mind there is no other phenomenon so strangely unaccountable, as licensing this horror of horrors, this crime of crimes, by men professing to legislate in the interest of humanity and Christian civilization. Such license to crime is not law, would not be law, should all the legislative bodies on both continents unite to enact it. It is usurpation, anarchy, and "confusion D. E. M.

#### WHAT THEY COULD.

The Word of God is described, by the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, as being "sharper than any two-edged sword." It cuts both ways, and with a keenness which leaves no ragged edges. Its execution is, on this account, all the more positive and effective. Perhaps no better illustration of this characteristic quality of the Word can be found than the seven times repeated message to the churches of Asia, "I know thy works." To the faithful, self-denying, struggling church or individual Christian it comes straight to the heart, delicately and with a world of comfort. Mistakes doubtless have been made, and failures have sometimes come in spite of best endeavors. Then it is comforting and reassuring to remember that purposes and endeavors are works which the Master approves, and to hear the message from him, "I know thy works." But to the church or individual whose outward failures are the direct result of indifference of heart, worldliness, or faithlessness to solemn vows, the same message comes flashing down like lightning flames from Sinai-"I know thy works." Or, for further illustration, take this delicate, but clear-cut commendation of the poor woman at Bethany, who out of a loving heart had anointed the Master's feet with the costly ointment, and who was under severe censure from the crowd for her supposed reckless waste of a valuable article, "Let her alone. She hath wrought a good work on me. She hath done what she could." No vindication of her act could have been more complete. The approbation of Jesus could hardly have been expressed in terms more delicate and at the same time more positive. So far as the woman and her act are concerned, these words leave nothing more to be desired. But what stinging rebukes do they the infinite wisdom of our heavenly Father, contain for the heartlessness and hypocrisy he calls from our midst so venerable and of those fault-finding critics! She had done what she could. But what had they done, tunities? How could they help raising this

five cent nickel. It went to the treasury of lived for nearly half a century, he passed hower to Commissioner Dent, who welcomed testament which a heathen woman read and breath, "Almost home." was converted to Christ. When the Master been preserved and the priceless value of the which goes curdling the life currents, causing shall say of that little girl and that little act, us as "Uncle Charles," was born at Potter Lieutenant Danenhower, in response, thanked

day was appropriately observed in Milton, those "that tarry long at the wine," that same day, into the same box, from the next | field, Madison Co., N. Y., where he worked Wis. A large concourse of people assembled | go to seek mixed wine. "Look not on the | pew was dropped another nickel, by a man | at the carpenter's trade. May 22, 1823, he who, with no more self-sacrifice than was married Eliza Burdick of the same town, practiced by the little girl, could have dropped a five dollar gold piece. That nick- 1877. In 1825, Mr. Potter moved to the el bore the same fruit as the former one. But when that selfish man stands beside the generous little girl and hears the Lord's commendation to her, it will be little comfort to him. For how can he help reflecting "This | erful narcotic poison, for which there is no is not my measure." Five cents, one testament, one soul saved when it is "what she could," is a crown of joy forever. But when one hundred is in the limits of possibility, one is not a very satisfactory showing. Who shall give account of the ninety-nine lost

To us as individuals, as churches, as a denomination, these thoughts are both a comfort and a warning. In so far forth as it is ress of his town, state, and country. He true that the fewness of our numbers, the left among his papers, a commission for an unpopularity of the doctrines we hold, and office signed by Gov. DeWitt Clinton, and in the truths we teach, and the sacrifices we are 1848 he was supervisor of the town. In called upon to make for the truth's sake, limit our opportunities, it is a comfort to remember that God's requirements fall within R. L., afterwards uniting with the 3d Sevenththe same limits. In so far as we may be inclined to fold our talent in a napkin, because with the Church of Adams, where he reit is single and small, it is a warning to us that God does require "according to that a | he died. He was always a leading member man hath." Let us cease all complainings, of the Church, ready to assume more than rors of a living death and then a drunkard's | and all disparaging comparisons, and all idleness, and address ourselves according to our abilities and our opportunities, to our work. God will make larger opportunities for us as rapidly as we make good use of those we already have. It is ours to be faithful. It is God's to give the fruits of our toil. When our final account shall be rendered, if he shall say, "They have done what they could," it will be as welcome commendation as shall ever fall on human ears. Whether it shall be so then, we are now, day by day, determin

> THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.—Messrs Funk and Wagnalls, No. 10 and 12 Dev street, New York, have just issued a new work with the above title, designed as a pastor's complete hand-book for funeral services. and for the consolation and comfort of the afflicted, by Rev. George Duffield, D. D. and Rev. Samuel W. Duffield. It is intended for the use of all denominations, in convenient form for the pocket, and sent by mail, cloth bound for 75 cents. In limp leather

THE TREASURY OF DAVID.—The second volume of this great work of Mr. Spurgeon, the eminent English preacher, has been received from the publishing house of Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey St., New York, who have done a fine thing for the lovers of religious literature in issuing so valuable a book at the low price of \$2 a volume. It is expected that the entire work will embrace six volumes, and the style in which they are issued renders them an acceptable addition to any library.

EASTERN PROVERBS AND EMBLEMS, is the title of a book of proverbial and emblematic sayings, gathered from the Orient, by Rev. A. Long, Member of the Bengal Asiatic Society, published by Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey St., New York. The subjects are divided into three classes—those chiefly moral; moral and religious; and exclusively religious. It is well calculated to illustrate and explain many of the oriental figures used in the Bible. Price \$1.

## Communications.

#### CHARLES POTTER, Sr.

"The praise of those who sleep in earth The pleasant memory of their worth." we are never weary of recalling. This sad pleasure becomes a sacred duty when, in mature a Christian man as the lamented Charles Potter, who died in Adams Centre, N. Y., May 20, 1882. Full of years, longing for rest, this aged man stood upon the fad-

with whom he lived till her death, June 3. adjoining town of West Edmeston, where he successfully carried on the manufacture of carriages and sleighs till March, 1837, when he came to the town of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., and located on the farm where he died. Three children survive him: C. Potter, Jr., of Plainfield, N. J., Dr. C. D. Potter, of Adams Centre, N. Y., and Mrs Geo. W. Gardner, who resides upon the homestead. He leaves an aged sister in Westerly, R. I., Mrs. Content Spicer. Mr. Potter was never ambitious for political preferment, yet he always watched with the eye of a true patriot for an opportunity to aid the progearly life he made a profession of religion and united with the 1st Church at Hopkinton. day Baptist Church of Brookfield, and again mained a faithful and honored member until his share of the necessary burdens. Active, earnest and devout, he was a stalwart pillar in the Church of Christ. He was widely known and respected throughout the denomination, and the prominent and influential men who were present at his funeral bore silent testimony to the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. Rev. A. B. Prentice, our able pastor, conducted his funeral exercises. The text, "Death is swallowed up in victory," was certainly true in Mr. Potter's experience. In a tender manner the preacher rehearsed some touching incidents of the dead man's life, after solemnly warning the living to prepare to meet their God. No words of ours can take from, or add to, the influence of a life consecrated to the cause of truth. Mr. Potter has left a precious legacy, more valuable, now his triumphant death has sealed it. Frank, candid and sincere, he practiced what he preached, and looked with tender Christian charity upon the mistakes and failings of others.

"Blessed are they who die for God, And earn the victor's crown of light." FRANK L. PHALEN. ADAMS CENTRE, N. Y., May 26, 1882.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1882.

The rules of the House have been amended so as to prevent filibustering, to a certain extent, but, even with the amended rules, it will be necessary for the Republicans to keep a quorum constantly on hand in order to dispose of contested cases, and of all questions of a political character. It is the intention of the Democrats to use every possible means to retain Wheeler and Shelly, the two remaining members whose places are contested. If, during the progress of the debate, the Democrats at any time find the Republicans without a quorum, they can, in spite of the new rule, resume dilatory tactics.

The trial of the Star Route cases began in the criminal court to-day, and it is watched with great interest by the bar, as well as by the many friends of the defendants. All the counsel and a large crowd of spectators were in attendance. Col. Ingersoll opened with a motion to quash the indictment, as far as ex-Senator Dorsey and his brother were concerned, because, as he urged, the Grand Jury had not been drawn in accordance with the provisions of law. Judge Wylie overruled the motion of Mr. Ingersoll. Very eminent counsel, including McSweeny and Shellabarger of Ohio, Chandler of St. Louis, Wilson of Iowa, and others, have been retained by the defendants, and it is thought the trial of the case will continue far into at

Lieutenant Danenhower arrived at his home in Washington yesterday, and was reing shores of time, waiting with patience ceived at the railroad station by his brothers, So, the Word cuts both ways, and cuts for the message which should summon him sisters, relatives, friends, and about three sharply. Which way words and messages to enter the eternal world. Although it was thousand citizens with great demonstrations like these shall come to us, depends more known he was failing, the intelligence of his of love and esteem. He was escorted from again, what we do and are must be estimat. The morning he died, which was Sabbath five hundred of his friends had assembled and not those of some one else. A little girl his daughter, Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner; then John T. Given, chairman of the reception quietly away, exclaiming with his latest him in a brief address, and presented him with a floral model of the lost exploring "She hath done what she could," no one Hill, R. I., Sept. 7, 1799. While yet in his Commissioner Dent and his friends for the Yesterday, as in many other places, the wounds without cause, redness of eyes" to will dare say it was a small thing. On the minority, he left his native State for Brook- cordial welcome given him, and said that he

congratulation and friend met him at New York, t self utterly unable to ex appreciation. At the speeches, Commissioner Lieutenant Danenhower, present whom he did no and he was again overw gratulations and expressi gard and good-will. Aft was escorted by the com in West Washington. Secretary Folger has take effect from the first smoking in the Treasur office hours. It is unders of ladies, employed in the upon the Secretary and transferred to other room sociates were almost con thus rendering it very dis About three-fourths of t of the various departmen any time during office h cigar or a pipe in their standing the fact that pa occupied by ladies. The set by Secretary Folger e throughout the several de TRUTH ABOUT T BY A. H. LE of the RECORDER, of June

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The items by "S." in the repeated. The reader ou ber that "S." is not like t enthusiast," but a thor practical chemist, and tha he quotes is a man of fact Read the items again. "THE USE OF TOBBACO

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at least 1-10 of a grain of n 2d. The diurnal quantit sumed by an ordinary smo 3d. The effects of tobac

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in a pipe is almost as poisc tine, and destroys the live 5th. The liquid condent

in the mouth and lungs nicotine, fats, resins and One drop of this speedily, and death in young anima 6th. In men, small dose excite the intellectual f

doses produce palpitations and decrease of memory." Add to the above the

Daily Tribune, of May 31 "HIS DEATH DUE TO THE

"Dr. Willard Parker, J Twelfth st., sent a certific of Vital Statistics, yester James J. Sullivan had die ry st., from 'poisoning of Sullivan was onl old. He had been employ and he had used tobacco. his system had become nicotine."

We expect that many w and light a fresh cigar, to nervousness which will i to them, while for a that "there is something a sad fact that this growin its pathway with physical will heed the facts, and pleadings of reform.

#### SOUTH-EASTERN AS

The sessions of the So ciation have been well att and the last two days present than could find re and nest little church o 80 cosily and snugly need mountains of that section

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int Danenhower arrived at his ashington yesterday, and was rene railroad station by his brothers, atives, friends, and about three tizens with great demonstrations d esteem. He was escorted from to Williard's hotel, where about d of his friends had assembled m a cordial welcome home. Mr. iven, chairman of the reception introduced Lieutenant Daneummissioner Dent. who welcomed Fief address, and presented him model of the lost exploring a token of regard and esteem. Danenhower, in response, thanked er. Dent and his friends for the me given him, and said that he

had been so overwhelmed by the stream of present whom he did not personally know, in West Washington.

of ladies, employed in the department, called | gigantic evil through the ballot box. upon the Secretary and requested to be sociates were almost continually smoking, thus rendering it very disagreeable to them. any time during office hours with either a cigar or a pipe in their mouths, notwithstanding the fact that part of their room is occupied by ladies. The good example thus set by Secretary Folger should be followed throughout the several departments.

CRUTH ABOUT TOBACCO.

BY A. H. LEWIS.

The items by "S." in the scientific column of the RECORDER, of June 1st, need to be repeated. The reader ought also to remember that "S." is not like the writer, a "wild enthusiast," but a thoroughly informed, practical chemist, and that Dr. Lebon whom he quotes is a man of facts and not of fancies. Read the items again.

"THE USE OF TOBBACCO.—In a report to Medico-chirurgical Society of Liege, by Dr. ebon, the following conclusions are pre-

1st. For every 100 grains of tobacco used, at least 1-10 of a grain of nicotine is absorbed. 2d. The diurnal quantity of tobacco consumed by an ordinary smoker is about 300

4th. The resinous liquid which condenses in a pipe is almost as poisonous as pure nicotine, and destroys the lives of animals rap-

5th. The liquid condensed from the smoke in the mouth and lungs contains ammonia, nicotine, fats, resins and coloring matters. One drop of this speedily produces paralysis and death in young animals.

excite the intellectual faculties; repeated doses produce palpitations, disordered vision, and decrease of memory."

Add to the above the following from the Daily Tribune, of May 31st:

'HIS DEATH DUE TO THE USE OF TOBACCO." "Dr. Willard Parker, Jr., of No. 41 East Twelfth st., sent a certificate to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, vesterday, stating that James J. Sullivan had died at No. 110 Henry st., from 'poisoning of the system by to-Sullivan was only twenty-six years old. He had been employed as a bookkeeper, and he had used tobacco so constantly that his system had become impregnated with

We expect that many will sneer at these, and light a fresh cigar, to quiet the touch of nervousness which will involuntarily come to them, while for a moment they fear that "there is something in it." It is indeed a sad fact that this growing evil must strew its pathway with physical death before men will heed the facts, and science, and the pleadings of reform.

### SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The sessions of the South-Eastern Association have been well attended throughout, and the last two days many more were present than could find room inside the new and neat little church of Ritchie, which is so cosily and snugly nestled in among the mountains of that section of West Virginia.

The morning of May 25th was rainy, yet at the time appointed for the opening of Association, a good-audience had assembled to listen to the introductory sermon by L. R. Swinney, pastor of the Lost Creek

Each of the other Associations was represented by the delegates chosen last year, who, together with Brethren A. E. Main and J. L. Huffman, were most cordially greeted and hospitably entertained by the dear friends of that vicinity.

The sessions were characterized by a most excellent spirit on the part of all who helped in the administration of the word of life, the discussion of important denominational interests, the devotional exercises, and all that pertained to the cause of Christ in the in-terests of which the meetings were held.

Norwich, N. Y., June 1, 1882.

On account of the distance of the homes congratulation and friendly affection which of many of those who attended the daily met him at New York, that he found him- meetings, and the difficult roads, no night self utterly unable to express his grateful sessions were held except on the evening appreciation. At the conclusion of the after the Sabbath, when the house was speeches, Commissioner Dent presented to crowded to listen to Bro. H. P. Burdick, of is your Master, even Christ," and, "Neither Lieutenant Danenhower, separately, all those the Western Association, on the subject of be ye called masters, for one is your Master, temperance. The excellent attention and and he was again overwhelmed with con- remarks of different individuals after the oratulations and expressions of friendly re- lecture give good ground to believe that gard and good-will. After the welcome, he much practical good will result. Dr. Burdick, was escorted by the committee to his home with great clearness and force, places the responsibility of the rum traffic with all its Secretary Folger has issued an order, to attendant woes where it properly belongstake effect from the first instant, prohibiting on the voter. I wish every voter in the smoking in the Treasury building during United States could listen to the Doctor and office hours. It is understood that a number | be convinced of the sin of perpetuating this

with Maine and Kansas. In the Legislature of last Winter, the proposition to submit About three-fourths of the male employees | the question of a prohibitory amendment of of the various departments can be seen at | the constitution to the people, was lost by a and the day of victory seems near.

> Bro. L. F. Randolph, as Moderator of the Association, presided with good executive ability, fully equal to the occasion. Great harmony prevailed, and the general tone and educating influence of this annual meeting were evidently of more than ordinary meas-

> Bro. L. R. Swinney is delegate to the other Associations this year; Bro. S. D. Davis was appointed for the next delegate.

> > L. E. LIVERMORE.

#### MY VISIT TO THE BROOKFIELD CHURCHES.

Renewed praise seems appropriate in view of the multiplied tokens of the divine favor. The way of obedience is still a delightful way; hill roads in one of the most severe wintry March days was much alleviated by the pleasant anticipation of meeting in a few hours with real Sabbath-keepers, and uniting with | in his preparation for the work of the ministhem in the evening hour of worship. Soon | try. The awakening which has brought this great privilege was realized; and O, how | joy to so many hearts here is in accord with the sacred memories of that first Conference the spirit of our venerable pastor, and the thronged my mind, thrilling my soul with fervent gratitude and holy joy. The very same house of worship! It was to me as was to Moses the ground around the burning bush. Those who remembered the uncomfortable perplexity of mind under which I was struggling during Conference, could readily rejoice with me that I am now undoubtedly converted to the Sabbath of the Lord. From Brookfield, I went to Leonardsville, where I enjoyed the closing meetings of the rivival series conducted by Eld. Huffman; and as I witnessed the pleasant baptismal scene one bright beautiful Sabbath, l could but inquire, Shall we ever enjoy such prosperity in Norwich? Only those who are usually deprived of all the privileges connected with such an occasion can realize how precious it was to be there. In these, and in the several smaller places around, I received most heart-cheering, cordial welcome, not only to their social religious services, but to their hospitable homes; and the remembrance of the many pleasant acquaintances I formed is a source of great enjoyment; and I would gratefully acknowledge too, the unprecedented success with which my work was blessed. I could account for the favor it received from the people only in these words, "Whose heart the Lord opened." And again it is said of those "whose delight is in the law of the Lord," that "whatsoever they do, shall prosper." With pure spiritual craving my soul had longed to get among Sabbath keepers, and now I realized anew, that the blessings promised in connection with godliness, relate to this life as well as to that which is to come. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits." Our own little meetings still prosper, and are no less precious

#### TITLES.

I notice in the RECORDER of May 11th, under the head of "What is there in a Title?" quotations from Matthew 23:8, 10, as follows: "But be ye not called Rabbi, for one even Christ." And after a few remarks, there follows the assertion, that "these commands are just as positive and authoritative as any others he [Jesus] ever uttered." And the writer, further on, appears to regard this as applying not only to the title of 'D. D.," but also A. M.," "LL.D.," etc.

If the writer means by this, that our

Savior, in these remarks, meant to rebuke the use of titles, by his disciples and the multitude, as vain and presumptuous assumptions, then he may be correct, for it appears evident that his remarks here were aimed against vain and presumptuous ambition of West Virginia is in a fair way to take a all men and kinds, whether in titles, or anytransferred to other rooms, as their male as- high rank in this great reform, alongside thing else; nothing more. But if the writer, in this assertion, means to include duced to come forward and fill the places the prohibition of all titles of distinction, in- made vacant, and with willing hearts and dicating the professions and the pursuits of ready hands help on the Master's work. men, as for instance, D. D., for an approved student or teacher of divinity, A. M., bare majority. The cause is gaining ground | an approved scholar or teacher of the arts, etc., and M. D., as distinguishing an approved scholar or teacher or practioneer of medicine, as well as LL.D., indicating one versed in the laws, etc., when actually earned and legitimately and judiciously conferred, without ostentation or presumption, it is to be feared that the writer has assumed a degree of knowledge and presumption, at which even men of titles should hesitate, savoring largely of what our Savior was denouncing. Let us "walk humbly," Brother Hamilton. NOT A D. D.

# Home Meus.

#### New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

In the funeral sermon by Pres. Allen on the death of Eld. Hull, the speaker said, "Eld. Hull's library was one of the best and it is such a great source of comfort to libraries for a minister that I know." No know we are building on a sure foundation. | doubt if any well-read man had been acci-When I see others unwilling to have their | dently dropped into his study, he would have faith and practice tested by the Word of said that the man who collected and used God, I do so rejoice that we have a "thus these books was a great and good man. saith the Lord" for that peculiarity of doc- This collection of books will awaken an intrine that distinguishes us as a denomination | terest in any person of studious habits. 3d. The effects of tobacco smoke are the from other dear Christians. The change | Here are the thoughts of the great leading same as those following the administration was so great in coming out from a large ma- minds who have studied the government of the area in square miles, 2,900,170; the numjority into a small minority, that one could God and human redemption, and given their but feel it, severely at times; and as business | opinions to the world. Surrounded by the often takes me from home, nearly always opinions of such men, men who have given a among those who have to be informed that long life to study, how could it be otherwise "I do not attend to such matters on the | than he should express himself with great Sabbath." I had often thought how pleasant | care, upon the subjects under consideration. it would be to mingle with those who know | These books have been his intimate compan-God's will, and do it. Accordingly, in a late | ions for years. Indeed, they have been his 6th. In men, small doses of tobacco smoke | trip, I visited Brookfield, the seat of the every-day associates. He consulted them General Conference three years ago, the first, | most faithfully, and pondered well their and thus far, only one I have attended. The thoughts. Having made up his mind upon tediousness of the stage ride over the rough | the facts on a given subject, he was well fortified and able to defend it.

> surrounded by such a company of Christians increasing anxiety so manifest of late for the neighborhoods where he preached, may be in answer to his continued supplication while with his flock.

The friends of Prof. Coon and wife were pleased to welcome them home a few days since, as they returned from Cornell.

The Sabbath-keepers of Elmira—a little pand—have stood their ground, and give promise of continuance and growth. Arrangements are about perfected for starting tent work at Ithaca N. Y. A special fund is called for, for this work. The friends at Clifford, Pa., have just given to this, over one hundred dollars. Who will be the next? Let the friends of Sabbath reform everywhere respond to the call of the Board. L. C. ROGERS.

105 W. Hudson st.

New Jersey. PLAINFIELD.

At a church-meeting held May 28th, the the following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of the church that our pastor has an offer of a trip to Europe the coming Summer without expense to him; Resolved, That we cheerfully grant him leave of

WHEREAS, Rev. K. P. Ketcham, D. D., has in the nost generous manner offered, for himself and the

other pastors of Plainfield, to supply the pulpit, without expense, during the absence of Dr. Lewis in Europe; therefore, Resolved, That with a profound sense of the gener-

ous spirit which prompted this noble offer, we do hereby accept the same with thanks, and direct the deacons to call upon Dr. Ketcham as occasion may require, for the pulpit supply.

Bro, Lewis, with a party of warm friends, on account of the contrast with larger ones. expects to start on the thirteenth, on the We would gladly welcome any dear friends anticipated tour, which will probably extend to about ten weeks. s. served.

A. F. BARBER.

WALWORTH.

Wisconsin.

Although the continued cold weather of late, suggests winter wraps and renders fire indispensable for comfort, people still have a relish for ice cream and strawberries, as was evidenced on the evening of the 23d ult., when the Ladies' Benevolent Society gave a festival, in the interests of their work. They are busily at work with the needle and otherwise, trying to raise funds for appropriations which have of late been made for benevolent and other objects.

The Sabbath-school is well attended, and classes seem interested in their work.

As a Church and society, we feel deeply our loss in the recent removal by death of three of our esteemed and faithful members, and we earnestly desire and pray that in the good providence of God, others may be in-

The neighborhood prayer-meetings have E. been discontinued for a time, on account of bad weather and hurry of work.

### Condensed News.

On the night of June 3d, a heavy rain welled the streams to an unusual degree in this vicinity, and considerable damage was done. The stone abutments to the bridge in the north part of the village, in the immediate neighborhood of this office, built at an expense of several hundred dollars about three years ago, and considered perfectly substantial, were completely destroyed, and the bridge was carried off.

at Rome, June 2d, in the 76th year of his age. He has been a noted antagonist of oppression, nearly his whole military life having been spent in the service of some struggling country. His will provided that his body should be cremated.

GENERAL GARIBALDI died of bronchitis.

THE Public Debt statement shows a reduction of the debt, during May, of \$10,375,-

The Census Office has issued a bulletin showing by the census of 1880 the number of persons in the United States was 50,155,783; longer or shorter intervals, and then carried to the ber of families, 9,945,916; the number of butter, a product taking rank below the regular dwellings, 8,955,812; the number of persons to a square mile, 17.29; the number of families to a square mile, 3.43; the number of dwellings to a square mile, 3.02; acres to a person, 37.01; acres to a family, 186.62; persons to a dwelling, 5.60, and persons to a family, 5.04. The area in land surface, only | takes it to headquarters, where it is worked and saltexclusive of the Indian Territory and tracts | ed and packed for market as imitation creamery butof unorganized termory, aggregate 69,830 ter.

A Washington special of the New York | comprises collections of all butter made on the farm, Mail, says that John I. Davenport, who has been in Maryland for two months trying to discover the author of the Morey letter, received letters which show conclusively that It is truly inspiring to the pastor to be his man is found, and will beg for terms. Davenport says the man lives in Cumberland.

A recent dispatch from Fort Apache, Arizona, says that Pedro's band of White Mountain Indians has gone to Forestdale to forcibly take the land occupied by the white settlers. The Indians claim the land as theirs. The settlers deny the claim, and propose to fight.

The receipts at the Patent Office from January first to June first, were \$328,805, an increase over the corresponding five months of the previous year of \$64,623. The number of applications for patents filed during the same period was 15,244, an increase of

The session of the New York State Legislature closed June 2d, amid great confusion. The close of such sessions are usually attended with much hurry, but, from the reports, t would seem that the last was more than usually boisterous and undignified.

In reply to a question from postmaster Hunt, of Rochester, Treasurer Gilfillan has written that United States coins affected by natural abrasion only, and not mutilated in any way, must be received by government officers at their face value.

Ten elephants belonging to Barnum's show, recently escaped, and scattering over the country, created much excitement. They were captured after some hours, during which time they did considerable damage to The Alabama contested election case of

Lowe against Wheeler, has been decided in favor of Lowe, who has been sworn in and It is understood that no more contested

election cases will be called up in Congress until after some other business has been dis-

Three hundred and eighty Mormon emigrants under the control of Abraham Cannon, arrived in New York, last week.

Commander Terry, of the United States navy, who served with distinction during the war, died in Colorado June 2d. The coinage of the United States mints in

May were 6.050.000 pieces, valued at \$9,898,-The Princess Louise arrived at Quebec

Decoration Day was quite extensively ob-

#### LETTERS.

C. D. Chapman, L. R. Davis, C. B. Wilber, W Babcock, W. R. Harper, W. H. Boyce, T. O. Southwick, A. E. Main, P. F. Randolph, L. H. Babcock. Mrs. W. E. Witter, L. R. Swinney, Ephraim Emerson, Robert S. Ellis, Mary Hoffman, J. F. Hubbard, R. J. Maxson, S. E. Lane, A. H. Lewis, Wm. Cory, A. B. Davis, E. H. Stow, A. F. Barber, O. D. Sherman, Horace Stillman, Frank Hall, Joseph Swartout, J. A. Potter, Robert N. Patterson, F. Mills, Mrs. A. D. Graham, H. B. Lewis, B. F. Donald, L. H. Kenyon, A. B. Prentice, L. A. Loofboro, W. B. Gillette, E. C. Hibbard, E. N. Denison, Eugene Hill.

#### RECEIPTS.

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

| YARRAN WARA                       |      |      |      |     |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|
|                                   | Pa   | n to | Vol. | No. |
| Place, Alfred Centre,             | \$2  | 00   | 38   | 26  |
| Withey, Alfred,                   |      | 00   |      | 52  |
| s. L. Wright, Adams Centre,       | 2    | 00   | 38   | 52  |
| B. Davis, Shiloh, N. J.,          | 2    | 00   | 38   | 52  |
| B. Davis, Camden,                 | 3    | 00   | 39   | 52  |
| Stillman, West Hallock, Ill.,     | 2    | 00   | 38   | 52  |
| s E. L. Terry, Soda Springs, Idal | 10.2 | 00   | - 39 | -21 |
| s. Laura Rogers, Welton, Iowa,    | · 2  | 00   | 39   | 13  |
| P. Crandall, Fairfield, Neb.,     | 2    | 00   | 38   | 52  |
| N. Denison, Westerly, R. I.,      | 2    | 00   | 39   | 22  |
| **                                |      |      |      |     |

Lucy Cray, Alfred Centre, W. H. Ferris, Lost Creek W. V.

#### WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

FOR LESSON LEAVES.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending June 3d, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 29,561 packages; exports, 1,306. A description of the different kinds and grades of butter may be timely:

Creamery Butter, sometimes called Swiss, or Philadelphia, or Spring House Butter, is now the leading style and make of butter in this country. Its distinctive feature is that farmers haul the milk to a common center, where it is set in cold spring-water at a temperature from 44 to 50 degrees, thereby putting it in control (i. e., milk must not sour) of a skillful maker, who, with all appliances for skillful handling, turn out a first-class, uniform, well flavored butter. Butter is now made in this way at thousands of creameries from Connecticut to Colorado, running from 150 to 1,500 cows each, handling the milk as it is taken from the cow and turning out what is known and called regular make crea

Cream Creameries are different. Instead of ing the milk to the spring-house, and there holds it in control by the cold spring-water, the milk is set on the farm in variable temperatures, skimmed at cream creamery, where it is churned and made into creamery spring-water make, and known as cream

Imitation Creamery is a butter made from milk set at home and from cream skimmed at home and churned on the farm, but not worked or salted there; it is called for at a given hour by a roundsman, who

Factory Butter differs from this in the fact that it salted or unsalted, taken to stores for barter and trade, various in quality and irregular in condition. got together, perhaps 100 or 300 or 500 barrels a week, and conglomerated into what is known as factory butter, analogous to what used to be called store-packed butter, a product of pioneer farming

which lessens as improved processes displace it. Dairy Butter is made entirely upon the farm. The market is strong and active on all grades.

Sales of finest New York State sour cream creameries to local trade at 24 @ 25 cents; sweet creams and Western creameries for export at 22 @ 221 and 23 cents. The supply of fine State dairy make is light, and at the close sells close up with creameries. Market closes firm for all kinds, both State and Western.

|   | Fancy.      | to Fine.       |           |
|---|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| ery   |             |                |           |
| on of creamery.                                 | 23@24       | 18@22<br>20@22 | 17@1      |
| y   | . —         | 16@18          | 12@1      |
| Danista fa                                      |             |                | 7@1       |
| $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{E}$ .—Receipts for | )r tne week | were 47.8      | 775 DOXES |

exports, 41,166. There was a fairly steady market all the week with a trifle weaker feeling at the close, and prices of say \( \frac{1}{2} \) cent per pound. We quote: Fancy. - Fine. Common

Skimmed ......8@ 9 Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 10,860 bbls. and 6,994 boxes. The market has ruled firm all the week, and closes at an advance of fully 3 cents per dozen over last week. Sales to-day of New York

State at 281 @ 24 cents; Canadas 231 @ 231 cents; and Western 22½ @ 23 cents. BEESWAX.—Supply light and demand good at 26 @ 28 cents.

BEANS are firm. We quote: Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs......\$3 75 @\$4 00 DRIED FRUITS.—All in good demand at quota-

tions. We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice.... Apples, North Care Peeled peaches, e Peeled peaches. Unpeeled peaches, hd quarters..... 4

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

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

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

#### THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Up with the birds in the early morning. The dew-drop glows like a precious gem; Beautiful tints in the skies are dawning, But she's never a moment to look at them; The men are wanting their breakfast early; She must not linger, she must not wait; For words that are sharp and looks that are surly Are what men give when meals are late.

Oh, glorious colors the clouds are turning, If she would but look over hills and trees; But here are the dishes, and here's the churning— Those things always must yield to these, The world is filled with the wine of beauty, If she could but pause and drink it in; But pleasure, she says, must wait for duty, Neglected work is committed sin.

The day grows hot, and her hands grow weary; Oh, for an hour to cool her head, Out with the birds and winds so cheery! But she must get dinner and bake her bread The busy men in the hay field working, If they saw her sitting with idle hand, Would think her lazy and call it shirking, And she never could make them understand.

They do not know that the heart within her Hungers for beauty and things sublime; They only know that they want their dinner, Plenty of it, and "just on time." And after the sweeping and churning and baking,
And dinner dishes are all put by,
She sits and sews, though her head is aching, Till time for supper and "chores" draw nigh.

Her boys at school must look like others, She says, as she patches her frocks and hose; For the world is quick to censure mothers
For the least neglect of their children's clothes. Her husband comes from the field of labor; He gives no praise to his weary wife; She's done no more than has her neighbor; Tis the lot of all in country life.

But after the strife and weary tussle With life is done, and she lies at rest, The nation's brain and heart and muscle-Her sons and daughters—shall call her blest. And I think the sweetest joy of heaven, The rarest bliss of eternal life, And the fairest crown of all will be given Unto the way-worn farmer's wife.

> Written for the Sabbath Recorder. ROSAMOND RAY'S EXPERIMENT.

BY M. A. D.

It was a lovely Sabbath morning in May. The sky was one vast expanse of perfect blue, branch of the flower-laden trees.

hiding by the wayside to the extensive practical test? Why, indeed? orchards which flung airily to the breeze Mrs. Roberts, the teacher of this class, their gay banners of pink and white.

of the good people of Riverside, who hastened | sermon, and took in the situation at once. that morning to the sanctuary, seemed to | She was partly amused, partly anxious, but have taken on a wonderful newness and wholly determined to shield her girls as freshness of form and color; for Madame much as possible from undeserved censure, Beauchamp had just had her new "Spring and to make this curious little dramatic opening," and never were such remarkable scene the occasion of some careful instruccombinations of art and taste, such "loves | tion on the subject thus brought to mind, of bonnets," and such "elegant dresses," as which she had too long neglected. She

came from her hands! dear old pastor, on such a morning, and with loving propensities to aid in what, for the such surroundings, to discourse, with his time, had seemed to them only an innocent usual painful directness, upon the vanities of acquiescence in the decisions of their vener the world, the folly of fashion, and the sin- able pastor. She had studied their characfulness of display! Whatever it might have ters closely during the year they had been been, it is certain that the little congre- under her charge, and felt sure that no gation, gathered to hear, betrayed various | "malice a forethought" had mingled with signs of uneasiness. Mrs. Bates, who re- the fertility of design and perfection of exejoiced in the possession of a new Spring silk, cution in this remarkable tableau, for the fidgeted, nervously, in her seat, and the poor little figures might have been made of Barton girls, whose magnificent hats were of wax for any signs of life they manifested a style wholly unique and unapproachable, now. There was something very pathetic in bent their heads sleepily upon the rail before the fixed attitude and frightened, appealing them, affecting the sublimest indifference. faces of these usually vivacious and happy Some looked bored, and many were listless and inattentive, but there was one rapt, eager listener, whose face was a study. Rosamond Ray sat, twisting absently the fringe of her scarf, her cherry lips parted, and a puzzled, wondering expression in her elear hazel eyes, which looked straight at the minister, without flinching, as though measting and inattentive, but there was one rapt, and, as soon as the service was over, she made her way to them at once, and, greeting them at once, and, greeting and bewildering its pursuers everywhere."

"But," said Ollie Norton, "we at Riverside are not that kind of people. We follow fashion 'a great way off.' That is, we are only moderately and comfortably fashionable; and all about equally so, from the minister's without flinching, as though measting and taking no notice whatever of their unusual appearance.

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"But," said Ollie Norton, "we at Riverside are not that kind of people. We follow fashion able; and all about equally so, from the minister's without flinching, as though measting and looking at the west of the weather where a sound learnest duties, the great and earnest of the said of like and the wildering its pursuers everywhere."

"But a soon of the great and a Some looked bored, and many were listless creatures that touched Mrs. Roberts deeply, minister, without flinching, as though measuring the height and the depth, the length She also managed to exchange a few and breadth of this, to her, new theology.

After the service was over, this thoughtful little maiden of fourteen Summers, bent her steps swiftly homeward, apparently noticing no one, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but seeming wholly absorbed in her own reflections. Her mother made some own reflections. Her mother made some of the service was over, this thoughtful out, and to be peak for them a lenient treatment treatment of this offense against propriety, saying she believed it could be turned to good account in impressing upon their minds some valuable truths which they were now quite old enough to appreciate.

On the next evening a service of timid little and appropriets for the season and in eveny casual inquiries in regard to the sermon, attendance, &c., but received from her preoc- knocks on Mrs. Roberts's door were speedily way conducive to health and comfort, and a homes. cupied daughter only absent and incoherent answered by that lady herself, and as pleas- mode which is at once modest and becoming, replies. Evidently some very important ant a little company as one would wish to simple and unpretentious, certainly no harm project was revolving in the busy little brain. see was soon assembled in her spacious parlor. Said Dick, banteringly, while the family were at dinner, "A per your thoughts, the conversation on the part of the girls was Rosie," but Rosamoi.

brows and shrugged la purpose of which was wholly a mystery.

Circassian mantle, of immense proportions, which had been her great-grandmother's, over her very plainest calico dress, and a bit of trimming. Not a ribbon or a glove, or a touch of bright color anywhere, save in the sparkling eyes and the blooming cheeks.

Ada Hammond, a blushing, flaxen-haired blonde, wore, over the plainest of black skirts, without so much as a hint of a ruffle or puff, coat," trimmed with silk buttons and "frogs," which her grandmother wore, at fool?" her age, and which she had fished from the depths of a capacious chest in her Aunt Delilah's garret, where she had also found the straw gypsy hat, with a black riobon, a half century old, which adorned her head. She had no idea how be witching she looked in this antiquated, but very becoming, attire.

Next her sat Ollie Norton, who was of Quaker descent, in the demure, drab dress be sure that something is wrong. and white kerchief, and drab satin, capeless

bonnet of her Quaker ancestry. provise a dress much resembling that worn answer to the best of my ability." by the French peasantry, though it was and fandangles of every description were more dawned upon her cloudy horizon. eschewed, and, measured by the standard of the morning sermon, this really might have brightening up, "Who makes the fashions, passed for a little company of religious and, if it is wrong to follow them, why everydevotees, willing to renounce the world and body does so?" its vanities and pomp for ever; such a company as might be expected to delight the a good beginning, and will give us a fair heart of the devoted old pastor, as he saw in start. You have all heard, of course, that

them the first fruits of his earnest exhorta-

tions and faithful teachings.

Nevertheless, the girls thought that he frowned upon them darkly, and looked anything but pleased to see them following out to the very letter his most explicit directions. Everything seemed in a horrible muddle now. They could not understand; it actually Senate once acknowledged, in a speech defrightened them to see the look of mortifica- livered before that body, that the 'dictators, tion and pain with which their parents and whose dress and equipage and appoint friends, all at once, seemed to regard them. ments give the law first to France unbroken by a single cloud. The light of What had they done? Did not the minister and through France to the whole of the newly-risen sun lay soft and bright upon | plainly condemn the changing fashions of the civilized world, are abandoned wamthe velvet turf, and shimmered lazily upon the day? Did he not express, in glowing en, women who can never have the the rippling water, crowning, meanwhile, words, his fervent desire for a return of the name of wife, who know nothing of home or with marvelous beauty and glory, the far-dear old times, when no changes in dress of family ties, whose only hold on life is away mountain tops. The earth had put on were required, save the necessary repairs, for personal attractiveness, which must be seits beautiful rob of green, fresh and cool, a whole decade, and scarcely any thought or cured and maintained at whatever cost. dotted here and there with delightful bits of time was given to the exacting demands of They aim to secure attention through the coloring. The birds, resplendent in gay fashion? Did he not mourn over the maniplumage, warbled their sweet anthems of fest tendency of the age to dress and show praise as they hopped joyously from branch to and ornamentation of every kind? Now, why should he look askance at them who, Everything in nature seemed to be clothed alone of all his congregation, had cared with beauty, from the modest little violet enough for his views to put them to any

And, was it strange? Even the costumes hasty review of the lessons of the morning have led many women to contract debts, un

knew how impulsive they were, and saw how What evil genius was it that prompted the thoughtlessly they had allowed their fun-

with the mothers of the girls as she went

your thoughts, the conversation on the part of the girls was fashion of the times with these limitations marked by a painful constraint until Rosa-rather than to adopt an antiquated style, or mond suddenly burst out with, "Oh! Mrs. one which is uncouth or grotesque, and thus In the afternoon, she managed to get Roberts, we are all so sorry; and I want to calculated to attract attention and excite rethrough her Sabbath-school lesson quite tell you it was all my fault. It seemed to mark. The best-dressed lady, as a rule, is creditably, thanks to the careful attention me such a capital plan; and I had so little one who is so dressed that you neither notice she had given it during the week; and after time to think about it; and though it seemed nor remember what she wears; a thing which fully warned. the school was dismissed, she was observed to promise a little fun for us, I really thought could never happen, you know, if she chose to hold a long, private consultation with the it would be approved and commended by the some long-disearded style, which would be other members of her class, the nature and most strictly conscientious and self-denying Christians. I was just sure it would please It was not long to remain a mystery, how- Mr. Tremaine, for I supposed he believed tious." ever, for, as the people assembled for the what he said, though I did not and could

of the queerest looking objects, which, on "Never mind, Rosamond; I see how it was. closer inspection, proved to be Sabbath- Only one thing is not quite clear to my as if they came over in the 'Mayflower?'" school class No. 4, in costumes evidently mind. How did you expect to let yourself "Yes, indeed, I do," laughed Mrs. Rob- more nutritious and much more readily dimeant to be modest and proper, according to down from the high moral ground you had erts. "Hers is a case in point, too. The the most stringest rules of Christian pro- so suddenly taken? You certainly did not very strangeness of her appearance, and the expect to continue wearing that singular out- oddness of all her quaint belongings. made of any kind. In preparing it only just Rosamond Ray wore a plain, dark-blue fit during the remainder of your life! and her the subject of curious observation to enough cold water should be poured on to how could the wearing of it for a single time | every one, and the butt of many an idle jest count for anything but a foolish freak at the among the thoughtless young people, while best? Anything done in the interest of re- my neighbor over the way, dear old Mrs. small, round, black hat, without the least form must be persevered in to the end, you Peters, you might meet a dozen times, and steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly

astonished. "As sure as I live, Mrs. Rob- make you feel, instinctively, that she is a the old-fashioned, black broad-cloth "great preacher's idea, and imagined that it would ent fashion to relieve it of all peculiarity or soaked article. give him pleasure. How could I be such a oddness. The fashion is, so to speak, toned

> plied Mrs. Roberts. "No real blame attaches taste, and eminently becoming to her face and to any of you, except for acting without ad- form." vice. Never again, my dear girls, entertain any project, or engage in any enterprise, which you can not freely confide to your to wear truly beautiful clothes, and to have parents. Whenever you feel reluctant to them so suited to our complexion and form take 'mother' into your confidence, you may | that they really improve our appearance?"

"Now I will tell you what we will do for the remainder of the evening. You shall all The next looked very like a "Sister of ask me whatever questions this little experi-Charity," and another had managed to im- ence of yours may have suggested, and I will deed, that exercise of taste and skill which

doubtless done unwittingly. And so on you are. Everything is so dreadfully through the class, fashion was ignored; jew- mixed." And Rosamond wiped away her elry and ribbons and feathers and flowers tears, and looked as though light had once creations of a painter or sculptor."

"Very good," said Mrs. Roberts, "that is such and such new styles were 'just from Paris,' and it may have sounded very lofty and grand to you, but the precise manner is which these styles originated is not so ver flattering. The French people are much bette posted in regard to this matter than we Americans are. A member of the French endless variety and charming diversity of their styles. No wonder that the prevailing fashions, many of filem, show such a total disregard of all the requirements of prudence and economy!

"We can not doubt the truthfulness of the French writers, Michelet and Edmund About, from whom we learn that the extravagant demands of fashion, in France, beknown to their husbands, and to sign ob ligations which could only be paid by the sacrifice of honor, thus effectually undermin ing the purity of the family and the sacredness of home!

"Don't you think this ought to be a warn ing to the lovers of fashion everywhere?"

"Yes, indeed," came, in eager chorus,

from the absorbed listeners. Mrs. Roberts took a book from the center table, and continued: "You all know and love our own Mrs. Stowe. Let me read what she says in one of her books, which is pre-

cisely to the point. Somewhere, between the fast women of Paris and the daughters of Christian families in America, should be established a cordon sanitaire to keep out the There will then be no foolish love of display, contagion of manners, customs and habits. with which a noble minded, religious, democratic people ought to have nothing to do.' Mrs. Stowe is right. Some check ought certainly to be put upon the career of those American women who madly give chase to skill, we shall not be absorbed in the con-

very much to know if it is wrong. When

can come from their being fashionable. In Mrs. Roberts was gracious and chatty, but fact, it becomes our duty to conform to the marked and striking, because unfamiliar to us, or ridiculous because odd and preten-

"Oh, Mrs. Roberts, don't you remember evening service, all eyes were attracted toward one of the most conspicuous seats in
the house, occupied by a half dozen or more the house, occupied by a half dozen or more the house, occupied by a half dozen or more that peculiar Miss Main, who used to live on South Street, and who wore a black leghorn bonnet she had had forty years, and a fun
North Loup—Oscar Babcock.
South Street, and who wore a black leghorn bonnet she had had forty years, and a fun
What he said, shough I was not conspicuous seats in bonnet she had had forty years, and a fun
North Loup—Oscar Babcock.

Orleans—H. E. Babcock.

Carrecille—C. W. Threlkeld.

ny chintz dress and camlet cloak, that looked

down, softened, adapted to her age and her "You are young and inexperienced," re- needs, so that her dress is always in excellent

> "Oh!" exclaimed Rosamond, with a sigh of relief, "then you do not think it wrong

"Of course not," replied Mrs. Roberts. "The love of beauty in dress, if indulged within proper limits, is no more wrong than the artist's love of the beautiful in nature. Inproduces a truly beautiful costume, in ac-"Oh, Mrs. Roberts, may we? How good cordance with the rules of simplicity and harmony, is very near akin to the genius which gives form and color to the wonderful

"But how are we to know what are the proper limits?'" asked Ollie.
"Yes, that is what I want to know,"

chimed in the other half dozen voices. "Well," answered Mrs. Roberts, "this might be considered the most difficult question of all, as there can not possibly be any rule of limitation applicable to all persons or in all cases. Yet I think we can each decide it for our individual selves by a few very simple tests Let us inquire whether the gratification of our taste, in any instance, interferes with some plain duty, or demands the sacrifice of something which is of more value to our own souls than anything external can

be. To go beyond our income, and thus to involve ourselves in debt, or to encroach upon the rights of others, in order to secure the means for personal adornment, to sacrifice conscience or self-respect, or the means of culture to a love of beauty in mere externals. would be to show ourselves deficient in appreciation of that highest and truest of all | national insignia of their country. beauty, beauty of character, beauty of soul. Let us beware, then, how we allow ourselves to be deceived. Though the love of beauty is inherent in our constitutions, though it is not wrong to exercise the taste and skill which God has given us in the making of a THE SABBATH RECORDER. beautiful wardrobe, we must bear in mind that the steps are easy from the innocent gratification of a refined taste to that foolish excess, that blind devotion to fashion which overrides everything; which sacrifices to itself all the higher beauty and sweetness and lovableness of our natures, and reduces us, who were made in God's image, and meant to be noble, wise and helpful women to the level of mere butterflies. Remember that there are many who, though often robed in velvet and ermine, have not learned what it is to be 'wrapped in the sweet serenities of hope and trust;' though familiar with all other styles of adornment, they have not felt the satisfaction of being 'adorned with good works,' or of: 'wearing the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price.' What we need, you see, my dear girls, to set at rest every vexed question of outside duty, is more of the supreme fullness of the love of Christ-such an indwelling of the divine Spirit as shall leave no void to be filled with trifles or frivolities. no desire to excel others in the beauty or costliness of our attire, and no feeling of envy toward those who excel us. Though clothed, indeed, in beautiful and fitting garments, the result of our own industry and this ignis fatuus rising from the sinks of templation of them; our minds will have pollution in Paris, and deluding, facinating ample room for other and nobler themes,

she also managed to exchange a few words black Debby, the washerwoman, and I want her watch said, simply, "Why, my dear girls, I am keeping you too long; your mothers will think I am monopolizing your time and attention. But do come and see me again; we surely can find something pleasant and profitable to talk about, and I am sometimes very lonely." And so, with many eager On the next evening, a series of timid little and appropriate for the season, and in every little company of girls dispersed to their

It is many years since that beautiful Spring morning described in the opening of our story. All the members of "Sabbathschool class No. 4" are now occupying use ful and honorable positions. Though some of them were daughters of wealthy parents, who afterward removed to the city, not one of them chose the "butterfly existence," against which they were so early and so faith-

They all remember to this day, with liveliest feelings of gratitude, the kind hand outstretched to them in their hour of sorest need, and the sweet teachings that fell upon their wounded spirits like healing balm.

heretofore. It is frequently substituted for potatoes at the chief meal of the day, being gested. At its present cost, it is relatively cheaper than potatoes, oatmeal or grain-grits prevent the rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which should have a close fitting cover, and with a moderate fire the rice is be impressed only with the sweetness of her | done; then the cover is taken off, the surplus Rosamond looked at first bewildered, then | face and the dignity of her carriage, which | steam and moisture allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow-white kererts," she said, "I never once thought what real lady. You might not notice at all what nels, each separate from the other, and as we were to do about dress in the future. I she wore, but if you should, you would find much superior to the usual soggy mass, as a thought only of how we could illustrate the her dress conformed sufficiently to the pres-

#### HOW THE THISTLE BECAME AN EMBLEM.

It was at the time of an invasion when the

destinies of Scotland hung upon the result of a battle soon to come. The invaders were upon the soil, and if they gained the victory in the first encounter, they might not afterward be overcome. It matters not whether the invaders were Danes, or Norwegians, or Normans, the simple origin of the emblem is the same. The invaders knew that the Scots were desperate, and if they would surely conquer them, they must fall upon them, suddenly and unawares. To this end they availed themselves of a dark stormy night, and planned to fall upon the Scottist army on every side at the moment. Had they been suffered to execute their plan undetected, they would certainly have succeeded in entirely destroying the Scots, but a simple accident betrayed them. When near the Scottish camp the foremost of the invaders removed the heavy shoes from their feet so that their step might not be heard. and thus stealthily advancing, barefooted, a heavy, quick-tempered soldier trod squarely upon a hugh thistle, the sharp point of which gave such sudden and exquisite pain, that he cried out with a bitter curse in his agony. His cry aroused the outlying Scots and thus apprised them of their danger. With wonderful alacrity, they sprang to their arms, and meeting the foe widely divided for the purpose of encompassing the camp, they were enabled to easily overcome them, which they did with great slaughter. The unfortunate soldier who had so unwittingly given the alarm was captured alive; and when he had told his story, and the Scots knew to what their deliverance was due, they resolved to adopt the thistle as the

If a word spoken in time is worth one piece of money, silence in its time is worth

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TEST FOR MINERAL solution of methyl violet) is changed into b while organic acids do n This property has been for demonstrating the p eral acids in vinegar.

DEATH BY FROST. in freezing, or in thawin subject of discussion. Breslau, finds that in ce indigo is produced as the cal change that occurs d the plant. When any of or their vitality in any immediately turn blue cold, the flowers at once showing that in some in in freezing.

PETROLEUM IN GERM rore in Germany, over t troleum at Oldheim, ha The German oil-smoked as to render its use in possible. An attempt t on American petroleum bination of all shades would be formed to def would increase the cost indispensable article, es classes of Germans.

INFLUENCE OF POTA THE GROWTH OF GRASS phate and potassium ch manuring meadows wi composition, different tions, and altitudes. 1 by order of the Farmer Germany. In all cases, potassium sulphate, whi late in the Fall, or in S increase of 47 per cent. produce of unmanured chloride spread before t ter, gave only 31 per spread in the Spring, result.

INTERNATIONAL CON The fourth Internation giene will be held in G from the 4th to the 9th and the attention of United States is called managing committee (a be found in The Nation Bulletin, April 15, 1882 ington, D. C.). Board and scientific societies, ested in sanitary work, ipate in the deliberation subjects, among others, ation: The influence of ver, alcoholism, disinfe typhoid fever, the me questions of demograph

A FOURTH STATE OF

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DEATH BY FROST.—Whether plants die in freezing, or in thawing, has long been a subject of discussion. Prof. Goeppert, of outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Breslau, finds that in certain white orchids Mass. cal change that occurs during the death of free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Surry Co., Va. the plant. When any of the cells are crushed or their vitality in any way injured, they immediately turn blue. On exposure to cold, the flowers at once undergo this change. showing that in some instances death occurs in freezing.

PETROLEUM IN GERMANY.—The late furore in Germany, over the discovery of petroleum at Oldheim, has already subsided. The German oil smoked to such an extent | Mass. as to render its use in dwelling houses impossible. An attempt to increase the duty on American petroleum would fail, as a combination of all shades of political opinions would be formed to defeat an effort which would increase the cost of what is now an indispensable article, especially to the poorer classes of Germans.

INFLUENCE OF POTASSIUM SALTS UPON THE GROWTH OF GRASSES.—Potassium sulphate and potassium chloride were used in manuring meadows with soils of different composition, different geographical situations, and altitudes. The trials were made by order of the Farmers' Club, at Worms, Germany. In all cases, it was found that potassium sulphate, which was spread either late in the Fall, or in Spring, caused a mean increase of 47 per cent. compared with the produce of unmanured fields. Potassium chloride spread before the beginning of Winter, gave only 31 per cent. increase, whilst spread in the Spring, gave an unfavorable

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.-The fourth International Congress of Hy- N. Y. Agents wanted. Circular free. giene will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, from the 4th to the 9th of September, 1882, and the attention of Sanitarians in the United States is called to the circular of the managing committee (a copy of which will be found in The National Board of Health Bulletin, April 15, 1882, published at Washington, D. C.). Boards of health, sanitary and scientific societies, and all others interested in sanitary work, are invited to participate in the deliberations. The following considers among others will receive consider.

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A FOURTH STATE OF MATTER.—Some recent experiments of Prof. Crookes lead to the following conclusions: At the outset, he compares and contrasts the distinctive characteristics of the three states of matter, solid, liquid, and gas. If the imagination be transferred from the collection of molecules involved in these three states, to an isolated molecule in space, it is found to be an inconceivable entity, possessing neither the properties of a solid, nor of a liquid, nor of a gas; so that such an individual molecule must be classed in a distinct category. Similar reasoning may be applied to a collection of contiguous molecules, whose motion is so arrested or controlled that no collisions occur, and supposing such a molecular aggregation was bodily transferred from one part of space to another, this movement would not cause the undersigned, at his office in the village of Alfred aggregation to assume the properties of gas. These conditions constitute the fourth state of matter, which is the ultimate result of gas expansion: for by great rarefaction, the free path of the molecules is made so long that the collision with other molecules in a given time may be disregarded, in comparison with the misses, in which case the molecale obeys its own motions and laws, so that the distinctive properties of the gaseous state are reduced to a minimum, and matter is thus converted into an ultra-gaseous condition. A similar state will be produced, when Closest Cash Purchasers. tion. A similar state will be produced, when by some extraneous force, order may be infused into the disorderly jostling of the molecules in gases, by coercing them into some methodical rectilinear movement. Phenomena such as these cause the movements of the radiometer, and Prof. Crookes, in his experiments on negative discharges in vacuum tubes, has rendered such regular motions visible. The gaseous and fourth states of matter merge insensibly into one another, as do the liquid into the solid, or the liquid into the gaseous. These considerations lead to the speculation that the molecule is the only true matter, whilst matter, according to the usual phraseology,

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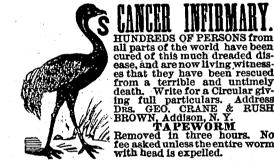
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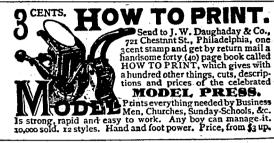
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| DIMITONS.   | 110.04   | 110. 12   |          | 210. 0                      |
|---|--|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| Leave Dunkirk Little Valley   |  | 1.05 PM<br>2.52 "                               |          | 7.15 AM<br>8.54 "           |
| Salamanca<br>Carrollton<br>Olean<br>Cuba<br>Wellsville<br>Andover<br>Alfred | 8.25 AM<br>8.35 "<br>9.00 "<br>9.25 "<br>10.22 " | 3.50 PM<br>4.06 "<br>4.33 "<br>4.58 "<br>5.50 " |          | 10.31 "                     |
| Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis                 | 11.40 AM<br>1.25 PM<br>2.59 "<br>7.08 "          |   | 3.44 "   | 1.50 PM<br>4.30 "<br>7.30 " |
| New York  | 10.00 рм   | 7.25 AM   | 11.25 ам |                             |

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stop-

ping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills 5.57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.53, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.25, Great Valley 9.56, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hins 2.20, Cuba 1.25, This ship is a salar transport 2.52, Scionary 2.50, Cuba 1.25, Scionary 2.50, Salar transport 2.52, Scionary 2.50, Scionary 2.52, Scionary 2.50, Salar transport 2.52, Scionary 2.52, Sci 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.

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

By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D. 20 pp.

arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 P. M.

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

|   | WEST                                     | WARD.   |                |         |
|---|--|---------|----------------|---------|
| STATIONS.                                 | No. 3*                                   | No. 5   | No. 29         | No. 1   |
| Leave<br>New York<br>Port Jervis          | 7.00 PM<br>10.55 "                       |         | 7.15 рм        |         |
| Hornellsville                             | 8.10 AM                                  | 5.10 ам | 12.50 рм       | 8.55PM  |
| Wellsville<br>Cuba<br>Olean<br>Carrollton | 9.13 AM<br>10.01 "<br>10.29 "<br>11.09 " |         | 4.07 "         | 10.49 " |
| Great Valley  Arrive at  Salamanca        | 11.20 "                                  | 8.00 '' | 5.17 "         | 11.50 " |
| Leave Little Valley Arrive at             | 11.52 AM                                 |         | <b>5.50</b> рм | 12.20 A |

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, Affred 12.46, An-dover 1.05, Wellsville 1.24, Cuba 2.22, Olean 2.50, Carrollton 3.30, Great Valley 3.40, and all stations, arriving at Salamanca at 6 P. M.

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

\* Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

| STATIONS.                       | 1 1 1 |      |          |       | 21.  |                |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|----------|-------|------|----------------|
| Leave<br>arrollton<br>Arrive at |       |      | 1        |       |      | P. M.<br>11.30 |
| radford<br>Leave                | 10.03 | 9.30 | 4.51     | 12.35 | 9.00 | 1.20           |
| radford<br>uster City           | 10.45 |      | 4.55     | 1.05  | •••• | ••••           |
| Arrive at uttsville             |       |      | <b>.</b> |       |      |                |

6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. 11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.85 A. M. EASTWARD.

STATIONS.

Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

A. M. P. M. P. M.

Leave 6.30 .... 8.40 .... 1.10 ..... 7.18 .... 9.35 1.30 8.14 .... Buttsville<sup>\*</sup> Custer City Arrive at ..... 9.50 1.45 8.25 ..... Bradford | Leave 7.45 6.20 10.93 2.40 4.15 6.90 Bradford Arrive o 6.55 10.45 8.20 4.55 7.20 Carrollton I 3.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at

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

Through Tickets to all points at the very lowest rates, for sale at the Company's offices. Baggage will be checked only on Tickets purchased at the Company's office. JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent, New York.

### S. Pepartment.

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

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

LESSON XII.—THE CHILD-LIKE BELIEVER

BY REV. G. J. CRANDALL.

For Sabbath-day, June 17.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-Mark 9: 33-50. (New Version.)

And they came to Caper-

naum: and when he was

in the house he asked them, What were ye rea-soning in the way? But they held their peace: for they held disputed one with

they had disputed one with

was the greatest. And h

twelve; and he saith unto

them, If any man would b

and minister of all. And he took a little child, and

set him in the midst o them: and taking him in

them. Whosoever shall re

ceive one of such little children in my name, re-ceiveth me: and whosoey-

er receiveth me, receiveth not me, but him that sent

John said unto him, Mas-

ter, we saw one casting out devils in thy name: and

we forbade him, because 9 he followed not us. But Jesus said, Forbid him

not: for there is no man which shall do a mighty work in my name, and be

able quickly to speak evil of me. For he that is not

against us is for us. For whosoever shall give you

a cup of water to drink, because ye are Christ's, verily I say unto you, he

little ones that believe on

me to stumble, it were bet-ter for him if a great mill-stone were hanged about

his neck, and he were cast into the sea. And if thy hand cause thee to stum-ble, cut it off: it is good for thee to enter into life

maimed, rather than hav-

ing thy two hands to go into hell, into the un-

quenchable fire. And if thy foot cause thee to

stumble, cut it off; it is good for thee to enter in-

to life halt, rather than

having thy two feet to be cast into hell. And if thine

eye cause thee to stumble

cast it out; it is good for thee to enter into the king-

dom of God with one eye

rather than having two eyes to be cast into hell;

where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not

49 quenched. For every one shall be salted with fire. 50 Salt is good: but if the

salt have lost its saltness, wherewith will ye season it? Have salt in your-selves, and be at peace one with another.

(Old Version.) 33. And he came to Caper- 33 naum: and being in the house he asked them, What was that ye disputed among yourselves by the way?

34. But they held their peace: for by the way they had disputed among themselves, who should be the greatest.

June 24. Review.

35. And he sat down, and called the twelve, and saith unto them, If any man desire to be first, the same shall be last of all, and servant of all. set him in the midst of them: and when he had taken him in his arms, he said unto

37. Whosoever shall receive one of such children in my name, receiveth me; and whosoever shall receive me, receiveth not me, but him that sent me. 38. And John answered

him, saying, Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name. and he followeth not us: and we forbade him, because he followeth not us.
39. But Jesus said, Forbid him not: for there is no man

nim not: for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me.

40. For he that is not against us is on our part.

41. For whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink in my name because you he. in my name, because you belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, he shall not lose to shall in no wise lose his re-2. And whosoever shall offend one of these little ones that believe in me, it is better for him that a milistone were

hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea. 43. And if thy hand offend thee, cut it off: it is better for thee to enter into life malmed. than having two hands to go into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched:

44. Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not

45. And if thy foot offend for thee to enter halt into life, than having two feet to be cast into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched: 46. Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not

the plack it out: it is better for the to enter into the kindles of God with one eys, then having two eyes to be cast into hell fire: 46; Where their worm dieth 10t, and the fire is not 49. For every one shall be salted with fre, and every sacrifice shall be salted with

50. Salt is good: but if the salt have lost his saltness wherewith will ye season it

Matt. 18: 1-14.

3. John 13 : 1–17.

TIME.-A. D. 29.

CENTRAL TRUTH,—Humility essential to membership in the kingdom of Christ.

DAILY READINGS.

7. 1 Pet. 5: 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit."—Isa, 57: 15.

OUTLINE.

QUESTIONS.

I. Where had Jesus and his disciples been? What had

Jesus been teaching the disciples? To what place did they

How did Jesus know about it? Why did they not answer?

What occasioned the dispute? For what did Jesus call

the twelve to him? What is it to be last of all, and minister

of all? Should any desiring to be great in the church seek it

through great service? What is meant by receiving a little

child? How is it, that in receiving a child in Jesus' name we

receive him? How, in receiving him, do we receive his

II. Who was this John? What had he and the other disci

ples seen? What are devils? What did the disciples do to

What did Jesus say? Was it right for the man not to follow

Jems? Do you think the man had any particular love for

III. Is there danger of causing little ones to stumble

Name some of the ways. What does Jesus say would be

better for him? Why would it be better? How can one's

Dees this mean that we are really to cut off our hands, or

feet, or pluck out our eyes? Does it mean that there will

be people in heaven who have only one arm, or one foot

or one eye? What is meant by going into hell? Is there

really any danger of our being punished in the future life?

What is meant by "their worm dieth not and the fire is not

quenched?" What is meant by "salt is good?" How does

it lose its saltness? Can it be restored? How are we to

think of those oes Jesus look

that sent him? Who sent Jesus into the world?

or sympathy with, Jesus? How

lead us to be at peace with one another?

are not actually against Chr.

everything done to his children

I. The greatest disciple. v. 33-37.

II. Misapplied zeal. v. 38-41.

III. Offenses. v. 42-50.

4. Luke 14: 7-11. 5. Luke 22: 24-30.

INTRODUCTION.

Jesus had been traveling through Galilee in secret, and teaching the disciples, as they went, that he was to be taken from them, seeking in this way to prepare their minds for the events which were shortly to come to pass. In order to prevent despondency and despair, he told them that he should arise from the dead, and this afterwards confirmed them in the belief that he was the Messiah.

COMMENTS.

I. To Capernaum. This was the place where Jesus lived, or had his home, and it was after he had entered into the house that he began to inquire about the conversation the disciples had been having on the way. Only a short time previous to this, Jesus had taken Peter, James and John up into the mountain, and had been transfigured before them and when coming down he had charged them not to tell what they had seen till he had risen from the dead. The other disciples would naturally inquire of Peter and the others what had happened on the mountain, and they refusing to tell would lead them to suspect that Jesus was counseling with them respecting his future kingdom, and thus the question, which of them should occupy the highest position in the kingdom all believed he was about to establish, was one of great interest to them all, and one they would discuss with great earnestness. How often the followers of Jesus now feel more anxious about their own honor or position among men than about what he has accomplished at Jerusalem! We all need to remember that as Jesus read the thoughts of his disciples and called them to an account, so he reads ours, and will most certainly ask us what we were disputing about in the way. It may be that many of us will be covered with shame and confusion of face at his question. Last of all, and minister. The true way to exaltation is to so help and minister to the needs of our fellow-men, that we shall become absolutely necessary to the progress of the work. This can not be done by doing the work as a means to the exaltation of self, but honor in the kingdom of Christ is the reward that follows as the result of hearty and earnest service. Whosoever shall recive one of such children in my name. Whosoever receives a child, either the natural child, that he may train it for Christ, or the spiritual child, into the church, that it may be trained for effectual service in the kingdom of Christ, receiveth Christ and the Father, for such work is in harmony with the will of God and therefore receives God's bless-

II. And John answered. The beloved disciple sees the application of Jesus' doctrine to what he and the other disciples had done to one who, perhaps, was a child in faith. They had seen a man casting out evil spirits in the name of Jesus, and yet he did not follow him. This seemed to the disciples to be improper, and therefore they forbid his casting out the evil spirits. They desired to see the man giving himself entirely to the instruction of Jesus, or to abandon all work in his name. Forbid him not. Jesus would not break the bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax. The smallest beginnings of de pendence upon or faith in Jesus he would not check, but encourage, for the following reasons: 1st. One working a miracle in his name must have some faith, and might, in the future, become entirely consecrated to the service of Christ, and if he left his service finally, it would be after a course of gradual decline. 2d. For he that is not against us is for us. This is the rule all Jesus' disciples are to follow respecting those who manifest little faith. 3d. Whosoever shall give you a cup of water . . . because you belong to Christ. This is the evidence of love for me, and for this reason is always to be encouraged by my followers. We are never to account any man an enemy of Christ who honors and respects his followers, yet it may be true in many cases that he that is not earnestly for Christ is against him. The former is to guide us in our conduct toward men; the latter is

Christ's standard of judgment. III. Whosoever shall cause one of these little ones that believe on me to stumble. Connect this verse directly with verse 37, and you get the thought of the Master. The doctrine taught is that there is great danger of leading little ones, and those weak in faith, into unbelief, when those professing to follow Jesus contend and strive with each other for place and power. How often churches are rent and the blessed religion of Jesus scandalized by such unholy work. Indeed it would be far better for the authors, and for all the aiders and abettors of such strifes, if a great millstone were hanged about their necks and they cast into the sea. And if thy head cause thee to stumble. Jesus refers here to the danger of being separat ed from the fellowship of Christ by the indulgence of the senses. Whatever there may be in us seeking gratification, although it may be as dear and as necessary to us as our hand, or foot, or eye, yet for the sake of that eternal life which we should hazard, if we indulged, we should cut off instantly the desire. If a foot or hand or eye is so diseased as to endanger physical life, we do not hesitate to apply to the surgeon; how much more should we apply the knife come? What question had the disciples been discussing, when our eternal life is endangered. Hell. Gehenna, not hades. This is the place of future punishment, not the place of the dead. Here we are taught that fearful and awful punishment awaits him who, for any reason, prefers something else to Christ. Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. The gnawings of an awakened conscience and the burning consciousness of spirit worthlessness shall never cease there. the man who was casting out these evil spirits? Why? Blessed be God, there is salvation in Christ from this awful end. For every one shall be salted with fire. For (giving a reason why it it is better to cut off, etc.) every one (all, without exception, those who thus deny themselves and those cast into hell) shall be salted with fire (as the symbol of divine purity, which either purifies or consumes, so that both refining fire and eternal fire hand cause him to stumble? Or one's foot? Or one's eye? | are included under the same figure). The interpo lated clause will then be explained: And every sacrifice (those accepted of God are here referred to, not those rejected) shall be salted with salt (with the salt of the covenant of God). See Lev. 2: 13. All must enter into the fire of God's

purity in some way; those who offer themselves "a

in the fire; while others are salted only with fire, the

same fire of divine purity becoming eternal fire of connection with the next verse becomes plain. Salt member shows this to be the case,) wherewith denomination?" by E. M. Dunn. will ye season it? Have salt in yourselves (this grace of God, this spirit of adoption, this pledge of the covenant,) and (as a fruit, with reference now to the strife with which the conversation began, verse 34,) be at peace one with about five o'clock P. M., on June 21st, will be met

INTERNATIONAL REVISION COM-

MENTARY. "That everything which would endanger their salvation should be sacrificed; that they should deny themselves and practice all self-denials, in order to obtain eternal life. In this way they would be preserved to eternal life. The word "fire" here there fore denotes self-denials, sacrifices, trials in keeping ourselves from the gratification of the flesh. As if he had said, Look at the sacrifice on the altar; it is an offering to God, about to be presented to him; it is sprinkled with salt, emblematic of purity, of preservation, and of fitting it, therefore, for sacrifice. So you are devoted to God. You are sacrifices, victims, offerings to him in his service. To make you acceptable offerings, everything must be done to preserve you from sin, to purify you, and to make you fit offerings. Self-denials, subduing the lusts, enduring trials, removing offenses, are the proper preservatives in the service of God. Doing this, you will be acceptable offerings, and be saved; without this, you will be unfit for his eternal service, and be ost. Have salt in yourselves. Have the preserving, purifying principle always, the principles of denying yourselves, of suppressing pride, ambition, contention, &c., and thus you will be an acceptable offering to God. Have peace; avoid contention and quarrel ing, struggling for places, honors, and office, and seek each other's welfare, and religion will be hon ored and preserved in the world."-Barnes's Notes.

#### WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

This is one of the most important questions ever propounded to a human being. This question, first asked by the Great Teacher, and repeated continually in one way or another, for nearly nineteen hundred years, is as pertinent to-day as it has ever been. How is it, young man, young woman, do you believe the Bible story of Jesus Christ? Do you believe on him as your Savior? If you do, your life will show it; for our lives should be a living expression of our belief. Fellow in Peterboro, Madison Co., N. Y., but while she was teachers, what think you of Christ? Is he to yet a child, her father, Peter S. Weber, moved to Friendship, where not long after the made a proyou all in all, priceless, precious? Your suc- fession of religion, and joined the Congregational cess as teachers of God's precious truth to the dear children dipends very largely upon how you can answer this question from the heart, and in your lives. What think ye of

PARDEE, Kas.

THE most laborious of Bible students find the wonders, the magnitude and depth of the book constantly increasing as they progress. Mr. Spurgeon, one of the closest of only coasted around the marvelous subjects -Our Bible Teacher.

DRY and dead as it may appear, let a seed be planted with a stone, a flashing diamond or burning ruby; and while that in the richest soil remains stone, this awakes, and bursting its husky shell, rises from the ground to adorn the earth with beauty, perfume the fruit. Such life there is in all truth, but especially in gospel truth.—Dr. Guthrie.

IRVING SAUNDERS will be at his Friendship Galuntil September.

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#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

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. C. A. BURDICK, Moderator.

I. L. COTTRELL, Rec. Sec.

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 fore, up to June 30th. Reduced tickets must be obtained at the Chicago Depot, on certificate of the undersigned. IRA J. ORDWAY. 205 West Madison St., Chicago.

TRACT BOARD MEETING.—There will be a regular meeting of the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society, in Plainfield, N. J., corner of Central Avenue and Fifth Street, at 2 have salt in ourselves? How does having salt in ourselves living sacrifice" are seasoned with salt, are preserved P. M., June 11, 1882.

L E. LIVERMORE, Rec. Sec.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.—The Thirty judgment to them. This is a strong reason why the sixth Annual Session of the Seventh-day Baptist self-denials just enjoined should be made, while the North-Western Association will convene with the Church at West Hallock, Ill., on Fifth-day, June is good (see Matt. 5: 13, and in this case it is the | 22, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse preservative salt, whether the doubtful clause be by S. H. Babcock. Essay, "The conduct of a reomitted or not, the salt of the covenant, so that the | vival so as to secure the greatest possible good," by fire only purifies); but if the salt have lost | S. R. Wheeler; "What is our relation to other its saltness (if you profess to be in the covenant, | Christian denominations?" by N. Wardner. Serand are not; if the failure to cut off the offending | mon, "What does the present age demand of our

F. O. Burdick, Clerk.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.—Those arriving at Chillicothe on the train from Chicago at with conveyances from West Hallock. This train leaves Chicago at about ten o'clock A. M. Should any come from the southwest, they will need to go around by Bureau Junction in order to get the reduction, as none has been secured on the Rock Island & Peoria road. Those coming from Farina and further south would do better to take the Rock Island & Peoria road to Alta, unless they can be at Chillicothe at the time specified above. But if not, please drop us a line and let us know when and where to meet them; and we ask all who do not come at the regular time to let us know early. W. H. ERNST.

THE next regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society will be held in the vestry of the church at Alfred Centre, N. Y., on the evening after the Sabbath, June 10, 1882.

A. C. Lewis, Rec. Sec.

#### MARRIED.

In DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., May 19, 1882 by Rev. J. Clarke, Mr. JERRY HAYES, of Cortland, nd Miss NETT M. CORL, of East Homer.

At Metuchen, N. J., May 24, 1882, by Rev. Dr. Pingrey, of Elizabeth, Frank B. Randolph, of Plainfield, and HENRIETTA BLACKFORD, of Metuchen.

#### DIED.

In Bolivar, N. Y., May 29, 1882, of diphtheria, Corie A. Hoffman, aged 12 years, 2 months, and 4 days, after a sickness of six days. Just before her death, she said: "Mamma, a little white dove came down to me; didn't you see it?" Deceased was one of twin daughters of James and Mary Hoffman, former residents of Alfred Centre.

In Wellsville, N. Y., May 20, 1882, Mrs. Lucy JONES, widow of Lewis Jones. Mrs. Jones was born in Berlin, N. Y., October 20, 1804, and was the daughter of Dea. George Stillman. In 1814 she came to Alfred with her parents, and while still a child, gave her heart to the Savior, and was baptized into the fellowship of the Seventh day Baptist Church of Alfred. She went to Wellsville with her husband in 1850, and has been a resident of that place since that time, making her home, during the six years ot her widowhood, with her son, Henry L., where she died.

At her residence in Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y. May 24, 1882, Mrs. Marion A. Crandall, wife of Samuel P. Crandall, aged 55 years. She was born Friendship, where, not long after, she made a pro-Church of Friendship. After her marriage, she was baptized, and joined the Seventh day Baptist Church of Friendship. Subsequently, on moving to Genesee, with her husband, she became a member of the First Genesee Church. After some years, they returned to Nile, and she reunited with the Friendship Church and remained an exemplary member of this Church until her death. Her health had been failing for more than a year, but about three months ago she fell and, as is supposed, fractured the hip bone, and afterward completed the break by another fall; so that she has been a sufferer for months, but a patient sufferer. Her friends have the confidence that their loss is her gain.

On Monday night, May 8, 1882, of pheumonia, at students and busiest of preachers, who has her home in Friendship. N. Y., ABIGAL STONE lived to publish over sixteen hundred ser-Robertson, at the age of 79 years and 9 months. mons, remarks that he "feels that he has She was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county. In She was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county. In February, 1823, she was married to Dea. Peter Robertson, a native of Dunkeld, Scotland, with which fill the Scriptures, and that he is now | whom she lived till 1852, when he died, leaving her but at the beginning of his divine theme." with three minor children, the youngest her son, being eight years old. During the thirty years of her widowhood she has lived in Friendship. She died as she lived, fully trusting in her Redeemer.

At West Genesee, N. Y., May 25, 1882, MARY E. YAPP, at the age of 48 years, only daughter of the late Dea. Ethen P. Crandall, and wife of Dea. David E. Yapp. They had walked together in married life sharing each other's joys and sorrows for over twenty-eight years. A little more than two yeass ago, this much dreaded disease, cancer, made air with fragrance, or enrich men with its its appearance, which not only wore her life out, but caused it to be one of severe suffering. Sister Yapp united with the West Genesee Church when near the age of thirteen. She loved the Church and its interests as she expressed near the last. During the first of her sickness she had a strong desire to lery from June 13th to 19th. This is the last trip she longed to be at rest. She leaves a husband, son, and a mother who is in her eightieth year, two brothers and a large circle of friends to mourn the r loss. The funeral took place Sabbath-day, May 27th. Text, Philippians 1:23.

In Jacksonville, Florida, of consumption, May 7. 1882, Miss Julia DEETTE NEWTON, aged 44 years, 6 months, and 28 days. She was the youngest of three daughters of the late Winslow and Maria Sacket Newton, and was born in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y. The whole family are now across the chilling tide, except Mrs. J. Clark Crandall, of DeRuyter, with whom the parents died, and with whom Miss Newton had made her home for more than twenty years. She made a profession of religion during the pastorate of J. Clarke, by whom she was baptized, and united with the Second Seventhday Baptist Church of Brookfield about thirty years ago. After her removal to this place, she united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of this village, of which she remained a member until death. Sis ter Newton has been in feeble health for many years, being of consumptive tendency, and many times during the last twelve years, she has been considered near the gate of death. She went South more than a year ago in pursuit of health, and rallied for a while; but after a few months, she rapidly declined; and although among strangers, she made many friends, who gave her every possible attention, to whom, and the Rev. Mr. Hodges, her spiritual adviser, who conducted her funeral services, we tender our most sin cere thanks. Her brother in-law, J./C. Crandall, visited her twice in her last decline In his last visit he reached her some three days before her departure. She had her mind till the last, and was resigned and happy, making arrangements for her funeral, and sending tokens of love to many of her distant friends. Appropriate memorial services were conducted in our church, Sabbath, 27th.

At Milton, Wis., May 30, 1882, infantson of Damon and Julia Fuller, aged 3 days. Born on earth, it all unconsciously performed its heaven-sent mission, and has been transplanted for growth and development to the heavenly associations of the spirit world.

In Walworth, Wis., May 13, 1882, of chronic in flammation of the stomach, Asa L. Maxson, aged 79 years, 11 months, and 23 days. He was born in Petersburg, N. Y., lived a portion of his life in Brookfield, also in Jefferson county, and moved from the latter place to Walworth in May, 1853. He died in Christian faith and hope. The funeral services were held at his residence by Eld. James Bailey.

In Walworth, Wis., May 13, 1882, of a cancer in the stomach, EPHRAIM B. SWINNEY, aged 64 years, 3 months, and 28 days. He was born near Shiloh N. J., and when a young man experienced religion, was baptized by Eld. John Davis, and joined the Church at Shiloh. He came with his family to the West in the Spring of 1852. He was, at his death, a worthy and exemplary member, and an efficient officer of the Walworth Church. A deeply afflicted family mourn greatly his loss, but are comforted by the fact of his infinite gain.



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CITATION.—The people of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, free and independent: To Aurella F. Boss, widow and co-administrator, Mae E. Boss, and George R. Boss, all of Milton, Rock Co., Wis.; Susan M. Ingraham. of 16 Franklin Street, Providence, R. I.; Martin P. Boss, of 1,220 Union Street, Oakland, Cal., being all the heirs at law and next of kin of Joseph Boss, late of the town of Genesee, in Allegany county, deceased, greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of Allegany county, at his office in Angelica, in said county, on the 24th day of July, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of Ezekiel R. Crandall, as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of

Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness James S. Green, Surrogate [L. s.] of said county, at Angelica, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

J. S. GREEN, Surrogate. JOHN S. ROCKWELL, Attorney for Petitioner. Little Genesee, N. Y.

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VOL. XXXVIII

The Subbu

Entered as second-class office at Alfred Centre, N

THE EASTERN - The Eastern Seven ation convened for it

Session with the Secon R. I., June 1, 1882, a The Introductory S T. L. Gardiner, of Sh last clause of Exodus the children of Israel.

B. F. Rogers, the able to be present on of his wife, the Asso order by the Recordin Prayer was offered

on motion, L. E. I Moderator pro tem. Communications fro for, when letters were 1st Hopkinton, and B

The reading was voted that the hours of Morning, commence noon, commence at 1. ing, commence at 7.30 morning at 10.30; after Remarks were made

pastor of the Second words of warm welcon visiting brethren and Adjourned with b Maxson. AFTERNOO.

· The afternoon sessi prayer by J. R. Irish. The Executive Con port as follows:

Your Executive Comm gramme of exercises for th to amendment, will be the ceedings.

The expense of preparammes has been \$2 50. All of which is respected

The report was adop lating to expense refer

on Finance. The Moderator ann Committees as follows

On Nominations-Geo. dall, I. D. Titsworth.
On Petitions—J. R. Irish worthy, 2d. On Finance—Wm. L. C E. Lanphear.

On the State of Religion Burdick, 2d, J. W. Morto Special Committee on Re. R. Swinney, J. J. White, The reading of the

follows: Waterford. I kinton, Rockville, Fir Pawcatuck, Woodville manville, Second West A. E. Main, delegat

ern, and North-Wes ported as follows: Your delegate would r

attended the Central Asse Scott, N. Y., the Western North-Western at Albio pointment, and was cordi to take part in the exerc work of our denomination lications, Sabbath reform, tions relating to church labor, and to doctrinal ceived attention in sermo discussions. There was e the part of many for a bet respects, more holiness, benevolence. Most of the ered grew out of two, i.e. selves up where already e successfully occupy new f ing the Conference and A together was, by your in Associations, and was agr North-Western.

The traveling expenses tion were \$53. Received ance due, **\$**8. L. E. Livermore, di

Eastern Association, a

Your delegate attended

Eastern Association, conv. 28, 1882, with the Rid Church, W. Va. This lifter from railroads, as to a large delegation from the Association, still the attengenerally anticipated. That made a large research. had made a very excell transaction of business, ar Association, so that every and with dispatch. Bro. erator, won golden opin bearing, and his ability in of the Association. The

mittees showed progress; especially in the important school work. It was pleas of the Sabbath schools, the had been discontinued in Proportion of everyness west Virginia Your Be